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Monday, August 4, 1980
Sravana 13, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 4, 1980/Śravaṇa 13,
1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri M. V. Krishanappa, one of our former colleagues who passed away at Bangalore on 1st August, 1980 at the age of 62. Shri Krishnappa was a Member of the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha from Karnataka during 1952—62 and 1967—79. He had also been elected to the Third Lok Sabha but resigned his seat before taking oath and was subsequently elected to Mysore Legislative Council and became Minister of Revenue, Food and Animal Husbandry in the Government of Mysore during the years 1962—67.

Earlier he was Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture in the Central Government during 1952—62.

A freedom fighter, he participated in the 'Quit India' Movement and was imprisoned.

An active parliamentarian, he took keen interest in parliamentary activities.

An agriculturist, he was appointed Chairman, Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee in 1953.

1806 LS—1

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A widely travelled person, he had visited many countries. He was leader of delegation which studied the Agricultural Leap-forward in China. He led an Indian delegation to Japan and Norway to study Fisheries in order to encourage their development in India.

He was a Member of the Indian Delegation to the U.N.O. in 1973. A social worker, he organised adult literacy campaign among mining labour in Mysore.

He evinced keen interest in the development of dairying, fisheries and poultry.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Modernization of Telecommunication System in Haldia Industrial Complex

*817. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the telecommunication system of Haldia Industrial complex is far from the expectation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposals of Government to modernise the telecommunication system of Haldia?

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

(a) and (b). Although Haldia Industrial Complex has been provided with two automatic exchanges at Haldia Industries and Haldia Township, both having STD facilities to and from Calcutta, calls between the two Haldia exchanges have to be established manually.

(c) Plans have been approved and equipment ordered to permit automatic dialling of the inter-exchange calls between Haldia Industries and Haldia Township. This is likely to be installed and commissioned during the current financial year.

SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA:

The problem of the telecommunication of Haldia Industrial Complex is that there are three telephone exchanges situated at Chaitanyapur, Durgachak and Haldia. If a person wants to make a contact with his neighbour through telephone it becomes a trunk call. Recently the State Government of West Bengal has given recognition to the Haldia Development Board as a statutory body. In this context I want to know from the Minister through you, Sir, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Central Government, and how long it will take, to cover the Haldia Industrial Complex and the area under the Haldia Development Board through single telephone exchange with self-dial system.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Sir, as has been said, although Haldia Industrial Complex Exchange and Haldia Township Exchange are connected through Calcutta and from Calcutta to these two places the inter-exchange calls between these two places, Haldia Industries and Haldia Township, are manually operated, and it will take some time before subscriber trunk dialling system could be provided between these 2 places. In any case there is another place called Durga-

chak at a distance of 5 k.m. from this complex and there a 100 Line MAX III exchange has been located. This has been opened at Durgachak. It has at present 57 working connections and 49 waiting list. There is a possibility of its replacement by MAX II and providing dialling facilities between this place and Haldia. This is under consideration. There is also another manual trunk exchange working from Haldia industries which consists of two positions of T-43 type. That is long-distance Trunk Board. That is in addition to the inter-exchange call at Haldia. These centres handle trunk calls for other parts of the country also. Obviously therefore the hon. Member's proposal is also covered by this arrangement.

SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Sir, it is also an urgent necessity to connect Haldia directly to Tamluk Sub-divisional H.Q., Kalaghat Thermal Power Project and Midnapore district H.Q. I want to know from the hon. Minister:

(a) Whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to connect Haldia directly to Tamluk Sub-divisional H.Q. and to Kolaghat where the power project is under construction; and

(b) Whether Government is thinking to have direct telecommunication line from Haldia, Tamluk and Kolaghat to Midnapore and Calcutta?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: It is proposed to connect Haldia Trunk Exchange with Midnapore district headquarters and also with Kharagpur. These two trunk circuits are expected to be provided shortly. Regarding the other proposal of the hon. Member, they have been noted for future consideration.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद बरहवा : मंत्री जी के जवाब को देखने से लगेगा कि "सवाल दीगर, जवाब दीगर" का यह बेहतरीन

नमूना है। आप सबाल को देखने कृपा कर के जिस में लिखा है—

Whether Government are aware that the telecommunication system of Haldia Industrial Complex is far from the expectation...

इस का जवाब न दे कर तीन चार लाइन का एक स्टेटमेंट दे दिया है। माना है इस बात को जरूर लेकिन इनडायरेक्टली माना है और इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है कि वास्तव में एक्सपेक्टेडेशन से परे है या नहीं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि हल्दिया की जो स्थिति है उस को वह मानते हैं कि वास्तव में दो आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज होने के बाद भी मैन्युअली घुमाना होता है तभी बात होती है, यह हल्दिया की जो स्थिति है वही स्थिति देश के दूर संचार व्यवस्था की है, तो इस बात को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए कि देश में दूर-संचार व्यवस्था की हालत बदतर है और दिल्ली की उस से भी बदतर है, क्या उस को इम्प्रूव करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The reply given by my colleague is absolutely exhaustive. The Question was whether the Government is aware that the telecommunication system of Haldia Industrial Complex is far from the expectation. He has pin-pointed this and he said this is being manually operated. These two complexes can have a STD connection to Calcutta. But between these two complexes which is practically in the same place, somehow, it so happened that it was not connected up. That was a mistake that happened at the original planning level. Now it is being rectified, and these two are being connected. He said that in the financial year these two will be connected with

facilities and with respect to the other township, he also mentioned that that would also be connected.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: What about part (a) of the question?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Part (a) of the question is: "whether Government are aware that the telecommunication system of Haldia Industrial complex is far from the expectation?" The answer is that there are two automatic exchanges which are in existence now. There are two exchanges—one is at Haldia township and the other is at Haldia Industries. Both are automatic exchanges. Both are connected with Calcutta. But there is one defect. Although they are connected with Calcutta, these two exchanges which are nearer to each other, are not connected. Now, this is being rectified.

प्रो. सत्य देव सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय; ससत्सदस्या का दो टेलीफोन मिले हुए हैं—एक दिल्ली में और एक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में। फार्म में यह प्रेस्क्राइब्ड है कि दस किलोमीटर की दूरी तक लोकल काल मानी जायेगी लेकिन जनता के लिए 5 किलोमीटर से अधिक की दूरी होती है तो पी सी ओ हो जाता है :सलिए क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव है कि जो सुविधा संसत्सदस्यों को प्राप्त हैं कि दस किलोमीटर की दूरी तक लोकल काल मानी जायेगी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर इसका क्या ताल्लुक है। अगला प्रश्न।

Students Learning Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States

*818. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of non-Hindi speaking States which have shown their interest in learning Hindi language;

(b) whether there has been any increase in Hindi learning students in non-Hindi speaking States during the last three years; and

(c) 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 from various non-Hindi speaking States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI N. E. HORO:

अध्यक्ष जी, सवाल का जवाब नहीं आता। सिम्पल चीज है,

This is not a big thing. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would collect the information and place the same on the Table of the House during this Session.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:

हमने कई राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है और उन्होंने सूचना भेज दी है लेकिन सारी राज्य सरकारों से इंफार्मेशन नहीं आई है।

The moment it comes to us we will lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Give him the information.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that one of the eminent educationists of this country—he was the Vice Chancellor in two Universities—Acharya Narendra Dev had suggested that to popularise Hindi in the South we should encourage the people in the North to study some South Indian language in the North so that there is reciprocation in the South and Hindi will become popular in the South. What is your response to this?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This is a different question altogether.

MR. SPEAKER: You express your opinion about it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The response of the Government is that we have tried to introduce the 3-language formula for this purpose only that the Hindi speaking States should learn some language of the non-Hindi speaking States so that the non-Hindi speaking States will be encouraged to learn Hindi.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी के मामले में मुझे एक प्रश्न पूछ लेने चाहिए।

मैं जनता चाहता हूँ क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि जा हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्त है वहाँ हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति जो बनी है उसका सचिवलर भी अंग्रेजी में जाता है ?

क्या मंत्री जी यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि जा हिन्दी भाषी राज्य है वहाँ पर न्यायालयों का जा फैसले होते हैं वह क्या हिन्दी में ही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : मेरा पहला वाला प्रश्न तो अल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का सचिवलर अंग्रेजी में जाता है—क्या ये हिन्दी को तरक्क हो रहा है ? जब हिन्दी भाषी राज्य का यह हालत है तो अन्य राज्यों की क्या हालत होगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Request for Higher Sugarcane Price

+

*819. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:**

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee of the Indian Sugar Mills Association which met recently in Bangalore decided

that the statutory minimum cane price for the 1980-81 should be raised.

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made by the above committee; and

(c) how many of its recommendations have been accepted by Government and how many rejected?

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

(b) The other suggestions made by the committee are—

(i) Crushers in Sugar factory areas should not be allowed to commence crushing for the next season before 1-1-1981;

(ii) No new licences for crushers should be issued in factory areas;

(iii) Restoration of the system of licensing of power kolhus in factory areas for crushing their own surplus cane;

(iv) Application of levy to khandsars;

(v) Parity between taxation on vacuum pan sugar and khandsari;

(vi) Regulation of inter-State movement of gur and khandsari by permits;

(vii) Enhancement of purchase tax on gur;

(viii) Regulation of cane supplies to crushers and khandsari units operating in the reserved areas of the factories through the cane cooperative societies;

(ix) Bonding policy for cane supply to the sugar factories;

(x) Levy prices of sugar to be based on minimum cane price; and

(ix) Adequate credit facilities for the industry.

(c) The fixing of the minimum cane price for 1980-81 season is

already under consideration of the Government in consultation with the State Governments. The other suggestions by the Indian Sugar Mills Association, which were recently received, are being examined.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA:

MURTHY: Sir, we all know that our sugar policy in the country all these years has been an unsuccessful one. The sugarcane production and the area under sugarcane cultivation has been declining to a greater extent. Even a situation had arisen in the northern part of the country that sugarcane was used and sold as fire wood, even cheaper than fire wood. In view of this, I would like to know what assurance or guarantee the Government propose to give to the sugarcane growers to encourage them to bring more area under sugarcane cultivation. If so, what are the details thereof? Secondly, on account of the price increase of the fertilizers, petroleum products and other inputs, does the Government propose to increase the minimum sugarcane price? If so, by how much and when?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not agree that the policy followed by Government in respect of sugar has not been successful. The only thing is that it was not properly implemented during the last three years. In the first instance, the previous policy was abandoned suddenly in 1978. Then after experimenting it for an year, the dual pricing system was again introduced. And again, certain other measures which should have been taken before reverting to the same system, were not taken. They should have been taken. This Government is taking particular care to see that sugarcane growers get a fair price for their sugar cane. And I can assure the hon. Member that the same conditions which prevailed last year, which resulted in reduction of the area under sugar cane, will not be allowed to be experienced again.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Is it a fact that the APC is emphasising the need to evolve an integrated cane price policy by the manufacturers of sugar, khandisari and gur? If so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We have received a report from the APC. That report was received in February, about sugarcane support price; and then again, after we referred it back to the APC immediately after raising the fertilizer price, another report has come; and that is under the consideration of the Government. We have written to the State Governments asking for their views as also to sugar producers and other farmer-leaders.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ : आज के पहले गन्ने का मूल्य रिकवरी-बेसिस पर सरकार तय करती थी, लेकिन ऐसा भी देखने में आया है कि एक ही स्थान पर दो फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं और एक ही किसान दोनों फैक्ट्रियों को गन्ना देता है। एक फैक्ट्री में रिकवरी 9.5 प्रतिशत निकलती है, लेकिन दूसरी फैक्ट्री में 9 प्रतिशत और कभी-कभी उससे भी कम निकलती है, इस से दोनों के दामों में फर्क पड़ जाता है। क्या भविष्य में गन्ने का मूल्य तय करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कुछ ऐसा प्रावधान होगा कि किसान को गन्ने का एक ही मूल्य मिले चाहे रिकवरी नाना प्रकार की हो, चाहे रिकवरी डिफरेंट हो, तो भी गन्ना बेचने वाले को एक ही मूल्य मिले ?

शायद मैं प्रश्न को स्पष्ट नहीं कर पाया हूँ, मेरे कहने का भाव यह है कि एक ही किसान दो फैक्ट्रियों में गन्ना देता है, लेकिन रिकवरी एक जगह 9.5 प्रतिशत होती है और दूसरी जगह 9 प्रतिशत होती है। इस लिये क्या आप कोई ऐसा प्रावधान

प्राप्त करने के लिये करेंगे कि गन्ने का एक ही मूल्य मिले ?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We cannot differentiate, if the same farmer supplies sugarcane to 2 different factories. There can be a defect with the factories; and with the sugarcane also. He might have cut the sugarcane 2 days earlier. That reduces the recovery. The minimum support price is fixed for the entire country. And this is the minimum support price. The factories also pay much more than the minimum support price, as happened this year. Upto Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 per quintal was paid by the factories to the farmers. So, this minimum support price should not be very relevant in this matter. The support price is fixed for the entire country.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : मान्यवर, मैंने अपने प्रश्न का स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं पाया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था कि क्या रिकवरी के बेसिस पर फामुला रहेगा या ऐसा नियम बनेगा कि गन्ना बेचने वाले हर किसान को एक ही मूल्य मिले, चाहे रिकवरी अलग-अलग हो ? मैं इसका स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ।

सचिव महोदय : वह उन्होंने स्पष्ट कर दिया है।

श्री कुम्भप्रताप सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहना हूँ—

आप सभी जो गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारण करने जा रहे हैं; तथा एसोसियेशन ने जो मांग की है उनसे विचार-विमर्श करते समय क्या इस विन्दु को भी ध्यान दे रखा जाएगा कि करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपया जो किसानों के गन्ने का मूल्य बकाया है उस का भुगतान समय पर हो। इस के लिये क्या आप कोई कड़ी कार्यवाही करेंगे ? क्या इस पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का उत्तर भी आ चुका है ।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : गन्ने की कमत के भुगतान पर तो हर वक्त विचार होता रहता है, इस का कीमत से कोई ताल्लु नहीं है । बुगर मिलज एसोसियेशन ने मांग की है कि गन्ने का भाव 15 रुपये किया जाय, लेकिन गन्ने के भाव का बेसिज रिकवरी होता है, उस पर ही भाव तय किया जा सकता है, इस से बेहतर कोई दूसरा बेसिज नहीं हो सकता ।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि क्या हम भुगतान वक्त पर कराने की बात करेगे, उस के लिये कायदा बना हुआ है । जो पिछला बकाया है उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा भुगतान हम करा चुके हैं और फिर भी जो बाकी है उस का भी जल्द कराने के लिये जोर दे रहे हैं । मैंने पहले भी इस हाउस में कहा है कि इस मामले में काफ़ी सक्ती की जा रही है और जितना टोटल पेमेन्ट इस साल में हुआ है, उस के अनुसार इस साल के अन्दर सिर्फ 2 फीसदी ही बाकी रहा है और इतना कम पहले कभी बाकी नहीं रहा है ।

Conversion of Telephone Exchange at Navsari into Auto-Exchange

*820. SHRI C. D. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to convert Navsari (Distt. Bulsar, Gujarat) Telephone Exchange into Auto-Exchange; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) It is the objective of the P&T Department to automatise all large manual exchanges including Navsari

as early as availability of financial and material resources permits Detailed Plans and Project for an automatic exchange at Navsari will be prepared after a site for a new building is available.

(b) A suitable plot of land for an automataic exchange building has been selected and action for its acquisition is in progress.

SHRI C. D. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I submit that the very perusal of the reply does not reflect the correct picture. It is a very sorry state of affairs that the information supplied by the hon. Minister is not correct. As for as Navsari is concerned, it is the biggest city in Bulsar District. Small cities like Amalsad, Anaval and Basada have been provided with Auto-Exchanges whereas Navsari for the last 35 years, despite the demand, has been equipped with the old central battery multi-purpose system. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—there was a scheme formulated some time back called 'National Switching Plant Scheme'—whether that scheme is still in existence and being implemented; and whether Navsari city is being covered by the plant. Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to how his reply is incorrect. Part (b) of his reply says: "A suitable plot of land for an automatic exchange building has been selected and action for its acquisition is in progress." This reply is so incorrect that let the hon. Minister inform us whether any acquisition proceedings have been commenced, leave aside the award under section 11; but whether any notification under sections 4 and 6 of the Land Acquisition Act has been issued. I also put the question to the hon. Minister. Whether the survey number can be given by him.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a pointed question.

SHRI C. D. PATEL: My pointed question is whether survey number and the proceedings are there or not.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Nothing would give me more pleasure than to keep an Auto-Exchange at Navsari straightway, as far as possible. But there are certain limitations. This Navsari is at present served by manual exchanges of 1680 equipped capacity with 1642 working connections and a waiting list of 511 as on 31-3-80. There are certain difficulties for going in for the Auto-Exchange, because, first of all, we have to get the land for the building to be constructed. (2) We have to make sure that we get the Auto-Exchange equipment. Now, so far as the project report for this Auto-Exchange is concerned, so many things are involved. The first thing is about the land. The hon. member has said that the question of acquisition of land is taking a lot of time. I think the hon. Member should try to persuade the State Government to see that the land is available as early as possible. An action is in hand to acquire a piece of land at Navsari. For acquiring a piece of land at Navsari, we are having negotiations through S. B. Garua College Trust. This College is prepared to spare an area of about 6 acres of land; and as and when this is available, we will go ahead. So far as this Auto-Exchange is concerned, it takes quite some time; and it has got to be planned; and in fact, the present production capacity of supply from ITI is hardly sufficient to cater to the expansion requirement for the existing Auto-Exchanges. I can assure the hon. member that if everything goes well, then, tentatively it is proposed to allot equipment from a new cross bar factory at Rai Bareilly in 1984-85 programme. If by that time everything goes well, then we will commission the exchanges in 1986.

Prostitution

*821. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some States in the country where prostitution is in practice;

(b) whether Government have framed any scheme to deal with this serious threat which is responsible for many ill and problems of the society; and

(c) if so, what action Government have decided to take in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Government of India enacted the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 which has been in force all over the country, except Sikkim, since 1958.

2. The Act prohibits prostitution in its commercialised form. It also prohibits prostitution in any form in, or in the vicinity of, a public place or in any area, when so notified under section 7 of the Act. The problem of prostitution as a complex and deep rooted social evil is nevertheless known to persist in many places, particularly in cities.

3. The enforcement of this Act is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Act has been amended recently with a view to removing the difficulties and lacunae experienced by implementing agencies. The Government of India also assists voluntary organisations to undertake measures against prostitution by establishment of Short Stay Homes.

4. This Act also provides for setting up of protective homes, and corrective Institutions for the care, protection, training and rehabilitation of women and girls rescued from the vice of prostitution.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister in his statement has stated that in spite of the best efforts of the

Government and the enactment of various laws this practice has not been abolished. May I ask the hon. Minister by what time will this practice be abolished? Will the hon. Minister speak to the concerned State Governments so that they are more particular to see that this is abolished?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As the House is aware prostitution can never be stopped anywhere. We enacted the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 which came into practice in 1957 and the State Governments are enforcing this. Many State Governments have taken very serious steps to stop this practice. But I cannot give the deadline by which date the entire prostitution can be stopped.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This is a very serious matter and I hope the hon. Minister would understand the seriousness of the situation. It is a fact and I agree with the hon. Minister that this problem cannot be solved easily. This is the oldest profession on earth and as you say it cannot be wiped out. There are social and economic implications. As far as this question is concerned, I remind the hon. Minister that there was a film named 'Pyaasa' which has given a challenge to all of us, all the leaders of the society, especially the Ministers which includes you and Shri Stephen and others.

MR. SPEAKER: Not the ex ones.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The film song says

मूलक के रहबरो को यहां ले आओ।
वे गलियां, ये मंजर उनो विद्याओ।

I do not know whether the Ministers have gone there. My pointed question is—there are regular systematic organised gangs which are trying to implicate girls of tender age into this profession. In the city of Bombay girls mostly from Andhra, Kerala, etc.

are brought and systematic gangs work and trade in human flesh like this. Merely passing the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act will not help. Will the Central Government pass a new law and inform the State Governments to launch a concerted drive to wipe it out with the help of social workers? Will your Government take it seriously and do it?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The police alone or the law alone cannot prevent and stop this provision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Ministers.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Neither the Ministers, the Opposition leaders nor the ex-Ministers. Prostitution is detestable, but is linked to social and economical conditions. Not only the developing countries but also the most developed countries have not been able to stop this heinous practice. This is dependent on many factors like poverty mostly and the lack of social awareness. Unless the society as a whole reacts to this profession, I do not think Government alone will be able to stop this.

(Interruptions)

Perhaps, the hon. Member is aware of these gangs.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am aware of this as a social worker. Your Maharashtra Chief Minister, Shri Antulay, has visited those dens.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not saying that any social worker should be ashamed of knowing such gangs. Everyone knows how these things are done and how people are thriving on this profession. I cannot deny the responsibility of the Government in this matter and the Government has to take action.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : इलाहाबाद नगर के प्रांगण में स्थित वह मकान जिस में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का जन्म

हुआ था, आज वहाँ प्रॉस्टीट्यूशन हो रहा है कई बरसों से। क्या सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उस मकान से और उस मुस्ले से प्रॉस्टीट्यूशन के ग्रुप्स को हटाने की कोशिश करेगी ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Government is not aware of this.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: This is a very serious matter. The place where Jawaharlal Nehru was born, is a part of the red light area of Allahabad. I would like to know whether the Minister will give some instructions to the State Government to stop this?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been brought to his notice and he will look into it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Are you answering on behalf of the Minister? It is really a very serious matter. He should say something on this.

श्री छार० एन० राकेश : इलाहाबाद नगर निगम ने तमाम कारेसपोडेस इसके बारे में की है और मंत्री महोदय की फाइल में तमाम लैटर्ज मौजूद हैं।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If whatever the Member has said, is a fact, it is a very serious matter. Government will look into the matter.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Before I put the question, I want to tell the hon. Minister that in socialist and communist countries, there is no prostitution.

Some time back, there appeared a news item in the papers that in the State of Karnataka, which is the home State of the Minister, there is a system of 'devdasi', that is a feudal system and by this system, the Scheduled Castes and Tribal girls are forced into this profession. This system is there in Bangalore and some other places of Karnataka. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: what steps

Government will take to stop this feudal practice of 'devdasi' system?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What the hon. Member in the beginning said that there is no prostitution in socialist and communist countries, I am not aware of this.

(Interruptions)

May I say that 'I' means the Government, not Shankaranand? But what the Member said is about the system of deva-dasi prevailing in certain parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka and certain parts of Andhra Pradesh. It is a fact that among the lower classes there is a system which is called 'deva-dasi' system where the women do not marry, but it is said that they marry God in the name of religion. This is all done in the name of religion and such young girls are, in the name of religion, brought into the field of prostitution. It is a shame for all of us to have such a custom which is strengthened and supported by religion to tolerate in this country. But may I say that wherever there is no deva-dasi system or the like of it, there is prostitution, and deva-dasi system alone is not responsible for this?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to take action against that?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the Act is there and the Government will take action according to that.

Cocoa Production, Export and its Processing

*822. **SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that cocoa production in the country is surplus and its prices have gone down from Rs. 18 per kg. to Rs. 5.30 per kg. and actually there are no purchasers now;

(b) the reasons why Government are not coming to protect the marginal farmers by fixing a minimum price and exporting the cocoa beans to U.S.S.R. or to any consuming country; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct a cocoa processing factory in public sector or in co-operative sector to consume this valuable food product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). As per information received from the State Governments, there has been an increase in production of Cocoa. International prices of Cocoa beans in the past were higher and since bulk of the requirement was being imported, local prices were correspondingly higher than they are now. There is no restriction on the export of Cocoa and the item can be exported by any exporter to any country including U.S.S.R. Kerala Cooperative Marketing Federation is purchasing wet cocoa beans from farmers at Rs 5.30 per kg.

(c) The State Government are considering the establishment of Cocoa Processing Units.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Sir, for the last five years, the Government of India, the State Government and other agencies have been encouraging cultivators to plant more cocoa. Anyway, now the production is more and we have produced a lot of cocoa in our State. Unfortunately, the price has crashed from Rs. 18 a kilo to Rs. 5.30 a kilo for wet beans. The APC is fixing the prices for other agricultural commodities. Why can't the Government assure a minimum price or a fixed price for this cocoa? Now, at Rs. 5.30 per kg. the Marketing Federation of Kerala is purchasing and why can't the Central Government purchase wet beans and they are not purchasing dry beans. And the cultivators are finding it very difficult to dispose of their commodities.

(b) Russia is purchasing a lot of cocoa from West African countries. Why can't the Central Government try to sell it or export it outside the

country so that we can retain the price and give a subsidy to the cultivators. The international price is less and so the Government can give subsidy also to the cultivators and encourage them.

(c) Now, the cultivators are between the devil and the deep sea. The State Government is saying that the Central Government has to set up cocoa processing units and the Central Government is saying that the State Government is doing it. Actually both are not taking any steps for setting up the processing units in our country. The multinational company, the Cadburys, has only encouraged cultivators to plant more cocoa and now they have withdrawn from the field. So, I request the Minister to take some initiative in this regard. The Central Government must take some steps to set up some cocoa processing unit because nobody knows the know-how and technical details. So, we have to have technical collaboration with foreign countries to set up some cocoa processing units in our country.

MR. SPEAKER: No question? It is only a request.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, cocoa is grown in this country mainly as a mixed crop in the coconut and arecanut gardens areas. This practice has been recommended by the Government of India to supplement their income. Cocoa can be exported to any country, the hon. Member himself can do it. Why should Government come into the picture?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants that steps should be taken to safeguard the interests of the farmers.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: We are taking all measures to safeguard the interests of farmers. It is being

used here not only by Cadburys, there are other parties also using it. Nearly 2,000 tonnes of dry cocoa are being used in this country.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDA-CKAL: Eighty per cent used to be consumed by Cadburys, but now they are not purchasing. They are doing some humbug, and not giving proper price. They were giving free seedlings to farmers, but when they find that there is surplus production, they are depriving them of the benefit. That is why Government of India should take the initiative to export it to help the farmers, because the State Government cannot take up that responsibility.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: There was a strike in the Cadbury factory and that is why they were not able to purchase. Now that strike is over, and they will come forward to purchase. Also, regarding export, the government is examining the question how best we can do it.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Cadburys were giving seedlings and also fertilisers to the farmers some time back, and many farmers in Karnataka as well as Kerala have grown cocoa, but what is happening now? May I know whether Government are aware that imported cocoa which is of inferior quality is fetching a higher price than the superior quality cocoa grown in this country? By taking the plea that Indian cocoa is inferior or that it contains some ingredient which is not good for chocolate

making, they are trying to exploit us. So, will Government establish a processing plant by themselves, so that they can export it through STC or co-operative societies or some other agency? May I know whether Government are thinking in these terms?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Yes, Sir, we are thinking in terms of setting up a processing plant. Hitherto the import was under OGL, but now we are canalising it only through the STC. We will also watch and see whether the imported cocoa is necessary. If it is not, we will use only our own cocoa.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether you have stopped exploitation by these companies.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: We have stopped it. If the imported variety is inferior, why should the users give a higher price? They will give only the proper price.

Relaxation in Prohibition Policy

*823. **SHRI KUNWAR RAM:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States are relaxing the prohibition policy; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

श्री कुंवर राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रायः नाथयम स भी सरकार से यह जवाब चाहता हूँ, जसा उन्होंने उत्तर में कहा कि सरकार से यह सूचना मंगा रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या इसे यह पता नहीं है कि बिहार में अभी कैंबिनेट की बैठक हुई श्री : प्रो. ज्योतिषन को उठा दिया गया ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Officially, the Bihar Government has not informed us. What we have known is from the press reports.

श्री श्री राम बागड़ी : क्या कह रहे हैं ? इंट गवर्नमेंट जा कर रहा है आप को पता ही नहीं है ? गैर-जिम्मेदारी का बयान है यह ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: In Bihar, the prohibition was introduced by an Ordinance in 1979 and since the Government of Bihar did not take steps to renew the Ordinance or make it into an Act, the Ordinance lapsed and the position has gone back to what it was prior to 1-4-1979.

श्री कुंवर राम : अगर इस तरह की बात है, अगर प्रोहीबिशन को समाप्त करने की आर सरकार कदम उठा रहे हैं, मद्यनिषेध को समाप्त करने की व्यवस्था सरकार करने जा रही है तब में सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि शराब-खोरी से स्वास्थ्य और धन, दोन क हानि होती है—इस बात को सरकार भी मानती है, ऐसी दशा में जब सरकार नीति सम्बन्धा परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं—मैं यह प्रश्न समाज कल्याण मंत्री से पूछ रहा हूँ, आबकारी मंत्री से नहीं, क्योंकि समाज कल्याण मंत्री का काम है कि समाज का कल्याण हो—अगर आप शराबखोरी को जारी रखना चाहते हैं तो मद्यनिषेध से रखना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I agree with the hon. member that this is very bad. Drinking is very bad and excessive drinking is still bad.

MR. SPEAKER: Drinking of milk cannot be bad.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: To drink and to be intoxicated is very bad.

MR. SPEAKER: That is right.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There was a 12-point programme in 1975 and the Government had then issued guidelines...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is he talking as a Health Minister?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am talking as Social Welfare Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He should read the articles in *Lancet*, a journal of the British Medical Association.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There were certain guidelines issued under the 12-point programme, where the Government took certain steps for effecting prohibition. Thereafter, in 1979 or so, the previous Government also issued certain guidelines to stop drinking and being intoxicated. Prohibition was to be enforced within four years by the previous Government. But unfortunately, they could not remain in power for four years. The present Government is very much interested in seeing the poor people healthier. We are concerned with the health and the well-being of the poor.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: What about the Directive Principles?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have our own guidelines and the guidelines which we had issued in 1975 are still there. We have not revoked them. The Central Government have not made any change as far as the prohibition guidelines are concerned. It is for the State Governments to enforce it.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय हमारा जो संविधान है उसका अनुच्छेद 47, जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स आफ स्टेट पालिसी है, इसमें स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह करेगी कि वे मद्य निषेध के संबंध में आवश्यक कदम उठावें। मैं दो लाइनें पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"47. The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health."

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो आप शराबबन्दी चला रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ जिन राज्यों ने शराब को बन्द किया था, उसको फिर चला रहे हैं, तो क्या यह संविधान के डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स आफ स्टेट पालिसी का उल्लंघन नहीं है? क्या सरकार का यह कदम कि जो पिछले चुनाव में आपने टंडरों के मालिकों से पैसा लिया था, उनको खुश करने का नहीं है?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: At least we are not aware of any such business transactions as the hon. Member is aware of. Let us not introduce a political element in the question of prohibition which is a national issue. I request the political leaders not to introduce an element of politics in this social problem. The hon. Member read out the Directive Principle enshrined in the Constitution. May I tell the House that the whole problem is whether the Directive Principles should be taken above the Fundamental Rights and whether

they should be enforced in a court of law? This is where we have to think very seriously. Of course, the Government have to enact laws to enforce the Directive Principles. I do agree. I do not mean to say that Directive Principles should remain as Constitutional provisions only. They are there to guide the Government, to enable them to enact laws. In this case, as I said, prohibition has to be enforced by the State Governments. We have issued our guidelines to them.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा जवाब क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गाइडलाइन्स के मुताबिक स्टेट्स को लिख दिया है कि शराब बन्द करे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या यह राज्य सरकारों को विधान के साथ लिखेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिख दिया है।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While I appreciate the Minister's statement that they have not changed anything in the guidelines of 1975 and do adhere by the call of the Father of the Nation that prohibition is a must and it should not depend upon the revenue for the State, may I know what are the reasons that, in recent times, the States one after another, are scrapping prohibition? Why do they get encouragement and support for the scrapping of prohibition? Why did Bihar State Government do it, I want to know? If he has not changed the guidelines, why they did it? Have they given up the call of the Father of the Nation: Prohibition, come what may, whatever be the loss of revenue? What happened to that?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Many States are not willing to enforce prohibition in the fear of losing revenue. The Central Government were not in a position to make good the loss of

revenue. That is the reason why they are following their own policies of prohibition.

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय समाज कल्याण मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जिन राज्यों में मद्यनिषेध लागू किया गया है, क्या उन राज्यों से इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि उन जगहों पर अवैध शराब के धंधे बढ़ी मात्रा में बढ़ गए हैं ? क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की भी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि जिस समय मद्यनिषेध लागू किया गया, उस समय अंग्रेजी में जिसे "बूट-लैगर" कहते हैं, उनकी एक बड़ी लाबी कार्य कर रही थी, सरकार पर असर डालने के लिए कि मद्य निषेध लागू किया जाए ? क्या तत्कालीन... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमन् मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि मद्य निषेध लागू करते समय क्या तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई और तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के बीच में इस पर आपस में कुछ इखतलाफात थे ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We are all aware that illicit distillation was flourishing wherever there was prohibition.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Non-payment of U.G.C. share of money to West Bengal

*824. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has stopped paying its share to the Government of West Bengal for the payment of salaries in the U.G.C. scales of pay to the college teachers since 1979;

(b) whether the State Education Minister has approached the Union Government to see that the payments continue; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to see that the college and university teachers of West Bengal do not go without salary due to the non-payment of UGC share of money to the State Government?

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

(a) Financial assistance provided by the Central Government, and not by the University Grants Commission, for implementing the U.G.C. scales of pay was payable to the State Governments only upto the period ending March 31, 1979.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

New process of manufacture of inexpensive and nutritious milk products for rural areas

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

(a) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute has evolved a special process for manufacturing inexpensive and nutritious milk products for exclusive rural marketing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new technological development is being shared with other State Dairy Development Corporations; and

(d) if so, the progress of dairy development and milk technology in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (d). The Central Food Technological Research Institute has not evolved a process for manufacturing inexpensive milk products for exclusive marketing in rural areas. However, the Institute has developed a process for manufacturing a pro-

duct called Miltone which is made from a combination of groundnut protein isolate and milk and which has been found acceptable as a substitute for milk. In some States, projects for manufacture of this product are under implementation but the implementing agencies are not necessarily State Dairy Development Corporations. As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, no such Miltone project has been initiated in that State. However, an integrated cattle cum dairy development project with assistance from the International Development Association is under implementation.

Admission facilities to Harijan Adivasi Students in renowned educational institutions

*826. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities for admission in renowned educational institutions are available to talented Harijan-Adivasi students for study at primary and secondary stage with the assistance of Government;

(b) whether facilities of admission and of boarding in Central Schools have been made available to Harijan-Adivasi students and if so, the names of the places where such facilities have been provided; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to open an institute for imparting special education to Harijan-Adivasi boys at primary and secondary stage?

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

(a) The Government have a Scheme of Scholarships in Approved Residential Secondary Schools under which educational facilities are provided to meritorious children of lower income groups who are otherwise unable to

avail themselves of the opportunities of studying in good residential secondary schools. Under the Scheme, 500 scholarships are awarded every year to students the income of whose parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- per annum. Selection of awardees is made on the basis of an all-India competition. 15 per cent and 5 per cent of these scholarships are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

For the benefit of the children belonging to weaker sections of society in rural areas, there is a Scheme of Scholarships at the Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural Areas. During the current year, 22,500 scholarships are proposed to be distributed @ 4 scholarships for Community Development Block, 2 additional scholarships per Tribal Community Development Block and one scholarship each to a talented Scheduled Caste child in each Community Development Block with 20 per cent and above Scheduled Caste population. During the current year 2,500 scholarships are exclusively reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) 15 per cent and 7½ per cent of fresh admissions in each Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) are reserved for the children of transferable employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes respectively. Hostel facilities are generally not available in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(c) No, Sir.

Retrenchment of Staff in Modern Bakeries, Ujjain

*827. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 1st March, 1980, Modern Bakeries (India)

Ltd., Ujjain retrenched 103 workers who have been working in the plant for about 6 to 7 years when the plant was owned by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that when the plant changed ownership from F.C.I. to Modern Bakeries they had announced that there will be no retrenchment; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to take back these 103 retrenched workers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no retrenchment of regular employees from the Ujjain Plant taken over by Modern Bakeries from the Food Corporation of India. However, there were 103 casual employees who were engaged by the Food Corporation from time to time depending upon their needs. The Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. will also use them as casuals as and when required, on their existing terms and conditions.

(c) Does not arise.

