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Monday, June 30, 1980

Asadla 9, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Monday, June 30, 1980/Asadha 9, 1902
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fishing Potential of Wadge Bank

*305. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of the necessity to exploit fishing
potential of the Wadge Bank;

(b) whether the Wadge Bank is
within the limits of India's territorial
waters, and

(c) whether the fisheries of the
said bank are now being exploited
by foreign interests with or without
Government's permission?

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

(b) The territorial waters extend
up to 12 nautical miles. Under the
recent law of the Seas, India's oceanic
sovereignty in her Exclusive Economic
Zone extends up to 200 miles. The
Wadge Bank lies wholly within India's
Exclusive Economic Zone.

(c) No, Sir.

882 LS—1.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: The sorry
state of affairs prevailing in our
country is that our country could not
exploit the Wadge Bank, which
has immense resources in fish. It is
estimated that yearly, we are incurr-
ing a loss of Rs. 40 crores or Rs. 50
crores worth of fish, because of poach-
ing. The real reasons behind all these
things are these: with regard to deep
sea products, the estimated strength
of our fleet is only 70—nearly. If we
compare it with other countries, we
know that Japan possesses 15,000
trawlers, Taiwan has got 7,000
trawlers and Mexico 4,000 trawlers.
It was reported widely in all the
papers during last year that Taiwan
was encroaching upon and exploiting
the fish because of the sophisticated
and well-equipped trawlers at its
command. But the unfortunate state
of affairs in our country is that we are
unable to tap the Wadge Bank as it is,
because of lack of enough equipped
trawlers.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rajan, please
make it short, the supplementary
should be short.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Is the hon.
Minister thinking of putting in more
equipped trawlers and seeing to it that
our resources are not frittered away?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
The Act for Exclusive Economic Zone
came into force in 1977. It is an Act
of 1976. And we entered into an
agreement with Sri Lanka for fishing
in the Wadge Bank area for 3 years.
That agreement has ended in January
this year. After that it is all our
responsibility to increase the number
of trawlers there. We are trying to
get more. We are also conducting a

detailed survey of the whole area. About 50 per cent of the area has been properly surveyed; and we shall see that all our fish potential is fully utilized by our own country. We have not extend the agreement with Sri Lanka.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would take any concrete measures regarding this poaching. It is reported, as I said, that certain countries are interfering in this bank, catching away the whole fish. What concrete steps have been taken to prevent this poaching?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Our coast guards are taking effective steps to apprehend any poachers. A few Taiwanese trawlers were caught on 2 or 3 occasions. They were taken to the harbour; and whatever action could be taken against them, was taken, and they were released after a severe warning was administered to them. The coastal guards are always on guard to stop poaching.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Any scheme for exploiting the marine wealth here will benefit the fishermen in Ponnani, Chowghat, Tirur and Tanur and other areas which are extremely backward. Therefore, I have to ask the Government whether the development of these resources, and fishing potentials here will get some priority treatment from the Government? Further, the Government has clarified that they are aware of the need for the development of these potentialities. I would also like the Government to explain what measures they have thought of apart from these trawlers. In the case of the trawlers and deep fishing, and mechanised trawlers, modern fishing trawlers fitted with electronics and refrigeration facilities and all that, care has to be taken in order to see that the interest of this very poor backward fishermen is not jeopardised. Will such a care be properly taken? Is there any scheme with the Government for even

the development of Ponnani fishing harbour with cold storage facilities? Let the Government explain the measures that are being thought of for the maximum exploitation of the potentialities and whether priority treatment will be given in view of the very backward nature of this place.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: For deep sea fishing we already have 78 trawlers on our seas. But in the coastal areas we are encouraging fishermen's co-operative societies to enable them to earn their living by better means of fishing. We are also thinking of supplying them with trawlers, loans and other facilities. In the next few years we want to increase the number of mechanised boats beyond 15,000. We are also increasing the number of trawlers beyond 300 by 1985. A very large number of mechanised boats privately owned by fishermen in the coastal areas are doing this work and we have all intention of giving them full encouragement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that on the entire coastal area there is a constant conflict between those who are resorting to mechanised fishing and those who are resorting to non-mechanised fishing essentially small fishermen. If you decide to increase the number of trawlers on a very large scale, are you aware of the fact that it will be to the detriment of the small fishermen who are resorting to fishing in a non-mechanised way? With all your desire, anxiety and enthusiasm to have more trawlers, will you protect the interests of the small fishermen?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We are fully aware of their needs. We are protecting the interests of the local fishermen. Government is thinking of demarcating certain areas exclusively for small boats and for mechanised boats. So far as rivalry between mechanised boats fishermen and other boats, country craft, is concerned, I do not think we can do anything very effectively. The hon. Member would agree if

trawlers go far out in the sea, the non-mechanised boats also go a little away from the coastal areas.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please permit me a small intervention.

Though you have done that, there is no patrolling police to see that these restrictions are observed and as a result the small fishermen are suffering. Will you station patrolling boats so that the buidelines that you have given, they may be rigorously implemented.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Government is also thinking of expanding coast guard force and the patrolling by police to enforce our rules.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: There is a constant conflict between mechanised boat-owners and fishermen in coastal area are fully aware of the problem and we have made many representations to ameliorate and redress the grievances of the poor fishermen. There is one integrated fisheries project at Cochin imparting valuable training to many people of that area. I have made many representations for the improvement of that project so that the people of the coastal areas could be benefited. May I know what are the steps taken by the Minister to improve that project in particular, so as to reduce the conflict between the poor fishermen and the mechanised boat-owners?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I have already replied to that question which was put by Prof. Dandavate.

पटपड़गंज, दिल्ली में दुकान-ब-कार्यालय
काम्प्लेक्स

* 306. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुनापार क्षेत्र, विशेषकर पटपड़गंज क्षेत्र, दिल्ली में दुकान-ब-कार्यालय काम्प्लेक्स के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA has intimated that no firm date can be given at this stage.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : यमुना पार क्षेत्र में पटपड़गंज क्षेत्र जैसी घनी आबादी वाली कितनी बस्तियां हैं ? क्या आसन विचार कर रहा है कि इन सभी बस्तियां में काम्प्लेक्स आदि की सुविधाएं दी जाएं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : सब से बड़ी बस्ती जो है वह सब सेंट्रल बिजिनेस डिस्ट्रिक्ट गवर्नमेंट आफिस और इन्स्टीट्यूशनल काम्प्लेक्स है जो करीब 100 हेक्टर का है। दूसरे पटपड़गंज रोड का उलकमीनगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर कहलाता है। यह करीब 13.5 हेक्टर का है। लोनी रोड डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर है जो करीब 20 हेक्टर का है। चार कम्युनिटी सेंटर का प्रमोवल है और लोकल कन्वीनियेंट शापिंग सेंटर भी बनाने का विचार है।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : जब जब भी ऐसी गन्वी बस्तियों में इस प्रकार के काम्प्लेक्स या अन्य प्रकार के निर्माण कार्य होते हैं तो वहां रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता न दे कर उन दुकानों को नीलाम किया जाता है। ऐसी जो पिछड़ी बस्तियां हैं जहां पर दुकानें या काम्प्लेक्स या कार्यालय बगैरह आप बना रहे हैं क्या वहां पर जो पहले से ही दुकानदार हैं, उनको प्राथमिकता देंगे ? साथ ही जो हरिजन, आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं उनको भी प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दुकानें देने का आप विचार कर रहे हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि यमुना पार क्षेत्र में कुल कितनी अनधिकृत बस्तियां हैं और उनको कब तक अधिकृत करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा प्रश्न इस प्रश्न से पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : आप प्रश्न को देख लें। पैदा होता है।

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : दुकान बेचने का तात्पर्य यह होता है और नीलामी करने का तात्पर्य यह होता है कि डिवेलेपमेंट करने में गवर्नमेंट का बहुत कास्ट लगता है। दिल्ली की पैरीफरी में इस समय इस प्रकार की आबादी बहुत और

अनभाथोराइज्ड सब प्रकार की कालोनीज की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। 611 अनभाथोराइज्ड कनगलोमारेशन हैं, 27 झुग्गी झोंपड़ी कालोनियां हैं, 111 प्रबर्नाइज्ड विल्लेजिज हैं। बाल्ड सिटी है, ट्रांस यमुना रिया इनक्लूडिंग शाहदरा है। इन सब का अगर डिवेलपमेंट किया जाए तो पुरानी कास्ट के हिसाब से 1100 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा और अगर कास्ट एक्सेलेशन लगा दें तो करीब 1800 करोड़ खर्च होगा। इसलिए पार्टी हम सबसिडाइज कर रहे हैं और पार्टी उन से डिवेलपमेंट चांजिज लेते हैं। कर्माशियल कम्प्लैक्सिस में नीलामियां जो की जाती है उनमें अनभाथोराइज्ड जो रह रहे हैं उनको भी नीलामी लगाने का अधिकार रहता है। They have already taken so much advantage that they can afford it. As far as the hon. member's question about preference to Harijans and other weaker sections are concerned, it is a suggestion for action and we shall consider it.

Examinations conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education

*307. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Secondary Education is conducting examination in respect of two categories of students; one for All India and another for Delhi;

(b) whether the syllabus and the level of education for both these categories is the same; and

(c) if so, the reasons as to why they are being examined by the same Board but by different sets of papers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND)

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, the syllabi and the courses are the same and the standards are comparable.

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

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Unaided schools and Central Schools where the sons and daughters of the rich and affluent families are admitted, are affiliated to All India Secondary Schools Board. Aided schools and Delhi Municipal Corporation Schools in which the sons and daughters of the poor are admitted, are affiliated to Delhi Central Board of Secondary Education. There is a clear discrimination between the two. While the examination centre for the earlier category of schools is generally fixed in the same school in which the students read, in the case of latter category of schools, the examination centre is generally fixed in a different school. Further, in the case of All India Secondary School examination, the question papers are easy but in the case of Central Board of Secondary School examination, the question papers are very difficult. What are the steps that have been taken by the Government of India to remove this discrimination? Is the Government going to set up a separate Board so far as Capital is concerned?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member has said about the admission of students to various schools. The admission of students is not based on the poverty or richness of the students. Then the hon. Member has said that there is discrimination in conducting the examination, syllabi or standard of examination. It is not a fact.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY. Copyig and other means of cheating during examination were considered as very grave misconduct during our times.

MR. SPEAKER: What about now?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will just give an example. In a selection test held by the Delhi Municipal Corporation for students in primary schools, the answer books of 315 candidates out of 3000 students were identical. Is there any method under the consideration of the Government to remove such malpractices?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member has put question regarding primary schools. This does not arise out of the main question.

देश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन और हाजीपुर तथा बिहार के बीच डायल घुमाकर सीधा टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

* 308. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या संचार मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय समूचे देश में कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ;

(ख) इस समय बिहार में कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का बिहार में हाजीपुर से दिल्ली तक डायल घुमाकर सीधा टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of telephone connections all over the country as on 1-4-80 was 20,14,148.

(b) The number of telephone connections in Bihar, as on 1-4-80 was 54,601.

(c) No, Sir. Hajipur is at present served by manual exchange of 200 lines capacity. S.T.D. will be provided to Delhi in due course after the installation of an automatic exchange.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जहां तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें जन्म से

लेकर मृत्यु तक भ्रष्टाचार है। जिन लोगों के पास टेलीफोन हैं, उन्हें यह बात मालूम है। स्टीफन साहब को मालूम होगा कि जब टेलीफोन का कनेक्शन दिया जाता है, तो चार पांच हजार रुपये बूस ली जाती है और उसके बाद क्या क्या घांघलियां होती हैं, यह भी उन्हें मालूम होगा। इस बारे में मैं ने उनको एक पत्र लिखा था। उन्होंने मुझे एक नम्बर भी दिया था और कहा था कि आप उस नम्बर को डायल कर लें। लेकिन वह नम्बर भी हमेशा बिजी मिलता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के क्या क्राइटेरिया हैं, क्या नियम हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कोई टेलीफोन ठीक नहीं रहता है। सब के टेलीफोन खराब हैं। जो लोग कहते हैं कि उनका टेलीफोन ठीक है, वे गलत कहते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कोई टेलीफोन काम नहीं कर रहा है। मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए कोई नियम बना हुआ है या नहीं। इसके अलावा प्रायर्टी बेसिस पर अफसरों, मंत्रियों और वी० आई० पी० को जो रेजीडेंशल कनेक्शन दिया जाता है, उसके लिए भी कोई नियम बना हुआ है या नहीं? यदि ऐसे कोई नियम हैं, तो कितने दिनों में कनेक्शन दे दिया जाता है और विभाग के पास जो एप्लिकेशनज पेंडिंग हैं, वे अधिक से अधिक कितने समय से पड़ी हुई हैं—उन एप्लिकेशनज के पेंडिंग होने का मैक्सिमम पीरियड क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, obviously this question does not relate to the question that has been asked. This is only about Patna connections and all that. But I avail of this opportunity to explain the position. It is not as if there are no rules. There are rules. There are two types of applications. One is what is known as OYT for which you will have to pay Rs. 5000 and register yourself. The other comes under the general category. You have got to pay Rs. 1000/- and register yourself, and in both these cases there is a special category. About what should be treated as a special category there are certain definite rules. Doctors come under that, public men of great reputation come under that, and retired Government servants who are at a particular level come under that. Sir, there are

specific cases which are spelt out. They alone come under the special category.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is OYT?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Own Your Telephone.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Over Indulgence in Telephoning.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I said, 'OYT' and not 'OIT'. That is all the difference. (Interruptions). And if anybody has got a claim that he should come under the special category, but has not been put in that, there is a Telephone Advisory Committee. This Committee can process and give their opinion as to whether he should come under this or the other. And then it is granted only in accordance with the date of registration. This is the total picture. There is a specific small quota which can be granted on a priority basis and for that the Telephone Advisory Committee has got the jurisdiction. There the position was that every Telephone Advisory Committee Member could just give two connections. After I became the Minister, I have cancelled that. Nobody has got the right for that. Only the Telephone Advisory Committee can, by a vote, decide as to whether the priority must be given in a particular manner and nobody can go beyond this. And if it must be got otherwise than in the order of priority, it can be done only at the Director level. I have taken a position that out-of-turn will not be given at all. This is the position which the present Director has now taken.

Now, my difficulty is, I am getting repeated requests from my colleagues asking for out-of-turn, out-of-turn and out-of-turn. Anything that is given out-of-turn means that there are thousands of people standing in the queue and you are jumping over the other and pushing them down.

According to me this is the most inequitable thing that can be done. That cannot be done at all. This strict position is being taken. I want to assure Mr. Paswan that the granting of a telephone connection is guided by specific rules, which have got a statutory force. In my consideration, if that is jumped over, they have got even a judicial right to get that redressed because it is governed by statutory provisions. Mr. Paswan said that I know that it is riddled with corruption and that one has to pay Rs. 5000. I am not aware of that pre-requisite that one has got to pay Rs. 5,000. One has got to pay Rs. 5,000 if he wants to register for OYT. Otherwise, not. This is the position.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे पहले प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने पांच हजार रुपये जो बाई टी के लिए नहीं कहे थे, मैंने कहा था कि जब पांच हजार रुपये बूस देते हैं तब उनको टेलीफोन का कनेक्शन मिलता है। मैं इसकी एग्जाम्पल भी दे दूंगा। लिखित रूप में मैं इसकी एग्जाम्पल दे दूंगा।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I would request my hon. friend to give me one single instance and I would pursue it mercilessly.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरा पहला प्रश्न था कि आपके यहाँ कितने दिनों के अन्दर सामान्यतया टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मिल जाता है और मैक्सिमम कितने पीरियड से एप्लीकेशन्स पेंडिंग हैं ?

C. M. STEPHEN: I will have to answer that. That depends on the waiting list. There is a total number of 3,50,000 persons on the waiting list in the whole of India. In Bombay, for example the waiting list is of the order of 1,10,000; in Delhi—54,000; Calcutta also, it is of that order. There are persons who are on the waiting list for the last six or seven years. Therefore, there is no statement as to when I can give. What I am now thinking is to resort to a massive import programme so that

the waiting list can be cleared and we expect that it can be done by the year 1982. In the course of the last three years, the production programme was completely stalled. We had a production programme of increasing our production by which we could have met our requirement by this time. The production programme should have taken place in Rae Bareilly. May be, because it was Rae Bareilly or for some other reason, the whole programme was stalled with the result now I have got to grapple with the problem of meeting an accumulated demand for 3,50,000 connections. Now it can be done only by importing at a considerable cost to the exchequer.

There is no other alternative. This is the programme which is being resorted to. The production programme is being expanded. Both on the electro-mechanical side and electronics side, the programme is going ahead. There is no specific statement that within such and such a period, it can be given. In the order of priority it will be given.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न एस० टी० डी० के सम्बन्ध में है

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Has he not put two questions already?

MR. SPEAKER: No This is his second supplementary.

SHRI HARINATHU MISRA: I am on a point of order.

अभी माननीय सदस्य दूसरा प्रश्न शुरु कर रहे हैं तो यह कब पूरा होगा, कोई लिमिट है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न एस० टी० डी० के सम्बन्ध में था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आप जो एस० टी० डी० देते हैं उसका क्या क्राइटीरिया है...

MR. SPEAKER: That question has already been answered...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह एस० टी० डी० के बारे में नहीं, लोकल के बारे में था।

मैंने हाजीपुर से पटना तक सीधी लाइन के सम्बन्ध में पूछा था तो आपने कहा दिया "जी नहीं"। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पटना के बगल में हाजीपुर है, पटना के लिए डायलिंग करें तो दो मिनट में दिल्ली से मिल जाता है लेकिन हाजीपुर लगाने के लिए दिन भर इन्तजार करते हैं फिर भी नहीं मिलता है। हाजीपुर जिला मुख्यालय भी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि डायरेक्ट एस० टी० डी० के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है? इस नीति के तहत जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं, जैसे हाजीपुर और बैराली वह आते हैं या नहीं? अगर आते हैं तो आपने "न" कैसे कह दिया?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I very well appreciate the anxiety of the hon. member. But there are certain rules, by which we have to be guided. Hajipur is a district headquarters, no doubt. It is manned by 200 lines of manual exchange. Automatic Exchange is a pre-requisite for STD connections...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What is the criterion?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Unless you have got an automatic Exchange at Hajipur, you cannot have STD connections from Delhi or other places

First there has to be commissioning of the automatic exchange at Hajipur and only then automatic exchange will be connected to TAX Patna. Then only you can get STD connection through Patna TAX to Delhi.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कौन वेंगा। आप ही दीजिएगा। कल क्या है ?

SHRI KAHTIK ORAON: There are certain rules. The district headquarters have got to be first connected with State capitals. Then only you can have STD facility.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The entire telephone system is in a mess. We MPs are supposed to be entitled to STD. My telephone has been replaced thrice. I could not put

through any call. Even now that does not function. Such is the state of affairs with regard to MPs. I can now well understand and we have apprehensions that there is tapping also.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not relate to the main question. Please put a relevant question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In regard to STD facility, the telephones should be kept in proper order so that those who are entitled to this facility are not actually denied of it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In the first place, I would like to disabuse my friend's mind from the notion and tell him that MPs have got no exclusive or special facility for STD. Nothing like that. STD is available to all people who have got a telephone connection which has got STD facility. If an MP starts dialling STD, he will find himself in a soup, finding that after a few STD calls, he reaches 500 calls limit and he will have to go on paying money. Let my hon. friend be freed of that notion and be aware of that.

As regards STD call, there is a mechanical operation. It must go through different exchanges and then only a call can land up. The machine and the wire do not show any special respect for the Members of Parliament or the Ministers.

Minor Irrigation in drought Prone Areas

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

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the allotments under the Minor Irrigation to drought prone areas; and

(b) if so, the amount to be increased during Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Allocation of funds for minor irrigation for drought prone areas under the Sixth Five Year Plan is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know whether it is a fact that the State Governments have sent proposals to increase allotment for minor irrigation in drought prone areas and, if so, whether the Central Government is going to accept their proposals?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: As I have already stated the allocation of funds for minor irrigation for drought prone areas under the Sixth Plan is under consideration. The proposals of all the State Governments will be taken into account while a decision is taken. In fact, so far, the minor irrigation programme has been carried out under the Drought prone Area programme (DPAP). It has been left to the State Governments to make allocations for minor irrigation works under the programme. The guidelines are provided by the Centre, 50 per cent expenditure is met by the Government of India and 50 per cent matching expenditure is incurred by the State Government. So, the Central Government has no specific programme of incurring expenditure on minor irrigation alone.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know whether the funds will be given for exploration of ground water and, if so, whether the Government is giving subsidy for boring wells to agriculturists and also carry water from wells to the fields through cement pipes?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: That is a separate programme, the Command Area Development Programme which helps the farmers. That programme we are already implementing. But the hon. Member's suggestion for further help will be examined if

the proposals come from the state Governments.

As regards exploratory tubewell works, this is being undertaken by the Central Groundwater Board. Exploratory tubewells have been sunk in the past. But recently this programme has been transferred to the States under the recommendations of the National Development Council. It was done by the last Government.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: May I know how much do all these proposals sent by the State Governments amount to? Have they sent any proposals at all and if so, for how many crores of rupees they have sent their proposals and when those proposals are going to be considered and by whom? It is by the NDC or only by the Planning Commission?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: As I stated, the Central Government has Drought Prone Areas Programme under which subsidies are given for minor irrigation works also, along with various other schemes. And we have a scheme of giving Rs. 7.5 lakhs per Block under the DPAP, and an equal amount is to be spent by the State Government for each Block. So far, we have been meeting expenditure on that basis. But if the allotment is to be increased, that will be decided after taking into account the proposals from various State Governments. That has not been done so far.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Have the proposals been called for?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: These general plan allocations are indicated every year in the Budget documents. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has seen the Budget presented to Parliament in which it is shown that the annual Central Plan allocations for DPAP, Command Area, etc., have been drastically reduced and if so, whether the Minister has taken up the matter with the Finance

Minister asking him to restore those drastic cuts that have taken place as compared to the amounts allotted during the Janata rule.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There are 557 DPAP Blocks in the country in 74 districts, and the allocation for each Block, as stated, is Rs. 7.5 lakhs. That stands.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I wanted to know whether it is a fact that the allocations for the Command Area Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, etc., have been cut in the Budget and whether he has taken up the matter with the Finance Minister asking him to restore those cuts.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We have the scheme of giving Rs. 7.5 lakhs for each Block, and that will be provided.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: It is a fact that, under the Drought Prone Area Programme, no provision is made for restoring the old projects that need to be restored? It only envisages construction of new works. There are so many old projects in all these 74 districts that need to be repaired and a representation has been made to the Government for changing the policy. Has the Government taken this into consideration?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The DPAP has a very wide coverage for various schemes. It takes up works for reducing the severity of the impact of the drought, stabilising the income of people, particularly the weaker sections, restoration of ecological balance; and then under various other schemes, development and management of water resources is undertaken, soil and moisture conservation measures are also taken up; then afforestation too; then development of pasture lands—these are all providing assistance for the existing facilities. Then under new schemes, surface water and construction of reservoirs can be taken up; then construction of tanks, check dams, construction of bunds—these are

various schemes apart from the schemes for benefiting the individuals.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Due to error of judgement previously, under the DPAP, some chronically drought affected areas are not covered. May I know whether the Government or the Minister is considering to include under this Programme these chronically drought prone areas which have been submitted by the State Government of Orissa? These chronically drought affected areas are not covered by the DPAP whereas some places around those areas have been covered. For example, Padampur sub-division, Bango Munda, Kaprakole, Chanda Handi Block, etc., have been submitted by the State Government of Orissa. May I know whether the Minister is considering to include those areas under the DPAP? These areas have suffered drought for more than fifteen years.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The drought-prone areas were identified on the recommendations of the State Governments and the Central teams. As I said, the whole country is not yet covered under the scheme. There are only 557 blocks so far taken up. Then there are other schemes for other areas also. Assistance is given also under the Integrated Rural Development and Desert Development Programmes. So, we are trying to see that the entire country is covered under one scheme or the other for benefiting the people in the drought-prone areas.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question—
Shri Narayan Choubey.

Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Then Question No. 311—
Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

Shri Arjun Sethi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On the basis of surname, can I ask the question, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I may not allow it.

Next question—Prof Ajit Kumar Mehta.

Shri R. L. P. Verma—he is here.
Again that epidemic is setting in.

News-item 'A much wanted Nuisance'

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*312. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA;**
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "A much-wanted nuisance" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 2nd June, 1980;

(b) the nature of difficulties faced by the telephone subscribers; and

(c) the remedial action contemplated in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Department is aware of the article which appeared in the Indian Express dated 2-6-1980

(b) Nature of the grievances faced by the subscribers as pointed out in the article are as under:

(a) Getting wrong numbers and engaged tone.

(b) Lines faulty for prolonged periods.

(c) Excess Billing.

(d) Misuse of telephone by unscrupulous elements.

(e) Non-registration of complaints.

(c) The article itself spells out some of the measures being taken. The highlights of the Department's programmes are:

(i) Addition of new lines.

(ii) Strengthening of the Area Managers organisation.

(iii) Opening of District Complaints cell.

(iv) Pressurisation and ducting of cables.

(v) Amendment of Telegraph Act.

श्री रौलबाल प्रसाद बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में कोई डेढ़ लाख से अधिक टेलीफोन सब्सक्राइबर्स हैं, जिनके लिए 42 एक्सचेंज हैं और 12 हजार से ज्यादा स्टाफ है। इसके बावजूद, 4, 5 शिकायतें जो 2 जून 1980 के इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस में आई हैं, उनका कोई निदान नहीं दिया है बल्कि एक सब्सक्राइबर्स की तरह से केवल सुझाव दिया है। सरकार की ओर से क्या व्यवस्था हुई है, उसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं दी है। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि हम लोगों को भी प्रति दिन टेलीफोन की जो व्यवस्था है, उसमें संयंकर कठिनाई अनुभव होती है। हम यह देखते हैं कि लेख में चार-पांच कठिनाइयाँ बताई गई हैं लेकिन उनके बारे में जो बताया गया है वह यह है कि हम नई लाइनें चालू कर रहे हैं, क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक संगठनों का सुदृढीकरण कर रहे हैं, जिला शिकायत कक्ष की स्थापना, केबलों का दाम्बीकरण तथा लचकीला कर के तगाना और तार अधिनियम में संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन उन्होंने उत्तर में यह नहीं बताया है कि कितनी नई लाइनें चालू कर रहे हैं, कितने क्षेत्रीय संगठन होंगे और कितने डिस्ट्रिक्ट कम्प्लेट सैल होंगे, यह कोई जानकारी नहीं दी है। मंत्री जी ने तो केवल सुझाव दे दिया है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे यह बताएं कि कितनी नई लाइनें चालू करेंगे और क्या क्या प्रबन्ध उन्होंने इस सब के बारे में किये हैं, यह स्पष्ट रूप से बताएं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बता दिया है और

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want elucidation further?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I have elucidated sufficiently. Sir, the question is based on an article in a paper and it concludes like this:

'The Telephone Department is subscribers and to boost the morale well aware of the problems of the of the work force, commission more

exchanges, increase the capacity of existing ones and ensure that lines do not get jammed, replace worn-out manual and testing equipment and instal better air-conditioned plants.'

This is the certificate this article which criticised the department has given and that has spelt out all that is being done. The article writer is aware of the fact of the matter. The whole position is that there is a huge waiting list here. We have got to clear it. We have got 42 exchanges in this Delhi Area and most of them are overloaded. The only answer is—adding of more lines. There is a programme for adding 45,000 lines to Delhi Telephone System in 1981-82. Rajouri Garden Exchange with 10,000 lines is to be commissioned from 1980-81. Besides, suburban areas are also covered. Under this programme, Karol Bagh is being expanded by 2,000 lines in the current year and by another 2,000 lines in the year 1982-83. It is also proposed to connect Ghaziabad to Delhi by co-axial cable with a capacity of 2,700 channels out of which 900 will be commissioned in this year itself. The service offered by the exchange will improve considerably once this is put into service. The important exchanges which are to be commissioned during 1981-82 are:

Karol Bagh and Nehru Place with 10,000 lines each. Nehru Place Exchange will give relief to Haus Khas which are all new connections but which are standing frozen because of heavy load on Jor Bagh besides Nehru Place. This is the current minimum programme which will enable us to improve the quality, particularly, when the co-axial cable is laid out and with the clearance of the lines, we will obtain improvement to an extent. There is considerable load as a result of which the quality is affected. That is now made up.

Now, as far as the complaint is concerned, we have spelt it out in details. There is a complaint cell of course. We have set up a Complaints Cell to receive complaints and monitor them subsequently. These things are to be done in a Central Area. That is why we shall see that in those areas the staff strength is increased. With that, these things will be monitored and relief will be given. Cable is interfered with. To remedy that, we propose to gas pressurise the cable and put it in the PVC pipe which will have a concrete coating so that it may not be interfered with and the work through the cable goes on uninterrupted. There is an operational plant also which we have set up to monitor the service and to plan where exactly the new exchanges are to be improved. These are the steps we have taken. Now there is interference with the lines and misconnections resulting in wrong metering. The only answer is to amend the Telegraph Act. A total Telegraph Act amendment is under way now. I will be coming to the House with the new Telegraph Act Amendment Bill shortly which will plug the loopholes and which will give very deterrent punishment to those people who are thieving the calls to the detriment of the subscribers' calls. These are the steps we are taking.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Verma, do you want to put your supplementary?

SHRI R. P. L. VERMA: .

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने आखिर में अपने कार्यक्रम को बतलाया कि गाजियाबाद 85, शाहदरा 20, तीसहजारी 22 और दिल्ली गेट 27 और 26 हैं। ये एक्सचेंजिज बहुत इनइफेक्टिव हैं। तीस हजारी का एक्सचेंज तो आउटडेटिड और आउट मोडिड एक्सचेंज है। इस दृष्टि से वहां बहुत कठिनाई है। क्या इनको भी चेज करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय ; यह तो उन्होंने बता दिया है।

He has already replied, Shri Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, one of the grievances of the subscribers mentioned at (c) to part (b) of the question is about excess billing. It has not been mentioned as to how the excess billing takes place. May I therefore know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the grievance of the subscribers is that the S.T.D. lines are not immediately disconnected at the end of conversation which is leading to higher billing. So, what steps are being taken to see that these lines are immediately disconnected? I find in the highlights of the programme mentioned that the answer is not given.

As far as part (c), misuse of telephones by unscrupulous elements, is concerned, even Sir, the highlights of the programme do not provide an answer. I would like to know what steps Government proposed to take in view of the excess billing because of the non-connection of STD immediately after the conversation and secondly on account of the unscrupulous elements?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: As far as excess billing is concerned, I readily concede that there are cases of wrong metering coming in but the percentage is not as much as we think. The total national percentage as we could make out is only 0.7 per cent. As far as Delhi is concerned it is little on the high side. It is 1.6 per cent. Sir, formerly the position was that if either this end or that end keeps on the metering will also go on. Now, the position is that if either of the two puts down its gets dis-connected. But we have in our directory warned the subscribers not to put it and get away because the meter may be going on. Ensure that the meter gets disconnected. Otherwise, there is a chance of its going on. Whenever such a complaint comes it is gone into. There are genuine cases and in one of the five cases we caught we suspended our employee because he was involved; in another case four to five people were involved and ac-

tion is being taken. In the third case a stock broker firm had meddled with it and got advantage. His telephone was dis-connected but the court came in and we had to re-connect. Now, the Telegraph Act is being amended. We have also found that in a large number of cases the subscribers do not realise and they keep on talking on the STD while the STD meter is also going on. So, when you talk on STD you have to be careful.

Sir, in quite a number of cases we have given the refund but in certain cases we cannot give because the investigation reveals this is not so. We compare with the previous bill and also put the machine under observation and if we find there is no mechanical fault then we cannot refund. To the extent possible we give the subscriber the benefit of doubt but when the facts show that the meter is alright then the benefit of doubt is given to the Department.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. The hon'ble Member is not there. Next question. Again the concerned Member is not present. I will have to do something about it.

Revival of Rice milling Industry, West Bengal

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 28th April, 1980 from Bengal Rice Mills Association, Calcutta containing suggestions for reviving the Rice Milling Industry in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government on the suggestion?

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

(b) A copy of the memorandum has been forwarded to the Government of

West Bengal who are concerned with most of the points raised in it and they have informed the Government of India that it is being examined. On receipt of the comments of the State Government, the matter will be further considered.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My supplementary is this: When has it been sent to the State Government? May I know whether the State Government had submitted any proposal before this memorandum was sent to them regarding the setting up of the mills and keeping them running, that is, before you sent the memorandum back to them, whether they have previously sent any proposal or any recommendation to you? This is my question.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am not able to give the details off-hand when this Memorandum was sent to the Govt. of West Bengal. I will let the hon. Member know about it.

Recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission re: Storage of Foodgrains

*319. SHR MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission with regard to the storage of foodgrains;

(b) the action taken to implement them; and

(c) the efforts being made to make the agriculturists conscious of the benefits of proper storage?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission have been recommending due attention to storage; proper planning and review of storage position by the Food Corporation of India; and building up of adequate storage to meet the needs of buffer stock.

(b) These recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission have been kept in view while formulating the proposals for the Five-Year-Plans and the Annual Plans for construction of storage capacity by public sector agencies such as Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation.

(c) The Government is implementing a countrywide 'Save Grain Campaign' scheme to educate the farmers on the need of proper storage for reducing losses of foodgrains and to encourage them to adopt improved methods of storage and preservation of foodgrains.

श्री मूल सचिव डा.गो. : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने परसेंट काश्तकार इन भण्डारण का उपयोग करते हैं और उपयोग न करने का क्या कारण है?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Wherever such facilities exist, they can make use of them....

श्री मनीराम बागडी : अध्यक्ष महोदय जब सवाल हिन्दी में किया जाये और जवाब अंग्रेजी में दिया जाये तो वह क्या बात हुई ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Order please.

एल. मंत्री श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंग्रेजी में सवाल किया जाता है तो हिन्दी में जवाब देते हैं और हिन्दी में सवाल किया जाता है तो अंग्रेजी में जवाब दिया जाता है, यह तो एक कायदा है जो यहां चलता है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : स्पीकर साहब, यह मैं मानता हूँ कि स्टोरेज, गोदामों, की कमी है। अभी तक एक-दो सी० आई० के पास भी अपने भंडार रखने के लिए काफी गोदाम नहीं है, किराये पर लिये जाते हैं। सेंट्रल देयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन भी किराये पर गोदाम लेकर अपना रखती है। बहुत सारा हमारा अपना प्लेटफार्मों पर डककर रखा जाता है, ऐसी हालत में यह कहना ठीक नहीं कि हम काश्तकारों को इंडिविजुअली उचित सुविधा अभी तक दे पाये हैं। हमारी स्कीम है कि गांव

में भी गोदाम बनें जिनका वह इस्तेमाल करें और इसके लिए हम को-ऑपरेटिज्ज को एन्कोरज कर रहे हैं और जितना हो सकता है इसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demolitions in Shalimar Village, Delhi

*310. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether several small factories and residential houses in Shalimar Village in Delhi were demolished by D.D.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to provide them alternative accommodation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Between 31st May, 1980 and 6th June, 1980 the Delhi Development Authority demolished 58 structures in Shalimar Bagh area because they violated the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. The Delhi Development Authority have stated that no residential house in Shalimar Bagh was demolished. Structures which were mostly under construction/already constructed illegally for the use of factories/godown were cleared. Only 4 structures were having a few persons engaged in the process of setting up some industrial activities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Non delivery of Telegrams

*311. SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDEVATE:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of telegrams are never delivered;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the amount of telegram charges is refunded to the sender if the telegram is not delivered in time or non-delivered; and

(d) what is the remedy for the sender to satisfy himself that the telegram is delivered?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Telegram charges paid for are refunded if the telegram is not delivered or gets subjected to serious delays through the fault of the Telegraph Service.

(d) The sender can avail himself of
(i) "Notification of Delivery" facility;

(ii) "Paid Service Advice" facility by payment of additional telegraph charges.

Submarine Telephone cable link

*313. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to have a submarine telephone cable link;

(b) if so, whether the project being executed is multifarious venture by seven Commonwealth countries;

(c) if so, whether this will connect Madras with Penang linking India for the first time to the International high capacity submarine cable network; and

(d) if so, the names of other countries that will be connected with it and the total cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir. A project for the establishment of a Submarine Telephone Cable Link between Madras and Penang in Malaysia, known as the Indian Ocean Commonwealth (IOCOM) cable, is already under execution.

(b) This project is a joint venture by external telecommunication administrations of seven Commonwealth countries, namely India, Malaysia, Britain, Australia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Canada.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The countries initially proposed to be connected with the cable system are as follows:

1. Malaysia
2. Singapore
3. Hongkong
4. Japan
5. Philippines
6. Australia
7. U.S.A.
8. Canada

Other countries of the world will also be accessible via connecting submarine cable and satellite communication systems.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 20.19 crores towards Indian share of cable costs and Rs. 10.09 crores for a Gateway Terminal Complex (Switching Centre) at Madras.

पटना में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

* 314 श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था शोचनीय अवस्था में है ;

(ख) क्या पटना में प्रकाशित होने वाले "इंडियन नेशन संचलाइट" आदि दैनिक समाचारपत्रों में पटना में विद्यमान टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध शिकायतें अक्सर छपती रहती हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस तरह की शिकायतें सरकार को भी भेजी गई हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका मोटा व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं की कठिनायियों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । लेकिन संचलाइट समाचारपत्र में प्रकाशित एक लेख के बारे में जिला प्रबंधक टेलीफोन पटना को 22-5-80 को जानकारी मिली ।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं ।

(ङ) तथापि संचलाइट समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित लेख कुछ खास नम्बरों के बारे में था । खराबियां दूर कर दी गई हैं ।

Appointment of retired Executive Engineer as Valuers

*315. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the retired Executive Engineer/Assistant Engineer who are holding diplomas are treated at par with Graduate Engineers for the supervision of works executed through contractors in the C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that since the creation of valuation cell in

the C.P.W.D., Executive Engineers' Assistant Engineers who are holding diplomas are being posted in that cell in the same capacity for valuation work;

(c) whether retired Executive Engineers holding diplomas are not being registered as Valuers for Estate Duty and Wealth Tax purposes by the Central Board of Direct Taxes; and

(d) whether Government propose to register them as approved valuers and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) This is a fact.

(b) Postings in Valuation Cell are made by the CPWD on the basis of availability of officers irrespective of the fact whether they are Degree holders or Diploma holders.

(c) The Government register only those persons as approved Valuers who fulfil the criteria laid down in Wealth Tax and Estate Duty Rules. Even holders of Diplomas which are recognised by the Central Government for the purposes of recruitment to higher posts/services under them are also registered as approved Valuers.

(d) The Government do not propose to register retired Executive Engineers holding Diplomas which are not recognised by the Government for the purposes of recruitment to superior posts/services under them.

Auditing by staff of Registrar Co-operative Societies

*316. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that audit staff of Registrar, Cooperative Societies was entrusted with job of auditing of various bodies and if so, since when;

(b) the nature of duties of the audit staff of the Registrar Cooperative Societies, Delhi;

(c) whether the audit job has been entrusted to private Chartered Accountants recently;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the audit staff represented in November, 1979 and if so, the action taken in the matter so far; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) and (b). In fulfilment of one of his statutory duties, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi deputed audit staff to audit the accounts of registered Cooperative Societies as a part of his normal duty.

(c) Yes, Sir, in the case of some of the Cooperative Societies.

(d) : The main reason is the paucity of departmental audit staff.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir A representation was made to the Registrar Cooperative Societies, Delhi. The Delhi Administration, as the competent authority is seized of the issues raised in the representation.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गहूँ की खरीद

* 317. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश से जिला-वार कितनी गहूँ की खरीद की गई ;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य में कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये थे ;

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(ग) क्या सरकार को यह शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि किन्हीं स्थानों पर किसानों को गहूँ का खरीद मूल्य प्राप्त करने में दिक्कतें उठानी पड़ी थी यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

कृषि और धार्मिक पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) जिन तीन राज्य एजेंसियों ने उत्तर प्रदेश में वसूली सम्बन्धी कार्य शुरु किया है, उन्होंने लगभग 10,100 व्यक्ति इस कार्य पर लगाए हैं। भारतीय खाद्य नियम के फील्ड यूनिटों द्वारा वास्तव में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) : केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी। तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने रामपुर और शाहजहाँपुर जिलों से दो शिकायतें प्राप्त होने के बारे में सूचित किया है। रामपुर के बारे में जो शिकायत उनके ध्यान में लाई गई थी, उसको पहले ही दूर कर दिया गया है और राज्य सरकार ने किमान मजदूर वाहिनी, शाहजहाँपुर द्वारा की गई शिकायत के बारे में भी कार्यवाही शुरु कर दी है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि चालू मौसम के दौरान राज्य में त्रय कार्य निम्नित रहा है।

विवरण

रबी विपणन मौसम 1980-81 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में गहूँ की जिलावार वसूली (26-6-80 को स्थिति) :

(घांकाडे मीटर की टन में)

जिले का नाम	वसूल की गई मात्रा
देहरादून	121
महारनपुर	43,952
मुजफ्फरनगर	24,716
मेरठ	22,760
गाजियाबाद	13,137
बुलन्दशहर	91,413
बिजनौर	6,313

जिले का नाम	वसूल की गई मात्रा
मलीगढ़	16,520
मथुरा	2,885
आगरा	29
मैनपुरी	101
ऐटा	987
मुरादाबाद	33,212
रामपुर	35,655
पीलीभीत	41,117
बदायूं	13,371
बरेली	12,840
शाहजहांपुर	43,808
नैनीताल	63,682
भांसी	1
बांदा	11
इटावा	14
फर्रुखाबाद	30
कानपुर	6
फतेहपुर	5
इलाहाबाद	4
लखीमपुर	13,135
सीतापुर	179
हरदोई	115
उन्नाव	14
लखनऊ	2
रायबरेली	40
गोंडा	33

जिले का नाम	वसूल की गई मात्रा
बहराइच	5
फैजाबाद	65
सुल्तानपुर	11
बाराबंकी	123
प्रतापगढ़	2
बस्ती	142
देवरिया	5,604
गोरखपुर	18,288
म्राजमगढ़	34
जोड़	504,482

Loans to the Residents of Resettlement Colonies

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

(a) the nature and details of steps taken so far in regard to providing housing loans to the residents of the re-settlement colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, how much loan has been disbursed so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that they have disbursed Rs. 8.84 crores as loans for completion of partly-constructed houses in Resettlement Colonies in Delhi.

Slum clearance work in Gujarat

*321. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that Gujarat is one of the States where slum-clearance has assumed gigantic proportions with 15 to 25 per cent population in major cities having no regular dwelling units; and

(b) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned funds to the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board for its scheme to construct houses for the weaker sections in the State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Government of India are aware that a certain percentage of the population of the major cities of Gujarat live in slums.

(b) As on 9th June, 1960, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned 18 housing schemes submitted by the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board. The total project cost of these schemes is Rs. 751.24 lacs including the Corporation's loan commitment of Rs. 627.55 lacs. The schemes are spread over the various urban centres of the State and, when completed, would provide residential accommodation to 4998 EWS and 2670 LIG families.

Opening of Post and Telegraph Offices during next Five Year Plan

*322. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open more post offices and telegraph offices in the country particularly in rural areas during the next Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for opening new post offices and new telegraph offices; and

(c) the number of post offices and telegraph offices to be opened in Gujarat State during the next plan period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statements containing the information are laid on the Table of the House.

(c) A fresh Five Year Plan for the period 1980-85 is under preparation. State-wise targets will be fixed on a year to year basis after the new Five Year Plan is finalised.

Statement

Norms for opening of Post Offices in rural areas

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two main categories:—

1. Post Offices in normal rural areas; and
2. Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

I Post offices in normal rural areas

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;
- (b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 kms. from the proposed office; and
- (c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(2) *Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas:*

(i) Post Offices in gram panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

- (a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and
- (b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non-gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The village should have a population of 1,000 or more, or the population of a cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms. should be 1,000 or more.
- (b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and
- (c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

3. Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases for opening of post offices every year.

Policy for provision of Telegraph Offices.

Categories of Stations

- (1) District Headquarters.
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters.
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters.
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
- (5) Block Headquarters.
- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward areas and hilly areas).

(7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an officer of the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25 per cent of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in Ordinary areas, and 15 per cent of ARE in backward and 10 per cent of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of way places.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

(a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from and existing Telegraph Office.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25 per cent of ARE in ordinary areas, 15 per cent of ARE in backward areas, and 10 per cent of ARE in hilly areas.

(c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000 p.a. in backward hilly areas

(9) Tourist/pilgrimage Centres/ agricultural/irrigation/power projects sites/townships.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices.

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25 per cent of ARE in ordinary areas, 15 per cent of ARE in backward areas, and 10 per cent of ARE in hilly areas.

(b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000 in backward and hilly areas.

(10) All other stations

Condition for provision of Combined Offices.

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

Note. 1. For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of villages or towns except in tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village can be considered.

2. No telegraph office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within a 8 Kms. of the proposed office.

Houses for Weaker Sections in Karnataka

*323. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government to solve the housing problems in the State particularly for the weaker sections of the society; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Government of Karnataka sent a proposal in September 1979 seeking financial assistance amounting to Rs. 7.58 crores for construction of 12352 houses for the rural poor.

(b) The proposal was examined in consultation with the National Buildings Organisation and the deficiencies found therein together with suggestion for effecting some economies in the estimates were communicated to the State Government in November, 1979. The revised estimate is still awaited from the State Government.

Incentives to Sugar Industry

*324. SHRI BALASAMHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of Indian Sugar Mills Association and the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories were assured that the question regarding grant of incentives as per recommendations of Sampath Committee would be finalised soon;

(b) if so, what decision Government has taken in the matter and details thereof; and

(c) if no decision has been taken when it is likely to be finalised?

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

(b) and (c). The Report of the inter-Ministerial Group constituted to review and revise the scheme of incentives introduced in December, 1975

to make the high capital cost units in the Sugar Industry—both new factories as also expansions—economically viable in the light of the changed parameters, has been received by the Government in the last week of May, 1980. Action to process the Report and to announce Government decision hereon has been initiated on priority basis.

Use of Staff car by D.D.A. Employees

2314. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the category of Officers in the D.D.A. field and Secretariat who have been allotted Jeeps labelled as 'staff cars' for their use and if so, what are the number of such jeeps maintained by the DDA;

(b) which of these Officers are allowed to park these vehicles at their residences;

(c) whether the orders issued by the Ministry of Finance prohibiting the parking of vehicles at residences of officers do not apply to the DDA if so, why not;

(d) whether any measures are taken to prevent the misuse of such vehicles for private use if so, what; and

(e) whether this bank of free transport from residence to place of work and back at State expense is taken into account while calculating the income tax recoverable from such beneficiaries and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have stated that their officers who are required to travel extensively have either been provided with staff cars or sanctioned conveyance allowance. The total number of jeeps maintained by the DDA is 47.

(b and c). No officer is allowed to park office vehicle at his residence without the specific sanction of the Vice-Chairman. No such sanction has so far been given.

(d) Log books are regularly maintained and supervised to avoid any misuse. Whenever any vehicle is used for private purposes, necessary deduction is made from the salary of the person who has so used the vehicle.

(e) For purposes of Income-Tax calculation at source, a standard rebate of Rs. 1,000 only is given to officers who are given official transport. Computation of perquisites is done by the Income-Tax authorities.

Progress of Prohibition in State

2315. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of prohibition in various States in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to certain loopholes, even where the States are dry, the drinkers find it as wet as ever; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that permits on medical ground are issued liberally while the hard drinkers are far and few?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu are totally, dry, Some States has declared certain areas as dry. Measures taken by other States vary and include steps like increase in number of dry days, banning of advertisement relating to liquor, reduction in the supply of potable alcohol etc.

(b) and (c). Dealing with persons infringing the law in dry States, is the responsibility of the State Government which is competent to take action against law-breakers. Similarly checking of wrong use of provisions for giving permits on medical grounds also lies within the ambit of State Government powers.

New Excise Policy for Delhi

2316. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dry days in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that on most of the dry days in Delhi, people travel over to Haryana to have their drink;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all the public holidays are dry days in Delhi;

(d) whether Government propose to introduce new features in the excise policy for Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) 65 (for the period from 1 April 1980 to 31 December 1980).

(b) Since the dry days in Delhi, more or less, coincide with those in the State of Haryana, there is remote chance of people travelling to Haryana to drink on most of dry days in Delhi.

(c) No Sir. Only gazetted public holidays are generally notified by Delhi Administration as dry days.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Delhi Administration, at present.

(e) Question does not arise.

Representation from Central Government Servants of Pune regarding House Building Advances

2317. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation dated 30th January, 1979 from the Central Government servants of Pune (Maharashtra) regarding the house-building advances;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) what action Government have taken with respect to the said representation; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons thereof and when the action is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) A representation dated 30-1-1979, sent from Pune, was received, from about 13 persons.

(b) The demand was to release the unpaid instalments of house-building advance where one or two instalments had been granted and construction of houses started.

(c) The representation was in general terms and was examined. As the representationists did not indicate their addresses or their designations, no reply could be given by the Ministry. Further, sanctions and release of funds to individual cases is to be attended to by the respective Ministries/Depts. as the work has been decentralised from 1-4-1978.

To meet the cases of the nature, mentioned in the representation, orders were issued in July, 1979, to give first priority on 'committed liability' and in particular to cover all cases where sanctions for HBA had been issued and first instalment for construction of the house had been released prior to 1-4-79 and second and subsequent instalments were to be released.

(d) Does not arise.

Investment in Mechanized Fishing Crafts

2318. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mechanised fishing craft registered as on 1st January, 1980 in India;

(b) the break up of these vessels category-wise, as fishing boats under 40 feet length, trawlers, purse sei-

mers, mother ships and factory ships; and

(c) the estimate total investment for mechanised fishing crafts in India as on 1st January, 1980 and what is the share of investment of the public sector in it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mass Transfers in F. C. I.

2319. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is discontentment in the Food Corporation of India because of the mass transfers of Class I officers of the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to remove this feeling?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Government are not aware of any discontentment in the Food Corporation of India over the transfers of category I Officers. These have had to be made on account of promotions within that category to higher levels, promotions from category II to category I posts, superannuation, resignation and return of deputationists, and other administrative reasons.

(b) Does not arise.

Support Prices fixed for Agricultural Produce

2320. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the support prices fixed for the agricultural produce as wheat, paddy, sugarcane, cotton,

onion, potato, other cereals and pulses, State-wise; and

(b) what are the differences between the support price and market price of above items from 1st January, 1979 to 31st March, 1980, State-wise and month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) A statement showing procurement/support prices announced by the Government in 1978-79 and 1979-80 in respect of wheat, paddy, sugarcane, cotton, onion, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, arhar and moong is enclosed (Statement I).

(b) The procurement/support price relates to fair average quality of each of the above agricultural commodities whereas market prices vary from variety to variety and market to market. It will therefore, not be realistic to indicate unique differences between the market prices and procurement/support prices for the above commodities

Statement I

Procurement Prices of food grains

According to marketing year)

(Rs per quintal)

Commodity	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3
Paddy (Standard)	85.00*	95.00†
Jowar	85.00	95.00
Bajra	85.00	95.00
Maize	85.00	95.00
Wheat	112.50	115.00

* For coarse varieties.

† For common varieties (Long Bold/Short Bold)

Minimum Support Prices of Agricultural Commodities

(According to Marketing Year)

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	1978-79	1979-80	
	1	2	3
Grain	125 00	140 00	
Arhar	155 00	165 00	
Moong	165 00	175 00	
Urad	N.A.	175 00	
Cotton	255 00	275 00	
(America 320-F)		(320-F/ 414-F/J34)	
Onion	N.A.	40 00	
Potato	N.A.	N.A.	
Sugarcane	10 00*	12 50*	

N.A.— Not announced.

* These prices are linked to a recovery of 8.5 percent or below with a premium of 11.76 and 14.71 paise per quintal for every 0.1 percent increase in recovery above 8.5 percent, during 1978-79 and 1979-80 seasons respectively.

Investment of National Income on Primary, Secondary and University Education

2321. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the investment of national income on primary, secondary and university education during successive five year plans, separately;

(b) whether more investment would be made in future in the expansion and qualitative improvement of primary education; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) A statement giving the percentage of plan allocations under Education for primary, secondary and university education during successive five year plans is enclosed. A separate statement giving the percentage of Government expenditure on education to National Income in different years is also enclosed.

(b) and (c). The question of increasing investment for expansion and qualitative improvement of elementary education will be given due consideration while formulating the Five Year Plan, 1980—85.

Statement I

Investment of National Income on Primary, Secondary and University Education

Plans	Percentage of Plan allocation under Education for selected sub-sectors		
	Elementary Education	Secondary Education	University Education
First Plan	58	13	9
Second Plan	35	19	18
Third Plan	34	18	15
Fourth Plan	30	18	25
Fifth Plan	32	19	23
Draft-Sixth Plan (1978—83)	45	14	13

Statement II

Investment of National income on Primary, Secondary and University Education

Year	Percentage of Total Government Expenditure (Plan and Non Plan) on Education to National income
1950-51	1.2
1955-56	1.9
1960-61	2.4
1965-66	2.9
1970-71	3.2
1975-76	3.5
1977-78	3.6
1978-79	3.7

Non-Availability of Potable drinking water in the Country

2322. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages where potable drinking water is not available State-wise with their percentage; and

(b) how long Government will take to provide a 100 per cent coverage in respect of drinking water to villages where it is not available?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Provision of drinking water supply is a State subject. However, at the instance of the Government of India a survey was conducted in 1972. As a result 1.53 lakh villages out of a total of 5.76 lakh villages in the country were identified as Problem villages i.e. having a source of water at a distance

of more than 1.6 kms. or at depth of more than 15 Mts. or villages where source of water is contaminated with disease germs or where source of water contained excessive minerals hazardous to health. The number of villages remaining to be covered by drinking water facilities as on 1-4-1980 is given in the Statement.

(b) Subsequent to 1972 survey, the State Government have been indicating from time to time that the survey was incomplete and more villages fall under Problem villages category. The States have been asked to prepare a final list of such problem villages. It is estimated that their number would be nearly 2 lakhs. It is contemplated to cover the remaining problem villages during 1980-85.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts	Statement showing number of problem villages remaining to be covered as on 1-4-1980	Percentage of villages yet to be covered
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1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	*	*
2	Assam	5504	82.39
3	Bihar	*	*
4	Gujarat	841	43.06
5	Haryana	2928	90.57
6	Himachal Pradesh	6098	71.51
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2847	89.22
8	Karnataka	NIL	NIL
9	Kerala	432	92.90
10	Madhya Pradesh	2381	32.63
11	Maharashtra	NIL	NIL
12	Manipur	1007	94.82

1	2	3	4
13	Meghalaya . . .	3013	94.60
14	Nagaland . . .	*	*
15	Orissa . . .	*	*
16	Punjab . . .	710	72.38
17	Rajasthan . . .	*	*
18	Sikkim . . .	307	70.14
19	Tamil Nadu . . .	*	*
20	Tripura . . .	1703	73.53
21	Uttar Pradesh . . .	10670	83.94
22	West Bengal . . .	*	*
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	44	77.20
24	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	*	*
25	Delhi . . .	96	76.80
26	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	*	*
27	Mizoram . . .	*	*
28	Pondicherry . . .	54	72.00

* Information from these state yet to be received.

Government Accommodation

2323. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what provision Government have made to provide higher type of Government accommodation to those Central Government employees whose pay is revised between the period July, 1978 to June, 1980 and who have become entitled for higher type i.e. B and C type accommodation during the allotment year 1978—80;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the month from which the pay of the Central Government employees is reckoned for entitlement for the

higher type i.e. 'B' and 'C' accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The entitlement of an officer for allotment during a particular allotment year is determined on the basis of the emoluments drawn by him on a particular date fixed for the purpose. For the purpose of allotment during the allotment year 1978—80, emoluments drawn on 1-7-1978 is taken into account. Any increase in the emoluments from a subsequent date as a result of revision after this date will be taken into account for deciding their entitlement in the next allotment year.

अजमेर में स्थापित श्रमिक विद्यापीठ

2324. श्री भगवान देव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान के अजमेर नगर में एक 'श्रमिक विद्यापीठ' की स्थापना की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जाएगा और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इसका समूचा व्यय वहन करेगी अथवा क्या राज्य सरकार भी इसमें अपना हिस्सा देगी ;

(ग) उक्त विद्यापीठ में कितनी महिलाओं और बच्चों को प्रशिक्षित करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार वहाँ प्रशिक्षित महिलाओं और बच्चों को रोजगार देने की भी व्यवस्था करेगी ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) श्रमिक विद्यापीठ अजमेर, की स्थापना अजमेर प्रौढ़ शिक्षा संघ के तत्वावधान में की गई है।

(ख) इस संस्थान पर वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान 1,25,345- रुपये खर्च किए गए थे तथा वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए 1.80 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त श्रमिक विद्यापीठ अपनी निधि को शिक्षा शुल्क, चन्दे अथवा राज्य सरकार से सहायक अनुदानों, नियोजताओं इत्यादि से बढ़ा सकता है।

(ग) श्रमिक विद्यापीठ कामगारों के विज्ञान बर्गी तथा उन के परिवारों के सीखने तथा व्यावसायिक हितों को ध्यान में रख कर उसकी आवश्यकता पर आधारित शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रदान करता है। श्रमिक विद्यापीठ के अधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान लगभग 1500 कामगारों तथा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) श्रमिक विद्यापीठ का मुख्य सबध संगठित, अर्धसंगठित तथा असंगठित क्षेत्रों में कामगारों के शैक्षणिक तथा व्यावसायिक क्षमता को बढ़ाने से है।

Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Drinking Water Schemes

2325. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total assistance provided to the State of Madhya Pradesh for drinking water scheme till March, 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that enhancement in this regard has not been as expected; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to accelerate progress?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Central Government provides financial assistance to States for drinking water schemes under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, which was introduced in 1977. Till March 1980, Rs. 899.95 lakhs has been provided to Madhya Pradesh under this programme. z

(b) and (c). The financial assistance to States is determined by factors such as the availability of resources, the size of the problem, special conditions, if any, etc. The financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh under this programme has been increasing progressively as would be evident from the following figures.

YEAR	AMOUNT RELEASED
1977-78	Rs. 252.80 LAKH
1978-79	299.00 LAKH
1979-80	357.15 LAKH

Production of Cocoa

2326. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Cocoa in the different States during the past three years and the projected production in the future;

(b) the existing capacity process the commodity and to manufacture various consumer items;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration at the centre to instal new units to take up manufacture of consumer items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) Official estimates of production of Cocoa in different states are not being compiled. However, according to a very rough estimate, the total production of Cocoa beans during 1979 was about 1,000 tonnes.