Urban Development in Maharashtra

*32A. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the cities in Maharashtra which have been selected for the Central Government's scheme of integrated urban development;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have submitted the details of each of the schemes for such cities for further sanction;

(c) if so, of which cities and when;

(d) when the final sanction is to be given for such schemes; and

(e) what are main features of the scheme and nature of financial assistance by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Central financial assistance in the form of loan has so far been given to the Government of Maharashtra for integrated projects relating to the following towns:—

Name of town	Components for which central assistance was given	Amount of assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
Barsi	Agricultural Produce Marketing Yard and Industrial Estate.	1.50
Parali Vaijanath	Sites and services	2.50
Manmad	Upgradation and widening of roads and construction of two low level bridges.	1.5

(b) and (c). In addition to the projects mentioned above, project reports for the following towns have also been received from the Government of Maharashtra in February 1980 for financial assistance under the scheme:

1. Yavatmal
2. Washim
3. Ratnagiri
4. Satara
5. Amalner
6. Baramati
7. Parbhani
8. Kamthi.

(d) The project report for integrated development of Yavatmal will be taken up for consideration by the Sanctioning Committee along with similar projects received from other State Governments. The project reports in respect of the remaining 7 towns have been scrutinised and the State Government has been requested to furnish additional information in relation to these projects. These projects will be taken up for consideration of financial assistance after the necessary clarifications/additional information are received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(e) The Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns envisages provision of financial assistance by the Government of India for selected items of development to the State Governments/Union Territories to serve the integrated development of selected small and medium towns. The following are the main features of the Scheme:—

(1) Central financial assistance is provided on matching basis in the form of loan not exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs for any one project.

(2) The following components of the integrated project are eligible for Central financial assistance:—

(i) Land acquisition and development relating to residential schemes, including sites and services.

(ii) Traffic and transportation to subserve the shelter and employment component of the project, including construction of roads and improvement/upgradation of existing roads, but excluding purchase of motor vehicles.

(iii) The development of mandis/markets, provision of Industrial Estates and provision of services and facilities for the benefit of agricultural and rural development in the hinterland.

(3) The following components of the integrated project are to be funded from State Plans:—

(i) Slum improvement/upgradation, urban renewal and small-scale employment generation activity.

(ii) Low cost schemes of water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation.

(iii) Parks and playgrounds.

(iv) Assistance for the purpose of making modifications, wherever necessary, in city master plans to permit mixed land use.

उर्वरकों का प्रयोग और उनका खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव

829. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रासायनिक उर्वरकों के प्रयोग करने से खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जा सकता है परन्तु क्या उनका प्रयोग से कुछ वर्षों में भूमि की उर्वरता में कमी आ जाती है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर कभी विचार किया है;

(ख) क्या उर्वरकों के अधिक प्रयोग किए जाने से भूमि को पानी की अधिक आवश्यकता होती है और उससे जमीन में अधिक लवणना आ जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस पर भी विचार किया है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव): (क) यह सही है कि रासायनिक उर्वरकों का प्रयोग करके खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है। तथापि, यह सही नहीं है कि उर्वरकों का लगातार प्रयोग करने से मिट्टी की उर्वरा शक्ति कमजोर हो जाती है, बशर्ते कि उर्वरक का ठीक ढंग से प्रयोग किया गया हो।

(ख) यदि उर्वरकों का अधिक प्रयोग किया जाए तो इसके लिए मिट्टी में पर्याप्त नमी मौजूद रहनी चाहिए, ताकि फसलों को पोषक तत्व उपलब्ध हो सकें। तथापि, यह सही नहीं है कि उर्वरकों का अधिक प्रयोग करने की वजह से मिट्टी में लवणता बढ़ जाती है।

(ग) भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर की दृष्टि में प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। सरकार उर्वरकों के उचित प्रयोग के बारे में किसानों को प्रशिक्षित करने की ओर ध्यान दे रही है। अभी यहां विकसित कृषि वाले कई अन्य देशों की तुलना में बहुत कम उर्वरक प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Posts and Telegraph facilities in Jaipur

*830. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jaipur has a large number of residential localities where no post or telegraph services exist and the people are suffering in these areas for non-availability of the mails;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of these colonies do not have any post office or a telegraph office;

(c) whether it is also a fact that representations and complaints to the postal authorities in this regard have proved in vain; and

(d) the measures proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that Postal and telegraph facilities are not available in a large number of residential localities in Jaipur.

(b) It is also not a fact that a large number of colonies in Jaipur do not have any post office or Telegraph office.

(c) No complaints or representations regarding insufficient number of post and telegraph offices are reported to have been received by the Postal authorities of Jaipur in the recent past.

(d) For further improving the post and telegraph facilities in the city, the department is considering opening of 5 more post offices during the current financial year.

Hot-line connection with Foreign Countries

*831. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any hot-line (telephone or telex) connection exists between India and other countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the year from which it so exists; and

(c) whether it has been successful and how?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

S.T.D. between Vidisha-Bhopal and Raisen-Bhopal

*832. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether S.T.D. system is proposed between Vidisha-Bhopal and Raisen-Bhopal;

(b) if so, the progress of this system and when it was proposed to be set up; and

(c) by what time this work will be completed?

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

(a) So far proposal has been drawn up for introducing S.T.D. system between Vidisha and Bhopal only.

(b) The S.T.D. Scheme between Vidisha and Bhopal was included in the 1978-83 Plan. After detailed planning, orders have been placed for the transmission system and switching equipment.

(c) Subject to the availability of equipment, the work is likely to be completed by 1983.

Foreign Collaboration in Animal Husbandry and Vegetable and Food Food Processing

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps for foreign collaboration in the field of Animal Husbandry and Vegetable and Food Processing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) There are 18 approved and on-going foreign assisted projects in the field of Animal Husbandry. The foreign collaboration is with Australia, Denmark, Switzerland and U.K. in the areas of cross breeding of sheep and cattle, establishment of Frozen semen banks, establishment of veterinary laboratories, training programmes, etc. There is no foreign assisted On-going project in the field of vegetable and food processing.

Urdu in Central Schools

*834. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Urdu is included in the curricula of the Central Schools for Middle and 10 plus 2 courses;

(b) if so whether it is being taught in these schools and the locations of such schools;

(c) whether Government will consider the desirability of making arrangements for teaching of Urdu in those States where a sizeable population speaks Urdu and give the students option particularly at the middle level to take either 'Urdu' or 'Sanskrit' as one of the subjects; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Urdu is taught as an additional language in those Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) where 20 or more students wish to learn it. The information regarding Kendriya Vidyalayas where Urdu is presently being taught is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The Kendriya Vidyalayas are primarily meant to provide uninterrupted education to the children of transferable Central Government employees. All the Kendriya Vidyalayas throughout the country have the same syllabi and common media of instruction. It will be difficult to make regional variations with reference to local linguistic considerations.

Provision of Schools and Colleges in Newly Developed Colonies of D.D.A.

*835. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made, by the Education Department to provide primary, middle, high, higher secondary schools and colleges in the newly developed colonies of D.D.A. where plots of land were allotted to the low and middle income group people in 1975-76 through draw of lots under the 20-Point Programme; and

(b) the reasons for slow progress and when the work on the project is likely to be accelerated?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में दैनिक मजूरी पर कर्मचारी

* 836. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पूछताछ कार्यालयों में दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर नियुक्ति हेतु उन्ही व्यक्तियों के बारे में विचार किया जाता है जो रोजगार कार्यालयों से भेजे जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं कि स्थायी नियुक्तियां करते समय दैनिक आधार पर काम कर रहे इन व्यक्तियों के नामों पर विचार नहीं किया जाता जबकि अन्य मंत्रालयों में दैनिक मजूरी आधार पर काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को तरजीह दी जाती है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सीधी भर्ती कोटे के लिए सभी भर्तियां रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा भेजे गए

उम्मीदवारों में से की जाती हैं। मस्टर रोल पर लगाए गए उसी वर्ग के छटनी किए गए और फालतू घोषित किए गए कर्मचारियों को नियुक्ति के लिए चयन के मामले में वरीयता दी जाती है लेकिन मस्टर रोल के कर्मचारियों को अवश्य ही रोजगार कार्यालय के जरिये आना चाहिए।

Pay Scales of Life Guards and Pickers at IITs

6586. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scale of Pay has been prescribed by the Government of India for the life guards of swimming pool and pickers of gymkhana of I.I.T., Kanpur and other places except Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of the pay scales prescribed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the life guards and pickers of I.I.T. Madras, belong to Scheduled Castes and they face financial hardship without regular scale of pay; and

(d) if so, how many Scheduled Castes are employed as life guards and pickers and when they will be given regular service and regular scale of pay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Out of 9 Life Guards at IIT Madras, 2 belong to Scheduled Castes. Out of 16 Ground and Picker Boys 14 belong to Scheduled Castes. They are engaged by the Swimming club and students Gymkhana on daily wages basis and paid out of their collections. They are not employees of the Institute and

hence the question of giving them regular service and regular scale of pay, does not arise.

Complaints of Corruption in Food for Work Programme in Rajasthan

6587. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the District Collectors in Rajasthan have received complaints of corruption in connection with Food for Work Programme;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints; and

(c) the action being taken by Government and reasons for delay in taking action thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1022.

(c) Of the total 1022 complaints, 168 have been found baseless on enquiry, 851 are under investigation and in 3 cases, 3 Sarpanches have been suspended after enquiry.

Combining of Telephone Exchanges at Pravaranagar, Kolar and Belapur in Maharashtra

6589. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sanction to combine the telephone exchanges presently at Pravaranagar, Kolar and Belapur in Maharashtra for ensuring efficient performance because the area is dominated by industries, educational institutions, hospitals and progressive agriculturists; and

(b) when the proposed telephone exchanges are to be combined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The facility for providing group dialling between Shrirampur, Kolhar, Pravaranagar, and Belapur towns has been sanctioned. Equipment is under installation. It is hoped to commission the scheme during current financial year.

Loss of Foodgrains

6590. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss incurred by Government due to pilferage of foodgrains during transit, inadequate storage arrangements and by insects and rats during 1979; and

(b) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by government to reduce this loss in future?

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

(a) The net storage and transit (including voyage) shortage amounting to 3.05 lakh tonnes of foodgrains valued at Rs. 44.23 crores occurred during 1978-79 in the Food Corporation of India which is equivalent to 1.3 per cent of purchases and sales during that year.

(b) The Food Corporation of India has taken various steps from time to time to minimise the shortages. Some of the important steps taken are:

(1) The storage godowns are constructed on modern scientific lines.

(2) Transportation in open wagons is avoided to the extent possible especially during the monsoon period. When the open wagons are used, they are covered by tarpaulins and secured in position by ropes. They are examined enroute at important check points with re-

gard to their security. Open wagon consignments of foodgrains are almost always hauled by special trains on which the railway provide their protection force as escort.

(3) Stocks stored in open are stacked on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated water proof polythene covers which are lashed by nylon ropes to prevent damage. The polythene covers are periodically replaced to ensure best protection.

(4) The watch and ward have been tightened at the storage depots.

Consumption of Sugar in 1977-78

6591. SHRI BHIM SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise per capita consumption of sugar in the year 1977-78; and

(b) month-wise total consumption in each State in the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) A statement—I is attached.

(b) A statement—II is attached.

The above figures relate both to levy and freesale sugar for the period 1-10-1977 to 15-8-1978 and only to freesale sugar for the period 16-8-1978 to 30-9-1978 under decontrol policy. Moreover, the consumption of freesale sugar is based on the despatches of freesale sugar made by the factories to the licensed dealers in various States, since subsequent

movement position is not known in the absence of statutory control on prices and distribution of freesale sugar.

Statement

APPENDIX-I

State-wise per capita consumption of sugar in 1977-78 sugar year.

State	Per capita sugar consumption in kg/annum for 1977-78 sugar year
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.16
2. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh Mizoram and Meghalaya	6.06
3. Bihar	4.42
4. Gujarat & Dadra Nagar Haveli	10.47
5. Maharashtra	12.10
6. Kerala & Lakshadweep	6.98
7. Madhya Pradesh	5.19
8. Tamil Nadu & Andaman	6.88
9. Karnataka	6.49
10. Orissa	3.72
11. Punjab	16.36
12. Haryana	10.44
13. Rajasthan	6.32
14. Uttar Pradesh	5.77
15. West Bengal	6.72
16. Jammu & Kashmir	5.55
17. Delhi	14.16
18. Himachal Pradesh	6.85
19. Manipur	3.24
20. Tripura	4.24
21. Pondicherry, Karikal Mahe & Yaman	7.69
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	8.73
23. Nagaland	7.40
24. Chandigarh	17.10
25. Sikkim	5.33

Statement

APPENDIX-II

State-wise monthly consumption of sugar for the sugar season 1977-78.

(Figures in tonnes,

State	Oct. 77	Nov. 77	Dec. 77	Jan. 78	Feb. 78	March 78	April 78	May 78	June 78	July 78	Aug. 78	Sep. 78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	19243	15609	23563	22898	20438	21829	19672	21962	26178	27115	18538	17854
Assam, Arunachal, Mizoram and Megha- laya	8741	9485	12058	10212	9998	10262	5136	11384	7182	11887	11471	17329
Bihar	23957	20379	23095	22716	24520	28369	22183	28794	23965	29085	21716	18496
Gujarat and Dadra Nagar Haveli	39456	27080	29371	27274	23183	21632	20872	22458	23094	27229	27418	39568
Maharashtra	57979	58917	57925	54668	54952	51409	54934	50113	50685	61042	59225	92127
Kerala and Lakshadweep	17099	17422	13942	17266	12333	13265	16608	13295	12023	18639	11841	9416
Madhya Pradesh	17840	21837	23844	24849	25185	17545	22661	22952	21625	23412	14993	23628
Tamil Nadu & Andha- mans	25100	26140	24147	27583	26798	22100	27808	25113	34951	36682	20741	18679
Karnataka	17120	17439	20589	22400	9380	21259	21546	17804	17473	15546	18917	20271
Orissa	9721	5549	11392	9004	8954	12426	9209	8471	5000	6692	4995	4197
Punjab	23742	21818	20590	20871	15842	14795	17316	18304	18765	19582	26294	33013
Haryana	9424	9114	10330	9192	8246	8915	7278	9530	9084	9553	12535	19706
Rajasthan	14686	17092	11025	18884	19328	17841	14703	13040	10253	20486	15317	25174

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
U.P.		45203	39500	45367	52583	43253	49009	53100	43265	42436	59061	42233	65551
W. Bengal		25053	34014	26119	35857	27418	30552	31302	30269	22668	32320	26190	33810
J&K.		2922	2132	2770	2685	1680	1440	3116	2278	3095	3046	2665	2445
Delhi		9070	5909	7841	6477	4517	7272	4676	3854	6833	3697	6912	11507
Himachal Pradesh		3330	3062	2679	2386	2221	2041	2219	2058	1301	2778	1386	2082
Manipur		460	--	535	535	534	336	233	789	510	--	354	96
Tripura		556	539	789	907	773	785	774	773	773	773	583	232
Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam		402	359	381	402	302	354	354	386	402	336	342	288
Goa, Daman and Diu		897	1057	839	731	765	762	783	848	851	961	702	186
Nagaland		363	577	346	421	305	462	315	537	460	401	473	208
Chandigarh		690	589	587	725	346	574	389	741	321	561	519	969
Sikkim		128	114	136	150	72	103	141	109	109	124	96	13

Development of Triloky Colony New Delhi

6592. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the authorities in the development and utilisation of the vacant acquired areas of Triloky Colony Bapu Park, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi and when is it likely to be completed; and

(b) the progress made to survey the released portion of the said colony for residential purposes for levying development charges on the plot/house owners and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported as under:—

“The layout plan of Triloky Colony was approved by the Standing Committee vide its resolution No. 919 dated 21-12-60 subject to certain conditions. One of the conditions for the approval of the layout plan was that the coloniser will develop the colony within a period of one year of the approval of the layout plan.

Subsequently the revised layout plan was approved for a portion of the colony comprising 86 residential plots. Normally as per practice, the colonizer is to lay the services. However, in this case complete services were not provided by the colonizer and the plot holders' Association has been requesting the Corporation for allowing building activities and to provide the services. On the request of the plot holders action was initiated to prepare the estimates for the deficiencies for providing the deficient services but neither the plot holders association nor the colonizer has

cooperated to get the services checked. The Association has also not supplied the services plan to the Corporation for checking the services. It has also been reported that on the site unauthorised construction has come up and it will not be possible to develop the area as per approved plan. Under the circumstances it has not been possible for M.C.D. to allow construction in this colony.”

Building for Central Government Offices

6593. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of rent paid by Government during the year 1979-80 for renting private buildings including those of the N.D.M.C. for housing the offices of various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India in the Capital;

(b) how long it will take the Lodhi Road Office complex to be ready and shift some of the Offices and the savings in rent likely to accrue therefrom;

(c) what is the stage for dispersing some offices outside Delhi especially to the South; and

(d) how long it will take to house all the Offices in the Government buildings and this recurring expenditure avoided?

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

राजस्थान में स्वचालित केन्द्र और करचालित केन्द्र

6594. श्री भीखाभाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सकिल में स्वचालित केन्द्रों और करचालित केन्द्रों की मंडलवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान कितने करचालित केन्द्रों को स्वचालित केन्द्रों में बदले जाने का विचार है ;

(ग) राजस्थान में कुल कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं और प्रत्येक वर्ष टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों में कितनी वृद्धि होती है ; और

(घ) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग उनकी सप्लाई से कितनी अधिक है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) अपेक्षित विवरण अन्वय में दिए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) 31-3-80 को राजस्थान में कुल 62,937 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन चालू थे।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग तथा उपलब्ध कराए गए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों में हुई वृद्धि नीचे दी जा रही है :—

	मांग में वृद्धि	टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों में वृद्धि
1977-78	3,249	3,264
1978-79	4,823	4,930
1979-80	7,334	3,465

31-3-80 को राजस्थान की प्रतीक्षा सूची में 7,197 उम्मीदवार थे।

विवरण

राजस्थान की मंडलवार स्वचालित तथा करचल एक्सचेंजों की संख्या

क्रम सं०	दूरसंचार मंडल	एक्सचेंजों की संख्या	
		स्वचालित	करचल
1.	अजमेर दूर संचार	5	3
2.	बीकानेर दूरसंचार	25	11
3.	भरतपुर दूरसंचार	28	12
4.	बाड़मेर दूरसंचार	26	11
5.	जयपुर दूरसंचार	46	17
6.	जोधपुर दूरसंचार	28	12
7.	जोधपुर फोन्स	2	—
8.	कोटा दूरसंचार	24	12
9.	कोटा फोन्स	1	—
10.	श्रीगंगानगर दूरसंचार	17	12
11.	उदयपुर दूरसंचार	47	17
12.	उदयपुर फोन्स	1	—
13.	जोधपुर जिला टेलीफोन	5	—
योग		255	107

Rural Godown in Ratnagiri District

6595. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any godowns are constructed in Ratnagiri district and Colaba district of Maharashtra under the scheme of Rural godowns;

(b) if so, how many such godowns are constructed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether such godowns are to be constructed in these areas in the near future?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No proposal for the construction of rural godowns in the above 2 districts has so far been received from the Government of Maharashtra under the scheme of this Ministry for establishing a national grid of rural godowns.

Applications for Telephone connections in Asansol and Durgapur

6596. SHRI SUSHIL BHATACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for getting telephone connections pending at Asansol and Durgapur separately; and

(b) the steps so far taken or proposed to be taken for providing them telephone connections?

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

(a) 83 at Asansol and 167 at Durgapur.

(b) Work for providing connections is in progress. It is expected that mostly all those in waiting list at

present will have been provided connections by end of this financial year.

Steps for Quick Response from Telephone Exchanges of Delhi

6597. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the telephone operators in Delhi Exchanges do not attend to calls quickly and thus cause great inconvenience to the subscribers; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure quick response to the telephone calls by the operators in the Telephone Exchanges?

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

(a) No Sir, operators attend promptly, however most of the manual services operate on a queue basis and when the traffic is high subscribers may have to wait for an answer.

(b) The immediate solution is to add more position and operators, which the Department is doing progressively. However many of the calls are due to other facilities such as STD and local services not functioning to the satisfaction of the subscribers. The Department is proposing to expand and modernise these services considerably and thus lessen the load on the existing services, which in turn will lessen load on the normal services.

International Rice Testing Programme

6598. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international rice testing programme was conducted recently;

(b) the names of the countries participated; and

(c) the names of Indian varieties approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) Yes, Sir. The International Rice Testing Programme is in progress in collaboration with International Rice Research Institute, Manila.

(b) The countries participating in this programme are:

Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines, Bangladesh and Bhutan from Asia; Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay from Latin America; Italy from Europe; Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, Benin, Cameroon, Guinea Bessau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire from Africa.

(c) Several Indian varieties have been released for cultivation in different countries. 'Durga' and 'Bermi' have been released in Nepal, Jaya in Senegal, Jaya and IET 2885 in Mali and Vijaya in Upper Volta.

Construction of Houses by HUDCO in West Bengal

6599. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of schemes approved and financed by the HUDCO for construction of houses in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Necessary details for the year 1977-

78 to 1979-80 year-wise, are as follows:—

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
No. of Schemes sanctioned	5	5	2
Loan sanctioned (Rs. Crores)	3.92	3.59	5.55
Dwellings sanctioned (Nos.)	1599	1390	4475

U.H.F./V.H.F. System for Installation of P.C.Os. in H. P.

6600. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to utilize UHF/VHF system for installation of Public Call offices in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where such P.C.Os would be installed and the likely dates by which they would be installed?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Daily Diet

6601. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of food at present calculated in calories, as compared to the per capita consumption before the First Five Year Plan;

(b) what are the caloric values in an average Indian's daily diet of cereals, pulses, and other items; and

(c) what are the average contents of carbohydrates, proteins, and Vitamins in the average Indian diet at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the information is attached.

(c) According to the information collected by National Institute of Nutrition Hyderabad through the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureaus in 10 States, the average contents of carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins in average Indian diet are as follows:—

Per Capita Per Day	
Carbohydrates . . .	365.0 gms.
Proteins . . .	59.0 gms.
Vitamin A . . .	359.0 mcg. as Retinol
Thiamine . . .	1.6 mg.
Riboflavin . . .	0.9 mg.
Niacin . . .	16.0 mg.
Vitamin C . . .	40.0 mg.
Folic Acid . . .	79 mcg.

Statement

(a) and (b). It is not feasible to work out the per capita consumption of foodgrains etc. as consumption of these commodities is elastic to a considerable extent dependent on a number of factors such as comparative price of various food articles, level of incomes, availability of substitutable foodstuffs, food habits, extent of urbanisation etc. However, on the basis of estimated per capita net availability of different food items, the calorie availability during 1951—53 and 1978-79 were as follows:—

Food Items	Estimated per capita per day availability			
	Average of 1951-53		1978-79	
	Grams.	Calories	Grams	Calories
Cereals	333	1172	424.4	1508
Pulses, Nuts & Seeds	60	218	44.4	153
Vegetables	Not Available		38.0	15
Roots & Tubers	30	28	58.1	55
Fruits	34	20	51.5	21
Milk & Milk Products	128	106	113.3	96
Fats & Oils	8	74	14.7	129
Sugar & Jaggery	31	116	60.3	211
Flesh Foods	6	9	15.4	15
Total Calories		1743		2203

Note: Figures for 1951-53 are on the basis of data given in FAO Production Year Book 1970 Vol. 24

दिल्ली में रात के समय डाकघरों पर निगरानी रखने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारी

6602. श्री टी० एस० नेगी: क्या सचर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में रात के समय डाकघरों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए जिन चौकीदारों और नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की गई है उन्हें केवल 100 रु० से लेकर 115 रु० तक मासिक वेतन दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कितनी अवधि से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके वेतन को दूसरे मंत्रालयों के समकक्ष कर्मचारियों के वेतन के बराबर कर देने का है ; और

(घ) डाकघरों में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को स्थायी करने के लिए कम से कम कितनी सेवावधि तथा दूसरी तथ्य रखी गई है ?

सचर मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) डाक-तार विभाग में विभागेतर चौकीदारों की नियुक्ति दिल्ली डाकघरों की रात्रि में रखवाली करने के लिए की जाती है और वह प्रतिमास 105 रु० से 130 रु० तक समेकित भत्ते के पात्र होते हैं। दिल्ली के डाकघरों के लिए नैमित्तिक आधार पर चौकीदारों की नियुक्ति नहीं की जाती।

(ख) दिल्ली में नियुक्त विभागेतर कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 71 है तथा उनकी सेवा की अवधि 1, 2, 3, 4 और 5 वर्षों से कम है और उनकी संख्या क्रमशः 12, 16, 14, 15 तथा 14 है।

(ग) विभागेतर एजेंटों की नियुक्ति की प्रणाली डाक-तार विभाग में प्रचलित है तथा अन्य मंत्रालयों में इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियां नहीं की जातीं। अतः उनके बराबर विभागेतर कर्मचारियों का वेतन करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) विभागेतर एजेंट श्रेणी-चार तथा पोस्टमैन के काडर में खपाए जाने के पात्र हैं बशर्ते कि विभागेतर सेवा में तीन वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर चुके हों तथा उनकी आयु 42 वर्ष के भीतर हो। उन्हें वरिष्ठता के आधार पर अर्हक परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने पर खपाया जाता है।

Supply of Water through Tankers in Rajasthan

6603. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocations which have been made by the Central Government during 1980-81 to assist the State Government of Rajasthan for providing drinking water to the villages;

(b) whether there is any scheme under the accelerated rural water supply programme for drilling suitable spots in those areas where water is provided through tankers in Rajasthan for drinking water or getting them through pipe lines; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The allocations of Central assistance

under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme for the year 1980-81 is not yet finalised. However a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been released to the State on ad-hoc basis.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. During the current year 6 schemes covering 31 Nos. of problem villages which include 12 Nos. of tankers fed villages have been approved under the accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

U.G.C. Award for Teachers Fellowship

6604. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the University Grants Commission for award of Teacher Fellowship under Rs. 5 lakh scheme;

(b) whether the criteria is applicable in all the colleges situated in educationally backward and tribal areas also;

(c) if not, the liberal policy and criteria prescribed for these colleges by the University Grants Commission for the Rs. 5 lakhs scheme;

(d) the minimum student enrolment fixed for these colleges to provide assistance; and

(e) the names of the colleges under Berhampur University of Orissa which received assistance for Teachers Fellowship so far?

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

(a) The conditions prescribed by the University Grants Commission for award of Teacher Fellowships are:

(i) The teacher shall be nominated by his college for study leading to M.Phil./Ph.D., and an approved institution agrees to provide facilities for research;

(ii) The teacher should be permanent and generally below 45 years;

(iii) He should have a Second class Bachelor's and Master's degree (relaxable with the Commission's approval); and

(iv) The fellowship would not be available in the same institution where he is working.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d); While the conditions for award of teacher fellowships have not been relaxed in favour of colleges located in backward or tribal areas, the conditions for assistance under the Rs. 5.00 lakh schemes of the Fifth Plan were relaxed in favour of such colleges. Against the normal requirement of 400 students and 20 teachers in three-year courses, or 270 students and 15 teachers in two-year courses, colleges in such areas were eligible for assistance upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs, including teacher fellowships, courses for 150 students and 7 teachers and faculty of 10 in three-year courses. The criteria for general development support to colleges in the Sixth Plan have not been finalised.

(e) The Colleges under Berhampur University which received assistance for Teacher Fellowships under Rs. 5 lakh scheme are:

S. No.	Name of College	No. of Teachers awarded Fellowship
1.	Ganjam College	2
2.	Rayagada College	2
3.	Aska Science College	2
4.	Kallikote College	3
5.	Govt. Evening College, Berhampur	4
6.	Govt. Women's College, Berhampur	4
7.	S.K.C.G. College, Parlakhmundi	4
8.	Vikram Deb College, Jeypore	2
Total:		23

Slums in Bombay

6605. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large slums exist on Central Government lands in Bombay and Pune;

(b) if so, the total area of such lands;

(c) if so, whether any schemes are being worked out to rehabilitate these slums dwellers and utilise the lands; and

(d) if not, what is Government's thinking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). It is a fact that a large number of hutment colonies have come up on Central Government lands in Greater Bombay. Exact extent of area encroached upon by such unauthorised hutments is not available. 1800 LS—7

Government has no information about the extent of unauthorised encroachments on Central Government lands in Pune.

(c) Yes Sir, in relation to unauthorised hutment colonies on Central Government lands in Greater Bombay.

(d) Does not arise.

Scarcity of Postal Stationery in North Bihar

6606. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether postal stamps, envelopes etc. are not available in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of North Bihar; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and the steps taken thereabout?

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

(a) and (b). There has been some shortage of some items of postal stamps and stationery in a few post offices in North Bihar, because of inadequate supply. Necessary action to rush supplies from Security Press and neighbouring post offices has been taken.

Loss of Crop due to Floods in West Bengal

6607. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss of crop due to floods in West Bengal recently; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The State Government has reported

that 40 square miles in Gangarampur and 25 square miles in Tapan P.S. have been affected by floods in the district of West Dinajpore. In Malda district about 7,000 hectares of cropped area has been affected.

(b) The affected families have been shifted to protected areas and arrangements have been made for distributing dhotis and tarpaulins. Provision has also been made for gratuitous relief. The District Magistrates have been sanctioned Rs. 10,000 each for meeting flood contingency expenditure. Army has also been deployed for meeting any emergency.

Stagnation Among Senior Physical Education Teachers

6608. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of senior physical education teachers in selection grade, both male and female separately, in the Government schools in Delhi;

(b) how many of them are stagnating at the ceiling since 1974;

(c) whether any steps have since been taken to remove or minimise their stagnation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, 31 male and 28 female Senior Physical Education Teachers are in the selection grade in Government schools;

(b) Thirty seven.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

L.L.B. Courses in various Universities

6609. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various Universities in the country conduct different courses in LL.B.:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the Universities offering two year professional LL.B. course through correspondence;

(d) the names of Universities which have the approval and the recognition from the University Grants Commission for conducting LL.B. course through correspondence; and

(e) the names of the Universities which have correspondence LL.B. course through Hindi medium?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Most Universities in the country offer LL.B. Courses, recognised by the Bar Council of India, for purpose of enrolment as advocates. However, some universities also offer courses in Law, purely as academic programmes.

(c) According to information available, two year Law courses through correspondence are offered by Jammu, Kashmir, Madurai Kamaraj and Mysore Universities. These courses lead to LL.B (Academic) or B.G.L. Degree.

(d) Universities being autonomous, no approval or recognition is as such conferred by University Grants Commission. However, the course offered by Jammu University was approved as a programme for assistance by the University Grants Commission in 1977. Subsequently, on the suggestion of the University Grants

Commission's Law Panel and the Bar Council, the University was advised in August, 1978 to discontinue the course.

(e) No information is available about Universities offering correspondence course in LL.B through Hindi medium.

Eucalyptus Trees Proving Ruinous for great Indian Bustard in Ranebennur Sanctuary, Karnataka

6610. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the habitat of the 'Great Indian Bustards' in the Ranebennur sanctuary in Karnataka is proving ruinous due to planting of eucalyptus trees; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to halt the plantation of this tree to help the growth of the bird?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Non-availability of Telephone Service from some Exchanges in Calcutta

6611. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints against non-availability of telephone service from the subscribers of telephones in "41, 42, 52, 54, 35, 36" exchanges of Calcutta. Telephones are rising abnormally;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that telephones remain out of order for months together in a number of cases;

(d) whether the Calcutta Telephones do not even offer proportionate refund of telephone hire charges to the subscribers for the period their telephone remain unworkable; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and action being taken to adopt such method of refunds in letter and spirit so as to ensure proper maintenance by the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However there is a seasonal rise during monsoons as compared to the pre-monsoon period.

(c) Yes, Sir. In some cases, when the cable develops multiple faults.

(d) and (e). Rebates in rental are not allowed for the periods the telephone remain faulty since the Department has to spend a huge sums in repair of the faults which are beyond its control and the department also loses call revenue while the telephones are out of order. Maximum efforts are made to repair faults as quickly as possible. The cable networks which suffer during monsoons are being protected by pressurisation and ducting.

Engineers' Bill

6612. SHRI N. SELUVARAJU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the present stage of the Engineers' Bill which seeks control and regulate the practice of the engineering profession in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): No such Bill called the Engineers' Bill is at present under the consideration of Government.

ईटों का यंत्रीकृत उत्पादन

6614. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ईटों के यंत्रीकृत उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान महारौली में ईटों के यंत्रीकृत कारखाने को हुए मृनाफे/घाटे का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी अथवा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे और कारखानों की स्थापना करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी) : (क) देश में मध्यम माप क्षेत्र में लगभग 9 पूर्ण माप यंत्रीकृत ईट भट्टे स्थापित किए गए हैं. अर्थात् चार मद्रास में तथा कन्नडा, दिल्ली, श्रीनगर, नाहर कटिया (अमम) तथा पाओन्टा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) प्रत्येक में एक एक। इन भट्टों की कुल वार्षिक संस्थापित क्षमता 1830 लाख ईटें हैं। लघु माप क्षेत्र में कुछ और अर्ध यंत्रीकृत ईट भट्टे भी कन्द्रीय भवन अनुसंधान संस्थान, रूडकी द्वारा विकसित मशीनरी से स्थापित किए गए। केरल तथा कर्नाटक में कई टाइल भट्टे भी यंत्रीकृत माधनों द्वारा छोटे पैमाने पर ईटें बनाते हैं।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम सी० द्वारा चलाए जा रहे यंत्रीकृत ईट भट्टे, महारौली द्वारा उड़ाई गई हानि निम्नलिखित है :—

	लाख रुपए
1977-78	34.98
1978-79	22.51
1979-80	20.00

(अनुमानित)

(ग) फिनाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Promotion to T.E.S. Group 'A'

6615. SHRI NATHU RAM SHAK-YAWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the eligibility conditions for the regular promotions from T.E.S. Group 'B' to 'A' in the P&T Department;

(b) the procedure being followed in the said Department in respect of filling up the posts reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates (by promotion) in case eligible candidates of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available at the time when such vacancies fall vacant;

(c) the number of such posts de-reserved during the last three years and the number of such posts carried forward; and

(d) whether all the posts so de-reserved and carried forward during the last three years have so far been filled up by the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Post and Telegraph Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The eligibility conditions for regular promotion from T.E.S. Group 'B' to ITS Group 'A' in the P&T Department are 8 years of approved service in T.E.S. Group 'B' and confirmation in the Grade

(b) Eligible officers belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe within the zone of consideration, which is 5 to 6 times of the proposed number of vacancies, are normally included in the select panel. If sufficient number of such officers are not available within the consideration zone to fill up the reserved vacancies, these unfilled vacancies are de-reserved and filled up from amongst the officers belonging to the General category.

(c) 31 vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers have been de-reserved during the last 3 years.

In accordance with the existing orders no such de-reserved vacancy is carried forward to the subsequent year.

(d) In view of the position stated in part 'C' above, question does not arise.

Postal and Telecommunication system in Dhanbad District

6616. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the postal and telecommunication system is in bad shape in Dhanbad district of Bihar; and

(b) whether it is a fact that telephone connections involving Loyabad, Kortras and Senedih Exchange are not at all working; if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the postal system in Dhanbad district is not functioning well. Adequate postal facilities exist in the district. However, the equipment of telephone exchanges at Danbad, Loyabad, Katras and Senedih are old and the service is not satisfactory. The exchanges at Loyabad, Senedih and Katras are being replaced. A part of Dhanbad exchange which is very old is also being scrapped and the lines transferred to a new exchange.

Subsidy to Maharashtra Housing Board

6617. SHRI YASHWANTRAO MOHITE,
SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some people from Kolhapur have filed a complaint that the subsidy given by the Central Government to the Government of Maharashtra under various Subsidised Housing Schemes has not been passed on to the Maharashtra Housing Board in the same form and thereby the cost of construction of the houses built under various subsidised housing schemes has increased instead of reducing the same; and

(b) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A representation was received from some residents of the Lal Bahadur Shastri Nagar, Kolhapur, to the effect that the subsidy provided by the Central Government to the Government of Maharashtra was not being reflected in the sale price fixed for those houses. The houses in question were constructed by the Pune Housing and Area Development Board. According to the Government of Maharashtra, they have not paid any subsidy to the Housing Board for these tenements and full cost of the houses is, therefore, to be recovered from the purchasers.

Development of Villages Around the Pong Dam

6618. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned Rs. 65 lakhs for the development of 25 villages around the Pong Dam during the year 1977 to 1979;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no development work has so far been done; and

(c) if not, the steps so far taken in that direction and the details of the schemes in hand to be carried out for the development of these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information from the Government of Himachal Pradesh is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Building Cost and Storage Capacity of F.C.I. Godowns

6619. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of godowns which have been taken on rent, the storage capacity thereof and the rent paid annually therefor;

(b) the position in this regard in respect of Gujarat and the total number of godowns, the number among them taken on rent and, of these belonging to the Corporation and the amount of rent paid annually;

(c) whether the FCI gives facilities of bank loan on preferential rates of interest or any other facility to those offering godowns on rent, if so, the details; and

(d) the reasons why the FCI does not build its own godowns in view of high rates of rent and low rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total storage capacity of 85,85,420 tonnes has been taken on rent by Food Corporation of India from public and private agencies, as on 31-5-1980. An amount of Rs. 3,794.25 lakhs was paid by FCI towards rent for the godowns hired for the financial year 1978-79. The exact number of godowns is not readily available.

lic and private agencies. Information

(b) In the State of Gujarat, the F.C.I. has, as on 31-5-1980 owned capacity of 1,96,350 tonnes and hired capacity of 3,64,760 tonnes from pub-

about the amount of rent paid annually is not readily available.

(c) No, Sir. However, under an A.R.D.C. assisted scheme launched by F.C.I. sometime back offers were invited from private parties who were given loans by the banks at concessional rate of interest and refinanced by ARDC.

(d) The Food Corporation has already got its own godowns built in various parts of the country and is adding to it in a planned manner on a continuing basis.

Telecommunications System and P.C.O. in Sunderbans in West Bengal

6620. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans has been formulated to develop telecommunications to the backward area of Sunderbans (West Bengal); and

(b) how many public call offices are proposed to be set or at R.A.X. lines installed?

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

(b) Thirteen long distance Public Call Offices are proposed to be set up.

Evaluation of the Residents of Bagichi Peerji, Subzi Mandi, Delhi

6621. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bagichi Peerji near Subzi Mandi, Delhi-110007 is being removed to some other places;

(b) if so, whether the residents of this area are likely to be rehabilitated; and

(c) whether they would be given any residential plots or accommodation in lieu thereof?

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

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

Allotment of DDA Flats

6622. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some flats are ready for allotment to the persons registered under LIG and MIG Schemes with the D.D.A.;

(b) if so, the number of such flats, their locations and when they are being offered for allotment; and

(c) the number of flats proposed to be offered to the registrants by 31st December, 1980 with their locations?

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

(b) Details of the MIG/LIG flats (together with their locations) which are being released for allotment to registered persons shortly are as per Statement-I.

(c) The DDA has intimated that subject to availability of building materials, 1161 MIG and 1344 LIG flats are likely to be ready by 31-12-1980. The statement showing their locations and number is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Flats being offered for allotment.

Location	MIG	LIG
1. Trilokpuri	1171	542
2. Dilshad Garden	131	67
3. Sheikh Sarai Ph. II . . . . .	..	264
4. Sunlight Colony near Ashram . . . . .	..	1
5. Rajouri Garden G-8 area Pocket F	256	..
6. Ashok Vihar Ph. II Pocket 'B' . . . . .	..	1
7. Wazirpur Ph. II . . . . .	..	4
8. Wazirpur Ph. III . . . . .	..	4
	1558	883

Statement-II

Details of flats expected to be ready by 31-12-80 in addition to mentioned in Statement-I

Location	MIG	LIG
Shalimar Bagh	1020	1044
Bodella	141	300
Total	1161	1344

राजस्थान में खोले जाने वाले डाकघर, तारघर तथा टेलीफोन केन्द्र

6623 आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान में जिले-वार कितने डाकघर, तारघर तथा टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोले जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने चालू वर्ष की योजना में खोले जा चुके हैं और शेष के कब खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के संबंध में प्रस्तावित डाकघरों तथा तार-घरों का जिलावार व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या इन कार्यालयों को खोलने के बारे में सभी प्रबन्ध कर दिए गए हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री का तक उरांब) : (क) सूचना विवरण "क" में दी गई है।

(ख), (ग) एवं (घ). डाकघर : शहरी क्षेत्र में 7 तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 83

डाकघर पहले ही खोल दिए गए हैं। शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं। यहां (शहरी क्षेत्रों में) निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार औचित्य पाए जाने पर डाकघर खोल दिए जाते हैं। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों की जिलावार संख्या विवरण "ख" में दी गई है।

तारघर : 4 तारघर पहले ही खोल दिए गए हैं। इनमें से 2 सीकर में हैं तथा जैसलमेर तथा पाली में से प्रत्येक में एक है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में 3—जयपुर, चुरू तथा पाली जिलों में से प्रत्येक में एक तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। शेष तारघर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोले जायेंगे।

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान दो एक्सचेंज चालू किए गए हैं जिनमें से एक उदयपुर जिले के समीचा तथा दूसरा जयपुर जिले के माधोराजपुर नामक स्थान पर हैं। वे स्थान जहां नए एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बतौर श्रेणीबद्ध किए गए हैं। शेष एक्सचेंज छोटे स्वचल एक्सचेंज उपस्कर, लाइन तथा भंडार उपलब्ध होने पर चालू किए जायेंगे।

अनुबन्ध—क में वर्णित एक्सचेंज प्रयोजनाओं की स्वीकृति पहले ही दी जा चुकी है। आवश्यक भंडार तथा उपस्कर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है।

डाकघर खोलने के लिए भी प्रयत्न कर लिए गए हैं।

विवरण—क

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान सफ़िल में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित डाकघर, तार कार्यालयों तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की जिलावार संख्या, इन आँकड़ों में संशोधन किए जाने की संभावना है।

1. डाकघर (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र)

1. अजमेर	.	3
2. अलवर	.	40
3. बड़मेर	.	7
4. भरतपुर	.	28
5. बीकानेर	.	1
6. भीलवाड़ा	.	11
7. चित्तौड़गढ़	.	10
8. डूंगरपुर	.	6
9. बांसवाड़ा	.	7
10. जयपुर	.	20
11. जैसलमेर	.	कुछ नहीं
12. जोधपुर	.	1
13. झुनझुनू	.	2
14. झालावाड़	.	35
15. कोटा	.	27
16. नागौर	.	7
एम० डब्ल्यू० आर०		
17. पाली	.	15
एम० डब्ल्यू० आर०		
18. सीकर	.	13
19. सिरोंही	.	15
20. जालौर	.	11
21. श्रीगंगानगर	.	27
22. सवाईमाधोपुर	.	22
23. बूंदी	.	कुछ नहीं
24. टोंक	.	3
25. उदयपुर	.	14
26. चुरू	.	कुछ नहीं

कुल योग

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शहरी क्षेत्रों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों
II के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं है !

II. तारघर —

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 140 नए तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। 105 तारघरों का जिलावार विवरण नीचे दिया जा रहा है। शेष तारघरों को जिलेवार विवरण को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

क्र० सं०	जिला	तारघरों की संख्या
1.	सीकर	9
2.	मुनझुनू	5
3.	जयपुर	4
4.	अलवर	8
5.	टोंक	3
6.	श्रीगंगानगर	1
7.	नागौर	7
8.	चुहू	7
9.	कोटा	2
10.	सवाईमाधोपुर	3
11.	झालावाड़	1
12.	भरतपुर	2
13.	बाड़मेर	6
14.	जोधपुर	14
15.	जालौर	6
16.	जैसलमेर	2
17.	सिराही	2
18.	पाली	3
19.	अजमेर	1
20.	डूंगरपुर	4
21.	उदयपुर	9
22.	बांसवाड़ा	4
23.	चित्तौड़गढ़	2
कुल योग		105

III. टेलीफोन एकसर्चेज

क्रम संख्या	जिला	संख्या
1.	जयपुर जिला	2
2.	सीकर	1
3.	टोंक	1
4.	नागौर	2
5.	कोटा	1
6.	बूंदी	1
7.	सवाईमाधोपुर	1
8.	श्रीगंगानगर	1
9.	भरतपुर	2
10.	अलवर	1
11.	जोधपुर	1
12.	जालौर	1
13.	पाली मारवाड़	4
14.	सिराही	2
15.	अजमेर	1
16.	डूंगरपुर	2
17.	उदयपुर	3
18.	बांसवाड़ा	1
19.	भीलवाड़ा	4
20.	चित्तौड़गढ़	1
कुल योग		33
		एकसर्चेज

विवरण—ख

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों की जिलावार संख्या :

क्र० सं०	जिला	संख्या
1.	अलवर	38
2.	अजमेर	कुछ नहीं
3.	बाड़मेर	5
4.	बीकानेर	1
5.	चुहू	कुछ नहीं
6.	भीलवाड़ा	

क्र० सं० जिला	संख्या
7. त्रित्तोड़गढ़ . . .	1
8. बर्मवाड़ा . . .	7
9. झूंगरपुर . . .	6
10. जयपुर . . .	17
11. जाधपुर . . .	कुछ नहीं
12. जैसलमेर . . .	कुछ नहीं
13. झुनझुन . . .	2
14. झालावाड़ . . .	32
15. कोटा . . .	20
16. नागौर . . .	3
17. पाली . . .	8
18. सीकर . . .	6
19. सिरोही . . .	10
20. जालौर . . .	3
21. श्रीगंगानगर . . .	13
22. सवाईमाधोपुर . . .	20
23. टोक . . .	1
24. बंसी . . .	कुछ नहीं
25. उदयपुर . . .	14
26. भरतपुर . . .	27
कुल योग	242

Starting of Metallurgical Engineering in Andhra University

6624. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to start Metallurgical Engineering facilities in Andhra University in view of the coming up of Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir. The Government is not considering any proposal to start Metallurgical Engineering facilities in Andhra University.

(b) As such the question of details does not arise.

आई० आई० टी० कानपुर के चेयरमन द्वारा राशि दिया जाना

6625. श्री झूंगर सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आई० आई० टी० कानपुर के चेयरमैन ने सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त किये बिना संस्थान के एक कर्मचारी को सेवा से निकाल दिया गया था, एक लाख रुपये दिये थे ; यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या उस राशि पर लगने वाला आयकर उममे से कम कर दिया गया था अथवा आयकर विभाग को दे दिया गया था, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस अवैध कार्यवाही के लिए जिम्मेदार चेयरमैन से उपरोक्त राशि, उस पर देय आयकर सहित वसूल करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो श्री थापर के निजी खाते से इस राशि को तत्काल वसूल करने तथा उसे आई० आई० टी०, कानपुर में जमा करने के आदेश देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) से (घ) विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

1. संस्थान के श्री जे० एल० उपाध्याय नामक एक कर्मचारी को संस्थान द्वारा 1 लाख रुपये का भुगतान किया गया था । एक मामले में शामिल होने के कारण श्री उपाध्याय की सेवाएं 1962 में समाप्त कर दी गई थी । श्री उपाध्याय ने अपनी सेवा समाप्ति को कानपुर सिविल

कोर्ट में चुनौती दी थी। क्योंकि यह मामला काफी देर तक अनिर्णीत पड़ा रहा अतः बोर्ड ने अध्यक्ष को इस सम्बन्ध में श्री उपाध्याय से कानूनी दृष्टि से बात करने के लिये प्राधिष्टुत किया था। मामले के कानूनी राय तथा तथ्यों पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, अध्यक्ष ने यह निर्णय दिया कि श्री उपाध्याय के सभी तर्कों को पूर्ण तथा अन्तिम रूप से निपटाने के लिये उन्हें 1 लाख रुपये का भुगतान किया जाए। बोर्ड ने अप्रैल, 1979 में हुई अपनी बैठक में इस निर्णय को अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी।

2. संस्थान द्वारा आयकर की कोई कटौती नहीं की गई है। संस्थान ने इस भुगतान के बारे में कानपुर क्षेत्र के आयकर अधिकारी को अप्रैल, 1979 में सूचित कर दिया था। इस मामले पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई सम्बन्धित आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा करना अपेक्षित था।
3. शासी बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के निर्णय पर संस्थान द्वारा श्री उपाध्याय को भुगतान किया गया था। शासी बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष ने यह निर्णय शासी बोर्ड द्वारा उन्हें प्रदत्त अधिकारों के अधीन लिया गया था। इसके अलावा अध्यक्ष ने यह निर्णय उन्हें दी गई कानूनी सलाह के आधार पर लिया था।

Assistance given to Cooperative Credit Institutions

6627. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance is being given to cooperative credit institutions in under-developed States;

(b) the assistance given during 1979-80; and

(c) the States to which assistance was given?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The assistance provided under the Central Sector Plan Scheme to cooperative credit institutions in the cooperatively under-developed States and tribal areas during 1979-80 is as under:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount
1.	Bihar	213.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	10.73
3.	Orissa	45.385
4.	Rajasthan	53.585
5.	Tripura	2.35
6.	West Bengal	24.95
Total		350.00

In addition, the National Cooperative Development Corporation has also provided financial assistance to the cooperative credit institutions in the under-developed States during 1979-80 to the extent of Rs. 194.761 lakhs for purpose of construction of storage godowns and Rs. 94.980 lakhs for distribution of consumer articles in the

rural areas. Statewise distribution of this assistance is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Storage Godowns	Distribution of consumer articles in rural areas	Total
1.	Assam	48.705	..	48.705
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.815	9.750	11.565
3.	Orissa	20.372	11.550	31.922
4.	Rajasthan	104.905	22.620	127.525
5.	Tripura	0.656	..	0.656
6.	West Bengal	18.308	51.060	69.368
Total :		194.761	94.980	289.741

Financial Aid to Government of Rajasthan to deal with Famine Conditions

6628. SHRI JAINPRAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the upto date break-up of grants and financial aid provided by the Central Government to the State Government of Rajasthan to deal with famine conditions in the State;

(b) the amount spent by the Government of Rajasthan from the State funds in this regard;

(c) whether some development works of permanent nature had been undertaken in the famine stricken areas of Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the estimated expenditure incurred on these schemes?

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

The Government of India have provided the following assistance to the Government of Rajasthan for famine relief in the State:

(i) Approved the ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 2875 lakhs during 1979-80 and Rs. 2010 lakhs during 1980-81 for the purpose of Central assistance.

(ii) Short-term loan for agricultural inputs amounting to Rs. 900 lakhs during 1979-80 and Rs. 400 lakhs for kharif 1980 was sanctioned. A further sum of Rs. 150 lakhs during kharif 1980 will be released shortly.

(iii) Under the normal and special food for work programme, 3,06 lakhs M.T. and 1.10 lakh M.T. of foodgrains were allocated and released during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively.

(iv) Under the food for nutrition programme, 5900 M.T. of foodgrains

were allocated during 1979-80. The State Governments, have however been permitted to continue the programme till September 1980 by utilising left-over quantity of food-grains.

(v) Subsidy for seeds, pesticides and fertilisers including the nitrogenous fertilisers for small and marginal farmers in areas where damage to crops have been more than 50 per cent has been allowed; and

(vi) To give relief to small and marginal farmers, the interest liability on kharif loans in areas where the crop loss is more than 50 per cent has been waived under certain circumstances; expenditure on this being shared equally by the State Government and the Government of India.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Advance Plan Assistance to Orissa

6629. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa have submitted before the central team in time during their recent visit to the drought affected areas of the State to allocate Rs. 378 lakhs as advance plan assistance required to purchase rigs etc. to fight against the acute drought condition in the State by sinking of tube-wells etc. in problem and drought affected villages of the State; and

(b) if so, the amount of advance plan assistance released so far and the approximate date by which the rest of amount of advance plan assistance will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa in their Memorandum dated 8-5-80 indi-

cated a requirement of Rs. 250 lakhs for purchase of 25 sophisticated rigs and Rs. 37.50 lakhs for purchase of 25 supporting vehicles (trucks). The Central Team did not endorse the request of the State Government as the rigs would not have been available by the end of June this year and hence no expenditure for this purpose has been approved.

Implementation of Anti-Pollution Act

6630. SHRIMATI PARMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the Anti-Pollution Act;

(b) whether the licensing system to industries indulging in pollution has been streamlined; and

(c) which are the States with big industrial cities have new mechanism for reducing the pollution in thickly populated cities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There is no such Act as the Anti-Pollution Act. However, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is in operation from 1974.

(b) A system of giving consents for discharge of effluents in respect of industries likely to cause water pollution is enforced by the Central and State Boards under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Licensing is enforced by the Ministry of Industry.

(c) Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, fourteen States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have established the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. Besides, a Central Board

for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has been constituted by the Central Government to function as an apex body at national level and as State Board in respect of the Union Territories. Maharashtra State has enacted its own Water Pollution Control Act. Tamil Nadu and Orissa are being persuaded to adopt the Central Act of 1974.

मल को सिर पर रख कर ढोने को रोकने की योजना

6631. श्री बोलत राम सारण : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के उन कस्बों में, जिनमें फ्लश प्रणाली तथा गटर लाइनें नहीं बनाई गई हैं, सफाई करने वालों (स्वीपर) को सिर पर मल की ढुलाई करनी पड़ती है; और

(ख) इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने की क्या योजना है और इसको कब तक समाप्त किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी) : (क) यह मत्त है कि कई उप-नगरों में यह प्रथा चल रही है।

(ख) जलपूर्ति तथा स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है। राज्य सरकार को मल को पहियोंवाली गाड़ी से ले जाने और कम लागत की स्वच्छता योजनाएं और सीब्रेज की विस्तृत योजनाएं बन कर मल को सिर पर उठाने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने की योजना को बनाना और कार्यान्वित करना है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जलपूर्ति तथा स्वच्छता दशक 1981-90 के एक प्रस्ताव के अंग के रूप में नगरीय जन संख्या के बड़े भाग को इस के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिये नगरीय स्वच्छता की योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं जिससे मल को सिर पर उठाने की प्रथा कम हो जायेगी।

Cases of delay in shifting of telephones from South area to Central area in Delhi

6632. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of instances of delays in shifting of telephones from South area of telephones to Central area in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is practically no waiting list in Central area for shifting of telephones from other areas;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in shifting of telephones from South area (Jor Bagh Exchange) to Central area (Janpath Exchange);

(d) the number of cases pending in South area (Jor Bagh Exchange) for shifting of telephones to Central area (Janpath Exchange) during the period 1st September, 1979 to 30th April, 1980; and

(e) the reasons for delays in each of those cases?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a very small waiting list.

(c) There is no general delay in such cases.

(d) and (e). No waiting list is maintained since shifting of telephone is current from Jor Bagh Exchange to Janpath Exchange. 10 Shift-in cases were received from Jor Bagh Exchange (South area) to Janpath Exchange (Central Area) during this period and were executed.

Production of Cashew Nuts and setting up of Cashew board

6633. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that nearly two lakhs of cashew workers in Kerala are not getting employment for about 10 months a year for lack of raw cashew nuts, thereby causing loss of foreign exchange also to the Exchequer;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase indigenous production of cashew nuts in the country, particularly in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up Cashew Board in order to promote the production of cashew nuts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Data collected under the Employment

Market Information programme of the Ministry of Labour indicate a decline in the level of employment in the establishments engaged in cashew processing between September and December 1979 due to temporary closure of establishments or due to non-availability of raw cashewnuts.

It is not possible to say whether this has caused any loss of foreign exchange to the Exchequer because export of cashew kernels depends upon a number of factors like international market situation and price parity.

(b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Cashewnut Development has been in operation in major cashew growing States including Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The programmes during 1980-81 in the four Southern States have a total financial outlay of Rs. 68.66 lakhs which will be shared equally between the Centre and the States. The following are the components of activity under the scheme:

Item	1980-81.	
	Physical coverage	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Laying out of Demonstration Plots in growers' orchards	3550 Nos.	22.230
(ii) Improvement of cashew by vegetative propagation	1425 ha.	6.25
(iii) Establishment of Progeny cashew orchards	450 ha.	6.86
(iv) Subsidised plantation of cashew in Departmental & Non-departmental areas		
(a) Area expansion	4575 ha.	13.72
(b) Maintenance	10,500 ha.	19.60
TOTAL :		68.66

In addition, a World Bank aided Cashew Development Project has been put on ground from April 1980 in the States of Kerala, Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh with a view to bring 37275 hectares under new cashew plantation and improve 5000 hectares of existing plantations over a period of five years. At full project development, this area located in three States would produce approximately 32700 tonnes of raw cashewnuts annually.

(c) The Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture) has not taken up the question of setting up Cashew Board.

Telephone Exchange in Parliament House and Annexe

6634. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone exchange of Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe is over loaded;

(b) what is the actual capacity of the Exchange and number of telephone installed at present by this exchange;

(c) what is the reason for not getting dial tone immediately after dialling zero and not getting the actual number but wrong numbers; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in future to remove the above mentioned difficulties?

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

(b) The Parliament House & Annexe are served by a PABX installed at Parliament House Annexe.

Capacity	800 lines.
Extensions working	433 lines.

(c) The PABX is parented to the Secretariat (code '37') exchange which is somewhat overloaded from traffic point of view. There is, therefore, occasional delay in dial tone from this exchange.

Wrong numbers should not be frequent. About middle of July, 80 there was a low insulation fault in the junction cable which may have contributed to such faults. The cable was repaired immediately.

(d) A new exchange is proposed to be set up in replacement of present Secretariat exchange which is completing its normal life and cannot be expanded in its present location. The construction of a new exchange building in plot No. 30 at the corner of Rajaji and Thyagraj Margs is being processed.

As an interim measure some relief is proposed to be provided by transferring some areas at present served by Secretariat exchange to neighbouring exchanges.

Setting up of Sugar Mills at Zira and Gurdaspur

6636. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation is setting up sugar mills at Zira and Gurdaspur; and

(b) if so, whether institutional finance will be made available for these two units?

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

(b) Institutional finance will be considered by the Central Financial Agencies to these two sugar mills, depending on the merits of each case, after the announcement of revised scheme of incentive by the Government.

Sarada Ukil School of Art, New Delhi

6637. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that M/s Sarada Ukil School of Arts, 66/1, Janpath, New Delhi is violating the memorandum and Articles of Association of the School and the students have gone on strikes several times against the misuse of public money thereof;

(b) whether Government will order enquiry into it; and

(c) if not, the steps of the Government to stop the mismanagement thereof for the development of art there?

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

(a) No complaint regarding violation of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the School has been reported either to this Ministry or to the Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi Administration. To the knowledge of this Ministry and the Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi Administration, the students have not, in the recent past, gone on strike against the misuse of public money.

However, a complaint was forwarded in 1978 to the Delhi Administration by Shri Nathu Singh, the then Member of Lok Sabha. This complaint contained among other things, a para on the grant-in-aid funds being misutilised by the School Authorities.

(b) The Delhi Administration have enquired into the complaint and found it unsubstantiated.

(c) This does not arise as the complaint was not substantiated. However, the Delhi Administration in December, 1978 appointed a Committee to enquire into academic and Administrative affairs pertaining to this School and the College of Art, New Delhi. The report has been submitted by the

Committee and is under examination by the Delhi Administration.

Afforestation and Deforestation in States

6638. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area in different States deforested during the last three years;

(b) the area for afforestation taken up in those States during the same period;

(c) whether the forest based industries like paper, pulp and plywood have been over-exploiting the forest resources in their areas;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to check such activities;

(e) the details of the schemes Government propose to implement to bring more areas under forest; and

(f) what steps are being taken to implement the tree plantation programme advocated by Late Shri Sanjay Gandhi?

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

(a) As per the reports received from the State Forest Departments (except Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) an area of 67005 ha. has been deforested/diverted for non-forestry use during the last three years ending March, 1980.

(b) An area of 8,70,583 ha. and 79,582 Row Kms. was afforested in the country under various schemes during the last three years.

(c) No, Sir. The supplies to the forest based industries like paper, pulp and plywood from forest areas under the State Governments control is regulated by availability based on Working Plans/Schemes prescriptions,

which take into account the sustained availability for a long period. ✓

(d) The question does not arise.

(e) The following schemes being implemented/proposed to be implemented are:—

(i) Social Forestry Schemes: The Centrally Sponsored Social Forestry Programme was launched during 1976-77 with the objective of providing fuel, small timber and forage for the rural people and to protect these lands against degradation. During the years 1976-77 to 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 1821.22 lakhs was released by the Government of India for the implementation of the programme to the States. The Schemes have been transferred to the State Sector w.e.f. 1-4-1979 following the decision of the National Development Council. The funds earmarked for these schemes during 1979-80 are also transferred to the States. From 1979-80, Social Forestry Scheme has been introduced in the Union Territories and an amount of Rs. 5.25 lakhs was released. A budget provision of Rs. 23.50 lakhs has also been made for 1980-81.

(ii) Rural Fuelwood Plantations: Under the proposed Centrally Sponsored Schemes "Rural Fuelwood Plantations" a budget provision of Rs. 450 lakhs has been made for 1980-81. The main objective of this scheme is to make available fuelwood to the rural people by raising plantations of various species on lands under the control of panchayats and State Governments.

(iii) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas (OPERATION SOIL WATCH): This scheme was introduced during 1977-78 as Centrally Sponsored in the State of Himachal Pradesh. Subsequently the same was extended to the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh

and Mizoram, with the objective of ensuring soil, water and tree conservation etc. The expenditure on the scheme during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs. 8.00 lakhs, 129.55 lakhs and 135.57 lakhs respectively. A budget provision of Rs. 225.00 lakhs has also been provided for the implementation of this scheme during 1980-81.

(f) All the plantations programme have broadly the same objectives as advocated by Late Shri Sanjay Gandhi. The State Forest Departments have been further advised by the Government of India recently to take up massive tree plantation under Van Mahotsav Programme this year.

प्रोटेक्टिव कोअ्रापरेटिव थ्रिफ्ट एण्ड क्रेडिट
सोसाइटी, दिल्ली के मामलों की जांच

6639. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :
श्री केशव राव पारधी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहकारी समिति विभाग, दिल्ली को प्रोटेक्टिव कोअ्रापरेटिव थ्रिफ्ट एण्ड क्रेडिट सोसायटी, दिल्ली के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और इन आरोपों की जांच के लिए एक जांच अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या जांच अधिकारी उक्त सोसायटी के उन पदाधिकारियों और सदस्यों से जिन पर सोसायटी की रकम बकाया है, बकाया रकम वसूल करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रहा है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी होने की संभावना है ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी हां, ।

(ख) जी नहीं । जांच अधिकारी कसूरवारों व पदाधिकारियों से बकाया

रकम की बसूली नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि उसकी नियुक्ति समिति के प्रबंध संविधान कार्यों व वित्तीय परिस्थिति की जांच करने तथा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए की जाती है ।

(ग) जांच की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर, कानून के अनुसार जांच पड़ताल के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

Recruitment in clerk Grade Services

6640. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post Master General, Delhi had fixed any criteria for the direct recruitment in the clerk grade services;

(b) whether consequent upon the transfer of senior superintendent, the recruiting officer misused his powers by making appointments in violation of the criteria laid down in this regard;

(c) whether the case has already been enquired into; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government so far in the matter?

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

(a) The criteria for direct recruitment in the clerical grade services have been laid down by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

(b) and (c). Certain irregularities have been observed in the recruitment of time scale clerks in New Delhi Central Division. An enquiry into the irregularities is in progress.

(d) Postmaster-General New Delhi has been instructed to cancel the recruitment and to call for fresh applications for filling up the posts of

Time Scale Clerks. He has also been directed to consider the applications already on record alongwith fresh application to be received. The Postmaster-General New Delhi has also been directed to initiate disciplinary proceedings against the officials found guilty of irregularities after the enquiry in this regard is completed.

Allotment of Government accommodations

6641. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees in various categories are without Government accommodation for a long time;

(b) whether it is also a fact there are employees who have not been allotted Government accommodation even after putting in more than 20 years service;

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to remedy the situation; and

(d) what other steps Government propose to take to provide accommodation to Government servants at the earliest?

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

(c) and (d). Government have already taken action to augment the residential accommodation in the general pool by constructing more quarters in the various types. Apart from about 10,000 quarters sanctioned before 1-4-1978, Government have undertaken a crash programme of construction of about 21300 residential units in the general pool at various places mostly in types A, B and C. For the time being, due to constraints on resources, construction has been restricted to 14853 quarters. Resour-

ces permitting, Government propose to construct more quarters. This programme will go a long way to providing residential accommodation to the employees and reducing the waiting period.

Levy Sugar to Rajasthan

6642. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total levy sugar allotted to Rajasthan from January to June, 1980 month-wise;

(b) the actual quantity lifted from the factories and reached Rajasthan respectively in these months; and

(c) whether there was a great deal of shortfall in the quantity delivered to Rajasthan in these months?

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

(a) The figures are as under:—

Month	(Tonnes)	Quantity of levy sugar allotted
January, 1980		12,779.0
February, 1980		12,778.8
March, 1980		12,782.0
April, 1980		12,782.0
May, 1980		12,779.0
June, 1980		12,778.8

(b) and (c). The Rajasthan Government are themselves arranging in lifting of sugar from the factories through their own nominees. The quantity of sugar lifted from the factories and reached Rajasthan by them during the period January to June 1980 was 61,055.1 tonnes and 53,758.8 tonnes respectively. The short lifting

by Rajasthan Government was mainly due to difficulty experienced by them in the availability of adequate number of wagons on North Eastern Railway for despatch of sugar from Central Uttar Pradesh factories. This matter was taken up with the concerned railway authorities from time to time and the allocations of levy sugar for Rajasthan for the months of July and August have also been made from the factories in Maharashtra besides the local factories in the State.

Postal and Telephone Facilities in Rural Areas

6643 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme for expansion of postal and telephone facilities in the rural areas;

(b) whether Government consider the desirability of covering all Gram Panchayat headquarters and villages with a population of at least 2000, with post offices and connect all block headquarters with telephones; and

(c) if so, the details of the phased programme?

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

(a) The plan for 1980—85 is under the tentative Plan for rural areas are as follows for the 1980—85 Plan.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (a) Opening of new post offices | 8,000 |
| (b) Provision of counter facilities in villages through Mobile P. Os. | 10,000 |
| (c) Installation of letter boxes. | 10,000 |
| (d) Appointment of Extra Departmental Agents for clearance of letterboxes and strengthening the daily delivery scheme. | 10,000 |
| (e) Provision of public telephones. | 20,000 |

(b) and (c). Villages with Gram Panchayat headquarters and villages having a population of 2000 or more are considered eligible for opening of a post office subject to the condi-

tion that the prescribed financial and distance norms are satisfied. It has already been decided to provide telephone facility at all block headquarters. Eighty block headquarters will be covered in 1980-81 and the rest of the Block Headquarters would be covered by 1982-83.

Government Accommodation

6644. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees even after putting in 26 years of service have not been allotted Government accommodation and if so, what is their number; and

(b) what action Government propose to take to provide accommodation to the Central Government employees within 10 years of their appointment?

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

(a) In General Pool in Delhi, 22 lady officers who have put in 26 years of service or more and who have applied for allotment of accommodation out of ladies Pool (Married) are still awaiting allotment from the Ladies Pool.

(b) Government have already undertaken a crash programme of construction of 21,300 residential units in the General Pool at various places, mostly in Types A, B and C. This is in addition to about 10000 quarters which had been sanctioned prior to 1st April, 1978. The programme of construction undertaken by the Government will go a long way to providing residential accommodation to the employees and reducing the waiting period.

Income from Religious Places protected under Archaeological Department

6645. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of places of religious importance out of the total important places protected by the Central Archaeological Department;

(b) whether Government earns any income therefrom in foreign exchange or in Indian currency, and if so, the statement of annual income and expenditure thereof;

(c) whether some places out of these have been occupied by some individuals and they utilise a part of the income for their personal ends and if so, the names of such places and their occupants; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over the income of these places in near future?

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

(a) Against a total of 3477 centrally protected monuments, only about eight hundred (800) are found to be in religious use.

(b) to (d). Earnings by way of religious offerings, if any, at such Protected monuments in religious use, do not accrue to the Central revenue. In most of the cases the income is generally regulated by State Governments, through Religious and Charitable Endowment Board, Wakf Board etc. Under the existing rules, the Survey does not interfere in recognised and customary religious usage, current in centrally protected monuments nor with the utilization of the income earned. In many such cases, the proprietary rights do not vest with the Archaeological Survey of India.

Non-Payment of Pension etc. to Principals/Deputy Education Officers in Delhi

6646. SHRI P.V.G. RAJU:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Principals/Deputy Education Officers of Education Department, who had retired during 1979 have not been paid so far any pension, gratuity, GPF, etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a statement indicating particulars of such officers and the grounds for non-payment of pension, gratuity, GPF, etc.;

(c) whether in some cases, even the salary for the period prior to the date of retirement has not been paid;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lay a statement of all such cases indicating the grounds for non-payment of salary dues; and

(e) what action Government have taken or propose to take for the expeditious disposal of all pending cases of non-payment of salary/pension etc. to the retired personnel?

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

(a) to (d). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, there is only one such case of a Deputy Education Officer who retired on 31-8-1979. Before retirement she was on leave for long periods as indicated below:

(i) 21-1-78 to 17-5-78;

(ii) 21-5-78 to 15-9-78;

(iii) 1-11-78 to 31-8-79.

Leave for the two spells mentioned at (i) and (ii) above could not be sanctioned in the absence of a formal application from the officer concerned. Consequently, she could not also be

paid salary for the period. Her salary for the spell at (iii) above is being drawn and will be paid to her shortly.

Her pension/gratuity, G.P.F., etc., can be paid as soon as her leave case is settled.

(e) The concerned officers have been directed to take expeditious action along the lines indicated above.

Allocation of Imported Sugar

6647. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that Centre had allocated 50,000 tonnes of imported sugar to bulk consumers at a subsidised rates of Rs. 560 a quintal;

(b) if so, whether this was contrary to the declared object of importing sugar;

(c) whether as per this decision, bulk consumers like soft drink manufacturers had made a profit of Rs. 10 crores;

(d) whether there was a proposal to release imported sugar in open market in order to bring down the prices; and

(e) whether this has resulted in rise in price of sugar?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply above.

(d) and (e). About 2 lakh tonnes of imported sugar is being received in the country in a phased manner. Two vessels one each at Bombay (13,000 tonnes) and Kandla (11,000 tonnes) have already completed the discharge in July 1980, while 2 vessels one each at Vizag (13650 tonnes) and Tuticorin (14,000 tonnes) have

also commenced discharge in July. 8 vessels carrying about 1.04 lakh tonnes and 2 vessels with 0.26 lakh tonnes are expected to arrive at Indian ports during the month of August and September respectively. There would, therefore, be a phased availability of the imported sugar of about 1.80 lakh tonnes by the end of September, 1980. This would increase the availability of sugar in the markets in the above manner leading to the softening impact on the free market prices.

Post Offices in villages of Orissa

6648. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-LICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of villages in the State of Orissa do not have post offices;

(b) if so, the number of those villages, District-wise; and

(c) what action Government has taken so far in order to open post offices in these villages?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of villages not having post offices is as follows:--

District	No.	District	No.
Balangir . . .	2197	Keonjhar	1656
Kalahandi . . .	2321	Koraput	5140
Balasore . . .	3083	Myurbhanj	3083
Ganjam . . .	8456	Phulbani	4075
Puri . . .	3608	Sambalpur	2868
Cuttack . . .	4967	Sundargarh	1295
Dhenkanal . . .	2197		

(c) All these villages are being given postal facilities by 6625 Post

Offices in the rural area of Orissa. The Department does not envisage opening post offices in each and every village.

Break through of Agriculture in J & K

6650. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the report of the Agriculture Department Review Committee, the State of J & K has not been able to make any major break through in Agriculture;

(b) if so, whether the State Government still continue to import food-grains;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) the assistance which the Central Government are considering to provide to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No report of the "Agriculture Department Review Committee" has been received in this Ministry. However, a Committee of Ministers constituted by Home Ministry for reviewing the progress of schemes of economic development of J and K observed that, although the State Government were registering progress in the field of agriculture, yet there was need/scope for more Central assistance.

(b) The State is allotted foodgrains from the Central Pool after taking into account the demand of this State.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territories are requested to intimate every month the realistic requirement of food-grains from the Central Pool for issue through public distribution system and to Roller Flour Mills after taking into account the stocks available with them and procured by them locally. The allot-

ment of foodgrains to J and K from the Central Pool is made after taking into account the requirements intimated by them, the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, relevant needs of various States, market, availability and other relevant factors.

(d) Apart from meeting the State's requirements of foodgrains from the Central Pool, efforts are envisaged to accelerate the agricultural development in J and K through the implementation of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes like the Minikit Programme of rice, wheat and maize, Scheme of placement of rust susceptible wheat varieties, development of pulses and oilseeds.

अध्यापक आयोग की स्थापना

6651. श्री प्रभुनारायण टण्डन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में अध्यापकों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिये अध्यापक आयोग स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो यह कब स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री(श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) और

(ख). मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Violation of Guidelines for Admission in Delhi University

6652. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE

GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the Delhi University had set up a high level committee to evolve guidelines for admission to colleges in Delhi,

these guidelines were violated in practice; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to admit students who have been refused admission to colleges in violation of these guidelines?