(b) The existing capacity for the manufacture of various cocoa products in the organised sector is estimated to be of the order of 6000 tonnes in terms of cocoa beans.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

उन कर्मों के नाम जिन्हें नियंत्रित दरों पर कागज उपलब्ध कराया गया

2327. श्री बर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसी कर्मों/संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान कापिया बनाने के लिए नियंत्रित दरों पर कागज उपलब्ध कराया गया था ;

(ख) कागज के आबंटन के लिए अग्रनाये गए नियम और मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ग) किन-किन निर्माताओं के खिलाफ चोटाला करने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी; और

(घ) उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार 1977-78 में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा नियमित दरों पर कागज (1) दिल्ली राज्य कापी निर्माता संघ और (2) लघु उद्योग कापी निर्माता संघ को उनकी मांगों और अन्तरविभागीय समिति द्वारा की गई शिकायतों के आधार पर वितरित किया गया था।

भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई मार्गदर्शी रू-रेखाओं का अनुपालन करते हुए जुलाई-मिनम्बर 1978 और उसके आगे कागज आबंटन करने के लिए मार्च 1978 में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अनाये गए मानदंड ये थे :—

- (क) कापी निर्माता के पास अपेक्षित मशीनरी और निगम का लाइसेंस होना चाहिए।
- (ख) कापी निर्माता को राज्य के उद्योग विभाग के पास लघु उद्योग के रूप में पंजीकृत होना चाहिए।
- (ग) केवल वे ही कागज के आबंटन के लिए पात्र होंगे जिन्होंने जून 1978 के अंत तक उद्योग विभाग में पंजीकरण के लिए आवेदन कर दिया था।
- (घ) कापी निर्माताओं को पिछली तिमाही के कागज की खपत का विस्तृत परीक्षित लेखा प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए।
- (ङ) कापी निर्माता भारत सरकार द्वारा परिचालित मानकीकृत पद्धति और संशोधित दरों के अनुसार अभ्यास पुस्तिकाएँ तैयार करेंगे।

उन कापी निर्माताओं की सूची संलग्न है जिन्हें समय-समय पर रियायती कागज जारी किया गया। उनमें से प्रत्येक को क्रिया गया वास्तविक आबंटन प्रायः 2.5 टन से लेकर 7 टन प्रति तिमाही रहा जो दिल्ली प्रशासन को आबंटित की गई कागज की मात्रा और राज्य स्तरीय समिति द्वारा अनाये गए मानदंडों के अनुसार था।

इनके अलावा, कुछ तिमाहियों में सुपर बाजार, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दि काउंसिल आफ इंडियन स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट एग्जामिनेशन, केन्द्रीय सरकार

कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोरों को कागज दिया गया।

(ग) और (घ). 106 निर्माताओं ने अपेक्षित मात्रा में अभ्यास पुस्तिकाओं की आपूर्ति नहीं की। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बताया है कि उन्होंने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता और आवश्यक बस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दोषी निर्माताओं के विरुद्ध समुचित कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है।

बिबरण

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जिन कापी निर्माताओं को रियायती दर का कागज आबंटित किया गया था उनकी सूची

क्रम संख्या	कर्म का नाम और पता
1.	मैसर्स आदर्श कापी हाउस, 365, चितला गट, दिल्ली
2.	,, अग्रवाल ब्रा० कटरा धूमिमल, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
3.	,, अमर कापी हाउस, 2437, अमपुरा, दिल्ली
4.	,, अग्रवाल सेल्स कार्पोरेशन, 2165, बाजार सीताराम, दिल्ली
5.	,, आहूजा कापी हाउस, गली तक्षमिला खुद, सीताराम बाजार, दिल्ली
6.	,, एवन कापी हाउस, 3763, शाहगंज, अजमेरी गेट, दिल्ली
7.	,, अजन्ता कापी मैन्यूफैक्चर्स, पहाड़ी हमली, 1255, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली
8.	,, अर्जुन दास एण्ड संस, 5442, न्यू मार्केट, मंदर बाजार, दिल्ली
9.	,, अल्पना कापी प्रोडक्ट्स, 51, गली राजा केदारनाथ, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
10.	,, अनन्द सेल्स कार्पोरेशन, 3970, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
11.	,, अनिल आदर्श, 2899 15, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
12.	,, आर्थ ट्रेडिंग क०, बी-475, रबुबीर नगर, नई दिल्ली
13.	,, अगोड़ा बाईडिंग हाउस, 2448, नाई-वाड़ा, दिल्ली
14.	,, अनेजा ट्रेडर्स, 3618 26, सुदर्शन मार्केट, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
15.	,, भाटिया एण्ड क०, चूना मण्डी, पहाड़ गंज नई दिल्ली
16.	,, बिन्दरबन राम दर्शन, छोटा छीरीबाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
17.	,, ब्रिशन स्वरूप वेद प्रकाश, 2448, नाई-वाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली

क्रम संख्या	फर्म का नाम और पता
18.	मैसर्स बन्नी प्रसाद एण्ड संस, 502, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
19.	,, बम्बर झा०, 365, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
20.	,, बिन्दरबन दिनेश कुमार, नई मार्केट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
21.	,, भारत कापी हाउस, 5420, न्यू मार्केट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
22.	,, भाटिया ट्रेडिंग कं०, 694, अजमेरी गेट, दिल्ली
23.	,, बत्रा कापी हाउस, 2712, चूडीवालान, दिल्ली
24.	,, बिन्दरवल मत्य नारायण, 2726, चौक रायजी, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
25.	,, बिन्दल कापी हाउस, 3862, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
26.	,, सेन्ट्रल कापी मप्लाई मैन्यू०, 691, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
27.	,, कर्माशियल ट्रेडिंग कं०, 4407, नई सड़क, दिल्ली
28.	,, कर्माशियल पेपर कं० 938 1, छत्ता शाहजी, दिल्ली
29.	,, चावला पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, 2968, कूचा माई दाम, बाजार सीताराम, दिल्ली
30.	,, चावला कापी हाउस, 5318/4, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
31.	,, दिल्ली कापी हाउस, 141, गली गताशा, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
32.	,, दुर्गे कापी हाउस, कूचा मीर आशिक, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
33.	,, दरबारी लाल एण्ड संस, 56, खुर्शीद मार्केट, दिल्ली
34.	,, दामोदर दास कालू राम, 331, कूचा मीर आशिक, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
35.	,, डीलक्स कापी प्रोडक्ट्स, 5345, कूचा काशमीरी, बाजार सीताराम, दिल्ली
36.	,, दीपक बाइंडिंग हाउस, 981/4, छोटा छोपीवाड़ा, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
37.	,, दुर्गा कापी हाउस, 3156, लाल दरवाजा, बाजार सीताराम, दिल्ली
38.	,, फैन्सी कापी हाउस, 4518, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
39.	,, फ्रन्टियर कापी हाउस, 271, कूचा मीर आशिक, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली

क्रम संख्या	फर्म का नाम और पता
40.	मैसर्स जनरल कापी हाउस, 4/991, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
41.	,, गुलाटी ट्रेडर्स, 6113, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
42.	,, गोपाल दास देश राज, 442, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
43.	,, गिरधारी लाल पदम कुमार, 349 1, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
44.	,, गुलाटी पेपर एण्ड स्टेशनर्स मार्ट, 4079, नई सड़क, दिल्ली
45.	,, गोयल सेल्स कार्पो०, 2968, कूचा माई दाम, बाजार सीताराम, दिल्ली
46.	,, गोपी चन्द जैन एण्ड संस, 1201, चारहट, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली
47.	,, जनरल कापी कार्पो०, 991/4, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
48.	,, गोविन्द राम मोतीवल चन्द, 703, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
49.	,, हरियाणा ट्रेडर्स चखेवालान, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
50.	,, हिमालय ट्रेडर्स, 2968, रघुगंज, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
51.	,, हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेडर्स, 4036, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
52.	,, हरियाणा पेपर कनवर्टर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज, दिल्ली
53.	,, हरब्रन्स लाल एण्ड कं०, दिल्ली
54.	,, हिन्द नेशनल बाइंडिंग हाउस, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
55.	,, इण्डियन कापी हाउस, 376/2, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
56.	,, इंटरनेशनल कापी हाउस, 24421, नाई-वाड़ा, दिल्ली
57.	,, जगदीश कापी मैन्यू०, 326, कूचा मीर आशिक, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
58.	,, जगदीश ट्रेडिंग कं०, गली पहाड वाली, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
59.	,, जगजीत ट्रेडर्स, 4036, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली
60.	,, जयन्ती प्रसाद रोमेश चन्द, 397/1, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
61.	,, जगन्नाथ एण्ड संस, न्यू मार्केट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
62.	,, काली राम रामधरतार, 310, कूचा मीर आशिक, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली

क्रम संख्या	कर्म का नाम और पता
63.	मैसर्स जगत कापी प्रोडक्ट्स 580-81/4, मक्की मार्किट, दिल्ली
64.	मैसर्स जिवन्ज सेल्स कारपोरेशन, चूडीवालान, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
65.	„ जन मा0 848 चितला गेट, दिल्ली
66.	„ जैन ट्रेडर्स 437, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
67.	„ जनता कापी हाउस, ए-12'कैज-1, नारायणा, नई दिल्ली
68.	„ जैन फाइल प्रोडक्ट्स, 437, चितला गेट, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
69.	„ कथूरिया ट्रेडिंग कं0, 169, डी0बी0गुप्त मार्किट, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली
70.	„ खुराना बाईडिंग हाउस, 627, चूडी वालान, दिल्ली
71.	„ के0बी0प्रोडक्ट्स, 5302, फस्ट फ्लोर, मिन्धी मार्किट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
72.	„ कन्हैयालाल हरबन्स लाल, 2273, गली पहाड़ वाली, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
73.	„ कन्हैयालाल, नारायण दास, 2356, धर्मपुरा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
74.	„ कमल कापी कार्पो0, 629, चूडीवालान, दिल्ली
75.	„ कमल कापी प्रोडक्ट्स, 5037, चौक राय, शाहगंज, धर्मपुरी गेट, दिल्ली
76.	„ कंवल ट्रेडिंग कं0 5414, न्यू मार्किट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
77.	„ लक्ष्मी पेपर मार्ट, 946 छत्ता शाहजी, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
78.	„ लकी पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, 949, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
79.	„ मदन बाईडिंग हाउस, 441, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
80.	„ मिनोचा बाईडिंग हाउस, 2654, धर्मपुरा, दिल्ली
81.	„ मिनोचा एण्ड कं0 424, मटिया महल, जामा मस्जिद दिल्ली
82.	„ मिलन कापी हाउस, 492, गली मटिया महल, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली
83.	„ जामा मनोहर सन्स, 310, कूचा मीर श्राधिक चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
84.	„ मोहिन्दर बाईडिंग हाउस, 5419'9, न्यू मार्किट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
85.	„ एन0 ए0 ट्रेडर्स, 39 ए कमला नगर, दिल्ली
86.	„ नेशनल कापी ट्रेडर्स, 1181-82, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली

क्रम संख्या	कर्म का नाम और पता
87.	मैसर्स नेशनल ट्रेडर्स, 692, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
88.	„ नेशनल कापी सप्लाय कार्पो0, 690, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
89.	„ नवीन ट्रेडर्स, 2210, गली पहाड़ वाली, दिल्ली
90.	„ नेशनल इन्टरप्राइजिज, 826, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
91.	„ न्यू माडर्नलिंग एण्ड बाईडिंग हाउस, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
92.	„ नव भारत कापी हाउस, 4649, चरखे-वालान, दिल्ली
93.	„ नेशनल प्रोडक्ट्स, 970, छीपीवाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
94.	„ नाबल्टी ट्रेडर्स, 4089, नई सड़क, दिल्ली
95.	„ नितिन एण्ड कं0 174, गांव किरारी पो0 ग्रा0 नागलोई, दिल्ली
96.	„ प्रताप ट्रेडर्स, 2139 मस्जिद खजूर, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
97.	„ प्रकाश कापी प्रोडक्ट्स 2321 धर्मपुरा, दिल्ली
98.	„ पोखार दास एण्ड सन्स, 2411, नाईवाड़ा, चावड़ी, बाजार, दिल्ली
99.	„ प्रभात पेपर एण्ड स्टेशनरी मार्ट, 5428 न्यू मार्किट सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
100.	„ पंजाब कापी हाउस, 5297, न्यू मार्किट सदर बाजार, दिल्ली।
101.	„ फोनेक्स सेल्स, कार्पोरेशन, 456, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
102.	„ पायनियर पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, 3871, दरियागंज, दिल्ली
103.	„ प्यारे लाल राम कुमार, 5535, गांधी मार्किट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
104.	„ पेपर कन्वर्टर्स एण्ड प्रिन्टर्स, 2343, छत्ता शाहजी, दिल्ली
105.	„ पारस ट्रेडर्स, 4579, कूचा बीबी गेट, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
106.	„ रीतू पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, 17'132, गीता कालोनी, दिल्ली
107.	„ राष्ट्रीय बाईडिंग हाउस, 2201, गली पहाड़वाली, दिल्ली
108.	„ रघुबर दयाल रोहतास कुमार, 2542, नाईवाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार दिल्ली

क्रम संख्या	फर्म का नाम और पता	क्रम संख्या	फर्म का नाम और पता
109.	मैसर्स राम प्रकाश एण्ड सन्स, 2712, चूड़ीवालान, दिल्ली	130.	विशाल कापी हाउस, 2673, छीपीवाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
110.	रामा कापी हाउस, 3867, चर्खे-वालान, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली	131.	सुरेश कापी हाउस, 5, महिला कालोनी, दिल्ली (गांधी नगर)
111.	रामधन मल राम चितामल, 2647 चर्खेवालान, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली	132.	वेद प्रकाश सुनील दत्ता, छोटा छीपीवाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
112.	राम स्वरूप नरसिंह लान, 2671, चूड़ीवालान दिल्ली	133.	श्रीम बाईडिंग हाउस, 215, अजमेरी गेट, दिल्ली
113.	राज कापी हाउस, 2343, धर्मपुरा, दिल्ली	134.	गोपाल दास एण्ड ब्रदर्स 2509, नाईवाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
114.	रायल कापी हाउस ए० 85 1, इन्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया, फेम-II, नारायणा	135.	गुप्ता कागज कनवरटर्स 2518, 4 शीश महल, चूड़ीवालान, दिल्ली
115.	राजधानी कापी हाउस 1257 पहाड़ी इमली दिल्ली	136.	जे० पी० मल्ला एण्ड ब्रदर्स, जामा मस्जिद, के पीछे, दिल्ली
116.	रेनबो पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स 1272 बकालपुरा दिल्ली।	137.	नेत्र कम्पनी 374, चिना गेट, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
117.	सूरी कापी मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स, 173 कटरा गोकुल शाह, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली	138.	केदारनाथ एण्ड संस, 2090, काली मस्जिद तुर्कमान गेट, दिल्ली
118.	सुरेन्द्र कापी हाउस, 502, मटिया महल, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली	139.	शिव लाल कपसी राम, 1829, खारी बावली, दिल्ली
119.	मुनेजा कापी हाउस, एण्ड स्टेशनरी मार्ट, 5344, कूचा काशीगरी, बाजार सीताराम, दिल्ली	140.	श्रीम सन्म, 3811, चर्खेवालान, दिल्ली
120.	सचदेवा कापी हाउस, 2555, नाईवाड़ा, दिल्ली	141.	बिडला पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, 3036, बल्ली मारान, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
121.	श्याम कापी हाउस, 119, कटरा गोकुल शाह, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली	142.	गुप्ता कापी हाउस, ई-46, मीलमपुर, दिल्ली
122.	शिव बाईडिंग हाउस, 272, कूचा भीर आशिक, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली	143.	अब्दुल हफीज एण्ड संस, 424, चितल गेट, दिल्ली
123.	सुरेश कापी हाउस 216, गली पहाड़वाली अजमेरी गेट, दिल्ली	144.	मुनील कुमार गुप्ता, कापी हाउस, बी-154, न्यू सीलमपुर, दिल्ली
124.	श्याम कापी मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स कंपनी, 2726 चौक रायजी नई सड़क, दिल्ली	145.	उषा मल्होत्रा बुक बाईडिंग हाउस, ए/120, बजीराबाद, रोड, नार्थ गौडा, शाहदरा, दिल्ली
125.	सचदेवा ट्रेडर्स 2654, चूड़ीवालान, दिल्ली	146.	स्मार्ट प्लास्टिक, 35 बसन्त नगर, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
126.	सचदेवा एण्ड कम्पनी 2695, चूड़ावालान, दिल्ली	147.	प्रकाश कापी प्रिन्टर्स, 2821 छोटी नाहरवाली गेट धर्मपुरा चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
127.	सुरेन्द्र पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, 2654, रोशनपुरा नई सड़क, दिल्ली	148.	मैटरो आफ सेट प्रिन्टर्स ए-21 11 नारायणा, इन्डस्ट्रीज स्टेट, फेम-II
128.	सेन स्टेशनरी मार्ट, 112, जामा मस्जिद के सामने, दिल्ली	149.	बी० टी० मन्यूफैक्चर्स, 69 8, गल होशियार सिंह, गली न० 16 (विश्वभारती सिस्टम निकेतन) (पी० आ० सीलमपुर, दिल्ली)
129.	एस० के० वर्मा एण्ड कम्पनी, 59 52 गली सट्टे वाली, नई सड़क, दिल्ली		

क्रम संख्या	फर्म का नाम और पता
150	सी० पी० कापी हाउस 2410, छोपीवाडा, दिल्ली
151	हरी चन्द भशोक कुमार 258, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
152	मधु टूडर्स 464, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
153	नीलम पेपर एजन्सी 3273, लाल दरवाजा बाजार सीता राम, दिल्ली
154	पारस राम सत प्रकाश 2329, चूड़ीवालान चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
155	विक्रान्त प्रेस शेड 32 न्यू बनीरपुर इन्डस्ट्रीयल कॉम्प्लेक्स, दिल्ली
156	विवेक पुस्तिका उद्योग 3007/68 कूचा राजा सोहन लाल बाजार सीता राम दिल्ली
157	भारत प्रकाशन 2640 रोशनपुरा नई सड़क, दिल्ली
158	नागपाल बुक बाईन्डिंग हाउस 2915 बाजार तुर्कमान गेट, दिल्ली
159	स्टार बुक बाईन्डिंग हाउस 2379, अबूल खां मार्ग, तुर्कमान गेट, दिल्ली
160	राजधानी कापी उद्योग (इन्डिया) 212 गली लोहावन अजमेरी गेट, दिल्ली
161	बोबी कापी सप्लाय कारपोरेशन 951 ए० छोटा छोपीवाडा, दिल्ली
162	जय रामदास ज्ञानचन्द 512 टिकरी बालान चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
163	रघु श्री पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स 2530, चूड़ीवालान चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
164	इन्द्रा कापी मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स 872/23 चूड़ीवालान चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
165	शम्भू नाथ गुप्त एण्ड कं० 422 चितला गेट चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली

बाइमेर, जैसलमेर और शेरगढ़ में डाकघर खोला जाना

2328. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र बाइमेर और जैसलमेर जिलों और जोधपुर जिले के शेरगढ़ तहसील में किन स्थानों पर पर डाकघर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा उसका जिलावार और तहसील वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या बाइमेर जिले के निम्नलिखित गांवों में डाकघर खोले जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है :

(एक) ग्राम धरिया (तहसील बाइमेर)

(दो) कलरों का तला (तहसील बीहटण)

(तीन) ग्राम रामसर कुआं स्कूल ग्राम रावतसर (तहसील बाइमेर)

(चार) ग्राम मीयां का बाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन (सिवाना तहसील)

(पांच) जसिनधर रेलवे स्टेशन (शिब तहसील)

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीवन (क) ग्राम डाकघरों हेतु प्रस्तावों पर निरन्तर विचार किया जाता है और और जो मौजूदा निर्धारित मानदण्डों को पूरा करते हैं प्रत्येक डाक मंडल हेतु निर्धारित सीमा तक स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। इस समय बाइमेर जिले में पंचमठ तहसील के सिमारखिया और काकरला में तथा सिवान तहसील के मोती सारा में डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। जैसलमेर जिले और जोधपुर जिले के शेरगढ़ तहसील में, सभी ग्राम पंचायत वाले ग्रामों तथा 1,000 तथा इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले ग्रामों में पहले ही डाकघरों की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

Different Rates of Levy Sugar in Different Zones

2329. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for fixing different rates for levy sugar in different zones and whether in some zones these rates are even below the production cost; if so, in which zone and the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of the zone where levy sugar rates are the highest and the production cost thereof; and

(c) the reasons for fixing the lowest rate for levy sugar in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) For the purpose of fixing the prices of levy sugar, the country has been divided into 16 geographical zones on the recommendations of the expert bodies like Tariff Commission and the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices which have investigated the cost structure of the sugar industry in the past-

It is no doubt a fact that the prices of levy sugar in all the zones, except South Bihar, are less than the cost of production. The reason for this is that under the present policy of dual pricing, the factories have to sell 65 per cent of the production to the Government nominees, as levy sugar and they are free to sell the balance 35 per cent of their production in the open market. In calculating the prices to be paid for levy sugar, the estimated prices which the factories will get for the 35 per cent of the sugar to be sold in the open market are also taken into account. On this basis, the amount realised by the factories both for levy sugar and free-sale sugar taken together will cover their cost of production including a fair return.

(b) The levy sugar price is the highest in the South Bihar zone, the production cost thereof being Rs. 306.19 per quintal.

(c) In fixing the levy sugar price in respect of Gujarat, the same principles have been adopted as for other zones.

Strike in Aralam State farm, Cannanore

2330. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour strike is currently going on in the Central State farm in Aralam in Cannanore District; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to bring about a settlement and restore cordial relations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason for the strike at Aralam Farm is the demand of increased wages by the Daily paid workers. The State Farms Corporation of India, as a matter of policy, is paying wages to daily-paid workers at the various farms run by them at the rates fixed under the Minimum Wages Act for Agricultural labour as are fixed by the respective State Governments. In

Aralam Farm also, wages are being paid as are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act notified by the Kerala Government. With a view to end the strike, consultations/discussions have taken place and are taking place between the State Farms Corporation of India, Kerala Government and Government of India.

Promotions of SC/ST Candidates in F. C. I North Zone

2331. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is observing reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in promotion by selection from Class III to Class II in its North Zone;

(b) if so, (i) the number of candidates promoted during 1978 and 1979 year-wise; (ii) the total number and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates promoted from each panel; (iii) the total number and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates considered in each panel;

(c) if sufficient number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates were not available whether eligible Scheduled Castes candidates were considered against vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes vacancies filled by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Tribes vacancies filled by Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(c) and (d). In 1978, sufficient number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officials were not available in the zone of consideration in certain cadres. Therefore inter-se-adjustment could not be made. In 1979, 6 posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes were filled by Scheduled Castes candidates. No post of Scheduled Castes was filled by Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

S.No.	Cadre	Date of empanelment	Total No. of candidates promoted		S/C & S/T promoted		Total No. of candidates considered		S/C & S/T considered		Remarks
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
1	Asstt. Manager (Depot)	24-4-78	34	4	..	141	18	1			Promotion of one S.C. official is pending for want of Vigilance clearance.
2	Do.	22-12-78	11	..	..	64	4	..	..	..
3	Asstt. Manager (QC)	2-5-78	37	3	..	111	4	..	..	..	Promotion of one S/C official is pending for want of Vigilance clearance.
4	Asstt. Manager (Civil)	22-12-78	2	1	..	4	1	..	..	..
5	Asstt. Manager (Mech)	Do.	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
6	Asstt. Manager (Movt.)	2-5-78 & 22-12-78	8	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	No S/C & S/T officials were available in the zone of consideration.

1978—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1979--												
1	Asstt. Manager (Depot)	.	.	.	7-5-79	63	15	..	210	29	1	Promotion of 3 Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe officials is pending for want of Vigilance clearance. 6 posts reserved for S/T filled by S/C candidates.
2	Asstt. Manager (A/cs)	.	.	.	7-8-79	32	8	..	120	8	..	
3	Asstt. Manager (Civil)	.	.	.	3/4-9-79	10	..	..	13	.	..	No S/C, S/T officials were available in the zone of consideration.
4	Asstt. Manager (Movt)	.	.	.	Do.	5	..	.	23	..	..	Do.

Fact Finding Committee on Irregularities in Indian School of Mines

2332. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a continuing tension between the teacher representatives of the Executive Board and the Director of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad affecting the study and peaceful atmosphere in the campus for the last few years; if so, the facts in details;

(b) whether Government would intervene into the matter to settle the issue amicably to restore peace in the institution;

(c) whether the fact finding committee, constituted during the Janata Government to enquire into certain irregularities in the Indian School of Mines has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The Government are not aware of any tension in the School affecting the study and peaceful atmosphere in the campus. However, there have been some complaints against the Director made by the teacher representatives on the Executive Board. The Executive Board has appointed a Fact Finding Committee to look into the complaints.

(b) The question does not arise at this stage since the government is awaiting the report of the fact finding committee.

(c) No Sir, the Committee appointed by the Executive Board of the School is expected to submit its report shortly

(d) The question does not arise

चिकित्सा आधार पर अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

2333. श्री चिन्तामणि जैना क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चिकित्सा आधार पर छह महीने के लिए मंजूर किए गए अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन शीघ्र नहीं दिये जाते हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1979-80 में, राज्य-वार, छह महीने के लिए अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के कुल कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे,

(ग) उनमें से कितने आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये गये थे और उनमें से कितने आवेदन-पत्र बकाया है जिन्हें अभी तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं,

(घ) क्या छ महीने के लिए अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन शेष आवेदकों को दे दिये जायेंगे और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके मुख्य कारण, क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) : (क) मंजूर किये गये अस्थायी टेलीफोन निर्धारित प्रभारों की अदायगी के पश्चात् बगैर किसी परिहार्य विलम्ब के दे दिये जाते हैं परन्तु यदि केबुल युग्म उपलब्ध न हों तो कुछ मामलों में कनेक्शन देने में देरी हो सकती है।

(ख) और (ग). सामान्यतः आवेदन-पत्रों की सूचिया तयार नहीं रखी जाती है और सिर्फ मंजूर किये गये मामलों का ही रिकार्ड रखा जाता है। फिर भी कुछ मामलों में सूचना संकलित की गई है और यह सूचना विवरण में दी गई है।

(घ) और (ङ). जी नहीं। आवेदन-पत्रों को प्रतीक्षा सूची में नहीं रखा जाता और यदि उनको किसी कारणवश मंजूर नहीं किया जाता तो प्राप्त होने के तुरन्त बाद मामला समाप्त हुआ जाता है।

विबरण

क्र० सं०	दूरसंचार सचिवालय, टेलीफोन जिले का नाम	1979-80 के दौरान छः महीनों के लिए अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों हेतु प्राप्त आवेदनपत्र	प्रदान किए गए अस्थायी टेलीफोनों की संख्या	उन मामलों की संख्या जिनमें टेलीफोन नहीं दिए गए
1	2	3	4	5
दूरसंचार सचिवालय				
1	गुजरात	53	37	16
2	केरल	140	99	41
3	उत्तर प्रदेश	189	144	45
टेलीफोन जिला				
1	अमृतसर	22	22	कुछ नहीं
2	बड़ौदा	17	11	6
3	जलंधर	36	16	कुछ नहीं
4	लुधियाना	36	36	कुछ नहीं
5	मदुरै	6	5	1
6	नागपुर	21	16	5
7	इन्दौर	5	2	3
8	सूरत	12	8	4

Drinking water facilities to semi-urban localities of the country

2334. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States identified the problem villages of drinking water facilities including the semi-urban localities;

(b) if so, the problem villages State-wise taken up to provide drinking water and to be provided in Annual Plans;

(c) the number of tribal villages in tribal sub-plan areas of the States selected for the provision of drinking water facilities, State-wise and funds provided from State sector for this areas; and

(d) funds earmarked and released by this Ministry to the States to spend the money in tribal sub-plan areas so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) In 1972, a survey was conducted on the initiative of the Central Govern-

ment which identified 1.53 lakh villages as problem villages lacking in safe drinking water facilities. The survey was conducted on the basis of revenue villages according to 1971 census.

(b) Information is given in the Statement (attached).

(c) Figures regarding the No. of tribal villages in tribal sub-plan areas selected for the provision of drinking water facilities and funds provided from State Sector for these areas are

not available.

(d) Provision of drinking water facilities is a State subject. However, under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme the Centre provides financial assistance to States to accelerate the coverage of drinking water supply to problem villages. State-wise allotment of funds during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are given in the enclosed statement. Separate figures are not available for tribal sub-plan areas.

Statement

*Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
Funds released to States/U.Ts in 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80*

(Amounts in lakhs of Rs.)

S. No.	State/U.T.	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	Andhra Pradesh	152 30	351 11	215 60
2.	Assam	57 60	149 57	323 15
3.	Bihar	242 80	504 20	680 45
4.	Gujarat	332 80	260 85	127 80
5.	Haryana	142 10	200 79	260 19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	222 60	425 12	392 86
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	152 80	200 00	182 05
8.	Karnataka	142 30	107 70	69 00
9.	Kerala	102 00	278 00	282 35
10.	Madhya Pradesh	252 80	290 00	357 15
11.	Maharashtra	312 80	409 97	378 30
12.	Manipur	52 50	53 57	53 55
13.	Meghalaya	25 00	103 77	111 60
14.	Nagaland	77 50	97 00	139 57
15.	Orissa	182 80	218 00	209 00
16.	Punjab	102 10	174 90	68 40
17.	Rajasthan	252 30	353 27	205 00
18.	Sikkim	36 50	43 13	26 00
19.	Tamil Nadu	217 30	408 00	219 37
20.	Tripura	80 50	113 50	97 15
21.	Uttar Pradesh	352 80	617 50	709 55

S. No.	State/U.T.	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
22.	West Bengal	242 80	534.01	672.72
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	20 00	32 00	46 20
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10 00	9.50	11.95
25.	Mizoram	15.00	18.50	19.05
26.	Pondicherry	10 00	17 00	12.00
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	20.00	18.50	15.50
28.	Delhi	10.00	14.00	13 00
		3820.00	5998.46	5898.65

Figures include funds released towards expenditure on Monitoring & Investigation Units also.

Statement

Number of villages covered under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80.

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

S.No.	State/U.T.	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218	332	*
2.	Assam	54	34	11
3.	Bihar	1399	1486	*
4.	Gujarat	192	73	120
5.	Haryana	55	55	65
6.	Himachal Pradesh	308	792	639
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23	90	33
8.	Karnataka	343	132	449
9.	Kerala	6	12	13
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50	170	1335
11.	Maharashtra	261	162	479
12.	Manipur	3	11	15
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	11	50
14.	Nagaland	3	39	*
15.	Orissa	898	1867	*
16.	Punjab	143	115	58

1	2	3	4	5
17	Rajasthan	150	155	14.3
18	Sikkim	Nil	15	†
19	Tamil Nadu	224	878	*
20	Tripura	184	Nil	63
21	Uttar Pradesh	52	146	39*
22	West Bengal	965	118	*
23	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	42	*
24	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	Nil	*
25	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	*
26	Pondicherry	Nil	7	5
27	Andaman & N Islands	2	2	9
28	Delhi	Nil	10	11

* Information from these states is still to be received.

Review of literary centres at Delhi

2335. SHRI NAVIND RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 2000 and odd literacy centres opened in Delhi during previous regime, only 50 are actually functioning;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop giving financial help; and

(c) if there is no monitoring being done so far, whether Government propose to undertake a review of such centres?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration the total number of Adult Education Centres currently running is 1597.

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

Membership and election to Friends Central Government Employees Co-operative House Building Society

2336. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Co-operative Society, Delhi, has conducted elections of the Managing Committee of the Friends Central Government Employees Co-operative House-building Society;

(b) if so, how many times and on which dates;

(c) whether only *bona-fide* members were allowed to participate and vote in these elections; and

(d) if so, whether copies of the list of *bona-fide* members who were allowed to participate in each of such elections, will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) and (b). The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that elec-

tions were conducted by the Election Officer appointed by him on three occasions, viz, 30-4-1972, 17-3-1974 and 1-1-1978.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) List of members is available with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Financial aid to States for giving Pension to Agricultural labourers and poor peasants

2337. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to grant financial aid to States which have taken measures to give pension to agricultural labourers and poor peasants;

(b) if so, what are the allotments proposed to be given to each State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Seventh Finance Commission has allowed adequate provision for each State for its forecast period 1979—84 to enable State Governments to pay Rs. 60 per person per month by way of old-age pension to approximately 0.1 per cent of the old and destitute population in general on the basis of 1971 census. In view of this no separate assistance is contemplated.

Prevention of erosion in Himachal Pradesh

2338. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot project for the prevention of erosion in the Dhauladhar mountain in Himachal Pradesh is to be taken up as a technical co-operation venture with Federal Republic of Germany; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A pilot project on integrated development of Dhauladhar Range in Himachal Pradesh entitled "Erosion Prevention on Dhauladhar Range" has been agreed to for assistance by the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. Exchange of Letters on this pilot project between Government of India and Federal Republic of Germany was concluded on 13-5-1980. The objective of the project is to develop an integrated model which can be repeated to improve the living conditions of the people residing in the Himalayan foothills, averting the threat of flood disaster at the middle and lower reaches of the river Binwa and preventing the deposit of silt in the reservoirs and regulation of torrents with the involvement of local people.

The project will be implemented over a period of 8 years in 3-phases. Phase I, of two years duration, is the preparatory phase. Phase II, of four years duration, is the main implementation phase and Phase III, of two years duration, is the concluding phase of the pilot project.

Total investment envisaged is Rs. 106 million approximately over eight years.

Project short duration Toria, Mustard by College of Agriculture, Calcutta University

2339. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1975 a principal investigator of the University College of Agriculture, Calcutta University had been trying to do a project on a short duration Toria, Mustard in their Barnipur and Burdwan farms;

(b) whether at a meeting of the Governing Body of ICAR, the scheme was accepted on a hundred per cent basis at a cost not exceeding Rs. 74,700;

(c) if so, whether the scheme has now been virtually shelved by the ICAR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Principal Investigator submitted a scheme on "Improvement of *Brassica Compestris* var. *Torim* by treatments with Colchiune and other chemical mutagens to be grown on *aus* and *aman* fallow lands of West Bengal in 1975 to I.C.A.R. but the Scientific Panel did not recommend the scheme. While considering the recommendation of the Scientific Panel, the Governing Body in its meeting held on 5.6.1979 while appreciating the urgency for augmenting oil seed research in West Bengal, observed that the scheme may be suitably modified and if the Chairman of the concerned Scientific Panel approves the modified scheme, ICAR may issue the sanction with the concurrence of Member (Finance). Accordingly, the scheme was revised in the light of the guidelines prescribed by the ICAR for the *ad hoc* schemes and the sanction was issued on 20th July, 1979 at a total cost of Rs. 74,700 for a period of three years. The Principal Investigator accepted the scheme for implementation with effect from 1.8.1979. The scheme is in operation at present.

Slaughter House

2340. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a slaughter House in the open field near the Block 31, 32 and 33 Vishwas Nagar, Delhi-32 and the whole locality is badly affected with the dead animals;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that no slaughter house is situated near these blocks but there are two sites outside these blocks where bones of dead animals are collected for transportation outside Shahdara. Prosecutions have been launched against the persons concerned.

Air Pollution

2341. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that power generating units of DVC in Durgapur have no devices to check air-pollution; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

शुद्ध पेय जल की अनुपलब्धता के कारण दिल्ली में बिमारियां

2342. श्री तारिक अन्वर :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के निवासियों को शुद्ध पेय जल प्राप्त नहीं होता जिसके कारण 90 प्रतिशत लोग अस्वस्थ हैं ;

(ख) क्या संबंधित अधिकारियों के लापरवाहियों के कारण पानी में कभी-कभी मिट्टी, गन्दगी आदि भी मिल जाती है ;

(ग) क्या नव-निर्मित बहु-मंजिली इमारतों में ऊपरी मंजिलों में पानी नहीं पहुँच पाता है और वहाँ स्थापित पानी के टैंक खुले रहते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्यवस्था-संस्थान में सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा सप्लाई किया गया जल शुद्ध और पीठिक है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) नवनिर्मित बहुमंजिले क्वार्टरों में जल की सप्लाई ऊपर टंकियों से होती है। जब कुल उपलब्ध जल की मात्रा पर्याप्त नहीं होती तो ऊपर की मंजिलों में कभी-कभी अन्य मंजिलों के मुकाबले पानी का दबाव कम होता है। नवनिर्मित बहुमंजिले क्वार्टरों में लगाई पानी की टंकियों में डकन लगे हैं और उनको बन्द रखा जाता है और वे खुली नहीं रहती।

(घ) जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो संबंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा जल का पर्याप्त दबाव बनाये रखने के लिये अतिरिक्त नल कूप खोदने, ऊपर टंकियां बनाने जैसे उपाय किये जाते हैं।

Drinking Water

2343. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in Madhya Pradesh still have scarcity of drinking water and how many of these

villages are in the Districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Central Government have schemes to provide drinking water to the villages having drinking water scarcity; and

(c) if so, how many villages in the above Districts from Madhya Pradesh were covered by these schemes in 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The Madhya Pradesh State Government has been asked to furnish upto date figures. The same is awaited.

(b) Provision of drinking water is a State subject. However under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the Central Government gives financial assistance as a 100 per cent grant in aid to State Governments for providing drinking water to villages having drinking water scarcity.

(c)

Name of District	Coverage of Villages	
	1978-79	1979-80
Rajgarh	5	3
Guna	3	6
Vidisha	-	133

(These figures exclude the villages covered by State Government Schemes for providing drinking water.)

Demand and supply of Wheat, Sugar and Rice to U.P.

2344. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the demands of wheat, sugar and rice from Uttar Pra-

desh and what quantity was supplied to this State from February, 1980 to May, 1980; and

(b) whether the Central Government could not supply sufficient quantity of wheat, rice and sugar to Uttar Pradesh or State Government could not make the effective distribution?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The demand of Government of Uttar Pradesh and supply of wheat for public distribution system and roller flour mills and rice and sugar for public distribution system from the Central Pool during the period from February to May, 1980 are given below:

(figures in '000 tonnes)

	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Supply</i>
<i>Wheat</i>		
i) for public distribution	396 0	267 1
ii) for roller flour mills	263 0	139 9
<i>Rice</i>	234 0	123 9
<i>Sugar</i>	200 0	177 49

(b) The FCI maintains adequate stocks of foodgrains within the State to meet its demands. To get over any difficulties caused by uneven distribution of the stocks in the various depots, inter-state and intra-state rail and road movements are also organised to make available the required quantity.

As regards sugar, against the State's levy quota of 1,67,126 tonnes for the four months, the actual supply has been 1,77,494 tonnes.

Area and percentage of Forests

2345. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area and percentage of forests felled in the last three years, (State-wise);

(b) the percentage of forests existing at present and recommended percentage to be retained, (State-wise); and

(c) what action Union Government are taking to maintain the required recommended percentage of forests in each State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Necessary information is being collected from the States and Union Territories and would be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(b) The statement (Annexure I) gives the percentage of the forest area to the total geographical area (State-wise) during the year 1977-78. The National Forest Policy, 1952, has recommended that in plains the forest area should be 20 per cent of the total land area and in hills it should be 60 per cent, so that the over-all area under forest for the whole country is 33 per cent of the total land area. However, there are no specific recommendations from Government of India for percentage of area to be retained under forests in each State individually.

(c) The question does not arise.

Statement

Forest Area as percentage to total Geographical Area during 1977-78— State-wise

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Forest Area as %age to Geographical area
<i>States</i>		
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.25
2	Assam	39.24
3	Bihar	16.84
4	Gujarat	9.99
5	Haryana	3.30
6	Himachal Pradesh	39.11
7	Jammu & Kashmir	9.47
8	Karnataka	19.59
9	Kerala	29.15
10	Madhya Pradesh	36.67
11	Maharashtra	21.67
12	Manipur	26.92
13	Meghalaya	28.32
14	Nagaland	17.48
15	Orissa	43.61
16	Punjab	4.09
17	Rajasthan	10.11
18	Sikkim	38.63
19	Tamil Nadu	17.33
20	Tripura	57.53
21	Uttar Pradesh	17.24
22	West Bengal	13.47
<i>Union Territories</i>		
23	A & N Islands	90.00
24	Arunachal Pradesh	61.67
25	D & N Haveli	40.82
26	Delhi	2.68
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	34.38
28	Mizoram	33.81
ALL INDIA		22.74

Persons benefited under Adult Education Programme

2346. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been allocated for the adult education programme in the country, State-wise during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the names of the agencies which were operating to implement this scheme; and

(c) number of persons in each State benefited under this programme during the said period and particularly in Gujarat State, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) Statement I is attached.

(b) The agencies implementing the Adult Education Programme are State Governments/UT Administrations, voluntary organisations, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, universities and college, public-sector undertakings etc.

(c) Based on the information furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations and the various implementing agencies, a State-wise statement of persons who have benefited under the Adult Education Programme during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is attached. (Statement II).

STATEMENT— I

State-wise amount sanctioned under Central & Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Adult-Education during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

State/UT	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	7.28	44.70	29.01
2. Assam	7.49	0.30	29.10
3. Bihar	7.59	45.54	122.44
4. Gujarat	30.16	68.78	79.53
5. Haryana	5.85	25.16	37.52
6. Himachal Pradesh	3.76	2.85	12.09
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2.66	0.90	7.00
8. Karnataka	6.89	9.61	86.52
9. Kerala	3.71	15.79	29.53
10. Madhya Pradesh	7.01	39.66	93.60
11. Maharashtra	5.82	69.77	120.96
12. Manipur	1.64	6.20	11.20
13. Meghalaya	2.20	3.22	8.27
14. Nagaland	1.84	4.75	9.99
15. Orissa	4.57	13.73	73.67
16. Punjab	6.66	26.16	10.48
17. Rajasthan	13.02	17.93	76.76
18. Sikkim	2.00	0.05	5.26
19. Tamil Nadu	11.51	37.92	70.44
20. Tripura	1.55	8.33	15.65
21. Uttar Pradesh	14.10	27.31	211.27
22. West Bengal	7.44	12.62	41.75
23. A&N Islands.	..	1.29	1.40
24. Arunachal Pradesh	..	2.54	2.50
25. Chandigarh	..	0.22	0.56
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	0.30	..
27. Delhi	7.63	14.83	15.23

	1	2	3	4
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.08	..
29. Lakshadweep	0.35	0.18
30. Mizoram	0.28	5.24
31. Pondicherry	4.52	2.23
TOTAL		162.38	535.69	1209.80

STATEMENT—II

State-wise number of persons benefited under the Adult Education Programme during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Name of the state/Union Territory	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (as on 31-1-80)
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	21,681	45,310	1,46,484
2. Assam	34,743	38,430	97,272
3. Bihar	12,791	33,000	2,56,149
4. Gujarat	77,620	3,01,264	3,25,227
5. Haryana	1,16,925	68,660	83,610
6. Himachal Pradesh	18,207	32,070	27,051
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4,133	10,103	42,296
8. Karnataka	1,40,079	1,72,000	1,32,096
9. Kerala	10,656	77,100	1,26,636
10. Madhya Pradesh	49,921	1,28,850	1,76,281
11. Maharashtra	65,013	4,63,800	4,59,299
12. Manipur	8,192	29,970	34,909
13. Meghalaya	5,850	14,465	9,650
14. Nagaland	10,518	17,700	16,844
15. Orissa	33,135	1,04,252	2,95,041
16. Punjab	14,404	38,100	18,320
17. Rajasthan	20,333	95,826	2,23,852
18. Sikkim	8,415	384	11,574

	1	2	3	4
19. Tamil Nadu		55,829	1,21,910	4,00,092
20. Tripura		5,792	35,248	43,425
21. Uttar Pradesh		1,16,389	1,58,247	1,30,361
22. West Bengal		1,08,700	1,26,780	1,10,104
23. A & N Islands		970	2,940	3,584
24. Arunachal Pradesh		5,850	9,880	5,646
25. Chandigarh		104	2,800	3,307
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		118	992	3,163
27. Delhi		10,009	19,320	32,862
28. Goa, Daman & Diu		454	9,030	2,962
29. Lakshdweep		111	312	315
30. Mizoram		4,263	5,265	8,241
31. Pondicherry		1,307	6,960	7,436
TOTAL :		9,62,602 or say 9.63 lakhs	21,70,868 or say 21.71 lakhs	32,33,088 or say 32.33 lakhs

Examination Reform at Secondary and High School level

2347. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of examination reforms at the secondary and high school level has been examined; and

(b) if so, what are the decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). 1. Examination Reform is a continuous process. The Government through its expert bodies has been giving constant attention to it since long.

2. The process of Reform is based on the premise, stated in the National Policy on Education (1968), that "a

major goal of examination reform should be to improve the reliability and validity of examinations and to make evaluation a continuous process aimed at helping the student to improve his level of achievement rather than at "certifying the quality of his performance at a given moment of time."

3. The main thrust of this process is as follows:

(i) Improvement of written examinations—both external and internal:

(a) Improvement of questions and question papers.

(b) Improvement of scoring procedures.

(c) Improvement of interpretation of results.

(ii) Improvement of practical examinations.

(iii) Improvement of oral examinations.

(iv) Introduction of internal assessment in schools:

(a) Improved methods of examination.

(b) Introduction of diagnostic tests.

(c) Assessment of attitudes, interests, and personal and social qualities.

(d) Assessment of co-curricular activities, sports and games.

(e) Maintenance of records in a scientific manner.

(f) Scientific interpretation of results of assessment.

4. The following action programme has been developed:

(i) Training of paper-setters in all important subjects for improvement of question papers.

(ii) Training of resource persons.

(iii) Training of teachers for improving classroom examinations.

(iv) Training of officials of Boards of Education in examination techniques.

(v) Developing tools and techniques for internal assessment.

Sugar Stock

2348. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present sugar stock position;

(b) the rate of monthly release of sugar;

(c) the approximate need to meet festival requirements for the year 1980-81; and

(d) the approximate carry over stock in the same period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The sugar stocks with the factories as on 15th June 1980 were 18.52 lakh tonnes.

(b) With the reintroduction of partial control on sugar from 17th December 1979, 2.71 lakh tonnes of levy sugar per month are being released for allocation to the State Governments. As regards the release of monthly free sale quota of sugar, the position from January, 1980 onwards is as under:—

(Lakh tonnes)	
Month 1980	Quantity of free-sale quota
January	1.50
February	1.25
March	1.25
April	1.25
May	2.75
June	1.75
July	1.25

(c) and (d). The carry-over of sugar stocks as on 1st Oct. 1980 is estimated at about 5.4 lakh tonnes. The quantum of extra release of sugar to meet the requirement of important festivals like Dussehra and Diwali falling in the first 2 months of 1980-81 sugar season i.e., October and November 1980 will be considered having regard to production trends in the aforesaid first two months of 1980-81 season.

**Housing Schemes for Weaker Sections
by HUDCO and L.I.C.**

2349. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the HUDCO and LIC to prepare some special schemes to meet the housing requirements of weaker sections of rural community; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes which the Central Government have agreed to help the State Governments in their implementation during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Award for Eminent Teachers

2350. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the amount of national award for eminent teachers is considerably less than the amount given to experts in other fields; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to remove the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). National Awards to teachers are only tokens of appreciation intended to encourage teachers and give them public recognition. It will not be correct to assess them only on money value. In any case, if the number of awards is also taken into account, there can be no question of disparity.

**Demolitions in Mohindroo Enclave,
Delhi**

2351. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA demolished a large number of unauthorised constructions at Mohindroo Enclave in North Delhi;

(b) whether Government are going to check all the private colonies in Delhi where people have constructed their houses illegally; and

(c) if so, by what time all the illegal constructions will be demolished?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) and (b). Delhi Development Authority has intimated that about 150 unauthorised structures, each consisting of one room and boundary wall, were demolished in Mohindroo Enclave Extension in North Delhi.

Notices under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 are issued for the unauthorised constructions being done in 'Development Areas' of the Delhi Development Authority and necessary orders are passed.

(c) It is a continuing process. Demolition is to be carried out in due course of time as per policy of the Government.

**Foreign Cooperation with National
Dairy Development Board**

2352. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some countries have extended their co-operation to the National Dairy Development Board to donate vegetable oil; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the details thereof?

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

(b) The Cooperative League of United States of America (CLUSA), a cooperative organisation, has agreed to donate 1,60,000 tonnes of vegetable oil spread over a period of eight years to the National Dairy Development Board for their project on Restructuring Edible Oil and Oilseed Production and Marketing.

Cooperative Union of Canada, also a cooperative organisation, have also extended, in principle, their cooperation to the National Dairy Development Board for donating vegetable oil but the details have not yet been worked out.

Procurement of Wheat in Punjab

2353. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procurement of wheat in Punjab is likely to fall short of its target this year despite increased production compared to last year's production; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). As all purchases are being made by way of price support, no target for the procurement of wheat has been fixed by the Government. In the current Rabi marketing season so far, the procurement of wheat in Punjab has been higher (at 42.27 lakh tonnes) than that in the last season (41.92 lakh tonnes).

Proposal for Reduction of Staff Strength in P & T Deptt.

2354. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to reduce the staff strength of the Post & Telegraph Department by ten per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS : (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount to be paid to Commission Agents against Purchase of Paddy in Faridkot (Punjab)

2355. SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gunny bags of paddy purchased by the Food Corporation of India in District Faridkot (Punjab) during the year 1978-79;

(b) whether the Commission Agents have not been paid the amount by F.C.I. against the purchase of Paddy and what is the total amount due from the F. C. I.; and

(c) the reasons for withholding the payments?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The Food Corporation of India has purchased 8,17,963 bags of paddy during the year 1978-79 in Faridkot District (Punjab).

(b) The Commission Agents have been paid the amount for the purchases of paddy.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey of Slum Dwellers

2356. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the number of people living in slums and sub-standard conditions in the urban areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take for the improvement of slums and for preventing their growth?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Areas envisages provision of basic amenities in slum areas which are not ear-marked for clearance for at least 10 years. This Scheme is in the State sector with effect from 1-4-1974, and is operated by the State Governments as part of the Minimum Needs Programme.

Balance between Protective and Productive Forestry

2357. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a new Central Government Agency to direct and organise a co-ordinated action to tackle various aspects of ecology and conservation;

(b) whether Government feel that there should be a proper balance between 'protective' and 'productive' forestry; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH

RAO): (a) A high-powered-committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has been set up by the Department of Science and Technology in February, 1980 for examining this whole matter.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The National Forest Policy adopted in 1952 and still in force lays down that there should be a proper balance between 'protection' and 'production' forestry. However, revision of the Forestry Policy is presently under consideration of Government with a view to derive the maximum goods and services on a sustained basis from the forest resources consistent with the ecological and environmental consideration.

Acquisition and Distribution of Surplus Land

2358. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to National Sample Survey of India, 89 million acres of land are held and owned by 4 per cent House-holds in the country;

(b) whether on a fixed ceiling of 30 acres, 53 million acres of land may be declared surplus in the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take effective steps to acquire surplus land from the land-owners?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) According to 26th round of the National Sample Survey of India, 2.7 per cent of the household ownership holdings above 20 acres in covered 92.7 million acres in 1971-72. However, according to the Agricultural Census, conducted in 1976-77, 3 per cent of large operational holdings (25 acres and above) covered 101.8 million acres.

(b) It might not be appropriate to estimate surplus land on the basis of N.S.S. data, since ceiling is determined under the law which takes factors like quality of land and the size of the family into account. The ceiling refers to 'standard' acre/hectare and a standard acre/hectare would be more than an ordinary acre/hectare where the quality of land is inferior. Moreover, the ceiling laws permit an excess (subject to an upper limit) over the ceiling for larger families, and also permit in some cases a separate unit to a major son. This will reduce the surplus, since some of the surplus I will come to be held by the family and major sons.

According to the information furnished by the State Governments, the area likely to be declared surplus is estimated at 51.42 lakh acres.

(c) The State Governments implement the revised ceiling laws. They have been requested to accelerate the pace of implementation and ensure that the possession of the allottees is not disturbed.

Supply of Sugar to States

2359. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the State Government cannot make allotment of sugar to the public distribution centres due to insufficient supply of the same from the Centre; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to supply sugar to State Governments according to their claim?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). With the coming into operation of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979, the State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas have been fixed on the basis of their quotas obtaining during partial control immediately prior to decontrol of

sugar on 16-8-1978. In view of sharp decline in sugar production in 1979-80 season and consequent limited availability of levy sugar, it has not been possible to increase the quota of any State.

While 17 States/Union Territories are themselves arranging the lifting of allotted sugar from the factories, in the case of remaining 14 States/Union Territories the lifting of sugar from factories is arranged by the Food Corporation of India. On account of operational difficulties including transport bottlenecks experienced immediately after the reimposition of partial control on sugar, the lifting of sugar from the factories was not satisfactory in the initial stages. These difficulties were subsequently overcome and there has been considerable improvement in the supply of levy sugar. Out of total levy sugar allocation of 14.77 lakh tonnes from mid-December, 1979 to May, 1980, the levy sugar moved upto the end of May 1980 was of the order of 13.7 lakh tonnes leaving a balance of 1.07 lakh tonnes only to be moved further. Of these, 89,000 tonnes remained to be lifted by the Food Corporation of India and 18,000 tonnes by the direct allottee States. The validity period of levy allotment orders is also extended from time to time to enable the completion of lifting of the entire allotted quantities from the factories and the supply thereof to various State Governments.

Beggars Problem

2360. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the beggar nuisance particularly near places of worship, bus stands, busy city areas, railway carriage etc. is on the increase;

(b) whether Government are also aware that there are large number of leper beggars and others who have communicable diseases causing havoc; and

(c) if so, what steps the Central Government propose to eradicate beggary?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a), (b) and (c). The prevention and control of beggary is primarily being handled by the State Governments. At present, 15 States and 2 Union Territories have enacted their own anti-beggary legislations and most have set up institutions for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of beggars. The Government of India have been pursuing the State Governments to enact comprehensive anti-beggary legislations and to implement services for beggary control.

There has been no national survey regarding the percentage of leper beggars or others who have communicable diseases.

Holding of 1982 Asian Games at Rai

2361. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India have taken any final decision on holding the games at Rai (Haryana) in 1982 Asiad;

(b) whether it is a fact that the entire expenditure is to be borne by the Centre or partly by the State Government also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

Loss of Foodgrains in Transit and Storage by F. C. I.

2362. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage loss of foodgrains both in transit and in storage by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) how many persons have been committed for such pilferage during the last three years; and

(c) whether this percentage loss has been going up in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO) : (a) The transit and storage losses of foodgrains during the last three years suffered by the Food Corporation of India as percentage on purchase and sales are as follows:

1977-78	1.2%
1978-79	1.3%
1979-80	1.3%

(b) The information regarding number of persons committed for such pilferage during the last three years is not readily available.

(c) The percentage of loss has not gone up appreciably during the last three years.

Working of Telephones and P. B. X. in Bombay

2363. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are large number of complaints against the working of telephones and P. B. X. in the city of Bombay;

(b) whether the Government are aware that there is also in many cases excessive bills to the subscribers with no results after representation; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for making the Telephone Department responsible and efficient?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) : (a) The complaints had decreased in the last few months, but have very recently increased again due to the initial effect of the heavy monsoon rain.

(b) No, Sir. All the complaints are thoroughly examined and rebate is allowed in genuine cases. The results of the enquiries are intimated to the subscribers in all cases.

(c) The steps being taken by the Department to improve the performance are, inter-alia :—

(i) Opening of districts complaints cell to look into all complaints properly.

(ii) Amendment of Telegraph Act to make unauthorised diversion of line a cognizable offence.

(iii) Strengthening of Area Managers' organisation.

(iv) Gas pressurisation and ducting of cables.

(v) Setting up of operation Planning Cells to monitor the performance.

National Capital Region Scheme

2364. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Capital Region plan (NCR) was introduced by the Government of India to check the pressure of population on Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the National Capital region plan was prepared in 1971 and was approved finally by the Government of India in 1972;

(c) whether it is also a fact that two of the three phases of NCR plan had been executed by the concerned States and the States of Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan were advanced Rs. 120 crores by way of Central assistance;

(d) whether it is a fact that the NCR Plan was scrapped by the Janata Gov-

ernment in 1978 without any cause; and

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to revive the NCR Plan with a view to develop the areas comprised in the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The High Powered Board set up by the Government approved the National Capital Region Plan in September, 1973.

(c) A total sum of Rs. 638.40 lakhs was released as loan to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan for developing infrastructural facilities for National Capital Towns upto March 1980.

(d) No, Sir. But the inputs were slowed down.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Taking over of Coca Cola Plant at Faridabad

2365. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what action Government propose to take to expedite taking over of Coca Cola Plant at Faridabad by M/s. Modern Bakeries (I) Limited?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Government had approved the proposal of Modern Bakeries (I) Limited for purchase of the ~~concentrate~~ Plant of the Coca Cola Export Corporation at Faridabad. The Company has accordingly made a firm offer for purchase of the plant but no final acceptance of the offer has so far been received from M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation.

Total Control of Sugar Distribution

2366. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government are proposing to start total control of sugar distribution?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): No, Sir, There is, at present no proposal to introduce total control on sugar distribution. Under the existing policy of partial control, 65 per cent of the total production of sugar is distributed at controlled prices through the Public Distribution System and the balance 35 per cent is allowed to be sold by the factories in the open market.