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

(a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendations of an Advisory Committee consisting of Deans of Faculties, Professors, Principals etc. the University of Delhi prescribed the procedures and the dates for admission etc. for 1980-81 and informed the Principals of its affiliated colleges of the same in June, 1980.

As in the past, the Vice-Chancellor also constituted a Grievance Committee to look into the specific grievances brought to the notice of the University in regard to admissions.

According to the information furnished by the University, there have been cases in which students with lesser percentage of marks in the qualifying examination have been admitted in preference to those securing a higher percentage. The Grievance Committee looks into such cases and wherever there is a violation of the procedures, the College concerned is advised to admit the student concerned.

Distribution Policy of Fertilizers

6653. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the policy with regard to the distribution of fertilizers to states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The distribution policy of the Government is to make the right kind of fertiliser available to each State in time, at reasonable prices and in adequate quantities consistent with the estimated effective demand for each season.

Levy Sugar to Maharashtra

6654. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total levy sugar allotted to Maharashtra from January to June, 1980;

(b) quantity of sugar lifted from the factories during January to June 1980 for distribution, month-wise; and

(c) whether there was scarcity in the quantity distributed during these months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Maharashtra Government was allotted 24744.3 tonnes of levy sugar each for January and February, 1980 and 24744.1 tonnes for each of the months of March, April, May and June, 1980, the total allotment from January to June, 1980 being 1,48,465 tonnes.

(b) The figures are as under:—

Month	Quantity lifted from factories (Tonnes)
January, 1980	24,744.3
February, 1980	24,744.3
March, 1980	24,744.1
April, 1980	24,741.5
May, 1980	24,702.9
June, 1980	22,241.5
Total	1,45,918.6

(c) Question does not arise in view of very satisfactory lifting position as indicated above.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन केन्द्र

6655. श्री केशवराव पारधी :
श्री जंजुल बरार :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नये टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार एक हजार से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले ग्रामों अथवा ग्राम सभाओं में टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या टेलीफोन केवल उन्हीं स्थानों पर लगाये जायेंगे जहां डाकघर अथवा शाखा डाकघर हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव) : (क) अगर योजना को वित्तीय रूप से व्यवहार्य बनाने के लिए पर्याप्त मांग हो, तो किसी भी स्थान पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोला जा सकता है। ग्रामीण एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के मामले में यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि 25 लाइनों की क्षमता का एक छोटा एक्सचेंज खोला जा सकता है अगर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लेने के लिए कम से कम 10 आवेदन 100 रुपये की अपेक्षित अग्रिम राशि सहित रजिस्टर्ड हों। साथ में शर्त यह भी है कि प्रत्याशित वार्षिक राजस्व कम से कम उतना हो कि एक्सचेंज खोलने की तारीख तथा उसके प्रचालन अवधि के दौरान प्रत्याशित वार्षिक राजस्व का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत की पूर्ति उससे हो सके।

(ख) जी हां, अगर ऐसी योजनाएं आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य पाई जाती है। परन्तु सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 5000 की जनसंख्या वाले तथा पिछड़े, पहाड़ी, अथवा जनजाति

क्षेत्रों में 2500 जनसंख्या वाले स्थानों पर घाटे की परवाह किए बगैर लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जा सकते हैं।

(ग) सामान्यतया लंबी दूरी का सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर केवल डाकघर में ही खोला जाता है। जहां पहले से डाकघर नहीं हैं उन स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की मांग होने तथा उसका औचित्य पाये जाने पर वैकल्पिक व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है।

Sale of Plots by Allottees

6656. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the people to whom plots of land were allotted in Delhi under the Middle and Low Income Group Scheme through draw of lot, by the D.D.A. in 1975-76 under the 20 Point Programme have not yet started construction of their houses;

(b) whether Government propose to make a survey in respect of all such plots and take suitable action against the persons who have already sold their plots to others on attorney and against those who have not yet started construction?

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

(b) Action is taken against the persons who sell their plots in clandestine manner whenever such cases come to the notice of the D.D.A. Action is also taken against persons who do not complete the construction on the plots within the period initially allowed or extended by the D.D.A. Such surveys are made by the D.D.A.

Procurement Price for Wheat and Rice

6657. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of wheat and rice per acre in irrigated and non-irrigated land after the rise of prices of fertilizers;

(b) what price Government propose to fix for the purchase of wheat and rice by the Food Corporation of India; and

(c) what will be the criteria of fixing the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The estimated cost of cultivation of paddy and wheat in different States can be known only after the collection of data for the year 1980-81.

(b) The Government have not yet fixed the procurement price of rice and wheat for the crop year, 1980-81.

(c) The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended procurement/support prices of rice taking into account developing price situation terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture sector, cost of cultivation, etc. with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producers and consumers. The Agricultural Prices Commission was requested to take into account the recent rise in prices of fertilizers and suggest revised procurement/support prices. A.P.C. has since recommended revised prices for kharif cereals. The State Governments have been consulted in regard to the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The Government of India has now to fix the procurement prices after taking their views into consideration. A similar procedure will be followed in respect of wheat.

**ग्राल इंडिया फेडरेशन आफ एलीमेंटरी टीचर्स
आगनाइजेशन से जापन**

6658. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री. शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राल इंडिया फेडरेशन आफ एलीमेंटरी टीचर्स आगनाइजेशन ने अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में उनको कोई जापन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानंद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय प्रारम्भिक शिक्षक संगठन द्वारा की गई मांगों का विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) मांगों की जांच की जा रही है तथा संघ को सरकार के निर्णय की सूचना दे दी जायेगी।

विवरण

अखिल भारतीय प्रारम्भिक शिक्षक संघ ने निम्नलिखित मांगे की है :—

1. अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा नीति तत्काल घोषित की जाए।
2. प्राथमिक शिक्षकों के लिए अखिल भारतीय एक समान वेतनमान ढाचा तथा सैवान्त लाभ घोषित किए जाएं। निर्णय हो जाने तक, केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त अन्य लाभों सहित शिक्षकों को कम से कम 700/- रुपये अदा किए जाएं।
3. कक्षा 10 तक व्यापक निःशुल्क तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा के लिए समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम।

4. स्कूल प्रशासन का लोकतांत्रिकरण, निजी प्रबन्ध का उन्मूलन। अध्यापक को सीधा भुगतान।
5. अध्यापकों व छात्रों का 1:25 का अनुपात होना चाहिए।
6. स्कूल अनुदान आयोग का गठन। स्कूली शिक्षा के विकास के लिए, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के नमूने पर एक स्कूल अनुदान आयोग होना चाहिए। ऐसा आयोग केन्द्र में स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए तथा उसकी शाखाएं राज्यों में होनी चाहिए। केन्द्र प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए और अधिक वित्तीय जिम्मेदारी वहन करें।
7. निरक्षरता उन्मूलन के लिए समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम, अखिल भारतीय तथा राज्य बोर्ड बनाए जाएं तथा उन बोर्डों में प्राथमिक शिक्षकों को शामिल किया जाए।
8. छठी योजना अवधि में कम से कम 7 प्रतिशत योजनागत खर्च सुनिश्चित किया जाए।
9. सामान्य स्कूल पद्धति लागू करना (अल्पसंख्यक स्कूलों के मामले को छोड़ कर)।
10. मध्याह्न भोजन तथा निःशुल्क पुस्तक प्रदान करके प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बीच में अध्ययन छोड़ देने के उन्मूलन को सुनिश्चित करना।
11. अध्यापकों के लिए लोकतांत्रिक तथा राजनैतिक अधिकार। प्राथमिक शिक्षकों को राज्य विधान परिषदों के शिक्षा चुनाव क्षेत्रों के चुनाव में वोट देने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

12. केन्द्रीय सलाहकार शिक्षा बोर्ड (सी ए बी ई) तथा राज्य सलाहकार निकायों में प्राथमिक शिक्षकों का प्रतिनिधित्व / शिक्षा नीति बनाने वाले सभी निकायों में प्राथमिक शिक्षकों को शामिल करना।
13. औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के रूप में अथवा किसी नए केन्द्रीय कानून द्वारा सेवा सुरक्षा की सांविधिक व्यवस्था।
14. शिक्षका, विधायकों तथा सरकारी अधिकारियों के समान प्रतिनिधित्व सहित प्राथमिक शिक्षा के प्रबन्ध के स्वायत्त बोर्ड।
15. वेज म लोकात्मिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा धर्मनिरपेक्ष शिक्षा लागू करना।
16. अखिल भारतीय प्रारम्भिक शिक्षक संगठन के सदस्यों के निःशुल्क रेशन कार्ड तथा ड्यूटी छुट्टी।

Alleged irregularities in I.I.T. Bombay

6659. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities, financial, administrative and others in the IIT, Bombay have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A few cases of alleged irregularities have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) Every such case has been looked into and action taken wherever necessary.

Houses for Backward Classes

6660. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for constructing houses in the rural areas for Adivasis, Tribals and Harijans and the people belonging to the backward classes; and

(b) what are the details of the financial assistance provided by the Central Government to various States during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the States to cater for the specific needs of the different categories of people. All the social housing schemes except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, are in the State sector. The role of the Central Government is confined to financial assistance to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without these being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. In addition, it is expected that total of Rs. 213.00 crores may be made available to the various States from LIC, GIC and HUDCO for various housing schemes. Last year, the State Governments were given Rs. 194.74 crores from the above sources.

Demand and Supply of Sugar

6661. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between demand and supply of sugar for each year since 1976-77 and in the current year;

(b) the constraints due to which production did not keep pace with demand; and

(c) the steps taken to increase its production so as to bridge the gap in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The demand for sugar is related to its price, which varies from time to time. The internal consumption of sugar in the country has also varied

from year to year according to the production and availability in different seasons. The figures of sugar production and internal consumption during each year since 1976-77 are given below:—

(Lakh tonnes)

Season	Production of sugar	Internal consumption	Gap between production & consumption
1976-77	48.43	37.53	(+)10.90
1977-78	64.62	45.48	(+)19.14
1978-79	58.44	61.81	(-)3.37 (deficit)
1979-80 (estimated)	39.50	53.50	(-)14.00 (deficit)

(b) The production of sugar has declined steeply in 1979-80 mainly due to decline in production of sugarcane and diversion of cane to the manufacturers of gur and khandsari on account of the higher prices offered by them.

(c) For increasing the production of sugar in future years, Government of India have taken the following measures:—

(i) A scheme for grant of incentive to the sugar industry by way of rebate in excise duty for early crushing by the factories and for increasing production over the season in 1980-81 is under active consideration of the Government

(ii) It has been decided to increase the production capacity of the sugar industry by granting licences for establishment of new sugar factories and expansion of capacities of the existing units; and

(iii) The scheme of Sampath Committee Incentives which had been operative before decontrol of sugar in August, 1978 is being revived with a suitable refashioning of the parameters.

Open University

6662. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which have been taken by Government for opening an Open University; and

(b) when the same will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Deterioration of Sugar in F.C.I. Godowns, Kerala

6663. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 216 tonnes of sugar, costing nearly Rs. 6.

lakhs, stored in FCI godowns at Angadipuram, Kerala is deteriorating;

(b) whether it is also a fact that not only in Angadipuram but in all FCI godowns in Kerala many tonnes of sugar kept from 1978 onwards; is deteriorating because, the concerned authorities have not received any information regarding this sugar; and

(c) the reasons therefor and what measures are going to be taken in this matter and whether Government propose to release the sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. There is at present no stock of sugar at this Centre.

(b) & (c). Only a small quantity of 1200 tonnes was lying in Food Corporation of India godowns in Kerala as it was earmarked under the International Sugar Agreement and was not disposed of before the inspection of stocks by the I.S.A. Team in September, 1979. These stocks are now being disposed of either by tender enquiry or by offering it to the State Government and necessary action for disposal of the stocks is being taken.

Vacant Posts in Archaeological Survey of India

6664. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many posts under B, C and D are lying vacant in the Archaeological Survey of India since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill them up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Some posts in Groups B, C and D are lying vacant in the Archaeological Survey of India. Most of these posts, numbering 341, however, belong to Group D category, created only recently for conversion of daily-wages

labour to permanent posts. The reasons of all the vacant posts being (i) non-availability of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates; (ii) framing and/or amendment of Recruitment Rules and (iii) framing of seniority lists. The processes of finding suitable candidates from reserved categories and framing/amendment of Recruitment Rules take time. However, all possible efforts are being made to fill the vacant posts as early as possible.

Demand for Meat

6665. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an increased demand for meat in the country and the present live-stock is not sufficient to meet the increased demand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The present livestock is sufficient to meet the increased demand of meat in the country.

(b) In view of the reply to (a) above the question does not arise.

प्रोटीन और विटामिन भरपूर सब्जियां

6666. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रोटीन और विटामिन से भरपूर सब्जियों की किस्मों का विकास करने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कैसे और कौन सी किस्मों का विकास किया जायेगा और इस बारे में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रार.
वी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी
हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रोटीन और विटामिन से भर-
पूर सब्जियों का विकास विभिन्न प्रजनन
कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत किया गया है ।
भारतीय फूल गोभी "पूसा स्थिटिक"
और "इम्प्रूव्ड जापानीज" नाम की किस्मों
में विटामिन "सी" की मात्रा (60-70
मिलीग्राम प्रति 100 ग्राम) योरोपीय
फूलगोभी "स्नोवाल" (30-40 मिली-
ग्राम प्रति 100 ग्राम) की तुलना में
कहीं अधिक है । टमाटर की किस्म
"पूसा रैंड प्लम" में विटामिन "सी"
की मात्रा (56 मिलीग्राम प्रति 100
ग्राम) उच्च है । फ्रेंच बीन "पूसा पार्वती"
जो अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्म है,
प्रति एक एकड़ क्षेत्र अधिक प्रोटीन देती है ।
पालक की किस्म "पूसा ज्योति" विटा-
मिनों से अत्यन्त भरपूर है, विशेषकर
विटामिन "ए" और "सी" में (विटामिन
"ए" 52 मिलीग्राम प्रति 100 ग्राम और
विटामिन "सी" 50.24 मिलीग्राम प्रति
100 ग्राम) बरेले की एक अधिक उपज
देने वाली किस्म "पूसा दोमोसी" खनिजों
से भरपूर है ।

प्रोटीन के उच्च स्रोत के लिए जानी
जाने वाली "विण्ड बीन" भी चालू की
गयी है । हाल ही में, विटामिन "ए"
और "सी" से भरपूर टमाटर की किस्मों,
शुष्क तत्व और विटामिन "सी" के लिए
मिर्चे, विटामिन "सी" और अन्य विशेष-
ताओं से भरपूर फूल गोभी, शर्करा,
खटास और विटामिन "सी" के लिए
खरबूजा और प्रोटीन और विटामिन "सी"
के लिए मटर की किस्मों की जांच हेतु
अनुसंधान कार्य लुधियाना (पंजाब),
हिसार (हरियाणा) और हैदराबाद
(कर्नाटक) में चलाया जा रहा है ।

Provision of Basic Amenities to the Plot Holders of Co-operative Societies in Trans-Yamuna Area, Delhi

6667. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-
SAD VERMA: Will the Minister of
WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration
is responsible to provide sewerage,
municipal water, street light, road
facilities to the plot holders of coopera-
tive societies allotted land by the
Government in Trans-Yamuna area;

(b) if so, whether road light has
been provided on road No. 75B;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and
by which date it would be provided;

(d) whether sewerage and muni-
cipal water facilities have been pro-
vided to some societies; and

(e) if so, which societies have not
so far been provided these facilities
and the period within which they
would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a)
to (e). The information is being col-
lected and will be laid on the Table
of the Sabha.

Construction of Additional Godowns

6668. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the parts of the country where
additional godowns for foodgrains
are likely to be built together with
the capacity of each godown; and

(b) whether these godowns would
be under the control of the respec-
tive State Governments or the Cen-
tral Government?

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

(a) A statement indicating the likely additional capacity for foodgrains storage only to be built by Food Corporation of India is attached.

(b) Most of these godowns will be managed by Food Corporation of India and a few by Central Warehousing Corporation.

Statement

Areas where likely additional capacity for foodgrains storage is to be built by Food Corporation of India.

Sl. No.	State	Capacity (In tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,47,500
2.	Bihar	75,000
3.	Haryana	1,95,000
4.	Karnataka	50,000
5.	Kerala	1,25,000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2,30,000
7.	Maharashtra	2,30,000
8.	Orissa	50,000
9.	Punjab	3,87,500
10.	Rajasthan	50,000
11.	Tamil Nadu	1,70,000
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2,27,500
13.	West Bengal	1,77,500
TOTAL		22,15,000

Economic and Social Development Programme for Small Farmers under Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan

6669. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have laid down any specific economic and social developmental programmes for small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and

weaker sections of the society in the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans;

(b) the District-wise progress of Gujarat of such schemes taken up during the last 3 years, amount allotted and actually spent during the period on loans, grants, aids, subsidies, agricultural assistance schemes and other items; and

(c) how much amount is expected to be spent on above heads in Gujarat during 1980, 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. However the programmes for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) are yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c). A statement on the important schemes operated by this Ministry is attached. (Statements I, II, III & IV). [Placed in Library. See No LT-1221/80].

Expenditure on Development of Small Farming in Gujarat for Poultry etc.

6670. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how much benefits have been derived and how much amount has been spent for the development of poultry, Shankar Vacharadi, pigs, sheep, goats in Gujarat State up to 30th June, 1980 with a view to provide greater employment opportunities to small village farmers, farm employees, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis as per Central Government Letter No. 6-2-79-I.L.D.L.X. of 15th March, 1980 under the special programme;

(b) how many farmers and others of each one of the above category in each district of Gujarat have been benefited under the above scheme; and

(c) how much amount has been allotted for the said purpose for 1980, 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The two schemes viz. (i) Scheme for rearing of cross-bred heifer calves and (ii) Scheme for Establishment of poultry, piggery and sheep production units referred to in this Ministry's circular under reference have been in operation in Gujarat State since 1976-77. The State has not taken up the piggery scheme and goat development is not included under Special Livestock Production Programme.

An amount of Rs. 156.13 lakhs, viz. Rs. 16.80 lakhs on rearing of cross-bred heifer calves and Rs. 139.33 lakhs on Establishment of poultry and Sheep Production units, has been spent since inception of the programme upto June 1980.

(b) A statement giving details in enclosed.

(c) For the year 1980-81, tentative allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs towards Central share has been made for the Scheme for the Establishment of Poultry and Sheep Production Units. An equal amount is also to be provided by the State Government. In respect of the scheme for rearing of cross-bred heifer calves, no allocation for 1980-81 has been given since the State Government is already having an amount of about Rs. 6.00 lakhs as carry over from the previous years. It is difficult to forecast at this stage the allocation for future years viz. 1981-82 and 1982-83, as the Sixth Plan proposals are to be finalised.

Statement

(i) No. of beneficiaries covered under the scheme for rearing of cross-bred heifer calves from the year 1976-77 to 30-6-1980.

S.No.	Name of District	No. of different categories of beneficiaries covered				Total	Total No. of SC & ST benefited out of the total no. of beneficiaries (col. 6)	
		S.F.	M.F.	A.L.	Sched- uled caste		Sched- uled Tribe	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Sabarkantha	107	113	108	328	6	6	
2.	Ahmedabad	22	8	25	55	..	..
3.	Baroda	3	2	3	8	3	..	
4.	Bharuch	4	6	14	24	..	13	
5.	Surat	47	5	95	147	52	18	
6.	Bulsar	68	47	10	125	1	12	

(ii) No. of beneficiaries covered under the Scheme for Estt. of Poultry production units from the year 1976-77 to 30-6-1980.

S.No.	Name of District	No. of different categories of beneficiaries covered					No. of SC & ST benefited out of the total No. of beneficiaries (Col. 6)	
		S.F.	M.F.	A.L.	Total	S.C.	S.T.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Kheda	169	430	1109	1708	227	..	
2.	Baroda	628	315	.	943	10	318	
3.	Bharuch	13	50	521	584	20	511	
4.	Surat . . . . .	..	50	375	425	..	200
5.	Junagarh . . . . .	..	..	135	135	82	..
6.	Bulsar	10	16	464	490	..	40	

(iii) No. of beneficiaries covered under the Scheme for Estt. of Sheep Production Units from the year 1976-77 to 30-6-1980.

S.No.	Name of District	No. of different categories of beneficiaries covered					No. of SC & ST benefited out of the total no. of beneficiaries (Col. 6)	
		S.F.	M.F.	A.L.	Total	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Kutch	33	820*		853	..	..
2.	Jamnagar.	40	132*		172	..	..

S.F. Small Farmers

M.F. Marginal Farmers

A.L. Agricultural Labourers

S.C. Scheduled Caste

S.T. Scheduled Tribes

*Separate figures for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers are not available with the State Government.

Autonomous Colleges

6671. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of autonomous colleges in the country;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission provides them financial assistance to enable them to meet their expenditure;

(c) whether the financial assistance being given by the University Grants Commission is enough to meet the additional expenditure of these colleges which they are required to incur because of their responsibilities arising out of their autonomous character and for holding examinations;

(d) whether the amount of financial assistance being given to the professional, technical and non-technical colleges is different; and

(e) if not, the justification for providing them uniform amount?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to information available with the University Grants Commission, there are 13 autonomous colleges at present.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The conferment of autonomous status on any college does not involve any transfer of financial responsibility to the University Grants Commission in respect of the maintenance expenditure of the college. The Commission, however, provides a non-lapsable grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh, per annum to each such college for a period of five years, related to the special academic programmes developed by such colleges. This assistance is in addition to the normal development support provided by the Commission to colleges.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The conferment of autonomy is dependent, apart from academic standing and staff competence, on the financial resources of the colleges to meet the additional expenditure in respect of their consequential responsibilities.

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Bhuj and Gandhidham-Kandla

6672. SHRI MAHAPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Bhuj and Gandhidham-Kandla have requested for automatic Telephone Exchange instead of the present manually operated one; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing it?

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

(b) Indigenous manufacturing capacity in the country for automatic exchange equipment is not sufficient to meet even the needs for the expansion of existing automatic exchanges. There are certain techno-economic difficulties in importing equipment for exchanges of the size required at these places. Steps are being taken to augment indigenous production capacity in the country.

Storage Facility under Gram Panchayat Area

6673. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether expansion of storage facilities through construction of rural godowns at least 2 in one Gram Panchayat area is essential for the rural farmers for storing their stock of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the provision and allocation made and amount released to

the States for the purpose during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, State-wise;

(c) whether national programme of action for providing advance from the nationalised bank against the security of stock of foodgrains in the godowns, have been formulated, implemented for benefitting the rural farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, if not why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction has a scheme under which rural godowns are constructed. The construction of rural godowns is sanctioned on the basis of the existing and anticipated marketable surplus and the existing storage capacity available in a particular area and not on any territorial basis.

(b) The scheme for establishing a National Grid of Rural Godowns was launched in 1979-80. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs was made under this scheme for the year 1979-80 in respect of all the States. An amount of Rs. 12.87 lakhs was released to Uttar Pradesh and an amount of Rs. 3.125 lakhs was released to Andhra Pradesh during the said year.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions on 11th June, 1980 to all the scheduled commercial banks for providing advances against warehouse receipts issued by rural godowns. A copy of the instructions, which contain all the relevant details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed on Library. See No. LT-1222/80].

Use of Ground-nut Seeds and its Export

6675. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ground-nut seeds are being used as dry fruits in some of the countries and are being demanded heavily by those countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries, the quantity and amount of ground-nut seeds exported during the last 3 years to each of these countries;

(c) how much foreign exchange is earned out of it;

(d) whether there is any consideration by the Government for its encouragement of more and more exports of the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The groundnut seed (kernel) hand picked selected varieties are in good demand in some countries and are used for confectionery and table purposes.

(b) and (c). As per statement attached.

(d) No Sir. The exports are permitted within a limited ceiling only and are subject to availability of edible oils in the country.

(e) There is shortage of edible oils in the country and substantial imports are affected every year to bridge the gap between our production and requirement. The export of H.P.S. groundnuts are allowed in limited quantities as the international prices are attractive.

Statement

Country-wise Export of Groundnut During last three years

Quantity: in tonnes
Value : Rs. in crores

COUNTRY	1978-79	
	Quantity	Value
Yugoslavia	7525	4.84
Japan	700	0.47
Switzerland	6677	3.79
West Germany	1000	0.56
Iran	138	0.12
Czechoslovakia	2512	2.04
TOTAL	18552	11.82

COUNTRY	1979-80	
	Quantity	Value
Yugoslavia	3300	2.00
Switzerland	9749	5.80
Japan	1589	1.07
Qwait	50	0.03
Iran	650	0.35
Holland	1500	1.00
West Germany	900	0.60
TOTAL:	17738	10.85

NOTE: There was a ban on Export of Groundnut during 1977-78.

Request for Non-Plan Assistance from Flood affected Kerala

6676. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Central Government for financial assistance (non-plan) on account of the huge loss due to recent floods;

(b) if so, the nature and quantum of assistance sought; and

(c) Government decision thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala have requested a non-Plan relief grant of Rs. 28.64 crores to meet relief expenditure and other ameliorative measures like ex-gratia payment for the families in the case of death, ex-gratia payment to injured persons, ex-gratia payment for houses destroyed/damaged, gratuitous relief and medical relief, repairs to roads, buildings, short-term agricultural loans, schemes for resumption of agriculture, schemes for construction of houses for fishermen and repairs of seawall, minor irrigation works, river-banks, bunds and the irrigation projects etc.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Lodi Colony, New Delhi

6677. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of D-1 Block in Lodi Colony, New Delhi have been facing acute shortage of drinking water this summer;

(b) whether the residents of D-1 Block in particular and Lodi Colony in general, especially those oc-

cupying flats on first floor, have complained against insufficient water supply;

(c) whether the low pressure is due to rusted water pipes which need to be replaced; and

(d) whether steps are being taken to replace these rusted water pipes to increase the water supply?

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

Unauthorised Occupation of Government Accommodation in North Avenue, New Delhi

6679. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the North Avenue flat No. 52-54 has been in unauthorised occupation of a woman for the past ten years and even today, the Directorate of Estates has not been able to get this vacated and hand over its physical possession to the bonafide allottee; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Directorate of Estates so far and also that is proposed to be taken to vacate the unauthorised occupation of the above flat?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) was allotted twin flat No. 52-54, North Avenue and he took possession of the flat on 11.6.77. On 7.8.78, the M.P. requested the Lok Sabha Secretariat that a lady who had been unauthorisedly occupying Flat No. 52, North Avenue may be got evicted. Accordingly the allotment of the twin flat was cancelled in the name of the M.P. on 8.8.78 and eviction proceedings were initiated against the allottee. The final

eviction order was passed by the Estate Officer on 14th November, 1978.

It has not however been possible so far to evict the unauthorised occupant of flat No. 52 as she got stay order from the Court. The case is still pending in the Court. Physical eviction of the unauthorised occupant, will be carried out if necessary after vacation of the Courts' stay order.

Telex Facility at Ahmednagar

6681. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a pressing demand to instal telex facility at Ahmednagar in view of delay in Tele-communication presently available;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some units do not want to come under MIDC in the absence of the telex facilities; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There is growing awareness of the usefulness of telex facility in Ahmednagar as in other important places.

(b) No such representation has been received by the P&T Department.

(c) The need for telex facility at Ahmednagar had already been recognised and installation of a 20 lines telex exchange sanctioned. Part equipment has been received and installation will be taken up on receipt of the balance

Education among Tribal People

6682. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the amount earmarked for the promotion of education amongst the tribal people in the country during 1980-81, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Tribal sub-plans of the States for 1980-81 which include the educational sector also are in the process of being finalised. A sum of Rs. 33.51 crores has been proposed for the education sector of the Tribal sub plans by the concerned States and Union Territories. The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs are holding discussions with the States. The actual amount earmarked for promotion of education among the tribal people in the country for 1980-81 state-wise will be known after the discussions with the concerned States are completed and the tribal plans are finalised.

Expansion of Telephone and Telegraph facilities in Karnataka

6683 SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for expansion of telephones and telegraph facilities in Karnataka; and

(b) the number of telephone exchanges in Karnataka where STD system is likely to be extended during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Fifty telephone exchanges, Forty Public Telephones and Forty Telegraph Offices have been planned for 1980-81.

(b) Two.

Diversion of Delhi Administration Funds to D.D.A.

6684. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some crores of rupees of plan allocation of Delhi Administration were diverted to the Delhi Development Authority during 1979-80;

(b) if so, the precise amount involved;

(c) how these funds were utilised by the DDA;

(d) what are the shopping complexes built or being built by DDA in the capital and whether the built ones have been sold out or rented fully or partially; and

(e) how much money has been earned by the DDA from this venture against the investments made?

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

Abolition of Ground Rent Payment by D.D.A.

6685. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken any decision on the Report of the Committee set up some time back to abolish the ground-rent payment by the allottees of D.D.A flats in the Capital;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The question of conversion of lease-hold lands in Delhi into

free-hold in respect of residential plots, is still under consideration of Government and a final decision will be taken at the Cabinet level. The question of abolition of ground rent payment by the allottees of DDA flats in the Capital, can be examined only after a decision on above general issues is taken by Government.

Rural Integration Scheme

6686. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) when was the rural integration scheme initiated; and

(b) what is the progress of the scheme?

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

(a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme in its present form was initiated during 1978-79.

(b) A statement showing the progress achieved under the Integrated Rural Development Programme is enclosed.

Statement

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Statement showing financial and physical achievement during 1978-79 and 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79	1979-80*
1. Central share of allocation .	10368.00	8430.00
2. Amount released .	7045.00	5329.99
3. Reported Expenditure .	3266.73	6885.62
4. Number of families assisted .	624288	1475448

Item	1978-79	1979-80
5. Number of SC/ST families assisted .	N.A.	358579
6. Credit mobilised .	5460.11	10124.38

*(In 1978-79, outlays on this programme were fully met by the Central Government. However from 1979-80, the pattern of financing under-went a change whereby outlays on this programme are shared on a 50:50 basis by the Central and State/ UT Govts. Figures for 1979-80 indicate central share of the allocation and release of funds from the Centre to the States/UTs. Expenditure figure for 1979-80 covers both Central and State funds.).

Technology for Sandalwood in Karnataka

6687. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert studies have been undertaken to improve the technology for plantation and conservation of sandalwood in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any plan to increase the plantation of this wood in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof?

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

(a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Excavation by Archaeological Survey in South

6688. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some relics and antiquities have been found recently as a result of excavations by the Archaeological Survey of India particularly in the South;

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

(c) whether these antiquities are being preserved?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1978—80, the Archaeological Survey of India carried out excavations at six sites in South India (four in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) namely Kalingapatam, District Srikakulam; Kudavalli-Sangameshwar, District Mahboobnagar; Satanikota and Vamulapadu, District Kurnool all in Andhra Pradesh; Hampi, District Bellary in Karnataka, and Mottur, District North Arcot in Tamil Nadu.

These excavations brought to light: at Satanikota, a fortified settlement belonging to circa 1st to 3rd century, A.D. and megaliths of various types; at Kalingapatam a Buddhist stupa of circa 1st Century A.D.; at Kudavalli-Sangameshwar, an important find of a Roman gold coin of Julius Constantius (A.D. 337—361) and a half fragment of a Byzantine coin of Anastasius (A.D. 491—518); at Hampi, two huge structural complexes belonging to royal residences; and at Mottur, a huge anthropomorphic figure used as one of the slabs of the port-holed cist-circles of a megalithic monument.

The cist contained a Sacrophagus.

Besides, the Survey has been engaged in excavations during 1978—80 at nine sites in North India, namely Antichak, District Bhagalpur, Bihar; Bharadwaj Ashram, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh; Chechar, District Vaishali, Bihar; Daimabad, District Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra, Uttar Pradesh; Hulas, District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh; Parihar, District Unnao, Uttar Pradesh; Patan, District Mehsana, Gujarat and Sringaverpur, District Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Yes, Sir.

दूरस्थ आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में दूर संचार सम्पर्क

6689. श्री भीष्मा माई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न दृग्बर्ती आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के बीच दूर-संचार सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के नाम पर आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों के बीच वायरलेस सम्पर्क बनाने का प्रयास करेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है ।

District Headquarters Conference with National Dialling Grid in West Bengal

6690. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the District headquarters of West Bengal which are provided with direct dialling facility and connected with national dialling grid;

(b) the district headquarters which are proposed to be connected during the years 1980 and 1981; and

(c) the names of industrial belt in the State to be connected with national dialling grid during the year 1980 and 1981?

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

(a) (i) Alipore,

(ii) Burdwan (Limited direct dialling facility)

(iii) Calcutta,

(iv) Howrah,

(b) Burdwan (connection with national dialling grid).

(c) Asansol industrial belt.

Contractual Commitments of Delivery of Fertilizers

6691. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain suppliers of fertilizers could not honour contractual commitments of delivery schedules during 1979-80; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). About five lakh tonnes

of fertilisers, out of contracted quantity of about 45 lakh tonnes, did not arrive at Indian ports according to the agreed delivery schedule. The details of fertilisers delayed beyond the agreed delivery schedule are indicated below:—

Fertiliser	(In tonnes)	
	Material	Nitrogen
1. Urea	3,16,016	1,45,367
2. Ammonium Sulphate	76,307	16,024
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	1,11,000	28,860
TOTAL:	5,03,323	1,90,251

Production, Consumption and Import of Fertilizer

6692. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the figures of production, consumption and imports of fertilizers during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange spent, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The relevant information is given below:

Year	Production (nitrogen + Phosphates)	Consumption (nitrogen + Phosphates + potash)	Imports (nitrogen + Phosphates + potash)	C&F value of imported fertilizers (Rs. crore)
— in lakh tonnes —				
1977-78	26.70	42.86	15.21	304.95
1978-79	29.40	51.17	19.88	458.66
1979-80	29.83	53.60 (estimated)	20.05	555.34

**Production and Allotment of
Foodgrains to States**

6693. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the country's production of foodgrains—wheat and rice during 1979-80, State-wise; and

(b) the quantity allotted to each State?

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

(a) Estimates of production of foodgrains including rice and wheat for 1979-80 have not yet become avail-

able from all States. However, according to current assessment, the production of foodgrains during 1979-80 has received a setback due to severe drought in many parts of the country. There is likely to be considerable decline in the production of rice by about 10 to 12 million tonnes compared to the record level of 53.8 million tonnes in 1978-79. Much of the fall is likely to be accounted by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The production of wheat is also likely to be lower by 2 to 3 million tonnes than the record level of 35.0 million tonnes in 1978-79. The decline in production of wheat is largely in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) A statement is enclosed indicating the quantity of wheat, rice and coarse grains allotted to individual States during 1979-80.

Statement

('000 tonnes)

State	Rice	Wheat		Coarse grains	Total
		PD	Mills		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	380.0	144.0	153.4	0.6	678.0
Assam	565.0	332.5	89.5	..	987.0
Bihar	400.0	1025.0	420.0	..	1845.0
Gujarat	38.0	111.9	198.0	0.1	348.0
Haryana	1.3	78.0	273.9	9.3	362.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	26.5	95.0	..	122.1
Jammu & Kashmir	104.4	81.4	108.0	..	293.8
Karnataka . . . . .	..	120.0	399.0	0.5	519.5
Kerala	1620.0	120.0	120.0	..	1860.0
Madhya Pradesh	400.0	660.0	204.7	..	1264.7
Maharashtra	460.0	740.0	555.0	2.7	1757.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	30.5	5.2	6.4	0.2	42.3
Meghalaya	79.0	13.8	12.7	..	105.5
Nagaland	60.5	9.0	17.0	..	86.5
Orissa	155.0	119.0	287.1	..	561.1
Punjab	2.2	96.0	493.0	0.5	591.7
Rajasthan	62.0	419.0	96.0	1.1	578.1
Tamil Nadu	8.5	35.0	780.0	..	823.5
Tripura	81.5	23.0	26.8	..	131.3
Uttar Pradesh	492.8	570.0	538.0	3.4	1604.2
West Bengal	1675.0	2300.0	660.0	..	4635.0
Sikkim	27.6	3.6	1.0	..	32.2
All India	6960.1	7622.2	6060.4	18.5	20661.2

Note : PD—Public distribution.

P.C.Os sanctioned in H.P. on declared Category Stations

6694. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh where Public Call Offices have been sanctioned on the basis of these places having been declared category stations during 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) the likely date by which each one of them would be installed?

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

(a) Public Call Offices sanctioned in 1979-80 (1) Keylong, (2) Killer and (3) Kaza. For 1980-81 the sanction of Public Telephones is being finalised.

(b) The above mentioned three Public Call Offices are likely to be installed in 1981-82 subject to availability of radio telephone system.

Telephone Connection and Telephone Exchange at Lehri Sarail etc. in H.P.

6695. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sufficient demand for telephone connections at (i) Lehri Sarail, (ii) Namhoi and Jukhala in District Bilaspur of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which telephone exchanges would be set up at these places?

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

(a) There is sufficient demand to justify opening of a telephone exchange at Lehri Sarail but not at Namhoi and Jukhala in District Bilaspur of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Telephone exchange at Lehri Sarail is likely to be set up during 1981.

Sugar Quota to Kerala

6696. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Kerala sugar is sold in retail for Rs. 6.50 upwards at present; and

(b) what is the monthly quota of sugar allotted to Kerala by the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Monthly levy sugar quota of 10,495 tonnes is being allotted to Kerala Government for distribution through fair price shops. Since Kerala Government are arranging the lifting of sugar from the factories through their own agency, the allotment orders against their monthly quotas are being issued on the factories in favour of the State Government.

So far as rise in open market prices of sugar in Kerala is concerned, it is a general feature in all the markets in the country and is mainly due to steep decline in sugar production in 1979-80 season and reduction in the overall availability of all the sweetening agents, namely sugar, gur and khandsari.

Archaeological finds in Pachala Village of Sawai Madhopur

6697. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Pachala village of Sawai Madhopur, archaeological finds as old as 2100 years have been found;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a great possibility of getting more such antiques of historical importance along the river Vanas;

(c) the Central assistance which has been given to the States for carrying out excavations and the allocations made to the Rajasthan during the last two years and the names of the projects for which they were sanctioned; and

(d) whether Government propose to extend financial assistance to the Archaeological Department of Rajasthan to carry out excavations along the River Vanas so that traces of ancient Indian civilisation could be located?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The valley of the Banas river is archaeologically quite potential.

(c) No financial assistance is given to the States by the Archaeological Survey of India for carrying out such excavations.

(d) Does not arise.

Slum Dwellers in Dharavi, Bombay

6698. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to launch a scheme through the Maharashtra Bank to rehabilitate the Slum dwellers from Dharavi (Bombay);

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) when the proposed scheme is likely to be taken?

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

(a) No such scheme has been formulated by the Government of India.

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

**पंचायती राज पर समिति अथवा आदर्श
विधान**

6699. श्री चतर्भुज : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंचायती राज को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिये विशेष उपाय सुझाने हेतु, उनकी अध्यक्षता में मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक समिति गठित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह समिति कब गठित की गई थी और इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में सर्वसम्मति निर्णय को देखते हुए एक माडल प्रारूप कानून बनाने का निर्णय किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो आदर्श विधान का प्रारूप बनाने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इस संबंध में उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) और (ख). पंचायती राज को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए विशेष उपाय सुझाने हेतु कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में 20 मई 1979 को दस मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक समिति गठित की गयी थी । असम, गुजरात, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, कर्नाटक केरल, महाराष्ट्र , राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु,

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री और योजना आयोग में इस विषय के प्रभारी सचिव इस समिति के सदस्य हैं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) आदर्श विधान का प्रारूप तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

**Change in Criteria for Award of
Teachers Fellowship**

6700. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission changed the criteria for award of Teacher Fellowship on the basis of enrolment of students in the colleges;

(b) if so, what was the basis prevailing during previous years and the reason for the change of the criteria by the Commission;

(c) whether the Commission had gone into the problems of the colleges situated in the backward and tribal areas before the change of the criteria; and

(d) if so, whether his Ministry would reconsider the decision of the Commission for the development of higher education of backward areas and to provide assistance for Teacher Fellowship not on enrolment but on the basis of backwardness of the area?

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

(a) No, Sir. According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the criteria for award of Teacher Fellowships have not been changed on the basis of student enrolment in colleges. However, if teacher fellowships formed part of the general development proposals submitted by colleges during the Fifth Plan, certain conditions, including a minimum enrolment, were to be fulfilled by them. The minimum enrol-

ment prescribed for this purpose was relaxed in favour of colleges located in backward and tribal areas. The criteria for sanctioning development grants to colleges during the Sixth Plan have not yet been finalised.

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

Telephone Lines out of order in Orissa

6701. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the telephone lines remain out of order in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government to remove such difficulties like drawing of underground wire, change of boards in exchanges and other defects and by which date?

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

(a) No, Sir. This is not correct. The complaints per 100 stations have come down from 71 per cent in October 1979 to 58 per cent in March, 80 for large exchanges and from 36 per cent to 27 per cent for small exchanges.

(b) The question does not arise.

Financial Assistance for Water Supply Schemes in the Drought Affected Areas of Rajasthan

6702. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 crores for water supply schemes in the drought affected areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have already furnished the detailed plans for the utilisation of said amount;

(c) if so, the nature of facilities that will be created and the names of the places where this will be located; and

(d) when work on the aforesaid projects will be taken in hand with the employment opportunities that will be generated as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. During the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned to the State of Rajasthan for providing water supply schemes in the drought affected areas.

(b) No, Sir. However, the State Government drew up and submitted the Action Plan to tackle the problem of drinking water supply in the most severely affected 3251 villages in the 26 districts of the State.

(c) The facilities include installation of hand pumps, deepening/desilting/blasting of existing wells and other permanent arrangements. List of the places where the facilities will be provided is not available.

(d) The information is not available.

Post and Telegraph Office in Janakpuri, Delhi

6703. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Post and Telegraph office in Block A of Janakpuri, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the DDA has allotted a plot to Post and Telegraph Department in A-3 Local Shopping centre for the purpose; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to take possession of the said plot of land and construct a Post and Telegraph office for the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Possession of the plot was taken by the Department in January, 1980. Schedule of accommodation for this post office has been prepared. After the schedule of accommodation is approved, other steps for the construction of the building will be taken.

उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, सागवाड़ा, गारी तथा
बांसवाड़ा में तारघर सुविधायें

6704. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डूंगरपुर, सागवाड़ा, गारी तथा
बांसवाड़ा में तारघर सुविधायें संतोषजनक
नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सागवाड़ा में तार एक सप्ताह
बाद डाक द्वारा प्राप्त हो रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सागवाड़ा से उदयपुर तक
एक सीधे तार संपर्क की मांग की गई है ;

(घ) क्या मध्यवर्ती तारघरों में भारी
संख्या में तार होने के कारण टेलीग्राफ लाइनें
उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं ;

(ङ) क्या कस्बे के बहुत सारे लोग
टेलीफोन अथवा तारों द्वारा देश संकेत प्राप्त
नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ; और

(च) क्या सरकार के पास टेलीग्राफ
लाइनों के सुधार करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव
है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर,
तथा बांसवाड़ा में तार सुविधायें
संतोषजनक हैं। परन्तु कभी कभी इनमें
बौधा उत्पन्न हुई है।

(ख) इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) उदयपुर-बांसवाड़ा लाइन पर
जिससे कि सगवाड़ा, गढ़ी तथा डूंगरपुर
जुड़े हुए हैं, अधिक कार्यभार नहीं है क्योंकि
डूंगरपुर एवं बांसवाड़ा तार लाइन के
अतिरिक्त टेलीप्रिटर परिपथों के जरिये
उदयपुर विभागीय तारघर से जुड़े हुए हैं।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

खराबी के समय को छोड़कर सामान्यतया
परिपथों के जरिये संदेश पारेषित/प्राप्त
किए जाते हैं।

(च) जी हां।

बहुत से कदम उठाए गए हैं जिनमें
अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल
है :—

- (i) बड़े कार्यालयों से प्रारंभ करके
अतिरिक्त विद्युत सप्लाई की व्यवस्था
- (ii) पारेषण प्रचालन में कमी करना
- (iii) जहां यातायात का औचित्य बनता
है सीधे परिपथों का प्रावधान
- (iv) विभिन्न पाइंटों पर विलंब को
मानीटर करना।

Faulty Telephone Service in Panipat

6705. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of
subscribers of telephones in Panipat
have surrendered their telephones
due to extremely faulty service being
provided to them by the Department;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and to-
tal number of such subscribers; and

(c) the action which is being pro-
posed to be taken to find out reasons
of failures of telephone services and

also action against the defaulting employees of the Department who could not maintain proper servicing of telephones to the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Only one subscriber who incidentally also has long outstanding telephone dues surrendered his telephone under protest.

(c) There has been some difficulty in providing spare parts to the exchange and these are being arranged on priority.

Excavation in Mithila

6706. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the finds of the second century B.C. the excavations in Mithila had to be suspended due to outflow of water from within and proposals had been made to continue excavations after pumping out the water;

(b) if so, when the excavations are going to be resumed;

(c) if not, the cause of suspension and non-resumption of further excavations; and

(d) which of the other ancient cities within the ancient historical area of Mithila is or are being or proposed to be excavated at present or in near future?

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

(a) to (d). Excavations undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India at Balirajgarh during 1962-63 had established the cultural sequence of the site, chronologically ranging from second century B.C. to the Pala period. The State Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Bihar, Patna, undertook further work during 1973-74 and 1974-

75. The lowest levels of the site, however, could not be reached due to high water table. Since the cultural sequence of the area in general, is already established further excavation by pumping out water is not considered necessary nor any other area of Mithila is proposed to be excavated.

राजस्थान में जयपुर और अन्य बड़े नगरों के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा

6707. श्री भीखा भाई: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में जयपुर और राज्य के शेष दूसरे बड़े नगरों के बीच टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) मौजूदा तथा अगली योजना अवधि के दौरान ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Limit on Stocks of Sugar and Khandsari by Traders

6708. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently imposed further cut in the maximum extent of sugar and khandsari that can be held by a trader at a time, to prevent hoarding thereof and to prevent rise in prices of these commodities;

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

(c) the steps taken to effectively enforce these orders and the amount of sugar hoardings unearthed during July 1980 in each of the States and Union Territories?

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

(b) In an order issued by the Government on 14th July, 1980 the stock holding limits for recognised dealers of sugar and khandsari have been reduced as under:—

	Stock holding limit (in quintals)	
	Prior to 14-7-80	As fixed on 14-7-80
I. Vacuum Pan Sugar		
(i) In Calcutta and extended area—		
(a) Recognised dealers who import sugar from outside West Bengal	3,500	3,500
(b) Other recognised dealers	500	250
(ii) In other places		
(a) in cities & towns with a population of one lakh or more	250 to 500	250
(b) in other towns with a population of less than one lakh	100	100
II. Khandsari	500	250

The restrictions regarding turn-over of stocks within 10 days period, which was initially imposed only on sugar dealers on 17-5-80 has also been extended to khandsari dealers on 14-7-80.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the State Governments to ensure strict enforcement of the reduced stock holding limits recently prescribed. The details of the action taken by the State Governments and the stocks of sugar unearthed by them as per reports so far received are given in the statement attached.

Statement

The action taken by the State Governments to enforce the stock holding limits for sugar and khandsari dealers and stocks unearthed during July, 1980.

1. Assam

The District authorities and field officers of Food & Civil Supplies Department have been instructed by the State Government to enforce the orders relating to stock holding limits of sugar and khandsari effectively. No hoarded stocks were unearthed during July, 1980.

2. Gujarat

The reduced stock holding limit for khandsari is being enforced. 13,806 quintals of khandsari has been seized upto 29-7-80.

3. Haryana

Anti-hoarding measures have been intensified for strict enforcement of stock holding limits. Information regarding the quantity and value of sugar seized during July, 1980 is being collected.

4. Kerala

Steps are being taken to intensify inspections to unearth hoarding. Under the licensing Order issued under E.C. Act, 13,609 raids were conducted by officers till 30-7-80 and during these raids, 204 tonnes of sugar and 14 tonnes of khandsari was seized.

5. Maharashtra

The Collectors have been directed to take intensive dehoarding measures

and gear up enforcement machinery. So far, 109 visits/raids have been carried out in Bombay alone. Sugar stocks with dealers were found to be within permissible limits. Reports from districts are awaited though drive for dehoarding has been launched all over the State.

6. Punjab

Provisions of the Control Order in regard to stock holding limits and in other respects is being strictly enforced. 128 quintals sugar has been seized during July, 1980.

7. Rajasthan

The District authorities have been directed to enforce strictly the Central Government directions. 267 checks have been conducted and 403 bags of khandsari have been seized. Sale of 421 bags of khandsari was stopped on account of excess stock.

8. Chandigarh (U.T.)

191 raids were carried out by the Inspectorate staff but no case of sugar hoarding was detected during July, 1980.

झालावाड़ और झालरापाटन, राजस्थान के बीच टेलीफोन प्रणाली

6709. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झालावाड़ मुख्यालय तथा झालरापाटन शहर के बीच वर्तमान टेलीफोन प्रणाली खराब है और इस प्रणाली के अधीन हर बार उपभोक्ता को टेलीफोन केन्द्र से यह अनुरोध करना पड़ता है कि वह नम्बर मिला दे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं/ग्राहकों को असुविधा हो रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रणाली के स्थान पर स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र बनाने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो जनता की सुविधा के लिये इन दो नगरों के बीच कब तक स्वचालित टेलीफोन सेवा आरम्भ करने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) और (ख) : झालावाड़ और झालरापाटन कस्बे दो अलग-अलग नगर पालिकाओं में हैं। दोनों स्थानों के बीच काले समूचे देश में प्रचलित मानक व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार ट्रंक काल के बतौर लगाई जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) : झालावाड़ में मौजूदा हस्तचल एक्सचेंज को एक स्वचल एक्सचेंज में बदलने के उपरांत ही सीधी डायलिंग सेवा संभव हो सकेगी। इसकी योजना तैयार की जा रही है परन्तु इस समय स्वचल स्वीचिंग उपस्कर की सीमित सपलाई के कारण निश्चित लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता।

आई० आई० टी०, कानपुर के भूतपूर्व निदेशक तथा प्रोफेसरों के विरुद्ध मुकदमा

6710. श्री डूंगर सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आई० आई० टी०, कानपुर के भूतपूर्व निदेशक और प्रोफेसरों के विरुद्ध फौजदारी का मुकदमा मेट्रोपोलीटन मजिस्ट्रेट, कानपुर की अदालत में चल रहा है, और क्या उन सभी प्रोफेसरों को तथा उक्त निदेशक को जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या आई० आई० टी०, कानपुर के आचार नियमों में यह व्यवस्था है कि फौजदारी मुकदमे में जमानत पर छूटने पर

भी उच्च सक्षम अधिकारी को इसकी तुरन्त सूचना दी जानी चाहिए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या निदेशक तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों ने उक्त आचार नियमों का पालन किया था और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर के भूतपूर्व निदेशक और प्रोफेसरो के विरुद्ध कोई फौजदारी मुकदमा नहीं चल रहा है, अतः जमानत का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जी, हां। आचार नियमों का पालन किया गया है।

आई० आई० टी०, कानपुर में कथित वित्तीय अनियमिततायें

6711 श्री डूगर सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आई० आई० टी०, कानपुर में वित्तीय अनियमिततायें होने का आरोप है और वहां खर्च से संबंधित किसी भी वित्तीय नियम का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या जनवरी, 1979 में एक प्रकाशक को पत्रिकाओं के लिए 67 लाख रुपये की अग्रिम अदायगी की गई थी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में प्रारंभिक जांच की है, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन अनियमितताओं के बारे में पूरी जांच कराने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) आई० आई० टी०, कानपुर में वित्तीय नियमों का पालन किया जाता है। तथापि, वहां वित्तीय अनियमितताओं के कुछेक मामले हुए हैं।

(ख) जी हा।

(ग) जी हा। जांच रिपोर्ट आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए शासी मंडल को भेज दी गई है।

(घ) इस समय उसे आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

Treasures of Nizam of Hyderabad

6713. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to give details regarding the treasures of Nizam Hyderabad;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a public demand to preserve some of the heirlooms of the late Nizam of Hyderabad as antique jewel pieces;

(c) the jewellery pieces which have so far been auctioned; and

(d) whether these auctioned jewellery pieces were taken by Indians or foreigners?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The auction has not taken place so far.

डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा में संचार सुविधायें

Depletion of Sugar Stocks

6714. श्री भीष्मा भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा न केवल पिछड़े जिले ही है अपितु इन्हें अनुसूचित आदिवासी क्षेत्र भी घोषित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि संचार की दृष्टि से इन जिलों का विकास करने का केन्द्र का उत्तरदायित्व है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो, इस बात के क्या कारण है कि मंत्रालय के अनुसंधान तथा विकास विंग ने इन जिलों के विकास को संभावनाओं का पता लगाने से संबंधित कार्य नहीं किया ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी, हां । सरकार ने बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर को जनजाति क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया है । इन स्थानों को दूरसंचार सुविधाओं के विस्तार हेतु भी पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) डाक तार विभाग ने पहाड़ी, जनजाति और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को दूर संचार सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए उदारोक्त नीति निर्धारित की है । चूंकि बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर जनजाति क्षेत्र हैं इसलिए उदारोक्त मानदंड इन क्षेत्रों पर लागू होते हैं । उदारोक्त मानदंडों के अन्तर्गत जहां औचित्य पाया जाता है डाक तार घर स्वीकृत किये जाते हैं । विभाग जनजाति और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में और अधिक डाक तार घर खोलने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है ।

6715. SHRI K. MALLANNA.
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item in 'Hindustan Times' dated 10th July, 1980 that the sugar stocks in the country are dwindling fast and will be only 5.40 lakh tonnes on October 1, 1980, the beginning of the new sugar year;

(b) if so, how Government will meet the extra demand during October, and November, 1980 as 5.4 lakh tonnes will be totally insufficient to meet the demand; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The carryover of uncommitted sugar stocks as on 1st October, 1980 is expected to be about 5.4 lakh tonnes

(b) and (c). 5.4 lakh tonnes of sugar available out of 1979-80 season's production as on 1-10-1980 together with fresh production to be obtained during October and November in the next season commencing from 1st October, would be sufficient to meet the requirement for the months of October and November. To maximise sugar production in the coming 1980-81 season and to ensure larger availability of sugar in early part of the season, i.e. October and November, a scheme for the grant of incentives to the sugar factories by way of rebate in excise duty for early start of crushing operations, is under consideration.

**Fishing Harbour at Sasoon Dock
Bombay**

6716. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the construction of the Fish processing plants in Sasoon harbour area, Bombay is lying at present;

(b) whether there were large number of protests, representations against this location;

(c) if so, the details of protest and stand taken on it by Government;

(d) how many fishermen would be rendered jobless after existence of such a plant; and

(e) whether Government have thought of about some other location?

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

(a) Construction of a fishing harbour at Sasoon Dock in Bombay was sanctioned by the Government of India, which had a provision for providing land for the location of fish processing plants. However, the Government of Maharashtra (Department of Urban Development and Health) has given clearance for the project with the exclusion of facilities for processing and canning.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Representations received by the Government relate to environmental pollution, security, siltation, strain on civic amenities etc. On receipt of these representations, Government appointed a visiting team. This visiting team, in its interim report, suggested a review of the decision in view of the change in circumstances.

It has now been decided to limit the number of boats operating from the existing fishing harbour and to accommodate the surplus boats at an alternate site to be developed for the purpose.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir. Government are considering various alternate sites.

Financial Assistance to provide Drinking Water to Rajasthan, M.P. and U.P.

6717. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any plans to assess the financial aids to provide drinking water to the affected areas of the States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and U.P.;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the period over which the Central Government propose to disburse the amount and the allocation proposed for 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Provision of drinking water supply is a State subject and funds are provided in the State Sector under the Minimum Needs Programme. However, in order to accelerate the coverage of identified problem villages the Central Government initiated centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1977-78 with 100 per cent grants-in-aid from the Centre. The Central Assistance is given cover only identified problem villages schemes for which are technically scrutinised and cleared by the Ministry. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have also been provided assistance on the same norms.

(b) The amounts released to the three states for execution of drinking water supply schemes in identified

problem villages during the last three years are as under:

State	Funds Released for Works (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Madhya Pradesh	252.80	290.00	357.15
Rajasthan	252.30	353.27	205.00
Uttar Pradesh	352.80	617.50	709.55

(c) It is proposed to continue the centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85). The allocation of Central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme for the year 1980-81 is not yet finalised.

Price and Fall in Consumption of Fertilizers and its effect on IFFCO

6719. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer consumption in the year is likely to drop by 13 to 15 per cent;

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

(c) whether revised pricing formula for fertilizer products had already affected the profitability of IFFCO came down to merely Rs. 16 crores on a turn over of Rs. 129 crores in 1979-80; and

(d) whether the main reason for this is stated to be the recent increase in fertilizer prices?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The manufacturers of phosphatic fertilisers including IFFCO were brought under Retention Price Scheme with effect from 1-2-1979. This scheme provides for a post-tax return of 12 per cent on the net worth provided the manufacturers operate at a capacity utilisation of 80 per cent and fulfill the stipulated consumption norms in regard to raw materials, utilities, etc. Now that the flat rate of subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1250 per tonne of P205 is not available and there has been reduction in production and sale, etc. IFFCO's profit in 1979-80 is likely to be less compared to previous year. The information regarding the actual profit in 1979-80 is not available as the Annual Accounts of IFFCO for 1979-80 is not ready as yet.

(d) The recent increase in prices of fertilisers has nothing to do with the profitability of IFFCO.

Encouragement to use Gobar Gas Plants

6720. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to encourage Gobar Gas Plants in the country to save kerosene, diesel, etc.;

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

(c) the total number of Gobar Gas Plants which are functioning in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Proposals for Sixth Plan in this regard are under consideration.

(c) A total of about 87,000 plants are reported to have been set up in the country. State Governments have been advised from time to time to take appropriate measures for their proper functioning.

Effect on Off-Take on Increase in Price of Fertilisers

6722. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the increase in the price of fertiliser announced on 8th June, 1980 has any adverse effect on the nutrient off take;

(b) if so, what effect it will have on the working of plants;

(c) whether any of the fertiliser plants have been closed or delayed in commissioning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) So far no adverse reports about nutrient off-take have been received by Government.

(b) The increase in the prices of fertilisers is not expected to have any adverse effect on the working of the fertiliser plants.

(c) and (d). Some of the fertiliser plants, like, Namrup (Expansion),

Sindri (Modernisation), Barauni, Kanpur, Nangal (Expansion), Panipat and Mangalore have been closed in the past due to factors, such as, shortage of inputs and/or feedstock. Besides, the commissioning of projects at Talchar, Ramagundam, Haldia and Phulpur was delayed for similar reasons. The fertiliser plants at Barauni, Mangalore, Nangal (Expansion) and Panipat have been restarted. The commissioning activities are under way at Talchar and Ramagundam. Kanpur plant is likely to restart in the current month. The Commissioning activities of Phulpur plant are also being taken on hand. The Commissioning of Haldia plant continue to be held up for want of power.

Rural Employment generated through Khadi Board

6723. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi Board have helped to generate rural employment in this country;

(b) whether steps are now being taken to wind up such boards in some States; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir. State Boards are constituted by State Governments. We have received no information regarding any Boards being wound up.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चुने गये गांव

6724. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक जिले में कुछ गांव चुने गये है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चुने गये गांवों के जिलावार, नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उक्त विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) प्रस्तावित योजनाएं कब आरम्भ की जायेंगी और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार बी स्वामीनाथन) (क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Fishing Harbour at Raychak

6725. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government are aware of the construction of a fishing Harbour at Raychak, 24 Parganas under the supervision and control of the Calcutta Port Trust;

(b) if so, the prospects thereof and when the construction work was started and completed;

(c) whether the Harbour is functioning and if so, what sort of function it has undertaken; and

(d) if not, when does the Government think it will start functioning?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Fishing harbour at Raychak is designed for the operation of 15 trawlers designed to handle about 7,500 tonnes of fish annually. Construction of the fishing harbour was started in 1973 and most of the works have been completed by 1979-80. Work on Shore Complex to be executed by the State Government is in progress. The entire project is expected to be completed by December, 1980.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Six trawlers were operating from Raychak.

Sugar for Madhya Pradesh

6727. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise quantity of sugar sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh for the period from January, 1980 to June, 1980;

(b) whether this sanctioned quota was being supplied to the Food Corporation of India every month; and

(c) the month-wise quantity of sugar released for distribution from the godowns of Food Corporation of India in Madhya Pradesh during the period from January, 1980 to June, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The figures are as under:—

Month	(Tonnes)
	Quantity of levy sugar allotted
January, 1980	20,837.2
February, 1980	20,837.2
March, 1980	20,841.4
April, 1980	20,851.4
May, 1980	20,841.4
June, 1980	20,841.4

(b) The allotment orders against the sanctioned monthly levy sugar quota of Madhya Pradesh were issued each month regularly in favour of Food Corporation of India.

(c) Monthwise quantities of sugar delivered by the Food Corporation of India from its godowns to the nominees of Madhya Pradesh Government during the period from January to June 1980 are as under.

Month	(Tonnes)
	Quantity supplied by Food Corporation of India.
January, 1980	1,2506.0
February, 1980	14,917.0
March, 1980	15,687.0
April, 1980	20,41.4
May, 1980	21,122.0
June, 1980	21,464.0

The validity period of monthly levy sugar allotment orders issued on the

factories has been extended from time to time to enable the Food Corporation of India to complete the lifting of entire allotted sugar from the factories for supply to the State Government.

Decline in the Price of Marine Products

6728. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the steep fall in price of marine products, particularly that of Shrimp;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) the measures of relief being contemplated to protect the interest of small operator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) The prices of marine products, both in the domestic and export markets have not registered any significant fall. However, export price of shrimp, particularly to the Japanese market, had fallen for sometime.

(b) The price of Shrimp in the Japanese market had fallen mainly due to—

(i) wide fluctuations in the value of Japanese Yen against US Dollar;

(ii) the heavy losses incurred by some of the major importers and scare caused by the bankruptcy among some Japanese firms, towards the end of last year and early this year, created resistance among the Japanese buyers.

(iii) Shortfall in the domestic demand in Japan and consequent dull movement of products in the market.

(c) There are general schemes like distribution of insulated fish boxes at subsidised rates to the mechanised fishing vessels, operation of refrigerated trucks at reasonable prices for

the transport of frozen cargo, operation of interest subsidy scheme for modernisation of processing plants etc.

Survey of Hungry Children

6729. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey regarding the children in the country who go to bed every night hungry and who are under-nourished;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(a) No country-wide survey has been conducted with the objective of studying the incidence of hunger and under-nourishment among children. However, limited surveys have been conducted on the prevalence of malnutrition.

(b) The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, under the Indian Council of Medical Research, is conducting surveys in 10 different States through their National Nutritional Monitoring Bureau network, to study the nutritional state of the entire population, including children. The States covered are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The Food and Nutrition Board of the Union Department of Food, has also been conducting Diet and Nutrition Studies in rural areas of certain States. These studies have been completed in six States of

Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Rajasthan. In the four States of Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa, these studies have been completed but data is under analysis. Field studies are in progress in West Bengal and Kerala.

Under the studies of the National Nutritional Monitoring Bureau, the prevalence of under-nutrition among pre-school children (1—5 years) has been studied by "weight for age" criterion. The survey revealed the following grades of malnutrition in 10 States:

(i) Mild—42.4 per cent.

(ii) Moderate—34.9 per cent.

(iii) Severe—8.4 per cent.

TABLE—I in the statement gives the Statewise details. The results of the studies conducted by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Union Department of Food, have been indicated in the Statement—in Tables II and III, showing the *per capita* daily intake of food and nutrients derived therefrom has compared to recommended allowances among the pre-school children in the age-group of 1—5 years and the school going children (6—12 years) in six States, respectively.

(c) Government is seized of the problem of malnutrition among children and has evolved various schemes in the States and Central Sectors to tackle the problem of malnutrition. A Task Force on Nutrition Policy, Planning and Implementation has been set up by the Planning Commission to advise the Government on both long term and short term measures for solving this problem.

Statement-I

TABLE-I

NNMB - Percentage distribution of pre-school children (1-5 years) according to Gomez classification in different states—Pooled

State	No. of Children	Weight as percentage of standard			
		>90 Normal	75-90 Mild	60-75 Moderate	<60 Severe
1. Kerala	300	28.0	41.0	26.7	4.3
2. Tamil Nadu	531	14.9	45.4	35.2	4.5
3. Karnataka	748	9.9	44.0	39.3	6.8
4. Andhra Pradesh	392	15.3	39.8	35.0	10.0
5. Maharashtra	615	8.9	37.4	43.1	10.5
6. Gujarat	627	10.1	37.3	43.4	9.3
7. Madhya Pradesh	188	11.7	37.2	35.1	16.0
8. Orissa	235	14.5	48.1	31.1	6.4
9. West Bengal	518	11.0	40.0	36.5	12.7
10. Uttar Pradesh	559	18.8	54.0	23.8	3.4
Pooled		14.3	42.4	34.9	8.4

Statement-II

TABLE-II

Average daily per capita intake of food stuffs nutrients among pre-school children (1-5 Years)*

Foodstuffs / Nutrients	Rep- Balanced ort- Diet ing Suggested Unit by N.I.N.	States						
		Hima- chal Pradesh	Punj- ab	Har- yana	Mad- hya- Pra- desh	Raja- sthan	Sikkim	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Major food groups:</i>								
Cereals gms.	150-200	166	168	210	211	195	198	
Pulses gms.	40-60	21	11	14	19	17	10	
Vegetables gms.	80-125	52	64	44	50	40	90	
Milk and its Products gms.	200-300	271	278	249	70	171	101	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sugar and Jaggery	gms.	30-40	32	58	34	17	13	5
Fats/oils	gms.	20-25	7	7	6	3	3	4
Meat, fish, eggs	gms.	30	3	0 8	0 3	..	..	3
Fruits	gms.	50	12	0 3	..	0 7	..	2
<i>Important nutrients</i>			<i>Recommended Allowances</i>					
Calories		1200-1500	1165	1227	1225	933	959	902
Proteins	gms	17 22	34	35	37	28	33	24
Calcium	mg.	400-500	508	708	52	235	403	297
Iron	mg.	15-20	13	20	20	14	14	13
VIT. A Retinol)	ug.	250-300	250	345	170	199	259	308
Thiamine	mg.	0 6-0 8	0 8	0 9	1 1	0 8	1 0	0 4
Riboflavin	mg.	0 7-0 8	0 6	0 5	0 7	0 4	0 6	0 4
Niacin	mg.	8-10	7	8	10	8	9	5
Vip 'C'	mg.	30-50	22	23	15	17	16	40

*The intake of pre-school children does not include mother's—milk.

Statement-III

[TABLE-III

average daily per capita intake of foodstuffs/nutrients among school-going children (6-12 Years)

Foodstuffs/ Nutrients	Reporting Unit	Balanced Diet Suggested by N.I.N.	States					
			Hima- chal Pra- desh	Pun- jab	Har- yana	Ma- dhya Pra- desh	Raja- sthan	Sikkim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Food groups</i>								
Cereals	gms.	250-320	369	321	342	364	343	352
Pulses	gms.	60-70	38	18	23	36	36	17
Vegetables	gms.	125-175	113	121	78	78	151	157
Milk and its products	gms.	200-250	221	297	283	76	41	85
Sugar and Jaggery	gms.	50	31	76	41	17	21	4
Fats and oils	gms.	30-35	10	11	12	6	5	6
Meat, fish, eggs'	gms.	30	4	2	1 3	..	..	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6
Fruits	gms.	50	13	0.4	0.1	4	..	3
<i>important nutrients</i>			<i>recommended Allowances</i>					
Calories	Nos.	1800-2100	1868	1944	1822	1545	1589	1504
Proteins	gms.	33-41	58	58	55	49	53	38
Calcium	mg.	500-600	574	796	673	307	473	384
Iron	mg.	15-20	26	35	32	23	27	21
VIT 'A' (Retinol)	ug.	400-600	436	701	340	305	430	453
Thiamine	mg.	0.9-1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.7
Riboflavin	mg.	1.0-1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.6
Niacin	mg.	12-14	15	16	16	13	15	7
VIT. 'C'	mg.	30-50	39	43	24	26	2	65

Sources :

1. State/and Division Report on 'Operation Oriented Study of Food and Nutrition' for States of H.P., M.P., Punjab, Haryana Sikkim and Rajasthan.
2. The Recommended Allowances of various nutrients and the Balanced Diets are taken from 'Nutritive Value of Indian Foods' by Dr. G. Gopalan and others, National Institute of Nutrition, I.C.M.R., Hyderabad.

Mechanised Fishing and its effect on Tribals and fish nurseries

6730. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six and a half million traditional tribesmen of India are struggling for bare survival as a result of indiscriminate mechanised trawling in shallow waters;

(b) if so, the main causes thereof;

(c) whether the total catch over the last five years had began to decline as a result of mechanised fishing activity; and

(d) whether trawling activity destroys fish nurseries which abound in shallow waters?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The trend of the marine catch has been within the limits of natural fluctuations and has not shown any significant decline. The catch statistics, as furnished by State Governments, are as follows:

Year	Production (000 tonnes)
7	1472
1975	1482
1976	1375
1977	1448
1978 (Provisional)	1473

(d) No, Sir. The trawls operate at the bottom or deeper layers of the sea whereas fish eggs and larve live in surface waters.

Inflow of Foreign Students into India

6731. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are examining the ways and means to regulate the growing inflow of foreign students to India;

(b) whether the number of foreign students in India has been on increase for the last three years;

(c) what are the three categories of foreign students in India;

(d) the details of the proposed scheme being prepared for regulating their inflow; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to create a Foreign Students Bureau?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The three categories are as follows:

(i) Foreign students getting scholarship from the Government of India under the various scholarships and Cultural Exchange Programmes.

(ii) Foreign Students studying in India on scholarships from the International Organizations like U. N.D.P., Commonwealth Secretariat and from their own governments.

(iii) Foreign students studying in India on self-financing basis.

(d) and (e). This Ministry, in consultation with other concerned Ministries of the Government of India, is

considering setting up of an autonomous organisation like Foreign Students Bureau to regulate the admissions of foreign students in India.

New Variety of Hen

6732. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur has developed under its poultry development programme a new variety of hen which has the usual body but lays more eggs with the same resources than the normal variety of the white leghorn; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir. The Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur under its poultry development programme has evolved a small body chicken named Narmada-xL (Sex-linked) for egg laying. The egg production per bird of this strain is estimated at 180 as compared to 220-240 eggs for the White Leghorn.

(b) The nucleus stock of dwarf gene *dw* was obtained from the Government of India farm at Hessarghatta, Bangalore in the year 1974. The dwarf gene was crossed with Rock broiler breed and White Leghorn and they have evolved a new breed which is named as Narmada-xL mini-layer. This layer contains 50 per cent blood from White Leghorn 37.5 per cent from Rock broiler and 12.5 per cent from dwarf gene layer. The Narmada-xL is 1/3rd smaller in body size and consumes 1/rd less feed than its normal counterpart namely White Leghorn. The egg weight of Narmada-xL is 46 grams as compared to 52 grams of White Leghorn.

Working Women Hostels

6733. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) number of working women hostels and the number of their inmates in each of the States; and

(b) how many applications, state-wise, are pending for sanction of working women hostels?

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

(a) The required statement is enclosed.

(b) No application which is complete in all respects, is pending for sanction.

Statement

Number of working women's Hostels and their capacity sanctioned under the working women's, Hostel Scheme in various States/ Union Territories.

Name of the State/ Union Territories	No. of hostels sanctioned till 1979- 80	Capacity sanctioned till 1979- 80
Andhra Pradesh	8	331
Assam	4	332
Bihar	3	147
Gujarat	10	419
Haryana	7	315
Himachal Pradesh	5	180
Jammu & Kashmir	1	50
Karnataka	14	1,007
Kerala	38	3,755
Madhya Pradesh	21	938
Maharashtra	23	1,386
Manipur	2	90
Meghalaya	1	54
Orissa	4	300

	1	2	3
Punjab		8	811
Rajasthan		2	70
Sikkim		1	96
Tamil Nadu		18	657
Tripura		1	20
Uttar Pradesh		9	561
West Bengal		4	160
<i>Union Territories</i>			
Arunachal Pradesh		1	25
Andaman and Nicobar Island		1	36
Chandigarh		2	404
Delhi		5	930
Goa		2	120
Mizoram		1	40
TOTAL		196	13,234

Selection of Wrestlers for Moscow Olympics

6734. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Sports decided to send only four wrestlers to the Moscow Olympics meet ;

(b) whether the Wrestling Federation of India (W.F.I.) had recommended 10 wrestlers to be sent to Moscow Olympics;

(c) whether the W.F.I. has strongly protested against exclusion of some recommended wrestlers, who had won medals at Commonwealth Games and international competitions in Asia, Mangolia, Pakistan etc.; and

(d) whether the Indian Olympic Association and the A.I.C.S. were consulted on this selection?