कागज मिलों द्वारा दिल्ली की फर्मों का कागज की सप्लाई

2367. श्री निहाल सिंह क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कागज मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जो दिल्ली में कागज का कोटा सप्लाई करते देते हैं और उन फर्मों तथा कंपनियों के नाम क्या हैं जो उसे प्राप्त करती हैं और उन्हीं जनवरी, 1979 से मई, 1980 तक हर मास कितना कागज मिलता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन फर्मों तथा कंपनियों ने बाजार से कागज गायब कर दिया है जिसके फलस्वरूप 96 पृष्ठ की एक कापी जिसका नियंत्रित मूल्य 65 पैसे है, अब 1.50 रुपये की बिक रही है , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवासी की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) दिल्ली में कापियों के लिये जनवरी, 1979—मई, 1980 के दौरान जिन कागज मिलों ने कागज की पूर्ति की. वे इस प्रकार हैं.—

- (1) प्रीरिंट पेपर एंड इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड
- (2) आंध्र प्रदेश पेपर मिल्स, लिमिटेड
- (3) बल्लरपुर इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड
- (4) सिरपुर पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड।

इन व्यावसायिक उद्यमों (फर्मों) को दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा विभिन्न तिमाहियों में कापियों के लिये कागज की निम्नलिखित मात्रा आवंटित की गयी थी:—

- (1) जनवरी—मार्च, 1979 की तिमाही के लिये 750 टन।
- (2) अप्रैल—जून, 1979 की तिमाही के लिये 1200 टन।
- (3) जुलाई—सितम्बर, 1979 की तिमाही के लिये 600 टन।
- (4) अक्टूबर—दिसम्बर, 1979 की तिमाही के लिये 500 टन।
- (5) जनवरी—मार्च 1980 की तिमाही के लिये 500 टन।
- (6) अप्रैल—जून, 1980 की तिमाही के लिये 500 टन।

उन व्यावसायिक उद्यमों (फर्मों) के नाम, जिन्होंने मार्च, 1980 तक कापियों के लिये समय-समय पर कागज प्राप्त किया, संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली के कापी निर्माताओं ने दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को स्कूलों, उचित दर की दुकानों, और महकारी समितियों तथा फुटकर (खुदरा) विक्रेताओं को प्राधिकृत दर पर 2.40 करोड़ कापियों की तुलना में दो करोड़ से भी कम कापिया प्रदान की हैं।

कुछ निर्माता, क्योंकि अपेक्षित मात्रा में कापियां मुहैया करने में असफल रहे, अतः दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बताया है कि भारतीय दंड संहिता तथा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 106 दोषी निर्माताओं के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी गई है।

विवरण

जनवरी-मार्च, 1979

(क) संलग्न सूची में से "क" श्रेणी के 135 कापी निर्माता में से प्रत्येक को 5 टन की दर से	टन	675
(ख) संलग्न सूची में से "ख" श्रेणी के कापी निर्माता में से प्रत्येक 14 को 3 टन की दर से		42
(ग) सूपर बाजार		27
(घ) राजधानी कापी उद्योग के लिए निर्धारित कागज, जिसने मुकदमा दायर किया था।		6
कुल		750

अप्रैल-जून, 1979

(क) संलग्न सूची में से 149 कापी निर्माता		1196.1
(ख) राजधानी कापी उद्योग के लिए निर्धारित कागज		3.9
कुल		1200.0

जुलाई-सितम्बर, 1970

(क) संलग्न सूची में से 154 कापी निर्माता		597.370
(ख) राजधानी कापी उद्योग के लिए निर्धारित कागज		2.630
कुल		600.000

अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 1979

(क) संलग्न सूची में से 158 कापी निर्माता 495.410 टन

(ख) राजधानी कापी उद्योग के लिए निर्धारित कागज 1.410

कुल 496.820

जनवरी-मार्च, 1980

संलग्न सूची के अनुसार 165 कापी निर्माता 499.98 टन

अप्रैल-जून, 1980

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अपने अधीन एक स्वायत्त संगठन दिल्ली पाठ्य पुस्तक ब्यूरो को कापिया तैयार करने और उनकी पूर्ति के लिए 500 टन सफेद प्रिंटिंग कागज आवंटित किया है।

विवरण

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जिन कापी निर्माताओं को रियाती दर का कागज आवंटित किया गया था उनकी सूची

क्रम संख्या फर्म का नाम और पता

1	मैसर्स आदर्श कापी हाउस, 35 चितला गेट, दिल्ली
2	" प्रप्रवाल झा०, कटरा धूमिमल, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
3	" अमर कापी हाउस, 2437, धर्मपुरा, दिल्ली
4	" अप्रवाल सेल्स कार्पोरेशन, 2165 बाजार सीता राम, दिल्ली
5	" अहूजा कापी हाउस, 2923, गली तक्षशिला खुर्द, सीता राम बाजार, दिल्ली
6	" एवन कापी हाउस, 3763, शाहगंज, अजमेरी गेट, दिल्ली
7	" अजन्ता कापी मैनुफैक्चर्स, पहाड़ी इमली, 1255 जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली
8	" अजुन दास एण्ड सन्स, 5442, न्यू मार्किट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
9	" अल्पना कापी प्रोडक्ट्स, 51 गली राजा, कैदारनाथ, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली

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10	मैसर्स भ्रानन्द सेल्म कार्पोरेशन, 3970, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
11	अनिल ब्रादर्श 2899/15, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
12	आर्य ट्रेडिंग क० बी-475, रघुवीर नगर, नई दिल्ली
13	प्ररोडा बाइन्डिंग हाउस, 2448, नाईवाड़ा, दिल्ली
14	अनेजा ट्रेडर्स 3618'26, मुदर्शन मार्किट, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
15	भाटिया एण्ड क० चूना मण्डी, पहाड़ गज, नई दिल्ली
16	बिन्दरबन राम दर्शन, छोटा छोपी-वाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
17	मैसर्स ब्रिशन स्वरूप वेद प्रकाश, 2448, नाईवाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
18	मैसर्स बट्टी प्रणाद एण्ड सन्स, 502, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
19	बम्बर ब्रा० 365, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
20	बिन्दरबन दिनेश कुमार, नई मार्केट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
21	भारत कापी हाउस, 5420 न्यू मार्किट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
22	भाटिया ट्रेडिंग क० 694 अजमेरी गेट, दिल्ली
23	बना कापी हाउस 2712, चूड़ीवालान, दिल्ली
24	बिन्दरबन सत्य नारायण, 2726, चौक रायजी, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
25	बिन्दल कापी हाउस, 3862, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
26	सेन्ट्रल कापी सप्लाय मैन्यू० 691, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
27	कर्मशियल ट्रेडिंग क० 4407, नई सड़क, दिल्ली
28	कर्मशियल पेपर क० 938'1, छत्ता शाहजी, दिल्ली
29	चावला पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, 2968, कूचा माई दास, बाजार सीता राम, दिल्ली
30	चावला कापी हाउस, 5318'4, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली

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31	मैसर्स दिल्ली कापी हाउस, 141, गली बताशा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
32	दूर्गे कापी हाउस, कूचा मीर आशिक, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
33	दरबारी लाल एण्ड सन्स, 56, खुरशीद मार्किट, दिल्ली
34	दामोदर दास कालू राम, 331, कूचा मीर आशिक, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
35	डीलकम कापी प्रोडक्ट्स, 5345, कूचा काशगोरी बाजार, सीताराम, दिल्ली
36	दीपक बाइन्डिंग हाउस, 981'4, छोटा छोपीवाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
37	दुर्गा कापी हाउस, 3156, लाल दरबाजा, बाजार सीताराम, दिल्ली
38	फैन्सी कापी हाउस, 5418, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
39	फ्रन्टियर कापी हाउस, 271, कूचा मीर आशिक, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
40	जनरल कापी हाउस, 4991, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
41	गुलाटी ट्रेडर्स 6113, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
42	गोपाल दास देश राज, 442, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
43	गिरधारी लाल पद्म कुमार, 349'1, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
44	गुलाटी पेपर एण्ड स्टेशनर्स मार्ट, 4079 नई सड़क, दिल्ली
45	गोयल सेल्स कापो०, 2968 कूचा माई दास, बाजार सीताराम, दिल्ली
46	गोपी चन्द जैन एण्ड सन्स, 1201, चारहट जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली
47	जनरल कापी कोपो० 99, 4, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
48	गोविन्द राम मोतीवल चन्द 703, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
49	हरियाणा ट्रेडर्स चर्खवासान, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
50	हिमालय ट्रेडर्स 2968, एण्डजगंज दिल्ली, (चावड़ी बाजार), दिल्ली

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51.	मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेडर्स, 4036 चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
52.	हरियाणा पेपर कनवर्टर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज, दिल्ली
53.	हरबन्स लाल एण्ड कं०, दिल्ली
54.	हिन्द नेशनल बाइन्डिंग हाउस, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
55.	इन्डियन कापी हाउस, 376/2, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
56.	इंटरनेशनल कापी हाउस, 24421, नाई बाड़ा, दिल्ली
57.	जगदीश कापी मैनु० 326 कूचा-मीर आशिक, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
58.	जगदीश ट्रेडिंग क०, गली पहाड़ वाली, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
59.	जगजीत ट्रेडर्स, 4036, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
60.	जयन्ती प्रसाद रोमेश चन्द्र 397/1, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
61.	जगन्नाथ एण्ड सन्स, न्यू मार्किट सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
62.	काली राम रामअवतार, 310, कूचा मीर आशिक, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
63.	जगत कापी प्रोडक्ट्स 580-81 4, मक्की मार्किट, दिल्ली
64.	जिन्दल सेल्स कारपोरेशन, चूड़ीवालान, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
65.	जैन ब्रा० 848, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
66.	जैन ट्रेडर्स 437, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
67.	जनता कापी हाउस, ए-12 फेज-1, नारायणा, नई दिल्ली
68.	जैन फाइल प्रोडक्ट्स, 437 चितला गेट, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
69.	कथूरिया ट्रेडिंग कं०, 169 डी० वी० गुप्त मार्किट, करील बाग, नई दिल्ली
70.	खुराना बाइन्डिंग हाउस, 627 चूड़ी-वालान, दिल्ली
71.	के० वी० प्रोडक्ट्स, 5302 फस्ट-फ्लोर, सिन्धी मार्किट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली

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72.	मैसर्स कन्हैया लाल हरबन्स लाल, 2273, गली पहाड़वाली, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
73.	कन्हैया लाल, नारायण दास, 2356, धर्मपुरा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
74.	कवल कापी कोपो०, 629, चूड़ी-वालान, दिल्ली
75.	कमल कापी प्रोडक्ट्स, 5037 चौक राय, शाहगंज अजमेरी गेट, दिल्ली
76.	कवल ट्रेडिंग कं० 5414, न्यू मार्किट सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
77.	लक्ष्मी पेपर मार्ट, 946, छत्ता शाहजी, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
78.	लकी पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, 949 चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
79.	मदन बाइन्डिंग हाउस, 441 चितला गेट, दिल्ली
80.	मिनोचा बाइन्डिंग हाउस, 2654, धर्मपुरा, दिल्ली
81.	मिनोचा एण्ड कं० 424, मटिया महल, जामा मस्जिद दिल्ली।
82.	मिलन कापी हाउस, 492, गली मटिया महल, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली
83.	मनोहर सन्स, 310 कूचा मीर आशिक, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
84.	मोहिन्दर बाइन्डिंग हाउस, 5419 9 न्यू मार्किट सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
85.	एन० ए० ट्रेडर्स, 39 ए० कमला नगर, दिल्ली
86.	नेशनल कापी ट्रेडर्स 1181-82 जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली
87.	नेशनल ट्रेडर्स 692, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
88.	नेशनल कापी सप्लाय कारपो० 690 चितला गेट, दिल्ली
89.	नवीन ट्रेडर्स 2210, गली पहाड़ वाली, दिल्ली
90.	नेशनल इन्टरप्राइज, 826 चितला गेट, दिल्ली
91.	न्यू माडर्नरूलिंग एण्ड बाइन्डिंग हाउस, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
92.	नव भारत कापी हाउस, 4649, चरखेवालान, दिल्ली

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93.	मैसर्स नेशनल प्रोडक्ट्स, 970 छीपीवाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली	114	मैसर्स रायल कापी हाऊस ए० 85/1, इन्डस्ट्रीयल, एरिया, फेस-II, नारायणा, दिल्ली
94.	नावल्टी ट्रेडर्स, 4089, नई सड़क, दिल्ली	115	राजधानी कापी हाउस, 1257, पहाड़ी इमली, दिल्ली
95.	नितिन एण्ड कं० 174 गांव किगरी पो० आ०, नागलोई, दिल्ली	116	रेनबो पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स 1272, वकीलपुरा, दिल्ली
96.	प्रताप ट्रेडर्स, 2130 मस्जिद खजूर, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली	117	सूरी कापी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स, 173, कटरा गोकुल शाह, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली
97.	प्रकाश कापी प्रोडक्ट्स 2321 धर्मपुरा, दिल्ली	118	सुरेन्द्र कापी हाउस, 502, मटिया महल, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली
98.	पोखर दास एण्ड सन्स, 2411, नाईवाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली	119	सुनेजा कापी हाउस एण्ड स्टेशनरी मार्ट, 5344, कूचा काशीगरी बाजार सीता राम, दिल्ली
99.	प्रभात पेपर एण्ड स्टेशनरी मार्ट, 5428 न्यू मार्किट सदर बाजार, दिल्ली	120	सचदेवा कापी हाउस, 2555, नाई वाड़ा, दिल्ली
100.	पंजाब कापी हाउस, 5297, न्यू मार्किट सदर बाजार, दिल्ली।	121	श्याम कापी हाउस, 119, कटरा गोकुल शाह, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली
101.	फोनेक्स सेल्स, कार्पोरेशन, 456, चितला गेट, दिल्ली	122	शिव बाईन्डिंग हाउस, 272, कूचा मीर आशिक, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
102.	पायनियर पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, 3871, दरियागंज, दिल्ली	123	सुरेश कापी हाउस, 216, गली पहाड़वाली, अजमेरी गेट, दिल्ली
103.	प्यारे लाल राम कुमार, 5535 गांधी मार्किट, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली	124	श्याम कापी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स कम्पनी, 2726, चौक रायजी नई सड़क, दिल्ली
104.	पेपर कन्वर्टर्स एण्ड प्रिन्टर्स, 2343, छत्ता शाहजी, दिल्ली	125	सचदेवा ट्रेडर्स, 2654 चूड़ीवालान, दिल्ली
105.	पारस ट्रेडर्स, 4579, कूचा बीबी गेट, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली	126	सचदेवा एण्ड कम्पनी 2605, चूड़ीवालान, दिल्ली
106.	रीतू पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, 17/32, गीता कालोनी, दिल्ली	127	सुरेन्द्र प्रोडक्ट्स, 2654, रोशनपुरा नई सड़क, दिल्ली
107.	राष्ट्रीय बाइन्डिंग हाउस, 2201, गली पहाड़वाली, दिल्ली	128	सेन स्टेशनरी मार्ट, 112, जामा मस्जिद के सामने, दिल्ली
108.	रघुबर दयाल रोहतास कुमार, 2542, नाईवाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली	129	एम० के० वर्मा कं० नी, 5952, गली सट्टेवाली नई सड़क, दिल्ली
109.	राम प्रकाश एण्ड सन्स, 2712, चूड़ीवालान, दिल्ली	130	विशाल कापी हाउस, 2673 छीपीवाड़ा, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
110.	रामा कापी हाऊस, 3867, चर्खेवालान, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली	131	सुरेश कापी हाउस 5, महिला कालोनी, दिल्ली (गांधी नगर)
111.	रामधन मल राम चिंतामल, 2647, चर्खेवालान, चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली	132	वेद प्रकाश सुनील दत्ता छोटा छीपीवाड़ा चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली,
112.	राम स्वल्प नरसिंह लाल, 2671, चूड़ीवालान, दिल्ली	133	श्रीम बाइन्डिंग हाऊस 215 अजमेरी गेट दिल्ली
113.	राज कापी हाऊस, 2343, धर्मपुरा, दिल्ली		

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134	मैसर्स गोपाल दास एण्ड ब्रदर्स 2209, नाईवाड़ा चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
135	गुप्ता कागज कनवरटर्स 251/4, शीश महल चूड़ी वालान, दिल्ली
136	जे० एस० भल्ला एण्ड ब्रदर्स जामा मस्जिद के पीछे, दिल्ली
137	जैन कम्पनी 374, चितला गेट चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
138	केदारनाथ एण्ड सन्स, 2090 काली मस्जिद तुर्कमान गेट, दिल्ली
139	शिव लाल कासी राम, 1829, खारी बावली, दिल्ली
140	ग्रोम सन्स, 3811, चखेवालान, दिल्ली
141	बिड़ला पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स, 3036, बल्ली मारान चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
142	गुप्ता कापी हाउस, ई-46, सीलमपुर, दिल्ली
143	अब्दुल हफीज एण्ड सन्स, 424, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
144	सुनील कुमार गुप्ता कापी हाउस, बी० 154 न्यू सीलमपुर, दिल्ली
145	उषा मल्होत्रा बुक बाइन्डिंग हाउस, ए० 120 बजीराबाद रोड, नार्थ गौडा, शाहदरा
146	स्मार्ट प्लास्टिक, 35 बसन्त नगर, सदर बाजार, दिल्ली
147	प्रकाश कापी प्रिन्टर्स, 2821 छोटी नाहरवाली गेट धर्मपुरा चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
148	मैटरो ग्राफ सेट प्रिन्टर्स ए-21/II नारायणा, इन्डस्ट्रीयल स्टेट, फेस-II
149	बी० टी० मैन्युफैक्चरर्स, 69/8, गली होशियार सिंह, गली न० 16, (विश्वभारती सिस्टम निकेतन) पी० ग्रा० सीलमपुर, दिल्ली
150	सी० पी० कापी हाउस, 2410, छीपीवाड़ा, दिल्ली
151	हरी चन्द अणोक कुमार 258, चितला गेट, दिल्ली
152	मधु ट्रेडर्स 464 चितला गेट, दिल्ली
153	नीलम पेपर एजेन्सी 3273, लाल दरवाजा बाजार सीताराम, दिल्ली
154	गारस राम सत प्रकाश 2329, चूड़ीवालान चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली

क्रम संख्या	फर्म का नाम और पता
155	मैसर्स विक्रान्त प्रेम रोड न्यू 32 बजीरपुर इन्डस्ट्रीयल काम्प्लेक्स, दिल्ली
156	विवेक पुस्तिका उद्योग 3007/68 कूचा राजा सोहन लाल बाजार सीता राम, दिल्ली
157	भारत प्रकाशन 2640 रोशनपुरा नई सड़क, दिल्ली
158	नागपाल बुक बाइन्डिंग हाउस, 2915 बाजार तुर्कमान गेट, दिल्ली
159	स्टार बुक बाइन्डिंग हाउस, 2379, अबूल मीन मार्ग, तुर्कमान गेट, दिल्ली
160	राजधानी कापी उद्योग (इण्डिया) 212 गली लोहावन अजमेरी गेट, दिल्ली
161	बोबी कापी सप्लाय कारपोरेशन 951 ए० छोटा छीपीवाड़ा, दिल्ली
162	जय रामबास ज्ञानचन्द 512 टिकरी वालान चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
163	रघु श्री पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स 2530, चूड़ीवालान चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
164	इन्द्रा कापी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स 872/23 चूड़ीवालान चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली
165	शम्भू नाथ गुप्त एण्ड क० 422 चितला गेट चावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली

Investment in Sugar Industry

2368. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement showing the total amount which had been invested in the Sugar Industry at the close of each of the years 1976-77—1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Information regarding the investment made in the sugar industry during the years 1976-77 to

1979-80 is not readily available, as no recent survey in this regard has been conducted. However, the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission in its report submitted in 1974 indicated the total capital employed for the industry at the end of 1969-70 as Rs. 457.91 crores and the average employed capital per factory was placed at Rs. 221.21 lakhs.

Profit Index of Sugar Industry

2369. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay on the Table statement giving the profits index of the sugar industry for 1976-77 and 1977-80 with 1970-71 as the basis?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): No study for the entire period covered by the Question and with 1970-71 as the basis has been made. However, a study of the finances of large public limited companies appearing in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, June 1979, deals *inter-alia*, with the sugar industry. This study, made by the Division of Company Finance of the Department of Statistics of the Reserve Bank of India has furnished the following figures in respect of sugar industry:

Profit after tax as percentage of net worth.

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
3.0	8.7	4.0

Communications Pending

2370. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that letters addressed to the General Manager, Delhi Telephones by name by

the subscribers in the capital complaining malfunctioning of phones, wrong billing, delay in putting through Trunk Calls and other matters are not replied to by him;

(b) whether such letters are passed on to Area Managers where they are consigned to records;

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the working of the Area Managers' Offices in the capital and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the total number of communications which were pending for reply in the Area Manager (South) Office on 31st May, 1980 and what machinery has been provided to chase these outstanding letters and sending of replies to the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The letters addressed to the General Manager, Delhi Telephones, by name are being acknowledged either personally by him or by some other officer on his behalf.

(b) The letters relating to malfunctioning of Telephones, wrong billing and other matters are forwarded to the concerned officers including the Area Managers, who after examination of the letters and initiating possible and necessary action, send replies to the parties.

(c) No, Sir. No formal assessment has been made about the working of Area Managers' Offices as they are still in the process of getting stabilised.

(d) Total number of communications on various matters pending on 31-5-1980 for finalisation—836.

A Deputy Area Manager and a P.R.O. have been provided to assist the Area Manager in dealing with such matters.

Availability of drinking Water in the Country

2371. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure the drinking water supply throughout the country; and

(b) the number of tube-wells and wells dug for drinking water during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a)

Provision of drinking water is a State subject and funds are provided under the State Sector. However, in order to speed up the cover of drinking water supply to problem villages the Central Government launched the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1977-78 under which financial assistance is provided to States for the purpose.

(b) Monitoring of the provisions of water supply is done in terms of the number of villages covered and not in terms of the tube-wells and wells. The number of villages covered during the last three years State-wise is given in the attached statement.

Statement

No. of villages provided with water supply

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Andhra Pradesh	478	360	*
2. Assam	390	1470	*
3. Bihar	4333	3140	*
4. Gujarat	309	782	816
5. Haryana	125	130	182
6. Himachal Pradesh	497	1289	1302
7. Jammu & Kashmir	177	216	215
8. Karnataka	3666	3924	3864
9. Kerala	31	15	24
10. Madhya Pradesh	1857	1654	5315
11. Maharashtra	261	2010	2635
12. Manipur	18	29	*
13. Meghalaya	8	28	*
14. Nagaland	47	74	*
15. Orissa	898	2993**	*
16. Punjab	202	136	135
17. Rajasthan	365	353	*
18. Sikkim	Nil	119	*
19. Tamil Nadu	2006£	1485£	.

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
20. Tripura	784	300	513
21. Uttar Pradesh	859	1585	*
22. West Bengal	1415	432	*
23. A & N Islands	9	4	18
24. Arunachal Pradesh	69	69	*
25. Delhi	Nil	11	20
26. Goa, Daman, & Diu	12	2	*
27. Mizoram	6	2	*
28. Pondicherry	10	12	14
	18,832	22,632	15,053

** Includes partially covered villages.

£ Includes Hamlets also.

* Information from these States for 79-80 is still awaited.

Intensive Fish Farming in Reservoir and Irrigation Projects

2372. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHAD-ASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of fish caught in India from reservoirs of irrigation and hydel projects during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) whether there is any scheme now current for intensive fish farming in any of the above reservoirs; and

(c) if so, the schemes for raising fish in the reservoirs of Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley and Hirakud projects, and what were the total catches during 1978-79 and 1979-80 from the above reservoirs?

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

Loss due to Natural Calamities

2373. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enumerated the losses of crops, cattles, human lives and other wealth devastated by natural calamities as drought, cyclone, flood and tornados occurred in the country in the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) if so, the State-wise, category-wise and year-wise losses during the above years with estimated value;

(c) the relief measures which have been taken and amount spent for relief works in these years, State-wise; and

(d) what were the allotments from the Central Government to each State Government for the relief spending in these years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (d). The information is being col-

lected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fishing Trawler

2374. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many fishing trawlers are engaged in deep sea fishing in the country at present;

(b) the names of those places;

(c) whether there are any public sector or corporation ventures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) 78 Trawlers.

(b) Most of the trawlers are operating on the East Coast and the remaining on the West Coast.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following public sector Corporations are operating 14 deep sea fishing vessels as given below:—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (i) State Fisheries Development Corporation, West Bengal— | 4 |
| (ii) Kerala Fisheries Development Corporation | —4 |
| (iii) Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation. | —2 |
| (iv) Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation. | —2 |
| (v) Gujarat Agro-Marine Products Limited. | —2 |

TOTAL: 14

Improvement in Gobar Gas Plants

2375. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian gobar gas plants are poorly

managed and badly designed as a result of which there is perpetual leakage of gas; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up some expert committee to improve this plant especially in the context of the present power shortage throughout the country more particularly in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) There is no flaw in the Indian design of gobar gas plant from the point of view of leakage of gas. Management levels, however, differ and the leakage usually takes place due to faulty construction of poor maintenance by owners.

(b) Department of Science and Technology has already set up a Technical Committee which is going into design and management aspects for better performance of gobar gas plants.

गन्ने का उत्पादन

2376. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गन्ने के उत्पादन में कमी आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों की तुलना में चालू वर्ष में गन्ने के उत्पादन का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) गन्ने के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

कृषि और प्राचीन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बिरेंद्र सिंह राव) : (क) 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के तीन वर्षों के लिए अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर गन्ने के उत्पादन के अनुमान क्रमशः 1530.1, 1769.7 तथा 1564.5 लाख मीटरी टन हैं। वर्ष 1979-80 के अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं। संतोष बताने में मूल्यांकन के अनुसार वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान

गन्ने का उत्पादन वर्ष 1978-79 के अपेक्षा कम होने की संभावना है ।

(ख) गन्ने के उत्पादन में कमी होने के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :-

(1) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान गन्ने का अधिक उत्पादन होने से उसके निपटान की समस्या पैदा हो गई, जिसके फलस्वरूप किसानों की कम मूल्य मिला इसकी वजह से बाद के वर्षों में गन्ने की खेती के लिए कम आदानों का विनियोजन किया गया ।

(2) वर्ष 1979 के दौरान गंभीर सूखे की स्थिति का होना ; और

(3) सिंचाई के प्रयोजनों के लिए बिजली तथा डीजल तेल की कमी का होना ।

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान गन्ना उत्पादन का अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ है । वर्ष 1976-77 से 1978-79 तक के 3 वर्षों के लिए राज्य वार गन्ने को उत्पादन का ब्यौरा सलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(घ) भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से 1980-81 के दौरान गन्ना उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी योजना तैयार की है, जो कि क्रियान्वित की जा रही है । कार्यकारी योजना के मुख्य बातें निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

- (1) गन्ने के प्रतिरिक्त पौध रोपण को बढ़ाना,
- (2) उन्नत प्रबंध संबंधी पद्धतियों का प्रयोग,
- (3) बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों को अपनाना,
- (4) मूड़ी फसलों का बेहतर प्रबंध, और
- (5) गहन विस्तार अभियान,

भारत सरकार के वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान गन्ने से संबंधित वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों को सुबुद्ध करने के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये के बजट परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की है ।

विवरण

गन्ने का उत्पादन (हजार मीटरी टन में)

राज्य	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
आंध्र प्रदेश	10380.5	12847.4	9481.9	
असम	1665.2	1429.6	1658.0	
बिहार	4175.8	4957.8	4175.8	
गुजरात	2716.8	3486.7	3286.6	
हरियाणा ।	7280.0	8970.0	6850.0	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	41.9	72.0	72.0	
जम्मू व कश्मीर	14.9	29.9	35.1	
कर्नाटक	9985.3	11605.8	11822.7	
केरल	404.6	377.6	408.6	
मध्य प्रदेश	2317.9	1681.7	2107.0	
महाराष्ट्र	21498.9	23319.6	22482.0	
मणिपुर	54.4	82.5	82.5	

राज्य	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80†
मेघालय	9.4	9.7	9.7	
नागालैंड	95.0	105.0	150.0	
उड़ीसा	2770.0	2600.0	2810.0	
पंजाब	6070.0	6520.0	6050.0	
राजस्थान	1990.9	2828.1	2194.4	
तमिलनाडु	14245.5	16994.7	17925.2	
त्रिपुरा	93.4	87.6	77.2	
उत्तर प्रदेश	65215.5	76818.6	62612.2	
पश्चिम बंगाल	1812.4	1906.8	1884.9	
अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4.1	1.9	1.9	
दिल्ली	3.0	2.3	1.7	
दीवा, दमन तथा दीव	61.1	64.1	64.1	
मिजोरम	20.5	7.9	9.1	
पाण्डिचेरी	179.7	158.2	197.4	
अखिल भारत	153006.7	176965.5	156450.0	

† 1979-80 के अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Promotion of Technical Education .

2377. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to introduce some new schemes to promote technical education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission have considered any proposals and recommended introduction of vocational training courses in junior colleges; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND)

(a) Yes Sir,

(b) A number of new Schemes are currently under finalisation. Details would be available only after they are finalised.

(c) and (d) The University Grants Commission does not deal with the Junior Colleges i.e. +2 level and hence the question does not arise.

Incentives for increasing production of Sugarcane and Sugar

2378. SHRI BALASHAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what incentives have been given or are proposed to be given for increasing the production of sugarcane and sugar during the current year and in future; and

(b) the steps taken to encourage the cane growers to divert sugarcane to sugar mills from the producers of other sweetening agents?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) For increasing the production of sugarcane during 1980-81, Government of India called a high level meeting of State Government officials, scientists, from ICAR and Central Government officials on 20th and 21st March, 1980 and, on the basis of decisions taken at the said meeting, various action points have been chalked out. Government have agreed to provide an outlay of Rs. 2 crores for undertaking plant protection measures in respect of sugarcane crop.

With a view to increasing the sugar production in 1980-81, Government of India is finalising the details of a proposal to grant incentive to the sugar factories by way of rebate in excise duty for early crushing in 1980-81. It has also been decided to expand the crushing capacity of the sugar industry by granting licences for establishment of new sugar factories and for expansion of existing ones.

(b) In order to maintain a better balance regarding the supply of sugarcane to all the sweetening agents Government has already increased during 1979-80 the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories from the earlier price of Rs. 10 per quintal to Rs. 12.50

per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. Government is also taking vigorous action to get the payment of outstanding cane dues expedited through the agency of the State Governments and in extreme cases by taking recourse to the provisions of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978.

Housing Colonies to be constructed by State Housing Boards with Central Assistance

2379. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Housing Colonies proposed to be constructed by the State Housing Boards, with Central assistance, State-wise, during the previous three years;

(b) whether there are such colonies which were sanctioned but could not be constructed; and

(c) the comparative selling prices for a flat/bungalow in each of the groups (i) L.I.G., (ii) M.I.G., (iii) H.I.G. and Janta type in each of the States?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Central financial assistance is given to the State Governments and not directly to the State Housing Boards.

The State Housing Boards are obtaining financial assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a Government of India enterprise, for their housing programmes. HUDCO has sanctioned 755 schemes of the State Housing Boards till 31-12-1979 since its inception. The State-wise break-up of the schemes sanctioned is given in the Statement. The names of housing colonies coming under the sanctioned schemes and those not taken up subsequently by the State Housing Boards are not available.

(c) HUDCO fixes only all-inclusive ceiling cost and not the selling price of dwelling units financed by it.

The State Housing Boards are, however, free to fix the selling prices in consultation with their Governments. It is, therefore, not possible to give comparative data in this regard.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of schemes sanctioned (as on 31-12-1979)
1	Andhra Pradesh	66
2	Assam	2
3	Bihar	14
4	Gujarat	84
5	Haryana	41
6	Himachal Pradesh	17
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3
8	Karnataka	35
9	Kerala	24
10	Madhya Pradesh	71
11	Maharashtra	23
12	Orissa	14
13	Punjab	15
14	Rajasthan	83
15	Tamil Nadu	161
16	Uttar Pradesh	67
17	West Bengal	19
18	Chandigarh	12
19	Goa, Daman & Diu	3
20	Pondicherry	1
TOTAL		755

P.C.O., C.O., and Telephone Exchanges in H.P.

2380. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the P.C.Os., C.Os., Telephone Exchanges installed in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1979-80;

(b) the names of such P.C.Os., C.Os., Telephone Exchanges, which were sanctioned but could not be installed during the year under reference;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) As per Statement-I.

(b) As per Statement-II.

(c) The opening of P.C.Os and exchanges involves collection of stores and erection of lines, installation of equipment etc. It usually takes 18 to 24 months for the works to be completed after sanctions.

(d) March, 1981.

Statement-I

The names of the places where Public Telephones, Combined Offices and Telephone Exchanges were installed in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1980-81.

Public Telephones:

- (1) Bagsaid,
- (2) Balieli,
- (3) Bhali,
- (4) Harial,
- (5) Hatwar,
- (6) Jhanjheli,
- (7) Keandwal,
- (8) Kandrol,

- (9) Namhol,
- (10) Nerwa and
- (11) Shillai.

Combined Offices:

- (1) Bagsaid,
- (2) Baliiali,
- (3) Bhali,
- (4) Dadahu,
- (5) Harial,
- (6) Hatwar,
- (7) Jaisinghpur,
- (8) Jhanjheli,
- (9) Kandwal,
- (10) Kandrol,
- (11) Namhol,
- (12) Nerwa and
- (13) Shillai.

Telephone Exchanges:

- (1) Badhu,
- (2) Bhagtal,
- (3) Darlaghat,
- (4) Daulatpur,
- (5) Dehar,
- (6) Harial,
- (7) Jawali,
- (8) Marhog,
- (9) Rehan,
- (10) Talai and
- (11) Thural.

Statement-II

Names of Public Telephones, Combined Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh which were sanctioned but could not be installed during 1979-80.

(1) *Public Telephones Cum Combined Offices.*

(i) Galore and (ii) Kanraur.

(2) *Telephone Exchanges.*

(i) Baghaid, (ii) Chadiar, (iii) Chari (iv) Kataula, (v) Sahu.

Sugarcane Crushed and Sugar Produced

2381. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under sugarcane in major cane producing States during 1978-79 and 1979-80, State-wise;

(b) the sugarcane produced during 1978-79 and 1979-80 in the States under review;

(c) the quantum of sugarcane crushed by sugar factories during the crushing season 1979-80, State-wise;

(d) the quantum of sugar produced during the crushing season during 1979-80; and

(e) quantum of sugar lifted by the Food Corporation of India during the period under review, State-wise and quarterly?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The Statewise figures of area under sugarcane and the production of sugarcane in the major sugarcane producing States during 1978-79 season are shown in Statement I. As regards 1979-80 season, firm estimates in this regard have not yet become available. However, according to the All India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, the area under the crop during 1979-80 season has provisionally been assessed to be of the order of 25.6 lakh hectares. Sugarcane production for the current

1979-80 season is provisionally estimated at about 130 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). The figures are given in Statement-II.

(e) In the current 1979-80 season, Food Corporation of India has started lifting levy sugar from the factories after the re-introduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979. The quantities of sugar lifted by the Corporation during the periods from 17-12-1979 to 29-2-1980 and 1-3-1980 to 31-5-1980 from the factories in sugar producing States are shown in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Area under and production Sugarcane during 1978-79 in the major cane-producing States in the country.

State	Area (000 Hectares)	Production (000 tonnes of cane)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	142.0	9482
Assam	47.9	1658
Bihar	131.3	4176
Gujarat	57.9	3287
Haryana	190.0	6850
Karnataka	157.8	11823
Madhya Pradesh . . .	71.9	2107
Maharashtra	244.1	22482
Orissa	46.0	2810
Punjab	107.0	6050
Rajasthan	59.5	2194
Uttar Pradesh	1634.9	62612
Tamil Nadu	171.7	17925
West Bengal	32.1	1885
ALL INDIA	3119.0	156450

Statement-II

State-wise Sugar Cane crushed and Sugar produced by Sugar Factories during the Sugar Season 1979-80. (October-September)

Lakh tonnes)

State	Cane Crushed (Estimated)	Sugar Produced (Estimated)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	23.28	2.01
Assam	0.87	0.07
Bihar	18.06	1.63
Goa	0.67	0.06
Gujarat	20.95	2.24
Haryana	9.78	0.92
Karnataka	29.40	3.00
Kerala	2.23	0.18
Madhya Pradesh . . .	2.66	0.25
Maharashtra	131.50	14.01
Nagaland	0.75	0.07
Orissa	1.15	0.10
Punjab	5.15	0.53
Pondicherry	2.08	0.17
Rajasthan	1.03	0.11
U.P.	102.05	10.16
Tamil Nadu	43.57	3.95
West Bengal	0.41	0.03
ALL INDIA	395.59	39.49

Statement III

Quantity of levy sugar lifted by F.C.I. from Sugar Producing States.

Name of producing state	Quantity lifted from factories		
	from 17-12-79	1-3-80	Total
	to 29-2-80	to 31-5-80	
1. Maharashtra	84939.0	194818.4	279757.4
2. U.P.	76655.9	240438.6	317094.5
3. West Bengal	19.5	508.9	528.4
4. Bihar	13000.0	52321.9	65321.9
5. Madhya Pradesh	1459.0	7956.3	9415.3
6. Orissa	505.2	3696.4	4201.6
7. Andhra Pradesh	8182.9	819.1	9002.0
8. Assam	200.0	585.1	785.1
9. Tamil Nadu	94.0	617.1	711.1
Total	185055.5	501761.8	686817.3

राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद द्वारा स्थापित विज्ञान कन्द्र

2382. श्री मनफल सिंह चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद ने यह निर्णय किया है कि विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी का प्रचार करने के लिये पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 20 जिलों में विज्ञान कन्द्र स्थापित किये जाएं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस उद्देश्य से राजस्थान में चुने जिलों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में केवल 5 जिला विज्ञान कन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ।

(ख) और (ग) : इन पांच केंद्रों में से दो केंद्र अर्थात् पश्चिम बंगाल में पुरुलिया में तथा कर्नाटक में गुलबर्गा में पहले से स्थापित किये जा

चुके हैं । बाकी तीन केंद्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद अब संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से स्थानों को चुनेगी ।

स्कूलों में नैतिक शिक्षा बना

2383. श्री भगवान् देव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां स्कूलों में नैतिक शिक्षा दी जाती है और यह किस कक्षा से और कौनसी कक्षा तक दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार से आग्रह किया गया है कि वे अन्य राज्यों के स्कूलों में भी नैतिक शिक्षा को लागू करें ताकि बच्चों में ईमानदारी, प्रेम, निष्ठा, अनुशासन और भाईचारे की भावना जागृत की जा सके ; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान नैतिक शिक्षा के विस्तार के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना क्या है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री श्री बी० शंकरानन्द : (क) और (ख) सभी राज्यों में सारी स्कूलों अवधि के दौरान किसी न किसी रूप में नैतिक

शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती है। असम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश जैसे कुछ राज्यों भी इस प्रयोजन हेतु अलग पाठ्यचर्याएँ पाठ्यपुस्तकें या पूरक पठन सामग्री तैयार करने के प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में नैतिक शिक्षा की स्थिति का अध्ययन कर रही है। विभिन्न स्कूली स्तरों पर नैतिक शिक्षा की पाठ्यचर्या के प्रारूप तैयार किये जाने के शीघ्रता पर इस की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जांच की जायेगी।

Unauthorised Construction in Delhi

2384. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late there have been increase in unauthorised constructions and encroachments in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to demolish such constructions in near future; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has confirmed that of late there have been increase in unauthorised constructions and encroachments. They have also stated that action for removal of unauthorised construction/encroachment in development areas is taken under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

Decline in per capita Consumption of Food

2385. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a recent survey conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute has shown decline in per capita consumption of food in the country; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the research report "Two analysis of Indian food grain production and consumption data" brought out by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) the trend in foodgrains consumption in India has been studied from the "National Food Balance Sheet" as well as the "National Sample Survey Data". In the food balance sheets, seed feed and wastage (12.5 per cent constant) are subtracted from gross production and the balance added to net imports and changes in Government stocks. They generally refer to "availability" rather than "consumption" in the strict sense of the term. As regards National Sample Survey Data, these are not available beyond 1973-74 and the comparison has been given by the study in respect of per capita foodgrains consumption in 1961-62, 1964-65, 1972-73 and 1973-74. The relevant figures quoted by the study from these two sources are given below:

Food Balance Sheets—Estimates of per capita foodgrains availability and growth rates 1950—52, 1960—62, 1970—72 and 1975—77.

Period	Foodgrains Growth Rate	
	(Kgs./year)	(%)
1950-52	147.4	..
1960-62	168.0	1.32
1970-72	169.4	0.08
1975-77	158.9	-1.27

National Sample Survey—Estimates of per capita Foodgrain consumption

Year National Average consumption per annum

	(in kgs.)
1961-62	220.7
1964-65	205.4
1972-73	186.4
1973-74	185.3

It may be noted that IFPRI study has pointed out certain deficiencies and defects in the above referred data. In regard to food balance sheet data it has been mentioned that they do not take into account the changes in stocks held privately by traders and producers. Further, the allowance of 12.5 per cent of production for seed, feed and wastage is also liable to variation. In respect of the NSS data the study has observed that these data tend to underestimate the consumption of the lower expenditure groups and over estimate consumption of the higher expenditure groups.

दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों को सिक्का पद्धति उपकरण में बदलना

2386 श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस समय दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखेगी ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उन से कितने टेलीफोन सामान्य उपकरण के हैं और कितने सिक्का पद्धति के उपकरण हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कितने टेलीफोन हैं जिन्हें प्रारम्भ में प्राइवेट दुकानों पर सिक्का पद्धति उपकरण के रूप में लगाया गया था लेकिन बाद में उन्हें सामान्य उपकरण के रूप में बदल दिया गया था ;

(घ) क्या दुकानदारों द्वारा टेलीफोन करने से मनाही किये जान पर जनता को होने वाली असुविधा को देखते हुए सरकार सभी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों को सिक्का पद्धति के उपकरणों में बदलना सुनिश्चित करेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

संचार मंत्री श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन . (क) नवीनतम टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी में विभागीय सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की सूची दी गई है। इस समय समस्त सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों में साधारण उपकरण के 66 तथा सिक्का पेटियों वाले 1986 टेलीफोन कार्यरत हैं।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में ऐसा कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया।

(घ) एवं (ङ) विभाग की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार सभी निजी गारटी शुदा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघरों में सिक्का पेटिया लगाई जानी हैं। फिर भी, निजी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर, जहाँ सिक्का पेटिया नहीं लगी हुई हैं, वहाँ उपलब्धता के आधार पर ये स्थापित की जा रही हैं।

Open Book Examination System

2387. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some States there is a proposal under consideration or on the verge of implementation of a scheme to introduce an open book examination system under which students would be allowed to appear for their examinations with text books in hands as prevalent in several Western Countries;

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

(c) whether the above system would be uniformly made available throughout the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Raw Cashew-nut

2388. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of raw cashew-nut State-wise during the past 3 years;

(b) whether the State Governments have set up machinery for monopoly procurement of the crop;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the quantity procured by them during the period; and

(d) the reasons for low procurement in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Official estimates of the production of raw cashewnut State-wise during the past three years are not available.

(b) to (d). The information from the States is awaited and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

Rural Afforestation through World Bank in UP.

2389. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural afforestation scheme sponsored by World Bank has been started by Uttar Pradesh Government in 40 districts; if so, the total amount to be spent on it, the amount to be spent by the State Government and the amount to be given by the World Bank alongwith its mode of payment; and

(b) whether trees will be given free of cost or on cheaper rates under the scheme to those farmers who will like to plant trees on their land; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a rural afforestation scheme known as "Uttar Pradesh Social Forestry Project" launched in the State of Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of a World Bank loan. This is a five year project which is in operation and became effective from January, 1980, with provision for retroactive financing since 1st January 1979. The total investment in the project is Rs. 400 million (US \$46.5 million) of which World Bank credit to Government of India is to the tune of US \$23 million. The World Bank funds will be channelled through the Government of India to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. In accordance with the Government of India's present arrangements, 70 per cent of World Bank assistance is passed on to the States as additionality to the state resources.

(b) To encourage planting of trees on private lands, among other activities, the project also envisages the distribution of 8 million seedlings of three species to the local farmers, etc., on a very nominal price mainly with a view to avoid waste. The price of 10 paise would be charged for polypot plants (mostly fuel species) and 25 paise for pindi plants (such as fruit trees). The level of this charge would be reviewed in the course of the execution of the project.

Purchase of Foodgrains upto 30th May, 1980

2390. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains purchased in the country during current Rabi season upto 30th May, 1980 State-wise with the details of the commodities purchased; and

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains out of the purchases made by F.C.I. lying outside the godowns at present?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) According to the instructions issued by F.C.I., transportation of all stocks of foodgrains purchased in

Mandis to storage centres is to be ensured within 48 hours of purchase. Due to paucity of storage accommodation, some of the stocks are kept under CAP (Cover and Plinth) storage. As on 1.5.1980, a total quantity of 37.45 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was under CAP storage of F.C.I.

Statement

Procurement of Foodgrains during 1980-81 Rabi Marketing Season upto 30-5-80.

(Thousand tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Arhar	Masur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bihar	8.3	—	—	—	—	8.3
2. Haryana	983.0	0.3	4.9	—	—	988.2
3. Himachal Pradesh	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2
4. Jammu & Kashmir	11.9	—	—	—	—	11.8
5. Madhya Pradesh	Neg.	—	—	1.0	.05	1.5
6. Punjab	3929.2	—	—	—	—	3929.2 ¹
7. Rajasthan	14.6	—	11.3	—	—	5.9
8. Uttar Pradesh	423.2	—	—	1.8	0.3	425.3
9. Chandigarh	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2
10. Delhi	3.7	—	—	—	—	3.7
Total	5374.3	0.3	16.2	2.8	0.8	5394.3

Neg. Below 50 tonnes.

संसद सदस्यों के बंगलों के रख-रखाव पर खर्च

(iii) पर्वे 1,07,000 रुपये

2391. श्री बयाराम शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्तमान सरकार के गठन के पश्चात् से संसद सदस्यों के बंगलों की आम सफाई, फर्नीचर, पीछों एवं घास के उद्यानों के रख-रखाव पर मदवार कितना खर्च हुआ है ;

(iv) उद्यानों का रख रखाव 6,13,450 रुपये

Loans Provided by Khadi Gramodyog Commission

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी०सी० संठो) : 8,89,850/- रुपये का कुल खर्चा हुआ । मद बार खर्च निम्न प्रकार से है :--

2392. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(i) सामान्य सफाई 62,100 रुपये

(a) whether the loans provided to individuals and agencies by the Khadi Gramodyog Commission throughout the country are not uniform;

(ii) साज सज्जा 1,07,300 रुपये

(b) if so, the maximum limit in each case;

(c) whether loan granted to an individual is only Rs. 300/- or so;

(d) if so, whether Government consider the aid sufficient to start its own industry; and

(e) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken to enhance the loans amount for an individual?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Loans provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are uniform in pattern in the country except in the hill and border areas where loan terms are comparatively liberal. However, the quantum of loan differs from industry to industry and from scheme to scheme.

(b) and (c). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has 26 Village Industries including Khadi under its purview. Under each industry there are various types of units and, therefore, different provisions have been made for them in respect of financial assistance towards capital expenditure, working capital, promotional activities etc. The maximum limit for financial assistance is determined after taking into consideration such factors as viability, pioneering effort, classification of beneficiaries, area of operation etc.

(d) The aid pattern has been devised on the basis of justifiable requirements of individual industries.

(e) Does not arise.

तीर्थ क्षेत्रों पर टेलिफोन सुविधाएं

2393. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पार्षनाथ मंदिर, शिखरजी (गिरिडीह) जैसे महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थों के यात्रियों और पास-पास के ग्रामों की जनता के लिये डाकघर और टेलिफोन की सुविधाएं उपयुक्त हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार डाक और टेलिफोन की पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देकर उनकी मांग पूरी करेगी और यदि हां, तो कैसे और कब ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) जी हां, नहीं। इस समय 45 टेलिफोन कनेक्शनों सहित 100 लाइनों वाला नान मल्हीपरा कारखाना एक्सचेंज पार्षनाथ रोड (गिरिडीह जिला में इश्वरी बाजार) को सेवा प्रदान कर रहा है।

(ख) उक्त क्षेत्र में टेलिफोन और डाक सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने की किसी भी विशेष मांग पर उनके गुणक्रम के माध्यम पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

Regularisation of Tughlakabad Extension Area

2394. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to regularise Tughlakabad Extension in the near future;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes Sir, in accordance with the policy of Government.

(b) and (c). In the nature of things, no time limit could be prescribed.

Automatic Dialling system between Dhanbad and its Blocks

2395. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no automatic dialling system in the telephone connection between Dhanbad and most of its Blocks creating great difficulties in communication;

(b) if so, facts in details and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no telephone line in the Chandan Keyari Block in Dhanbad District; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). There are 10 Blocks in Dhanbad District of these 4 Blocks are having interdialling between them through the Auto Exchanges at Dhanbad, Sinidih, Jharia, Longabad and Katragarh. The other except Chandan Keyari Block are served by Telephone Exchanges connected by manual trunk lines.

(c) and (d). Chandan Keyari Block has at present no telephone facility, but a long distance Public Telephone has been planned for the Block.

स्वाई टेलीफोन कनेक्शन क लिए योजना

2396. श्री चिन्तामणि जेना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1980 में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिये कोई नई योजना मंजूर की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मंजूर किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) क्षेत्रवार कुल कितने नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) से (ग) 1980-81 के वित्तीय वर्ष (अप्रैल 1980 से मार्च 1981 तक) के दौरान देश भर में 1.7 लाख अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

इतको मोटे तौर पर निम्न प्रकार से उपलब्ध कराये जाने की आशा है :—

1. 4 महानगर (दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास)	64,000
2. 22 अन्य बड़े शहर	26,000
3. देश के शेष भाग में	80,000

Nutrition Programme in M.P.

2397. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the Central sponsored scheme for Nutrition programme in Madhya Pradesh till March, 1980; and

(b) the total amount spent on the scheme and results achieved till the period?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). There is no Centrally sponsored scheme for Nutrition Programme in Madhya Pradesh as such. However, under the scheme of 'Food for Nutrition' being implemented in drought affected areas, supplementary nutrition is provided to the most vulnerable sections of population viz. children below 6 years of age, nursing mothers, the old, infirm, destitutes and handicapped persons. The Government of India have allotted to Madhya Pradesh 20,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains (rice and wheat) free of cost for utilization upto 30th September, 1980. The State Government is expected to bear the incidental expenses, and is directly responsible for implementing the programme. The scheme envisages coverage of approximately 13.30 lakhs of beneficiaries in the drought hit districts of the State. By the end of March, 1980, 1042.15 MT of foodgrains had been released by the F.C.I. to the State and the Government of India met the cost of foodgrains amounting to nearly Rs. 14 lakhs.

गौतमपुरी बिल्लो का विकास

2398. श्री चिन्तामणि जेना : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना पार कालोनी गौतमपुरी में सड़कों, गलियों और नालियों के निर्माण के लिए कुछ धन आवंटित किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना धन दिया गया था और इसमें से कितने धन का उपयोग हुआ ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री० पी० सी० शेट्टी) :

(क) तथा (ख). दिल्ली नगर निगम से सूचित किया है कि भिधियों का निरस्तन अलग अलग अतिरिक्त कालोनियों के लिए नहीं किया गया

है। तथापि, उन्होंने वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान निगम की राजस्व निधियों से गौतमपुरी कालोनी में सड़कों, गलियों तथा नालियों के सुधार पर लगभग 1,72,000 रुपये की लागत का कार्य किया है।

Development of Gautampuri, Delhi

2399. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people living in trans-Yamuna area of Gautampuri, Shahdara-153 are facing a lot of inconvenience because of the deteriorated condition of roads, streets and drains there;

(b) if so, the time by which this colony will be developed;

(c) if this colony is not proposed to be developed, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the development work proposed to be undertaken by Government there in future?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that some improvement works were carried out in this colony, but, by and large, proper development of this unauthorised colony has not taken place so far.

(b) and (c). Since development will take place after the colony is regularised and development charges are fixed etc. no time limit could be prescribed.

(d) This will be worked out by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi after the colony is regularised.

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में सरकारी वाहनों द्वारा खर्च किए गए पेट्रोल और डीजल आदि का मूल्य

2400 श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्तमान सरकार के गठन के बाद निर्माण और आवास मंत्री द्वारा प्रयुक्त की गई सरकारी गाड़ियों द्वारा खपत किए गए पेट्रोल, डीजल और मोबिल आयाल की मात्रा और मूल्य क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास (मंत्री श्री पी सी सेठी): सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

1. पेट्रोल	3043 लीटर
2. मोबिल आयाल	45.50 लीटर
3. डीजल	शून्य
4. कुल लागत	13971.60 रुपये

इसमें दिल्ली से बाहर जैसे जयपुर, आगरा आदि के दौरे के लिए उपयोग किया गया पेट्रोल, मोबिल आयाल भी शामिल है।

खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा साड़ियों की खरीद

2401. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रामोण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी भवन, 24, रीगल बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली ने वर्ष 1974-75 में बीरभूम खादी और ग्रामोन्नयन केन्द्र, बेनीग्रोर से 2.50 लाख रुपये मूल्य की रेशमी साड़ियाँ खरीदी थी कि इस केन्द्र को वर्ष 1964 में आयोग द्वारा निरनुमोदित कर दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस केन्द्र से वस्तुएं खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और प्रामोण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) व (ख). खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, 24, रीगल बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली ने 9-9-1975 से 31-10-1975 की अवधि में बीरभूम खादी तथा ग्रामोन्नयन केन्द्र, बेनीग्रोर जिला बीरभूम से 2.06 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की सिल्क की साड़ियाँ खरीदी थी। बीरभूम खादी तथा ग्रामोन्नयन केन्द्र, बेनीग्रोर के पास 1-4-1962 से 31-3-1964 तक प्रमाण-पत्र था। संस्था 1-4-1964 से 31-3-1972 तक बंद पड़ी रही। प्रमाणन समिति ने संस्था को कभी भी अप्रामाणिक घोषित नहीं किया था और ना ही इसे अप्रामाणिक घोषित किया था। जब इस संस्था ने अप्रैल, 1972 में अपनी गतिविधियाँ पुनः प्रारम्भ की तब इसने 1-4-1964 से प्रमाण-पत्र के नवीकरण के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र दिया। इस संस्था को 1-4-1972 से 31-3-1978 तक नया प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने का निर्णय लिया गया था।

होटल प्रबन्ध खान पान तथा पोषाहार संस्थान को पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय को स्थानान्तरित किया जाना

2402. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूसा स्थित होटल प्रबन्ध खान पान तथा पोषाहार संस्थान के विद्याधियों की कार्य-समिति ने एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है जिसमें संस्थान को कृषि मंत्रालय से स्थानान्तरित करके पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय को सौंपने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और शान्ति पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Support Price for Paddy

2403. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the support price for Paddy recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission;

(b) whether Government propose to persuade APC to recommend higher support price for Paddy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). In its report submitted before the recent increase in the prices of fertilizers and petroleum products, the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended a support price of Rs. 95.00 per quintal for common varieties of paddy for

the marketing season 1980-81. In a supplementary report submitted by the Commission after taking into account the effect of the increase in the prices of fertilizers and petroleum products on the cost of production of paddy they have recommended a support price of Rs. 100 per quintal for common varieties of paddy. The report of the Agricultural Prices Commission is under consideration of the Government.

Price of Fertilizers

2404. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) average price per quintal of indigenous and imported fertilizers for the latest available year;

(b) whether it is a fact that price of fertilizer in India is one of the highest and consumption one of the lowest; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The retail selling prices of fertilizers have been revised with effect from 8th June, 1980. The current selling price of some of the major (imported and indigenous) fertilizers per quintal are given below:—

Name of Fertilizer	Selling Price (Rs. per Quintal.)
Urea	200.00
Di-Ammonium Phosphate	305.00
Muriate of Potash	110.00
Complex 17-17-17	220.00
Complex 10-26-26	250.00

(b) The prices of fertilizers in India are not one of the highest and the consumption is also not one of lowest.

(c) Does not arise.

Drinking Water Problem in States

2406. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the magnitude of the drinking water problem in Rajasthan, particularly the drought affected areas of the States;

(b) whether the Union Government had made any assessment about resources required to solve the drinking water problem; and

(c) whether Government had also made any study in regard to the energy crisis which is linked with the drinking water problem?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The resources required have been assessed at approximately Rs. 2000 crores at the current prices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Recovery of Antique Idols in South Delhi

2407. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 88 rare antique idols were recovered in a raid conducted in South Delhi by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) if so, the value of these idols and the period to which they belong; and

(c) the number of persons arrested in this regard and their profession?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) 88 objects were recovered in a raid conducted in South Delhi by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Of these 67 were found to be antiquities.

(b) The value of these 67 antiquities was assessed as Rs. 1,54,550. These objects belong to the periods ranging from circa third/second century B.C. to the mid-nineteenth century.

(c) As per information received from the Central Bureau of Investigation, no person has as yet been arrested in this case. The case, however, had been registered against Shri Mani Ram Gupta who has been granted anticipatory bail by the Court of District and Session Judge Delhi.

Indian Dairy Corporation's Collaboration with Tetrapack

2408. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Dairy Corporation has got itself into difficulty regarding their collaboration with Swedish firm of "Tetrapack International" in regard to the initial cost of the project of Rs. 2.5 crores in imports filling machines and sterilisers at an additional cost of Rs. 11 crores;

(b) whether the Corporation has subsequently agreed to pay a royalty of three per cent (3%) on the milk marketed in the Tetrapack containers;

(c) whether the life of milk packed is not three months as claimed by the Swedish firm but actually two weeks;

(d) whether Corporation has spent large amount of money on obtaining foreign technical know-how on the illusory gain on preserving milk for three months; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The collaboration is with M/s. Tetrapack: Development Limited, Switzerland, and is restricted to the

setting up of a paper laminating plant with a capital cost of Rs. 2.59 crores. The purchase of the other machines is independent of the said collaboration and is to be made for establishing processing and packing facilities for sterilised milk in containers to be made out of the paper produced from the paper laminating plant.

There has been no difficulty in regard to this foreign collaboration.

(b) No royalty is to be paid on the milk marketed in the tetrapack containers. However, a royalty of between 2 and 3 per cent will be payable for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production on ex-factory sale price of laminated paper produced. The obligation to pay this royalty was always an integral part of the collaboration agreement and was not a subsequent development.

(c) While the life of the sterilised milk to be packed can be extended by change in the type of laminated paper used, the minimum life of milk to be packed in the laminated paper proposed to be produced by the Indian Dairy Corporation was always stated to be two weeks on account of laminations limited to paper and polyethylene only.

(d) Royalty as referred to in answer to part (b) above is payable for obtaining foreign technical know-how for the production of laminated paper.

(e) Does not arise.

Problem of Drinking Water in Rajasthan

2409. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country where drinking water is not available and the number of villages where it was not available in 1960; and

(b) the number of villages where Janata Party Government provided

drinking water and the number of villages in Rajasthan where the provision for drinking water was made and whether Government propose to lay a list on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The number of villages where drinking water was not available in 1960 is not known. In 1972, a survey was conducted on the initiative of the Central Government and it was estimated that 1.53 lakh villages out of total of 5.76 lakh villages in the country were 'problem villages'.

(b) Year-wise figures regarding problem villages which have been provided with drinking water in Rajasthan State and the rest of the Indian Union are given below:

	Rajasthan State	Rest of India
(i) 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1978	365	12557
(ii) 1-4-1978 to 31-3-1979	353	20567
(iii) 1-4-1979 to 31-3-1980	Nil+	11026 **

+ All villages identified as problem villages by 1972 have been covered.

**Information from some States/ Union Territories still awaited.

There is no proposal under consideration for laying a list of villages on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance from WHO to clear Slums

2410. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increase in the slums in the Metropolitan cities,

Government have any plans to seek financial grants from W.H.O.; and

(b) the details of the utilisation of the present funds for the clearance of slums and the maintenance of health at the slums in the metropolitan areas?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Scheme of Slum Clearance/Improvement and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, which have been formulated to tackle the problem of slums, are in the State Sector and are implemented by the State Governments out of their Annual Plan allocations for these schemes. In Madras and Calcutta, slum improvement schemes have also been taken up as part of multi-sectoral urban projects with credit assistance from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank. In addition to the two schemes, the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme is also being operated in Delhi.