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

(a) to (d). The Wrestling Federation of India forwarded the names of 10 Wrestlers to Indian Olympic Association who in turn recommended to All India Council of Sports their inclusion in the Indian Contingent to be sent to Moscow for participation in the XXII Olympiad. All India Council of Sports recommended the case of five wrestlers based upon the norms adopted by it. The Wrestling Federation pressed strongly for a review of the decision and inclusion of all the ten competitors recommended by them. Government cleared one more wrestler on the representation of the Wrestling Federation of India.

Satellite Postal Service

6735. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the latest satellite postal service started by the British Post Office called the Interpost ;

(b) whether Government have requested the U.K. Government to link London with Bombay/Delhi under Interpost service;

(c) what is the latest fast mail service operating device with the Department; and

(d) what modern research and feasibility experiments are being done by the Department for fast and super-fast mail deliveries?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

1806 LS—7

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Air Mail, Sir.

(d) The Department is trying to consolidate the existing delivery arrangements and improve upon them as far as possible.

Central Aid for Land Reforms in States

6736. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any State has asked the Centre for funds for land reforms; and

(b) if so, the assistance provided by the Government during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The cost of programmes relating to abolition of intermediary tenures and the tenancy reform is borne by the State Governments concerned. The only land reform programme for which Central assistance is available is that of assistance to assignees of Ceiling Surplus Lands with a view to enabling them to put the land under cultivation. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 1000/- per hect. is made available to allottees through the State Govts. This assistance is shared equally between the Central and the State Governments.

During the financial year 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 94.1 lakhs was released by the Central Government. (Rs. 69.1 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 25.0 lakhs to Orissa). As for the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs has been included for this scheme in the Central budget. Actual assistance to the State Governments depends on (i) progress in the distribution of ceiling surplus lands; (ii) provision of the State share in the State budget and (iii) furnishing of certificates by the

States that funds released to them during the previous years have been fully utilised.

बालबाड़ियों की संख्या

6737. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में, राज्यवार, बालबाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) इन बालबाड़ियों का संचालन किन संगठनों द्वारा किया जा रहा है और इस के लिये वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के लिए कितना अनुदान मंजूर किया गया ।

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में 1979-80 में भारत सरकार द्वारा दिए गए अनुदान से विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा चलाई जा रही बालबाड़ियों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) 1979-80 में चार राष्ट्रीय स्तर के समाज कल्याण संगठनों अर्थात् हरिजन सेवक संघ, भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद्; भारतीय आदिम जाति सेवक संघ तथा केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में स्थित अपने एककों/बोर्डों के माध्यम से 1979-80 में 12,350 बाल बाड़ियां चलाई गई । ये 12,350 बालबाड़ियां (1) बागड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम, जो भारत सरकार का गैर-योजना कार्यक्रम है अथवा (2) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के अन्य कार्यक्रमों, जिन्हें सरकार से अनुदान मिलते हैं तथा जिन में बालबाड़ी एक अंग है, के अन्तर्गत

अनुदान प्राप्त करती है । इन राष्ट्रीय स्तर के चार समाज कल्याण संगठनों को बालबाड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1979-80 में दिए गए अनुदान नीचे दर्शाए गए हैं ।

क्रम सं०	संगठन (रुपए लाख की राशियों में)	राशि
1	2	3
1.	हरिजन सेवक संघ	12.30
2.	भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद्	24.14
3.	भारतीय आदिम जाति सेवक संघ	10.53
4.	केन्द्रीय समाजकल्याण बोर्ड	103.00
जोड़		149.97

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के मिले जुले कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शेष बालबाड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में बालबाड़ियों को सीधे दिए अनुदानों की वास्तविक राशि का अनुदान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है । अनुदान पाने वाली विभिन्न संस्थाओं को 205.51 लाख रुपए की कुल राशि वितरित की गई ।

1980-81 में राष्ट्रीय स्तर का एक पांचवां समाज कल्याण संगठन भी सरकारी अनुदान के साथ बालबाड़ियां चलाएगा । इस संगठन का नाम कस्तूरबा गांधी नेशनल मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट, इंदौर है । 1980-81 के लिए बालबाड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बजट व्यवस्था तथा अब तक रिहा की गई धनराशियां नीचे दर्शाई गई हैं :-

संगठन	प्रस्तावित बजट 1980-81	अब तक रिहा की गई धन राशि (र० लाख की राशियों में)
1. हरिजन सेवक संघ	12.36	4.12
2. भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद्	32.80	10.93
3. भारतीय आदिम जाति सेवक संघ	13.96	4.36
4. केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड	107.65	34.45
5. कस्तूरबा गांधी नेशनल मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट, इंदौर	8.23	—
	जोड़ : 175.00	53.86

आशा है कि केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा 1980-81 में मिले जुले कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पिछले वर्ष के बराबर ही अनुदान वितरित किए जाएंगे।

बिबरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश का नाम	बालबाड़ियों की संख्या तथा अनुदान देने वाले संगठनों के नाम				
		हरिजन सेवक संघ	भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद्	भारतीय आदिम-जाति-सेवक संघ	केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10	174	17	245	446
2.	असम	10	3	23	486	522
3.	पश्चिम बंगाल	28	97	9	629	763
4.	बिहार	13	1	23	398	435
5.	दिल्ली	20	1	9	226	256
6.	गुजरात	46	—	24	2128	2198
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	14	—	14	108	136
8.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	11	—	1	99	111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	कर्नाटक	10	11	3	733	757
10.	केरल	12	59	4	346	421
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	24	111	35	479	649
12.	महाराष्ट्र	31	6	42	1937	2016
13.	उड़ीसा	9	—	42	514	565
14.	हरियाणा	10	116	1	42	269
15.	राजस्थान	15	—	7	561	583
16.	तमिलनाडु	15	15	1	370	401
17.	त्रिपुरा	13	19	7	26	165
18.	उत्तर प्रदेश	30	79	61	480	655
19.	चन्डीगढ़	—	12	—	6	28
20.	मनीपुर	—	74	5	83	162
21.	पंजाब	10	23	—	282	315
22.	पांडिचेरी	—	2	—	18	20
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—	3	85	88
24.	नागालड	—	—	7	50	57
25.	मेघालय	—	—	—	155	155
26.	गोआ, दमन और द्वीव	—	—	—	110	110
27.	मिजोरम	—	—	—	75	75
28.	लक्ष्यद्वीप	—	—	—	15	15
29.	सिक्किम	—	—	—	12	12
30.	अंडमान और नीकोबार द्वीप समूह	—	—	—	65	65
		331	803	338	10878	12350

समाज कल्याण कार्यों के लिये स्वच्छिक संगठन

6738. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया :
क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सामाजिक कल्याण कार्यों के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत उन प्रमुख स्वच्छिक संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उन के विभाग द्वारा मान्यता दे दी गई है;

(ख) ऐसे स्वच्छिक संगठनों को मान्यता प्रदान करने की शर्तें क्या हैं और उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित संगठनों को मान्यता कब दी गई है ;

(ग) इन मान्यता प्राप्त स्वच्छिक संगठनों को पिछले वर्ष संगठन-वार अनुदान की कितनी-कितनी राशियां दी गई थी; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं कि इन स्वच्छिक संगठनों

द्वारा सरकार से प्राप्त सहायता राशि का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग किया जाये ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) से (ग). समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय समाज कल्याण के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को मान्यता प्रदान नहीं करता है। तो भी, उपयुक्त स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सीधे अथवा राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिश पर अनुदान मंजूर किए जाते हैं। ये अनुदान उन स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को मंजूर किए जाते हैं जो 3-5 वर्षों से विद्यमान हैं और संस्था पंजीकरण अधिनियम या कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं अथवा सार्वजनिक न्यास हैं तथा समाज कल्याण योजनाएं चलाते हैं। ऐसे संगठनों को अनुदान देने की शर्तें विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए अलग-अलग हैं। एक विवरण, जिसमें उन स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के नाम जिन्हें

1979-80 में अनुदान दिए गए थे तथा उन्हें दिए गए अनुदानों की राशियां दर्शाई गई हैं, संलग्न है।

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सरकार द्वारा दिए गए अनुदानों का ठीक उपयोग किया जाए अनुदान पाने वाले संगठनों को परीक्षित लेखा विवरण तथा उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र, जिन पर चार्टर्ड लेखाकार/सरकारी लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत हस्ताक्षर किए गए हों, प्रस्तुत करने होते हैं। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में संगठनों के लेखों की नियन्त्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा अपने विवेक पर जांच की जा सकती है। इस के अतिरिक्त स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा चलाए गए कार्यक्रमों की भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर जांच भी की जाती है।

विवरण

उपरोक्त स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की सूची जिन्हें 1979-80 में अनुदानों की धनराशियां आवंटित की गई

क्रम संख्या	स्वयंसेवी संगठन का नाम	1979-80 के दौरान दिए गए अनुदान की राशि
1	2	3
		(राशि रुपयों में)
1.	इंडियन काउंसिल आफ सोशल वेल्फेयर, बम्बई	9,844
2.	भारतीय आदिम जाति सेवक संघ, नई दिल्ली	12,68,328
3.	नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ दि ब्लाइंड, नई दिल्ली	4,204
4.	चिल्ड्रन एण्ड सोसाइटी, बम्बई	30,000
5.	स्पेस्टिक सोसाइटी, बम्बई	12,200
6.	प्राल इंडिया बीमेन्स वोलन्ट्री सर्विस, नई दिल्ली	15,000
7.	आंध्र महिला सभा, हैदराबाद	30,000
8.	इंडियन काउंसिल आफ सोशल वेल्फेयर, नई दिल्ली	73,27,206
9.	हरिजन सेवक संघ, दिल्ली	12,30,000
10.	एसोसिएशन फार सोशल हेल्थ इन इंडिया, नई दिल्ली	3,56,558
11.	इंस्टीट्यूट आफ होम इकोनोमिक्स, नई दिल्ली	35,000
12.	लिटरेसी हाऊस, लखनऊ	84,500

(1)	(2)	(3)
13.	ग्राल इंडिया प्रोहिबीशन काउंसिल, नई दिल्ली	4,05,000
14.	केन्द्रीय नेहरू स्मारक परिषद, लखनऊ	54,000
15.	संयुक्त सदाचार समिति, नई दिल्ली	1,48,050
16.	आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा, लखनऊ	54,000
17.	अखिल भारतीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद्, नई दिल्ली	86,200
18.	अखिल भारतीय अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति कर्मचारी फेडरेशन, नई दिल्ली	9,000
19.	नेशनल काउंसिल आफ एजुकेशन, मथुरा	11,250
20.	डा० जाकिर हुसेन मेमोरियल वेल्फेयर सोसाइटी, नई दिल्ली	11,425
21.	फैमिली वेल्फेयर एजेंसी, बम्बई	10,500
22.	महिला दक्षता समिति, नई दिल्ली	5,000
23.	यंग वीमेन्स क्रिश्चियन एसोसिएशन, नई दिल्ली	5,355
24.	काउंसिल फार सोशल डिवेलपमेन्ट, नई दिल्ली	1,96,510
25.	ए०एन०एम०इंस्टीट्यूट आफ सोशल स्टडीज़	59,640
26.	इंडियन सोशल इंस्टीट्यूट, नई दिल्ली	33,616
27.	गांधीग्राम इंस्टीट्यूट आफ रूरल हेल्थ एण्ड फैमिली प्लैनिंग, मदुराई	62,677
28.	गुजरात रिसर्च सोसाइटी, बम्बई	19,425

**Grant for Swimming Pool at
Ratnagiri**

6739. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ratnagiri Municipality has requested through the Government of Maharashtra for the Central Government's grants for the Swimming Pool in the city; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was not approved due to low priority accorded to it by the State Government.

दिल्ली में उद्यानों की देखभाल

6740. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बात की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कुल कितने उद्यान हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर वार्षिक कितना खर्च किया जाता है ;

(ख) दिल्ली में चौकों पर कुल कितने उद्यान या फुहारे हैं और उन पर वार्षिक कुल कितना खर्च किया जाता है ; और

(ग) सरकार को उनसे कुल कितनी आय होती है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग, दिल्ली

विकास प्राधिकरण; नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका तथा दिल्ली नगर नियम द्वारा दी गई सुचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग :

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा अनुरक्षित किये जा रहे पार्कों की संख्या छः है। इन पार्कों के व्योरे तथा वार्षिक व्यय और अजित आय अनुलग्नक-I में दी गई है।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा विजय चौक में छ. फव्वारों का अनुरक्षण किया जा रहा है और उनके अनुरक्षण पर आने वाला वार्षिक व्यय लगभग 10,000 रुपये है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण :

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुरक्षित किये जा रहे प्रसिद्ध बड़े पार्कों के व्योरे और उनके अनुरक्षण पर आने वाले व्यय की वार्षिक राशि तथा आय अनुलग्नक II में दी गई है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण सड़क के चौराहों पर किसी फव्वारे या पार्क का अनुरक्षण नहीं कर रहा है।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका :

विभिन्न कालोनियों में और सड़क के साथ-साथ बड़ी संख्या में पार्कों के अलावा, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के नियन्त्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित पाँच बड़े बाग हैं

(i) तालकटोरा गार्डन

(ii) लोदी गार्डन

(iii) नेहरू पार्क

(iv) इण्डियन गेट निलडून पार्क

(v) सेंट्रल पार्क, कनाट प्लेस।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के बजट में वर्ष 1980-81 में सभी बागों और पार्कों और फव्वारों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण के लिये 34 लाख रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था है। पार्क वार व्यय के व्योरे नहीं रखे जा रहे हैं। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के क्षेत्र में 72 फव्वारे हैं। उनके अनुरक्षण पर वार्षिक व्यय आगे दिये गये पैरा में दिये गये आँकड़ों में शामिल किया गया है।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका क्षेत्र में विभिन्न पार्कों से होने वाली कुल आय 70,000 से 80,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम :

दिल्ली नगर निगम का उद्यान विभाग 1625 पार्कों का अनुरक्षण कर रहा है जिनमें सड़क के चौराहों के पार्क भी शामिल हैं और वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान उन पर किया गया खर्च लगभग 1,41,67,430 रुपये था।

सड़कों के चौराहों पर 20 फव्वारे हैं और उन पर आने वाला कुल वार्षिक व्यय लगभग 1,23,017 रुपये है।

वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान पार्कों से होने वाली कुल आय की राशि लगभग 4,56,800 रुपये थी।

अनुसूची—I

कन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा अनुरक्षित किये जा रहे पार्क

क्रम सं०	पार्क का नाम	1979-80 के दौरान वार्षिक व्यय	1979-80 के दौरान प्रयत्नित धन
1	बुद्ध जयन्ती पार्क समाधि समूह से संबद्ध पार्क	6,55,389	22,800
2.	महात्मा गांधी स्मारक पार्क-राजघाट	4,16,939	5,990
3.	महात्मा गांधी स्मारक पार्क-राजघाट विस्तार—	95,490	1,250
4.	शान्ति वन	5,11,303	1,850
5.	विजय घाट	1,81,838	2,700
6.	मौलाना आजाद स्मारक पार्क-	5,162	40
योग		18,66,121	34,630

अनुसूची—II

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निम्नलिखित प्रसिद्ध बड़े पार्कों का विकास किया गया है।

क्रम सं०	पार्क का नाम	अनुरक्षण पर खर्च	धन
1.	तुगलकाबाद कम्प्लेक्स	2,27,060	28,950
2.	पुराना किला कम्प्लेक्स	1,75,620	1,230
3.	निजामुद्दीन कम्प्लेक्स	1,29,706	43,218
4.	रोज गार्डन फिरोजशाह कोटला	64,345	शून्य
5.	डिस्ट्रिक्ट पार्क कालकाजी	1,35,971	शून्य
6.	उत्तरी रिज	4,44,158	340
7.	यमुना नदी फ्रन्ट	5,01,139	4,565
8.	भूखी भटियारी, पी के रोड	59,248	248
9.	सत्य पार्क, नारायणा	1,36,416	270
10.	रोज गार्डन पटेल नगर	1,04,449	113
11.	राजेन्द्र नगर, प्रसाद नगर	1,15,036	200
12.	जामा मस्जिद के आस-पास पार्क	90,322	500
13.	किचनार झील, धौला कुर्मा	1,92,000	17,580
14.	डिस्ट्रिक्ट पार्क, जनकपुरी	2,57,000	615
15.	टैगोर गार्डन	1,86,000	110
16.	जी-8 राजोरी गार्डन	1,84,000	4,620
17.	महरोली कम्प्लेक्स	8,92,800	4,620
18.	हीज खास	3,40,757	1,975
19.	डिस्ट्रिक्ट पार्क बसंत लोक	1,10,275	270
20.	अशोक विहार कम्प्लेक्स	4,73,904	48,340
21.	डिस्ट्रिक्ट पार्क मालवीय नगर एक्सटेंशन	1,14,950	850

Telecommunication Link with Foreign Countries

6741. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have high quality telecommunication link with the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and from when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). India has provided high quality telecommunication links with almost all countries, subject to availability of (a) necessary telecommunication facilities at the other end, and (b) adequate traffic. Details of telecommunication links are given in the Annual Report of this Ministry for the year 1979-80, a copy of which is available in the Library of the Lok Sabha.

Automatic and Cross-bar Telephone Exchange and direct Dialing System in States

6742. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of automatic and cross-bar Telephone Exchanges working in each State (Category-wise) as on-date;

(b) the names of places which have been connected with direct dialing system in each State; and

(c) the names of places to which this scheme of direct dialing is to be extended, year-wise, during the next three years and on what basis?

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

(a) Details are given in Statement I.

(b) Details are given in Statement II.

(c) Details are given in Statement III.

Statement-I

State-wise list of auto-exchanges as on 31-3-80.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of crossbar exchange	Strowger		
			MAX-I	MAX-II	MAX-III
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	17	37	95 ¹
2.	Assam	—	1	10	109
3.	Bihar	3	8	24	203
4.	Gujarat	5	14	44	39 ¹
5.	Haryana	2	3	13	7 ¹
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	4	88

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	2	4	41
8.	Karnataka	4	9	29	500
9.	Kerala	3	10	64	322
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	6	25	314
11.	Maharashtra	20	32	52	496
12.	Manipur	—	—	1	13
13.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	8
14.	Nagaland	—	—	2	12
15.	Orissa	2	3	5	115
16.	Punjab	2	4	18	153
17.	Rajasthan	2	4	11	242
18.	Sikkim	—	—	1	9
19.	Tamil Nadu	9	16	82	621
20.	Tripura	—	—	1	12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4	14	39	427
22.	West Bengal	16	22	29	201
	Total	78	166	495	5,299

List of automatic exchanges in Union Territories

Sl. No.	Name	X-bar X-bar	Strowger		
			MAX-I	MAX-II	MAX-III
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	1	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1	19
3.	Chandigarh	—	1	—	—
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	1	—
5.	Delhi	17	14	8	—
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	5	22
7.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	4
8.	Mizoram	—	—	1	3
9.	Pondicherry	—	—	2	5
	Total	17	15	19	58

Statement—II

Stations having STD Service
State-wise

			7. Mysore
			8. Shimoga
			9. Tumkur
			10. Udipi
			11. Mercarra
A. Andhra	1. Guntur	9. Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal
	2. Kakinada		2. Indore
	3. Khammam		3. Raipur
	4. Rajahmundry		4. Sehore
	6. Secundrabad		5. Jabalpur
	6. Tirupathi		6. Katni
	7. Vizaywada		
	8. Vishkhapatnam	10. Kerala	1. Alleppy
	9. Ongole		2. Cannanore
	10. Adilabad		3. Ernakulam
	11. Warrangal		4. Kottayam
	12. Mahishib		5. Kozikode
	13. Pallrote		6. Narakkal
	14. Partnchry		7. Palghat
	15. Gudivada		8. Quilon
	16. Ananthapur		9. Trichur
2. Assam	1. Dispur (Gauhati)		10. Trivandrum
3. Bihar	1. Arrah		11. Tiruvalla
	2. Chapra		12. Changannur
	3. Darbhanga		
	4. Dhanbad	11. Maharashtra	1. Amravati
	5. Jamshedpur		2. Bhiwandi
	6. Muzzaffarpur		3. Bombay
	7. Patna		4. Jalgaon
	8. Ranchi		5. Kolpewati
	9. Samastipur		6. Kopergaon
	10. Sasaram		7. Nagpur
4. Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad		8. Nasik
	2. Baroda		9. Poona
	3. Gandhinagar		10. Puntamba
	4. Jamnagar		11. Rehata
	5. Nadiad		12. Sangli
	6. Rajkot		13. Washi
	7. Surat		14. Miraj
	8. Mehsana		15. Kalyan
5. Haryana	1. Ambala		16. Kolhapur
	2. Bhiwani	12. Manipur	Nil.
	3. Gurgaon	13. Meghalaya	1. Shillong
	4. Hissar	14. Nagaland	1. Kohima
	5. Karnal		2. Dimapur
	6. Panipat	15. Orissa	1. Behrampur
	7. Rohtak		2. Bhubneshwar
	8. Sonapat		3. Cuttack
	9. Faridabad		4. Rourkela
6. Himachal Pradesh	1. Simla	16. Punjab	1. Amritsar
7. J & K	1. Anantnag		2. Bhatinda
	2. Baramula		3. Chertta
	3. Jammu		4. Hoshiarpur
	4. Sopore;		5. Jullundur
	5. Srinagar		6. Kapurthala
	6. Udhampur		7. Ludhiana
8. Karnataka	1. Bangalore		8. Patiala
	2. Belgaum		9. Phagwara
	3. Davanagere		10. Abohar.
	4. Gadag		
	5. Hubli		
	6. Mangalore		

17. Rajasthan . 1. Alwar
2. Jaipur
3. Jodhpur
4. Bharatpur
5. Dholpur.
18. Sikkim . . . 1. Gangtok
19. Tamil Nadu . 1. Chenglipet
2. Coimbatore
3. Erode
4. Kanchipuram
5. Kodekonal
6. Madras
7. Madurai
8. Ootacmund
9. Rajapalyan
10. Salem
11. Theni
12. Trichy
13. Tirupur
14. Udimalpet
15. Vellore
16. Virudhnagar
17. Koilpati
18. Mannangudi
19. Tiruvarur
20. Maypattenam
21. Tuticorin
22. Dharampuri
23. Chidambaram
24. Mayuram
25. Villepalem
20. Tripura . Nil.
21. Uttar Pradesh . 1. Agra
2. Aligarh
3. Allahabad
4. Bulandshahar
5. Dehradun
6. Faizabad
7. Hapur
8. Kanpur
9. Lucknow
10. Meerut
11. Mirzapur
12. Moradabad
13. Rampur
14. Kosikalan
15. Gorakhpur
16. Shahjanpur
17. Modinagar
18. Mussoorie
19. Muzaffarnagar
20. Raibarcilly
21. Sharanpur
22. Unnao
23. Varanasi
24. Bareilly.
22. W. Bengal . 1. Andal(Incoming only)
2. Asansol
3. Bahula
4. Baraker

5. Burdwan
6. Burnpur
7. Calcutta
8. Durgapur
9. Haldia
10. Jauriahat
11. Khargpur
12. Neamatpur
13. Raniganj
14. Roonarainpur
15. Siliguri.

Union Territories

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Chandigarh | 1. Chandigarh |
| 2. Delhi | 1. Delhi |
| 3. Goa | 1. Margo
2. Panjim
3. Vasegodama |
| 4. Mizoram | 1. Aizwal. |
| 5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | Nil |
| 6. Arunachal Pradesh | Nil. |
| 7. Andaman & Nicobar | Nil. |
| 8. Lakshadweep; and | Nil. |
| 9. Pondicherry | Nil. |

Statement III

PART 'A'

Basis of provision of (Direct Dialling)

The following priorities are in operation subject to an automatic local exchange being available and media for transmission being available for provision of direct dialling facility:—

1. Connection of state capitals to Delhi.
2. Connection of District Headquarters to respective state Capitals. In case of district headquarters not having an automatic exchange, a no delay service is to be provided to the State headquarters.
- C. Connection of district headquarters within 300 kms of Delhi and 200 Kms of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to the respective metropolitan Centres.
- D. Other routes justified by traffic (One hundred manual calls each way per day is taken as the mini-

Part-B List of places to which the scheme of direct dialling is likely to be extended during next three years.

A. 1980-81

1. Mandi . . . H.P.
2. Ujjain . . . M.P.
3. Kota . . . Rajasthan
4. Udaipur . . . "
5. Bhadravathi . . . Karnataka
6. Bellary . . . "
7. Coonar . . . Tamilnadu
8. Gwalior . . . M.P.

B. 1981-82

1. Ahmednagar . . . Maharashtra
2. Karad . . . "
3. Satara . . . "
4. Ichalkaranji . . . "
5. Khandwa . . . "
6. Yeotmal . . . "
7. Wardha . . . "
8. Bhavnagar . . . Gujarat
9. Dewas . . . M.P.
10. Mhow . . . "
11. Bhillai . . . "
12. Bilaspur . . . "
13. Coondapur . . . Karnataka
14. Puttur . . . "
15. Chitradurga . . . "
16. Baglkote . . . "
17. Cooch Behar . . . West Bengal
18. Darjeeling . . . "
19. Malda . . . "

C. 1982-83

1. Krishnagar . . . West Bengal
2. Midnapore . . . "

3. Purulia . . . West Bengal
4. Suri . . . "
5. Kalimpong . . . "
6. Kurseong . . . "
7. Sconi . . . Maharashtra
8. Chindwara . . . "
9. Dhamtari . . . "
10. Chandiapur . . . "
11. Bhusaval . . . "
12. Beawar . . . Rajasthan
13. Ajmer . . . "
14. Tura . . . Assam
15. Hassan . . . Karnataka

Setting up of a Unit of Indian Telephone Industries at Budni, M.P.

6743. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a unit of the Indian Telephone Industries is proposed to be set up at Budni in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is its progress upto now; and

(c) the employment potential in this Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). Budni in Madhya Pradesh was one of the sites tentatively considered for locating a factory of Indian Telephone Industries for manufacture of Electro-mechanical Cross Bar Switching Equipment. However, the question of setting up additional capacity of 3 lakh lines of Electro-mechanical switching equipment beyond the capacity of 3 lakh lines of Electro-mechanical Switching Equipment at Rae Bareilly which was approved earlier by the Cabinet is under consideration.

Sale of Land to Members of Metropolitan Council and Corporation at Shankar Road, New Delhi

6744. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land allotted by the Central Government for the rehabilitation of those families who were removed from Shankar Road, New Delhi, the market price of which was Rs. 3 lakhs per 200 sq. yards plot, was sold out to some Members of Metropolitan Council and Corporation at the rate of Rs. 14,000 per plot;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this land was taken from its occupants on the pretext of broadening the road; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. However, offers of allotment of plot measuring 180 square yards in the land situated near the crossing of Shankar Road and Dr. Krishnan Road (measuring about 18 acres), allotted to the D.D.A. for the resettlement of the families likely to be removed from Shankar Road, on its widening, were offered to 8 Members of erstwhile Metropolitan Council and M.C.D. These plots were proposed to be allotted at a rate of Rs. 168 per square yard. As a result of the review of this matter, the allotment letters issued to all the 8 Members have been cancelled.

(b) and (c). The scheme of widening of the Shankar Road has not been given up and as and when this is done, the families dislodged from the area, will be rehabilitated on the land mentioned above.

दिल्ली में मान्यता प्राप्त पब्लिक स्कूलों को भूमि दिया जाना

6745. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

() दिल्ली में चल रहे मान्यता प्राप्त पब्लिक स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहाँ कहाँ पर स्थित हैं; और

(ख) इन में से प्रत्येक स्कूल ने कितनी भूमि पर कब्जा कर रखा है और स्कूलों ने सरकार से किस दर पर भूमि खरीदी थी और इस समय उन का बाजार मूल्य कितना है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) :

(क) दिल्ली में चार पब्लिक स्कूल हैं :-

स्कूल	स्थान
(1) माडर्न स्कूल	बाराखम्बा रोड नई दिल्ली।
(2) दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल	मथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली।
(3) एयर फोर्स सेंट्रल स्कूल	दिल्ली कैंट।
(4) सावन पब्लिक स्कूल	छतरपूर रोड, नई दिल्ली।

(ख) व्यौरे दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

स्कूल का नाम	आवंटित क्षेत्र	प्रति एकड़ दर	वर्तमान वाणिज्यिक दरें
दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल मथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली।	(क) 3.25 एकड़	5,000/ रु० + प्रिमियम की 5 प्रतिशत की दर से वार्षिक भूमि किराया	1,800/- रु० प्रति वर्ग गज
	2.25 एकड़	-वही-	--वही--
	(ख) 0.75 एकड़ (छात्रावास)	36,000/- रु० + प्रिमियम की 2 प्रतिशत की दर से वार्षिक भूमि किराया	--वही--
	(ग) 1.50 एकड़	5,000/- रु० + प्रिमियम की 5 प्रतिशत की दर से वार्षिक भूमि किराया	--वही--
माडर्न स्कूल बाराखम्बा रोड, नई दिल्ली।	2.26 एकड़	5,000.-/रु० -वही-	3,000./-रु० प्रति वर्ग गज
एअरफोर्स सेन्ट्रल स्कूल, दिल्ली कैंट।	15.00 एकड़	सैनिक सम्पदा कार्यालय, दिल्ली क्षेत्र से पट्टे पर।	
सावन पब्लिक स्कूल, छत्तरपुर रोड, नई दिल्ली।	52 बीघा और 14 बिसवा।	भूमि, एस० जे० जिन्दल ट्रस्ट, 1/6, आसफ अली रोड, नई दिल्ली (सावन पब्लिक स्कूल) को भाटली ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा 9 वर्षों के पट्टे पर 1.00 रु० प्रति बीघा प्रति वर्ष की दर से आवंटित की गई थी। इसके अति- रिक्त, उक्त ट्रस्ट ने विभिन्न मालिकों से और भूमि खरीदी।	इस इलाके में इस समय कृषीय भूमि के प्रति बीघे का मूल्य लगभग 9,000 रु० है।

घातकिक सुरक्षा अभिविनयन (मीसा) के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द संसद सदस्य द्वारा डी० डी० ए० की किस्तों का भुगतान

6746. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि वर्ष 1976-77 में मीसा के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्दी अनेक संसद सदस्यों को, जो एम० भाई० जी० पल्लों के लिए डी० डी० ए० की किस्तों का भुगतान नहीं कर सके थे अब ब्याज समेत इन किस्तों का भुगतान करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मीसा में नजरबन्द रहे संसद सदस्यों को ब्याज रहित किस्तों का भुगतान करने की अनुमति देगी कि वे नजरबन्द रहने के कारण किस्तों का भुगतान करने में असमर्थ रहे थे ;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी) : (क) जहाँ नहीं । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि अब एक मामले में (नामतः श्री हुकुम चन्द कठवाय, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य) एक अध्यावेदन इस आशय का प्राप्त हुआ था कि मीसा के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्दी के कारण वे प्रारम्भिक जमा की अदायगी नहीं कर सके थे । 15-5-77 तक न तो उन से ब्याज वसूल किया जा रहा है और न ही 15-5-77 तक बाकी किस्तों पर जुर्माना वसूल किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) मीसा के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्दी की अवधि तथा इसके बाद एक मास तक के लिए ऐसे मामलों में रिआयत है ।

Conference of State Chief Ministers to discuss Recommendations of A.P.C.

647. SHRI DAULAT SINGHJI
JADEJA:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHA-
WA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of State Chief Ministers was convened in New Delhi on 27th July, 1980 to discuss the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on paddy prices for the ensuing Kharif Crop Season;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held; and

(c) the decision taken by the Conference?

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

(b) The State Chief Ministers mainly discussed the cost elements of cultivation of agricultural crops and gave their views on the APC's recommendations on the procurement prices for paddy and coarse cereals. The procurement prices suggested by them for 1980-81 marketing season ranged mostly between Rs. 105/- per quintal to Rs. 140/- per quintal for paddy and some Chief Ministers/Ministers suggested Rs. 117/- to Rs. 150/- per quintal for coarse grains.

(c) This Conference was convened to ascertain the views of different State Governments on price policy for kharif cereals and it did not take any decision.

Cash and Fertilizer Subsidy for small farmers in Flood Affected Areas in Gujarat

6748. SHRI DAULATSINHJI
JADEJA:
SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State has requested the Centre to grant cash and

fertilizer subsidy to the marginal, small and tribal farmers in the flood-affected areas in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Gujarat thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The State Government has indicated a preliminary requirement of Rs. 10 crores for meeting the various needs of the agriculturists such as seed, fertilisers, etc. A decision will be taken on the basis of the details memorandum which is awaited from the State Government.

Allotment of plots by draw of lots by D.D.A.

6749. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots given in Delhi through draw of lots by the DDA in Delhi during 1975-76 to the low and middle income group people under the 20 Point Programme and the names of localities where these plots of land were given and the number of plots given in each locality;

(b) the details of development works done in each of the such localities by DDA regarding provision of basic amenities like water and sewer, street lighting, provision of community centre, shopping centre, development of parks, construction of roads, construction of storm water drains, construction of school buildings etc.; and

(c) the reasons for delay in providing the above facilities, if not provided so far, in each of the above localities when the DDA is already charging lease rent?

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

11727 plots in Low Income Group and 2684 in Middle Income Group were allotted through draw of lots under the 20 Point Programme in 1975-76 in different residential schemes as per statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Some of the amenities are provided before allotment. The remaining, if any, are provided keeping in view the need and pace of occupation of the allotted plots.

Statement

The position of allotment of plots under LIG/ MIG under 20 points Programme

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Plots allotted in L.I.G.	Plots allotted in M.I.G.
1	Ghonda . . .	3165	—
2	Loni Road . . .	2175	—
3	Shalimar Bagh . . .	2490	710
4	Pitampura . . .	1192	788
5	Paschimpuri . . .	512	371
6	Vikaspuri . . .	1445	337
7	Shalimar Bagh allottees of shop plots in Subzi-Mandi . . .	522	198
8	East of Kailash . . .	11	21
9	Jhilmil Phase I . . .	1	6
10	Malvia Nagar Extn.	49	100
11	Masjid Moth . . .	—	1
12	Naraina	13	52
13	Pankha Road . . .	48	70
14	Safdarjang	1	3
15	Wazirpur Ph. I & II	102	27
16	Najafgarh Road . . .	1	—
		11727	2684

Procedure for borrowing Housing loans and its payment

6750. SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under Delhi Development Act, 1957, rules are required to be framed regarding the procedure for borrowing money as loans and their repayments;

(b) whether such rules have not been framed for the last 20 years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) action contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d) Under section 56(2) (min), which was introduced in Delhi Development Act, 1957 by an amendment in 1963, rules were required to be framed about the procedure to be followed for borrowing moneys by way of loans or debentures and their repayment. The rules governing the issue of debentures by the Delhi Development Authority have already been framed in 1977. As regards borrowing of moneys by way of loans, terms and conditions for raising of such loans by the Delhi Development Authority were being got approved by the Central Government in each case individually. However, rules on this subject also are being framed now.

Applications for telephone connections pending in Jodhpur and Barmer, Rajasthan

6751. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for getting telephone connections are pending at present in Jodhpur and Barmer;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for providing them telephone connections?

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

(a) and (b). There is no waiting list at Barmer. At Jodhpur 1500 applicants were on the waiting list as on 1-7-1980.

(c) The capacity of the existing Jodhpur exchange is proposed to be expanded by 1000 lines during the current financial year and during each of the next two years.