(ii) यह एक नगरीय क्षेत्र से दूसरे नगरीय क्षेत्र में तथा एक ही क्षेत्र में धां भिन्न-भिन्न है और हो सकता है कि वह एक समान रूप से लागू न हो ;

(iii) हमारी मुद्रा स्फीतिकारी स्थिति में सम्पत्तियों के मूल्य समय-समय पर सीधता से बदलते हैं ।

(iv) व्यक्तियों द्वारा मकानों और भवनों में पूंजी लगाना किसी अन्य पूंजी निवेश की तरह ही है और सामाजिक प्रयोजनार्थ इसको प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है ; और

(v) सम्पत्तियों का प्रबन्ध जो अधिकतम सीमा लगाने के कारण सरकार के पास आ सकता है कई गम्भीर समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा सम्भवतः ऐसी सम्पत्तियां बहुत ही गन्दी बस्तियों या जीर्ण शीर्ण भवनों के रूप में हो और अन्य टाइप के मकानों के बारे में उनका प्रबन्ध और विक्रय करना आधिक दृष्टि से लाभकारी न हो ।

अतः सरकार ने इस विचार को छोड़ दिया है और इसके बजाय यह निर्णय लिया है कि नगर समूहों में रिक्त भूमि पर अधिकतम सीमा लागू की जाए और नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1976 को लागू किया ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उटना ।

Credit from I.D.A. for Calcutta urban Transport

2412. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association has sanctioned a credit of 56 million dollars for improving Calcutta urban transport;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of grant;

(c) whether the credit is earmarked for any specific transport facilities and services; and

(d) the agencies through which the proposed project will be executed and monitored?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir, but the formal Agreement has not yet been signed.

शहरी सम्पत्ति पर अधिकतम सीमा लागू करना

2411. श्री राम बिलास पासवान क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार शहरी सम्पत्ति पर अधिकतम सीमा लागू करने का है ;

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

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी सम्पत्ति पर अधिकतम सीमा लागू की जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) :

(क) तथा (ख) . प्रारम्भ में सरकार का यह विचार था कि मुद्रा मूल्य के आधार पर नगरीय सम्पत्ति पर अधिकतम सीमा लगाई जाए । इस प्रस्ताव में कई ब्यवहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) ऐसी सम्पत्तियों का मूल्यांकन करना बहुत ही कठिन कार्य है ;

(b) The likely normal terms and conditions may be as under:—

(i) Period of the project—4 years (1980-81 to 1983-84).

(ii) Repayable period—40 years in semi-annual instalments.

(iii) Grace period of 10 years after which repayment will start.

(iv) Credit does not bear any interest; and

(v) The service charges of 3/4th of 1 per cent is payable to the IDA on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Calcutta State Transport Corporation, Calcutta; Tramway Company and Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, Calcutta.

Crop and Cattle Insurance

2413. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in regard to insurance scheme for agricultural products and cattles;

(b) whether any State has introduced this scheme;

(c) if so, the names of the State; and

(d) whether Government are considering to bring a Bill to introduce this scheme compulsorily throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). An area based Pilot Crop Insurance scheme is being implemented by General Insurance Corporation of India at the instance of the Government of India. It is at present being implemented in Gujarat,

Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Under the scheme of crop insurance, 13052.45 hec., were covered during 1979-80 for the value of Rs. 130.78 lakhs, involving 16,256 farmers. During the current year, the scheme is being implemented with expanded coverage in these States. Extension of the scheme to other States is being actively pursued by the General Insurance Corporation of India.

Regarding cattle insurance, the subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India are operating cattle insurance scheme since 1974. A scheme for insuring milch cattle/heifers with subsidy on premium has been evolved for special programme areas like SFDA/MFAL/DPAP/An-todaya and IRD and is being implemented since April, 1977, in all States. During 1978-79, cattle insurance cover was provided to 32.30 lakhs of animals.

A similar scheme for insurance of the female calves/heifers under the programme of calf rearing by the weaker sections in the special programme areas has been finalised recently. This will also be implemented in all States where special programmes for the weaker sections operate the component of rearing of calves/heifers.

(d) No, Sir.

Article Entitled "Breach of Indo-Soviet Contract at I.I.T. Kharagpur"

2414. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article entitled 'Breach of Indo-Soviet Contract at I.I.T. Kharagpur' which appeared in the "Swadhin Patrika" a local magazine on 3rd February, 1980; and

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

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

(b) There has not been any breach of Indo-Soviet Contract at I.I.T., Kharagpur as alleged in the article.

Programme and Activities During International Year of the Child

2415. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the programmes and activities during the "International Year of the Child";

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the benefits of the gains by the children; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The International Year of the Child (1979) was observed in India with the objectives of both advocacy and action programmes. The programmes were new as well as the continuing ones. It is difficult to abstract expenditure on IYC from the other programmes benefiting children. However, an amount of Rs. 570 lakhs was sanctioned in the Annual plans 1979-80 of States and Union Territories to take up programmes and activities under IYC. Besides, an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was spent by the Ministry of Social Welfare mainly for IYC advocacy programmes. Also, the budgetary provision for child welfare programmes in the Centre and States was stepped up and a higher coverage of target was reached for the year 1979-80.

(b) and (c). IYC was not intended to be one year programme. The State and Central Governments are to consolidate and build further on the re-

sults and momentum of the IYC in order to achieve durable benefits for children. The impact of the programmes to benefit children will be assessed from time to time by assessing infant mortality rates, school enrolment rates, and other related child welfare indicators.

Adoption of Villages for overall Uplift

2416. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had adopted some villages in different parts of the country on experimental basis for the overall upliftment of the village people;

(b) if so, the names of the villages adopted;

(c) the details of the programmes and activities carried on during the experiment;

(d) whether Government have made any assessment of these experiments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, in all 52 villages scattered over the States of Bihar (37 villages), Orissa (6 villages), Tamil Nadu (4 villages) and Uttar Pradesh (5 villages) as recommended by National Commission on Agriculture/Central Team were taken up on experimental basis for Whole Village Development Programme.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The main object was to develop a programme around the community as the whole, so as to enthuse and stir it into common action for upliftment. The programme was aimed at the improvement and modernization

of agriculture and increase in its production capabilities with the object of promoting the welfare and prosperity of the people. The main programme contents were (i) Consolidation of holdings, (ii) Overall land development plan for maximising water control and moisture preservation in dry areas; (iii) Maximising irrigation support subject to per acre maximum limit of investment based on the need to repay investment credit by extra production possible, and (iv) Cropping programme for the village for best use of irrigation and

for ensuring best control of irrigation and drainage.

(d) and (e). The programme could not complete its full course of 4 to 5 years and was transferred to the State Sector following the decision of the National Development Council. The evaluation study of the programme is being proposed in consultation with the concerned State Governments. In the case of Bihar, arrangements have already been made to undertake evaluation study through National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.

Statement

Village in whole Village Development Programme was being implemented

State	District	Block/Taluka	Villages
1. Bihar	Muzzaffarpur	Mushari	(1) Astharam Tola, (2) Gandhi Tola, (3) Kasba Tola (4) Bakri Harpur, (5) Chak (Gazi; (6) Akbarpur, (7) Bhagwantipyr (8) Mi'hanpurlala, (9) Bela Chapra, (10) Madapur (11) Chansima, (12) Susta, (13) Taraura, (14) Budhanagra Ragho, (15) Manike Harkesh, (16) Meminpu (17). Dumari, (18) Narulia dis (19) Budhanagara Jagannath (20) Chapra Bankul (21) Chapra Rupnath (22) Baikatpur (23) Madhopur.
2. Bihar	Rohitas	Adhoura	(1) Bharhera, (2) Pipri, (3) Pipara, (4) Gamharra Kulan, (5) Gara, (6) Dhobalin, (7) Deori, (8) Sikarwar, (9) Skari, (10) Kolhua, (11) Gamharra Kurd, (12) Dharihara, (13) Mahkal, (14) Berdiha.
3. Orissa	Puri	Nimapara	(1) Hupir, (2) Sainasan (including Dakshinikadas)
	Balsore	Jalswar	(1) Nampo
	Mayurbhanj	Saraskona	(1) Deuli, (2) Astia, (3) Banasada.
4. Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Melaneeditthannulu	(1) Chinnakelankulam (2) Naduvakurichi (Minor) (3) Pattadakkatti (4) Naduvakurichi (Major).
5. Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Babhni	(1) Bakulia, (2) Khaira, (3) Dhanakor (4) Ghagara, (5) Jura.

Drop out Students

2417. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-
DAYATE: Will the Minister of EDU-
CATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of drop out students has increased recently;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of drop out students at the school leaving stage (after 10th) in 1979; and

(c) the number during the college stage (before acquiring the degree or diploma) in 1979?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). Based on the cohort of students enrolled in classes I—X for the country as a whole during the

period 1965-66 to 1976-77 for which the information is available, it has been observed that upto the year 1975-76, the percentage of drop outs was nearly constant and for the year 1976-77 the percentage of drop outs declined. However, in absolute terms the total number of drop outs increased upto 1975-76 and then declined for the year 1976-77. A statement giving the number of drop outs and the percentage of drop outs at the secondary stage based on the cohort of students enrolled in Classes I—X during the period 1965-66 to 1976-77 is enclosed (Statement-I).

(c) A statement showing the number of drop outs and their percentage for the collegiate stage as estimated by the University Grants Commission is enclosed (Statement-II).

Statement I*Percentage of drop-outs at the Secondary Stage*

S.No.	Enrolment in Class I	Enrolment in Class X	Number of drop-outs	% of Drop outs
1.	1,88,89,970 (1965-66)	28,72,188 (1974-75)	1,60,17,782	84.80
2.	1,95,33,259 (1966-67)	29,27,951 (1975-76)	1,66,05,308	85.01
3.	1,97,50,974 (1967-68)	37,37,481 (1976-77)	1,60,13,493	81.01

(Figures in brackets indicate the year)

Statement II

Enrolment in the 'First Year' and Final Year' Classes at degree and Postgraduate level and 'Percentage Drop Out of Students

(ARTS/SCIENCE/COMMERCE FACULTIES)

(a) Degree Level

(i) Three year degree courses (Pass/Hons. combined)

	<u>B.A.</u>	<u>B.Sc.</u>	<u>B.Com.</u>
Enrolment First year (1976-77)	2,47,655	1,26,968	1,37,707
Enrolment 3rd year (1978-79)	1,86,608	87,238	1,06,322
Percentage of drop-outs	24.6	31.3	22.8

(ii) Two year degree courses (Pass/Hons.)

	<u>B.A.</u>	<u>B.Sc.</u>	<u>B.Com.</u>
Enrolment First year (1977-78) . . .	1,97,003	67,742	60,698
Enrolment Second year (1978-79) . . .	1,51,330	57,304	46,301
Percentage of drop outs	23.2	15.4	22.9

(b) **Postgraduate Level**

	<u>M.A.</u>	<u>M.Sc.</u>	<u>M.Com.</u>
Enrolment First year (1977-78) . . .	70,610	24,323	17,849
Enrolment Second year (1978-79) . . .	60,839	21,723	13,109
Percentage of drop outs	13.9	10.7	26.5

Procurement of Wheat

2418. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed or are proposing that the foodgrains stocks by the end of June will be 20 million tonnes;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there has been a marked increase of 7 per cent in the total procurement of wheat by the Food Corporation of India during this period;

(c) in how many States wheat procurement has been completed;

(d) whether the Food Corporation of India has made sufficient provisions to store foodgrains procured by them as the rainy season may start soon;

(e) whether wheat which was lying in the mandis of various States has been removed by now and placed under the godowns; if not, by what time the same is likely to be taken to the godowns; and

(f) whether last year rains spoiled large quantity of foodgrains in the mandis?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) According to buffer stock policy, the Government maintains a buffer stock of 12 million tonnes over

and above the operational stock of 8.2 to 8.8 million tonnes on 1st July of each year.

(b) During the current Rabi marketing season of 1980-81, total procurement of wheat as reported upto 26th June 1980 has been of the order of 57.80 lakh tonnes as against 74.26 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period of the last season, thus indicating a decline of about 22 per cent.

(c) The Rabi procurement season spreads over the period from April to March. Although bulk of wheat procurement is made during April-June, yet small quantities are also purchased in the remaining period of the season.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The FCI are making efforts to remove the stocks from the mandis to the storage godowns within 48 hours of the purchase. However, since the procurement is still continuing, the possibility of some of the stocks lying in the mandis awaiting transportation to the storage cannot be ruled out.

(f) No, Sir.

Finding contained in publication of "international institute of population studies"

2419. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 20 million children in India do not have a father and the principal bread-earner of the family;

(b) if so, whether about 20 per cent children in India face a risk of losing one parent before the age of 10;

(c) whether these findings are contained in a publication of the International Institute for Population Studies brought out during 1979 being the International Year of the Child;

(d) if so, whether any scheme is likely to be considered for those children who lose parents and have no bread-earner; and

(e) what proposals are likely to be made during the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose so that children affected are looked after by the Social Welfare Organisations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). No official data about orphan children in the country is available. However, according to the estimates of an individual Researcher, whose article was published by the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, some 20 million children did not have a father in 1961-71 and that about 20 per cent children in India faced the risk of losing one parent before the age of 10, during the same period.

(d) and (e). Since 1974-75, the Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through voluntary social welfare organisations for orphans and other destitute children. The object of the scheme is to rehabilitate these children as normal citizens by providing them food, shelter, clothing, medical attention and developmental services of education, pre-vocational and vocational training, vocational guidance, recreation, cultural development and citizenship education. The scheme also has an alternate provision for Foster Care of

such children by placing them with foster parents who are paid an allowance for the maintenance of the child. The scheme will continue to operate during the Sixth Five Year Plan period also.

Yoga, Judo and Folk Dances as Part of Physical Education Programme

2420. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI PUIS TIRKEY:

Will he Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Educational Research and Training has suggested that schools throughout the country should teach activities like Yoga, Judo and Folk dances as part of the physical education programme;

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made in the proposed plan;

(c) whether Government have forwarded this proposal to the State Governments also;

(d) if so, what are their reactions; and

(e) when the scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) As a sequel to the recommendations made in the document "The Curriculum for the Ten-Year School A Framework" prepared by the NCERT and the recommendations of Shri Ishwarbhai J. Patel Review Committee on Ten Year School Curriculum, NCERT has prepared "A Draft Curriculum in Physical Education for classes I to X" which includes activities like yoga, judo and folk dances, as part of the physical education programme.

(b) The draft syllabus is a comprehensive and graded syllabus which spells out the core programme to be implemented from Classes I—X and the areas of optional activities which can be selected by students. It aims at the development of good health and well being, physical fitness neuro-muscular coordination, skills in sports and games and, finally, an integrated and balanced personality. Indigenous and traditional physical activities have also been given their due place in the curriculum

(c) to (e). The draft curriculum has been sent by the NCERT to the State Governments for obtaining their comments. The comments are awaited.

Opening of Post Offices in Rural Areas in North-Eastern Region

2421. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Post and Telegraph Department has prepared a plan to open 200 post offices in the rural areas in north-eastern region during 1980-81;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a total of 300 village will be provided with postal counter facilities through mobile post offices and some letter boxes will be installed in various places in these areas;

(c) what are the States where these post offices will be set up and how many people will be covered under one single post office;

(d) whether any other scheme like this is to be introduced throughout the country during Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, in how many States?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) to (c). Under the Annual Plan 1980-81 earlier approved by the Planning Commission, it has been proposed to open about 200 rural post offices in the North Eastern Postal Circle besides providing postal counter facilities to about 300 villages and installing additional rural letter boxes. These proposals are likely to be modified in the light of the new Five Year Plan for the period 1980—85 which is under preparation. In view of this, the State-wise break-up of new post office has not been furnished now.

In the normal rural areas, a post office is sanctioned for a village with a minimum population of 2000. In hilly, tribal and backward areas the minimum stipulated population of a single village or a group of villages within a radius of 1-1½ Km. is 1,000.

(d) and (e). Schemes for postal development in rural areas are drawn up on an All-India basis and appropriate targets under the schemes are fixed for the 16 postal circles covering all the States/Union territories in the country.

पटना में बकाया टेलीफोन बिल

2422. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) या यह सच है कि पटना में टेलीफोन बिलों के कारण बहुत बड़ी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन प्रयोक्ताओं की ओर बहुत बड़ी राशि बकाया है और यह राशि प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी कितनी है ;

(ग) बकाया राशि की वसूली करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या जिन व्यक्तियों की ओर राशि बकाया है उनके टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काट दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन): (क) पटना में टेलीफोन बिलों के सम्बन्ध में बकाया रकम अधिक नहीं है। किसी भी तरह तीन महीने पुरानी बकाया रकमों की पटना में वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए

कुल बिल की गई रकम की प्रतिशतता समुचे भारत के प्रांतों से कम है ।

(ख) तत्काल उपलब्ध रिकार्ड के अनुसार ऐसे 12 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक के सम्बन्ध में 15,000 रुपए से अधिक की रकम बकाया है ;

(ग) बकाया रकम वसूल करने के लिए उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है जिसमें यह भी शामिल है :—

(i) ऐसे उपभोक्ताओं के, जिन्हें टेलीफोन काटे जाने से छूट प्राप्त नहीं है, टेलीफोन काटना ।

(ii) टेलीफोन काटने के बाद बकाया रकम वसूल करने के लिए व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क किया जाता है अथवा जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, निजी पार्टियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही भी की जाती है ।

(iii) जब कभी आवश्यक समझा जाता है पुलिस राजस्व अधिकारियों की सहायता ली जाती है ।

(iv) उन सरकारी उपभोक्ताओं में, जिन्हें टेलीफोन काटे जाने से छूट प्राप्त है बकाया रकम वसूल करने के लिए पत्र-व्यवहार तथा व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क किया जाता है ।

(घ) जी हां । फिर भी ऐसे मामलों में जहां कि टेलीफोन काटे जाने से छूट प्राप्त है अथवा जहां कोई विवाद है, टेलीफोन नहीं काटे जाते ।

Construction of Godowns in Southern States by Private Parties

2423. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private parties from the Southern States have ap-

proached the Central Government to construct godowns for the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the number of godowns sanctioned for construction during last year State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Applications from private parties for construction of godowns for being leased out to the Corporation on a guarantee basis are entertained by the Food Corporation of India in response to its advertisements from time to time and the Central Government do not come into picture.

(b) Under phase I to III of ARDC (Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation) Scheme, the total number of agreements finalised by the Food Corporation of India in South India with private parties for construction of godowns is 145.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl No.	Name of State	Capacity allotted
1.	Punjab	10. Lak Tonnes
2.	Haryana	4. Lak Tonnes
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2. Lakh Tonnes
4.	Maharashtra (Goa)	0.10 Lakh Tonnes

Plantation in Drought Affected Areas

2424. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued instructions to the States to start plantation on a massive scale in the drought-affected areas as part of the relief; and

(b) if so, what encouragement from the Central Government has been extended to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) After Prime Minister's visit to the drought affected areas, a 12-Point Programme for drought management was launched in April, 1980. The programme included a plan for massive plantation of trees to be taken up as a campaign in the drought affected States. The programme was forwarded to the Governors/Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. A letter was also issued to the most seriously drought affected states suggesting practical steps for immediate implementation of the massive programme of plantations of trees. The letter, *inter-alia* asked the States to:

(i) start small nurseries all over the areas,

(ii) enhance the target of plantations where afforestation programme was already under way in any location by taking up under the programme degraded areas, permanent fallows, culturable wastes, road-side strips, etc.

(iii) introduce new programme where previously there was no programme; and

(iv) give priority to labour intensive work of digging cattle proof trenches, pits for planting-contour trenches, etc.

It was also suggested that advantage should be taken of Food for work for implementing this programme on a much larger scale. The letter was followed up further through a review of programmes in a meeting with the Chief Conservators of the concerned States.

(b) On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams which visited the drought affected States for an on-the-spot assessment and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India *inter-alia* approved for afforestation, a ceiling of additional expenditure to the tune of Rs. 239.20 lakhs during 1979-80 and Rs. 863.00 lakhs during 1980-81 for the purpose of Central assistance to the States where considered necessary.

Centres in Southern States for Procurement of Foodgrains

2425. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of centres in the Southern States from which Food Corporation of India is purchasing foodgrains during the current year;

(b) the number of centres where loading of foodgrains is being done through contractors, co-operative societies and through the department and direct payment system; and

(c) whether Government intend to adopt a uniform policy in regard to loading of foodgrains at all the centres and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) For the kharif marketing season 1979-80 the Food Corporation of India are operating 101 purchase centres 99 in Andhra Pradesh and 2 in Pondichery for price support purchase. For the rabi marketing

season 1980 the FCI have opened 85 such centres in Andhra Pradesh. The Food Corporation are not making purchase in any other Southern States.

(b) The loading of foodgrains at the purchase centres is generally done through contractors. The details asked for will be collected and furnished in due course.

(c) It is for the Food Corporation of India to regulate the operations at the centres to the best advantage of the farmers.

Provision of wash basin to type III quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

2426. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether wash basin or sink has been provided in Type III Quarters in DIZ Area, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, etc. New Delhi; and

(b) the reasons for not providing wash basin/sink in the upgraded Type III quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Wash basins have been provided in Type III quarters in DIZ area and Baba Kharag Singh Marg. Sinks have also been provided in some quarters.

(b) The Type III quarters in Sarojini Nagar were constructed prior to 1976. Approved scale of amenities for Type III quarters at the time of their construction did not have provision for wash basins/sinks.

राज्यों में भूमि अधिकतम सीमा कानून

2427. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश के किन-किन राज्यों में भूमि अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों को कड़ाई से लागू किया गया है और इन कानूनों को शेष राज्यों में लागू न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या भूमि अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों को लागू करने में विलम्ब के कारण कुछ लोगों की जमीन में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है और छोटे किसान भूमिहीन होते जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर राज्यों में भूमि अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों को कड़ाई से लागू करने की कोई योजना बनाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) सभी राज्य भूमि सुधारों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पंचवर्षीय हैं। ऐसे मामलों में जिनमें भूमि से सम्बन्धित सम्पत्ति अधिकार शामिल है यह स्वाभाविक है कि उनमें कुछ विलम्ब होगा और सभी राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन की गति एक सी नहीं होगी क्योंकि समस्याएँ विभिन्न राज्यों में मौजूद हालातों के अनुसार अलग अलग होती हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। कृषि सम्बन्धी जन गणना, 1976-77 के अन्तिम परिणामों के अनुसार भारत में (पंजाब और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को छोड़ कर) 10 हेक्टेयर से ऊपर परिचालित भूमि की जोतों की संख्या 1970-71 के मुकाबले में 3-2 लाख तक गिर गई है। संशोधित अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानूनों के लागू करने के परिणामस्वरूप 16.8 लाख एकड़ भूमि से 11.6 लाख भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को बसाया गया है। इस प्रकार यदि भूमिहीनों की संख्या में कोई वृद्धि भी हो गई थी तो यह भूमि अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन में हुए किसी विलम्ब के कारण नहीं थी। दूसरी ओर, ग्रामीण श्रमिक जांच, 1974-75 में 1964-1965 में 50.81 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में वर्ष 1974-75 में भूमि वाले 55.4 प्रतिशत कृषि श्रमिक परिवारों को पंजीकृत किया।

(ग) राज्य सरकारें संशोधित भूमि अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों को कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं। उनसे कार्यान्वयन की गति में तेजी लाने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है कि आवंटियों के कंज में दखलअन्दाजी न हो।

पाली, राजस्थान में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब

2428. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाली (राजस्थान) में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए काली अवेरि-रड विवर की न पड़ें ;

(ख) इस समय पाली, राजस्थान में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए अधिकतम कितनी श्रवधि से आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं और ऐसे आवेदन-पत्र कितने हैं ;

(ग) इन मामलों में टेलीफोन लगाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ,

(द) ता पत्र जो रानी में इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि नये आवेदकों को टेलीफोन दे दिये गये हैं और पुगने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं , और

(ड) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इसके लिए उन्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) : (क) 15-6-1980 तक 199 आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन थे ।

(ख) इस समय सामान्य श्रेणी में एक आवेदन पत्र लगभग तीन वर्ष और दो महीने में विचाराधीन पड़ा है ।

(ग) टेलीफोन नहीं दिया जा सका क्योंकि केबुल युग्मों की कमी के कारण तकनीकी कारणों से ऐसा करना सुविधाजनक नहीं था ।

(घ) ऐसी तो कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली ।

(ड) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पाली (राजस्थान) में नये तारघरों का खोला जाना

2429. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वर्ष के दौरान खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित तारघरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ,

(ख) पाली (राजस्थान) शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नये तारघरों के खोले जाने के लिए सरकार को कुल कितने अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 137 तारघर तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 3 तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) 1-4-79 से 20-6-1980 की श्रवधि के दौरान पाली जिले में (सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में) तारघर खोलने के लिए कुल 24 अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे ।

(ग) दो सुझाव स्वीकार कर लिए गए हैं तथा एक सुझाव शीघ्र ही स्वीकार किये जाने की आशा है और 2 सुझावों को प्रत्याकारी होने के कारण अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है । शेष 19 सुझावों पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Cotton in Gujarat

2430. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Districts in Gujarat State which are producing cotton at present; and

(b) the quality of cotton produced in Gujarat State at present?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHR BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Out of Nineteen Districts in Gujarat State, eighteen District produce cotton. These are Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Broach, Bular, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kaira Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat and Surendranagar.

(b) Gujarat grows cotton belonging to all the three quality groups, namely, long, medium and short staple.

Progress of Land reforms ..

2431. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress in implementing the provisions of the land reform laws in the country had been unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) steps Government propose to take to ensure speedy implementation of land reforms; and

(d) the latest position in this regard State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The overall progress in implementation of land reforms measures cannot be considered unsatisfactory. The abolition of intermediary tenures, ceilings on land holdings and amelioration in the condition of tenants are substantial achievements. The main impediments

to more satisfactory implementation have been the following:

(i) frequent challenges of laws in courts;

(ii) absence of correct and upto-date land records; and

(iii) administrative delays, generally occasioned by inadequacy of the revenue machinery.

(c) The State Governments implement the revised ceiling laws. They have been requested to accelerate the pace of implementation and ensure that the possession of the allottees is not disturbed.

(d) A Statement is attached.

Statement

(Area in acres)

State/Union Territory	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession	Area distributed		As on
			Area	No. of beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	10,84,590	[3,78,922	2,60,202	1,74,125	29-2-80
Assam	5,74,022	5,00,727	3,12,045	2,53,209	31-1-80
Bihar	2,35,562	1,31,437	1,31,397	1,38,790	31-3-79
Gujarat	47,657	[3,837	Nil	Nil	29-2-80
Haryana	14,647	10,427	4,508	1,267	31-7-79
Himachal Pradesh	1,69,541	92,888	3,949	5,009	31-12-79
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	1,33,189	N.A.	38,104	7,228	31-3-80
Kerala	1,16,605	73,721	48,318	76,092	31-3-80
Madhya Pradesh	2,52,843	1,39,221	75,125	29,579	29-2-80
Maharashtra	3,61,722	2,78,996	2,78,996	76,237	31-12-79
Manipur	352	Nil	Nil	Nil	31-3-80
Orissa	1,31,221	1,15,309	97,649	73,519	31-1-80
Punjab	30,336	6,624	5,219	2,777	29-2-80
Rajasthan	2,48,093	2,20,835	1,21,368	25,904	31-12-79

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	69,983	67,735	44,482	93,755	29-1-80
Tripura	1,977	1,473	756	601	31-1-80
Uttar Pradesh	2,80,193	2,51,653	2,18,197	1,72,247	29-2-80
West Bengal	1,27,222	86,031	38,761	86,626	30-2-79
Dadra & N.H.	8,967	5,982	3,192	1,412	31-3-80
Delhi	784	205	Nil	Nil	29-2-80
Pondicherry	2,200	942	803	914	31-1-80
TOTAL	38,91,686	23,66,965	16,83,021	11,57,232	

N.A. = Not Available.

Houses for the weaker sections

2432. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what special measures have been taken by Government to construct houses for weaker sections in the country;

(b) how much of the total funds allotted for housing has been set apart for providing houses to the weaker sections in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) what is the progress so far made in the construction of houses for weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The following social housing schemes have been formulated by the Central Government to benefit the Weaker Sections in the Country:—

1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community.

2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

3. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.

4. Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.

5. Village Housing Projects Scheme.

6. Provision of House-sites-cum-hut Construction Scheme.

Policy guidelines have also been issued to the State Governments in regard to utilisation of funds and construction of houses so that the benefits of investment on housing go to persons belonging to the Economically Weaker Sections. HUDCO in its lending operations ensures that 65 per cent of the sanctioned houses are meant for families with monthly income up to Rs. 350.00.

(b) The Plan outlay for the housing sector for the Plan period 1978—83 had a provision of Rs. 425 crores exclusively for the house-sites-cum-hut construction programme in the rural areas under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. The Plan outlay for the new Plan 1980—85 is yet to be decided.

(c) The physical progress so far made for construction of houses for weaker sections is given in the Annexure.

Statement

Physical progress under various social housing schemes since their inception.

1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the community	1,86,684
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	3,36,914
3. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers	19,405
4. Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme	1,24,317
5. Village Housing Projects Scheme	68,522
6. Provision of House-sites-hut construction to landless workers in rural areas	77,72,447

Plan for promotion of child welfare

2433. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete plan has been evolved for the promotion of child welfare in the next five years;

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

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). The National Plan of Actions for International Year of the Child, 1979 was drawn up by the Government of India to observe the International Year of the Child. The National Plan of Action envisaged concrete programmes to cover the fields of child health, nutrition, social welfare, education, legislation, publicity, etc. Besides, a twenty-year Perspective Plan for Child Development is being prepared. This plan will be phased into five year periods with built-in-provision for review every five years. The plans and programmes envisaged in the National Plan of

Action for International Year of the Child, are to be implemented by the Government of India, the State Governments, local bodies and voluntary bodies. The cost of implementation will depend on the extent of implementation, the scope and area of implementation and community support for the implementation of such programmes.

Drop outs in Primary Schools

2434. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total percentage State-wise of dropping the kids from the primary schools;

(b) what are the main reasons for this and what scheme Government are considering to check this;

(c) whether the main reason is that the parents do not afford to provide education to these children; and

(d) what is the position in regard to middle and 10th Class drop-outs?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) A statement giving the State-wise drop-out rates at the end of primary stage (class V) is attached as Statement I.

(b) A statement giving the main reasons and the measures suggested to States/Union Territories for reducing drop-outs is attached as Statement II.

(c) This is one of the main reasons.

(d) A statement giving the State-wise drop-out rates at the end of middle stage (class VIII) and at the end of lower secondary stage (Class X) is attached as Statement III.

Statement I

Drop-out rates at the end of Primary Stage (Class V)

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Drop-out rates in percentages
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.6
2.	Assam	38.7
3.	Bihar	72.0
4.	Gujarat	63.7
5.	Haryana	41.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30.8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	52.6
8.	Kerala	6.2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	75.7
10.	Karnataka	67.9
11.	Maharashtra	56.1
12.	Manipur	81.5
13.	Meghalaya	75.6
14.	Nagaland	59.3
15.	Orissa	71.6
16.	Punjab	45.3

1	2	3
17.	Rajasthan	60.9
18.	Tamil Nadu	47.2
19.	Tripura	73.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	71.0
21.	West Bengal	69.7
22.	A & N Islands	36.0
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	79.9
24.	Chandigarh	20.5
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85.1
26.	Delhi	17.5
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	49.1
28.	Lakshadweep	21.4
29.	Mizoram	61.9
30.	Pondicherry	30.9
INDIA		63.1

N.B.:(1) The percentage drop-out rates have been calculated taking into consideration enrolment in class I during 1972-73 and enrolment in class V during 1976-77.
 (2) Enrolment figures in class I during 1972-73 relating to Sikkim is not available; hence no drop-out rate indicated.

Statement II

The main reasons of drop-out at the elementary stage and the measures suggested to check the problem are as follows :

Main Reason	Measures Suggested
1. Single-point entry in class I.	1. Provision of multiple-point entry into any class in the entire elementary stage (classes I—VIII).
2. Stagnation in any class of the elementary stage as a result of annual promotional examination.	2. Drastic reduction and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to the next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodic assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis.

Main Reasons	Measures Suggested
3. Lack of physical facilities like satisfactory school buildings, mats and furniture for children, furniture for teachers, teaching equipment, drinking water facilities and latrines within the premises.	3. Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.
4. Irrelevance of curriculum to the needs and life situations of children.	4. Improvement of quality of education imparted by the primary and middle schools through making them relevant to the needs, life situations and environments of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.
5. Under-qualified and untrained teachers including a considerable number of single-teacher schools.	5. Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and in-service training and conversion of one-teacher schools into two-teacher/multi-teacher schools. Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.
6. Poverty of parents; their children are required to help augment the family income and do household chores to enable their parents to work for earning livelihood.	6. Adequate provision of incentives like mid-day meals, free text-books and stationery, free uniforms and attendance scholarships for the children of the poorer sections of the society. Provision of non-formal part time education at places and timings suiting the convenience of such children as drop out from primary and middle schools.
7. Non-availability of primary and middle schools covering the needs of all habitations.	7. Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.
8. Social inhibitions in sending girls to formal schools; girls are also required to look after their younger brothers and sisters when their parents are away at work.	8. Educative propaganda with parents to overcome social inhibitions; appointment of woman-teachers on a large scale; appointment of school mothers; and provision of creches/pre-schools as adjuncts to primary and middle schools.
9. Apathy of village community towards education.	9. Setting-up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.
10. Inadequate supervisory machinery.	10. Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of elementary education down to the block level.
11. Bogus enrolment and absence of any check on attendance.	11. Monitoring of attendance in primary and middle schools.

Statement III

Drop-out rates at the end of Middle Stage (Class VIII) and Lower Secondary Stage (Class X)

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Drop-out rates in percentages at the end of middle stage	Drop-out rates in percentages at the end of lower secondary stage
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	85.86	88.99
2	Assam	81.26	85.71
3	Bihar	86.56	90.33
4	Gujarat	75.56	84.11
5	Haryana	55.58	69.90
6	Himachal Pradesh	59.50	81.42
7	Jammu & Kashmir	66.64	72.41
8	Kerala	50.50	70.92
9	Madhya Pradesh	74.14	89.41
10	Maharashtra	73.60	81.65
11	Manipur	85.69	88.46
12	Meghalaya	..	..
13	Karnataka	80.04	86.57
14	Nagaland	76.89	88.93
15	Orissa	84.15	89.10
16	Rajasthan	75.26	85.86
17	Punjab	59.23	75.92
18	Tamil Nadu	71.41	85.40
19	Tripura	78.35	87.27
20	Uttar Pradesh	82.56	87.14
21	West Bengal	78.59	84.60
22	A & N Islands	60.11	83.80
23	Arunachal Pradesh	81.48	93.43
24	Chandigarh	26.32	16.87
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92.84	93.01

1	2	3	4
26	Delhi	34.51	41.39
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	69.92	79.60
28	Lakshadweep	62.59	86.79
29	Mizoram . . . . .	..	..
30	Pondicherry	55.71	77.10
	INDIA	77.21	85.18

- N.B.: 1. Drop-out rates at the end of middle stage have been calculated taking the enrolment in class I during 1969-70 and enrolment in class VIII during 1976-77 into consideration.
2. Drop-out rates at the end of lower secondary stage have been calculated taking the enrolment in class I during 1967-68 and enrolment in class X during 1976-77 into consideration.
3. Drop-out rate in columns 3 and 4 in respect of Meghalaya and Mizoram could not be calculated because of non-availability of enrolment figures respectively during 1969-70 and 1967-68.
4. Enrolment figures in class I during 1969-70 and 1967-68 relating to Sikkim are not available; hence no drop-out rates indicated.

Paddy Lying in Open in Haryana

2435. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of paddy worth crores of rupees is lying in the open godowns of F.C.I. in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid damage and provide proper storage?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). A quantity of 97,000 tonnes of paddy valued at Rs. 10.8 crores as on 1-6-1980 is in open storage (Cover and Plinth) with FCI in Haryana. These stocks are stored on proper dunnage and covered with specially fabricated polythene covers to protect them from rains. Nylon ropes are used for lashing of polythene covers to prevent them from being blown off due to high velocity wind/storms etc. Monofilament nets and cover tops are also provided as an additional protection against wea-

ther. The stocks are inspected regularly by technical staff of the Corporation and appropriate remedial measures taken whenever necessary. The FCI is planning to construct additional covered storage capacity in Haryana region to the tune of 2.05 lakh tonnes for proper storage of stocks.

Houses for Central Government Employees in Assam and in North Eastern States

2436. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to construct more houses for Central Government employees in Assam and North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Construction of quarters for Central Government Employees in Assam and North-Eastern States have

been sanctioned in 1979-80 and 1980-81 as follows:—

	TYPE—A	TYPE—B	TYPE—C
Shillong	20	32	24
Agartala	40	12	16
Imphal	4	16	16
Kohima	8	16	40
Gauhati	6	14	2

Demand for Higher Rates for Shelling Paddy

2437. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Private Shell Mill Owners are demanding higher rates for shelling of Paddy into rice; and

(b) if so, the quantity of Paddy with the Government and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) As on 1-5-80, out of the total quantity of 28.92 lakh tonnes of paddy with F.C.I., a quantity of 13.88 lakh tonnes was yet to be contracted for shelling. All possible steps are being taken to get the balance quantity of paddy also shelled early. Where considered justified, millers are being offered reasonably higher rates; paddy is being moved out to other States where milling capacity is available. A total quantity of 1.61 lakh tonnes of paddy was moved out of Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh to other states during the period November, 1979 and May, 1980. Other steps like requisitioning of private

milling capacity are also being contemplated.

New Housing Policy by D.D.A.

2438. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority have recast its house allotment policy;

(b) if so, the details of the new policy; and

(c) the reasons for effecting a change in the house allotment policy?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b and (c). Question does not arise.

Committee on Ecological Balance

2439. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale destruction of forests, rare species of plants getting disappeared, smuggling of red sanders, sandal wood animals and skins, depredation of wild life thereby causing severe ecological imbalance;

(b) whether a committee set up by the Centre to suggest legislative and administrative measures to maintain-ecological balance had submitted its report;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The Committee set up by Department of Science and Technology in February, 1980, is expected to submit its report by end of July, 1980.

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

Use of Filter Water for Gardening

2440. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most of the Government colonies, people use filtered water for gardening purposes; and

(b) the steps taken by Government against those residents who are using filtered water for gardening purposes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is not a fact that in most of the Government colonies people use filtered water for gardening purposes. However, isolated cases of such use by residents have come to notice.

(b) Wherever possible, verbal warnings have been given to the residents who have been found using filtered water for gardening purposes.

Rice Mills By F. C. I.

2441. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether F.C.I. has failed to build its own net work of rice mills over the year; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to shell the paddy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India has so far set up 25 modern rice mills in the various States. Compared with total procurement made by F.C.I. the capacity of the rice mills owned by the Corporation is insignificant. The Food Corporation of India enters into contract with private millers for getting its paddy milled. To ensure expeditious milling of paddy stocks lying in surplus States, the Corporation has moved during the last 3 years, 4.36 lakh tonnes of paddy from Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh to other States. The possibilities of requisitioning private rice mills are also being considered.

Crisis in Deep Sea Fishing Industry

2442. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deep sea fishing industry in the country is facing great crisis; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of Chinsurah Telephone Exchange, Calcutta into Automatic System

2444. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken measures to convert Chinsurah Telephone Exchange under Calcutta Telephone into an automatic system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what specific steps are being taken to bring Chinsurah Group of Telephone Exchange (Chinsurah, Chandernagore, Tribeni, Bhatpara and Kalyani) into Calcutta Telephones Local System?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project for installation of an automatic exchange in replacement of Chinsurah manual exchange has been sanctioned. The building is under construction. Equipment has been ordered. It is hoped to commission the exchange during 1982.

(c) It is not proposed to bring the Chinsurah group of exchanges into the local areas of Calcutta Telephones. However, with the commissioning of Chinsurah automatic Exchange, Chinsurah subscribers will be able to dial into the Calcutta Telephone system on the usual STD rates.

Number of Illiterates in States

2445. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illiterates in our country as in 1980 State-wise; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take for removal of illiteracy among adults?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Information relating to illiterates is gathered only as part of the Census operations. A statement of number of illiterates State-wise as in 1971 is attached.

(b) Adult education has been given an important place in educational planning from the First Five Year Plan. The National Adult Education Programme, started in October 1978 was reviewed by a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari, which submitted its Report on 13-4-1980. The recommendations made by the Committee are under examination and decisions regarding modifications to be made in the programme would be taken keeping in view the recommendations made by the Committee.

Statement

Number of Illiterates—States & Union Territories—1971

State/Union Territory	Number of illiterates (excluding 0—4 age-group)		
	Male	Female	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,16,99,950	1,50,95,454	2,67,95,403
2. Assam	96,86,439	44,31,542	81,17,981

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	1,58,64,784	2,10,28,975	3,68,93,759
4.	Gujarat	54,69,241	78,13,915	1,32,83,156
5.	Haryana	25,50,594	32,09,378	57,59,072
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7,53,557	11,05,082	18,58,639
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14,62,886	16,31,285	30,94,171
8.	Karnataka	66,13,088	92,29,036	1,58,42,124
9.	Kerala	20,91,997	35,01,902	55,93,889
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,10,83,651	1,46,64,577	2,57,43,228
11.	Maharashtra	91,12,208	1,42,92,626	2,34,04,834
12.	Manipur	2,15,020	3,49,735	5,64,755
13.	Meghalaya	2,61,831	2,90,690	5,52,521
14.	Nagaland	1,47,155	1,63,133	3,10,288
15.	Orissa	52,73,835	77,99,835	1,30,73,670
16.	Punjab	34,13,665	38,15,380	72,29,045
17.	Rajasthan	75,65,099	92,90,975	1,68,56,074
18.	Sikkim	71,626	75,243	1,46,869
19.	Tamil Nadu	73,28,534	1,22,25,048	1,95,53,582
20.	Tripura	3,65,539	484,374	8,49,913
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2,55,59,093	3,06,46,808	5,62,05,901
22.	West Bengal	1,02,07,175	1,29,37,178	2,31,44,353
23.	A. & N. Islands	25,318	22,617	47,935
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,72,290	1,73,004	3,45,294
25.	Chandigarh	31,542	34,936	66,478
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22,381	27,791	50,172
27.	Delhi	5,44,191	6,90,600	12,34,791
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,39,845	2,21,991	3,61,836
29.	Lakshadweep	4,407	8,536	12,943
30.	Mizoram	*	*	*
31.	Pondicherry	68,451	1,21,090	1,89,541
	INDIA	13,18,05,392	17,53,82,735	30,71,88,127

*Figures included in Assam.

Source : Census of India — 1971
Social & Cultural Table Part II C-(ii).

.. Milling of Paddy in Punjab

2446. SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bags of paddy lying with the F.C.I. in Punjab at present;

(b) the steps being taken by the F.C.I. for milling the paddy and how much damage has been estimated for not keeping paddy properly under roof; and

(c) what action is contemplated against the defaulting officials?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) As on 1-5-1980, a quantity of 18.35 lakh tonnes of paddy is lying with F.C.I. in Punjab, out of which 15.11 lakh tonnes is stored under CAP storage (Cover and Plinth).

(b) and (c). All possible steps are being taken to get the paddy milled early where considered justified, the millers are being offered reasonably higher rates; paddy is being moved out of Punjab to other States where milling capacity is available. A total quantity of 59,740 tonnes of paddy was moved out of Punjab during 1979-80 Kharif season to other States. Other steps like requisitioning of milling capacity are also being considered.

While it is obligatory for the Corporation to purchase all the quantities of paddy offered under the Price Support Scheme, the covered storage capacity available with F.C.I. in Punjab is not sufficient to keep all the stocks in covered godowns. The covered storage is mostly utilised for storage of rice and sugar which cannot be stored outside.

A quantity of about 29,286 tonnes of paddy has been affected in Punjab out of which a quantity of 570 tonnes has been declared as damaged. While all efforts are made to keep

store in CAP in safe condition, damage to the stock sometimes occurs due to reasons beyond the control of the Corporation, namely natural calamities, untimely heavy rains, floods etc. It is not considered appropriate to attribute the losses that may occur in such cases, to officials.

Chilka Development work in Orissa.

2447. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start Chilka Development work in Orissa during 1980-81;

(b) whether some amount was provided in 1979-80 for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the amount so far spent and the progress therein?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) There is no proposal with Orissa Government at present for taking up Development of Chilka lake during 1980-81.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Universal Primary Education

2448. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) progress to-date of the implementation, State-wise, of the constitutional directive to bring all the school going children of the age group 6-11 under the scope of Universal Primary Education;

(b) whether some States are lagging behind others in this regard; and

(c) if so, factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) A statement indicating State-wise enrolment of children in classes I—V (corresponding to the age-group 6—11) is attached as Statement I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The factors are many and vary from State to State. A statement giving the main factors responsible for uneven progress is attached as Statement II.

Statement I

Enrolment in classes I-V in States/Union Territories, during 1978-79

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of children in the age-group 6—11 enrolled.
1	2	3
2.	Assam	18,81,656 (71.69)
3.	Bihar	63,08,008 (74.09)
4.	Gujarat	38,68,577 (96.49)
5.	Haryana	11,73,024 (71.38)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4,94,737 (101.51)
	Jammu & Kashmir	4,73,604 (66.59)
	Karnataka	40,98,417 (91.30)
9.	Kerala	31,48,529 (101.17)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	44,49,946 (61.42)
11.	Maharashtra	78,73,275 (105.74)
12.	Manipur	2,00,278 (117.93)
13.	Meghalaya	1,85,696 (115.96)
14.	Nagaland	1,09,293 (143.83)

1	2	3
15.	Orissa	26,11,998 (81.05)
16.	Punjab	20,50,616 (108.81)
17.	Rajasthan	25,75,381 (58.54)
18.	Sikkim	37,582 (123.93)
19.	Tamil Nadu	61,20,995 (109.93)
20.	Tripura	2,09,836 (80.26)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	95,42,627 (71.58)
22.	West Bengal	57,77,591 (80.61)
23.	A. & N. Islands	23,940 (118.28)
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	49,409 (73.23)
25.	Chandigarh	34,409 (76.71)
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13,311 (111.39)
27.	Delhi	6,23,114 (97.17)
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,45,843 (114.72)
29.	Lakshadweep	6,905 (14.08)
30.	Mizoram	67,933 (136.86)
31.	Pondicherry	74,024 (105.89)
	All India Position	6,91,50,038 (82.32)

N.B. 1. Data based on IV All India Educational Survey conducted with 30th September, 1978 as the reference date.

2. Data relating to Uttar Pradesh are provisional, because IV Survey enrolment data for Uttar Pradesh are yet to be finalised.

3. Figures within brackets represent enrolment percentages of the corresponding age-group population.

Statement II**Factors responsible for uneven progress in Primary Education**

1. The hard core of non-enrolled children particularly at the primary stage consists of children of the weaker sections of the community, like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, agricultural landless labourers and urban slum-dwellers.

2. 3rd of non-enrolled Children are girls who are not attracted by the formal schools because of poverty and social inhibitions.

3. 3/4ths of non-enrolled children are in educationally backward States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Literacy rates in these States are lower than some of the more advanced States.

4. There are backward areas in each State where the progress is markedly less.

5. All the habitations are yet to be covered universally with schools within easy walking distance from the homes of children.

6. Paucity of financial resources.

7. Inadequate provision of incentives like mid-day meals, free textbooks and stationery, free uniforms and attendance scholarships, for poorer children.

8. Parental apathy towards the education of their children who are required to supplement the parental income and do household chores.

9. Irrelevance of curriculum to the needs and life situations of children.

10. Lack of physical facilities in elementary schools, like durable structures, mats and furniture for children, furniture for teachers, teaching equipment, drinking water facilities and latrines within the premises.

11. Under-qualified and untrained teachers including a considerable number of single-teacher schools.

12. Single-point entry in class I.

13. Lack of woman-teachers in adequate numbers and non-availability of teacher quarters in rural and backward areas.

Stagnation in Pulse Production

2449. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) year-wise demand and internal production of pulses in the country during the last ten years; and

(b) facts responsible for stagnation or fall in pulse production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The demand of foodgrains including pulses for consumption is elastic to a considerable extent depending on the availability of cereals, other substitute foodstuffs like potatoes, vegetables, fish, meat, eggs etc., the comparative prices of pulses and other foodstuffs, levels of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc. In view of this, it is difficult to frame precise year-wise estimates of demand for pulses. The total internal production of pulses and the quantity available for consumption for the period 1969-70 to 1978-79 are indicated below:—

Year	Production (000 tonnes)	Quantity available for human consumption ('000 tonnes)
1	2	3
1969-70	11,691	10,230
1970-71	11,818	10,341
1971-72	11,094	9,707

1	2	3
1972-73	9,907	8,669
1973-74	10,008	8,757
1974-75	10,014	8,762
1975-76	13,739	11,409
1976-77	11,361	9,941
1977-78	11,973	10,475
1978-79	12,170	10,649

Similar information for 1979-80 has not yet become available.

(b) The main reasons for stagnation of pulse production are as under:—

(i) Pulses are generally grown under rainfed conditions in marginal lands with poor management practices. Further, the pulse crops,

are susceptible to a number of pests and diseases. For these reasons the farmers hesitate to invest in inputs for pulses cultivation;

(ii) The productivity of pulses is low as no high-yielding varieties of these crops responsive to fertilisers are available.

Demand for Foodgrains under Food for Work Programme during 1980-81

2450. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the State-wise demand for foodgrains on account of "Food For Work Programme" received by the Central Government for 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Statement indicating the quantities of foodgrains demanded by each State/Union Territory is enclosed.

Statement

Quantity of foodgrains demanded by each State/Union Territories for 1980-81

Sl. No.	Name of State	Quantity Demanded (in metric tonnes)	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,00,000	For completion of incomplete works only.
2.	Assam	37,000	Upto June end only.
3.	Bihar	3,00,000	
4.	Gujarat	1,10,000	
5.	Haryana	1,00,000	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60,000	Upto Oct. 1980.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,50,000	
8.	Karnataka	1,30,000	
9.	Kerala	65,000	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8,42,000	Based on State Govt. projections.

1	2	3	4
11	Maharashtra	2,25,000	
12	Manipur	Not received	
13	Meghalaya	Not received	
14	Nagaland	Not received	
15	Orrisa	1,80,000	
16	Punjab	42,539	
17	Rajasthan	6,08,000	
18	Sikkim	Not received	
19	Tamil Nadu	1,00,000	
20	Tripura	30,000	
21	Uttar Pradesh	3,00,000	For 1st Qr. only.
22	West Bengal	2,10,000	
	<i>Union Territories</i>		
23	A. & N. Islands	2,074	
24	Arunachal Pradesh	Not received	
25	Chandigarh	Not received	
26	Mizoram	Not received	
27	Pondicherry	1,000	

Relaxation in Experience for Promotion to Higher Post in F.C.I.

2451. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether provisions for granting relaxation in experience prescribed for promotion to the next higher post exist in the Rules and Regulations and Procedure governing such matters in the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the total number of persons granted such relaxation in each category separately during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees out of them in each category;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether certain employees/officers belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities have represented for relaxation in experience for promotion during the last three years and if so, what is their number; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken on such representations by the Food Corporation of India Management?

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

(b) and (c). The Board of Directors of the Corporation which is the competent authority to grant such relaxation accord their approval in excep-

tional circumstances, to grant of relaxation in experience required for promotion to a particular post or posts and not in individual cases. Promotions on the basis of relaxed requirements are actually made by the zonal, regional and district officers in respect of category II, III and IV posts. Information in respect of the number of persons granted such relaxation is, therefore, not readily available in the Head Office of the Corporation and will have to be collected from their zonal/regional district offices.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The required information is not readily available with the Food Corporation of India and will be collected and placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Representation by the Registrar, Co-operative Society, Delhi

2452. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the audit staff of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi had voiced their grievances through representation in November, 1979;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The facts are as given in the Statement.

(c) The Delhi Administration as the competent authority to take action is seized of the issues raised in the representation.

Statement

Some audit staff of cooperative societies submitted a representation

sometime in November, 1979 enumerating certain difficulties being experienced by them in auditing the accounts of cooperative societies in Delhi. The points raised in the representation are:—

1. Addressees of the societies given to the auditors are either wrong or not proper. Neither the members of the managing committee of the societies meet the auditors nor record is found complete despite several visits.

2. More than 50 per cent of the societies are lying defunct and traceless in the areas. The area Inspector does not inform the exact addresses to the Junior Auditors.

3. The Junior Auditors should be provided with a list of only such societies as have a turn-over of less than three lakhs of rupees.

4. The names of societies as are assigned to the Chartered Accountants on the basis of turn-over should be deleted from the list to be supplied to the auditors.

5. Immediate action should be taken against societies which are either not interested in getting their accounts audited or the audit of which is pending for the last two or more years.

6. Strict action be taken against junior auditors who cross their jurisdiction.

7. Travelling allowance should be provided to the Junior Auditors. There is no fixed T.A. for such visits. This should be done.

8. The Department needs six audits in a month as per norms. This is an unrealistic target. Only such targets may be fixed as are realistic in nature and could be possible of achievement.

Control on Prices of Exercise Books for School Children

2453. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of exercise books for school children are controlled by a statutory order;

(b) if so, whether those prices are pegged down to the 1974 level which were further reduced in 1976 and are proposed to be maintained at that level;

(c) whether Government have received representations from the manufacturers that it is uneconomical to supply exercise books at the old price level;

(d) whether Government are aware that the situation is likely to lead to a serious famine in the exercise book trade beginning from the next academic year starting in June, 1980; and

(e) if so, how Government propose to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) and (b). No, Sir. Taking into consideration supply of paper at concessional rates as well as the concessional duty levied on this paper, a uniform rate of prices of exercise books on all India basis was adopted in consultation with the Federation of Exercise Books Manufacturers Association from 1.1.1976.

(c) and (d). In 1979, the All India Federation of Exercise Books Manufacturers' Association had represented for a rise in the prices of exercise books in view of the increase in the cost of paper and labour charges. The Association has also indicated in the representation about the possible shortage of exercise books in the coming school session unless the demands were looked into urgently.

882 LS—8.

(e) The price structure of the exercise books manufactured out of the concessional paper has since been revised with effect from 16th April, 1980.

Representation from All India Federation of Exercise Book Manufacturers' Association

2454. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Federation of the Exercise Book Manufacturers' Association have recently submitted a representation to Government;

(b) if so, when and what are their demands;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Association has stated in the said memorandum that if their demands are not attended to there would be a virtual famine of exercise books this year; and

(d) if so, what decision Government have taken or are likely to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) to (c). The All India Federation of Exercise Books Manufacturers' Association had represented in December, 1979 about the possible shortage of exercise books, made out of the concessional paper, in the coming school session if a rise in the prices of the exercise books in view of the increase in the cost of the paper and labour charges is not approved.

(d) The price structure of the exercise books manufactured out of the concessional paper have been revised in April, 1980.

Delay in Land and Development Office

2455. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) whether the management of Government land in Delhi is being looked after by the Lands and Development Office under his charge;

(b) if so, whether several years are taken by the said office in allotting lands for public purposes;

(c) whether the possession of the land is not handed over to the parties concerned even after accepting money from them as a result of regular allotment;

(d) the total number of cases as on 1st June, 1980 wherein money has been taken from the public institutions but the possession of the land is not given to them; and

(e) what efforts are made to review such cases with a view to bringing down their number?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Land Development Office is one of the agencies managing land in Delhi. The other agencies are the Delhi Development Authority, the Delhi Administration and the Department of Rehabilitation.

(b) and (c). The land to the public institutions is allotted by the Government at pre-determined concessional rates. To check the *bona-fides* of the allottee institutions and to safeguard that the land is properly used by them, certain procedural formalities are required to be complied with before allotting and handing over the plots to the allottee institutions. The possession of land is handed over to the allottee after he complies with all the conditions and the land is available for being handed over.

(d) The Statement is enclosed.

(e) Every case is reviewed periodically and concerted efforts made to clear such cases.

Statement

Name	Remarks
1. Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee	<p>Possession of the plots would be handed over after developing the institutional area in Rouse Avenue on getting the bungalows existing on the site vacated & demolished.</p> <p>The handing over the possession of the plot in Poorvi Marg was cancelled as the change in the land use in Master plan was not agreed to by the DDA. The question regarding allotment of alternative site is under consideration.</p>
2. Jawahar Lal Nehru Youth Centre	
3. Do.	
4. Punjabi Sahitya Sabha	
5. Shri Purshotam Hindi Behwan Nayas Samiti	
6. Youngmen's Sikh Association	
7. Jamait Trust Society	
8. Yuva Bharati Trust	
9. Ministry of Home Affairs	
10. Central Board of Secondary Education	
11. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	
12. Association for Social Health in India	
13. Mohan Singh Social Welfare & Cultural Association	
14. Bar Council	
15. Dr. C.P. Singh Memorial Trust;	

1	2	3
16.	Chinmaya Mission	The party refused to take over the possession of land in R.K. Puram, New Delhi and it has been proposed to allot a plot in Lodi Estate, the institutional complex where it is yet to be developed.
17.	United News of India	The possession of the plot will be handed over after completing the legal formalities.
18.	Sikkim Guest House	The plot could not be handed over because of the existence of two squatters who have gone in for appeal against their eviction orders passed by the DDA and the matter is sub-judice.
19.	Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Kidwai Nagar	The handing over of the possession is held up because of the non-compliance of the term of allotment by the allottee.
20.	Shri Ram Shakti Mission Sector VI, R.K. Puram	The handing over of the possession is held up for want of completion of the legal documents by the allottee.
21.	J.D. Tytler School, New Rajinder Nagar	The party has recently completed the formalities and possession is likely to be handed over shortly.
22.	Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Netaji Nagar	The handing over of the possession is held up for want of completion of legal formalities.
23.	Andhra Education Society, Rouse Avenue	The handing over of the possession is held up for want of completion of legal formalities.

Delivery of Sugar to States/F.C.I. by Sugar Factories

2456. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many sugar factories in the country failed to deliver wholly or partly allotted quantity of levy sugar to the State Governments or the Food Corporation of India;

(b) the names of these factories, the month of failure and the quantity not delivered; and

(c) what action was taken against sugar units for the above failure?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) On the basis of complaints received from the Food Corporation of India/direct allot-

tee States 69 sugar factories failed to deliver to them the allotted levy sugar in full despite their having completed necessary statutory formalities regarding deposit of earnest money at Rs. 15 per quintal and intimation of despatching instructions.

(b) The names of above factories, the month in which complaint was received and the undelivered quantities, at the end of the month against the quota for that month are shown in the statement.

(c) Show cause notices were issued to and/or explanations were called for from all the concerned 69 factories. On scrutiny of the replies received from them the default on the part of 10 factories was established so far and in all these cases the detailed case history was prepared and forwarded to the concerned State Governments with the advice to launch prosecution against these factories.

Further, to ensure that the entire allotted levy sugar is delivered by the factories in full, the validity period of

levy sugar allotment orders is extended from time to time under intimation to the Food Corporation of India/direct allottee States.

Statement

List of factories which did not deliver allotted levy sugar in full in the concerned month as per complaints received from the Food Corporation of India/Direct allottee States.