प्रायः सूखा प्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्र संबंधी कार्यक्रम और मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता का अनुपात

6752. श्री बद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण: मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रायः सूखा प्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्र संबंधी कार्यक्रम और मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से 1 अप्रैल, 1979 तक 100 प्रतिशत सहायता मिला करती थी,

(ख) क्या 1 अप्रैल, 1979 के बाद से यह सहायता अनुपात कम करके केन्द्रीय सरकार का 50 प्रतिशत और प्रत्येक राज्य का 50 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इसके कारण राजस्थान जैसे निर्धन राज्य इस उद्देश्य के लिये अपना 50 प्रतिशत का योगदान नहीं दे पाते हैं जिसके कारण बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, बीकानेर चुरू आदि जैसे मरुस्थलीय जिले प्रगति और विकास से वंचित रह गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसे क्षेत्रों को विशेष सहायता देगी;

(घ) क्या वर्ष 1980-81 के लिये प्रायः सूखाग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और महसूल विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये किया गया धन का आवंटन वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 में किये गये आवंटन की तुलना में कम है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) सरकार का विचार इस अकाल समस्या का स्थानीय समाधान और महसूलिय क्षेत्रों का विकास कितने वर्षों में करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार. बी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी नहीं। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को अप्रैल, 1974 से मार्च, 1979 तक सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के लिए केवल 50 प्रतिशत सहायता दी गई थी। 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश के शीत शुष्क क्षेत्रों में महभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए शतप्रतिशत सहायता दी गई थी। वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान राजस्थान, गुजरात तथा हरियाणा के गर्म शुष्क क्षेत्रों को सभी योजनाओं के लिए शत प्रतिशत सहायता दी गई थी और वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान वनरोपण तथा चरागाह, पशुपालन, डेरी, भूजल विकास तथा जल संचयन योजनाओं के लिए कृषि, बागवानी तथा ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण क्षेत्र में व्यय को केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर के आधार पर वहन किया गया था।

(ख) केवल महभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का अनुपात 1 अप्रैल, 1979 से बढ़ाकर 50 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया था। यह निर्णय राज्य सरकारों को निधियों का अधिकाधिक हस्तांतरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए लिया गया था।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा महभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए वर्ष 1980-81

हेतु किए गए धन के आवंटन 1979-80 के दौरान किए गए आवंटनों के बराबर है। तथापि, वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए किये गये निधियों के आवंटन कुछ राज्यों में 1980-81 में कम बजट प्रावधानों और विभिन्न जिलों में "अन्तर्गत लाये गये क्षेत्र की सीमा" से अन्तर्गत लाए गये "खंडों की संख्या" में निधियों के आवंटन के आधार में परिवर्तन होने की वजह से वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान किए गये बजट प्रावधानों से कम हैं।

(ङ) महभूमि क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। यद्यपि इन क्षेत्रों के पूर्व विकास के लिए अपेक्षित वर्षों की संख्या का पूर्व अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है फिर भी चल रही योजनाओं के सफल कार्यान्वयन से महभूमि क्षेत्रों में लोगों के आय स्तरों और उनके जीवन स्तर में अवश्य ही सुधार होगा।

Guidelines for New Sugar Units

6753. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new guidelines issued by the Union Government for new sugar units have not made much impact on the sugar production and as well as its price decrease;

(b) if so, to what extent these guidelines will be advantageous to the sugar units;

(c) how many new sugar units were set up after new guidelines were issued; and

(d) the areas where they have been set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The guidelines recently issued were for licensing of new sugar factories

during the Sixth Five Year Plan as a long term measure for increasing the production of sugar in future years. Since the establishment of a newly licensed sugar factory takes a couple of years before it goes into production the mere announcement of new guidelines is not likely to have any immediate impact either on sugar production or on prices.

(b) The guidelines will be helpful to the entrepreneurs for the preparation and submission of applications for grant of licence for setting up new sugar units.

(c) No new sugar unit has been set up after new guidelines were issued on 4th July, 1980.

(d) Does not arise.

Participants at Moscow Olympics

6754. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sportsmen visiting U.S.S.R. for participation in the Olympic Games;

(b) the number of non-sportsmen officials visiting U.S.S.R. to attend the Games;

(c) the number of Indians allowed to go to U.S.S.R. to watch the Games as spectators; and

(d) the nature and amount of assistance and other encouragement given to the various sportsmen participating in the Olympic Games?

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

(a) and (b) A 94 member contingent proceeded to Moscow for participation in the XXII Olympic Games. Of the 94 members contingent, there were 75 sportsmen|competitors and 19 officials including Chief-de-Mission, Assistant Chief-de-Mission, Managers, Coaches of the teams etc.

(c) Information is not available with the Ministry.

(d) The travel costs of the sportsmen and concerned officials are borne by the Government. This may amount to Rs. 10 lakhs approximately. Government also arranged coaching camps for the participants in collaboration with the National Institute of Sports.

Adult Education Centres in Orissa

6755. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of adult education centres under the National Adult Education Programme that have been recommended by the Orissa Government for Central Government's approval; and

(b) the number of centres which have been approved by the Central Government?

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

(a) and (b). The information is as follows:

Recommended by Orissa Government		Approved by Government of India	
Number of Voluntary Agencies	Number of Centres	Number of Voluntary Agencies	Number of Centres
1978-79 } 1979-80 }	25 (Applications of six more voluntary agencies were recommended without indicating number of centres)	1633	650
1980-81 *	7 (Application of one more voluntary agency was recommended without indicating number of centres)	240	..

Nomination for All India Council of Sports and National Physical Institute

6756. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state what is the criterion if any, set up by the Central Government to nominate the Members of the All India Council of Sports and for the appointments of Directors of National Physical Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The nominations on the All India Council of Sports are made by the Government from amongst sports promoters and persons knowledgeable in promotion, organisation and administration of sports; sports writers; sports commentators; educationists knowledgeable in promotion of sports in educational institutions; Members of Parliament; representatives of State Sports Councils; Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The qualifications laid down for appointment of the Director, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala are as under:-

At least Second Class Master's De-

gree in Arts or Science, ten year's administrative experience in a responsible capacity and sufficient background of sports and games. Age: below 45 years relaxable in special cases.

Affiliation of Colleges in Ambala to Punjab University

6757. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the dispute between the Governments of Punjab and Haryana over the affiliation of colleges located in Ambala District of Haryana to the Punjab University;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have issued any direction in this regard to solve this dispute;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

खेती योग्य, परती भूमि का व्यौरा और उसका उपयोग

6758. श्री प्रभुनारायण टंडन: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेती योग्य तथा परती भूमि के क्षेत्र का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार परती भूमि के उपयोग के लिये मास्टर प्लान बनाने का है; और

(ग) क्या किसी दश में इस प्रयोजन के लिये सहायता की पेशकश की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० प्र० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) कृषि योग्य तथा परती भूमि का राज्य-वार क्षेत्र सलग्न दिवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

दिवरण

कृषि योग्य तथा परती भूमि का राज्यवार क्षेत्र-1976-77 (अनतिम) ('000 हैक्टर)

राज्य	कुल परती भूमि	कुल कृषि योग्य भूमि
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3,863	15,695
असम	230	3,288
बिहार	2,659	11,716
गुजरात (ख)	811	12,444
हरियाणा	104	3,786
हिमाचल प्रदेश	57	785
जम्मू व कश्मीर	101	1,060
कर्नाटक	2,656	12,751
केरल	59	2,449
मध्य प्रदेश	1,865	22,600
महाराष्ट्र	1,648	21,128
मणिपूर	(क)	164
मेघालय	329	1,100
नागालैण्ड	--	114
उड़ीसा	875	7,521
पंजाब	66	4,287
राजस्थान	4,217	25,897
सिक्किम	उ०न०	उ०न०
तमिलनाडु	1,963	8,542
त्रिपुरा (ख)	7	337
उत्तर प्रदेश (ख)	1,494	21,078
पश्चिम बंगाल	362	7,085
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	619	1,467
अखिल भारत	23,985	1,85,324

(क) 500 हैक्टर से कम।

(ख) वर्ष 1974-75 से सम्बन्धित है।

उ०न० उपरोक्त नहीं।

Crops, Seeds, Developed through Radio

6759. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Atomic Research Centre has developed crop seeds by association of nuclear technique like radio isotopes and radiation;

(b) whether the Indian farmers have been given any training in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof as well as the details regarding the seeds being used in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Nuclear Research Laboratory of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and few other Research Institutes/Centres in the country have developed new crop varieties through the application of nuclear techniques.

(b) Application of nuclear techniques for the development of new crop varieties is a highly specialised and sophisticated job which a qualified expert alone can do safely and effectively. Hence the question of training farmers in this regard does not arise.

(c) Some of the crop varieties developed by the use of nuclear techniques are as follows:—

Wheat:	NP 836,	Sharbati Sonara, Pusa Lerma.
French bean:		Pusa Parvathi
Tomato:		Pusa Lal Meeruti S-12
Castor:		Aruna
Groundnut:		TG series
Cotton:		MCU-7
Rice:		Jagannath, IIT 48, IIT 60
Barley:		RDB-1

Books Published by Children's Book Trust

6760. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books published by the Children's Book Trust during the last three years;

(b) the number of books out of them which were in Indian languages; and

(c) the number of books out of those published during the last three years, lying unsold?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) The Children's Book Trust is a private organisation and as such the Government is not expected to have information about the books published by it.

Opening of Regional Office by NCERT

6761. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open regional office for North East Region by the National Council of Education Research and Training; and

(b) if so, when it will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

World Bank Aid for Dairy Projects

6762. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is aiding dairy development projects in our country; and

(b) If so, what are these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) (a) and (b). The World Bank is providing credit for Integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Projects in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and also for a National Dairy Project called Operation Flood II.

Electronic Switch Factories

6764. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to establish electronic switch factories this year; and

(b) if so, whether places have been decided to start them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) A proposal for augmenting the indigenous manufacturing capacity through new factories for manufacture of electronic exchange equipment is at a preliminary stage of examination. Further, proposals are under active consideration to increase the present manufacturing capacity of 10,000 lines per annum of small electronic exchanges at Palghat Unit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. to 1.5 lakh lines per annum by including manufacture of Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchanges and Rural Auto Exchanges.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Applications for Telephone Connections Pending in Amritsar District, Punjab

6765. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications are pending in Amritsar District in respect of telephone connections at present;

(b) whether Government are increasing the capacity of the telephone exchange at Amritsar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 1987 in Amritsar telephone system, 136 in rest of Amritsar Revenue District.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Exchange	Expansion	Year
Amritsar Main		
Exchange	600 lines	1980-81
Chhcharta Exchange	100 lines	1980-81

A new relief exchange with an initial capacity of 3300 lines at Albert Road may also be commissioned during 1983-84.

Fall in Area under Rice and Wheat

6766. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the areas under cultivation of wheat and rice are decreasing;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) the steps which Government are taking to increase the area of cultivation of rice and wheat; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). While there are fluctuations in the area sown to rice and wheat on account of rainfall and weather conditions, the area under rice has shown a compound rate of growth of 0.82 per cent per annum and that under wheat, a rate of growth of 3.16 per cent per annum during the period 1967-68 to 1978-79.

(c) and (d) The increase in area under these crops during the Sixth Plan are expected to be marginal and would be achieved through natural spread. No specific programme are envisaged during the Sixth Plan period for increasing area under rice and wheat.

Teachers in Law Faculty in Bhu and Anu

6767. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 44 teachers for more than 700 students in the Faculty of Law of Banaras Hindu University and there are only 20 teachers for more than 700 students in the Faculty of Law of Aligarh Muslim University; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) According to the information furnished by the concerned Universities, there are 33 teachers and 575 students in the Faculty of Law of Banaras Hindu University at present, and registration for Second Year of LL.B Course will be done in August, 1980. On the other hand, the number of teachers and students in the Faculty of law of the Aligarh Muslim University is 21 and 732 respectively.

(b) According to the provisions contained in the Acts and Statutes of the two Universities, it is for the Executive Council of either University to appoint such members of teaching staff as may be necessary. It is, therefore, exclusively for the University authorities to determine the number of teachers which may be considered necessary for their Faculties of Law.

Reservation of Beds for T.B. Patients in Jagjivan T.B. Sanatorium Dehri-on-Sone (Rohtas)

6768. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T Department has reserved 12 beds for T.B. patients in the Jagjivan TB Sanatorium, Dehri-on-Sone (Rohtas) on a consolidated monthly charge of Rs. 250/- for accommodation, treatment and diet;

(b) if so, when this consolidated charge was fixed;

(c) whether there is a proposal to increase this charge in view of rise in the cost of treatment and living; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) At present only 6 beds have been reserved in this Sanatorium on a monthly charge of Rs. 250/- per bed per month. These charges include medical treatment, diet and bed charges.

(b) From 17-3-1975, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Drinking water in Patna, Bihar

6769. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government has made a request to the Central Government for assistance for providing drinking water; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Provision of drinking water supply is the responsibility of the State Governments and funds are allocated in the State plan for executing the schemes for providing drinking water in both urban and rural areas. The Central Government, however, in order to accelerate the coverage of problem villages introduced during 1977-78 the Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme to provide drinking water to identified villages where the problem was relatively more acute. Under this programme 100 per cent grants-in-aid are provided to the States including the state of Bihar. The funds released to Bihar during the last 3 years under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme is as under:

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1977-78	242.80
1978-79	504.20
1979-80	680.45

However, Government of Bihar had projected a demand of Rs. 1916.82 lakhs to the Ministry of Agriculture for provision of drinking water to the drought affected areas including the town of Patna. Ministry of Finance had released a sum of Rs. 624 lakhs during 1980-81 for urban water supply and rural water supply to the Government of Bihar.

Development of Wood and Forest Resources for Employment

6770. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to develop wood and forest resources in the country for generating employment potential; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the 5th Five Year Plan a Centrally Sponsored Scheme known as 'Social Forestry Program' was launched to take up plantations in the village waste lands and panchayat lands and to reforest the degraded areas. Initially the Central Government were giving 50 per cent assistance to the State Governments for raising plantations under reforestation of degraded forests and 75 per cent under plantations undertaken in village waste lands and panchayat lands. From the year 1977-78 the assistance given was maximum Rs. 1000/- subject to actual expenditure per hectare. However, as per decision of the last National Development Council this programme has been transferred to the States from the year 1979-80. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme known as 'Village Fuelwood Plantation' has been included in the 6th Five Year Plan. This programme will not only help in rejuvenating the depleted forest areas but also generate considerable employment for the rural and tribal areas.

Besides this the Government of India is supporting Social Forestry Programme in the Union Territories which will also generate substantial employment.

Fall in Fish Catch on Sea Coast and Chilka Lake of Orissa

6771. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government regarding the serious situation arising out of the sharp fall in the catch of fish on the sea coast and Chilka Lake of Orissa during last few months;

(b) whether a number of fishermen and trawler owners have also been affected who were engaged since long; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of Orissa have not approached the Central Government regarding short-fall in the catch of fish along Orissa Coast. But the Statistics received from the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute show a fall in fish catch from inshore waters of Orissa. The catch in the first half of 1980 was 9885 tonnes compared to 13450 tonnes for the same period in 1979. Catch data for Chilka lake are not available. However no serious depletion in catch at Chilka Lake has come to notice.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Orissa had sanctioned Rs 2 lakhs as subsidy for payment to traditional marine fishermen and Rs. 4.95 lakhs as subsidy to mechanised boats, during 1979-80.

Staff and Place of R.M.S., Olovakot, Kerala

6772. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no sufficient staff and accommodation at R.M.S., Olovakot, Kerala; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the situation?

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

(a) Adequate staff is available. However, the staff strength is under review. As regards accommodation, against the requirement of 1954 sq. ft., the accommodation available is 1578 sq. ft.

(b) Olovakot R.M.S. is now functioning in a Railway building. Since extension of this building is not possible, the Railways are examining the possibility of putting up a new RMS building on the Railway platform. The postal authorities are also making efforts to rent an alternate building near the Railway Station.

Surrender of Funds by Archaeological Survey of India

6773. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late huge amount of funds of the Archaeological Survey of India are being surrendered due to the lack of research activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The surrenders made during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Amount
1977-78	Rs. 22.56 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 39.79 lakhs
1979-80	Rs. 10.40 lakhs

Compared with the Revised budget allotments for each year these figures represent respectively only 3.6 per cent, 5.8 per cent and 1.5 per cent. These surrenders were not due to the

lack of research activities of national repute but were due mainly to non-utilization of funds, ear-marked for the various State Governments for the operation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. During 1978-79, however, certain original works and Special Repairs to monuments could not be executed due to unavoidable reasons.

पौष्टिक लवण

6774. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नमक को पौष्टिक बनाने के लिये अनुसन्धान किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या परिणाम रहा है; और

(ग) ऐसी स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पौष्टिक लवण बनाने का विचार है और कब तक ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री धार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (ग). देश में व्याप्त आयरन की कमी (एनीमिया) को दूर करने के लिए नमक को आयरन में प्रबलीकृत करने की सम्भावना पर विचार किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय पोषाहार संस्थान, हैदराबाद में किए गये अनुसन्धान के फलस्वरूप दो उपयुक्त विधियों का विकसित किया गया है, जिनका आयरनयुक्त नमक को प्रबलीकरण करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। भोजन की परिदर्शनशीलता पर प्रबलीकृत नमक की प्रभावकारिता तथा पौष्टिकता के महत्त्व पर प्रभाव डालने वाली पर्यावरण संबंधी अन्य परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन करने के लिए तथा जनता पर प्रबलीकृत नमक के लाभकारी प्रभाव का परीक्षण करने के लिए एक योजना को कार्यान्वित किया गया है। उपर्युक्त दो विधियों से प्रबलीकृत नमक का

परीक्षण के तौर पर उत्पादन करने का कार्य शुरू किया गया है और निम्नलिखित संस्थानों के माध्यम से फील्ड-परीक्षण शुरू किए गए हैं:—

1. राष्ट्रीय पोषाहार संस्थान, हैदराबाद।
2. अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली।
3. अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान एवं जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कोलकाता।
4. शिशु स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, मद्रास।

अशा है कि इन फील्ड परीक्षणों के परिणाम इस वर्ष के अन्त तक उपलब्ध हो जाएंगे। प्राप्त हुए परिणामों के आधार पर प्रबलीकृत नमक का व गिजियक आधार पर उत्पादन करने के लिए संयंत्र स्थापित करने सहित ऐसे नमक का वितरण करने में संबंधित प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाए।

Filling up of Posts of Supervisor/Inspector (Physical Education) in Delhi Administration

6775. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5605 on the 2nd April, 1979 regarding sanctioned strength of Physical Education Supervisors and state:

(a) whether the four vacant posts of Supervisors/Inspectors (Physical Education) have since been filled up by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that male candidates are appointed in the 12 zones earmarked for female candidates thereby crippling the opportunities for the latter; and

(d) if so, what steps are stipulated to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The four posts in reference have not yet been created.

(b) The budgetary formalities are being completed. The Delhi Administration expect to create the posts in the current year.

(c) and (d). Since at present more male Supervisors/Inspectors (Physical Education) are available as a result of the transfer of 7 male Inspectors (Physical Education) and 1 female Inspector (Physical Education) from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in 1978, there is some imbalance between male and female Supervisors/Inspectors. The Delhi Administration hope to correct this imbalance by creating more posts of female Supervisors/Inspectors (Physical Education).

International Symposium on Bustard

6776. SHRI MAN PHOOL SINGH
CHAUDHARY:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to hold an international symposium on "great Indian bustard" at Jaipur this year; and

(b) what steps are proposed to save this rare bird from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Tourism and Wildlife Society of India, Jaipur, a private organisation is proposing to organise an International Symposium on Bustards at Jaipur in November, 1980.

(b) The special steps taken by Government for the protection of the Great Indian Bustards are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(1) The Great Indian Bustard has been included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Hunting, killing or trapping of this bird is prohibited under the provisions of this Act and stringent penalties are provided for violation or breach.

(2) India is a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora since 1976. The Great Indian Bustard is included in Appendix I of this Convention which prohibits commercial exploitation and export of this specie.

(3) The Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have formulated schemes for setting up sanctuaries specially for the protection of this rare bird.

(4) A project for the survey of endangered species, which include the Great Indian Bustard, has been drawn up by the Bombay Natural History Society and has been cleared by Government.

(5) Government has taken action to train some officers in captive breeding of this specie.

Shortage of Staff in Telephone Exchanges in Gujarat

6777. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of staff in various telephone exchanges in Gujarat and particularly in the districts of Junagarh, Porbandar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and the staff at present are unable to cope with the present handling of telephones;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to recruit more staff;

(c) the details of various categories of staff working at present there;

(d) how much strength has been sanctioned in each telephone exchange; and

(e) whether a number of representations and letters from employees and their organisations and M.Ps have

been received by Departments and Ministers in the matter, if so, the details thereof and action taken?

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

(a) There is nominal shortage of staff in various exchanges and offices in Gujarat including telephone exchanges located in the Districts of Junagadh, Porbandar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Amreli. The handling of telephones is being managed with the available staff there satisfactorily.

(b) Some of the candidates already selected are under training. More recruitment is under process.

(c) The details of various categories of staff in Gujarat Circle have been given in Annexure-I.

(d) Staff sanctioned for each Telephone Exchange mentioned in (a) above has been shown in Annexure-II.

(e) The letters have been received from the Staff Unions, the detail of which has been given in Annexure-III. The representation and letters from various sources are received and looked into immediately. The recruitment programme is drawn up in light of these representations wherever found justified. In addition the position of staff is discussed in JCM meetings and in the meetings of Divisional Heads also to review the overall position and to take appropriate action thereon.

Statement-I

Details of various Categories of Staff working in Gujarat Circle

Sl. No.	Name of the cadre	No. of staff working
1.	Junior Accounts Officers	32
2.	Junior Engineers	471
3.	Telephone Inspectors	268
4.	Repeater Station Assistants	247
5.	Auto Exchange Assistants	10
6.	Wireless Operators	22
7.	H.S.G. Clerks	12
8.	L.S.G. Clerks	100
9.	T.S. Clerks	1289
10.	Senior Supervisors	15
11.	Junior Supervisors	340
12.	Stenographers	7
13.	Junior Accountant	1
14.	Line Inspectors	34
15.	Sub Inspectors	59
16.	Technicians	126
17.	Cable Splicers	93
18.	Motor Drivers	67
19.	Draftsmen	10
20.	Linemen	2462
21.	Wiremen	90
22.	Telephone Operators	3826

Statement-II

Staff Sanctioned for each Telephone Exchange in Gujarat Circle.

Sl. No.	Name of the cadre	Juna-gadh Ex-change	Por-bandar Ex-change	Suren-dranga Ex-change	Jam-nagar Ex-change	Bhau-nagar Ex-change	Amreli Excha-nge	Rajkot Excha-nge.
1	Junior Engineer.	13	5	7	18	21	7	31
2	Junior Supervisor	8	7	10	14	14	4	23
3	Telephone Operator.	121	81	104	157	135	43	237
4	Telephone Inspector.	4	4	4	11	9	2	16
5	Sub-Inspector	8	5	7	13	9	3	20
6	Lineman	32	32	26	72	66	17	110
7	Technician	15	15	11	47	36	10	72

Statement-III

Letters received from Staff Unions

1. From General Secretary of Linemen and Class IV Union dated 1-5-1979 regarding shortage of Linemen in Bhavnagar Division.

2. From National Union of Telegraph Engineering Employees Class III, Gujarat Circle dated 14-6-1980 regarding shortage of Technicians in Gujarat Circle.

3. From Circle Secretary, All India Telegraph Engineering Employees Union Class III dated 13-7-1980 regarding sanction of new posts of Junior Supervisors.

4. Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 344 answered on 2-7-1980, raised by Shri S. Kumaran, Shri Yogendra Sharma and Shri Bhupesh Gupta, M.Ps. regarding shortage of staff in Posts and Telegraphs Department as a whole.

5. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4033 answered on 14-7-80, raised by Shri K. A. Rajan regarding shortage of staff in P & T Department as a whole.

6. Item No. 30, from Shri Sushil Bhattacharjee, M.P. for Consultative Committee Meeting of Parliament for the Ministry of Communications, regarding removal of causes of in-

efficiency/shortage of staff in P&T Services.

Committee on Asian Games

6778. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that final decisions in regard to the proposals of Asian Games have been taken by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Committee in this regard has been appointed; and

(d) if so, the members and terms of reference thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The dates for holding the Games (31st October, 1982 to 14th November, 1982) and Sports to be staged have been finalised. It has been decided to hold 12 Games in New Delhi, 6 in the neighbourhood at Rai and Yachting at Bombay. The venues for various Sports have been finalised and the plans and designs for the stadia to be constructed are being completed. A list of equipment required has been prepared. Final touches are being given to plans for preparation of Indian Sportsmen and women.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A Steering Committee is appointed to ensure that facilities required for the conduct of the Games are provided according to the standards prescribed and in time, that funds sanctioned for this purpose are utilised in the manner approved by the Government, and to coordinate the action to be taken in this regard by the various departments of the Central Government and other concerned authorities. The Steering Committee consists of authorities who are concerned with provision of facilities and arrangements for Asian Games 1982.

Laboratory facilities in Schools

6779. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the schools of the higher Secondary level in the village area in general and tribal hilly area in particular remain handicapped in laboratory facilities to impart scientific education to the students;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to give special grant in this respect;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Central Government does not give ear-marked assistance for such purposes. Such facilities are provided from the State Sector for which State Governments make budgetary provisions from out of their own resources and the block grants received from Centre.

Rise in Price of Sugar

6780. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO

SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been unprecedented rise in the price of free sale of sugar which had led to the closure of many Indian styled hotels and Halwai shops all over the country;

(b) whether Government's dual policy for sugar is responsible for this rise; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The prices of free sale sugar have been showing a rising trend during the past few months. Since there is no control on the distribution and price of free sale sugar the Government has no official information regarding the effect of this price rise on the Indian Styled hotels and Halwai shops which are expected to obtain their supplies of sugar from the open market.

(b) No, Sir. The dual control policy which was revived in December, 1979 has been in existence for a considerable time in the past. The price rise is attributable mainly to sharp decline in sugar production during the season 1979-80 and lower availability and high prices of the other sweetening agents gur and khandasari.

(c) Government of India have taken a series of measures to check the rise in prices of sugar. These include (i) reduction in the stock holding limits of recognised dealers; (ii) strict enforcement of the stock holding limits; (iii) intensified dehoarding operations through the State Government authorities; (iv) restriction on sale of sugar by one

wholesaler to another where the transaction is not accompanied by physical delivery of stocks; (v) monitoring of information regarding sale and despatch of free sale sugar by the factories; (vi) provision for turnover of stocks by recognised dealers within 10 days period; (vii) release of additional free-sale quotas of sugar in May and June, 1980; and (viii) decision to import 2 lakh tonnes of sugar.

As a further step recently taken by Government to check price rise, the stock holding limits for recognised dealers of sugar and khandasari have been further reduced on 14-7-80. An order has also been issued requiring khandasari producers to declare their stocks as on 15-7-80 and dispose of the entire stocks including those produced upto 30-9-80 latest by 31-10-1980 with further stipulation to dispose of at least 20 per cent of the stocks during each month.

Central Aid for Reconstruction of Irrigation Wells in Rajasthan

6781. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance, out of the Central assistance, provided by the Government of Rajasthan for the repair of those irrigation wells which were damaged and destroyed due to floods of Luni rivers in several villages of Barmer district;

(b) the number of farmers provided with the above assistance or loan but who could not construct wells for want of cement; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Centre as well as State Government to make available cement to the concerned farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to information received from the Government of Rajasthan, 1806 LS—9

the State Government sanctioned Rs. 46,07,100 for construction and repairs of 1369 wells.

(b) In Siwana area 82 agriculturists whose wells were partly damaged are still to be issued cement.

(c) The State Government has reserved 50 per cent of allotment of cement for agricultural purposes.

प्रोटेक्टिव थ्रिफ्ट एण्ड क्रेडिट सोसाइटी,
दिल्ली

6782. श्री केशवराव पारधी :

श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि

(अ) क्या प्रोटेक्टिव थ्रिफ्ट एण्ड क्रेडिट सोसाइटी, दिल्ली ने ऋण मंजूर करते समय प्रत्येक ऋण के लिये अलग अलग प्रतिभूति प्राप्त की थी और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इस समिति के पदाधिकारियों ने दिल्ली राज्य सहकारी बैंक को चूक करने वाले सदस्यों की सूची पेश की थी; यदि हाँ, तो बैंक ने कितने सदस्यों की ओर समिति की देय राशियों का बकाया दिखाया और प्रत्येक सदस्य की ओर मूलधन और ब्याज की अलग-अलग कितनी राशियाँ बकाया हैं ;

(ग) क्या बैंक ने समिति के पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सहकारिता विभाग, दिल्ली के पास मध्यस्थता का मामला दायर किया है और इस विभाग के जाँच अधिकारी के पास भी एक मामला लम्बित है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो मामले का अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(5) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (ग) : प्रोटोकॉल व ब्यूकट एण्ड क्रेडिट सोसाइटी के उपनियम संख्या 36 के अनुसार सोसाइटी द्वारा ऋण मंजूर करने के लिये प्रायः एक या अधिक जमानतें ली जाती हैं ।

2. दिल्ली राज्य सहकारी बैंक द्वारा कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज, दिल्ली प्रशासन के रजिस्ट्रार को दी गई सूचना के अनुसार सोसाइटी ने बैंक को चूक करने वाले सदस्यों की कोई सूची प्रस्तुत नहीं की है ।

3. दिल्ली राज्य सहकारी बैंक ने 7-1-80 को सोसाइटी तथा दो गारन्टीकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध रजिस्ट्रार कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी के पास मध्यस्थता का मामला दायर किया था तथा मध्यस्थ ने 7-7-80 को 36,943,27 रुपये के देय (26,499.97 रुपये मूलधन तथा 30-6-79 तक 10,443.30 रुपये ब्याज की रकम) की वसूली के लिये अपने निर्णय की घोषणा की थी ।

4. दिल्ली कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज, एक्ट 1972 की धारा 55 के अधीन 12-10-79 को जांच के आदेश दिये गये परन्तु सोसाइटी के पदाधिकारियों के द्वारा रिकार्ड पेश न करने के कारण जांच शुरू नहीं हो सकी । अतः जांच अधिकारी का स्थानांतरण हो गया और 23-5-80 को नये जांच अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की गयी । उन्होंने 31-5-80 को सोसाइटी के सचिव को गिरफ्तार करवाकर 9-6-80 को सोसाइटी के रिकार्डों को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया । जांच का कार्य जारी है । जांच पूरी होने में कुछ समय लगेगा क्योंकि सोसाइटी के रिकार्डों की गहराई से जांच होनी है ।

Review of Government Accommodation

6783. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a review of the Houses provided to the Central Government employees as required under the rules;

(b) when the last such review was undertaken;

(c) whether Government are planning new rules enabling Government employees to retain the premises on retirement;

(d) if so, the terms and conditions of such a concession; and

(e) whether Government propose to raise the rent of Government premises held by Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). There are no specific rules for undertaking a review of houses provided to Central Government employees. However, entitlement of officers and the plinth areas of residences are reviewed from time to time. One such review was undertaken in 1975. Again in September, 1978, plinth areas of types A, B and C were reviewed and revised. Similarly on a review of the satisfaction level in the General Pool, Government have launched a crash programme of construction of a large number of quarters mainly in the lower types A, B & C to meet the growing needs of the employees drawing a salary upto Rs. 1,000/- per month.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to frame new rules to enable Government employees to retain Government accommodation on retirement. However, on the recommendation of the National Council, JCM, the question of restoring the erstwhile concession (discontinued since the 1st May, 1978) of ad hoc allotment to a dependent son/unmarried daughter/spouse of an officer who is other-

wise eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation, on his retirement, is under consideration of the Government.

(e) As prescribed in the Supplementary Rules, licence fees of the Government residences are reviewed after every five years. Under this provision, the licence fees are being recalculated and the revised licence fees would be effective from 1st April, 1980.

Powers of D.G.P. & T to Sanction Out-Of-Turn Telephone Connections

6784. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that members of the P&T Board including Director-General have powers to sanction out-of-turn telephone connections;

(b) if so, how many telephones each one can sanction out-of-turn in a year and how many were sanctioned by each of them from 1-1-80 to 30-6-80;

(c) whether the General Manager, Delhi Telephones has any such power to sanction out-of-turn telephones and if so, details of telephones sanctioned by him from 1-1-80 to 30-6-80; and

(d) The nature of cases/categories which are given out-of-turn priority by these officials?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no limit placed on such sanctions and statistics are not maintained as each case is handled on its merits. During this period 1-1-80 to 30-6-80 no out-of-turn in Non-OYT General Category was sanctioned by these officers, and only a few cases in other categories were sanctioned as per rules.

(c) The General Manager has no power to sanction priority under General Category; he can however sanction on priority in OYT and Special Categories under certain circumstances. No statistical record is kept of such sanction.

(d) An extract of the rules regarding priorities is annexed.

EXTRACTS OF TELEPHONE ALLOTMENT RULES — 1980.

4.1. OYT Category .

Priorities— (a) out-of-turn Sanctions by the P&T Dte .

(b) out-of-turn Sanctions by T.A.C.

Non-OYT-Special

Priorities— (a) out-of-turn Sanctions by P&T Dte.

(b) out-of-turn Sanctions by T.A.C.

Non-OYT-General

Priorities— (a) out-of-turn Sanctions by P&T Dte.

4.2. Piecemeal allotment—In stations where there is a waiting list and capacity is available by way of terminations, disconnections, shifts etc., heads of Circles/Districts will utilise the capacity to:—

(i) provide connections sanctioned by Directorate on out-of-turn priority;

(ii) provide connections on merit at their discretion from priority category viz., OYT-S and NON-OYT-SS;

(iii) provide connection under OYT-General which are required to be provided on priority in public interest on the recommendations of Central or State Governments.

Jurisdiction of Punjab University

6785. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jurisdiction of the Punjab University, Chandigarh has been defined by the Central Government through a notification;

(b) if so, the names of States/ Union Territories or Districts in the States, the colleges in which have been or can be affiliated to the University;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the likely date by which the jurisdiction would be defined?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Section 3 of the Punjab University Act provides that the Government may, by notification, define the territorial limits within which, and specify the colleges in respect of which, any powers conferred by the Act shall be exercised. The Central Government have not so far

issued any notification, under this Section, setting out the territorial limits within which the university shall function.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Punjab University, Chandigarh is at present functioning as an inter-State body corporate in accordance with the provisions contained in the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, subject to such directions as are issued by the Central Government under Section 72 of the said Act until other provision is made by Law in respect of the University. The Central Government proposes to initiate steps for amending the existing Punjab University Act, in consultation with the concerned interests.

12.00 hrs.

श्री मनी राम बागडी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, नियम 376 के अन्तर्गत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। श्री राजनारायणजी ने कल से महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार और अत्याचार की घटनाओं... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed

श्री हरिचन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केरल में एक अध्यादेश का विरोध में वहाँ के मुसलमान नौजवान अल्पसंख्यक लोग प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। केरल की सरकार ने उन पर गोली चला कर 4 मुसलमान मार दिये और अनेक घायल हो गये। वहाँ स्थिति बहुत खराब है... (व्यवधान)... यह एक बहुत महत्व का सवाल है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नियम 377 के श्री बनातवाला को अलाऊ कर दिया था।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक एडजानस्टेड मोशन दिया था... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एडमिट नहीं किया।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to be recorded without my permission. (*Interruptions*)*

Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other Hon'ble Members then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given two privilege motions, one against Mr. Kushwant Singh for using...

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Secondly, a representative of Pfizer & Company, Mr. Shah came to...

MR. SPEAKER: That is also under my consideration.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली में एक-साथ अन्ध लोग आमरण अनशन कर रहे हैं ...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed;

377 में आपको एलाऊ किया है ।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): The question which Shri Ram Vilas Paswan raised.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am saying that I can understand that the question which was raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan about fast by the blind...

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am saying only this much...

MR. SPEAKER: You will have your say when the time comes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I want to draw your attention...

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: College and University teachers from all over India have assembled in Delhi to place their demands before Government...

MR. SPEAKER: 377 on that has already been allowed; I have allowed that.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): I have already given notice under Speaker's Direction 117...

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Adjournment Motion on the fast by the General Secretary of the National Federation of blind...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): It has been a practice in this House to take cognizance, even on questions of law and order, where Scheduled Castes and minorities are involved. In that context, we have given notice of a Calling Attention regarding firing on Muslims in Kerala....

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been allowed. On Friday it was allowed. It has come under 377.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.
Mr. Yogendra Makwana.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

A COPY OF ASSAM PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

*Not recorded.

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Assam Preventive Detention Act, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act, No. 5 of 1980) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1201|80].

A COPY OF ASSAM ALIENATION OF LAND (REGULATION) ACT, 1980.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Assam Alienation of Land (Regulation) Act, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 1 of 1980) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1980 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1202|80].

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने चौधरी चरण सिंह जे बिनाफ एजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था उसका क्या हुआ।

MR. SPEAKER: We will examine that. It is being processed.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : पूरा महीना हो गया है। कब तक उस पर विचार करेंगे। अब सेशन भी समाप्त होने जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें टाइम जगता है।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : कब तक इस को करेंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : बनारस में हरिजनों पर भ्रत्याचार हुए हैं, बोली चलाई गई और जाठी चार्ज

हुआ उस में 26 आदमी बुरी तरह से घायल हो गए हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हरिजनों पर जाठी चलाई जा रही है। . . (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is that not a serious matter—the matter I have raised there?