Sl. No.	Name of the factory	Month in which complaint was made	Undelivered Qty. at the end of the month against the quota for that month (Tonnes).
1	2	3	4
1.	*U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd. Unit Sakhotitanda, PO Skahotianda Distt. Meerut.	January 1980	400.2
2.	*U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Mohiuddinpur, Distt. Meerut	"	947.3
3.	*Raza Buland Sugar Co. Ltd., Rampur, Distt. Rampur	"	1089.0
4.	*Kundan Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Amroha, Distt. Moradabad	"	3539.3
5.	Shiv Prasad Banarisidas Sugar Mills, Bijnor, Distt. Bijnor	"	1753.7
6.	Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd., Dhampur, Distt. Bijnor	"	2131.6
7.	*Chandpur Sugar Co., Ltd., Chandpur Distt. Bijnor	"	1203.0
8.	Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd., Sechara, Distt. Bijnor	"	3475.3
9.	Rai Bahadur Narain Singh Sugar Mills. Pvt. Ltd. Lhaksar Distt. Saharanpur	"	1101.9
10.	Amritsar Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Rohanakalan, Distt. Mazaffarnagar	"	594.4
11.	Swarup Vegetable Products Industries Ltd., Mansurpur Distt. Musaffarnagar	"	643.4
12.	Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd., Shamli, Distt. Muzaffarnagar	"	961.0
13.	Gangeshwar Ltd., Deoband, Distt. Saharanpur	"	2388.3
14.	Kisan Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Sarsawa, Distt. Saharanpur	"	1249.3
15.	Triveni Engg. Works Ltd., (Sugar Unit, Upper India Sugar Mills) Khatauli Distt. Muzaffarnagar	"	878.6
16.	*Maheswari Khetan Sugar Mills Pvt Ltd., Ramkola, Distt. Deoria	"	1006.6

1	2	3	4
17.	*Mahabir Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Siswabazar, Distt. Gorakhpur	January, 1980	1219.6
18.	Lord Krishna Sugar Mills Saharanpur, Distt. Saharanpur	"	241.4
19.	Punjab Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Ghughli, Distt. Gorakhpur	"	251.2
20.	*Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Lakshmi-ganj, Distt. Deoria	"	1213.4
21.	Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd. Kathkuiyan factory Branch, Kathkuiyan Dt. Deoria	February, 1980	1089.2
22.	Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd., Gauri Factory Branch, Gauri Bazar, Dt. Deoria	"	108.3
23.	*U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Pipraich, Distt. Gorakhpur	"	403.1
24.	Belganga Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Chalisgaon, Distt. Jalgaon	"	@
25.	Pannijee Sugar & General Mills Co., Panninagar, Bulandshahr.	"	Nil
26.	*Kisan Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Annoopshahr, Distt. Bulandshahr.	"	1143.6
27.	Bagpat Coop. Sugar Mills Bagpat, Distt. Meerut	"	713.9
28.	Kisan Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Rajpur Pooranpur-Nadehi Jaspur, Distt. Nainital	March, 1980	@
29.	Harinagar Sugar Mills Ltd., Harinagar, Distt. Champaran	"	@
30.	Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd., Chanpatia Factory Branch, Chanpatia, Distt. Champaran	"	@
31.	Bharat Sugar Mills Ltd., Sidhwalia, Distt. Saran	"	Nil
32.	New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd., Narkatiaganj, Distt. Champaran	"	826.5
33.	Motipur Sugar Factory Pvt. Ltd., Motipur Distt. Mazaffarpur	"	41.2
34.	Ganesh Sugar Mills, Anandnagar, Distt. Gorakhpur	February, 1980	336.3
35.	Rudra Bilas Kisan Sahakari Chini Mills Ltd., Bilaspur Distt. Rampur	"	1040.2
36.	Shree Duehganga Vedganga SSK Ltd., Bidri Distt. Kolhapur	May, 1980	@
37.	Shree Warana Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Shahunagar Distt. Kolhapur	"	1071.0
38.	Bhogawati Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Shahunagar, Distt. Kolhapur	"	373.7

1	2	3	4
39.	Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd., Kolhapur Distt. Kolhapur	May, 1980	946·3
40.	Sitalpore Sugar Works Ltd, Garaul, Distt. Vaishali	„	@
41.	Shankar Agro Industries Ltd., Captainganj, Distt, Deoria	March, 1980	705·0
42.	Kannad SSK. Ltd., Kannad, Distt, Auranga- bad	„	Nil
43.	Kalambar Vibhag SSK Ltd., Kalambar Distt. Nanded	„	@
44.	Vasant S.S.K. Ltd., Pusad, Dt. Yeotmal	„	@
45.	Sangamner Bhag S.S.K. Ltd., Sangamner, Dt. Ahmednagar	„	831·2
46.	Ambajegai, S.S.K. Ltd., Ambajogai, Dt. Beed	„	588·6
47.	Jijamata S.S.K. Ltd., Dugarbaid, Dt. Buldana	„	56·8
48.	Shri Dyneshwar SSK Ltd., Bhende, Dt. Ahmed- nagar	„	45·0
49.	Shree Satpuda Tapi Parisar SSK Ltd., Purushottamnagar, Dt. Dhulia.	„	@
50.	Shri Panzarakan SSK Ltd., Bhadne, Dt. Dhulia	„	640·0
51.	Kada SSK Ltd., Dt. Beed	„	Nil
52.	Shri Vrideshwar SSK Ltd., Vrideshwar, Dt. Ahmednagar.	„	453·0
53.	Daurala Sugar Works, Daurala, Dt. Meerut.	„	1691·6
54.	Mahalakshmi Surgar Mills, Co. Ltd., Iqbalpur, Dt. Saharanpur	„	713·5
55.	Marathwada SSK Ltd., Dongarkada, Dt. Parbhani	March, 1980	@
56.	Belsund Sugar Co. Ltd., Righa, Dt. Sita- marhi	April, 1980	@
57.	Bihar State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Banmankhi, Dt. Purnea.	„	Nil
58.	Mawana Sugar Works, Mawana, Dt. Meerut	„	@
59.	Oudh Sugar Mills, Ltd., Hargoan, Dt. Sitapur	„	1201·8
60.	Sharda Sugar & Industries Ltd., Palia, Dt. Kheri	„	374·0
61.	L.H. Sugar Factories Ltd., Pilibhit	„	376·0
62.	Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Golagokarannath, Dt. Kheri	„	342·7

1	2	3	4
63.	Bazpur Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Bajpur, Dt. Nainital.	"	2041.4
64.	Kichha Sugar Co. Ltd., Kichha, Dt. Nainital	"	1579.7
65.	Kisan Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Majhola, Distt. Pilibhit.	April, 1980	936.7
66.	Gobind Sugar Mills Ltd., Aira Estate, Distt. Kheri	"	1393.6
67.	Gangesnwar Ltd., Deoband Distt. Saharanpur	"	1446.4
68.	Parvara SSK Ltd., Paravaranagar, Distt. Ahmednagar	May, 1980	33.0
69.	L.H. Sugar Factories Ltd., Kashipur, Distt. Nainital.	April, 1980	1623.8

- * Factories in respect of which concerned State Government(s) have been asked to launch prosecution proceedings.
- @In these cases complaints received were of general nature regarding delay in delivery and did not make a mention about specific quantities involved.

Ultra Modern Printing Press for Printing Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery

2457. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an ultra modern printing press for printing postage stamps and postal stationery on a high standard; and

(b) what was the sale of postage stamps and postal stationery throughout the country during the period from

1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Government have decided to set up a new Security Printing Press at Hyderabad for printing of Post Cards, Inland Letters and Embossed Envelopes to supplement the output of the Security Press, Nasik. Postage stamps, Aerogrammes and Postal Orders will continue to be printed at the Security Press, Nasik.

(b) Sale of postage stamps and postal stationery during the period 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980 was as follows:—

	Rupees
1. April, 1979	8,93,64,634
2. May, 1979	9,83,64,035
3. June, 1979	7,18,62,962
4. July, 1979	8,59,64,882
5. August, 1979	10,79,63,715

	Rupees
6. Sept. 1979	17,92,60,049
7. Oct., 1979	13,79,16,386
8. Nov., 1979	15,96,05,720
9. Dec., 1979	13,00,71,264
10. January, 80	16,52,11,832
11. February, 80	22,35,63,167
12. March, 1980	30,27,28,209
Total :	1,75,18,76,855

Demand for Preservation of Nizam Jewel Pieces

2458. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is public demand for preservation as antique jewel pieces of former Nizam of Hyderabad;

(b) whether Government have appointed a Committee to examine this issue; and

(c) the estimated value of the 37 rare pieces of jewellery which were offered for public auction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have already taken steps to constitute an Expert Committee.

(c) According to an evaluation made in December 1977 the total value of the 37 pieces of jewellery was estimated at a little less than Rs. 10 crores. However, at the proposed auction the basic offer made in August 1979 for these 37 items was Rs. 20.30 crores.

Alleged discontentment about Admission to Delhi University

2459. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about widespread discontentment about admission to Delhi University which needs to be streamlined on the more rational basis; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) & (b). Government have not received any complaint about admission procedures of the University of Delhi.

The University of Delhi admits every year a very large number of students in the under-graduate courses alone. For instance, about 25,000 students are likely to seek admission to these courses during the current academic year. In such a large operation, difficulties do sometimes arise. However, according to the information furnished by the University, besides following the elaborate mechanism worked out over the last few years to minimise the difficulties faced by students in seeking admission, the University has this year developed

certain new methods and adopted measures to avoid delays so that the system is fully geared to meet the admission problems in an adequate manner.

Investment in Central Fisheries Corporation

2460. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 1 crore was allotted in the Fifth Plan for the Central Fisheries Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that without investing this sum, it was decided to wind up the Corporation itself; and

(c) whether this decision was based on considerations other than the Corporation's losses?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Out of the provision of Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 25 lakhs were invested in the Corporation as share capital during the 5th Plan. Out of the balance an amount of Rs. 63.41 lakhs was given as loan from time to time upto the end of the 5th Plan to help the Corporation to tide over its persistent losses. The continuation or otherwise of the Corporation is still under consideration of the Government.

आसनसोल में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के खोले जाने की मांग

2461. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद चर्षा: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से आसनसोल जंक्शन के लगभग 45,000 रेल कर्मचारियों, ईस्टर्न कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड के 50,000 कर्मचारियों और विभिन्न संस्थानों/क्षेत्र विभागों के 50,000 कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को

शिक्षा सुविधा दिये जाने के लिए आसनसोल में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाने की लगातार मांग की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1,50,000 कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने हेतु आसनसोल में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का विचार है ; और

(i) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द): (क) से (ग). आसनसोल में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) खोलने की मांग रहने लगी है। इस मामले में निर्धारित सर्वेक्षण करने तथा अन्य औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद निर्णय किया जाएगा।

Aerial Spraying and Quality Control of Pesticides and Insecticides

2462. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give a serious consideration over both the poor coverage by aerial spraying and the poor quality control of pesticides and insecticides;

(b) whether Government propose to conduct aerial spraying on a continuing basis over a much larger area than at present; and

(c) if so, the details of scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO) (a) Aerial spraying is to be conducted only as a need-based operation. Question of poor coverage, therefore, does not arise.

Government feel that there is scope for improving the quality control on pesticides. Attention of the States has been drawn in the Annual Plant Protection Conference held in April, 1980, to gear up quality control machinery. Spare capacity available with the Central Insecticides Labora-

tories has been earmarked for those States which have not set up their laboratories. Amongst steps contemplated is a proposal to constitute survey teams on zonal basis to report on the status of pesticides Quality Control arrangements in various States.

(b) Aerial spraying as a need-based operation will continue.

(c) Question does not arise.

भारत की आवास योजनाओं में अमरीकी सहायता

2463. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका ने भारत की गृह निर्माण योजनाओं में इसकी सहायता करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) भारत सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सरकार द्वारा पेश की गई सहायता की योजना के अन्तर्गत वह सरकार इस कार्य संपादन की-जम्मेदारी तभी लेगी जबकि संयुक्त राज्य के गैर-सरकारी ऋणदों द्वारा विकसित देशों में निम्न आय आवास कार्यक्रम को सहायता देने के लिए वास्तव में ऋण दिया जायेगा । ऋण लेने वाले देश को ऋण की वापसी के लिए यू० एम० सहायता की जमानत देनी होगी । ऋणक को अधिकतम ब्याज की दर देनी होगी जो कि चालू दर है और जो यू० एस० के आवास तथा नगर विकास विभाग द्वारा इसी प्रकार के कार्य के लिए स्वदेश ऋण के लिए स्वीकृत दर से एक प्रतिशत अधिक है । इसके अतिरिक्त ऋणद "सेवाशुल्क" तथा यू० एस० सहायता जामिन शुल्क लेंगे । ये दोनों मिल कर ऋण का 2 प्रतिशत होगा ।

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव पर वित्त मंत्रालय (आर्थिक कार्य विभाग) में विचार किया गया था और इसको अस्वीकार किया गया था क्योंकि इसकी शर्तें लाभप्रद नहीं थीं ।

Government Accommodation for the Staff of Parliament Secretariats

2464. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pay Committee of Parliament in its report of November, 1974 had recommended that Ministry of Works and Housing should place at the disposal of the Secretariats not less than 50 residential units per year in the case of Lok Sabha Secretariat and not less than 25 in the case of Rajya Sabha for allotment to their staff for a period of 10 years;

(b) if so, the number of quarters allotted to each Secretariat separately and category-wise since then to-date;

(c) the reasons for the failure in providing the requisite number of quarters to both the Secretariats; and

(d) whether Government would take early steps in the matter as envisaged in the report and if so, when their quota will be provided to meet the requirement of the staff?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A separate pool with 413 residences of different categories of General Pool, for Lok Sabha was created in 1973 while the Rajya Sabha Secretariat still continues to be a charge on the General Pool.

(b) and (c). Notwithstanding the acute shortage of residential accommodation in the General Pool keeping in view the requirements of the staff of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats, it was decided by the Government, as a special case, to place 10 per cent of the new quarters of types A, B & C under construction in DIZ area for the General Pool at the disposal of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, subject to adjustment against their construction of quarters in Phases I, II & III. Due to paucity of type D quarters, which is not included in the crash programme of construction for the General Pool, it was not possible to make any commitment.

The number of Lok Sabha Pool quarters to be constructed against the 3 Phases, and the number of quarters

so far made available from the General Pool as per the above commitment is as under:—

Types	Total No. of Qrs. of Lok Sabha Pool to be constructed in Phases I, II & III.	General Pool Qrs. since placed at the disposal of Lok Sabha Sectt.	Balance to be given to Lok/Sabha/Rajya Sabha Pools
A	64	32	32
B	75	69	6
C	107	60	47
D	8	—	—
	254	161	85

The apportionment between the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha is to be done by them in the ratio of 2 : 1.

(d) 10 per cent of the new construction in the General Pool in DIZ area will continue to be made available to the extent of construction envisaged against Phases I, II and III of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Pool except quarters in type D. In view of the prevailing acute shortage in the General Pool, it may not be possible to increase the commitment. It is for the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats to augment their construction programme to meet the demand since they have already launched a construction programme.

Faculty of Law Building at Aligarh Muslim University

2465. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has sanctioned money for the construction of Faculty of Law Building at Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) whether work has been completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). According to the information received from the University Grants Commission, the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for construction of its Law Faculty Building at an estimated cost of Rs 3.5 lakhs was approved by the Commission during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. However, as the plans and estimates for the building were submitted by the University to the Commission only towards the end of the Fifth Plan period, the University was advised to defer the construction and include the proposal in its Sixth Plan Development Scheme.

शिक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु समान अवसर

2466. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का एक ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का विचार है जिसके अन्तर्गत देश के

सभी व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के समान अवसर प्राप्त हो सकें;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश की सभी पाठशालाओं को 'पब्लिक स्कूलों' में बदल देने का है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में की जा रही कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 45 में सभी बच्चों के लिए जब तक कि वे 14 वर्ष की आयु पूरी नहीं कर लेते, निशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की परिकल्पना की गई है। सरकार ने इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को उच्च प्राथमिकता कार्यक्रम के रूप में व्यापक बनाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Fall in Rice production during 1978

2667. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice production went down by 11.7 million tonnes from 80.7 million tonnes in 1978 to 69 million tonnes in 1979; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this fall in production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Final estimates of rice production for the year 1979-80

have not yet become available from all the State Governments. However, according to current assessment, the production of rice during 1979-80 is likely to register a sharp decline compared to the level of 53.83 million tonnes in 1978-79 due largely to a severe drought in many parts of the country.

Working of F.C.I

2468. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any complaints to Government on the working of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) what was the cost of operation in 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the amount of subsidies given in those years; and

(c) what steps Government propose for improving the working of the F.C.I. and making it a viable unit?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Criticism of the Food Corporation of India appears in the Press from time to time. Complaints against particular officers or of particular incidents are also received by the Government now and then.

(b) The cost of distribution and carrying cost of buffer of the Food Corporation of India in the respective years is shown below:

	Rupees per quintal		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (R.E.)
Cost of distribution	22.12	25.68	21.38
Carrying cost of buffer	23.62	24.58	25.68

The subsidy paid to the Food Corporation of India during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 inclusive of payment of arrears was as under :

	Rupees in crores		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (R.E.)
	480.00	570.00	600.00

(c) The Government keeps the working of the Food Corporation of India under constant review in order to bring about improvement and reduce the cost of its operations. However, in view of the fact that the Corporation is required to procure and issue foodgrains at prices fixed by the Government without any regard to the economic cost, it cannot be expected to become a self-supporting organisation.

Spread of Parthenium Weed

2469. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a havoc is being caused by the large scale spreading of parthenium weed in many parts of the country, particularly in Karnataka State;

(b) whether this unrestricted growth of weed is causing heavy loss for agriculture and to some extent it is health hazard to human beings and animals; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to take steps to check the growth and spread of this weed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Government is aware that Parthenium is growing in uncultivable areas, waste and barren lands in different parts of the country particularly in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Enquiries from the Government of Karnataka have revealed that some agricultural land is being covered with this weed, particularly in the northern districts of the State. The Government of Karnataka has declared Parthenium as a noxious weed under the Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1968.

(c) The threat posed by the weed was considered by experts of the Government of India and the ICAR and suitable advice to tackle the problem was communicated to State Governments.

U.G.C. grants to Colleges

2470. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much grants have been given to colleges in different States (State-wise) in the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the main considerations taken while fixing the quantum of grants to be paid to respective colleges in different States (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The Commission does not fix the quantum of grants payable to colleges on a Statewise basis. According to the Criteria of eligibility laid down by the University Grants Commission for different schemes, each college coming within the purview of the UGC under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act has to apply to the Commission for assistance. Proposals for assistance are considered by the Commission and grants are sanctioned to each college on the basis of the approved pattern of assistance prescribed and other norms laid down for each scheme for which assistance is given.

Number of Teachers in Secondary, College and University level

2471. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of teachers working in elementary, secondary, college and university levels and their (State-wise) distribution; and

(b) the number of teachers working in private and public sectors at elementary, secondary and college levels?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAN):

(a) Based on the information collected in the Fourth Educational Survey and the information supplied by the Uni-

versity Grants Commission, the statement giving the number of teachers in elementary, secondary, college and university level—State-wise for the year 1978-79 is enclosed (statement I).

(b) A statement giving the break up of teachers working in public and private institutions at various levels is enclosed (Statement II).

Statement—I

State-wise Position of teachers at elementary, Secondary & Universities/Colleges level as per Information available from IVth Educational survey—1978.

State/Union Territory	Elementary (Primary+ Middle)	Secondary (including Higher Sec.)	University Deptts./ University Colleges	Affiliated Colleges
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,33,208	44,855	2,998	11,290
2. Assam	71,788	18,914	£ 490	£ 5,329
3. Bihar	1,86,186	31,227	8,350	4,711
4. Gujarat	1,21,037	36,250	1,734	6,102
5. Haryana	43,801	9,937	769	3,310
6. Himachal Pradesh	23,200	4,215	229	634
7. Jammu & Kashmir	26,944	6,542	218	1,357
8. Karnataka	1,08,907	28,512	2,115	10,829
9. Kerala	1,20,661	53,831	607	9,845
10. Madhya Pradesh	1,72,974	25,511	1,162	8,197
11. Maharashtra	2,53,809	72,985	2,505	17,314
12. Manipur	14,054	1,774	@	@
13. Meghalaya	8,081	1,275	††103	††801
14. Nagaland	7,1553	1,201	—	—
15. Orissa	98,673	21,157	667	4,765
16. Punjab	74,736	18,340	1,449	6,451
17. Rajasthan	85,704	35,744	1950	4,888
18. Sikkim	1,907	103	xx	xx
19. Tamil Nadu	2,06,481	48,167	2,368	15,470
20. Tripura	9,058	2,101	XX	XX
21. Uttar Pradesh	33,33,012	77,677	6,213	13,682

	1	2	3	4	5
22. West Bengal		1,94,629	38,681	£2,838	£13,893
23. A. & N. Islands		1,508	234	X	X
24. Arunachal Pradesh		2,050	274	@	@
25. Chandigarh		1,772	617	X—	X—
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		348	69	—	—
27. Delhi		30,127	12,271	2,070	3,956
28. Goa, Daman & Diu		5,526	2,057	Y—	Y—
29. Lakshadweep		297	114	..	..
30. Mizoram		3,331	733	††—	††—
31. Pondicherry		3,139	769	Z .	Z—
INDIA		23,44,100	5,96,237	38,835	1,42,824

XX—Included in W. Bengal, £—Includes Manipur ††—Combined Figures for Meghalaya, Nagaland & Mizoram, &—Includes Tripura & Sikkim, @—Included in Assam, X—Included in Punjab, Y—Included in Maharashtra, Z—Included in Tamil Nadu.

Statement—II

Number of Teachers working in Private and Public Institutions at different levels. (as on 30-9-1978)

S. No.	Type of Institution	Public Sector (Govt. & Local Bodies)	Private Sector (Aided & Unaided)	Total
1.	Primary Schools	11,37,570	1,49,929	12,87,499
2.	Middle Schools	6,21,718	1,92,841	8,14,559
3.	Secondary Schools	2,35,603	3,14,494	5,50,097
4.	Hr. Secondary Schools	1,16,548	1,71,634	2,88,182
5.	University Deptt./University Colleges	38,835	..	38,835
6.	Affiliated Colleges	87,532	55,292	1,42,824

Discretionary powers of the Minister to sanction Telephone connections

2472. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minister of Communications and Minister of State for Communications have discretionary powers to sanction a telephone connection on priority basis in any category;

(b) in how many cases such orders were carried out and in how many cases these were not carried out; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not carrying out such orders in all cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The Telephone Allotment Rules do not make any mention of the discretionary powers of the Minister of Communications and Minister for State for Communications for sanction of telephone connections on priority basis in any category.

(b) and (c). These cases are dealt with on individual basis and no consolidated list is readily available.

Allocation of fund to West Bengal for Free Education

2473. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has declared that there will be free education upto higher secondary classes,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto;

(d) whether the State Government has requested for sanction of more allocation of funds for this purpose; and

(e) if so, what assistance has been enhanced to West Bengal State for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). According to available information, the West Bengal Government has taken a tentative decision to extend free education beyond class ten to higher secondary (plus 2) stage from 1st January, 1981.

(c) School education is primarily the responsibility of the State Government and it is for them to take steps in this direction.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Central Directive to State for Check on cutting of Trees

2474. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some suggestions have been given by the Union Government to the States which may check further cutting of trees in the forests;

(b) whether cutting of trees also results in floods in the country and sudden landslide; and

(c) whether Government have also made efforts for promoting the tendency of new plantations?

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

(b) Cutting of trees if not followed by natural regeneration or plantations aggravates flooding and land slide.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Steps taken to check prices of Sugar

2475. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar produced State-wise, in the country during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the steps taken and are being taken by the Central Government to check and control the prices of sugar;

(c) nature of the directives issued by the Central Government to States from time to time;

(d) whether the State Governments are adhering to the said Directives;

(e) the names of the State Governments which have followed or applied the Prevention of Blackmarketing Act and the result thereof; and

(f) the time by which the Central Government will be able to control the prices of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) and (b). No statements giving the required information are attached (Statement I & II).

(c) to (f). During the past few months, a number of communications were addressed to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in connection with the enforcement of various measures decided upon to check rise in the prices of sugar. In addition to these, the Union Minister of Agriculture had convened a Conference of State Food Ministers/Advisers to Governors on 24-4-1980 followed by a meeting of State Food Secretaries on 23.5-80 to discuss streamlining of measures for monitoring the availability and price trends of free-sale sugar and also to review the action taken by the State Governments in response to the various measures suggested by the Central Government. In these meetings, the representatives of the State Governments assured full cooperation to the Centre in dealing with the situation by taking stringent action against anti-social elements indulging in malpractices in sugar trade. Reports recently received from twenty one State Governments/Union Territories indicate that they are all strictly following the instructions issued. The latest information as received from the States/Union Territories is provided in the enclosed Statement-III.

While Government is making all efforts to keep the sugar prices under check, it is difficult to specify the time by which it would be possible to bring down the prices. However, Government is keeping a constant watch over the trend of sugar prices and further action would be taken as and when considered necessary.

Statement I

State-wise production of sugar during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 seasons

(Lakh tonnes)

State	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 Estimated
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	18.63	14.63	10.16
Bihar	2.86	2.58	1.63
Assam	0.07	0.11	0.07
Punjab	0.99	0.94	0.53

	4	3	4
Haryana	1.48	1.33	0.92
West Bengal	0.14	0.10	0.03
Orissa	0.17	0.20	0.10
Madhya Pradesh	0.69	0.62	0.25
Rajasthan	0.45	0.34	0.11
Maharashtra	20.96	21.05	14.01
Gujarat	3.10	2.97	2.24
Andhra Pradesh	4.05	3.11	2.01
Karnataka	5.74	4.89	3.00
Tamil Nadu	4.68	4.91	3.95
Kerala	0.23	0.23	0.18
Pondicherry	0.22	0.26	0.17
Nagaland	0.07	0.09	0.07
Goa	0.09	0.08	0.06
All India	64.62	58.44	39.49

Statement II

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO CHECK RISE IN PRICE OF SUGAR

A series of measures taken by the Government to check rise in sugar prices are indicated below:

1. Reduction in stock holding limits of recognised dealers;
2. Strict enforcement of stock holding limits and intensified dehoarding operations through the State Government authorities;
3. Restriction on sale of sugar by one wholesaler to another where the

transaction is not accompanied by physical delivery of stocks;

4. Restriction on recognised dealers for turn-over of stocks within 10 days period;

5. Monitoring of information relating to sale and despatch of free sale sugar by making it obligatory for sugar mills to furnish particulars or weekly sales and despatches to the concerned State Government authorities;

6. Release of additional free-sale quota for May and June, 1980; and

7. Decision to import two lakh tonnes of sugar.

Statement III

ACTION TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENT FOR ENFORCEMENT OF STOCK HOLDING LIMITS' AND DEHOARDING OF SUGAR

1. ARUNACHAL PRADESH District authorities have been instructed to take prompt action in the light of Ministry's directions regarding reimposition of stock holding limits on sugar and khand-sari and strict enforcement thereof.
2. PONDICHERRY Release of sugar is continued to be made from Mill depot to licenced wholesalers and retailers in a restricted manner at the rate of one quintal at a time. Only to a few selected wholesalers more bags are given as

a time. Dealers, therefore, possess in permanence only very little stocks of sugar well within stock holding limits. However, premises of sugar dealers are being inspected regularly.

3. HARYANA Dehoarding operations to dig out hidden stocks of sugar and enforcement of stocking limits already intensified. 61 cases registered with police and 1726 quintals sugar valued at Rs. 9.30 lakhs seized and 53 persons arrested. Action against anti-social elements continuing.
 4. RAJASTHAN Immediately on receipt of our directions regarding strict enforcement of stock holding limits alongwith dehoarding operations, the district authorities were advised by the state Government to take suitable action. The position is being monitored in the state Headquarters. 18 persons arrested under E.C. Act.
 5. DELHI The enforcement machinery has been geared up. It has been made a condition that every license should report to the Department within 24 hours the details of sugar procured from the mills indicating octroi receipt and G.R. receipt, etc. Wholesalers have been prohibited from selling sugar to another wholesaler. Special raids are being organised from time to time by the enforcement staff of Food & Supplies Department as well as by the special Cell working under the Police Deptt. Five sugar dealers were detained under the provisions of Prevention of Black Marketing & Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. All the 5 persons were released by the Advisory Board constituted under the aforesaid Act.
 6. KERALA Raids by Civil supplies Department in union with concerned wing of Police Department are being launched throughout the State. Till 2-6-80, 9278 raids have been conducted and 623.93 quintals were seized. Action is being taken against the dealers under the E.C. Act.
 7. ASSAM Instructions have already been issued by the State Government to District and Sub-Divisional Officers regarding enforcement of stock holding limits, liaison with CBI, intensifying dehoarding operations and prohibiting sale of sugar by one wholesaler to another wholesaler without physical delivery of stock.
 8. ANDHRA PRADESH Stock holding limits have been prescribed and dehoarding operations intensified. During the year 1980, 26 persons were arrested for various contraventions of the provisions of control orders relating to sugar.
 9. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI No. hoarding activity by unscrupulous sugar traders in this territory.
 10. TAMIL NADU 21 persons arrested under dehoarding operations of sugar in the state during the period 1-2-80 to 10-6-80.
 11. PUNJAB Regular checks/raids being carried out to curb hoarding activities. 25 cases registered with police and 17 persons arrested for violating the Punjab Sugar Dealers Licensing Order.
 12. ORISSA As a result of dehoarding measures, no hoarding activity in free-sale sugar at present. 3 persons detained under P.D. Act on 26-2-80 for hiking of sugar priced through speculative transactions.
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13. SIKKIM Cases registered against 2 wholesalers and 4 retailers for breach of Govt. orders.
14. WEST BENGAL . . . Regular raids being carried out by the State Police and prosecutions being launched against dishonest dealers. 119 cases against 132 persons started and 19532.73 quintals of sugar worth Rs. 13,09,065 seized.
15. NAGALAND Instructions received from the Central Govt. have been communicated to all the Distt. authorities for implementation. No hoarding activity reported.
16. BIHAR Local Officers have been directed to take stringent measures to enforce stock holding limits and intensify dehoarding operations, if necessary taking recourse to P.D. Act. Several raids conducted under dehoarding operations.
17. MANIPUR Two cases of hoarding detected. 43 kgs. of sugar seized. Two cases registered under E.C. Act.
18. CHANDIGARH . . . Imposed stock restrictions on sugar dealers. Sale of sugar from one licensee to another banned. 352 raids conducted by the field staff of the Food & Supplies Department. Departmental action initiated against 3 sugar dealers. No person arrested.
19. MAHARASHTRA . . . 14 persons arrested for black-marketing in sugar till 10-6-80
20. GUJARAT 4469 raids carried out during the period from 1-2-80 to 31-5-80. 1162.62 quintals sugar seized, 7.53 quintals confiscated. In one case punishment given by Court.
21. U.P. Vigorous dehoarding operations launched. Thirty persons arrested in raids. 251 tonnes of sugar seized.

Expansion of Neendakara, Kayamkulam and Paravoor fishing harbour

2476. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in view of the heavy congestion that is being experienced in Neendakara, the only way to expand marine fishing facilities in South Kerala is to develop new harbours;

(b) whether Government are also aware that Kayamkulam and Paravoor offer excellent facilities for this purpose with wide expanses of inland waters sheltered on all sides and with narrow openings to the sea; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to have a thorough examination of these two States for development?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir. Proposal for the Development of Neendakara fishing harbour itself for relieving the congestion of the existing fleet of mechanised fishing boats is under active consideration. In addition, second phase of Vizhingam fishing harbour is proposed to be developed to cater to the needs of South Kerala.

(b) and (c). The need for development of facilities at Kayamkulam and Paravoor will arise only if Neendakara is found inadequate even after the construction of landing and berthing facilities as proposed by the Kerala Government. However, the Government of Kerala is considering the possibility of developing Kayamkulam as a fishing harbour. There is no proposal at present to construct a fishing harbour at Paravoor.

12.00 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन का नोटिस दिया है। मंत्रालय की तरफ से उसका जबाब आया है, लेकिन उसपर किसी का दस्तखत नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्रश्न यह है कि यह किसकी तरफ से आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इन बारे में मुझ से बात कर लें।
He has explained to me. I am satisfied with his explanation. It is not his intention. (*Interruptions*) You can come to me and discuss with me.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Now, he is raising a valid question. The question is that some explanation has come. But it is not known whether the explanation has come from the Minister or from somebody else.

MR. SPEAKER: From the Minister.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: it is not from the Minister. You kindly see the last paragraph.

“इन परिस्थितियों में मंत्री जी ने मुझे यह कहने का निर्देश दिया है कि उन्होंने सदन से न तो जान बूझ कर कोई तथ्य छुपाए हैं और न ही भ्रामक अथवा गलत बयान दिया है और न ही सदन को गुमराह किया है और न ही उन्होंने सदन के विशेषाधिकार का हनन किया है।”

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has authorised him to give that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Who has given this?

MR. SPEAKER: The Joint Secretary.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: if you are giving the copies of the note, the Member should also know who has sent the note. It is a matter of procedure. Now, if you send the copy to the Member, that should be the true copy. He is raising a valid point.

अगर आप समझते हैं कि यह प्रिविलेज का मोशन इन आर्डर है, तो आप कम से कम मेम्बर को अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। अगर आप एक्सप्लेन को देखें, तो उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि यह बीच आफ प्रिविलेज है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसको देखा हूँ।

I have given my ruling after full study. I know that. You can give notice under Rule 115.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप उस दिन की सारी प्रोसीडिंग को देखें।

MR. SPEAKER: Ram Vilasji, I have gone through all that.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मुझ अफसोस है कि...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आप एक सेनटेंस पढ़ लें : “मंत्री जी ने यह मान लिया कि संसद सदस्य श्री राम विलास पासवान इंस्टीट्यूट के रेजिडेंट डॉक्टरों के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं और उन्होंने सीधेपन में इसका नकारात्मक उत्तर दे दिया।”

अगर मंत्री महोदय इतना समझ नहीं पाये, तो the minimum he should have done is that he should have expressed regret that he did not understand the question properly. This is the minimum he should have done.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not his intention.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have one submission. We would accept your ruling. My suggestion is whenever the Ministry concerned sends a note, just as he has just now raised a valid point the Member should know from where the note has come. I also receive notes. But usually I do not know whether it has come from the Ministry or from a journalist. One does not know what is happening.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been taken care of. It will be taken care of.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not as

[Shri Chandra Shekhar]

light a matter as you have tried to treat it. The hon. Member and this House are entitled to know from you from whose behalf this letter

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been done.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: If any document is passed to us through you, it is your duty to tell the House on whose behalf that has been communicated to the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been taken note of.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: You said that you would look into this matter and you are not able to explain who the author of this note is. Will you please tell the House who has written that?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any explanation. I have taken note of that. In future, it will be done like that.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Who has written that document?

MR. SPEAKER: The Joint Secretary. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am raising another question. There is a privilege motion against the Minister. Should the Minister not take this much troubles to give the note himself? He asks his Joint Secretary to do this today, he will ask his Deputy Secretary tomorrow, and day after tomorrow, it will be his Personal Assistant. This is taking the House too lightly. If he asks his Personal Assistant to send such a note, do you think that it will be in consonance with the dignity of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: This would not happen.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You should assure this House that whenever there is a privilege motion against any Minister, he should personally give

the explanation. We would not accept any explanation given by any official.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Yesterday, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has sent a circular to all of us that we should. . . (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed, not like this.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I want your ruling on the point. The Joint Secretary has sent the reply. Is it proper for you to communicate that to the Member? (Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फ्रज कीजिए, कोई कागज बिना किसी मुहर के, बिना किसी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नोट कर लिया है, यह बात गलत है ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : सवाल यह है कि आप उस मेम्बर की बात को सुनेंगे नहीं ? आपने नोट किया है लेकिन यह गलती दफ्तर की है और उस मेम्बर को पूर्णतया अधिकार है कि वह अपनी मानी बात कहे . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही बात नोट की गई है कि ऐसी गलती नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : जो जनतांत्रिक परम्पराएँ हैं . . . (अव्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker: Sir, . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed, nothing should go on record.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): When any question of privilege is raised against a Member or a Minis-

er, can he authorized anybody else— may be his Secretary, may be anybody else—to reply on his behalf? This is my point. My submission is that you cannot do that, and the reply must be given by the Minister.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : जब यहां पर पार्लियामेंट का कोई सवाल या मसला उठता है और आप के जरिये मिनिस्टर का हमारा डायरेक्ट कान्टैक्ट होता है। कल डायरेक्ट मिनिस्टर साहब अपने सेक्रेटरी की कहने लगे और वह जवाब देने लगे... दूसरी बात यह गलत कही है, कि भोलोपन से गलती से इन्होंने स्टेटमेंट दिया है, तो कम से कम इनको माफी तो मांगनी चाहिए। ये हाउस को लाइली ट्रीट कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You see the rules. Come to me and discuss the rules. Have you gone through the rules?

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह पार्लियामेंट का मसला है, यह पार्लियामेंट में तय होगा।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You are asking about the rules. Suppose there is a privilege motion against me. Should I ask my private secretary to furnish the information to you?

MR. SPEAKER: With the Minister's consent, with his permission, with his backing.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: No, even with my permission, shall my private secretary give information to you? Will you make it the rule?

MR. SPEAKER: He is the Minister. The responsibility lies on the Minister.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You are the guardian of the House. You must give your ruling, whether it is not the minimum courtesy to be shown by the Minister that in a privilege motion, he should reply to the House. Or, should he ask his personal secretary or anybody else to give the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, we will see to it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: No, Sir, I seek your ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling afterwards. Not like this.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Before you give the ruling, at least call us to your chamber, and tell us how you are satisfied with the note submitted by the private secretary. Even that you are not doing, and you are withdrawing the consent.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you. I will satisfy you. I will do that.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, बागपत के काण्ड को लेकर प्रखबारों में मेरे खिलाफ जो खबर छपी थी, मैंने आपको उसके शुद्धिकरण के लिए कहा था कि जो बागपत में स्त्रियों के साथ नज़ाइज तरीके से बलात्कार किया है और इसकी खबर पी० टी० आई० के हवाले से हिन्दी समाचार में छपी है। आखिर यह जो आप की लोकसभा की प्रोसिडिग्न हैं, अगर इसको गलत ढंग से प्रखबारों में छापा जाएगा, तो आखिर यह देश का सही दर्शन किस तरीके से होगा, हम जो भी जनता की बात आप के माध्यम से कहते हैं, वह जनता में सही तरीके से कैसे पहुंचेगी? किस तरीके से बागपत काण्ड को तोड़भोड़ कर पेश किया गया है, मैं आप से बाहूंगा कि प्रखबारों को आप प्रच्छी तरीके से संभालें और उसकी रिपोटिंग को ठीक करायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात उस दिन भी कह दी गई थी, उसकी आज फिर हमने देखा है, लेकिन पी० टी० आई० की तरफ से तो ठीक गया है, लेकिन और प्रखबारों ने गलत रिपोटिंग की है, हम एक्सप्लेन काल करेंगे, क्यों ऐसा किया गया है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी ने कहा था कि मैं 29 तारीख को जाऊंगा लेकिन वे नहीं गए। महिला संसद् सदस्य मौके पर गई हैं और अगर इस तरीके से हम मिनिस्टर . . .
... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को टाइम दिया है, आप बोलिए। आप उनसे क्यों बोलते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने और आप ने सदन में विश्वास दिलाया है...
... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad): Sir, with your permission, I refer to Mr. Mani Ram Bagri.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Rajesh now.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके घण्टे से खड़ा हुआ हूँ, आपने मुझे टाइम नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको टाइम दिया था, आप नहीं बोले। आपने इनको टाइम दे दिया मैं इसमें क्या करूँ।

All right, I will listen to you.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: I had asked for a special permission under rule 377 to make a statement on the Baghat issue. If you give me the special permission, I will tell the House what is the real thing. They are making a political issue of it. Somebody... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked for the facts. I am asking for the facts, and the Home Minister has promise to go himself.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Shri Mani Ram Bagri takes up Baghat issue every day. He does not know the real fact. I can show him that there were dacoits and the real thing that had happened.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. (Interruptions)**

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, परसों इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री जयपाल मिहानीके पर मुझायने के लिए बागपत गए थे....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इसके लिए आपको बलाऊ नहीं किया है।

I have not allowed them. I cannot allow you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. I have asked for the facts and after that we will discuss. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Is this the way? It is a State subject. I am not going to allow. Order, please order. Shri Parulekar is on his legs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have asked Shri Parulekar... (Interruptions)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी सदन की जांच करवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय करवा रहे हैं। दोनों पक्षों को सुनने के बाद फैसला हो।

I want the enquiry to be completed.

इक्वायरी के बाद करोगे पहले नहीं करेंगे।
... (व्यवधान)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I have given notice asking permission to make a mention about a very important point with reference to a letter which has been addressed to all the Members of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: You can take it up with the Minister. You are not allowed.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Why not? This question raises an important point. I am aware of rule 42 in the Handbook. The letter casts aspersions against hon. Members of Parliament. The letter suggests that we should ask questions and make statements in the House on authentic information, suggesting that Members do not make statements on authentic information.

MR. SPEAKER: It does fall under rule 42. We can discuss it with you, but read rule 42. It is not allowed.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I have given a calling attention regarding serious Railway accident at Shahdara station near Delhi.....

MR. SPEAKER: About Calling attention, you cannot raise it here. Come to my chamber.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

A REVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION LTD. FOR 1978-79, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. SIMLA FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Review* (Hindi and English versions) of the performance of National Cooperative Housing Federation Limited, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-972/80]

(2) A copy each of the following (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Simla, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Simla, for the year 1978-79 along with the

Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-973/80].

ANNUAL ACCOUNT AND AUDIT REPORT OF SANGEET NATAK AKADEMY, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-974/80].

REVIEW ON, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audit Report on the accounts of Delhi Development Authority for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-975/80].

*Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Cooperative Housing Federation Limited were laid on the Table on 28th March, 1980.

12.23 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A DECOMPOSED
HUMAN BODY IN FRESH WATER PUMPING
TANK AT DELHI MAIN RAILWAY STATION**

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA
(Burdwan): I call the attention of the
Minister of Railways to the following
matter of urgent public importance
and request that he may make a
statement thereon:—

“Reported discovery of a decom-
posed human body in a fresh water
pumping tank which supplies drink-
ing water at Delhi Main Railway
Station causing serious health haz-
ard to customers, visitors and rail-
way employees.”

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**
(**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF**):
Sir, On 18.6.80, at 8.10 hours in the
morning, the Inspector of Works/
Northern Railway/Delhi, received a
report that foul smell was emanating
from the water on the first floor of
the station building. The first and
second floors of the station building
are served by a separate pump house
and ground water tank having a
capacity of about 7200 gallons. Imme-
diately, on receipt of the message,
the pumping was stopped and water
supply to the affected area disconti-
nued. The interior of the tank was
examined to investigate the cause of
the smell and the presence of a hu-
man/animal body inside was suspect-
ed. The matter was immediately re-
ported to the Government Railway
Police.

The water from the ground tank
was pumped out with the help of the
Fire Brigade in the presence of the
Government Railway Police and a
dead human body was recovered.
Police investigations are still in pro-
gress and the body has not been iden-
tified so far. An Inquiry Committee
has been constituted by the Divisional
Railway Manager. The inquiry is in

progress and report of the Committee
is awaited.

The ground tank had last been
cleaned on 16.4.80.

I fully share my serious concern
and distress on account of the unfor-
tunate incident with the Hon'ble
Members. I can assure the House
that severe action will be taken
against any railway servant found
responsible or negligent in this regard.

12.26 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA:
On 18th June, a de-composed dead
body of a 14 year boy was found in
the water tank at the Delhi Main
Station. The post-mortem report said
that the boy had died three days be-
fore and the cause of the death was
by drowning. I had been to the spot
day before yesterday and I investi-
gated the matter there. It is on the
ground floor adjacent to RMS build-
ing at the Delhi Main Station. I found
that the cover of the manhole door
was not bolted from either side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please
put question and do not relate the
whole story. You cannot make a
speech during calling attention.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA:
Is it a case of suicide or homicide?
Why was the door of the manhole not
bolted from either side, which re-
mains uncovered most of the time?
Why has a separate door and a sepa-
rate passage for the Store and the
pump house not been arranged?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
The post-mortem report has said very
clearly that it is a drowning case.
Whether it is a case of suicide or
otherwise, it is for the Police to in-
vestigate. The investigation is in
progress.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैंने उस दिन जब यह मामला उठाया
था, तो सदन में स्पष्ट रूप से यह एकीकरण लगाया

आ कि लाश तब विकल थी, कूटी हुई थी । इस में सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इतना बड़ा टैंक है, उस में लाश को घुसा दिया गया । अगर उस में जहर मिला दिया जाता तो क्या होता । यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है कि लाश पानों को टंकी में चली जाए और आपके मंत्रालय और आपको मालूम न हो और पुलिस को इस की जानकारी शायद ही ही नहीं । यह लाश उसमें चली गयी और पब्लिक की तरफ से यह शिकायत की गयी तब आप लोगों ने इस बारे में जाना । तब तक लाखों लोग पानी पी चुके थे । जब अधिकारियों को इस के बारे में शिकायत की गयी तो उन्होंने कहा कि एक मोटा चूहा मरा हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष जी दिल्ली के नवभारत टाइम्स में यह निकला है - "टंकी में शव पड़े रहे, लोग पानी पीते रहे ।" जब लोगों ने बहुत हल्का मचाया तब जा कर उस टंकी को खोला गया और पाया गया कि आधमी की लाश है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस मामले को टालने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए बल्कि इस बारे में हम सभी को ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहिए । लाखों आधमी उस टंकी का पानी पी रहे थे । अगर उस पानी को पीकर के लोग मर जाते, हम ही पानी पीकर मर जाते । यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है और इसका साधारण ढंग से जवाब नहीं देना चाहिए । एक पानी की टंकी में लाश पड़ी हुई मिली है और दिल्ली के प्रशासन को मालूम नहीं, पुलिस को मालूम नहीं, रेलवे मंत्रालय को मालूम नहीं, रेल प्रशासन को मालूम नहीं । यह मामला कब पता चलाता है जबकि यह हाउस में उठता है और एक अखबार की जानकारी के आधार पर उठता है । तब आपको पता चलता है कि लाशें पाई गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपको इसकी जानकारी कब मिली, किस समय मिली ? अगर पहले मिल गई थी तो आपने सदन को और देश को जनता को इसके माध्यम से पहले क्यों नहीं बताया । पुलिस विभाग ने पहले क्यों नहीं बताया ? यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है । मैं त्रिपाठी जी से आग्रह करूंगा और कहूंगा कि रेलों के मामले को यदि आपने इस तरह से डीला छोड़ दिया तो कभी टंकीयों में लाशें मिलेगी और कभी ट्रेन एक्सीडेंट होंगे और कभी और भी ज्यादा भयंकर दुर्घटनाएँ होंगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को कब इसकी खबर में मालूम हुआ कि लाशें पाई गई हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि टंकी की सफाई कितनी देर के बाद की जाती है ? उन्होंने बताया है कि 16-4-80 को की गई थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने दिनों के बाद की जाती है और इसके बारे में नियम क्या है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सफाई का उन्होंने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ? कैसे उस में लाश पड़ चुकी भविष्य में अगर कोई जा कर उस में जहर डाल दे तो उसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
 Sir, I do not know why the hon.

Member has to get excited so much on this issue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): This is a very serious matter. If the Members are not very much agitated over this, on what else would they be agitated?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
 Kindly bear with me. I have already said that we are equally concerned as the hon. Members are. The matter was reported to us on the very day when there was a complaint from the public that there was foul smell in the water and the matter was reported to the police then and there. It is only with the police the investigation started and the body was found and there are two watchmen who were there, who were supposed to look after the water tank each for 12 hours on duty. And action has been taken against those who have been responsible for not being there. For further investigation, a Committee has been constituted to go into this matter as to how it could happen from the railway point of view. The police is investigating it separately.

श्री राम चिंतास पासवान : मेरे प्रश्नों में से एक का भी उत्तर नहीं आया है । मैंने पूछा था कि रेल मंत्री जी को कब मालूम हुआ ? टंकी की सफाई का क्या नियम है ? सफाई के बास्ते आप भविष्य में क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : मैंने उत्तर दिया है कि देखभाल के लिए लोगों को रखा गया है । दो महीने के अन्दर सफाई करने का नियम है और जब कभी कोई आक हो तब भी सफाई करनी चाहिये, यह भी नियम है ।

श्री राम चिंतास पासवान : जानकारी कब मिली ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : अखबारों में जब देखा उसी वक्त हम को जानकारी मिली ।
 (Interruptions) I do not know why the hon. Members should get surprised at even the statement of facts. Anyway,

श्री सी० के० जाकर शरीर

enough efforts have been made. Action has been taken to safeguard, to see that the drinking water is being properly protected.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, I regret to say that the entire reply and the clarifications given by the Minister are an exercise in evading what actually took place and the responsibility thereof.

There are definite reports with us that there is a man-hole and pumps are coming out. It usually remained uncovered. Comrade Sushil Bhattacharya might have gone after the incident has occurred. Thereafter, it has been covered. But it generally remains uncovered and a sentry was posted before and he cannot take care of it if a man from behind does something. The arrangement is such. Another thing is, in all such cases if ever any action is taken against anybody, it is against the small fries, which is the worst part of it. Here, it is said that an inquiry committee has been set up by the Divisional Manager. Why the Divisional Manager? Why not the Railway Board? Why not the Ministry itself? It is not a simple case. It has happened in Delhi, a main station. It is a serious matter. You do not even tell us, who constitute the Committee and what are the terms of reference and what they would investigate. I have found a lot of cases like this. From my personal experience, I can say, I was travelling in a first class compartment from Delhi to Calcutta and there was no electricity or water throughout the journey. I wrote to the Ministry about this, but they did not even care to give a reply. This is the sort of thing that is going on. My question is, why the manhole was uncovered, unmanned. I know that small fries will be held responsible for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If some small fries are really responsible, would you not want action being taken against them?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I want to know whether there would be a judicial inquiry or whether you would constitute a committee of Members of Parliament to go into this. Delhi station is so near and we can go and find out for ourselves. I want to know whether it would be done, whether you would take any action against the Divisional Manager, who is constituting the Committee or the General Manager. I do not know who would be held responsible for the train accident in Delhi, just a day before. Whether it would be the Railway Board, General Manager or the Ministry—I do not know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the point. Do not travel throughout India.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know whether the top officials are not guilty. A thorough overhauling is required. I want to know whether it would be done or not. In view of this incident and also in view of the frequent railway accidents, should we not make a complete overhaul of the Railways? The top officials are supposed to really manage and give directions, which they do not. They enjoy all perquisites. But for any such thing as this, some small fries are held responsible. Mr. Tripathi, you please answer, instead of your deputy and give us a serious answer so that the members can be persuaded and convinced that you have taken up the case seriously and you are really going to do something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will be satisfied if Mr. Tripathi replies, to it?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसका जवाब माननीय त्रिपाठी जी ही दें ।

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) मान्यवर, मेरे साथी इसका जवाब दे रहे हैं । माननीय सदस्यों की आज्ञा है कि मैं कुछ जवाब दूँ इसलिये मैं खड़ा हो गया हूँ, नहीं तो यह जवाब देने के लिये काफी थे । लेकिन चूंकि सदस्यों की आज्ञा माननी आवश्यक है, इसलिये मैं खड़ा हो गया हूँ । अगर

मान्यवर यह कहें कि इसका जवाब मुझे ही देना है तो मैं जवाब दे दूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से पूछता हूँ, आपकी आज्ञा से ही जवाब दे सकता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for you to decide, Mr. Minister.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: All such decisions are to be taken by you. We are not to decide these things for you.

मान्यवर बात यह है कि घटना बड़ी दुखद है। एक टैंक है, जिसका पानी पम्प किया जाता है ऊपर के टैंक में, और उस टैंक में म्युनिसिपल वाटर आता है। टैंक जमीन के नीचे है, उसके ऊपर पम्प हाउस बना हुआ है। एक मेन होल है छोटा सा, शायद 2 फुट लम्बा और 2 फुट चौड़ा मेनहोल ढका रहता है हमेशा, यह मानीय सदस्यों का ख्याल गलत है कि वह हमेशा खुला रहता है। वहाँ दो आदमी रखे गये हैं जिनकी 12, 12 घंटे की ड्यूटी है उसको देखने की। उसकी इन्क्वायरी हो रही है, पुलिस भी इन्क्वायरी कर रही है, लाश पुलिस ले गई है, पोस्टमार्टम भी हुआ है। पुलिस की ओर से उसकी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है। रेलवे डिविजनल मैनेजर ने नियमानुसार सीनियर इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर और सीनियर सिविल इंजीनियर से उसकी एनक्वायरी करवाई। हम उस रिपोर्ट की अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। वह रिपोर्ट आने के बाद जैसा आवश्यक होगा, वैसी कार्यवाही की जायेगी। जब तक हमारे वह रिपोर्ट नहीं आती है, तब तक हम कोई कार्यवाही कैसे करें ?

हम ने पम्प हाउस के दोनों इन्चार्जों को सस्पेंड किया है। एस० ओ० एस०, सब ओवर सीयर मिस्त्री को भी हमने सस्पेंड किया। रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Statement by Minister. Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief. (Interruptions) I have called the Minister.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on record. (Interruptions).**

A point of order is not raised just I should call you. Unless all the members cooperate, we cannot conduct the proceedings. As a matter of fact, every minute is more precious to

the Opposition than to the ruling party. I find, in this House, the Opposition is wasting time. Every minute that is wasted is more precious to the Opposition than to the ruling party. They will be happy. Please do not waste time of the House.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The hon. Members have got a right to raise the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They can raise the point of order. But under what rule?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Rule 376.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a comprehensive rule.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: So what? I know it. I have read it thoroughly. I know that it is a comprehensive rule. Unless you hear what I am going to say, how can you rule it out? You hear me first and then you can say, it is not a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can you raise anything without my permission? You are not taking my permission. You must take my permission. I am not permitting you. Please sit down. Before any hon. Member raises any issue, he must take my permission. The Calling Attention is over. I have called the Minister to make a statement. I have gone to the next item. When I have gone to the next item, when the Minister is making a statement, immediately, you

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get up. Under what subject are you raising a point of order? Under what rule are you raising a point of order? I will not allow anybody to stand up as he likes and raise any issue. I am not permitting you. *(Interruptions)* You have got every right. But it should be according to rules.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In the List of Business for today, no item is there that the Minister is to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been circulated to the hon. Members. The Call Attention is over, and I have gone to the next subject. But then you are raising all these issues. Please help me and the Minister. I am not permitting.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: It is a question of my right. You hear my point of order and then you may rule it out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are raising a point of order?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Rule 376.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Please permit me also to raise my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let his point of order be disposed of first.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: The information given to the House by the Railway Minister was that the post mortem report says that it is a case of drowning, but he cannot say... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every Member should not take the law in his own hand. I have to decide about the point of order.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: ...but he cannot say whether it is suicide or homicide. A simple knowledge of medical jurisprudence will point out that the post mortem was entirely different in both the cases...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: What will be the position of this House if it is to be given such information... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I rule it out of order. Now, the Minister. I have called the Minister to make the statement....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I want to make a submission....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it in continuation of the Call Attention?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: No, Sir. It is on a different thing. We have every respect for the Deputy-Speaker; we have every respect for you, Sir. But your remark that the Members of the Opposition are wasting the time of the House is unfortunate, it is casting an aspersion on the Opposition as a whole... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a Member belonging to the Opposition, I have said it. I find that, if the time of the House is wasted, it is a loss to the Opposition. That is what I have said. I have every right to make this statement.

Now, the Minister.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I have a submission to make. You gave a ruling here, Sir, that even for

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body in fresh water tank at Delhi Main Rly. Stn. (CA)

raising a point of order, prior permission should be obtained. I want clarification on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am a member of the Opposition. I have never wasted the time of the House. Please give me clarification on your ruling, Sir. Should I get your permission before raising a point of order? You can hear the point of order and then you may raise it out....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. I have heard you. Please read Rule 376(2):

"Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House."

Now, the Minister.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Rule 376(2) regarding point of order says....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is that? The point raised by the hon. Member is that even for raising a point of order, he need not take the permission of the Chair. I said, 'You must take the permission.' Please go through the Rule again....

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: (Azamgarh); I think you have not read the whole clause. Clause (2) says:

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment:...."

That is all right. Then it says:

"Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item

of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House."

Therefore, it covers the second part. The Member is entitled to make his point of order and the Speaker will listen to that point of order. It goes according to the Rules and it goes according to the tradition. Now, the permission is needed where one business is terminated and another is going to commence. In between your permission is required. Therefore, I say, please change your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rule is:

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

What is the business at the moment? The statement by the Minister. My point is this. He said that he need not take my permission even to raise a point of order. I said he should take the permission. I still hold that. You must take the permission. Then:

"Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House."....

(Interruptions)

So, that is over.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: That is only with regard to in between two items.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only in between. The Calling Attention is over and the Minister is to make a statement. It is only in between.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am saying that this ruling you have given now is not a general thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not made a general observation. I

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

was only referring to the particular thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Your ruling is about the gap between the two items.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is right. It is only the gap between the two... (Interruptions) Are you not still satisfied? I have ruled your point of order out of order. I have replied to the hon. Member also. Now, please sit down.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I am not on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already replied to you.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will you please allow me one minute only?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Sir, the rule is that whenever the Chair is on his legs, the hon. member who raises any point should resume his seat. But the hon. Member is not observing that rule.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I know that... (Interruptions) I am referring only to Shakhder's Commentary regarding point of order. Please see page 798, vol. II...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my point very clear. I have not made a general statement. It is only with regard to the interval.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Polachi): This is not the proper time to discuss all these things. The Chair has already given its ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, the hon. Minister to make a statement.

I am not permitting hereafter. Please sit down. (Interruptions). I am not permitting anyone to raise any point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Can you not allow my point of order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have already ruled all points of order as out of order. You cannot go on raising them. Now, the hon. Minister.

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RAILWAY ACCIDENT BETWEEN DELHI AND DELHI SHAHDARA STATIONS ON 27-6-1980.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARJEF): Sir, with profound sorrow, I rise to make a statement on the unfortunate accident which took place on Northern Railway on 27-6-1980. On that day, 12 Down Delhi-Howrah Express left Delhi Station at 22.20 hours and stopped at the Temporary Engineering Stop Indicator at Kilometre 3/28 between Delhi and Delhi Shahdara stations. While the train was stationary, 45 Up Delhi-Amritsar Janata Express which left Delhi at 22.35 hours i.e. 15 minutes later, collided with the rear of 12 Down, at about 23.00 hours. As a result, the rear portion of the rearmost second class sectional coach running between Delhi and Farrukhabad and the luggage portion of the second-cum-luggage and brakevan which was next to it were badly damaged and also got derailed.

On receipt of the information in Delhi Control at 23 05 hours from the Guard of 12 Down Express, Medical Vans from Delhi and Ghaziabad accompanied by railway doctors and the relief train from Delhi were rushed to the site.

As a result of this accident, 6 persons were killed on the spot and 10 sustained grievous injuries of whom one died in the hospital bringing the total number of deaths to 7. Of the remaining 9 grievously injured persons, 8 were admitted in the Lok Nayak Jayparkash Narain Hospital and one in Northern Railway Central Hospital. 11 more persons with simple

Injuries were admitted in Northern Railway Central Hospital. In addition, about 49 persons who sustained trivial injuries like abrasions, bruises etc. were discharged after first aid and were allowed to continue their journey.

General Manager, Northern Railway, accompanied by a number of Railway Doctors and other senior officers of the Northern Railway rushed to the site to supervise relief and rescue operations. Chairman, Railway Board and Member Traffic visited the site. The Minister for Railways accompanied by Railway Board officials also visited the site and met the injured in both the hospitals.

The Minister for Railways has sanctioned an ex-gratia relief of Rs. 5,000 to the next of kin of each of the dead and to those whose limbs may have to be amputated. Other grievous injury cases and simple injury cases will be given an ex-gratia relief of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively. This is in addition to the ex-gratia payment sanctioned by the General Manager, Northern Railway.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety who is an independent authority working under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation is commencing his inquiry to-day.

13.00 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Birendra Singh Rao on behalf of Shri R. V. Swaminathan, may move the motion.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, with your permission, on behalf of Shri R. V. Swaminathan, I move the following:—

“That in pursuance of Section 5(1)(i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among

themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:—

“That in pursuance of Section 5(1)(i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Matters under 377. Shri Subodh Sen.

13.02 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED SUSPENSION OF MOVEMENT OF COAL BY RAILWAYS TO TEA GARDENS IN WEST BENGAL.

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri): It is reported that the Director, Movement, Railways, Calcutta, has issued an order, by which for all practical purposes the movement of coal to Tea gardens in West Bengal will remain suspended in the month of July. The peak-monsoon season of July, August, September, gives the highest-amount of tea in the North East India. Any dislocation of coal supply in the month of July may lead to stoppage of tea manufacture. This may eventually lead to lay-off of several lakhs of workers in the North East part of our country, the part that has become so very sensitive of late. Any stoppage of tea-manufacture will also cost the exchequer a sizeable amount of revenue and foreign exchange earnings. The Government of India should do the needful to avoid this catastrophe.

(ii) **STEPS TO AVERT THE REPORTED STRIKE BY JUNIOR DOCTORS FEDERATION, DELHI.**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I want to mention the following matter of urgent public importance.

The junior doctors' federation, Delhi has reportedly threatened that if its demands are not met by July, 4, 1980, an indefinite strike would start in all the major hospitals from the next day. They had observed a token strike earlier, for a day on 16th June, 1980. In view of the fact that the resident doctors form the backbone and the infrastructure of any hospital service, the resulting inconvenience to the people can be readily realised. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that the Government should take every step to avert the strike. That the resident doctors are not motivated with any spirit of confrontation is amply clear from the fact that they are agreeable to the appointment of a high-powered committee, which should include the representative of the federation, to look into the various aspects of their demands. This is a gesture that should get a positive response from a Government that is interested in both the solution of the problems of resident doctors as also in averting any inconvenience or hardship that may be caused to the people, through any such strike.

It is rather unfortunate that, as I understand, the office of the Minister for Public Health refused to accept the memorandum which the junior doctors' federation wanted to submit on 20th June, 1980 with respect to their proposed strike from 5th July. A positive, constructive and sympathetic attitude is necessary. I urge upon the Government to have a purposeful dialogue with the resident doctors. I request the Government to make an early statement in the House and reassure the House and the people of Delhi that every effort will be made to avert the proposed strike.

(iii) **REPORTED LOSS TO FARMERS DUE TO WATER LOGGING BY THE GHAGGAR FLOOD PROJECT AND RAJASTHAN CANAL PROJECT.**

श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी (बीकानेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान प्रान्त के उस पीड़ित क्षेत्र की दुर्दशा की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ जहाँ लगभग 15 गांवों के रिहायशी मकान और खेती की जमीनें घग्घर बाढ़ परियोजना और राजस्थान नहर के आर० डी० 165 से छोड़े गये पानी से बने सभे में घिर गई हैं, जिससे किसानों का करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है। इन 15 गांवों के किसान भूमिहीन और बेघर हो गये हैं। एक तरफ सरकार बाढ़ नियंत्रित कर के कहीं लोगों को सुरक्षित कर रही है तो दूसरी तरफ उसी बाढ़ के पानी से इन लोगों की तबाही कर रही है तथा पीड़ित लोगों को कोई राहत भी नहीं पहुंचाई जा रही है। पिछले तीन वर्षों से बड़ोपल, मानकथेड़ी, किशनपुरा आदि गांवों के लोगों ने बार-बार तत्कालीन, "जनता सरकार" से आग्रह किया, हड़तालें की मगर इन दुखियों की तरफ जनता सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया, कहीं सुनवाई न होने पर जन विधान सभा चुनाव में एक गांव मानकथेड़ी ने तो मतदान का बहिष्कार भी कर दिया। प्रजातंत्र में ऐसा बहिष्कार प्रजातंत्र को ही एक चुनौती है। बेसहारा लोगों ने प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के समक्ष 19-5-80 से 16-6-80 तक क्रमिक भूख हड़ताल भी की परन्तु सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के कोई ध्यान न दिये जाने पर, बेबस लाचार हो कर 17-6-80 से दो व्यक्तियों ने सूरतगढ़ में आत्मरक्षण प्रयत्न कर रखा है। ये दोनों ही व्यक्ति मरणासन्न हैं।

अतः यदि सरकार ने समय पर इनकी मांगें मान कर राहत न पहुंचाई तो इनके प्राण पखेरू उड़ जायेंगे और सरकार पर एक बहुत बड़ा घब्रा लग जायेगा। इस बात को ले कर क्षेत्र के लोगों में बहुत रोष व्याप्त है। इसलिए मेरी भारत सरकार से विनती है कि इस गम्भीर समस्या पर अ-विलम्ब कार्यवाही करने के आदेश राजस्थान सरकार को दे कर, उन पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की मांगें मानी जायें तथा उस क्षेत्र की इस विकट समस्या, जो दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, का कोई स्थायी समाधान निकालने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

(iv) **NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO APPLE GROWERS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH.**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to bring the follow-

ing matter of urgent public importance for the attention of the House:—

Sir, heavy losses of apples due to hailstorms in the rich apple-belt of Himachal Pradesh caused havoc and frustration among the lakhs of apple-growers of Himachal Pradesh.

As against a projected production of 3,50,000 apple boxes this year, the production would be merely 1,88,000 boxes or less than that. It will create a big apple scarcity in the country. The apple-growers sustained a heavy loss since they have spent some crores of rupees for apple production.

The Department of Horticulture in the State, with its meagre financial capacity, cannot meet the loss sustained by the poor apple-growers.

So, Sir, the Union Government may come to their rescue with the financial assistance, so that the poor apple-grower may not leave the cultivation of apple in future, out of frustration and disappointment.

(v) REPORTED PARALYSING OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY IN KERALA DUE TO COCHIN PART WORKERS' STRIKE.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): **Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to bring the following matter of urgent public importance for the attention of the House:—

The commercial life in Kerala is paralysed due to the strike by the Port Workers in the Cochin Port. About Rs. 50 Crores worth of goods have piled up at the Port and thousands of people have been rendered unemployed.

Almost half of the marine products in the country are exported from the Cochin Port. Goods bound for Soviet Union and Egypt are lying in the Port. These include Tea and Cosmetics, contracted by the Soviet Union for the requirements in connection with Olympics. Similarly, out of the 4,200 tonnes of raw cashew-nuts, imported for distribution among the cashew factories

in Kerala, as much as 2,000 tonnes are lying unloaded. If raw-nuts are not made available in time, the factories will have to be closed down and this will lead to unemployment among thousands of workers. The cold storages are filled with marine products that have piled up at the Port. There are no refrigerated vehicles or other arrangements for carrying out these goods to other ports so that these could be exported. The Port workers have gone on strike demanding holidays on Sunday. The Port authorities have declared the strike illegal and they stick to that position. The Port has already suffered a loss of Rs. 1 crore. Therefore I request the Central Government to intervene and bring about a settlement of the issue.

13.08 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1980-81
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the General Budget for 1980-81. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta to continue his speech.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I was making some suggestions on the other day, in connection with the General Budget for the year 1980-81, presented by the hon. Finance Minister, I would like to say one thing, that in a growth-oriented budget, we must keep one important aspect in our mind—that is relating to the working class and the wage-earner. Because in every respect, whatever plan we may make, whatever policy we may adopt, whatever direction we may give in the budget, until and unless our machinery is fit-enough to cope with these and to implement them properly, we will not be able to achieve anything at all. Because, what we have seen is that there is lot of growing in efficiency in the administration and there is low

**The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

production in all spheres. We have seen very poor functioning of the district administration. As you are aware Sir during the British days, very senior ICS officers used to go for manning district administration. The then British Government used to lay more stress on the efficient functioning of the District Administration and their working on proper lines. But after independence what has happened? After independence we have seen that our senior officials always want only to stay at Delhi or the State Capital, which is the centre of power. Junior officers are manning the district administration and that is why we find deterioration in the district administration, at all levels throughout the country. Now, for instance, take wage structure in our country. You might be aware of the fact if somebody is getting Rs. 100 as his basic pay, his allowance will be Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 or even more. On the basis of the Third Pay Commission's Report, pay scales of different categories of Government employees had been revised. Now, we find that all these are far from reality and it requires a thorough review

Sir, you will find that there is a great disparity, a discrimination amongst the staff doing identical job in different sectors of employment. For instance, a person who manages to get a job in a bank as a clerk or an Assistant gets much more pay than a lower Division Clerk working in Government departments. I think a clerk in the Government Departments gets about Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 less than his counterpart in the banks. The difference in wage is so much that there is discontentment among the working class. Unless and until we go deep into that problem, we solve the problems of working class and the wage-earners, we will not be able to give proper direction to the economic growth of our country.

Sir, Government appointed the Third Pay Commission and a period of 10 years has since passed. Now, there is a need to have another Pay Commission and that should go deep into the wage structures of various categories keeping in mind the prevailing price situation.

Now, take all-India Class-I service. We find ordinary mediocre students coming into the service. If that is so, how can we expect good administration, better and rapid economic development and implementation of developmental schemes. The most intelligent and meritorious students go in for employment in the private sector. Therefore, it is necessary that Government should announce appointment of another Pay Commission and that Pay Commission should first consider the all-India service recruitment policy and also the wages of working class. There should be a national wage policy. Until and unless we have a national wage policy based on reality, based on the Indian situation, we will not be able to give a proper direction to our economy, because it is this section of society which has to increase production and we are very much in need of their efficient service for the growth of the country.

Another point which is necessary to mention in this connection is that Government has declared bonus to Railwaymen, P&T Workers and to the Ordnance Factory workers. Well, I congratulate the Government for this. It is done on the basis of the Supreme Court's decision that bonus is a deferred payment and it should be given. I may point out here that apart from the workers in Railways, P&T and the Ordnance Factories, there are employees in various Government Departments who correlate work connected with Railways, P&T and Ordnance factories. These employees should also be considered for payment of bonus. It may be so that they are in non-productive service, but since they are doing the work connected with those departments, they are also eligible for bonus. In my constituency, that is,

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, there is a saw mill called Chattan Saw Mill, under the Forest Department. It has been declared as commercial unit. The saw mill will be governed by the Factory Rules and their workers dispute will be settled as per the Industrial Dispute Act. But when the question of bonus comes, they are denied.

In every State there is a State Electricity Board, but in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, there is no Electricity Board as such, there is only the State Electricity Department and they are manning it. The employees working there should also be eligible for bonus but you are denying that. Then, there is a marine workshop where all the repairs are carried out. You tell them that they are Government employees and, therefore, they are not eligible for bonus. Similarly, there is no State Transport Corporation as such in this Union Territory, the department itself is manning this. The employees there are also denied the bonus. There is, thus, a clear discrimination between the employees in the matter of grant of bonus. I would request the Finance Minister to consider this point sympathetically.

In the budget proposals as also in his speech, the Finance Minister has laid much stress on the Food-for-Work programme. It is a noble effort and I whole-heartedly support it. But at the same time, I would suggest that there should be some monitoring system of this programme. The Central Government is providing rice or wheat to the States under this Programme. But if any State Government, while implementing this programme, claims that it is they who are doing it and the Central Government is not helping in this programme, some action is required to see that the people know the real thing. People in the country must know that the Food-for-Work Programme is being financed by the Central Government and they are providing rice or wheat for the welfare of the poor people of this country. State Government is only an agency to implement this programme. The Cen-

tral Government should have a monitoring system by which it should see that the people are not misled by the State Governments.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): How do they do?

SHRI DINESH BHATTACHARYA: Sometimes, the State Government says that they are distributing wheat or rice.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The Central Government grabs all the money from the State Governments.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: There is no grabbing; they work under a system.

Sir, there is another point in regard to this programme. For the implementation process of this Food-for-Work programme, there should be a committee with public representatives so that there is effective implementation of this programme.

Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to make my observations on the general budget. I support this budget and I conclude by saying that the hon. Minister would kindly consider the suggestions made by me.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम (कांकेर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने 1980-81 का जो बजट इस सदन में पेश किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि एक परम्परा से हटकर उन्होंने उसको पेश किया है जिसके लिये वे बघाई के पात्र हैं ।

इस सरकार को जिस परिस्थिति में जिम्मेदारी मिली है, वह किसी से और पूरे देश से छिपी नहीं है । जो आर्थिक समीक्षा सरकार ने इस सदन में पेश की है उसके आधार पर अगर इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखें तो वह बहुत ही शोचनीय है, खासकर 1979-80 का साल इस देश के लिये बहुत कठिन वर्ष रहा है । कृषि के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक समीक्षा में जो कुल उत्पादन के आकड़े दिये गये हैं, पिछले साल के मुकाबले में करीब 10 प्रतिशत उत्पादन कम हुआ है जब कि 1977-78 में 14.5 परसेंट था और 1978-79 में 3.4 परसेंट ।

[श्री अरविन्द नेताम]

इसी प्रकार 1979-80 में कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन 0.8 परसेंट कम हुआ। परन्तु बहुत ही जीवनोपयोगी चीजों को उत्पादन में बहुत अधिक कमी हुई। जैसे इस्पात 8.4 परसेंट सीमेंट 9.1 परसेंट, सूती कपड़ा 5.7 परसेंट, चीनी 26.2 परसेंट और वनस्पति 7.7 परसेंट कम पैदा किया गया। रोजमर्रा के उपयोग में आने वाली चीजों का उत्पादन कम होने की वजह से अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर असर पड़ा है। जहाँ तक विद्युत-पावर जेनरेशन—का सम्बन्ध है, 1978-79 में 12.1 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई, जबकि 1979-80 में 2.0 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई।

इस प्रकार सारी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत शोचनीय रही है। इन कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी वित्त मंत्री ने चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए बहुत अच्छे ढंग से बजट पेश किया है, यह तारीफ की बात है।

विरोध पक्ष के सदस्यों ने कहा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले लोगों के लिए इस बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एग्रीकल्चर और रूरल डेवेलपमेंट के लिए एलोकेशन गत वर्ष से करीब करीब उबल किया गया है। 1979-80 में इस सेक्टर के लिए 1811 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था, जबकि इस साल 2247 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अलावा लैंडलेम लोगों के लिए हाउस साइट्स की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये और खादी, विलेज और स्माल स्कोल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। ये जितने भी प्रावधान किये गये हैं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के लोग उनसे कुछ न कुछ लाभ जरूर उठावेंगे। इस लिए यह कहना गलत है कि इस बजट में ग्रामीण और गरीब लोगों के लिए कुछ ही किया गया है।

वित्त मंत्री ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को अधिक राहत दी है। उन्होंने हथकरघा और कुटीर उद्योगों के माध्यम से खेतिहर श्रमिकों और कारीगरों की समस्याओं को सुलझाने और उनके स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने का प्रयत्न किया है। उससे ग्राम्य जीवन और ग्रामीण लोगों को बहुत सहायता मिलेगी। उन्होंने आम उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में राहत की घोषणा की है, जिसमें कंट्रोल का कपड़ा भी शामिल है। कंट्रोल का कपड़ा आम गरीब लोगों के उपयोग में आता है, अतः इस राहत का लाभ उन्हें मिलेगा। इसी प्रकार सीलाई की मशीन और साइकल के लिए भी राहत दी गई है, जो बहुत सराहनीय है। उत्पादन-शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क में 42 करोड़ रुपये की राहत दी गई है। इस बजट में 282 करोड़ रुपये का जो प्रावधान किया गया है, वह महंगाई की वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए बहुत कम है,

विरोधी दल के बहुत से सदस्य सोचते थे कि चुनाव के बाद यह सरकार भारी कर लगायेगी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में मुद्रा-स्फीति और बढ़ते हुए भावों को रोकना अपना पहला कर्तव्य माना है और इस लिए उन्होंने कुछ उद्योगों में भी राहत देने की घोषणा की है। उदाहरण के लिए आयातित मशीनों और उपकरणों के सीमा-शुल्क में कुछ राहत दी गई है। इसके अलावा करों में अवकाश देने की जो घोषणा की गई है, वह भी स्वागत-योग्य है।

परन्तु यह तभी सफल हो सकते हैं जबकि उत्पादन की और भी जो आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं वे समय पर उपलब्ध कराई जायें। आज की जो परिस्थिति है उसमें उद्योगों के लिए इन सब सुविधाओं के बावजूद और बहुत सी उपयोगी चीजें हैं जिनको सही समय पर अगर मोहैया नहीं कराया तो मैं समझता हूँ इसका उलटा असर हो सकता है। विजली की भी यही स्थिति है। अगर कहीं पर विजली है तो कहीं पर कोयला नहीं और कहीं पर कोयला है तो कहीं पर कच्चा माल नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी सोचते हैं कि वे मुद्रास्फीति और बढ़ते हुए भावों को रोकने में सफल होंगे तो यह तभी संभव हो सकता है जब इन सारी चीजों को समय पर मोहैया कराया जाए।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बैंकों तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो अधिक कर का प्रावधान किया है, मैं समझता हूँ उसके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय अधिक धन एकत्र कर लेंगे लेकिन जबतक हमको वे उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में नहीं लगावेंगे, मैं समझता हूँ जो बढ़ते हुए भाव हैं उनको रोकना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। गैर-उत्पादक व्यय में 29 करोड़ की वृद्धि की गई है और 1417 करोड़ के घाटे का अनुमान है, ऐसी स्थिति में उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में अगर सही समय पर दूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तथा उनके लिए आवश्यक चीजें मोहैया नहीं कराई गईं तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने मुद्रास्फीति और भावों को रोकना जो अपना पहला कर्तव्य माना है, उसमें सफलता प्राप्त करना मुश्किल होगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में जो कैबिनेट कमेटी बनी है, उसके माध्यम से मैं समझता हूँ वे इन समस्याओं का निराकरण करने में सफल हो सकेंगे।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो इनकम टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में 10 हजार की सीमा को बढ़ाकर 12 हजार किया है वह भी बहुत अच्छा कदम है परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ जो ब्याज की दर है उसमें भी अगर वे थोड़ी बहुत बढ़ोतरी करते तो उससे वचन की भावना को और बल मिलता। पश्चिमी देशों में वचन बढ़ाने के लिए ब्याज अधिक दिया जाता है, अधिक ब्याज का लालच दिया जाता है ताकि अधिक से अधिक वचन हो सके।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ बातों की ओर और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आपने ट्राइवल सब-प्लान में 70 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा है। गत दो वर्षों, 1978-79 और 1979-80 में भी 70 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा गया था। इस बार हम आशा करते थे कि ट्राइवल सब-प्लान में कम से कम सौ और सवासी करोड़ के बीच में प्रावधान रखा जाएगा परन्तु शायद मंत्री जी ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। हमारा निवेदन है कि ट्राइवल सब-प्लान के प्रावधान में बढोतरी की जानी चाहिए क्योंकि एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स हटजाने से इसके बेनीफिशरीज में काफी बढोतरी हो गई है। इस को 70 करोड़ से बढा कर सौ और सवासी करोड़ के बीच में रखना चाहिए—यह हमारा निवेदन है।

मंत्री जी ने बजट में बढत सी राहने दी हैं लेकिन एक राहत और भी बहुत वाजिब थी—खेल-कूद के सामान पर राहत। आज इस देश की नयी पीढ़ी गलत दिशा में भटक रही है, गलत रास्ते पर जा रही है, अगर खेल कूद का सामान सही दामों पर मिल सके तो मैं ममझता हूँ उनको गलत दिशा में जाने से रोका जा सकता है। आज खेल-कूद के सामान पर काफी एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जाती है जिसके कारण बच्चों के लिए उसको खरीदना असम्भव हो गया है। मंत्री जी को इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए। खेल-कूद के सामान पर भी एक्साइज कम करके राहत दी जानी चाहिए जिस प्रकार से दूसरी चीजों पर राहत दी गई है।

एक बात बीड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में और कहनी है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको ख्याल होगा कि आपने, तामिलनाडु में भी बीड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखा है और केरल में भी है और दोनों प्रदेशों के माननीय सदस्यों ने समय-समय पर इस बात को उठाना है। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि 60 लाख से घटाकर 30 लाख की छूट करने से उसमें ऐसी कौन सी राहत पहुँची है या ऐसी कौन सी बात है, जिसको आप दूर करना चाहते हैं। इसकी ओर भी बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने समय-समय पर वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। अभी माल-इंडिया-बीड़ी-फेडरेशन ने भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ उन्होंने मेमोरेण्डम लिखा है, मैं उससे बिलकुल सहमत हूँ। यह जो राहत आपने दी है, उससे कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक-दो मिनट का समय और लूंगा। जो बीड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज में आपने ब्रान्डेड और अन-ब्रान्डेड को अलग कर दिया है, इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार को सिवाय नुकसान के कुछ नहीं है। इस लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि जब आपने 60 लाख से 30 लाख तक घटा-

कर राहत दी है तब मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले वाली स्थिति थी, आप उसी ढंग से उसको कायम करिए और ब्रान्डेड और अन-ब्रान्डेड के बीच में जो खाई है, उसको दूर कीजिए और जो समस्या डीडी इंडस्ट्री में आई है उसको सुलझाने के लिए, आपको सही कदम उठाना चाहिए, नहीं तो इसका भी असर हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पर पड़ेगा।

अन्त में मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूँगा यह जो आपका बजट है, वह एक आशावादी बजट है। यह इस लिए आशावादी है कि इस देश में इस बार वर्षा अच्छी होगी, इस बात की आशा को लेकर आपने यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया है और उसी आधार पर आप ममझते हैं, सोचते हैं कि मुद्रास्फीति और बढ़ते हुए भावों को आप रोक सकेंगे।

मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि आप इस आशा में कामयाब हों और इस साल मानसून अच्छा हो। इस आशा के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करना हूँ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur): Sir, the House is currently debating the budget proposals for 1980-81. The budget was presented by the hon. Finance Minister, my esteemed friend, Shri Venkataraman, on 18th June. This evoked a mixed reaction from various sections of the society. The budget as presented looks very innocent on the face of it, but it is not so when you go deep into the matter. Some hon. members went to the length of appreciating the budget proposals in the words that this is the best budget since independence. Probably the hon. member forgot that he is condemning the total era of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the total era of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This appreciation coming from an hon. member of the ruling party condemns all the budgets which were presented during the period of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Regarding the situation that is prevailing in the country today, the hon. members from the ruling side have only focussed their attention on the year 1979-80. I agree that 1978-79 was a very difficult year. But who is to be blamed for it? It will serve no purpose if you blame the Janata Government. The Janata Party Government remained in office for only 3 months during 1979-80. For-

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

six months there was the Government headed by Chaudhari Charan Singh which was supported by Congress I and Congress 1 remained in office for the rest 3 months. So, it was Congress I which remained in power for nearly three-fourths of the period. So, it is the Congress I which is responsible directly for 3 months and indirectly for 6 months for whatever happened to the economy during 1979-80. Recrimination do not take us far away. After all, this budget is a national document and we have to look at it with this angle.

I really congratulate the Finance Minister that he has been able to present this Budget despite certain rumours in the lobbies that he would be Finance Minister no more and would not continue in the Finance Ministry. But he has been lucky enough to be here. He has tried his utmost to do lot of home work in trying to remove the distortions that had crept in. I congratulate the Finance Minister that the benefits and concessions given by the Janata Party Government during 1979 particularly to the rural sector have been continued by him. I congratulate the Finance Minister that he has also removed all those distortions and aberrations that had crept in during 1979 Budget particularly with regard to certain incentives and allowances for long term investments in approved savings. But he has brought them down to the level of 1978. He took 1978 Janata level as the model for giving those concessions. I think, within these two years, he should have gone a step forward.

The Finance Minister took long paragraphs to narrate certain marginal concessions that have been announced by him in his Budget speech but he said only three or four lines on whatever levies he has levied in this Budget. For example, he has narrated various items where he has

given concessions like controlled cloth, cycles, sewing machines and every time, he had clapping. But he has devoted two or three lines only on the special excise duty which he has imposed as if it is not going to hurt the economy. So, this has been very cleverly presented.

Madras has got a stock exchange. Stock exchanges are the best places to react to the Budget proposals immediately. What is the reaction of the stock exchanges with regard to this budget? I quote a small paragraph in this connection.

“Going by the reactions of the stock markets to the Union budget for 1980-81, it would seem that it is not designed to benefit and encourage the corporate sector to the extent the business community initially thought it would. The bullish fervour witnessed at the stock exchanges immediately after the budget proposals were announced on the evening of 18 June yielded place to a mood of acute nervousness and depression the following day. Share prices plummeted under the pressure of heavy selling; the blue scrips bore the brunt of the onslaught.

The reason for this dramatic change in market reaction within less than 24 hours was that on a deeper study of the Budget the marketmen and tax experts came to the conclusion that the revised provisions relating to tax holiday and deductions in respect of inter-corporate dividends, especially the retrospective aspect of these provisions, would do incalculable harm to the corporate sector.

How is it that the stock market which is quick in assessing the implications of budgetary proposals and generally correctly, failed to do so this time? The answer is that by clever presentation the Finance Minister made many of his proposals appear beneficial and only closer scrutiny revealed that they were not so. In fact, the more one

examines the budget documents, the more evidence one gets of a budget that conceals its bad points and exaggerates the good ones. Very few Finance Ministers in the past have resisted the temptation for window-dressing of their budgets to cover up some of its harsh features or some unpalatable facts. But the plum for this should go to him because none of his predecessors created so many illusions as he has."

This I am quoting from a magazine which does not belong to the Opposition. It is 'Contour', the latest one. The proprietor of this magazine is Shri K. K. Birla, who is very well known to you. The Executive Chairman is Shri Sunder Lal Khurana and the Editor is Shri Khushwant Singh, who is very well known to you. So, these are the observations contained in this magazine. This has been presented in a very clever way. I agree that they have given very well managed publicity to the Budget this time. There were 30 members on the TV belonging to the ruling party. Everybody appreciated that. There were only three or four people from the opposition. That is all.

This is a very tricky Budget. This is a magician's Budget. This Budget is highly inflationary. This Budget, of course, is an art of salesmanship. This much congratulations I am prepared to give to you that you have managed well your publicity. Your art of salesmanship is very much there. But you have been able to sell this bad Budget without much criticism from your side that way. But this is going to be highly inflationary.

Now, the very point which Mr. Venkataraman, while speaking from these benches last year or the year before last made was with regard to deficit. Now, I come to concrete proposals. You say that during 1979-80 the deficit which was proposed as Rs. 1350 crores was doubled. It became Rs. 2700 crores. And this time you are telling

that it is going to be Rs. 1,417 crores. I say that this deficit is also going to be doubled. There is a jugglery of figures in the Finance Ministry and a serious thinking has to be done by this Parliament, as to how to keep control over the finances of the State. At the moment we have got no Public Accounts Committee, we have got no Estimates Committee, we have no Committee on Public Undertakings. These three important financial committees of this House which keep an eye, which keep control of Parliament over the finances of the State are non-existent for the last one year. In one year these committees submit near about 150 reports. But I am sorry to say that this Government, despite six months period having elapsed, have not been able to reconstitute these committees even since January 1980. Last year, in September 1979, I had gone to London for a Study Group meeting which was organised by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association where there was a discussion. The representatives from the U.K., from Canada, from Australia, and I representing India, participated in a group discussion and we came to the conclusion that there is a growing need for more and more control of Parliament over the finances of the State and I find that these days there is no control. This Government is not worried about the constitution of these Committees and in that particular meeting I was told that the Government of the United Kingdom have now formed 12 committees. This is a very serious question. Please rise above party politics and considerations and give a thought to it as to what control this Parliament has excepting discussing this General Budget here and passing the Demands, what effective control, what in-depth study we have into the finances of the State, what is going to be the deficit, what is going to be the allocations, what are the Plan provisions, what is the internal debt and what is the external debt, what is the total public debt and what allocations are required. We have got absolutely nothing to do so

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far as this House is concerned, and that is why in England last year, i.e., in 1979, twelve Committees had been formed by the Parliament. There is a separate Committee for Agriculture, a separate Committee for Defence, separate Committees for Education, Science and Arts, Employment, Energy, Environment, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Industry and Trade, Social Services, Transport, Treasury and Civil Services. There are 12 Committees that they have recently formed in the United Kingdom and these are the statutory committees, these are the standing committees apart from the three financial committees that we have in this House. So, I suggest that we must have these committees here in India also and we must develop this Committee system in this country so as to discuss in depth the financial proposals, the monetary proposals or the fiscal policies of the State apart from the administration aspect, of course, These things can be done, but we are not doing it. We are just going into the jugglery of figures and what a jugglery, the House will be simply surprised to hear. Now I can cite one thing. One thing I may make clear is that this Budget preparation and formulation is the exclusive responsibility of the Finance Minister, good or bad. None else can have any credit whatsoever, howsoever high he may be. It is only the Prime Minister who is taken into confidence and it is the exclusive show of the Finance Minister. Somebody somewhere in a public meeting said that this Budget formulation is so nice and the great credit goes to some XYZ Member of Parliament, who is no more in this House now. This is absolutely wrong. This is the exclusive show of the Finance Minister. Even the Cabinet comes to know of it only one hour before the presentation of the Budget. So, Sir, in this particular connection what happens? Last year I tried to know what is going to be the picture of our finances. I was told that last

year the Budget contained revenue receipts and capital receipts, revenue expenditure and capital expenditure, and I was told that the total tax revenue of the Government would be somewhere Rs. 10,500 crores, minus the States' share of Rs. 3,200 crores, the tax revenue will be Rs. 7,300 crores and the non-tax revenue will be Rs. 2,500 crores and the capital receipts will be Rs. 5,200 crores. The total comes to Rs. 15,000 crores. This was the total of revenue and capital receipts which I was given to understand. And the public expenditure will be Rs. 11,000 crores and the remaining will be Rs. 4,000 crores. Rs. 2,400 crores are to be given to the States by way of assistance. Then remained a balance of Rs. 1,600 crores. They said, the Central Plan would be of Rs. 6,400 crores and so the gross deficit of Rs. 4,800 crores would be there, which no Finance Minister and no Government would be prepared to accept and so it was directed that we must reduce it and bring it down to Rs. 2,000 crores and the experts in the Finance Ministry did the job very well and they brought down the gross deficit from Rs. 4,800 crores to Rs. 2,000 crores. The net deficit was Rs. 1,350 crores and the additional taxation was for Rs. 650 crores. Is this not a jugglery of figures? You have done the same exercise this time also. You must have, I presume. Some check will have to be kept on all these things. You have shown your deficit this time. How much? You say it is Rs. 1,417 crores. This is the total on the Revenue and Capital side. What about the revenue side? So far as the revenue and capital side is concerned, last time our total deficit that we had shown was Rs. 1,382 crores, which became double viz., Rs. 2,700 crores. On the revenue side, we had shown the deficit, viz., 214 crores, which rose to Rs. 871 crores. This time, your revenue deficit is Rs. 954 crores. On the revenue side, the deficit is the maximum, much more than what it was in 1979-80. It has never happened so since independence. A revenue deficit of

Rs. 954 crores is unheard of in the history of this country. This much deficit is on the revenue side this time. You have made good the deficit by resorting to external assistance, external loans, internal loans and public debts. You can make up your deficit by that. We did not do that. You have taken loans, how much? You have taken loans worth Rs. 3840 crores, while we took loans worth Rs. 2492 crores only. You have taken loans but how much more it is Rs. 1348 crores. If you exclude this, viz., the external loans, external and internal borrowings and if you keep these borrowings at the same level as the Janata Government did in 1979-80, your deficit crosses Rs. 2700 crores right now, this day. This is the position. Why are you cheating the people, defrauding the Parliament and giving such figures? Your revenue deficit of Rs. 954 crores is the maximum. So, you have made out this on this basis. So far as the items on capital side are concerned, you have made good the deficiency on that account. What will happen now? If you do that, this deficit, coupled with other levies, what will be the cost-push inflation? You have given an impression that prices will not rise. What is the object of planning and what is the object of keeping the deficit at a lower level? The main slogan of Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress-I Party during the Parliamentary and Assembly elections campaign was: "Give me the power, I will govern; Vote to power a Government, which governs and works". Within just one week, from 7th to 14th June, the prices have risen by 1.7 per cent. It is unprecedented. It never happened in the Janata regime. If the prices rise at this pace, the inflation, I apprehend, will be somewhere about 30 per cent by the end of the current financial year. The deficit will be round about Rs. 3000 crores. These are all artificial figures you have made out. This is really a tricky budget. It is not a growth-oriented budget. I can go to the extent of saying that the people of the country, who were promised of price

stability—that was the one main plank—have been cheated, this amounts to a criminal breach of trust and confidence that the people had reposed in Mrs. Gandhi and her party that they would bring down the prices. But the prices are going up and there seems to be no effort in the direction of controlling the prices. Now, you have done one more clever thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not done anything. The Government has done.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: But I have to address you and through you, the Minister. How much will the prices be pushed up? You have issued a statement that you will bring down the prices. You are giving certain concessions and exemptions with regard to excise duties on certain items. I can tell you, no manufacturer or trader is going to bring down the prices. They are going to absorb all the excise concessions within the price.

How are prices going to react? They have done deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 1417 crores; they are going to charge 7 per cent tax on bank interest earnings; they have increased excise surcharge from 5 to 10 per cent on most items; they have levied 5 per cent excise duty on many items which were earlier exempted and they have levied 10 per cent duty on cigarettes which was not there earlier. There is also the price hike on petrol, diesel, fertiliser, etc. What is the total burden that is passed on to the consumer? Is it only this much? No. They have bifurcated the total levies. They say, they have levied taxes worth about Rs. 300 crores. Is it not more? What happened on 7th June? They bifurcated the whole thing. They started the process of increasing the levies right from 7th June, before the presentation of the General Budget, on petrol, diesel, fertiliser, etc. The total burden passed on to the consumer comes to Rs. 3070 crores. Through Customs revenue, excise, interest tax, other heads, postal rates, etc., it comes to Rs. 518.90

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crores minus certain concessions which amount to Rs. 47.68 crores. The net burden passed on to the consumer through these levies comes to Rs. 476.22 crores. The total burden through, these taxation measures, through the price hike on petrol, diesel, fertiliser, etc. comes to Rs. 3549.22 crores. That approximately comes to Rs. 3,500 crores. This burden with Rs 1417 crores of deficit financing comes to Rs. 5000 crores minus the borrowings from the International Monetary Fund which they can show up artificially; they can show any amount of borrowings. Then, it comes to Rs. 5,500 crores. That comes to near about Rs. 55 per head in this country.

This is the burden that they have passed on to the consumer. Will it not push up prices? How can they say that it will not push up prices? The prices will be sky-rocketing. It will be very difficult to control prices. I do not know how they will be able to control prices.

They say, very mildly, they have exempted certain items from the special excise. The hon. Deputy Minister must be aware of the position with regard to special excise duty. Special excise duties were levied as a special measure, not to be made the permanent one. They have made it the permanent one. During the Janata regime, there were 43 items and out of these 43 items, several items were exempted. What they have done is, in this particular case, they have exempted only very few items. Only 4 items have been exempted. These four items are only petroleum products. On 7 items, the special excise duty has remained the same, that is, 5 per cent; on the rest 32 items, they have increased from 5 to 10 per cent. May I ask the hon. Minister: Is it not going to increase the prices that way? They have increased excise duty to 10 per cent on

coffee cured, tea, starch, tyres, synthetics rubber, manmade fibres, cotton yarn, woollen and acrylic yarn, jute yarn, all sorts of common consumption.

They have increased special excise duty from 5 to 10 per cent. Not only this. They have also included certain other items on which there was no special excise duty of 5 per cent when our party was in power. They have widened the net. They have exempted very few items. They have increased special excise duty from 5 to 10 per cent on several items and they have levied 5 per cent special excise duty on many items, like, confectionery, bidies, aerated water and even food products. For the first time, special excise duty has been levied on them. There is a long list of items with me.

Is it fair? The excise revenue during the last 10 years has become three times more. The customs revenue has increased by practically 400 per cent. The excise revenue have increased by 300 per cent. What is the rationale?

You have reduced the surcharge on income-tax from 20 to 10 per cent. I appreciate that. But what is the rationale in continuing with this surcharge on income-tax? Why are you continuing that? It is not shareable with the States. In the Chief Ministers' Conference held some time in May 1979, there was a strong resentment. Mr. Venkataraman must be remembering it. The States were resenting: "Why do you increase the surcharge which is not shareable by the States? You are getting more customs duty; you are widening your net and are getting more additional revenues for the Central Government". They say that those revenues which are sharable by the States should be increased. I am told that special excise duty is one of them, regarding which Mr. Asoke Mitra of West Bengal Government has commented adversely. So, I say that the prices are not going to come down that way; the

burden is being passed on to the consumer and that will have a price hike. Your notifications, your directives, the Finance Ministry spokesman saying that the prices should be reduced, will not have any effect. Nobody is going to reduce the price. You have exempted bicycle and so many other items. But do you think that they are going to pass it on to the consumer? There is cost-push inflation and they are going to absorb all the excise concessions into the price structure as such. You have no mechanism to control the prices. I have suggested that there should be some mechanism with the Central Government whereby, if any excise concession or exemption is granted on a particular item, we must be able to see to it that it is passed on to the consumer. But it is unfortunate, nothing has been done. Apart from that they are also doing by notification. May I ask the Finance Minister whether he did not issue a notification some time in February on the excise duty on jute manufactures? Government issued a notification regarding imposition of excise duty on jute manufactures some time in February. There are so many notifications which you issue now and then when do not find reflection in the Budget documents. You are increasing the duty, and you are giving concessions and exemptions also. I am already on record saying that there are powerful lobbies in this country which manipulate favourable recommendations from administrative Ministries for grant of exemptions from customs duty and excise duty, particularly customs duty. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, in the interest of the nation, in the interest of the public exchequer, to have some machinery, some mechanism, whereby it is ensured that these things are not resorted to. They are uncalled for. Parliament approves the Budget, and these people, the powerful lobbies, manipulate favourable recommendations from administrative Ministries for grant of exemption from customs duty and all that. You have to be very careful on that

The Finance Minister has said very boldly that they have increased the annual financial plan outlay by 17 per cent. But what is the price rise, what is the rate of inflation today? It is 19.9 per cent. So, this increase has been offset by that. You have increased only by 17 per cent whereas the price inflation is 19.9 per cent which is not going to come down. Therefore, practically whatever additional allocations we are going to have in Plan are of no use—they will not be there actually. You have to adopt certain fiscal measures which bring relief to the common man, which bring relief to everybody.

Now, a word about direct taxes also. May I ask the Finance Minister why he is going to amend section 80(J) retrospectively from 1972? That means you are going to reopen all the assessments finalised during the last eight years. Will it be fair? The House should be very cautious about retrospective amendments. Last time when the interim Budget was presented, you introduced certain concessions to backward classes—financial institutions, agreed to that in principle, but I opposed it on the ground that you should not have an amendment retrospectively. With regard to concessions that you have already given to the people some where in 1972, now, you are going to amend section 80(J). I would like to ask the Finance Minister to state categorically whether all those assessments that had been finalised, dividends declared and everything done, are going to be reopened

14.00 hrs.

This will cause a great harassment to the people. Similarly, with regard to HUF also, I would humbly request.

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that if you want to do it, do it. All right, but let the people know about it that you are going to amend it and hereafter no more national partition or partial partition of the HUF will be recognised. But why do you do it from 1st January 1979? This will lead to litigation. After all partial partition of HUF has been going on since long. If you have to do it, do it prospectively and not retrospectively. You have increased the limit to Rs. 12000. But the same stigma is there. If you cross Rs. 12000, then you have to start from Rs. 8000. The same as was kept by Mr. Patel. You have kept the same formula. If you have crossed Rs. 12000, you have to cross Rs. 8000. In this inflationary world, why don't you raise it to Rs. 15,000?

Lastly, I would request you one thing. Why don't you examine this proposal? You get 2 paise out of every 42 paise by way of income tax? Why don't you abolish it and replace it by some other measure? Why don't you simplify and rationalise the whole tax structure which is a *must*? This thing I impressed upon the Finance Minister even in the earlier debates also...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is over and you have taken more than your allotted time.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Only one or two suggestions more

Why not examine if it can be done or not?

You made a point last time, Mr. Venkataraman, that our public sector has got an investment of more than Rs. 15,000 crores. At the normal bank rate of 10 per cent, it should give us a return of Rs. 1500 crores and if it is commercial profit then it should give us Rs. 3000 crores at 20 per cent return. If all our

commercial undertakings and public sector undertakings start functioning well and on commercial lines, then I will be happy to say—you have provided one relief—that there will be no need for deficit financing and there will be no need for additional taxation. Please do one thing. We should have a separate budget for government trading, we should have a separate budget for State trading and we should have a separate budget for all these public sector undertakings so that the House may know what is the profitability. Profitability is not the sole criteria and sole motive for public sector undertakings, but for God's sake, with this heavy investment of Rs. 15,000 crores which will go up to Rs. 30,000 crores by the end of the Sixth Plan, please see that there is professionalised management, there is workers' participation in the management and also there is workers' participation in the equity capital. You have allowed the public sector units to take fixed deposits from the public. This will go a long way in mobilising the internal resources of the public sector undertakings. But please examine this question also. Why not make them really a public sector? They are today government sector. You must permit the people to participate in the equity holdings of the public sector undertakings. If you do that, I think everything will be quite all right and they will be running on sound lines.

Regarding black money you have to combat this evil and for that a bold decision is necessary. Prices rise on account of black money. Black money and the present electoral system are inseparable twins. You have to do one thing. You have to finish both of them. This is inseparable. If you want the black money converted into white money, you have to frame some scheme whereby you have to amend the Income Tax Act and permit people to set up industries. It will be a bold decision which you have to take if you want to finish the black

money for all times to come. Why not examine the suggestion and permit people to set up industries? After all black money is creating havoc with the economy. Everybody talks of black money but this bold suggestion nobody is prepared to give and no government is prepared to implement.....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): What is your suggestion?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I say, 50 miles away from the metropolitan cities, 30 miles away from the capitals of the States and 20 miles away from the district headquarters, you permit people to set up industries in certain specified industrial areas and invest their money and assure the people that the Income-tax people will not ask them about the source of the money but once the industry comes up, then naturally it will not be exempted from the excise net and they will have to pay the excise and they will have to pay the income tax and the rural life will get enriched. This is the suggestion. This is one of the suggestions and if you have got any, I have no objection.

Sir, then with regard to tax evasion, in his own department there is a Directorate of Anti-Tax Evasion which has been created recently. I am told how people are evading taxes. If you are able to check tax evasion in this country, I tell you that there will be no need to resort to deficit financing or additional taxation. It is a minimum of 20 per cent. If we are able to minimise it, if we are able to reduce it and if we are able to check it, it will go a long way. Lastly, I want to say one more thing. You won't be able to do anything unless you have a full team with a political determination. I am sorry to say this. Whatever be your document, howsoever nice it may be, whatever may be the transport-car or bus—whatever may be your instrument or machinery, unless you have

the drivers and conductors how will you move the car or the bus? Unless you have the petrol and unless you have the tyres, how can you move your car? We do not have the Cabinet Ministers for Defence, Industry and Steel and Mines and Health. What will you do? How can this government deliver the goods without them? Even in your own department Ministry of Finance, you must at least have three people to assist you. You are all alone. How can you do justice to the cause? This is very essential. I do not deny the capability of Mr. Barot a lawyer of eminence. But there is only a Deputy Minister—not even a Minister of State. How can you alone bear the brunt of the whole work? Unless you have the full team, you will only be doing injustice to the country. Six months have passed. Unless you have a team of sixty people at least, one after every one crore of people, and unless you have a full team, you will not be able to implement the policy laid down. You won't be able to stabilise the prices and you won't be able to do anything worthwhile whatsoever. Your deficit will be Rs. 3,000 crores with the price inflation of 30 per cent. These are the dangers inherent in the budget and I wish the Finance Minister all success in this stupendous task which he is performing. I wish him all good luck.

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL (Ahmednagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, the budget has been presented by him in a different set of circumstances. It has been submitted by him with a particular background which is quite different basically.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not audible. You come near the mike.

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: It is now admitted that the country has suffered economically. There was no proper coordination bet-

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ween Railway, Coal and Power Sectors and, there was no proper movement of wagons by the Railways. As a result of this, production of coal and power suffered. There was a decline generally in the National general production. Because of this the country has to face economic difficulties. It is good that the Minister has taken note of all this and he has presented before this august House this budget. He has mentioned in his budget speech that the Government is aware of this aspect of the country's economic position and the Government is determined to improve the economic situation faced by the country. I would like to note the sincere and honest efforts made by Government by taking note of this fact. During the last year the country particularly had faced a very serious drought situation. It had to face a lot of hurdles as a result of which there was a decline in the food production; and there was shortage of food. There also was a decline in the sugar production. This aspect has been taken into consideration by Government; when the budget has been put before the House, the Hon. Minister has taken note of the special difficulties of the present economic situation faced by the country.

My submission here is that the Hon. Minister is aware of this fact. The Government will have to see that the ills of our economy are cured and ways and means are adopted to arrest further deterioration in the economic life of the people of our country. It seems that the government is aware of the fact that unless we achieve stability and growth of our economy we cannot be safely out of wood. So, special efforts and ingenious ways should be found out to achieve stability and growth of our economy. For this, I submit, proper approaches have been made by the government to see that railways run smoothly and effectively and there

is improvement in the production of both coal and power. Government is aware of the fact that unless there is coordination between these three we cannot have stability and growth in our economy. So, special care has been taken to improve the functioning of the railways, production of coal and power.

While doing this, I must appreciate, social justice has been done to the poorer sections of this country. India is a country of villages, and villages are occupied by the poorest sections—scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and economically backward people. A special attempt has been made to see that the fate of these poor people improves and for this very impressive and encouraging schemes have been earmarked in the budget. To illustrate some, there is the food-for-work programme. In Maharashtra this scheme proved very effective and encouraging thus giving very good relief to the poor people. When this scheme was introduced, there was acute famine in Maharashtra. And when people were asking for work there were certain suggestions that we should distribute doles. But the people who live on honesty and pride categorically refused to accept doles and they said, "We want work. We want to live honestly. We do not want alms from either Government or any charitable institutions."

Sir, as a result of this programme of food-for-work in Maharashtra, we have been able to construct many roads in areas which were not easilier approachable are now easily approachable. Well irrigation has been improved. The lot of the farmer has been improved. The food-for-work programme will not only remove unemployment but will also be of great relief to the poor masses, particularly the tribals and economically poor sections of our villages.

Secondly, Sir, there is national rural employment programme which is also

very beneficial to the poor masses of our people. Special effort has been made to improve the socio-economic conditions of these sections. The Finance Minister has mentioned that the major element of the strategy of development is to see that the lot of scheduled caste people is improved. For this an allotment of Rs. 100 crores is made. We have seen during the campaign of our elections, the poor masses, and particularly the people of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, who felt that after the elections they will get jobs and huts and so on. They felt that their meal is secured; their job is secured. For this purpose this scheme has been introduced and we are going to do a lot to improve the economic conditions of these people. So far as village masses are concerned, their interests have not been ignored.

Now the country is facing troubles in the North-Eastern region. We have spent crores of rupees to improve the lot of these tribal people. But the result is that at present they are facing certain difficulties. Sir, ours is an agricultural economy. The tribals are living in such areas which are impregnable and are not easily accessible. They cannot have easy access to the markets. And, in order to improve their lot, a very sizeable amount of Rs. 70 crores has been allotted. I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for that.

Then, Sir, Rs. 50 crores has been allotted for the purpose of giving huts to the people who are homeless. The man who has a bungalow or a house or a flat does not realise the importance of this aspect. When you go to the villages you will see that the people are living there under trees, with the sky above and the earth below. He is now happy that he will get a hut, that he will get some job. The hon. Finance Minister must be congratulated for the provision made in the Budget for this purpose.

So far as the [Agricultural] sector is concerned, no doubt, last year the loss to the country due to drought has been tremendous. There was serious decline in production—particularly in respect of sugar. The short-sighted policies adopted by the Janata Government brought this country to numerous economic difficulties.

So far as sugar supply position is concerned, budget has given incentive for sugar production. A genuine and sincere effort has been made in the budget to boost the production of sugar.

It is very gratifying to see that credit facilities have been liberalised and more benefits are given to the agricultural classes, particularly to the marginal farmers and the small holders.

Sir, ours is an economy based on Agriculture Prosperity in agriculture will go a long way in improving the lot of the common people of this country. To arrest rising prices, in order to arrest unemployment, in order to give food to the common man and to increase employment opportunities, this Sector of Agriculture must be improved and for this certain things are necessary to be done. These are the important points which I wish to submit. It is my respectful submission that the credit facilities should be liberalised more. Seeds should be supplied regularly to the farmers on very easy terms. The credit repayment conditions should be within the limits and within the powers of the farmers. We should make the best utilisation of these things. We should work out a long range plan for this purpose so that there is growth and side by side we can have price stabilisation. The price of agricultural produce must be fixed and regulated and if we do this along with cheaper supply of fertilisers, we can overcome the deficit in the budget within the year, to come. Prices of essential commodities are raising because of the shortages of essential commodities.

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Another point I would like to submit is this that those people who are blind, disabled and physically handicapped should be given financial help. I think the hon. Finance Minister has not lost sight of this section of society and I hope he would make some allocation of more funds for this section of society. The present budget is one which is likely to increase production and give incentives to the various sectors of economy. It will also give an incentive to savings and it will increase employment opportunities. We hope that it will remove hardships of the common man, the poor man living in this country. I sincerely support the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister and I am very thankful to you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to speak on the budget.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD (Baroda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity, on behalf of the people of my constituency, to congratulate the Finance Minister for the fine budget presented by him and the deficit of Rs. 1400 crores approximately is less than what it was in the previous year of budget. Some feel that the presentation of the budget has not been as it should be, but then, Sir, it is a debatable point and I am leaving it to the better educated Members and colleagues of this House. Removal of the deficit in this budget, will largely depend on the effective implementation of the measures taken in hand to curb inflation. The causes for inflation are mainly smuggling and black money and if these two things are not looked into properly, we will have to face serious consequences. We can prove to the Members sitting on the opposite that during Emergency both these evils had been towards downward trend, but then the official machinery in our country is not up to the mark where it can look after these two evils. I request the Minister to take particular care to see that these two evils do not go out of hand. The

capable Finance Minister is a magician. He has a magic wand. And I am sure, in the days to come we will be able to present a better picture to the people of this country.

Much needs to be done about the national income-wage-price policy. There is a vast gap in the salaries of persons working in different organizations. The salaries of persons working in certain organizations, the main culprits being the public sector, LIC etc., surpasses the salaries of similar employees in other organizations. While people of higher strata are in a position to bargain, the poor people are unable to do this.

I now come to the landless labour and rural unemployed people. The price rise is an important factor in their life. No doubt the income-tax exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000, which is a great welcome to the common man, yet if the prices keep on increasing, this will wipe out the bonus. It should, therefore, be seen that the prices of essential commodities do not go up.

The Food-for-Work programme is a great welcome and it is a great source of income to the landless and rural labour. If things are looked after and managed properly, I am sure, this programme will provide a lot of relief to the poor people.

I now come to one of the main problems of this country. While the human beings can live without food for days together, water is a commodity which cannot be foregone even for a short period. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that potable water should be supplied to all parts of the country, where it is not there. There are approximately 6700 villages in the country which do not have regular water supply. I request the hon. Minister to take up this matter on a very high priority. Even if food does not reach the people, water should reach them. Hence, this scheme should be given the highest priority of all the programmes that the Government undertakes.

Then, it is very important that we create the required infrastructure in the rural areas. In this, water comes first and then comes power. The power situation has been very unsatisfactory for the last few years. This requires to be looked into and power supply should be given to those rural areas where it has not reached so that industries can go to those rural areas and these are not concentrated around the urban areas.

I now come to my State, Gujarat. My State has always proved itself like a scholar or a bright student in a class of students. In spite of the adverse situations, its performance has been very good in behaviour and output. On behalf of Gujarat State, I request the hon. Minister to give extra allotment of funds to our State which has been giving out extraordinary results. Our country is a vast country. And wherever the output or result is good, we must concentrate on these parts, and improve the situation prevailing in this country. We must give more incentives to those parts where more productivity has been shown. Hence I request the Minister that as a bonus or medal which we give to a scholar as an extra incentive, extra funds should be given in the form of extra coal, diesel or oil to this State. I also feel that it will work as an added motivation to other States to become more active. Hence a practical approach will be taken by other States to come up to the performance of my State.

I have not much to say. The Budget is a very good one for the common man. I stand as a representative of that man, from my State. I would once again like to congratulate the Minister for providing wool out of the tangle that had been created. I thank you also, Sir, for allowing me to speak before the House. Once again I hope that the Minister will give us better results. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. T. S. Negi. He will take 6 minutes.

श्री टी. एस. नेगी (दिल्ली मकानल) : मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। दो तीन दिन से इस पर ही खूबी चर्चा को मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। दोनों ओर से काफी कुछ इस बजट के बारे में कहा गया है और सुझाव रखे गए हैं। हमारा देश गाँवों में बसता है, खेती-हर मुक्त है। खेती के बारे में वित्त मंत्री ने बताया है कि इसकी पैदावार में दस प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। इसका कारण यह बताया है कि वर्षा कम हुई और इसी कारण से यह कमी हुई है। मैं चाहता था कि वह बताते कि अगर वर्षा नहीं होगी, तो हमारी खेती की पैदावार कैसे बढ़ेगी। क्या हमें इत्र भगवान पर ही निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा? अगर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा तो हम सिंचाई के जो उपकरण जोड़ते चले जा रहे हैं सिंचाई के लिए, उनका क्या होगा? हमारे देश में जितनी नहरें हैं, ट्यूब वेल हैं, नलकूप हैं इन में से सिर्फ 55 प्रतिशत ही हमें सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिलता है। हम को चाहिए कि हम इन नलकूपों को, इन नहरों को ठीक ढंग से काम में लाएँ, अच्छी इनकी व्यवस्था करें। मैंने देहरादून में तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे जिलों में देखा है कि कितने ही ट्यूब वेल वीरान पड़े हुए हैं, उनकी देखभाल का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, उनको आप ठीक ढंग से चला नहीं पा रहे हैं। जिन नहरों को बने हुए पाँच पाँच और सात सात साल हो गए हैं उन नहरों में पानी नहीं चल रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम इन नहरों, ट्यूबवैलों, नलकूपों आदि की ओर ही तबज्जह दें तो हम दुगुना पानी सिंचाई के लिए मिल सकता था और काफी हद तक हमारी पैदावार बढ़ सकती थी। लेकिन इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

हमारे लायक दस्तो ने फूड फार वर्क का जिक्र किया है। इस काम के लिए सरकार ने काफी प्रयास रखा है। जनता सरकार ने जमाने से यह स्कीम चली आ रही है। लेकिन देखने में यह प्राया है कि पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक गल्ला इस स्कीम का बाजार में बिक रहा है। काम करने वालों में जो मस्टर रोल बनते हैं वे फर्जी, झूठे, अलत और बेबुनियाद बनते हैं। सरकार इस ओर तबज्जह नहीं दे रही है। आपका इस ओर अविलम्ब ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

विजली के उत्पादन में कमी हुई। इसका कारण यह बताया गया है कि अच्छी किसम का कोयला नहीं मिलता है, कोयला होने के लिए रेल गाड़ियाँ नहीं मिलती हैं, उसकी टुलाई के लिए बैलन नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? सरकार का एक विभाग अगर ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करता है तो सरकार को उतको प्रभावित चाहिए, उसको काम लेना चाहिए।

यह बताते हैं कि कोयले के साथ साथ भी 18 प्रतिशत एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाती

[श्री टी० एस० बेगी]

है। क्या उस जगह पर कोल वाशरी का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सकता है ताकि धुलकर कोयला भेजा जा सके। क्या सरकार यह नहीं देख सकती कि कोयला जहां जहां से निकलता है वहां से अच्छे किस्म का कोयला आगे पहुंचाया जाये जिससे 18 प्रतिशत कोयला और भी अधिक होया जा सके? कौन रोकता है सरकार को कि ज्यादा कोयला पैदा न करे। हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयला सरकार पैदा करे। सरकार को इस तरफ तवज्जह देनी चाहिए।

इस बजट में कुछ ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता जिससे लगे कि हमारी बेरोजगारी कम होगी या मंहगाई कम होगी या हम कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगे। जैसा अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि यह ठीक बजट है, यह बजट हमको कहीं नहीं ले जा सकता। हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था बेरोजगारी सुलझाने की समस्या और जितनी भी मुल्क के सामने बड़ी बड़ी समस्याएं हैं, वह इस बजट से नहीं सुलझ सकतीं और इस बजट से कोई ज्यादा राहत हमको नहीं मिल सकती है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

इस बजट को पेश करने से पहले पेट्रोलियम डीजल प्रोडक्ट्स आदि की कीमतें बढ़ा दी गई थीं। इस बजट को करीब 1417 करोड़ का डैफिसिट दिखाया गया है। यहाँ सभी विरोधी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि यह बजट 4,5 हजार करोड़ का डैफिसिट है लेकिन इसको कम 1417 करोड़ का ही डैफिसिट दिखाया गया है। यह धोखा है। इस धोखे से क्या होगा, यह सारा मुल्क समझता है। अगर चीजों की कीमतें घट गईं बेरोजगारी कम हो गई तो इससे सरकार की कार्यवाही होगी, नहीं तो सरकार के खिलाफ लोग होंगे। हम जानते हैं कि मंहगाई कम नहीं हो सकती है और बेरोजगारी घट नहीं सकती है। गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे लोग बढ़े हैं। 50 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं जिसमें हरिजन और अनुसूचित जाति के लोग भी हैं। 18 प्रतिशत उनकी संख्या है और 42-44 प्रतिशत अन्य लोगों की संख्या है उनके लिये इस बजट में क्या प्रावधान है? कितने लोग टयू-पेस्ट का इस्तेमाल करते हैं साबुन का इस्तेमाल करते हैं? उन लोगों को राहत नहीं मिली है। इस बजट से 60 प्रतिशत लोगों को कोई राहत नहीं मिली है। कुल राहत इस बजट में 17 करोड़ की है अगर हिसाब लगाकर देखा जाए तो एक साल में व्यक्ति को 25 से 30 पैसे तक की राहत मिलेगी। जो हमारे ऊपर नये टैक्स लगे हैं वह 55 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति हमारे ऊपर अधिक लगे हैं।

टेलीविजन बड़ी बड़ी चीजों पर से जितना टैक्स घटा है और एग्जीक्यूटिव लैंड पर जो वैल्यू टैक्स समाप्त कर दिया गया है, खत्म कर दिया गया है, उससे किसको फायदा पहुंचा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गांव में जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं उनमें से किसी को इसका फायदा नहीं हुआ है। बड़े किसान,

बड़े-बड़े धराने जिनकी बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हैं, उनको ही फायदा हुआ है, छोटे लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है।

एक इम्पॉर्टेंट बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ जिसका किसी ने जिक्र नहीं किया है। हर साल जब बाढ़ आती है तो सरकार के सारे अधिकारी बड़े एक्टिव हो जाते हैं और चारों तरफ हेलिकॉप्टर और ट्रेनों आदि से भागते हैं जगह जगह ऐसा माहौल बना देते हैं कि शायद कुछ करने वाले हैं, लेकिन जैसे ही बाढ़ और बरसात खत्म हो जाती है, सब अपनी जगह ऐसे बैठ जाते हैं जैसे सब कुछ ठीक है। 2 साल पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में भयंकर बाढ़ आई करोड़ों घरों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ, सरकार ने बड़ी योजनाएं बनाई और आश्वासन दिये लेकिन दुख है कि आज तक कोई इस बारे में आशातीत तरक्की नहीं हुई है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस मुल्क को तबाही से बचाना है, अगर सरकार चाहती है कि इस मुल्क में बाढ़ें न आयें, तो पहाड़ों पर एफारेस्टेशन बहुत जरूरी है। पहाड़ों पर जंगल काटे जा रहे हैं और सरकार उसको रोक नहीं सकती है क्योंकि जब तक वहाँ के लोगों के लिए सक्स्टीट्यूट का प्रबंध नहीं किया जाता है—जलाने के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए और दूसरे कामों के लिए लकड़ी के बदले दूसरी वस्तुएं उपलब्ध नहीं की जा सकती है, जब तक वहाँ के लोगों के लिए बिजली, गैस, कोयला, मिट्टी के तेल सीमेंट और लोहे बगीरह का प्रबंध सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर नहीं होता, तब तक जंगलों का कटना बन्द नहीं होगा। और अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो हिन्दुस्तान की तबाही रुक नहीं सकती है, हर साल घरों रुपये खर्च करने पड़ेंगे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री पहाड़ी लोगों को ये चीजें सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर देने के लिए दस, बीस करोड़ रुपये रख देते ताकि घरों रुपये का नुकसान बचाया जा सके। मुझे आशा है कि वह इस सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे।

मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ों की रोक-थाम के लिए पर्वतों पर एफारेस्टेशन की व्यवस्था की जाये।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू (बेगूसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने 1980-81 का जो बजट सदन में उपस्थापित किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूँ। एक यथार्थवादी, व्यावहारिक, सुदृढ़ और लोकप्रिय बजट लाने के लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देती हूँ। आम जनता ने इस बजट का हार्दिक स्वागत किया है और जन मानस में आशा का संचार हुआ है। हमारे समाज का कोई भी ऐसा वर्ग नहीं है, जिसमें इस बजट ने विश्वास पैदा

नहीं किया है। लोगों ने हमारी नेता, श्रीमती गांधी के प्रति आस्था व्यक्त की है और साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह विश्वास प्रकट किया है कि हमारी पार्टी ने चुनाव दौरान जनता से जो वादे किये थे, उन्हें पूरा करने की दिशा में यह बजट एक ठोस, कारगर और क्रान्तिकारी कदम है।

आज हमारा देश चुत्तदिक समस्याओं—प्राथिक, राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, राष्ट्रीय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय—से घिरा हुआ है। ऐसे समय में यह बजट उपस्थापित हुआ है। ऐसे परिवेश में यह बजट पेश किया गया है, जबकि विरासत में हमें जनता पार्टी से क्या मिला—मृत्यु-वृद्धि, इनफ्लेशन, लास इन प्राडक्शन और रांग डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम। जब यह बजट उपस्थापित होने वाला था, उससे पहले यहाँ तमाम लोगों में निराशा, भय और आशंका की मिश्रित भावना घर कर गई थी कि आने वाला बजट लोगों पर कहर गिरायेगा और गरीब लोगों पर वज्रपात होगा। लेकिन हमारी नेता, प्रधान मंत्री, को दूरदर्शिता और हमारे वित्त मंत्री को विवेकशीलता ने इस देश को ऐसा बजट दिया है, जिसकी कोटि कोटि जनता ने सराहना की है और जिससे हमारे विपक्ष के आलोचक लोगों की आशाओं पर तुषारपात हो गया है।

दो दिन पहले हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री, चौ० चरणसिंह ने सदन में कहा था कि यह बजट गांवों के लिए नहीं है। मैं उनकी इज्जत करती हूँ। लोग भी उनकी इज्जत करते हैं। लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैं समझती थी कि वह सब को सब कहेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। उन्होंने नहीं किया, उनका अपना विचार है, लेकिन आम जनता यह मानती है और स्वीकार करती है कि यह बजट डेवेलपमेंट और प्रोग्रस-ओरियेंटेड बजट है। गांवों के लिए विकासोन्मुख बजट है।

इस बजट में सबसे उल्लेखनीय बात यह है कि सुदूर गांवों में जो जनता बस्ती है, उस ग्रामीण जनता की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए विशाल राष्ट्रीय रोजगार कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने का संकेत दिया गया है। इसके लिए 340 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है जिससे 80 करोड़ मैनडेज को लाभ पहुंचेगा। हेण्डलूम डेवेलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन, हेडलूम इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो हमारे गरीब बुनकर हैं, गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, उन्हीं को लाभ होगा। कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए वर्षों तक कुटीर उद्योग को करों से मुक्त किया गया है। यह अनएम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करने के लिए, बेरोजगारी को हटाने की दिशा में एक ठोस और कारगर कदम है।

इन्सान को जिन्दा रहने के लिए यदि हवा के बाद किसी चीज की जरूरत है तो वह है पानी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो लोग बसते हैं उनके लिए पेय जल, करल वाटर सप्लाई की योजना शुरू करने की

बात है। बजट में इसके लिए 100 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस योजना के द्वारा 35 हजार गांवों में लोगों को पेय जल प्राप्त हो सकेगा। यह गांव के ही लोगों की सुविधा के लिए है।

पिछले दिन यहाँ पर विपक्ष की ओर से कहा गया कि यह गरीबों का बजट नहीं है। मैं उनसे विनम्रता के साथ पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जो रिकशा चलाने वाले हैं, टैक्सी चलाने वाले हैं, साइकिल पर चढ़ने वाले हैं क्या वे लखपति हैं? क्या उनके पास हजारों हजार रुपए हैं? मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि गरीब किसान जो खेतों में काम करते हैं जो सरकार से बीज और खाद के लिए ऋण लेते हैं, क्या वे बड़े बड़े लेण्डलार्ड हैं? खेत खलिहान में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं क्या वे अमीर लोग हैं? इसी प्रकार से बहुत सी ऐसी महिलाएँ हैं जो सिलाई करके अपना तथा अपने बाल-बच्चों का पालन पोषण करती हैं। क्या उद्योगपति घरानों की महिलायें सिलाई का काम करती हैं। इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ कि जनता इस बात को अच्छी तरह से समझती है कि कौन सी महिलायें सिलाई करके अपना जीविकोपार्जन करती हैं। इसी प्रकार से प्रेशर कुकर की भी बात है। क्या बड़े घरों की महिलायें स्वयं खाना बनाती हैं? गरीब घरों की जो औरतें हैं उनकी ही सुविधा के लिये यह राहत दी गई है।

... (अध्ययन) इसी प्रकार से जो लोग साइकिल पर चढ़ते हैं क्या वे धनी लोग हैं? ग्रेड्युएट कास्ट स्पोंटसमैन और साइटिस्ट जो हैं उनके लिए अगर जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने नहीं सोचा तो बेखुद अपने हृदय पर हाथ रखकर विचार करें क्या उन्होंने सही काम किया? इन लोगों से हमारे देश का गौरव बढ़ता है। हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी सभी सेक्शंस के लोगों के इन्ट्रेस्ट्स एवं सेन्टीमेन्ट्स को देखती हैं। मैं तो समझती हूँ पिछली सरकार ने बहुत ही जनविरोधी और घटिया किस्म का बजट प्रस्तुत किया था। हरितक्रांति, हर हाथ को काम, हर खेत को पानी देने की बात कहने वाली सरकार ने बड़े जोरों से नारा लगाया, लोगों को सज्जबाग दिखाया—लेकिन उन्होंने क्या दिया? जनता पार्टी की सरकार जनता के लिए आई लेकिन उसने देश के लिए क्या किया, देश को उसने क्या दिया? उसने दिया लेबर अनरेस्ट जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 39 मिलियन मैनडेज का नुकसान पहुंचा। स्ट्राइक्स और लाक आउटस के कारण 39 मिलियन मैनडेज का नुकसान हुआ और उसकी वजह से 27 सौ करोड़ की डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का सहारा लेना पड़ा। उसी के कारण आज हम को यह दिन देखना पड़ रहा है। पब्लिक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 17 हजार करोड़ रुपया लगाया लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 1977-78 में 14 करोड़ का शुद्ध घाटा उठाना पड़ा। यदि 5 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से भी उसमें लाभ होता तो उससे 400 चार सौ करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त पूंजी का जनरेशन होता और उस पूंजी से दूसरे बड़े बड़े नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स का निर्माण किया जाता और इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को लाभ होता।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू]

मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे जो पब्लिक सैक्टर के मॉडर्टाइजिंग हैं, चाहे वह पावर स्टेशन हो, चाहे कोल-माइन्स हों, चाहे स्टील प्लांट्स हों, चाहे बिजली घर हों, चाहे जो भी प्रतिष्ठान हो उनमें जो अनुशासन-हीनता आई वह पिछली सरकार की देन है। उनकी दुर्लभ नीतियों के कारण, गलत नीतियों के कारण व कमजोर प्रशासन के कारण आई थी।

मुझे यह कहने में आपत्ति नहीं है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर की बात यदि कही जाए तो उन्हें मनमानी मूल्य वृद्धि करने की छूट दी गई थी। लूट और छूट, यह तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर की आम बात थी और पिछली सरकार उसको जड़वत देखती रही। अभी हाल ही में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को और बड़े-बड़े व्यवसायियों को चेतावनी दी है कि अब समय आ गया है वे समय की गति को पहचानें। यह बड़ा ही सभोचन है।

पिछले वर्षों में, 1977-78, 1978-79, देश में ग्रास नेशनल प्रोडक्ट में 3 परसेंट की गिरावट हुई, बिजली की कमी भी उस दिशा में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कारण रहा है। फैक्ट्रियां बन्द हो गई, सिंचाई के चैनल सूख गए और इस तरह से कारखानों के उत्पादन में व कृषि के उत्पादन में अप्रत्याक्षित गिरावट आई है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बिजली की कमी है, उसके लिए घोर चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और राज्यों को कहा है की जो न्यूनतम हमारी आवश्यकता है। उससे 10 परसेंट अधिक बिजली पैदा की जाए। गैस टरबाइन को एवं मिनी हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए हमारी सरकार सचेष्ट है और इस दिशा में प्रयत्नशील है। लेकिन मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करती हूँ कि इस कार्य में शीघ्रता की जाए ताकि बिजली की आपूर्ति की कठिनाई दूर हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ, हमने बहुत सुना था, जनता पार्टी और लोक दल की सरकार के बड़े-बड़े नेता लोग कहते थे, कि वे किसान के बेट हैं, किसानों के मसीहा हैं। मैं चन्द उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ कृषकों के प्रति उनके कृपक विरोधी रव्य के। चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई है, बाजार में चीनी यदि नहीं मिलती है, इसका क्या कारण है? 1977-78 में 70 लाख टन चीनी सर्प्लस मार्केट में थी, लेकिन इनकी गलत गलत नीतियों के कारण, इनकी अदूरदर्शिता के कारण, 7 लाख टन चीनी का इन्डिस्ट्रिमिनेटली उन्होंने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन शुभ कर दिया। यदि 10 लाख टन चीनी वे बफर-स्टॉक में रख लेते, तो यह दिन देखना नहीं पड़ता।

मैं बिहार प्रान्त से आती हूँ। हमारे यहां के किसानों का एक डेलीगेशन यहां आया था, उस

समय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, और श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह जी मंत्री थे। उस समय गन्ना उत्पादकों का बहुत हैरानमेंट हुआ, उनको हतोत्साहित किया गया और उनको कहा गया कि गन्ना उत्पादन करना आप बन्द कर दो। मैं यह नहीं जानती हूँ कि यह उनके रिक्कार्ड में है या नहीं है, लेकिन मैं सब बात कह रही हूँ कि जो किसान यहां से लौटकर गए, वे हतोत्साहित थे। उन्होंने कहा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है—“गो एंड बर्न देम”। यह स्थिति हमारे यहां क्यों पैदा हुई? पहले हम यहां से चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करते थे, लेकिन आज हमें इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत पड़ गई। उन्होंने कहा कि आप गन्ना उत्पादन बन्द कर दीजिए, नहीं तो हमें आइनेस निकालना पड़ेगा। अभी दो-चार दिन पहले हमारे माननीय सचिव, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने कहा कि जब से मैं दिल्ली आया हूँ हमें चीनी नहीं मिली है, मैं ऐसा समझती हूँ कि उनका स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं रहता हो, इसलिए दुकानदार उनके स्वास्थ्य का खयाल करते हैं, सरकार को उनके स्वास्थ्य का खयाल रखना चाहिये इसलिए उनको चीनी नहीं मिली वना हम लोगों को तो मिल जाती है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ, वह यह है कि जनता पार्टी की अक्षमता, उनकी अक्षमता का जीता-जागत नमूना यह है कि छोटी योजना को इन्होंने दफना दिया, पांचवी योजना को पन्गु बना दिया और इस तरह से जो योजनाओं को लागू करने में विलम्ब हुआ है, उसकी वजह से हमें एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा उठाना पड़ा है। इस प्रकार से हमारी सरकार को चतुर्दिक विपरीत परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। ऐसी विकट परिस्थितियों में सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए यह जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह कल्याणकारी बजट है। हमारी सरकार ने सभी संकशन्स के हितों को ध्यान में रखा है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि तीन वर्षों तक जनता पार्टी की सरकार और लोक दल की सरकार, जो गृह कलह, गृह युद्ध में मशगूल रही, ने इस तरह से चतुर्दिक समस्याओं का अम्बार लगा दिया। वह जनता पार्टी की सरकार जनता को बिल्कुल भूल ही गई कि जनता के लिए उनको क्या करना है। इस बात को मैं भूल सकती हूँ और आप भूल सकते हैं, लेकिन इतिहास कभी भी इनको क्षम, नहीं करेगा, जिस तरह से उन्होंने हमारे देश की राजनीति के साथ, देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था के साथ खिलवाड़ किया है।

मान्यवर, मैं दो शब्द कहकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगी। हमारा बिहार प्रान्त बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, बहुत गरीब है, हर साल बाढ़ और सुखाड़ की चपेट में आता है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी क्षति बाढ़ से होती है, उसकी 40 प्रतिशत क्षति केवल हमारे प्रान्त में होती है।

इसलिये सबसे पहला सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धंधों की स्थापना कीजिये, ताकि वहाँ से बेरोजगारी दूर हो सके। बहुत पहले से वहाँ पर पेट्रो-कैमिकल काम्प्लैक्स की स्थापना की बात चली आ रही है। वहाँ बरोनी की प्रोलिडेस्ट रिफाइनरी है, सभी तरह के साधन मौजूद हैं, जिनके द्वारा पेट्रो-कैमिकल काम्प्लैक्स की स्थापना हो सकती है। इस संबंध में हमें पहले भी सरकार की ओर से आश्वासन मिला था, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। मैं आपसे पुनः अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि जो अगला बजट बने, उसमें इसका प्राचीन अवश्य किया जाय।

दूसरी बात — हमारे प्रान्त में करीब 428 करोड़ के खनिज पदार्थ होते हैं, लेकिन रायल्टी के तौर पर हमें मात्र 15 करोड़ रुपया मिलता है, मतलब यह कि 3 प्रतिशत भी मूश्किल से मिलता है जबकि कम से कम मिनिमम 10 प्रतिशत तो हमें मिलना ही चाहिये था, लेकिन यह हमें प्राप्त नहीं होता है। रोजनल इम्बेलेसेज की बात बराबर कही जाती है, उसको दूर करने के लिये सरकार को गंभीर बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं मनझती हूँ कि हमारी सरकार जिन तरह से प्रगति के लिए साँचती है, जिस तरह से विकास के लिये साँचती है, उसी तरह से हमारी सरकार अवश्य इन विषयों की तरफ ध्यान देगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ दुब (बाँदा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस सामान्य बजट के समर्थन के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है वह सचमुच में एक ऐतिहासिक बजट है, बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि वह एक समाजवादी बजट है, जो कि हर प्रकार से जन-कल्याणकारी है और समाज के सामान्य माधारण व्यक्ति को इससे राशन मिलेगा है। इस बजट का प्रारूप हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिस बुद्धिमानों से तैयार किया है, उनके लिये वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। इस बजट में हमारा पार्टी द्वारा किये गये जा बायदे थे, चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में दी गई जो बातें थी, जिनका प्रारूप हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने तैयार किया था और जिसमें श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी का दिशा-निर्देश था और जिसमें स्वर्गीय माननीय संजय गांधी जी के सुझाव शामिल थे, उनको इस बजट में कार्य रूप से परिणत करने की चेष्टा की गई है और यह कुशल कार्य हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी का है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन 1980 में हमारी पार्टी ने देश का शासन सम्भाला और जिस स्थिति में देश मिला, उसी अर्थ-व्यवस्था विरासत में मिली है, मैं तो इसको कहूँगा—आर्थिक दुर्घटना

खोबली अर्थ-व्यवस्था, कर्मचारियों में अकर्मण्यता, अनुशासनहीनता, बटी हुई उत्पादन क्षमता—ये सब हमको विरासत में मिली और इन सब चीजों को सामने रखते हुए और इन सबको मुकाबला करने की दृष्टि से जो बजट तैयार किया गया है, वह सचमुच में सराहनीय है।

इस बजट में जन-आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिबिम्बित किया गया है। हमारी पार्टी मारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है—इस दृष्टि से देश के कोने-कोने के लोगों की जन-आकांक्षाओं को इस में प्रतिबिम्बित किया है। उसका कारण यह है कि हमारी पार्टी का नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, जो कि जन-जन की नेता हैं और जिनको कि इस बात का आशाम है कि हिमाचल से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक और पूर्व से पश्चिम तक हर दिशा में हमारी जनता क्या चाहती है, उनको ज्ञान है लोगों की समस्याओं का और उन समस्याओं को दृष्टि में रख कर इस बजट में जो दिशा निर्देश किया गया है, वह हर प्रकार से जन-आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है।

15.00 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बाँदा जनपद का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ जो कि बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में आता है। उत्तर प्रदेश का यह बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है और मैं वहाँ की स्थिति थोड़ा सा बयान करना चाहूँगा। वहाँ की भूमि हमवार नहीं है और पेड़ फलदार नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर मिचौड़ी का भी कोई साधन नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति हमारे क्षेत्र की है, जिसकी जन सख्या लगभग 12 लाख है। जमीन काफी है लेकिन सीचने का कोई साधन नहीं है। इस लिए उत्पादन क्षमता नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकी है। इसलिए हमारे क्षेत्र की यह विशेष आवश्यकता है कि वहाँ पर खेती के लिए पानी मिले और लोगों के पेट के लिए पानी मिले। वहाँ पर पीने के पानी का महान संकट है। तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को यह सुझाव दूँगा कि इस क्षेत्र में, जहाँ खेती के लिए पानी का संकट है और जहाँ लोगों के लिये पीने के पानी का संकट है, पानी की विशेष व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है और इस ओर सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

हमारा क्षेत्र इतना पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है कि वहाँ पर उद्योग नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है और आज तक कभी इस बारे में सोचा भी नहीं गया है। हमारा क्षेत्र शराबों का क्षेत्र है और विशेष तौर पर हमारा क्षेत्र हरिजन बाहुय्य क्षेत्र है। उस क्षेत्र में आज तक कोई उद्योग नहीं लगा। मैं तो कहूँगा कि इस बारे में आज तक सोचा भी नहीं गया है कि कोई उद्योग वहाँ पर लगाया जाए। वहाँ पर बेरोजगारी की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। बाँदा जनपद कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है, जहाँ की जनता आमतौर पर कृषि पर अपना जीवन निर्वाह करती है। इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र में कृषि के उत्थान के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था करने के लिए मैं अपने

[श्री राम नाथ दुब]

वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा। मैंने इसके पहले भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के समक्ष पत्र लिखकर मांग की थी कि जिस प्रकार से हिल डेवलपमेंट कमिशन नियुक्त किये गये हैं, उसी प्रकार से बुन्देलखण्ड डेवलपमेंट कमिशन नियुक्त करने की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि इस क्षेत्र को समस्याओं को सुलझाया जा सके। इससे इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र का अधिक और सामाजिक उत्थान हो सकेगा और मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अगर खेतों को भरपूर पानी मिलेगा, तो यह क्षेत्र हमारे प्रदेश के दूसरे क्षेत्रों को भी गलना दे सकेगा। ऐसी हमारे इलाके की क्षमता है लेकिन पानी न मिलने के कारण इस क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है।

हमारे क्षेत्र में बिजली का अभाव है और बिजली समय से भी नहीं मिल पाती। हमारे क्षेत्र के लिए थर्मल पावर स्टेशन होने चाहिए क्योंकि पानी की कमी है। थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की विशेष व्यवस्था हमारे क्षेत्र के लिए की जानी चाहिए जिसमें वहां पर बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जा सके। मिर्चाई के साधन बढ़ाने के लिए ट्यूबवैल्स और दूसरी मशीनें लगाई जानी चाहिए, जिनसे अधिक सिंचाई हो सके।

इन समस्याओं की ओर मैं विशेष तौर पर वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा और अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस क्षेत्र का विशेष ध्यान रखते हुए हमारे इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के लिए वे विशेष व्यवस्था करें।

इसके साथ ही मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। इन सुझावों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1980-81 का बजट पेश करते समय माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिस चतुराई, कारीगरी और कलाकारी का परिचय दिया है उसके लिए तो उनकी तारीफ़ करनी ही पड़ेगी, लेकिन अगर गहराई से इन बजट प्रस्तावों का अध्ययन किया जाय तो मेरे जैसे आदमी को यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि इस बजट को जितने कड़े से कड़े शब्दों में निन्दा की जाय, आलोचना की जाय, वह कम है। आज से ढाई हजार वर्ष पहले भगवान बुद्ध ने बहुजन हिताय बहुजन सुखाय सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन किया था। इसका मतलब यह है कि किसी भी राजा या सरकार का यह कर्तव्य बन जाता है कि वह अपनी प्रजा, अपनी जनता के हर व्यक्ति का भला अगर नहीं कर सकती उसको रोटी, कपड़ा और रोज़गार नहीं दे सकती तो कम से कम, आर्थिक से अधिक लोगों का भला उसे करना चाहिए, अधिक से अधिक लोगों का हित करना चाहिए, अधिक से अधिक लोगों

को सुख देना चाहिए। लेकिन इस बजट का अध्ययन करने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार ने देश के कुछ गिने चुने लोगों का, सीमित लोगों का हित करने के लिए, उनको सुख देने के लिए, उनका भला करने के लिए ही यह बजट पेश किया है।

आजादी के 33 साल बाद आज जब हम देखते हैं कि वह बच्चे जिनको शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, वे बच्चे जिनको अच्छे कपड़े पहनने को मिलने चाहिए, जिनको अच्छा भोजन मिलना चाहिए, वे आज बाजारों में जूटें दोने और कुल्हड़ चाट-चाट कर अपने पेट की ज्वाला शांत करते हैं तो हमारा सिर धर्म से झुक जाता है। 33 साल की आजादी के बाद आज इस देश में हर बच्चे की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं, बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि वे बच्चे जिनका भविष्य नहीं बन पा रहा है और यह सरकार उनके लिए कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है वे बच्चे आज मेहनत करने पर मजबूर होते हैं और नतीजा यह होता है कि जवानी में ही वे मर जाते हैं और बुढ़ापा तो वे देख ही नहीं पाते। मेरे बहन से माधियो ने कहा है इस देश में आधी से अधिक जनसंख्या गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन-यापन कर रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में उन लोगों के लिए क्या प्रावधान है? इस बजट में शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए क्या प्रावधान है। आप देश के अन्दर किसी भी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज पर जाय या किसी भी जिले के मदर मुकाम पर जायें तो शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों की लाइन की लाइन पाएंगे और उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

हम यह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस देश की अस्सी प्रतिशत से ज्यादा जनसंख्या देहातों में रहती है। लेकिन इस बजट में जितने लोगों की भलाई की बात कही गयी है और सोची गई है वह शहर के लोगों के लिए सोची गई है और उन्हीं के लिए इन में प्रावधान है। आज भी अधिकांश गांव ऐसे हैं जहां कि पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। आप को ताज्जुब होगा, पांच पांच हजार से ज्यादा आबादी के गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पर अस्पताल नहीं है। हमारी माताएं बहने जो गर्भवती होती हैं उन के लिए वहां पर जच्चा बच्चा केन्द्र नहीं है। वहां सड़कें भी नहीं हैं जिन्हें से कि वे शहर या कस्बे में जा कर अस्पताल में दाखिल हो सकें और वहां अपने बच्चे को जन्म दे सकें। बहुत सी मौतें इस तरह से हो जाती हैं। आधे से अधिक गांव ऐसे हैं कि जहां बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं है, खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में यह स्थिति है। आप को जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि भारत के दो सूबे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार जहां पर सब से ज्यादा रिसोर्स हैं, आजादी के 33 साल बाद भी इस सरकार की दुर्व्यवस्था की वजह से, अव्यवस्था की वजह से उन रिसोर्स का अच्छी तरह से उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा

है और वहाँ पर भी आज इतनी गरीबी और इतनी बेरोजगारी है कि जिस का कोई मुकाबिला नहीं है।

बड़े ताज्जुब के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज भी इस देश में हजारों की तादाद में जाड़े में लोग बगैर कपड़े के मर जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में, गर्मियों में जब लू चलती है तो हजारों लोग लू में मर जाते हैं। उनके जीवन की व्यवस्था का कोई भी साधन सरकार ने अभी तक मूहैया नहीं कराया है।

श्रीमान् में अपने जिले अलीगढ़ पर आता हूँ आज सारे देश में लाखों एकड़ भूमि ऊपर पड़ी हुई है और इस देश में लाखों परिवार ऐसे हैं जिनके पास एक डच भी जमीन नहीं है। अगर उन जमीन को जख्ख बतवा जाए तो इस देश के बहुत से लोगों की रोटी-रोजी की समस्या हल हो सकती है। मेरे जिले अलीगढ़ में ही 80 हजार एकड़ जमीन ऊपर है। अगर उसको उपजाऊ बनाकर गरीबों में बाँट दिया जाय तो उनकी रोटी-रोटी की व्यवस्था ही सकती है।

मेरा क्षेत्र आगरा जहाँ से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ। आजादी के बाद से उस क्षेत्र का जितना तिरस्कार और अवमानना हुई है, उसको उस क्षेत्र के लोग समझते हैं। 1947 में हाथरस कानपुर के बाद सब से बड़ा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र था। वहाँ पर दर्जनों सूती मिल थे, तेल के मिल थे और छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे थे। आज वे सब बर्बाद हो चुके हैं। केवल एक सूती मिल वहाँ चल रहा है और वह भी पूरी शिफ्ट में नहीं चल पा रहा है। मैं इंदिरा जी का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि सन् 1971-72 में उन्होंने हाथरस में एक उर्वरक कारखाना लगाने की मंजूरी दी थी। परिस्थितिका वह खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है। अब उत्तर प्रदेश में चार खाद्य के कारखाने लगने जा रहे हैं। मैं बड़े पुरजोर शब्दों में माँग करता हूँ कि इनमें से एक कारखाना हाथरस में लगाना चाहिए। हाथरस मथुरा के नजदीक है। यह कारखाना वहाँ लगना चाहिए, जिससे कि वहाँ के हजारों लोगों को रोटी-रोटी मिल सके और वहाँ पर एक खुश हाली का वातावरण पैदा हो जाए और लोगों को सुख-चैन की साँस लेने का मौका मिले। इससे वहाँ के लोग यह सोचने पर मजबूर हो जायेंगे कि सरकार का ध्यान हाथरस की तरफ भी है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन चार कारखानों में से एक कारखाना हाथरस को अवश्य मिलना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मूलखंड डाना (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट में सरकार की नीतियों को पैसे की भाषा में लिखा जाता है। एक यह बजट जो हमारे अर्थशास्त्री ने बनाया है, वित्त मंत्री हमारे बड़े गहरे अर्थशास्त्री हैं, क्या यह बजट हमारी ज्वलंत समस्याओं, देश की समस्याओं का निराकरण कर सकेगा? यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न आज हमारे सामने है। आज हमारे देश में विशाल पैमाने पर बेरोजगार लोग हैं। लाखों, करोड़ों की संख्या में गरीब लोग हैं। 22 लाख से ऊपर हमारे देश में बंधुआ मजदूर हैं। उन मजदूरों की हालत क्या है? उन मजदूरों की हालत यदि देखी जाए तो वह एक बड़ी चिंताजनक हालत है। उनो बड़ी दयनीय हालत में से गुजरना पड़ता है। सन् 1976 में हमने उनके के लिए कानून बनाया था। हम ने सोचा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में बंधुआ मजदूर हट जायेंगे। 22 लाख नहीं आज उससे भी ज्यादा संख्या इन बंधुआ मजदूरों की है। कई प्रान्तों में इनकी गिनती नहीं की गई है। इन में से 66 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं और 18.3 प्रतिशत शूद्रपुल्ल ट्राइब्स के हैं। व्याज ये कितना देते हैं?

“11.6 per cent of the bonded labourers have to pay interest rates higher than 40 per cent annum; 10.5 per cent pay interest between 25 per cent and 40 per cent and 45 per cent do not have to pay interest.”

इस प्रकार की जो ज्वलंत समस्याएँ देश के सामने मुह बाए खड़ी हैं क्या इनका निराकरण यह पुराने साँचे में ढला हुआ बजट कर सकेगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि एक क्रान्तिकारी बजट का जहरत थी जो हमारी इन ज्वलंत समस्याओं का निराकरण कर सकता।

आज हजारों डाक्टर बेकार हैं, हजारों इंजीनियर बेकार हैं, लाखों पढ़े लिले लोग बेकार फिर रहे हैं। हमारे वित्त उप मंत्री युवा पीढ़ी से ता लुक रखते हैं। वे इस बात को जान लें और दीवाल पर लिखो हुई इस चीज को देख लें कि अगर इन ज्वलंत समस्याओं का निराकरण नहीं किया गया तो भगवान जाने क्या होगा, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि खूनी क्रान्ती हो जाए। तब क्या होगा मैं नहीं जानता।

विशाल पैमाने पर आज हमारे यहाँ डिसपैरिटी है। आपने इस को मिटाने का कोई प्रभावशाली प्रोग्राम पेश नहीं किया है। हमारा बजट घाटे का बजट है। आप फोरेन एड पर निर्भर करना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा सेल्फ रिलायेंस का जो प्रिंसिपल था उसका क्या हुआ? वह कहाँ चला गया? हम आत्म निर्भर

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

कब होंगे? आज हमारे ऊपर कर्जा कितना है, फारेन डैट कितना है? फारेन डैट हमारे ऊपर 8425 करोड़ का है। बीस परसेंट फारेन एंड पर हम डिपेंड करते हैं। अब आप देखें कि ब्याज हम कितना देते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान कुल जो ब्याज देता है 2557 करोड़ मालाना देता है। देश में और देश के बाहर जो ब्याज दिया जाता है वह इतना बँटता है।

बजट पर इकोनॉमिक एंड पॉलिटिकल बिकली में जो आर्टिकल छपा है, उसको मैं यहाँ पढ़ कर यहाँ मुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“To complete the picture of the massive increases in capital receipts which have enabled the Finance Minister to keep the formal deficit at a still by no means low level and at the same time successfully give the impression that he has let off taxpayers lightly, the government's dependence on foreign aid will increase by Rs. 269 crores from the revised estimate of Rs. 531 crores for 1979-80 to Rs. 800 crores. In assessing the political and economic implications of reliance by the government on external financial support, it is often lost sight of that in addition to foreign aid in the form of loans the government has also been receiving large sums of grants and commodity assistance from what are officially described as “friendly foreign-countries and international bodies which added upto Rs. 418 crores in 1979-80 and are anticipated to be Rs. 428 crores in the present year. These figures are unlikely to cause any raising of eyebrows any more since no one now talks to self-reliance and the once-much-touted goal of zero net aid has been quietly forgotten.”

तो यह सैल्फ रिलायेंस कब होगा हिन्दुस्तान में, हिन्दुस्तान में अगर बच्चे बच्चे पर कर्जा हो, बाहर के करोड़ों रुपए पर हम निर्भर रहें, हमारी आर्थिक हालत खराब हो, 30 करोड़ लोग बिलो पावर्टी लाइन हों, ऐसी हालत में हम एक बजट लाते हैं और उस पर अभिमान करते हैं।

अभिमान करना पड़ता है क्योंकि हमने जुरा अच्छा बजट पेश किया है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन समस्याओं को मिटाने का कोई तरीका है? बहुत बड़ा तरीका है, भासान तरीका है, लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान में नौकरी करने वाले लोगों की संख्या 30 लाख है 30 लाख आदमी हमारी गवर्नमेंट में काम करते हैं। मैं बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन उनकी हालत देखें कि वह किस तरह से बढ़ रहे हैं, कितनी तेजी से यह संख्या बढ़ी है, उन पर कितना खर्च बढ़ रहा है। इस पर यदि कभी गौर फरमायेंगे तो बड़ा दुःख होगा। क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपने तेज चाकू से इस खर्च को कभी घटा सकते? इस खर्च का वर्णन मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ कि 30 लाख पर कितना खर्च होता है और इनका कितना यूटिलाइजेशन है। इनका 1978-79 में कुल खर्च आता है 56 करोड़ 25 लाख 81 हजार, फिर आगे एक साल के बाद 1979 में 61 करोड़ हो गया और उसके बाद 1979-80 में 64 करोड़ हो गया और फिर 79 करोड़। मैं ये फिगरस ज्यादा डिटेल् में देना चाहता था। इस गवर्नमेंट की क्या हालत हो रही है, किस प्रकार से लाग बढ़ते जाते हैं और इसका मासिक खर्च करोड़ों रुपये का तनख्वाह का आता है।

कालिंग अटेंशन के नाम से जो आर्टिकल निकला है, मैं उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूँ और उमका कुछ रिलेवेंट पार्शंस यहाँ बताना चाहता हूँ। मेरा खयाल है कि मंत्री महोदय इसको पढ़ेंगे। इस आर्टिकल का लिखने वाला डब्लूकन हेरल्ड है जो कि 12-2-80 के अंक में निकला है, लिखने वाले वी० वी० कुलकर्णी हैं। वह कहते हैं अपने इस कालिंग अटेंशन में :

“Calling attention to this unregulated increase, the study team which reported to the Administrative Reforms Commission in August 1967, observed: “We are unable to convince ourselves that this increase in personnel has been entirely or even largely due to increase in functions or in the quantum of work. Whereas twenty Under Secretaries could support the entire Central Government in 1939, even small offices require more than this number now.” Despite the fact that there was no functional necessity, every ministry was allowed to grow into the size of Government. The State Governments zealously followed the example of their principal in New Delhi.

"In 1956, there were 5.534 million persons in the service of the Government. Barely four years later, the figure roes to 6.658 million. In March 1966, the Government carried on its rolls as many as 9.36 million persons.

".....In 1971 their number shot up to 11 million and in 1977 the figures stood at 14.13 million."

Pandit Nehru described this unplanned growth of services as administrative jungle.

इसमें करोड़ों करोड़ रुपये का खर्च बढ़ रहा है। तीस लाख आदमी हैं, जिन पर करोड़ों, अरबों रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं, मगर फिर भी उन्हें ओवर-टाइम एलाउंस दिया जाता है। 1974-75 में 55 करोड़ रुपये, 1975-76 में 61.75 करोड़ रुपये, 1976-77 में 49.15 करोड़ रुपये और 1977-78 में 56.21 करोड़ रुपये ओवरटाइम अलाउंस के रूप में दिए गए। इसमें बड़ी डिटेल् में बताया गया है कि इन 33 लाख आदमियों के काम करने का तरीका क्या है। चार घंटों में एक क्लर्क आन इन एवरेज तीन लाइनें लिखना है। इस तरह करोड़ों रुपयों का अनप्राइविट एक्सपेंडीचर हो रहा है।

सरकार ने अपनी सर्विसिज को कभी कंट्रोल नहीं किया है। वह नहीं कर सकती है, क्योंकि यह एक आर्गनाइज्ड सैफ टर है। आर्टिकल 309 और 311 में कोई अधिकार नहीं है, चाहे कोई कितना काम करे। एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, अन्डर सेक्रेटरी गांड नोज हार मैनी सेक्रेटरीज रखे हुए हैं।

मैं इस आर्टिकल को श्री बरोट को दे दूंगा। इसकी पढ़कर वह जरूर इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि किस प्रकार हमारा अनप्राइविट एक्सपेंडीचर बढ़ता जा रहा है। इससे देश का कितना नुकसान हो रहा है। कोई रोकने वाला नहीं है। कौन नाराजगी मोल ले ?

One article appeared with the heading: Who is Wasting Public Money. And it is written here that over 60 per cent of tax-payers' money, about Rs. 11,736 crores, which is non-plan expenditure, is being frittered away...."

सब पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग में घाटा हो रहा है। हमारे यहां जो खेती की कापर प्रोजेक्ट है, उसमें 128 करोड़ रुपये का इनवैस्टमेंट हुआ है, मगर इसमें 60 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। मेरे पास सब पब्लिक अन्डर टेकिंग के आंकड़े हैं कि उनमें कितना इनवैस्टमेंट हुआ है और कितना घाटा होता है। क्या गवर्नमेंट ने किसी अफसर

या कर्मचारी को हटाया है? अभी तक आर्टिकल 309 और 311 के अन्तर्गत कोई एक्ट नहीं बना है। रुल्ज चल रहे हैं। जब चाहते हैं, रुल्ज को अमेंड कर लेते हैं। ये लोग बड़ी बड़ी तन्खवाहें पाते हैं, जनके बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। न जाने तीस लाख लोगों की यह फौज हमारे देश को कहां ले जायेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these people are employed based on certain statistics. Therefore, they have to be employed. How can you say that they have been unnecessarily employed?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, what I say is based on facts. I put a question and I got a reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You say nothing but facts. But all these people are employed under certain rules, certain formulae and under certain norms.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: That is because after all, 32 years have passed and we have not got any Act for the Services. It is our duty to bring an Act so that under that Act they could be governed. They are carrying on under the old rules. Because there is no Act to govern them, no C.M., no Minister, is able to take any action against them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, please concluded.

श्री मूल चन्द डांगा : अब मैं आपका ध्यान सीलिंग ला की तरफ खीचना चाहता हूँ। आप कहते हैं कि एकोनामिक डिस्पैरिटी आप हटाना चाहते हैं। एकोनामिक डिस्पैरिटी की हालत देखें, 17.25 परसेंट यानी बहुत कम जमीन लोगों के पास रह गई है। सारी जमीन पर सीलिंग लागू नहीं हो पायी। अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट 1974 के अन्तर पास हुआ। आप आज कहते हैं कि हम उसमें अमेंडमेंट करेंगे, हम उसके अन्तर्गत जमीन नहीं ले सके हैं। आज तक हम उस के ऊपर अमल करके कोई जमीन नहीं ले सके और न उसमें कोई अमेंडमेंट कर सके। हजारों लाखों करोड़ों की जमीन लोगों के पास पड़ी है।

आप काले धन की बात देखिए। एक्साइज ड्यूटी के आफिसर, कस्टम आफिसर्स और इनकम-टैक्स आफिसर्स ये कितने मालामाल हो गए ? क्या सरकार कभी इसकी जांच करवायेगी कि ये कितने पैसे वाले हो गए हैं और अर्बनमेंट का कितना लीकेज होता है ? लीकेज की भरमार है

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

कहते हैं कि एक परेलाल एकोनामी ब्लैक मनी की चल रही है। गवर्नमेंट शासन करना चाहती है लेकिन न अर्बन लैंड पर सीलिंग लागू हो सकी, न लैंड सीलिंग लागू हो सकी, न मिनिमम बेजैज एक्ट लागू हो सका। 1948 से आज तक वह मिनिमम बेजैज एक्ट लागू नहीं किया जा सका।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, have you ever seen black money?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, Sir. I can tell you Sir, what is that black money;

मैं आपको बताता हूँ, जयपुर के राजघराने से सोना मिला। कितना सोना मिला और जनता पार्टी ने क्या काम किया? बहुत बड़ा काम किया। सारे सोने को वापस दे दिया थोड़ा सा टैक्स लगा कर... (व्यवधान)... 13 फरवरी 1975 को जो सोना मिला था कांग्रेस राज में जयपुर के अन्दर वह 110 किलो था। इसमें लिखा है कि 110 किलोग्राम सोने के बरतन पाए गए थे जिसमें 24 किलो का एक हमाम था, 8-8 किलो की कई सोने की थालियां थीं। और मैं आपको क्या गिनती बताऊँ। उस पूरे सोने को जो अरबों रुपये की दौलत थी जनता पार्टी ने क्या किया? वह जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत जो पूँजीवादी हुकूमत थी, तीन साल तक बोलने वाले जिनके नेता, भगवान ने अच्छा किया गद्दी टूट गई—राम किसी को मारे नहीं, नहीं राम हत्यारा—वे अपने आप चले गए। यह सारी जो ब्लैक मनी है... (व्यवधान)....

एक माननीय सचस्य : आप, छीन क्यों नहीं लेते? आपको कौन मना कर रहा है?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : ज्यादा समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्मगलर्स एंड फारेन एक्सचेंज मैनिपुलेटर्स का एक्ट 1976 में पास हुआ और उसके अन्दर क्या हुआ? 13 लाख रुपये केवल उसके अन्दर लिए गए और उस पर खर्चा हो गया साढ़े सत्तर लाख। मैं एक एक आंकड़े बताऊँ, रेफेन्स सेक्शन से इकट्ठे किए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमने कोई स्टेप्स नहीं लिए, काला धन नहीं निकाला, गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स, राजनेता—इन सभी की पूँजी की जांच नहीं की और ब्लैक मनी को बाहर नहीं निकाला तो फिर दीवारों पर क्या लिखा है उसको आप पढ़ लेना। इस तरह के बजट यहां पर लाकर आप जनता के अरमानों को पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। उनके अरमानों को पूरा करने के लिए संविधान एक शस्त्र है। आप संविधान को बदल दीजिए, पूरा बदल दीजिए लेकिन गरीब लोगों को आप ऊपर लाइये। अगर आप नहीं लाए तो वे आपसे मांसों नहीं। We do not take alms but eat by snatching food.

फिर क्रांति आयी जिसकी एक थोड़ी सी झलक आप नाथं में देख लीजिए। इस बात को हमें मान लेना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार के बजटों से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। हमारी पब्लिक प्रॉब्लमेटिकस में करोड़ों अरबों का घाटा हो रहा है। इतनी ऊंची-ऊंची तनछवाहें लेकर वहां पर अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं। एप्रकंटीशण्ड कमरों में बैठकर मौज उड़ा रहे हैं। हमारे बरोट जो मजदूरों के नेता हैं, उनको समझना चाहिए और माननीय वित्त मंत्रीजी से भी वे कहेंगे कि बजट में ड्रास्टिक चेंजेज की जरूरत है।

श्री हलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सन् 1980-81 का जो बजट सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। 1979-80 में न केवल हिन्दुस्तान बैंक सारे विश्व में 10 प्रतिशन की मुद्रास्फीति हुई। इसके साथ साथ 282 करोड़ का जो कराधान बजट में रखा गया है उसके बाद भी 1640 करोड़ का घाटा हो तो इसको कोई अच्छी बजट व्यवस्था नहीं कही जा सकती है लेकिन हमका श्रेय पिछली जनता सरकार और भारतीय जनता सरकार को जाना है। पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बजट के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि यह पुरानी बोटल में पुरानी शराब है। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा क्या पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शराब चखा है या नहीं? यदि चखे होते तो वे जरूर पुरानी शराब की तारीफ करते। वे शराब के क्षेत्र में जाकर देखें कि पुरानी शराब का कितना महत्व होता है।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने सुझाव भी दिए लेकिन लोकदल की सरकार ने पिछले साल जो 2400 करोड़ का घाटा दिया उसकी पूर्ति आज तक नहीं हो पा रही है। आज उपभोक्ता वस्तुयें जो इतनी महंगी मिल रही हैं उसका कारण पिछली लोकदल और जनता सरकारें ही हैं।

मैं जिस प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश से यहां पर आता हूँ वहां के बीड़ी उद्योग के संबंध में भी दो शब्द कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे प्रदेश के 45 जिलों में से 40 जिलों में इसका धंधा होता है। मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो वहां पर बिना लेवल की बीड़ी बनती है, उसके संबंध में वित्त मंत्री की स्पीच में कहा गया है कि लागू छूट की उदार सीमा जो इस समय 60 लाख बीड़ी प्रति निर्माता प्रतिवर्ष है, इस सीमा को कम करके 30 लाख बीड़ी प्रति निर्माता प्रति वर्ष कर दिया जाए।

उपरोक्त महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां जो कारीगर होते हैं, वे कोकर-सेक्शन के होते हैं, हरिजन व आदिवासी होते हैं। हमारे यहां पर कारपोरेट्स हैं, जो तैदू की पत्ती तुड़वाती है और इस पत्ती को ये बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान

के लोग, पूंजीपति लोग 90 पै० पर—के० जी० के हिसाब से लेते हैं और जो बीड़ी बनाने वाले छोटे लोग हैं, कारीगर हैं उनको 4-4.50 रु० प्रति किलो के हिसाब से देते हैं और 10 प्र० जर्दा और तम्बाकू का अलग से देते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने यह चीज भी हास्यास्पद होगी कि जिम तरह से पगड़ी दी जाती है, उसी तरह से हजारों मजदूरों से लाखों रु० ये पहले जमा करा लेते हैं, फिर उनको काम दिया जाता है, तद्द की पत्ती दी जाती है व बीड़ी बनाने के लिए जर्दा या तम्बाकू दिया जाना है । हमारी कांग्रेस की जो समाजवादी समाज रचना है, उसके अन्तर्गत आपको देखना होगा कि आपने यह जो वित्तीय बजट बनाया है, जिसमें बीकर-सैकशनस के लिए, आदिवासियों के लिए जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाए रखी है, ये जो बीड़ी बनाने वाले छोटे कारीगर हैं, छोटे तबके के लोग हैं, ये जो पैसा पूंजीपतियों के पास जमा कराते हैं वह पैसा उनको वापिस नहीं मिलता । यह कोई सिक्थोरिटी नदी है, इससे ये पूंजीपति लोग काला-बाजारी करते हैं । मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे जो औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों की विकास योजनाओं के लिए बजट में अलग से 100 करोड़ रु० की वित्तीय व्यवस्था की गई है । हमारे 18 राज्य, जो आदिवासी प्रधान कहे जाते हैं और उनके साथ-साथ सभ राज्य आ जाते हैं, मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र शासन और राज्य शासन के बीच में इस पैमे को खर्च करने के लिए सिर्फ आठ माह का समय मिलता है । पिछले जनता रिजिम में इसी तरह की जो वित्तीय सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्यों को दी थी आदिवासी विकास योजनाओं के लिए उसमें से 50 लाख रु० हमारे यहाँ पर लौट हुआ । आपको इस पर निगाह डालनी होगी और राज्य शासन को आप निर्देश दें कि जो वित्तीय सहायता देते हैं, उसका सही-सही उपयोग करें ।

इस बजट में आपने बताया है कि 70 करोड़ रु० सबप्लान के लिए रखा है, यह बहुत कम है । यह केवल 18 राज्यों और सभ राज्यों के लिए है । क्योंकि पहले जो शैड्यूल्ड एरिया नॉन-शैड्यूल्ड एरिया माना जाता था, उसमें भी बहुत स क्षेत्रों को आपने शैड्यूल्ड एरिया घोषित किया है । उस दृष्टि को देखते हुए यह जो 70 करोड़ रु० की राशि आपने आंकी है, वह बहुत कम है । मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 80 करोड़ रु० का जो प्रावधान रखा है, उसका स्वागत करता हूँ । इससे हमारे जितने भी बीकर सैकशनस के लोग हैं, हरिजन आदिवासी भाई हैं, उन आठ लाख परिवारों को फायदा होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस बजट में कोयला क्षेत्र के लिए 190 करोड़ रु० की वृद्धि की है,

इसको बढ़ाकर अब 473 करोड़ रु० किया गया है, यह बहुत ही अच्छा है और विद्युत के लिए जो 274 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं और पेट्रोल के लिये 215 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ा कर 286 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं—इनका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ । लेकिन हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारे बीकर सैकशनज को यहाँ से जितनी भी वित्तीय सहायता मिलती है, खास कर हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में, जहाँ दो-तिहाई एरिया आदिवासियों का है, यहाँ जो भी सब-प्लानज हों, जैसे कि आप ने विद्युत में एक कूरल इलैक्ट्रिकेशन की स्कीम चलाई है और जो सहायता दी जाती है इस में राज्य शासन को कहा जाता है कि मीन्ज आफ कम्पनिकेशनज राज्य शासन के ऊपर निर्भर करेगा तो जितने सब-प्लानज हैं योजनाए हैं, उनमें सड़कों को भी जोड़ा जाना चाहिए । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है—जिस तरह से विद्युत के लिए कूरल इलैक्ट्रिकेशन कारपोरेशन है, उसी तरह से हरल रोड-वेज कारपोरेशन बनाई जानी चाहिए ताकि इस कारपोरेशन के तहत जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ पर सड़कें बनाई जा सकें । यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो हमारे सभी प्लान धरे-धरे रह जायेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शहडोल क्षेत्र से आता हूँ यह पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है । जैसे तो केन्द्रीय शासन और राज्य शासन ने बीकर सैकशनज को बहुत रियातें दे रखी हैं लेकिन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जितने प्राइवट औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं इनके द्वारा बीकर सैकशनज का जो शोषण होता है, उस को रोक करने की ओर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

हमारे शहडोल जिले में "ओरिएन्ट पेपर मिलज" एक बहुत बड़ा प्रतिष्ठान है, मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में इस सदन का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ । इस मिल की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में जिन लोगों की जमीनों का एकवीजीशन किया गया था, उनको पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिला और इस औद्योगिक संस्थान के मालिक लोग उनके साथ झूठे बहाने बनाते रहे । उस समय एक शत यह रखी गई थी कि जिन लोगों की जमीनों का एकवीजीशन हो रहा है, हर परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को इस प्रतिष्ठान में काम दिया जायेगा लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ, परिणाम यह हुआ कि ब लोग आज भिखारी की तरह से इधर उधर भाग रहे हैं । इतना ही नहीं उस स्थान के करीब अमरकंटक से "सोन नदी" का उदगम है, जो उसी प्रतिष्ठान के किनारे से बहती है और इस कारखाने का तमाम गन्दा पानी सोन नदी में छोड़ा जाता है । पानी के इस शोषण संकट के समय में—आप स्वयं इन्फॉर्मेशन—50-60 टन तक लोगों को इस सोडा मिले हुए गन्दे पानी को इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है । इस पानी को पीकर लाखों की तादाद में मवेशी मर गये लेकिन उन को कोई मुआवजा नहीं मिला । शुरू में यह शर्त रखी गई थी कि इस गन्दे पानी का प्योरिफिकेशन कर के नदी में डाला जायेगा, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ

[श्री बलवीर सिंह]

और न ही कोई डम-वेलज वहाँ पर खोदे गये। ऐसे औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के सम्बन्ध में हमारी कांग्रेस की यह नीति रही है कि उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इस पर तुरन्त ध्यान दें।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—उस क्षेत्र में हमारे गरीब अर्द्धवासियों, अल्प-संख्यक लोगों का बहुत शोषण हो रहा है। इस औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान के लग जाने से वहाँ पर काफी राष्ट्रीय क्षति हो रही है। डी-फारेस्टेशन हो रहा है। आधे मध्य प्रदेश के बांस की खपत ओरिएण्ट पेपर मिल में हो गई है और इस के साथ ही जो "मल्ट" की लकड़ी वहाँ पर पैदा होती है वह भी इसमें खपत हो रही है, परन्तु उसकी खरन के कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यह लकड़ी बहुत अच्छा कागज बनाती है, लेकिन इस की खपत ने दिखा कर केवल बांस का खर्चा ही दिखाया जाता है। मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि आप इस और तुरन्त ध्यान दें।

कम्पेन्सेशन के सम्बन्ध में एक और हास्यास्पद चीज आप के सामने रखता हूँ। इस औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान के मालिकों व वहाँ की गरीब जनता को कम्पेन्सेशन के स्थान पर उनको डोलक और मजीरा दे दिया है और कह दिया है कि तुम लोग जाओ, गाओ और बजाओ। यह कहाँ का न्याय है? आप को इस और देखना चाहिए और इसको बैक करना चाहिये।

कृषि और ग्रामिण क्षेत्रों के लिए आप ने 2246 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है तथा कृषि के क्षेत्रों में कराधान को माफ किया गया है। इसमें यह प्रावधान भी किया गया है कि 25 लाख हेक्टर अमिचित जमीन में सिंचाई होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जितनी भी मेजर स्कीम्स हैं उनका बराबर इन्फ्री-मेन्टेशन होना चाहिए। अभी मेरे पूर्व बक्ता डागा साहब न कहा कि यहाँ पर बहुत से प्लान्ड ग्रहूरे रह जाते हैं उनका सही तरीके से प्लानिमेन्टेशन नहीं होता है। इस और आप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा।

यहाँ पर भीषण अकाल की स्थिति आई है, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय रोजगार कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है और इसके लिये 340 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अन्तर्गत 'फूड फार वर्क' का कार्यक्रम चलाया जायगा। इस बजट में यह भी बनाया गया है कि न केवल "फूड फार वर्क" बल्कि अन्य समस्याओं का भी समाधान किया जायगा। मेरा आप से तम्र निवेदन है—आज हिन्दुस्तान के आधे से ज्यादा भाग में भीषण अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, पहले तो लोग कहीं भी जा कर काम करते थे, लेकिन इस बरसात के दिनों में हमको ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करनी होगी कि यदि व कार्रकार हों तो उनके लिए सीड की व्यवस्था भी करनी होगी। यदि हम ने ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की तो हमारी जमीन

खाली पड़ी रह जायेगी। जो लोग डेली-वैजेज पर काम करते हैं, उन के लिये प्रालधान करना होगा कि जिस समय उन का खेती का समय आता है उनके खाने का प्रबन्ध भी शासन को करना होगा, उन के लिये सक्लिडी की व्यवस्था करें या तकुबी के रूप में दें तभी यह काम हो सकेगा।

हमारे प्रदेश में और मैं तो कहूँगा कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान स्केयरसिटी एरियाज से जो मजदूर अपने अपने प्रदेशों में वापस हो गये हैं उनके सामन काम पाने की बिककत आ रही है। मैं केन्द्रीय शासन से यह अपेक्षा करूँगा कि वह इन लोगों की समस्याओं की तरफ भी ध्यान देगी। इसके साथ ही साथ फूड फार वर्क के लिए जो वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है, उसके अलावा यह चीज भी रखी जानी चाहिए कि स्केयरसिटी में अल को भी लागू किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि उस अर्धर पर लोगों को काम मिल सके, नहीं तो होता यह है कि जो स्किल्ड वर्कर्स हैं, उनको तो काम मिल जाता है लेकिन जो अनस्किल्ड वर्कर्स हैं, कृषक-मजदूर हैं, उन को काम नहीं मिल पाता है। जब तक आप कोई ऐसा नियम लागू नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस तरह के लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-
nani): The Finance Minister deserves all compliments for having avoided a heavy dose of counter-productive taxation. He deserves all compliments also for having offered a wide range of timely reliefs. But the Budget also reveals a lot of financial jugglery carried out with a lot of dexterity.

The Budget offers concessions amounting to nearly Rs. 43 crores in Customs and Excise Duties. But at the same time, this Budget imposes an additional burden of Rs. 500 crores in taxation in a full year. The deficit is estimated at Rs. 1417 crores. But this estimate of deficit is far from realistic. I must say that this estimate is based on certain assumptions which may not hold good as the time may pass by. For example, there is a greater reliance on external assistance. I will not go into the details of that. I may again point out that credit has been taken or receipts from the International Monetary Trust Fund to the tune of Rs. 545 crores as against nil last year. We all know that IMF Trust

Fund is almost exhausted to-day and needs replenishment. If these expected receipts do not materialise, the Budget estimate of deficit will be very adversely hit and will be inflated to a great degree.

Budget is not merely a mathematical account of receipts and expenses and the consequent surplus or deficit, it is more than that. The Budget has to unfold a viable fiscal policy. Let us, therefore, examine this Budget in order to evaluate the type of fiscal measures that are contemplated. It is quite apparent that the main feature of the fiscal policies pursued is to take the fiscal strategy back to the pre-1977 period. There is a reversal, and very rightly I should submit, of the excise burden imposed by the last budget. This reversal should be welcome and the Finance Minister deserves compliments for the same. It is timely, as I said but in this revision—upward revision and downward revision—of excise duties and all that, in this fiscal jugglery, there also emerges a grievous fiscal confusion. It is as a result of this fiscal confusion that we have this phenomenon where despite excise cuts, prices of consumer goods are up. Prices of several consumer goods have gone up after the budget in spite of the fact that the excise duty on them has been reduced or abolished.

Take for example the much-talked about 10 per cent cut in the excise duty on tooth paste. This cut is nullified by the sharp rise in the cost of glycerine and tubes—the two main raw materials for its production. The prices of both these items have already gone up by 30 per cent. Then there is this much-talked about excise duty cut of 5 per cent in the case of cheap toilet soap. But in fact, these cheap toilet soaps have become dearer than they were, because of the 5 per cent excise hike on caustic soda and soda ash. There is this very obnoxious 5 per cent increase in excise duty on caustic soda and soda ash. Let us see who are the principal and bulk consumers of caustic soda.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL *in the Chair*]
We find that it is the industries like paper, textiles and soap which consume the bulk of caustic soda. The paper industry apprehends that its production cost may go up by Rs. 70 a tonne in consequence of this fiscal confusion that is arising. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government to give due and serious consideration to these facts.

There are certain very disquieting and disturbing features of the budget. I may, for example, point out that this greater reliance on external assistance will take the economy away from the cherished goal of self-reliance. We have been working towards the attainment of this goal of self-reliance and very suddenly here we have a reversal of the policy. Therefore, I must say that this particular jettisoning of our policy towards economic self-reliance should receive serious consideration by the treasury benches.

Not only are there no bold measures to revive the rate of economic growth, but I submit that some of the measures contemplated by the budget are clearly detrimental to economic growth. This is giving shocks to industry. There are many examples here. Take the rise of 1.2 per cent in the banks' lending rate. At a time when the rate of economic growth is so miserable, I need hardly stress upon the fact how this rise of 1.2 per cent in the banks' lending rate will be detrimental to the revival of economic growth.

16.00 hrs.

There is a change with respect to basis in the tax holiday. There is change with respect to tax relief available to new industrial undertakings from capital to income. I can well understand that the ostensible purpose of shifting the tax holiday basis from the capital to income as far as new industrial undertakings are concerned, is in order to discourage capital intensive industries. But then, I must point out that this change is going to hit all the industries, the core industries, the priority

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]
 industries, the non-priority industries. It is a matter of common knowledge that in many cases, in the initial period there is no income whatsoever but the income comes later on. However, I would point out another obnoxious principle as far as this shift in the basis of tax holiday is concerned. That is, it is sought to be introduced with retrospective effect, w.e.f. 1972. I must say that this is a very unhealthy feature. Fiscal policies have also to follow certain norms, certain morals and certain code of conduct. If fiscal policies are to become operative with retrospective effect, then we will introduce a great degree of instability which is detrimental to our economy. I must, therefore, take strong exception to this introduction of the principle of retrospective effect in this particular respect. I feel that this is mostly a measure of earn revenue by hook or by crook, more by crook than by hook. I think—subject to correction, the hon. Minister can enlighten us on this particular aspect—that by introducing this principle of retrospective effect, an additional income of nearly Rs. 150 crores is expected. I am not grudging that additional revenue. What I say is that it is not a question of any income but there should be a good code of conduct with respect to fiscal policies. The investment calculations of the firms in the past are upset. Based upon past policies the business firms made certain calculations and today with one stroke of pen all these calculations are upset. This is something that must be properly looked into, especially due to the fact that it is going to hit the economic growth at a time when the rate of economic growth is at such a dismal level.

I have to make certain specific suggestions with respect to the fiscal policy because I feel we have had enough discussion with regard to the analytical study of the Budget. In the first place, I have to urge upon the Government to remove this principle of retrospective effect which I have already elucidated.

Secondly, I must also object to this revision or hike in the postal tariff. A letter will henceforth require 35 paise

stamps. My appeal is only this: that the letter is also used by people in the middle class who are hit most as a result of the budget. Therefore, the same 30 paise should be kept as far as letters are concerned.

This Budget, as I have been saying, may be giving some relief to the housewife, but has nothing to give as far as the economy is concerned. I must emphasize upon the Government the need for bold measures for the revival of the economic growth. I may suggest re-introduction of excise duty rebate for production over a peak level. I may also suggest a tax rebate on savings reinvested up to 50 per cent of savings per year. Then, I have already requested the Government to withdraw the hike on caustic soda and soda ash because of its escalating effect and because of its hitting the soap, paper and textile industries very much, which are items of common consumption.

While I welcome this massive rural programme, about which you yourself have said much, and I need not go into details when you are in the Chair, I must say that we know from our experience as to what happens to official programmes, that the private sector has also to play its role in the generation of employment opportunities. If we believe in a mixed economy, let the private sector also have its proper and due role at least as far as the creation of more employment opportunities is concerned. I may, therefore, emphasize upon a scheme of employment subsidies to private employees providing new employment. This is specially significant because every year there is an additional five million entrants in the labour market.

In the case of personal taxation, I welcome the raising of the exemption limit up to Rs. 12,000 but I submit it has been done rather grudgingly and in bad taste because the nil slab is maintained at Rs. 8,000 for those with an income of over Rs. 12,000. If the exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 then in all fairness, the nil slab should also have been increased from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000.

A small request as far as baggage allowance is concerned. I do not have time to elucidate that point, but a little more concession may be given, not to smugglers, but to ordinary people who go abroad and return. The value of goods duty free should be increased from Rs. 1,000. This limit of Rs. 1,000 is rather very meagre. This is what I have to submit.

A word more before I conclude. An inquiry, a thorough one, a very deep probe must be held into the functioning of public sector units. There is need to generate more revenues from our public sector units. Nearly Rs. 15,000 crores of the tax-payers' money is invested in the public sector and we are very sorry to find that the revenue was only Rs. 193 crores i.e., 1.36 per cent in 1978-79. On the other hand, the return on the investment in the private sector, according to a study conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, was 9 per cent. We talk about the infrastructure. The key to progress is to be found in the efficient functioning of the infrastructure. But all this infrastructure or mostly this infrastructure is located in the public sector. Therefore, an efficient working of the public sector is the need of the hour. I must, therefore, urge that when such is the condition with respect to the public sector undertakings, there must be a thorough probe into the working, functioning of the public sector undertakings so that they also come up to a proper level.

With these words, I conclude.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been listening to the speeches that have been delivered in this House and my particular attention is drawn to some of the speeches of the leaders of the opposition parties, to mention, particularly, hon. Chaudhuriji, hon. Satish Agarwalji, hon. Swamiji and some friends.

I think I can take resort behind a cartoonist who has painted an ideal picture of the leaders of the opposition parties who intervened in this debate.

Mr. Laxman, in his famous column, "You said it" has, perhaps, painted a very correct picture. There is a meeting of the opposition leaders and they are discussing the Budget and this is what they say:

"We must fight it, may be, it will give relief to the people, reduce the burden and encourage development and improve the economy, we must fight it."

You must fight it because you are sitting on the Opposition benches and as the cartoonist says you must oppose it. When the opposition leaders see this Budget to be particularly disheartening, disappointing, to my hon. friends like Swamiji, it requires a complete re-drafting and to some of the friends like Mr. Satish Agarwal, it looks tricky, jugglery and all that, I only respectfully invite their attention to some of the comments spontaneously made by the newspapers of the country having prominent place in the circulation of the newspapers.

To being with, I will only quote a few of them. 'The Times of India' says:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I knew that you would start with that. It is but expected.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The *Times of India* says—I quote—

"An Imaginative Budget: Both in framing his taxation proposals and in allocating the limited resources on hand, Mr. Venkataraman has been bold and imaginative. He has also moved in decisively to repair the severe damage caused to the economy by Mr. Charan Singh's disastrous decision last year to combine savage taxes with record deficit financing."

Then comes the *Statesman* which says:

"He has gone some way in lightening the burden of ordinary people that Mr. Charan Singh graciously added last year in the form of higher excise duties on items, like, tooth-paste and toilets."

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

The *Hindustan Times* says:

"Mr. R. Venkataraman's budgetary effort for 1980-81 will be welcome in the country as a shining achievement. He has made a good beginning in implementing promises written into the party's manifesto and returning the country to an era of price stability and economic growth."

I can add a few more. But I will stop only with quoting from the *Hindu* which says:

"The Central Budget for 1980-81 could well mark the beginning of a new era in the country's economic development."

This is the comment of the country's fourth estate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): *National Herald*?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I think, I will stop here. I can add many more.

This Budget has come in a background which I would request the honourable House to recall. I am all the more inclined to say so. A lot of reliance was placed on the *Economic Survey* by the hon. Members on the Opposition Benches pointing out that the *Economic Survey* says that our record, namely, of the last three years was not bad as it has been painted so far. I would, therefore, rather not go anywhere else but refer to the very *Economic Survey* of which the shelter was sought by some of the members of Opposition. It was quoted by some of the Opposition members and, I think, I will be equally justified in answering and giving a rejoinder by quoting some paragraphs from there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Revised edition!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My only request to him is to quote from the same *Economic Survey*.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I am only trying to give a rejoinder.

It says:

"Production in major industries like steel, cement, non-ferrous metals, cotton textiles, etc. for which information is available for the full year show significant declines during the year. Saleable steel production declined by 8.4 per cent in 1979-80. Cement production declined by 9.1 per cent, cotton cloth by 5.7 per cent; sugar by 26.2 per cent and vanaspati by 7.7 per cent."

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Lok Dal.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: It is between you to settle account, whether it was Lok Dal or Janata or both of you together. On GNP, this is what the *Economic Survey* has to say:

"Shortages in materials such as steel and cement, delays in decision making and of course the likely impact of lower agricultural production all point to a decline in investments."

This was the situation in which we were called upon to take these decisions and finalise our Budget.

It must be said that this Budget, by all means, fulfils, our pledge to the people. It was our promise to the people. It was our Prime Minister who was going to the people saying, "It is we, the Congress (I), alone who will restore the economy which is shattering and going down and down."

I would only give you a few instances how we have done it. I would request the hon. Members to at least take some of the items as some new beginnings that we have attempted to make in our economy this time. You will see that in spite of the production of steel, cement, coal, energy, etc. falling down, we are now trying to rebuild our economy and, for that purpose, our main idea has been of equitable distribution, rural development and industrial development, particularly our concentration on the small-scale and medium-scale industries.

To begin with, kindly look at the small-scale and medium-scale industries which are contributing production of 40 per cent in our economy and see how we have reacted to them. Kindly see the concessions that we have given to them. It is we who have given exemptions to them in respect of certain items. It is we who have given not only an exemption of duty on 5 lakhs production but also an exemption of further 25 per cent duty between 5 lakhs and 15 lakhs production. Likewise, the benefits of concessions that we have given to the small scales, we are sure, will go to those who are in a mood to take the country's economy further; and they will, surely, meet the allegation of hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta that all are concentrating into the hands of rich people and a few houses. It is here that the small scale and medium scale industries will take a better position and they will be in a better position to face the competition of the bigger houses, and it is there that there is the hope for our economic growth and our society in general to participate in the production and in the growth of national product.

Before I go to the distribution that we have made to the rural areas, I want to meet one allegation which was commonly made. It was said: "Look here; you are tricky; it is a jugglery; only two days before or a few days before, you raised the prices of petrol and diesel and managed to get thousands of crores of rupees, increased the railway fare and what not; and then you say conveniently that your Budget does not impose taxes." I think, the facts must be faced squarely and fairly, and I would request the hon. Members on the Opposition Benches to permit me to state a few facts.

When did the last rise in the price of petrol take place? It was on 17th August, 1979. The situation world over has changed; since then, succes-

sive price increases were implemented by the OPEC, and the weighted average price of crude oil imports increased from Rs. 1255 per metric tonne in August 1979 to Rs. 1943 per metric tonne. The additional burden placed on our refineries on this account was about Rs. 1,043 crores per year. The costs of imported petroleum products also increased and the additional burden on this account is Rs. 525 crores. The total additional burden on the industry, therefore, comes to about Rs. 2,466 crores. The price increase effective from 8th June will generate an additional amount of Rs. 2,100 crores. That means, even against the price rise that we are required to pay, we are in deficit there. So, what we have done while raising those prices is only to equate the price that, under the international prices, these commodities are required to pay. This is how I would make myself, if possible, acceptable: the rise in the prices of these commodities is not something which we are taking out of budget and, therefore, we are levying less taxes. No, Sir, these are things for which you will have to pay the price. It is not your commodity. You are buying it from somewhere and you have to pay the price. We have only tried to bring it on par, and even there, keeping something for our exchequer to pay for the deficit. Therefore, I would request the House not to consider this Budget as tricky, not to make it appear as tricky, because there have been some compulsions in the economy which are not exclusively in our control but are beyond our control and more so, because of the international position, international monetary system.

Then, coming to the moneys that we think of raising, how have we thought of spending them? I think, the test is on this, what is our allocation, and I request the hon. House to look at it from this angle. Our idea, our philosophy, is that India resides in the rural areas, and for that purpose, for the first time in the

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

history of our Budget. we have provided Rs. 100 crores exclusively for the programmes of Harijans in addition to the programmes that are available in every Budget, at the Centre or in the States. In all, Rs. 500 crores are required to be distributed in five years, and the first instalment thereof comes exclusively for the uplift of Harijans, as a progressive measure towards the weaker sections of the society, in addition to what generally they will be entitled to from among the programmes which are earmarked for the weaker sections of the society. There are a few items like that which would suggest and which would indicate that we believe in what we preach and we not only preach but we also practise.

I would also mention about 2 or 3 other items. So far as we are concerned, for the first time, we have thought of a massive National Rural Employment Programme based on a strategy which will seek to blend opportunities for self-help and optimum utilisation of available local resources. I would here like to mention that some of my friends, particularly, from the Opposition made a claim that the Food for Work Programme was their idea....

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It was not their idea.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: It was not so. I am only putting the record straight. The idea was mooted and it originated in the end of 1976. I will surely give the credit to the Janata Party that on an ad hoc basis they made some expenditure but it was purely on an ad hoc basis. I would like to say that for the first time we are now bringing it on a concrete basis. We are making it a proper plan. We are including it in the National Plan and as a result thereof—I would like to tell what we have done—for the first time not only the grain shall be distributed but they shall be supported by the cash complement. What was happen-

ing in the rural area under the Food for Work Programme was that some minor works were being carried out. Now we shall give food grains as well as cash in support thereof which will help them purchase cement and steel and thereby instead of minor works, there will be durable achievements in the rural economic development.

This House should be pleased to appreciate that the Budget provides Rs. 340 crores in the year 1980-81 for this programme which would generate, as the Budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister says, 850-900 million mandays in the rural area. This is how we begin and this is how we have thought of approaching the rural problems.

Now, there are one or two things more. Drinking water some of the friends there and I think some from here also, very rightly said:

खेत के लिए पानी, पेट के लिए पानी

We have tried to answer this and that is why we have provided for clean and safe drinking water in this Budget a sum of Rs. 100 crores and we believe that this Rs. 100 crores will be properly spent. Whether the other things could be given or not, but we will give clean and safe drinking water. So, this hon. House will be pleased to appreciate that we are worried about drinking water, we are worried about giving the grains for the food for work programme and we are worried about giving employment. Of course, this Budget has some of these features which are exclusively ours and though the hon. Member, Shri Satish Agarwalji said that it is being said outside that the Budget has been prepared by somebody who is no more. I wish he has been bold enough to say what he wanted to say. But let me reply. In this Budget we surely provide for some thing which is called 'Health and Family Welfare'. We would like to say that but for this and but

for the family planning, let us know the calamity that this country has to face. Either let us check our population or be prepared for the peril. And for that, we have in this budget, under no compulsion but by way of education, provided about Rs. 250 crores out of which Rs. 140 crores will be for family welfare. I must mention here that it is not that this Budget has been prepared by any one but the Finance Minister or has been taken care of by any one but our Prime Minister. Surely, the Budget reflects our Party's philosophy and the cherished goal of our great leader. It was that great young leader, Sanjay Gandhi who, for the first time, in the history of this country, thought of family planning and boldly came out and said, 'This is the problem that we face.'

PROF. N. G. RANGA: He had that courage.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We only say that what we have provided in this budget is only as a tribute to the memory of that great leader and so long as we remain in power, family planning is one of our wedded professions and for family planning we shall educate the people and bring forth the best results and we shall solve our biggest problem of population and pay our homage to our departed leader, Sanjay Gandhi.

Sir, coming to education, we have said it categorically that on Education Rs. 140 crores has been allocated for educating the people for the family welfare.

If I am allowed to depart, coming as I do from the State—the state of Gujarat—there was not a single case of compulsion as a result of family planning. In Gujarat it is the highest in the whole country. We hope that with a little experience and with the provision of Rs. 140 crores that we are providing in the budget, in this country the family planning becomes popular both in the urban as well as in the rural areas. Lastly, Sir...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no difference of opinion on the family welfare. Which family is the question?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, in this country, people know that. I would tell the Hon. Member Prof. Madhu Dandavate which family this country has respected. It has respected that family for the last fifty years and it shall respect so long as that family exists. I would lastly say why the hon. Members are trying to be depressed and diffident? In this budget we are providing for mining coal and for drilling oil and we are not only coming up with cement factories but we are also trying to generate confidence in this country. When we are generating confidence, we are requesting you to join with us in this national cause which is enjoined on us and let us see that the whole nation welcomes this budget. The nation is with us; the nature is with us to-day. Andaman Base is giving us oil; West Bengal gives us the news of drilling up of the new oil wells. And we are getting welcome news of rains from the monsoon. They sky is with us; down below the earth is with us; the people of India are with us. You, hon. Members of the Opposition should try to be with us. Otherwise, the people of India will not pardon you.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I apologise to this House for being late because the train by which I was coming—some of my colleagues here were also there—was four hours late. And with the morning shower, it took us 2½ hours to reach our houses from the Station. I do not know what happened because the shower was not very heavy. But, there was knee-deep water at the New Delhi Railway Station. Anyway, Sir, the budget has been praised for the concessions that have been given to the common people as claimed by the Finance Minister.

The Deputy Minister was quoting from the papers which mostly related to the reliefs given to the people.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

But if you examine the reliefs, there does not seem to be any pattern or any direction in the reliefs because the reliefs had been given to the poor people very deservedly; the exemption limit, for example, has been raised to Rs. 12,000 for income-tax. There is a reduction in the surcharge on income-tax for all categories, rich and the poor. This I do not understand. I can understand that for the middle income group or for the lower income group. But, why for the higher income brackets? Why this uniform reduction from 20 per cent to 10 per cent for them?

Then, there is an increase in the Wealth Tax limit from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs. There is 100 per cent deduction for the life insurance premia etc. upto Rs. 5,000/- some of which are well-conceived. But, if you see the other pattern you will find that the levy for the agricultural wealth tax had been abolished. Why? This tax was levied on the rural rich by the Government presided over by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The same Government, now presided over by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has abolished it. Why? Why has the rural rich been spared? On what basis?

Then, again; the tax holidays to companies have been extended to seven years on 25 per cent of their profits. Why? Why this tax holiday to the big companies? If you see the profits of last year as computed by the Reserve Bank of India, they have made a record high profit. You know they almost have restricted markets. The production is down. Whatever the companies are producing they are earning on them a very huge profit. I do not understand this pattern and the direction. There is the tax holiday to companies extended to seven years and on 25 per cent of their profits when they are having all time high profits. Then there is additional depreciation allowance equal to 50 per cent to these companies.

Similarly, on the side of indirect taxes. Relief given for encouragement to the small scale sector is welcomed by all sides of the House but again electronic industry has been given concession. Why electronic industry? Then television. Television is a necessity for the rich and the upper middle class.

Sir, the point I am trying to make is that it is a budget of concessions but it is all around concessions—concessions to the rich as well as to the poor. Further, Sir, if you tabulate the concessions given to the poor people—obviously it comes in quantitative terms to a smaller figure because they do not have much wealth and money. For example, the excise relief given to the small manufacturer is only Rs. 6.50 crores whereas only one item of tax holiday to companies extended to seven years and on 25 per cent of their profits and the additional depreciation allowance equal to 50 per cent would come to tens of crores of rupees.

Therefore, Sir, although the concessions have been welcomed, it conceals the pattern which is regressive and it will increase the inequalities of wealth and income and I do not think the government's professed policy is to increase the inequalities of wealth and income.

Another point that has been claimed by the Finance Minister is that his budget is anti-inflationary. His main objective is to build up the infra-structure, increase the production and to create a situation in which the budget is financed by its own resources. Deficit financing is reduced to the minimum and liquidity in the economy is reduced so that inflation is contained. Now, Sir, I beg to differ with the Finance Minister on this account. I will give you some figures from his own reports to show that this year's budget will be no less inflationary than the last year.

Sir, his claim is that he has reduced the deficit financing from Rs. 2,700 crores to Rs. 1,417 crores. What was the last year's deficit when the previous government framed the budget? It was a little over Rs. 1,300 crores, which went up to Rs. 2,700 crores. What is the guarantee then because of the instability and the built-in forces in the economy which will be generated by this year's budget. The fires of inflation will not be stoued further and next year when he comes to present the budget he may say these are the reasons which could not control the deficit which may again touch up to Rs. 2,700 crores or less or more. He says that he has provided for infra-structure-coal steel and everything. He has increased the Defence budget by Rs. 300 crores and abolished subsidies on fertilisers. Then he claims he wants to build up production. He says this year's annual budget is 14 per cent more i.e. an increase of 767 crores. There is an increase of 14.5 per cent. Now, what is the inflation rate in the country! Has he raised the physical targets? Why does he not come out with full facts? I do not want to take more time of the House. The time at my disposal is limited otherwise I can quote dozens of examples in respect of the physical target, which have been increased.. He has provided for a 14 percent budgetary financial increase in resources in the context of a 20 per cent rise in prices. But now, what is going to happen? There is going to be shortfall in whatever is provided for, coal, power etc. for Education, for Scheduled castes welfare and all that; usually the cut takes place in the welfare programmes. There will be a cut and there will be a shortfall. Well, if he is able to fulfil the programme, the financial resources needed will be much more. And during this period we expect—if not 20 per cent, even if the rate of inflation in the country is 10 per cent—the budgetary requirement for fulfilling the plan will be so much more that,

I am afraid, I don't know whether we may land in Rs. 2700 crores deficit or there will be a big shortfall in the achievement of the physical target. So, Sir, this is the situation and this is my point regarding his claim that the Budget is anti-inflationary and it will contain the forces of inflation and all that. It is absolutely misplaced. The provisions of the Budget itself are such that the Budget is going to be inflationary. The only thing is this. If the whether God is kind, if the monsoon is good, something may happen. This year there has been a shortfall of 15 million tonnes of foodgrains. There has been a shortfall in everything. The economy is so low that the Finance Minister—he does not say this openly but in a concealed way—thinks that it is bound to improve because it has been so low. The production in the industrial sector is so low; the production in other sectors is so low; the power situation is bad; everything is so bad, that there is bound to be improvement. That is what he thinks; that is what he anticipates. But, Sir, even then, the provision which he has made is not going to contain inflation.

My last point is this. I am putting my points briefly as, I do not have much time at my disposal. I spent hours spending the midnight oil going through the Economic Survey, reading his speeches and so on, but nowhere could I find what is the philosophy of the budget. After all, the Budget is not merely a Statement of Accounts—it is not only Expenditure and Receipts. It is a philosophy; it is an instrument of policy, important instrument of policy of the Central Government. But, what is the policy of the present budget? What is the direction of the present budget? I want to say this; I am sorry to say so. Whether the Prime Minister knows it or not, but this is a reversal of her oft-spoken statement that she is for the development of a socialist society. The Budget, if at all, with a dose of 'Welfarism',

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follows the capitalist development out and out. I am citing only a few examples because of the shortage of time. Otherwise I can cite many examples from the provisions themselves. Because the emphasis is on what? If it is said that provision is there for coal and power production, it has got to be there. Production has to go up and provision is there. But the main emphasis is on what? The main emphasis is on the private sector. The incentive is given to the private sector, it is thought that they will meet the present situation. And now the most important thing is this: I said about the rural rich. Under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi we introduced the wealth-tax on the agricultural wealth. You see the conversion of loan into equity for the corporate sector. It was an important policy which was taken after the Monopoly Commission's Report. Regarding the concentration of economic power, it was said, because some of the private sector is developing with the help of the public institutions, the conversion clause was introduced. That again was introduced under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi as a socialist measure, as a measure to curb the concentration of power. But why has it been diluted, I want to ask. Under what direction? What is the objective of the Finance Minister? He wants to develop the private sector because in his view—and in this Government's view—it is the private sector which can meet the challenges; which can provide the answer to the economic crisis that is existing. The Prime Minister had all along been saying, and saying even now, that the previous Janata Government was following a capitalist-development policy and that is why there is this economic crisis. I would say that the Finance Minister's budget follows the same policy, the capitalist development policy and the economic crisis in the country is going to deepen further. Then, again, there is very important thing, that is, about

the employment problem. There is no clear direction on this. If at all, there is a concealed direction towards capitalist development. In the Economic Survey as well, there is hardly anything mentioned for employment of the people. The unemployment situation is rather very grim. It is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent every year. I do not want to take the time of the House in quoting various figures. The only claim made is that the rural employment has been taken care of. He has provided Rs. 340 crores and the Deputy Finance Minister has also said that it will create 900 million mandays. I have report on the scheme of rural employment for 1971—1974. This is from the Planning Commission. When the scheme was framed the Finance Minister had been a very distinguished Member of the Planning Commission, I will quote from this report. "The experience of CSRE has been rather discouraging." This is the thing and it says it has been disappointing because the lack of efficient management of public works programme could only be ensured by establishing a major organisational scheme has been gone into by this report a sort of distinct planning without which the whole scheme of rural employment failed. It says that under this programme they spent Rs. 142 crores between 1971—74 and created about 31 million mandays. This was in 1971. The Minister also just now has said that they are going to spend about Rs. 340 crores for this purpose. But between 1971 and 1980, the rate of inflation has gone up so much it is 60 per cent or more taking into account the rising price situation. Now, with the provision of Rs. 340 crores, they will generate 900 million mandays. Whom are you fooling? You have no organisation. You have no plan. Now, what sort of employment it will create—permanent all the year round. No. But with this provision you will be able to give employment for 100 days in a year. It will make no impact. There are 360 million people below the poverty line in the country-side

and you will create 900 million man-days for them for hundred day's each. This is fictitious employment. By spending Rs. 340 crores and creating 900 million mandays for 100 days in a year, you cannot achieve much. Your own report indicates that it cannot be achieved, leaving aside the organisational failure and other things. Then, what is more serious? There is not a word about solving urban unemployment problem, not a word about the urban educated unemployed. According to the Registers, there are 16 million educated unemployed on the rolls and about 60 million living below poverty line. There are the poor people in the urban areas, in the cities. Not a word is said about them. What sort of the budget is this? What sort of instrument of policy is this? I will appeal to the Prime Minister... Probably she has not applied her mind to this. She is committed to socialism, I believe. There should also be a policy to contain inflation in the country. I am glad there are some reliefs given to the poor people. They are good, they are welcome. But the rest of the budget is not going to achieve anything, least of all containing inflation and creating a society in which there is a social justice, there is socialism and social development. Much can be said on this but since I have no time, I would like to wind up my speech.

From these points of view, the budget has been a great disappointment and a very great opportunity has been missed. It was a time when under the dedicated and strong leadership of the Prime Minister, they could have done something but they have missed the bus for this year at least.

श्री रणजीत सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं 1980-81 के प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बजट का समर्थन करने से पहले मैंने विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार किया है। गत दो वर्षों से देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में गंभीर रूप से गिरावट

आई है। 1979-80 में कृषि उत्पादन में 10 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है। जब कि 1978-79 में बहुत अच्छी फसल हुई है। 1978-79 में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 7.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी जब कि 1979-80 में 3 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। 1979-80 की थोक कीमतों के सूचक अंक में 19.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। पूर्ति सम्बन्धी अन्तर्गत मांग के कारण मंहगाई बढ़ गई और वैसी स्थिति में हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने इस बजट को प्रस्तुत किया है जिस समय की गंभीर आर्थिक स्थिति देश में फल रही थी। जनता पार्टी, लोक दल की सरकार इस मामले में विफल हो गई थी, इस कारण आर्थिक स्थिति में बहुत चिंता बढ़ गई और उत्पादन में कमी आ गई। वैसी स्थिति में इस बजट का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस बजट में बहुत पहल हैं, यह बजट हमारी पार्टी के सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित है इसमें श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रमों और श्री श्री संजय गांधी के 5-सूत्री कार्यक्रमों को रखा गया है, जिन पर यह आधारित है। इसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि उत्पादन में कमी इसलिये हुई क्योंकि वर्षा की कमी थी, कोयले की कमी थी और रेल बैगनों से माल की ढुलाई पूरी तरह नहीं हुई। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं अपनी सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ, क्यों सरकार वर्षा पर निर्भर करती है, क्यों नहीं यह सरकार अपना अलग से इन्तजाम करती है, क्यों नहीं सिंचाई का अपना इंतजाम करती है क्यों नहीं विजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करती है? ऐसी स्थिति में भगवान पर विश्वास कर, वर्षा पर विश्वास कर देश में उत्पादन को नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है। वर्षा की कमी और कोयले की कमी के कारण ही उत्पादन कम नहीं हुआ है बल्कि शासन द्वारा अपने बड़े-बड़े अफसरों पर और कार्पोरेशन पर अच्छी तरह से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया वह उन पर सुपरविजन अच्छी तरह नहीं कर पाई, इस वजह से हमारे देश में मंहगाई बढ़ गई है।

इस बजट का समर्थन मैं इसलिये भी करता हूँ कि इस बजट में आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर शुल्क नहीं लगाया गया है जिससे जनता को बहुत भारी राहत मिली है जैसे कोयला, कुकिंग गैस, मिट्टी का तेल, डीजल, वनस्पति घी, ट्रांजिस्टर, टेलीविजन, साइकिल, कृषि सम्पदा, जीवन रक्षक दवाईयाँ, नहाने का साबुन, टूथपेस्ट, वल्ब, नये होटल एवं नये जहाज उद्योगों में केन्द्रीय शुल्क में रियायत दी गई है और कुछ पर बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिया गया है। इस तरह से जनता को इस बजट में बहुत सुविधा दी गई है, जिस से करीब 34.75 करोड़ का घाटा होगा किन्तु

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

इसका कोई खास असर नहीं पड़ेगा क्योंकि जो बरीबी की लाइन से नीचे जनता है, उनको यह बजट बहुत राहत पहुंचायेगा और ऐसे शुल्क के घटने से देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में कोई खास असर नहीं पड़ेगा ।

इस बजट में विकास के कामों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है । ग्रामीण लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए 40 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जायेंगे, जिससे उसका उत्थान होगा । हरिजन और आदिवासी देश के गरीब और पिछड़े तबके के लोग हैं । उनकी सुविधाओं और उत्थान के लिए 220 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जायेंगे । हमारे देश को बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या पर रोक लगाने के लिए परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए 140 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये करने की व्यवस्था है ।

हिन्दुस्तान गांवों का देश है । हमारे 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं । मगर अभी उनके लिए पीने के साफ पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है । गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । हथकरघा विकास निगम की व्यवस्था से लोगों को बहुत सी सुविधाएं मिलेंगी और रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि होगी ।

बीम-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की इस बजट में पूर्ण रूपेण शामिल किया गया है । बंधुआ मजदूरों की प्रथा को खत्म करने का कार्यक्रम 1975 से चला आ रहा है । हमारी नेता, श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी, इस प्रथा को खत्म करने और मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के लिए पूरी तरह से प्रयत्न करनी आ रही है । बंधुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के लिए इस बजट में 3 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं । इसी तरह समाज कल्याण के लिए 35.48 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिससे समाज गरीब और निम्न स्तर के लोगों का कल्याण होगा ।

जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, प्रोड शिक्षा के लिए 19.85 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं, जिससे 40 वर्ष से ऊपर लोग शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के समाज के लिए अधिक लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकेंगे । भूमि को समतल और सिंचाई योग्य बनाने के लिए 45.40 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई है, जो बहुत कम है । हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे बहुत से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, जहां के लोगों ने सड़क और रेलवे लाइन नहीं देखी है । वहां की जनता भी बंजर है और लोग भूखों मरते हैं । मेरा सजेशन है कि इस मद में और अधिक राशि रखी जाय, ताकि जमीन को समतल और सिंचाई योग्य बना कर गरीबों को दो जा

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं, जो बहुत कम कम है । बहुत से क्षेत्रों में एक भी उद्योग नहीं है, कोई रोजगार नहीं है और लोग पत्ते खा कर रहते हैं । मेरा क्षेत्र बिहार में चतरा है, जहां आदिवासी और हरिजन रहते हैं । वहां सड़क और रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, कोई उद्योग नहीं है और वहां के लोग भूखों मरते हैं । इसलिए पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिकरण के लिए और राशि रखने की जरूरत है । मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस मद में और रुपयों रुपयों की व्यवस्था की जाये, जिससे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का औद्योगिकरण हो सके और वहां की गरीब जनता रोजगार पा सके ।

इस बजट में सड़कों पर 114 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं, लेकिन यह रकम उन सड़कों के लिए है, जो वाणिज्य के लिए आवश्यक है या अन्तर-राज्यीय सड़कें हैं । जगलों तक जाने वाली और गांवों को मिलाने वाली सड़कों के लिए पैसे की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । जगलों और गांवों में रहने वाले लोग बारिश के दिनों में कई दिनों तक बाहर नहीं जा सकते हैं, क्योंकि वहां कोई रास्ता नहीं है और कोई सवारी वहां नहीं जाती है । इसकी ओर न जाने क्यों वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान नहीं गया है । इसलिये मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए और ऐसे आदिवासी और हरिजन क्षेत्रों के गरीबों की रक्षा के लिए, उनके आने जाने के लिए सड़क का निर्माण कराया जाए । इन सभी सुझावों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देकर गरीब लोगों के लिए सड़क निर्माण, घर वाजार तथा पानी की व्यवस्था पर अधिक खर्च बढ़ाने की कृपा करें ।

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. I rise here to congratulate him for the very good and a sort of Welfare Budget which he has produced here for the next year. This is all the more so because of last year's chaos in economy. This Budget, in my view, mitigates the harmful effects of last year's budget of 1979-80. I think we are all now almost of one view, perhaps with some exceptions, that last year's economy, last year's legacy to our Government, was inflationary and

chaotic. It has a tendency of inflationary potential. There was vacillation in the policies. There was no co-ordination and there was no management of the Government because they were always quarrelling among themselves; they had no time to look into the affairs of government. There was also more money supply because of their lack of co-ordinated policies, huge deficit financing and a colossal amount of taxation.

In 1978-79 the deficit was Rs. 1590 crores and, therefore, they had too heavily taxed the people—common people, the middle class people, the villagers and everybody. In the year 1979-80 although at first, the estimated deficit was small to an extent of Rs. 1300 crores ultimately it became Rs. 2700 crores. The taxes, of course, were also there and were very heavy. Coming as it does in the midst of this chaotic economy with inflationary potential which we have inherited, because of the harmful effects on account of the mis-management of the last Government for the last two years or more, this Budget can very well be said and reasonably too, to be a Budget not only good for the poorer classes but also for the harassed middle classes.

I think it is equally beneficial for the corporate sector. I would now only mention a few of the benefits that are given to the middle class people. There is an outlay of Rs. 150 crores to the small-scale sector. Cottage industries and the electronics industry which is at present at the stage of take-off are also given the benefit of exemption from the excise duties. A variety of consumer articles like cycles, sewing machines, bulbs, brushes etc. are also exempted. The raising of the income-tax exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to 12,000 is also a great relief to the middle classes. By this relief, 6 lakh assesseees would be relieved. The pressure on the administration will also be less. There is also a relief given to small people who may possess wealth of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs. It is by these reliefs and

variety of other ways the budget has benefited the middle classes. I have only mentioned a few of them, because I have no time to go into details.

So far as the poor man is concerned, the increase in the plan expenditure is to the extent of 14 per cent. The budget grant allotted for agricultural and rural development is Rs. 2247 crores. For major and medium irrigation, Rs. 1380 crores are allotted. For small irrigation, Rs. 266 crores are allotted. This allotment, if managed properly, will surely bring lots of employment, and also work as anti-inflationary in the economy. The employment guarantee scheme is given Rs. 340 crores. The estimate is that it would generate 900 million man-days or even more. My hon. friend, Mr Bhagat, was at pains to say that the report of the programme evaluation organisation of the Planning Commission on this Scheme. Which was circulated to the Members of Parliament, showed certain deficiencies in the management. It is true that the management will have to be properly planned and efficiently carried on. Until and unless there is better management everywhere including the bureaucratic machine, it would be difficult for us to reap the fruits of the good proposals and allotments for the benefit not only of the poor, the middle classes but also of other workers and peasants. But I must tell the Hon'able Members who are trying to say that this employment guarantee scheme is useless, that it is one of the best schemes undertaken for more employment for more constructive and welfare work.

The useful work which is carried on and completed through the Employment Guarantee Scheme is a productive work and result oriented like canal excavation, minor irrigation, contour bunding, fuel and forest improvement work, road work, nalla bunding, community wells projects. These are constructed, renovated or expanded by the people who are em-

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ployed under the Scheme. Therefore, its scope is not limited. This is a scheme which will have to be continued for years and there will be more and more generation of employment and production. The canal excavation, the minor irrigation works, the road construction, and other improvements will generate more and more employment for the rural poor as well as the middle classes. It will also work as growth potential and anti-inflationary. The budget has also provided that 2.5 million hectares of more land will be irrigated by the new projects. This is one of the works in the 20-Point Programme of our party. Electricity is proposed to be given to 25,000 more villages. Drinking water will be supplied to 35,000 more villages. Housing sites for the poor and Scheduled castes will be given and a sum of Rs. 50 crores has been allotted for that purpose. There is a provision to open post offices in as many villages as possible. As our Hon'able Deputy Minister had said, Scheduled Castes would also be benefited because of the allotment of Rs. 50 crores for House sites. This will benefit 8 lakh families. There is in addition, Rs. 100 crores allotted for the benefit of Scheduled Castes in this Budget. This will be in addition to the allotment made in the budgets for this purpose of the respective States. Rs. 70 crores are given for ST development. As I said earlier many consumer articles used by poor and middle classes are also exempted from excise duty; they are like Combustion engine of cycle rickshaw, tooth paste brushes, electric bulbs and other things. All these proposals will stimulate self-employment and entrepreneurship. The growth potential will also be assisted.

Benefit is also given to the corporate sector. I do not have time enough to mention the reliefs that have been given to the corporate sector but one instance of promoting Export Import bank will illustrate it. The Budget

appears to have given a fair deal not only to the poor men but also to the middle classes as well as the corporate sector.

Our legacy is very damaging. There was negative GNP growth. There was 20 per cent rise in wholesale prices Index. The non-plan spending by the last government was more. Monetary expansion from 1976 to 1979 was 19 per cent. Above all, freedom was given to all traders to use their unaccounted money. Freedom was also given to black-marketeers to use their black money and to the traders to make profit and hoard all the goods. The inflationary wave was on. Having faced that bankrupt economy, this Budget is a Welfare Budget. It halts the adverse impact on the economy created by the last Government. I must say that all these budget allotments are fairly given to every section of the society and they are bound to bear fruits if all of us work efficiently and honestly.

I know a Cabinet Committee is looking urgently into industrial activity and furthering the infrastructural facilities, and also trying to assist the increase in power generation, coal output and transport streamlining; but, Sir, the public sector will have to be taken care of. Rightly or wrongly, they are not working properly. I suggest that the managing directors or the managers of the public sector undertakings should be held personally responsible if something goes wrong and if it is mismanaged. Unless and until they are held accountable for the losses or for the mismanagement, things will not be set right. The huge losses are at the tax payers' expense.

We must also try to see that the subsidies given are only for personal and social consumption. Starting from Rs. 94 crores, in 1970 they have increased to Rs. 1500 crores in 1979. Until and unless we see to it that these subsidies are only for personal or social consumption and not for the losses due to mismanagement, this

will become a white elephant and the taxpayer will have to bear the burden of increasing taxes.

The traders were very anxious, Sir, that there should be increase in taxes, and with that idea, they had increased the prices. The traders do not cooperate and they do not see reason. Therefore, for stabilising prices it is necessary for the Government to come down heavily on them if they do not co-operate and most of them do not.

I again say that our Budget is good, it is a welfare Budget, it is for the poor; but we must be careful. We must work it out honestly and efficiently. There are many enemies in this country who want to see that the prices rise. Therefore, it is necessary to watch them and act ruthlessly and make an all out attempt to attain what we want.

With these words, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): I was closely listening to the clairvoyant assertions of a flamboyant Deputy Minister of Finance. It is very strange to see that today the Deputy Finance Minister is dangling certificates of the very same houses whom the Prime Minister has been condemning from 1974-75 as the mouthpiece of reaction, whom day in and day out the Prime Minister has been criticising. This is the sorry state of affairs they have reached, the pass they have come to.

I am not consoled by the repeated assertions of the Deputy Finance Minister the Finance Minister has not taken recourse to trickery or jugglery.

As a matter of fact, even after hearing the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance, I hold this opinion. I was wondering why the Government was in such a haste to increase the prices of oil and fertilisers just a couple of days before the Lok Sabha met. From the opposition benches, we raised the issue as one of propriety. But now I am inclined

to believe that the Opposition was wrong and actually both the Parliament and the people had been taken for a ride. It was not an accident, it was deliberately planned, calculated and then implemented. The massive attack, which the Government of India was contemplating to launch on the people, was fragmented into three parts. The first part of the attack came on 7th June in the form of hike in the price of oil and fertilisers and other by-products. Then on the 16th June, the second part of the attack came in the form of Railway Budget. Having done all these things, the Finance Minister comes before the Lok Sabha, presents the Budget, announces the so-called concessions and then the benches behind the Finance Minister, the Members who sit to the right and left of the Finance Minister go on thumping tables saying "what a wonderful Budget, the Finance Minister has presented". This is the trick. The Finance Minister wanted to get more than Rs. 2000 crores by hike in the oil prices and more than Rs. 600 crores by hike in the prices of fertilisers. To put these hikes beyond the pale of the Budget discussion, deliberately it was not brought into the Budget. The attacks were spaced in such a way that all the attacks would not fall on the people at once, so that the people would not realise the enormity of the attack. Sly?—true intelligent?—very correct, but the whole thing was manipulated with the cunningness of the accomplished manipulators and this in the end is your Budget. In the Budget, in the petroleum hike, you have increased the price of fertilisers by 37.93 per cent, petrol by 15.64 per cent, diesel by 44.30 per cent. You have increased the price of diesel, without which you yourself admit that the farmers would not be able to survive, by 44.30 per cent, the price of bitumen has been raised by Rs. 615 a metric tonne; aviation fuel by Rs. 1100 per kilo-litre. All these things taken together are going to increase the prices of everything. In your Railway Budget, the passenger fare was raised by 10 per cent, the freight charges were raised by 15 per cent. That means,

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anything that moves on Railways will cost more and anyone who has to move also will have to pay more. You are shedding tears for the middle class. How many millions of middle class are daily commuters in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras? You have raised their fares by 15 per cent. Having done all these things, now you are coming with this Budget and even in this Budget, you have levied taxes. What was your position? This very Government said that imposition of new taxes was not feasible. In your Economic Survey, you say:

"The fiscal policy in 1980-81 will have to operate under severe constraints. The scope for additional resource mobilisation through taxation is somewhat limited in view of the lack of growth in the economy and the substantial burden imposed by oil price increase. There is, therefore, a need for a great effort to realise the full potential of the existing tax system through better administration"

This is what they write in the *Economic Survey*. This was written before the hike in oil prices, before the Railway Budget was presented.

After increasing the prices of oil, fertiliser, etc., after increasing the freight charges and passenger fares, they are coming out with a Budget saying that they have not levied taxes: substantially, that they have given certain exemptions. What are the exemptions? The Finance Minister

has said that he has exempted petroleum products from further excise duty. Even had he imposed excise duty on petroleum products, what would have been the quantum? He has exempted 14 paise per litre of petrol and 2.5 paise per litre of kerosene. This is the limit of exemption he has given by way of not imposing any further excise duty on petrol and petroleum products. This thing is being tom-tommed here in this House as a very great concession.

This year, as per the Finance Minister's proposals, the additional Union excise duty will be to the tune of Rs. 147.60 crores and Customs duty to the extent of Rs. 24.80 crores. Rs. 170.48 crores will be realised from the people. According to Budget proposals, there is 5 per cent special excise duty on all excisable goods and special excise duty has been increased from 5 to 10 per cent where it is already in existence. It means, all the necessities of daily life will become dearer, e.g. tea, cotton fabrics, cotton yarn fibres, jute manufactures, tyres and tubes, cement, matches, paper, glass and glassware, everything.

How much excise duty is the Government collecting? If you look to the history of excise duty, from 1950-51 right up to 1979-80, the collection of excise duty by the Government on the daily necessities of life which the people in our country use for their survival, for their subsistence, the position is as follows:—

	Excise Duty realised.	
	(Rs. in crores)	
	1950-51	1979-80
Sugar	6.41	194.99
Tea	3.36	71.40
Taobacco	31.99	675.20
Cotton textiles	9.26	380.28
Soap	1.50	19.32

On top of it, the Finance Minister has now come out with a proposal of fresh levies of excise duty in the form of 5 per cent more excise duty, special excise duty and, where it existed already, it has been increased from 5 to 10 per cent.

Let us see what exactly the concessions are, the extent and nature of concessions that the Finance Minister wants to give. The Finance Minister has said that the duty on toothpaste would be reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. When this was announced in the House, on the other side, all the tables were being thumped, what a wonderful concession! But why does not the Finance Minister inform the House that up to 1974 toothpaste was free from duty, no duty was levied on toothpaste. It was in 1974, when Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister that for the first time toothpaste was brought within the net of excise duty. Then, having increased successively to 20 per cent, it has now been brought down to 10 per cent. Any they now say that they are giving this concession. What a magnanimity they are showing!

Take, for example, bicycle. It is completely exempted from duty. Very good; I welcome it; I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on that. But may I ask him this question: when they say that bicycle is poor man's conveyance, do the poor men ride their cycles on the rim of the wheels or on the wheels with tyres and tubes? What about tyres and tubes? The special excise duty on tyres and tubes has gone up. But the duty on bicycle has been abolished. In the case of one-time investment, the concession is there, but in the case of recurring expenditure, the cost has gone up. This is the nature of their concession!

Then in the case of soap, the duty has been reduced from ten to five per cent. Very good. But what about caustic soda? They have increased the duty on caustic soda from five to ten per cent.

With all these, the total concessions that they are giving by way of relief in the sphere of taxation is Rs. 34,75,00,000. This is the total quantum of concessions that they are giving to the people. But what is the amount of taxation by way of excise duty alone that they are collecting? This year, including their budget proposals, it would amount to Rs. 6,264.81 crores. They are realising from the people more than Rs. 6,000 crores by way of excise duty alone and they are giving a concession of Rs. 34 crores. And the Finance Minister comes here and says, 'See, how magnanimous and merciful I am!'. Can hypocrisy go any further?

Coming to direct taxes, apart from the tax holiday granted to the corporate sector, I will confine myself only to two aspects.

Regarding the tax on agricultural wealth, the Finance Minister says:

"At present, agricultural property is included in the taxable wealth for the purposes of the levy of wealth-tax. At the time when agricultural property was brought within the tax net, it was hoped that it would be a potent instrument for mobilising resources from the affluent section of agriculturists. But our experience of over the last decade has been most disappointing. The amount realised as wealth-tax on agricultural property has generally been less than Rs. 1 crore per annum. The valuation of agricultural land has posed difficulties leading to complaints of harassment."

This is the reason given by the Finance Minister to abolish this tax altogether. Suppose I am an income-tax payee and I complain that in the assessment of my income-tax, I am being harassed; are you going to abolish the income-tax? No.

Now, what was the reason for which this tax on agricultural property was introduced? It was in Mrs. Indira Gandhi's time that this was introduced for the first time. The Memorandum

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explaining the provisions in the Finance Bill, 1980, says on page 27:

“Prior to the amendment made by the Finance Act, 1969, agricultural wealth was wholly exempt from wealth-tax. With a view to bringing out equity of treatment as between persons having investments in non-agricultural property and those having investments in agricultural property, the Finance Act, 1969 extended the levy of wealth-tax to the value of agricultural property with effect from assessment year 1970-71.”

In order to bring out an equity of treatment between non-agricultural income and agricultural income, this tax was introduced. Now having introduced it, to-day you say that ‘it is very difficult for me to collect the taxes and therefore, I am abolishing the whole thing.’ This is another aspect of your Budget—the concession to the rural *Kulaks*, the village landlords, capitalists and feudal landlords. If you take 1977-78 national income, you will find that 39.5 per cent of the total national income comes from the agricultural sector. That means roughly 40 per cent of the national income comes from the agricultural sector. Now, 1970-71 agricultural census says 3.9 per cent of the total rural holdings operate 30.7 per cent of the total agricultural land. So, that means about 40 per cent of national income comes from the agricultural sector and if 3.9 per cent account for 30.7 per cent of the total agricultural land, then roughly you have got about Rs. 9000 crores belonging to this 3.9 per cent of the total rural agricultural holdings. I am not asking you to tax everybody, but the richest among them—why should they not be taxed? If you tax them, the taxable wealth comes to Rs. 5000 crores. This Rs. 5000 crores you could have taxed. But you would not tax them because it is their interests you are serving. You are serving the interests of the rich landlords, the feudal and capitalist elements in the States. You will never do it.

Then coming to the urban areas, you have the convertibility clause. This clause says that the public sector financial institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India, Industrial Development Bank, etc. which finance the private sector with loans etc., can convert their investment into equity shares up to the extent of 51 per cent. This is a check on the private sector. But now this 51 per cent has been reduced to 40 per cent. That means the public sector financial institutions may be made to invest, give loans, etc. to the private sector sharks with absolutely no control whatsoever on them. This is another concession you have given to the private corporate sector. This is another side of your Budget. Therefore, what does it amount to? You have said that the deficit in your Budget is Rs. 1411 crores. Is it so? Rs. 540 crores you have borrowed from the International Monetary Fund. But have you actually borrowed? Please see the Explanatory Memorandum. There on page 61 you say:

“The Budget for 1980-81 also assumes a receipt of Rs. 540 crores as loan from the IMF Trust Fund. Discussions with the IMF for this loan are in progress and this receipt is likely to materialise in the current year on successful completion of the discussions.”

Now, you do admit that it is still in the stage of discussions. You admit in your explanatory memorandum that the terms and conditions are not yet finalised, and that discussion are still going on between the IMF and the Government. Supposing ultimately you are not in a position to accept their terms and conditions, what will happen to your Budget? Supposing one of the conditions is such as would make you compromise the sovereignty and independence of the country, are you going to accept it? You will say ‘no’. Then how will you include this in the budget? What sort of budget is it? There is no doubt that this is an inflationary one. Is this the way of preparing the budget?

You have taken Rs. 100 crores from the G.I.C., L.I.C. and U.T.I. You say that this Rs. 100 crores will come from investible fund, of these institutions. More than 70 per cent funds of these institutions are invested in the Govt. and Public Sector and these are investible funds of the G.I.C., L.I.C. and U.T.I. which are already with the Government of India. You are today, in addition to that, asking for Rs. 100 Crores. Only two days back, the Chairman of the G.I.C., in his speech, said that he was never consulted on this. He did not know all these things. He knew only after reading the budget speech of the Finance Minister that Government wanted to take from the G.I.C., L.I.C. and U.T.I. about Rs. 100 crores. When you take Rs. 100 crores from the L.I.C., then, I am sure you are taking Rs. 100 crores in addition to the investible funds which L.I.C. has already deposited with the Government of India and other public sector undertakings. Are these not going to affect the policyholders' interests? So, you cannot have the cake and eat it too.

Therefore, the actual deficit is Rs. 1400 plus Rs. 540 crores plus Rs. 100 crores i.e., Rs. 2,000 crores. May be, it may be more than this. With this budget what do you actually want to tell the people of the country? Thank God, the hon. Finance Minister did not utter the word? "Socialism" This is the rare occasion when not a single word has been spoken about socialism. Some of over enthusiastic Congress(I) Members incessantly talk about socialism. The point is—where do we go from here? I want to remind you that this is nothing but an inflationary budget. Because of the additional levies, the prices are going to shoot up. When prices are going to shoot up, whom are they going to affect? In the *Economic Survey* and the budget, you refer to demand management. Ultimately, demand management means the wages of the workers and employees will be attached. When the prices go up, employees will demand compensatory allowances; they will demand more and more D.A.

and when they demand more and more D.A., you will attack their democratic rights. That means, you are going to attack their wages. Where are you leading the country? In the days to come the prices will rise and the workers uniform demand will be for compensation to meet the rising costs. They would like you to compensate them. Will you come down heavily on the workers?

In the end, I would only warn or caution you. It is not necessary that an individual a group of individuals should necessarily plan to take the country towards authoritarianism. Through the budget you are preparing the ground to-day to take the country to the path of authoritarianism. When the crisis is growing more and more, when prices go up and—you shift the burdens of the crisis on to the shoulders of the people, then, they will fight you back. If you resort to the ways of authoritarianism, they will fight you. Beware of this. This is 1980 and not 1975-76. If you go on in this way, it will be dangerous to the country and to the society.

Therefore, my advice to you is this. Desist from going towards the path of authoritarianism. If you really want to give some relief to the people, then I would say this. At the time of the interim budget, I requested the Finance Minister to procure and distribute some essential items of daily use like rice, wheat, pulse, sugar, soap and cloth etc., through the public distribution system. Fix their prices within the purchasing power of the people. If you could subsidise big business to the extent of hundreds of crores of rupees in a budget of Rs. 54000 crores can you not subsidise essential items to the extent of Rs. 1000 crores? If you can do that, I will appreciate it.

If you have some feelings for the weaker sections of the society, I hope you will do it. Otherwise, this is all tomfoolery; these are all bogus crocodile tears shed for the poor. And one day the poor who are awakening from slumber will teach you a lesson.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Chairman Sir, at the outset I congratulate the Finance Minister for having presented the Budget for 1980-81. In one line I will say that this budget is decent, dynamic and developmental.

Sir, one thing is certain, that is, tax and death. You cannot avoid death and so also you cannot avoid tax. If you want development you cannot avoid tax. No new schemes can be introduced without the levy of taxes. From this angle I would like to submit that if there is a budget definitely there will be tax but this is for the first time that less tax has been imposed. This much I can say for this budget.

Sir, there is dynamism in the approach and attitude and in administration because of the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. On the one hand we have allocation for development and on the other hand, there is administrative set-up for implementation and achievement of the objectives. The aims and aspirations of the people cannot be achieved through arguments only. You may say whatever you like and we can say whatever we like. That is not the point. The point is whether we are in our approach achieving the goal.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will try to confine myself to only one point. I represent a particular section, that is, the tribal section of the country. So, I want to speak for them. Now, what has been provided for them in the 1980-81 budget. For the first time in 1974 a sub-plan for tribal areas was made and from there the allocation has been increased but in the past three years, namely, 1977, 1978 and 1979 the allocation remained the same. In the year 1980-81 for the first time the Centre has prepared a component plan for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and ear-marked Rs. 100 crores as Central assistance. It is a new developmental approach initiated by our government and not by the Janata Party government. Although the proposal was already there, yet they did not

implement it. In the rolling plan our tribal sub-plan has been rolled back. So, I would appeal to the hon'ble Finance Minister to go in detail into the working group report on tribal development submitted by the Planning Commission. The Central Ministries should ear-mark the funds for the tribal areas. This has not been done so far. The Minister may say that they are approaching and asking the Central Ministries for ear-marking the money. But the Central Ministries have not provided the money, which is to be the Central allocation for the sub-plan and the component plan. Now, they have included the component plan also; it is a very difficult job for the Ministries to earmark the fund from the Ministries unless they identify the problems. The State Government should also earmark the funds from the State sector. But previously the States used to spend the money for these areas as matching-grant. They will show a huge amount by allocating funds for the big projects saying that they are spending on tribal sub-plan area. Sir, you will be surprised to find this situation. I will give examples from my constituency. Recently a project has come up in my constituency. That is the East Coast Aluminium plant which costs Rs. 1500 crores. They will say that Rs. 1500 crores will be spent in the tribal sub-plan area. Then, in which way will the tribal people be benefited out of the huge spending on this huge project? The tribal area will be developed, not the people. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that there should not be any cut in the expenditure, and there should be no lapse and no diversion of funds, which has been provided for the tribal sub-plan area.

Since I have been hearing so much during the past three days of discussion, I am a little bit confused. I was searching for the amount provided in the budget, but nowhere it has been given specifically in the tribal sub-plan area for the Ministries. What I ask from the hon. Minister is this. Sir, we are not M.L.As. The M.L.As. are doing their jobs at the State level. But, still, as M.Ps. we have got constituencies. We have

to fulfil the demands of the people and the constituencies also. But I am a little confused—what are our duties as Members of Parliament, and what are the projects and plans, to be taken from the Centre to the constituencies? We have to be clear about it.

Finally I wish to say this. We are discussing that this much of amount will be spent in the Five-year Plan or in the Annual Plan and so on. But what is the total population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the whole country? They comprise 1/5th of the total population of the whole country. Therefore, at least 1/5th of the money should be given from the total outlay of the Central Plan for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If not, the Central allocation should be increased substantially to meet the development needs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

The Ministry of Agriculture started a new scheme called T.D.A. in Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. The money was to flow direct to the project from the Ministry. In the sub-plan also, the I.T.D.P. should get money directly from the Centre, just like the T.D.A. In the tribal sub-plan the Ministry should see how much money they will provide from the Central Ministry and by way of Central Assistance; and how much money will come from the State Sector. Sir, they do not tell us how much money will be given for the sectoral allocation from the different Ministries. All these things have to be discussed in detail and provided for. But so far no plan schemes have been prepared by the Central Ministries. When I say this I am not accusing any Government. It is a question of attitude. Now, we have got the best opportunity to give thought for the upliftment of these downtrodden and poor people. We have got the resources, at least for the development of backward and tribal areas. In this context, I would appeal to the Minister for Finance kin-

dly to go into this problem in detail. A provision of funds has been recommended by the Central Coordination Committee. It has gone into details ministry-wise. But Ministries have not given much. A very meagre money has been provided for this sub-plan project and if ministries want to have a discussion on this, they can call the M.Ps. of different States who represent the backward and tribal areas and we can give suggestions.

Sir, this is the first time we are discussing this budget in the month of June. I have been pressing for the last 5 or 6 years that instead of 31st March, the financial year should end on 15th June every year so that the money which has been earmarked for various schemes and projects could be spent and the projects completed. If this is done, there will be no delay in the completion of the various schemes and projects. I would therefore appeal to the Minister that he should consider this matter which has also been raised by me in Questions to a Change of the financial year to 15th June, will help not only in spending the money sanctioned for various projects but it will also accelerate completion of the projects. The financial matters relating to various Ministries can be discussed in detail, in depth, by calling the representatives of various Ministries and they can decide about the allocation of money for various projects in tribal areas. The 7th Finance Commission has also recommended that adequate money should be allocated for this purpose of administration and should be spent within the period. While appreciating the salient features of the budget, I hope the Finance Minister would set apart more funds for the development of the backward and tribal areas. Sir, all of us are aware that the prices of essential commodities are increasing day by day. An allocation of Rs. 70 crores for 200 I.T.D. projects is very meagre. I would therefore appeal to the Finance Minister that more funds should be sanctioned for this purpose.

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

Sir, while Mr. Daga was speaking on the budget, Hon'ble Deputy-Speager asked him if he had seen black-money. To this Mr. Daga could not give proper reply. I can give an answer to this. Nobody can see black money. Nor can we distinguish which is black money? I would ask "can we see God?" No. We believe that there is God. But we cannot see God. Like that we cannot see black money. It is invisible. In the economy of the country, we cannot distinguish black money.

18.00 hrs.

We are all keen to solve the problems facing the country, but the question is how to do that. That is the real problem. The Opposition will say that the Congress Party cannot usher in socialism, and similarly, the Congress Party will blame them. In fact, there are a

number of 'isms' like socialism, capitalism etc. but no 'ism' is successful unless we check escapism. The various political parties want to escape by blaming each other. They will simply shift their responsibility when will be of no help to the country and the masses.

We have to go deep into the various problems facing the country and then think of proper measures to solve them according to the Indian conditions.

With these words, I conclude and thank you once again.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 1, 1980/Asadha 10, 1902 (Saka).

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