MR. SPEAKER: That is all now. Now, we take up the Calling-Attention.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PILFERAGE OF RUPEES ONE LAKH WORTH OF LUBRICATING OIL DAILY FROM THE INDIAN OIL CORPORATION PIPELINE RUNNING FROM MANALI REFINERY TO MADRAS PORT

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : मैग्रविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री का ध्यान दिनावा हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“मनाबी तेल शोधनशाला से मद्रास बन्दरगाह के बीच भारतीय तेल निगम की पाइपलाइन से एक लाख रुपये मूल्य के स्नेहक तेल की हर रोज़ हो रही चोरी का समाचार।”

12.10 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Sir, Hon'ble Vijaya Kumar Yadav and other Members have called attention to the reported pilferage of Rupees one lakh worth of lubricating oil daily from the Indian Oil Corporation pipeline running from Madras Refinery to Madras Port. The facts are as following:

2. The Madras Refinery is connected to the Madras Port by a 9.3 km. long lube oil pipeline with an intermediate take off point leading to the IOC's Lube Blending Plant at Tondiarpet. The pipeline is under the ground for a length of 4 km. and is exposed above the ground for a length of 5.3 km. The line runs through railway property for a part of its length. Along side the pipeline at several points both inside railway property as well as outside there are clusters of hutments.

3. It is a fact that pilferage of lube base oil has been taking place for some years by miscreants drilling holes in the pipeline and draining out the oil. Stray instances of this kind began to come to the notice of IOC from 1976 but it was only in 1978 that the pilferage assumed large proportions. IOC management took up the matter with the Commissioner of Police in 1976 and has been in constant touch with him and the I.G. of Police and the State Home Department, thereafter. Though curbing pilferage of this kind is a part of the normal functions of the Police, it was felt by Tamil Nadu authorities that a special patrolling force would be necessary to control it effectively. IOC accordingly agreed to meet the cost of a special police force to be deployed for this purpose and has been paying to the State Government Rs. 2.89 lakhs per annum since 1977-

78 for maintaining a contingent of 51 men. In spite of this arrangement pilferage has been continuing and IOC incurred a loss of between Rs. 16 and 18 lakhs in 1978-79 as well as in 1979-80, on account of the pilferage of lube base oils.

4. In February 1980 IOC wrote to the Ministry that as their efforts with the State Government authorities had not resulted in effective remedial action the Ministry should take up the matter with the State Government. The Ministry immediately wrote to the Government of Tamil Nadu to use all powers available with them to prevent such pilferage.

5. It will be seen from what has been stated above that the IOC management has been in constant touch with the State Government authorities and the Ministry has impressed on the State Government the seriousness of the situation. I am most concerned that all our efforts in this direction have been of little avail. I have, therefore, decided that the Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. and a senior officer of the Ministry should visit Madras immediately and make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation in consultation with the State authorities. These officers will report to me as to why these pilferages have gone on for so long without being checked. They will also suggest what action needs to be taken to put an end to these thefts. I would like to assure the House that everything possible will be done to see that there is no recurrence of such incidents.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) :
 समापति जी, यह तेल की चोरी का जो मामला है यह बहुत ही गम्भीर है। जैसा कि समापति जी सब लोग जानते हैं कि देश में तेल की कमी बराबर बतायी जाती रही है और हजारों करोड़ रुपया सरकार का तेल के घायात पर खर्च हो रहा है। इस साल का जो बजट है मैं उसमें

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

भी पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये के तेल के आयात की बात कही गयी है और जो अखबारों में रिपोर्ट आ रही है कि भारतीय तेल निगम के अधिकारियों के द्वारा तेल के आयात के मामले में और जो तेल देश में है उसके बटवारे के मामले में जो चोरियां हो रही हैं उस मामले में काफी घोटाला है और यह साबित करने में बड़े पैमाने पर है। बल्कि ने लिखा है कि आयात के मामले में तेल निगम के अधिकारियों का कमीशन बंधा हुआ है और वह लगभग तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये का कमीशन इस से ~~अर्जित~~ कर रहा है। मेरी इस सिलसिले में जो जानकारी है, वह अखबारों के जरिये है।

बैसे जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत सी बातों को बताया है। खुद उनके जवाब में सहायक जी आप देखेंगे कि इसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि इस प्रकार के कुछ उदाहरण 1979 में नोटिस में आए हैं और 1978 में यह चोरी बड़े पैमाने पर होने लगी थी। आखिर में जो अंतिम पैरा है उसमें वे यह कहते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये सभी उपाय अक्षरों में बर्णित रहे हैं। यानी 1976 से चोरी का वह मामला चल रहा है और चार साल हो गये और चार सालों से लगातार चोरी का मामला सरकार की जानकारी में होते हुए भी सरकार यह कह रही है कि वह असमर्थ है।

सरकार को खबर नहीं मिली कि सच्चाई क्या है? इस बार भी चोरी का मामला जो प्रकाश में आया वह तब आया जब चोरी करने वाला जो गिरा हो या उस के अन्दर आपस में झगड़ा हुआ और उस वजह से वे पुलिस आना गए और पुलिस जब घटना स्थल पर पहुंच गई तो उसने पाया कि तेल की जो पाइप है उस पर झोंपड़ी बनी हुई है और उसके अन्दर पाइप के

नीचे 6 फीट गहरा पक्का होल बना हुआ है, उस में सुराख किए गए हैं और उन सुराखों से तेल निकालने के लिए उस में चीजों को फिट किया गया है। वहां बैरल पाए गए। वहां बाल्टियां पाई गईं। खद पुलिस के लोगों का कहना है कि लगभग पचास बैरल हंडी तेल के चोरी होते होंगे और एक बैरल की क्षमता लगभग दो हजार होती है। इस तरह उन का ~~अंदाजा~~ ^{अंदाजा} है कि एक लाख रुपये तेल की चोरी केवल उस पाइप लाइन से हो रही होगी और यह सिलसिला 1976 से चला आ रहा है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार पांच मील जो तेल का पाइप है वही जमीन से ऊपर है और चार मील जमीन के नीचे है। इस पांच मील तेल के पाइप की हिफाजत भी 1976 से जानकारी रहने के बाद भी सरकार करने में अपने को सक्षम नहीं पा रही है। अखबारों की रिपोर्टों के मुताबिक पुलिस ने एक योजना भारतीय तेल निगम के अधिकारियों को इसकी सुरक्षा के लिए दी थी जिस में शायद 21 लाख रुपये सालाना का खर्च आता था लेकिन निगम के अधिकारियों ने इसको अस्वीकृत कर दिया। जिस समय इस चोरी का पता चला और खबर छपी तो उसमें यह भी कहा गया कि केवल छः पुलिसमैन का इस पांच मील लम्बी जमीन के ऊपर जो तेल की पाइप है उस पर निगरानी रखने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई थी। इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि 1976 से जानकारी रहते हुए भी जो उचित कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये था नहीं उठाया गया। इस में केवल पुलिस का सबाल नहीं है। भारतीय तेल निगम के अधिकारी भी खुद इस चोरी के मामले में कैसे हुए हैं और उनकी भी साठगांठ है और इस चोरी से जो आमदनी होती है उसमें उनका भी हिस्सा रहता है। यह केवल मद्रास के इलाके की बात नहीं है। खुद

आपको भी जानकारी होगी कि जहां कहीं से भी तेल की पाइप लाइन गई है वहां यह चोरी होती है, खुद जहां से तेल सजाई किया जाता है, वहां तेल निगम के अधिकारियों की मदद से—

सभापति महोदय : आपका ध्याना-कषण प्रस्ताव जिसके सम्बन्ध में हो उसके सम्बन्ध में जो भी आपको जानकारी हो वह आप दें। वरना इसको बहुत व्यापक बना देने से आप मंत्री महोदय से यह आशा करें कि वह आपके सवालों का जवाब दें तो यह उनके लिए सम्भव नहीं होगा। इस सवाल तक ही आप अपने आपको सीमित रखें।

केवल आप सवाल ही करें।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : 1976 में जब इसकी जानकारी सरकार को हुई तो सरकार ने वहां जो झोंपड़ियां मौजूद थीं, उनको हटाने की कोई कार्रवाई की या नहीं की ?

जो मुझे जानकारी है पुलिस ने एक योजना बना कर आपको भेजी थी, भारतीय तेल निगम के पास भेजी थी जिस में 21 लाख रुपये खर्च होने की बात कही गई थी। क्या यह सही है कि उस योजना को तेल निगम के अधिकारियों ने अस्वीकृत कर दिया जा ?

इस गोलमाल में भारतीय तेल निगम के अधिकारियों का जो हाथ है, इस सारे घोटाले की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय संसद सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनाएंगे ताकि इस तरह की जो गड़बड़ियां होती हैं उनको दूर किया जा सके और सही सही बातों का पता लगाया जा सके ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पसविन : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक इस पिलफेज की जांच के लिए

कोई पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाने का प्रश्न है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में साफ तौर पर कह दिया है कि आई० ओ० सी० के चेयरमैन और हमारी मिनिस्ट्री के सीनियर आफिसर्स एक दो दिनों में मद्रास जा रहे हैं। वहां जा कर वे पूरी तहकीकात करेंगे, एनक्वायरी करेंगे, और वापस आने के बाद वे जो रिपोर्ट देंगे, उस रिपोर्ट को देखते हुए मुझे आगे जो भी ~~इसके~~ करना पड़ेगा, कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी। वह मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूं।

माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि इसमें आई ओ सी के आफिसर्स भी शामिल हुए हैं। मैं इस बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं।

मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि इसमें आई० ओ० सी० के आफिसर्स शामिल हैं या नहीं। इसमें पेट्रोलिंग करने वाले पुलिस कांस्टेबल भी शामिल हैं, यह कहना भी मुश्किल है। एनक्वायरी की रिपोर्ट आने से पहले हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं और ⁽⁷⁾ कहना ठीक भी नहीं होगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 9.3 किलोमीटर लम्बी पाइप-लाइन और एनक्वायरी ग्राउंड 5.3 किलोमीटर लम्बी पाइप-लाइन के पेट्रोलिंग के लिए सिर्फ 6 कांस्टेबल काम कर रहे हैं। यह सही नहीं है। मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में साफ तौर पर बताया है कि 51 कांस्टेबल काम कर रहे हैं। यह पाइप-लाइन मद्रास में है। पाइप-लाइन की हिफाजत करने के लिए हम अपनी अलग फोर्स नहीं रख सकते। यह मद्रास की गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है। इस लिए हम मद्रास गवर्नमेंट के साथ 1976 से कारेसपांडेंस

[श्री बीरेन्द्र पटिल]

कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास सब डीटेल्स हैं। हर महीने, दो महीने हमने पुलिस कमिश्नर को लिखा है, आई० जी० पुलिस को लिखा है, होम सैफ्टी को लिखा है और हमारी मिनिस्ट्री ने गवर्नमेंट आफ तामिलनाडु को भी लिखा है, मगर उसके बावजूद पिलफ्रेज हो रहा है। मैंने यह मान लिया है कि बड़े पैमाने पर पिलफ्रेज हो रहा है। इसलिए इसके लिए कुछ सीरियस कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं अपने आफिसरों को वहां भेज रहा हूँ। उनकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद आगे जो भी कार्यवाही करनी होगी, वह की जायेगी। अगर कुछ ज्यादा खर्च करने की आवश्यकता होगी, तो हम करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

माननीय सदय ने कहा है कि मद्रास के पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट ने 21 लाख रुपये की कोई योजना बनाई है। वह योजना अभी मेरे पास नहीं आई है। मुमकिन है कि आई०ओ०सी०के पास आई हो। उस योजना पर भी हम ध्यान देंगे। पिलफ्रेज को रोकने के लिए जो भी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, वह करने के लिए हम आगा-पीछा नहीं देखेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कोई अवधि निर्धारित की है कि जो उच्च स्तरीय जांच वह करायेंगे, उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जायेगी ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पटिल : वे लोग दो रोज में जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक या दो हफ्तों में मेरे पास रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Petroleum Minister was the Chief Minister of Karnataka and he manag-

ed the State very well. During that time there were so many violent agitations but he did never allow any Central Government property to be touched by anybody. Now, here I want to know how this money was paid to the State Government, viz., Rs. 2.89 lakhs. Suppose this is paid for pipeline tomorrow they will ask for P&T, Railways etc. Like that if the Government of Tamil Nadu goes on asking, is this Government in a position to pay all this amount? Therefore, I want to know whether the Government is going to recover this money from the amount that is going to be transferred to the Government of Tamil Nadu. My second question is this. There was a hut there. I want to know whether Anna DMK flag was there in that hut or not. I do not think that IOC officers or police are involved in this. What I think is that political patronage is there by the Anna DMK for the people to loot this Government of India's property. I want to know whether the Government of India is going to threaten the Government of Tamil Nadu that if this sort of thing is continued, if this is allowed to go on, they will be dismissed. From this Minister unless and until that sort of letter of warning goes, I do not think they are going to take any serious steps in this regard. Again, I want to know from the Minister how much quantity was despatched, how much quantity was received there. From that one can calculate the actual loss.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, do you mean to say that successively the Governments have been party to the loot?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Exactly, Sir; that is exactly my point. Unfortunately the political parties are giving free hand to these people who loot. The stolen property was being sold to other people. Unless and until they are detected this pilferage will not stop. We should punish these culprits. Those who have purchased this stolen property must also be

punished. Now we also want to know whether the oil was polluted or not, whether the oil has gone down in its quality or not. Let him specifically say whether the oil has been spoiled and deteriorated in quality. Until and unless the Government of India comes with a heavy hand on the State Government, no property of the Central Government in Tamil Nadu is safe. So, I want to have a reply from the Minister to all these points.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I agree with the hon. Member that whatever property is there in a particular State, whether it is a pipeline or railway line or any other property, whether belonging to the State Government or to the Government of India, it is the responsibility primarily of the State Government to see that the property is properly safeguarded and protected. But unfortunately what happened was this. In the year 1976-77 when our officers went there and contacted the local police, they said, pilferage is going on on a large scale; therefore, the entire line has to be watched and patrolled; and for that, a separate staff is required. They said, unless you give the money it is not possible for us to protect this line. So, under these circumstances we had to give. I agree that it was not correct on the part of the State Government to have demanded that money. After all what is the money? Only Rs. 2.89 lakhs. That State Government could have borne this expenditure. This is property of the Government of India. They should have done that. But when they demanded this money what happened was this. The IOC is dealing in thousands of crores of rupees every day in oil and they have to protect these oil pipelines. If anybody wants Rs. 2.89 lakhs it was thought, this can be given. We have been paying this since 1977-78. But in spite of that pilferage is going on at different points. These gangsters drill a hole in the pipeline, take away the Lube and other oil. They plug the hole temporarily. Again whenever they want to extract oil they open the

same hole and remove the oil from there. Unfortunately, since it was going on on a large scale, we got into correspondence with the State Government; we have written large number of letters, I think, about 2 dozens. We have written to IGP, Police Commissioner, the Home Secretary and so on. The IOC has written many letters but in spite of that this pilferage goes on unabated. Therefore I have decided to send two of our officers—Chairman of IOC and a senior officer of the Ministry—to go there, personally inspect the pipeline, have discussion with officers and representatives of the State Government, and report back to us and suggest remedial measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I asked whether any Anna D.M.K. flags were flying on these huts.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, I have already stated in my statement that there are huts on either side. I have visited Madras and other places on so many occasions. Wherever slums are there, there are flags of Anna D.M.K. and other political parties also and I do not know with regard to these particular huts whether there is Anna D.M.K. or some other political party flags. With regard to the pollution, I can say that the pollution is not to that extent because they take the oil and plug the pipeline. Therefore the pollution is not there.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Where the oil sold?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: It is sold, I am told, illegally. There are certain agents who sell it not to the petrol pumps but to some other persons. I do not know how they are disposing of the oil. But it is a matter for enquiry because it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to enquire into all these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will not say that whatever the colour and composition of the Government, the loot has been going on. Is it not so?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Yes,
Sir.

~~अभी बनारस बस्तर~~ (गाजीपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, आयल कारपोरेशन में बहुत बड़ा घपला है। अभी बरोनी और हल्दिया के बीच में जो पाइप-लाइन चलती है, थोड़े दिन हुए उसमें भी एक बड़ा रैकेट पकड़ा गया था और फिर मद्रास और मनाली के बीच की पाइप-लाइन का रैकेट आया है। आज आयल सोना है, आयल की प्राइसेज इतनी बढ़ गई हैं कि उसकी चोरी के लिए बड़े बड़े गैंग तैयार हो गए हैं लेकिन यह गैंग स्वतः चोरी करलें—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि आयल कारपोरेशन का स्टाफ उसमें शामिल हो और यह भी जरूरी है कि स्थानीय पुलिस उसमें शामिल हो। जब तक यह तीनों इसमें पूरी तरह से शामिल नहीं होंगे तब तक इतने लम्बे समय तक चोरी चल नहीं सकती है। कभी एक बार चोरी हो जाए, हजार, दो हजार या दस हजार लीटर ~~स्मॉल क्वैटिटी~~ आयल, डीजल या पेट्रोल चोरी चला जाए लेकिन लगातार वर्षों तक चोरी चलती रहे, बिना इन तीनों की मिली-भगत के, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है।

एक बात और है कि जो पाइप-लाइन चलती है उसमें एक सिग्नल लगा होता है और जब कोई पिलफेज होती है तो वह सिग्नल घंटी देकर सूचना देता है, कहां कहां पिलफेज हो रही है और कितने किलोमीटर पर हो रही है इसकी भी सूचना देता है इस तरह से सुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाती है। मैं नहीं जानता मद्रास और मनाली रिफाइनरी के बीच में सिग्नल है या नहीं लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूँ कि बरोनी से कानपुर और हल्दिया से बरोनी के बीच में जो

लाइन है उसमें सिग्नल लगा हुआ है जिससे कि सुरन्त पता चल जाता है। लेकिन यहां पर बहुत घपला है। एक ही घपला नहीं है, आयल कारपोरेशन के जो डिपो हैं वहां ल्यूब्रिकेटिंग आयल की फिलिंग होती है ड्रम्स और टिन्स में और खाने पकाने की गैस की जो फिलिंग सिलिंडर्स में होती है वह भी कम होती है। अभी बनारस में हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन और भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन के डिपो में उत्तर प्रदेश के वेट्स एंड मेजर्स डिपार्टमेंट ने रेड करके चेकिंग की थी जिससे पता चला कि ड्रम्स में जितनी मात्रा होनी चाहिए थी उससे कम मात्रा भरी गई थी। उनका चालान भी किया गया लेकिन उन्होंने जुर्माना भुगता या क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है—यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। तो कहीं-न-कहीं मेन फिलिंग-प्लाइन्ट से लेकर जो ऑयल कारपोरेशन के सैल्स डिपो हैं, इनमें बहुत बड़ा रैकेट चल रहा है। यह ऑयल कारपोरेशन का रैकेट सीमित नहीं है, असीमित है और इससे इस देश की करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपए की पूंजी प्रतिवर्ष बर्बाद हो रही है, समाप्त हो रही है, खत्म हो रही है, लेकिन इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

मैं यह मांग करते हुए सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारे मामलों की और बहुत से मामले जो प्रकाश में आये तथा जो प्रकाश में आए हैं, उन सारे मामलों की एक हाई-पावर इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए, एक सी० बी० आई० की इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए, तब कहीं जाकर यह मामला साफ होगा। क्योंकि इसमें आई० ओ० सी० के चेयरमैन से लेकर आई० ओ० सी० के चपरासी तक इस रकट में इन्वाल्ड हैं। यह कोई मामूली

रक्रेट नहीं है, इसमें देश की करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपयों की पूंजी बर्बाद हो रही है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से केवल एक सवाल करना चाहता हूँ और दूसरा कोई नहीं कि क्या वे इस सारे मामले की, इस सारे काण्ड की सी० बी० आई० की जांच करायेंगे या नहीं करायेंगे ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : सभापति महोदय, सी० बी० आई० की जांच कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैंने स्टेटमेंट में साफ कह दिया है कि कितने ल्यूब-ऑयल का नुकसान हुआ है। करोड़ों का नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि यह जो पिलफ्रेज हो रहा है, मैं मानता हूँ कि चन्द दिन पहले या चन्द साल पहले बिहार में भी एक-दो ऐसे पिलफ्रेज के इन्सिडेंट्स हुए हैं, वाक्यात हुए हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद नहीं हुए हैं। पिलफ्रेज आम तौर पर नहीं हो रहा है, बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं हो रहा है। यह पिलफ्रेज सिर्फ इसी लाइन पर हो रहा है। 1976 में जो पिलफ्रेज हुआ था, उसको मैंने मान लिया है। इसलिए हम अपने अफसरों को भेज देंगे और उन को रिपोर्ट आने पर कार्यवाही करेंगे। लेकिन यह कहना कि चेयरमन से लेकर एक अदना आदमी जो आई० ओ० सी० में काम कर रहा है इसमें शामिल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि फेयर नहीं है। क्योंकि चेयरमैन का इससे संबंध नहीं है, वहां के अफसरों का इससे संबंध नहीं है। मेरे पास नोट्स हैं कि कितने लोकल अफसरों ने कमीशनर को लिखा है, होम-सैक्रेटरी को लिखा है, आई०जी० (पी०) को लिखा है, बल्कि इतना ही नहीं इस लाइन को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए जो भी खर्चा होगा, वह खर्चा देने के लिए तैयार हैं और दे रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि पिलफ्रेज में अफसरों का हाथ है,

यह कहना अच्छा नहीं है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मालूमात हुए बगैर किसी पर दोष देना अच्छा नहीं होगा। मेरे पास रिपोर्ट आने दीजिए, रिपोर्ट आने के बाद आगे कार्यवाही होगी।

श्री जैनुल बशर : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी को बहुत सी मालूमात दे सकता हूँ। अभी मंत्री जी ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि बिहार में भी एक मामला पकड़ा गया है। यह आई० ओ० सी० के स्टाफ को क्लीयर क्यों कर रहे हैं, उसकी इन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं कराना चाहते हैं? यहां एक संभावना व्यक्त की जा रही है कि वे भी शामिल हो सकते हैं, तो मंत्री जी उसकी इन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं कराना चाहते हैं—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

सभापति महोदय : आप कृपया बैठ जाइए। आप जब किसी पदाधिकारी पर या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति पर कोई गम्भीर आरोप लगाते हैं, तो यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि जो इस सदन के अध्यक्ष हैं या जो कोई सभापति हों, उनको आप दिखा दीजिए कि ये मेरे पास प्रमाण हैं और इनके आधार पर मैं ये आरोप लगाता हूँ। यदि आप संभावनाओं के आधार पर इस तरह के आरोप लगाना शुरू करेंगे तो कोई भी करेक्टरू एंसेंसीनेशन से बरी नहीं रह सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे नग्न निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि प्रमाण के साथ आप आरोप अवश्य लगायें, लेकिन वे प्रमाण आप दिखा दें, चाहे मंत्री महोदय को या जो कोई सभापति हों या इस सदन के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, उसके बाद आप जो आरोप लगाना चाहें, लगाइए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : सभापति जी, अभी डवान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

के द्वारा जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है; उस के बारे में एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगा कि 'ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, त्यों-त्यों मर्ज बढ़ता गया।'...

समापति महोदय : दवा का दोष है या वैद्य का दोष है ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : दोनों का दोष है। वैद्य मरीज को बीमारी को नहीं पहचान सकता और दवा कारगर नहीं दे सका; इस लिये दोनों का दोष है।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है, अपने वक्तव्य में, कि 1976 से छुट-पुट वारदातों की सूचना आई० ओ० सी० को मिली और उस के बाद आई० ओ० सी० ने इस चोरी को रोकने के लिये प्रयत्न किया और ज्यों-ज्यों प्रयत्न किया चोरी बढ़ती गई। पुलिस से कहा, मद्रास गवर्नमेन्ट से कहा तो उन्होंने कहा कि 2 लाख रुपया दीजिये हम 51 अदमियों की टोली तनात करेंगे। आई० ओ० सी० ने उसे मन्जूर भी कर लिया, फिर भी 1977 में 16 लाख की चोरी हुई और 1978 में 18 लाख की हुई? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस देश में पब्लिक सेक्टर की हालत बड़ी अजीब है। हालांकि मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर का बहुत बड़ा हिमायती हूँ, मुझे गलत न समझा जाय, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर के इन्तजाम में जो कमी है, यह घटना उस की ओर इंगित करती है। आज मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम चेयरमन को भेज रहे हैं, वे दो दिनों में चले जायेंगे। अच्छा हुआ अखबारवालों ने इस मसले को अखबारों में छाप कर देश का ध्यान आकर्षित किया और उसके फल-

स्वरूप संसद में यह मामला आया। अगर संसद में यह मामला नहीं आता, तो आई० ओ० सी० के चेयरमन जैसे अब तक सोते रहे वैसे ही सात रहते। सवाल 16 लाख या 18 लाख रुपये की चोरी का नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि इन्तजाम के मामले में हमारी कितनी जागरूकता है, पब्लिक फण्ड्स के बारे में, सार्वजनिक चीजों के बारे में, पब्लिक मैनेजमेन्ट के बारे में, हमारा क्या दृष्टिकोण है। उस के प्रति जो हमारी उदासीनता है, यह उस बीमारी का द्योतक है, जो आज पब्लिक सेक्टर में चोरियों के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें आती हैं। यह ठीक है कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग करोड़ों और अरबों रुपयों का कारोबार करती है, इसलिये मंत्री महोदय भले ही कह दें कि अरबों रुपये के कारोबार में अगर थोड़ी-बहुत चोरी हो गई तो कौन ध्यान देगा, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन कर दूँ कि यह उस का द्योतक जरूर नजर आता है जिस की तरफ मैं आप की तवज्जह दिला रहा हूँ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आई०ओ०सी० के चेयरमैन पहले क्यों नहीं गये, इसका क्या कारण है? मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य से ऐसा लगता है कि जब कार्लिंग एटेन्शन एडमिट हो गया तो शायद मंत्री जी के निर्देश पर उन्होंने जाने का फैसला किया। मैं जानता हूँ—पब्लिक सेक्टर के काम में इन्टरफीअर करना मंत्री जी का काम नहीं है।

He is only supposed to frame the broad principles of policy and guidelines and he has no purpose and no business to interfere in the ordinary day-to-day administration of the public sector undertaking.

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि प्रागे भी नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आई० ओ० सी० के चेअरमैन या उच्च अधिकारी इस मामले में पहले क्यों नहीं गये ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में अपने आप को संतुष्ट करेंगे ? मैं किसी को इण्डक्ट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह गाइड-लाइन्ज के तौर पर ऐसी हिदायतें जरूर जारी करें कि ऐसे मामलों को देखा जाना चाहिये, पिलफ्रेज हो, चोरी हो, इस तरह के जो धन्धे हैं, उन को तुरन्त रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात—मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि 16 लाख तथा 18 लाख की चोरी हुई है—मेरे मित्र—यादव जी जब इस ध्यान-आकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर बोल रहे थे और अखबारों में भी आया है कि 1 लाख रुपये रोज की चोरी होती है, यह भी हो सकता है कि इस में कुछ एक्जाजरेसन हो या यह भी हो सकता है कि 1 लाख से ज्यादा की चोरी होती हो, लेकिन मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह 16 लाख या 18 लाख की जो बात है यह आन-दि-लोअर-साइड है, तो मंत्री महोदय जिसे नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं, उस का मापदण्ड क्या है, जिस से उन्होंने यह नतीजा निकाला है कि 16 लाख तथा 18 लाख की चोरी हुई है ? क्या वे संतुष्ट हैं कि आई० ओ० सी० ने जो उन को इनफार्मेशन दी है, वह सही है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई बॉमेट की जॉच-पड़ताल का भी कोई तरीका है जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री जेनूल बशर ने इस के बारे में कहा

है । यह सारा मामला अब तक क्यों ऐसे ही पड़ा हुआ है ।

तीसरी बात यह जानना चाहूंगा कि ये जो चोरी की घटनाएँ होती हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं मंजूर किया है कि कोई गैंग है जो एक जगह पाइप तोड़ लेता है और उस में से तेल निकाल कर फिर सील कर देता है और दोबारा फिर उस काम को करता है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब गैंग निगाह में था, तो राज्य सरकार को स्पैसीफिकली क्यों नहीं यह काम दिया गया कि वह इस का पता लगाए । इस बात से आप इन्कार करते हैं कि सी० बी० आई० को यह मामला देंगे लेकिन अगर राज्य सरकार इस चोरी के मामले को डिटेक्ट नहीं कर पाई, उस गैंग को नहीं पकड़ पाई, तो फिर इस गैंग को पकड़ने के लिए सी० बी० आई० को यह मामला क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ? यह ठीक है कि आज आप इस चीज को यह कह कर जस्टिफाई करना चाहते हैं कि हम ने दो आदमियों की एक टीम भेज दी, दो आदमियों की कमेटी बना दी और वह कमेटी जब रिपोर्ट देगी, तो हम एक्शन लेंगे । पहले गैंग का पता नहीं चल रहा है, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस में फेल हो जाती है, उस की मशीनरी गैंग को पकड़ने में या उस का पता लगाने में फेल हो जाती है; तो फिर यह मामला सी० बी० आई० को क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ?

ये मेरे चन्द सवालगत हैं, जिन का उत्तर अगर मंत्री जी दे सकें, तो दें । एक बात और है जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर अनेक क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहा है और जो वेस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स हैं, वे पब्लिक सेक्टर को

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

बदनाम करने में लगे हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर को कायम रखने के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी का कमिटमेंट है। हम देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाना चाहते हैं, जिस से पब्लिक सेक्टर पर जो हमले होते हैं, वे न हों। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में वे क्या कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उन के मंत्रालय में भी पब्लिक सेक्टर का बहुत कुछ हिस्सा है, एक बड़ा हिस्सा है। क्या वे इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि इस तरह का जो इनएफीशियेन्ट मैनेजमेंट है, वह न हो भविष्य में। नये वातावरण में हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में रिजल्ट लाना चाहते हैं। क्या वे इस बारे में हाउस को री-एस्योर करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ कि वे मेरे इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य, जो एक बहुत सीनियर हमारी पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हैं, ने बहुत से प्रश्न मूझ से पूछे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : और प्रश्न गम्भीर भी हैं।

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : गम्भीर भी हैं और मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में माना है कि गम्भीर प्रश्न हैं लेकिन सवाल यह है कि यह पाइपलाइन जो है, वह मद्रास में है और माननीय सदस्य को मालुम है और सदन को भी मालुम है कि पाइपलाइन की हिफाजत करना पाइपलाइन की प्रोटेक्शन करना पब्लिक सेक्टर की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं होती है। अगर ऐसी बात हो जाए, तो फिर हर पब्लिक सेक्टर की अन्डरटैकिंग के पास अपनी ही प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स होनी चाहिए। यह तो

हो नहीं सकता। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी होती है, रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी होती है कि इस को प्रोटेक्ट करे और इस को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए जो भी कार्यवाही करनी थी, वह हमारे अफसरों ने की। जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि हम को इतने पैसे की जरूरत है, हमारे लोगों को इतने कान्ट्रिजेन्ट को वहाँ पर लगाना है और आप हमें पैसा दीजिए तो हम ने उन को पैसा दे दिया लेकिन उस के बाद भी यह चीज चल रही है।

अब जहाँ तक यह सवाल है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का मिसमैनेजमेंट है, तो पब्लिक सेक्टर का दोष कैसे हो सकता है। जब पाइपलाइन के प्रोटेक्शन की जिम्मेदारी पब्लिक सेक्टर की नहीं है, तो उस का दोष कैसे हो सकता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर यह तो कहेगा कि यह हमारी पाइप लाइन है, यहाँ से हम तेल भेज रहे हैं, उसकी हिफाजत आप कीजिए। उस काम को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के सुपुर्द कर दिया। अब सवाल यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कार्यवाही की है या नहीं की। माननीय सदस्य का इम्प्रेसन यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया और यह पिलफ्रेज बढ़ता गया है। मेरे पास इसके आंकड़े हैं।

जनवरी से ले कर दिसम्बर 1979 तक जो उन्होंने वहाँ केसिज पकड़े हैं वे 76 केसिज हैं जिनको कि उन्होंने रजिस्टर किया है और 156 लोगों को उन्होंने अरेस्ट किया और अरेस्ट करके उन्होंने कार्यवाही की जिसमें 121 लोगों का कंवीक्शन हुआ। जनवरी से ले कर जुलाई तक जो पांच-छह महीने हैं इनमें 85 केसिज डिटेक्ट कर के रजिस्टर किये गये। 170 लोग उन्होंने पकड़े और 40 लोगों का कंवीक्शन अब तक हो चुका है और अदालतों में कार्यवाही

**Supply of Lubricating Oil
 daily from the I.O.C. etc. (CA)**

चल रही है। जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट काबु-
 बाही कर रही या नहीं कर रही है लेकिन
 जितना भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कर रही है,
 वह इफेक्टिव नहीं है, यह हम मानते
 हैं। इसलिए इफेक्टिव तौर पर पूरा
 पिलफ्रेज 100 परसेंट पिलफ्रेज रोकने के
 लिए क्या कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, यह
 दिल्ली में बैठ कर तो आप और हम नहीं
 कर सकते हैं। हमारे आफिसर वहां पर
 जा रहे हैं और वहां जा कर के वहां के
 आफिसरों से बात करेंगे और स्टेट गवर्न-
 मेंट के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स से भी बात करेंगे।
 जहां जहां पिलफ्रेज हुआ है, कैसे हुआ
 और उसको रोकने के लिए क्या करना
 चाहिए यह सब देखेंगे। पूरे पाईप लाइन
 का भी इन्स्पेक्शन करेंगे। उसके बाद
 वे आई० एन० सी० के चेअरमैन को
 रिपोर्ट देंगे।

जब तक आई० एन० सी० का
 चेअरमैन वहां क्यों नहीं गया है? इसका
 मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि चेअरमैन कितने
 मंताबा वहां गये हैं। वैसे तो जहां जहां
 हमारी रिफाइनरीज हैं, जहां डिपोज
 हैं, पूरे तौर पर उनको रखने का उनका
 काम है। हमेशा वे जाते रहते हैं।
 मुमकिन है कि वे मद्रास भी गये हों।
 इस सिलसिले में मेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं
 इसलिए मैं उन्हें नहीं दे सकता हूँ।
 लेकिन इंकवायरी कर के बहुत से हमारे
 लोकल आफिसर गवर्नमेंट को रिपोर्ट
 देने के लिए वहां हैं। बहुत से लोकल
 आफिसर ने आई० एन० सी० के चेअर-
 मैन को रिपोर्ट दी है और आई० एन० सी०
 के चेअरमैन ने गवर्नमेंट को रिपोर्ट दी
 है।

यह कहना गलत है कि अखबार में
 आने के बाद हमारी आंखें खुली या
 कालिग अटेंशन आने के बाद हमने आंखें

खोलीं। यह 1976 से चल रहा है और
 हमारे आफिसर ने जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन की
 जो रिपोर्ट पुलिस को, आई० एन० सी० को
 और पुलिस कमिश्नर को की वे ये हैं—
 7-4-78, 1-6-78, 13-12-78,
 19-7-78, 19-7-79, 28-7-79,
 19-11-79, 4-12-79, 3-6-1980
 महीने दो महीने से हमारे आफिसर
 रिपोर्ट भेजते रहे हैं। लेकिन यह
 दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इतना तमाम
 हमारे आफिसर के करने के बाद भी
 पिलफ्रेज रुका नहीं है, वह बा है।
 इसलिए हम कहते हैं कि कठिन तौर पर
 इसे हम नहीं देख सकते हैं। इसके लिए
 कोई सीरियस कावाही होनी चाहिए।
 इसलिए हमारे आफिसर की रिपोर्ट आने
 के बाद हम आगे कार्यवाही करेंगे।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
 Whether there are detective signals or
 not?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: It is a
 small line. It is only 9.3 kilometres
 there are no detectives.

12.54 hrs

**DELHI MUNICIPAL LAWS
 (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION)
 BILL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
 THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
 FAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-
 WANA): I beg to move for leave to
 introduce a Bill further to amend the
 Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in
 force in New Delhi, and the Delhi
 Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to intro-
 duce a Bill further to amend the
 Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in
 force in New Delhi, and the Delhi
 Municipal Corporation Act, 1957."

The Supreme Court in the recent

श्री मन्त्री बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, इसमें मेरा विरोध है। सभापति जी मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जब विधेयक पेश किया जाता है तो उसका विरोध नहीं होता है। लेकिन इस विधेयक में एक विशेष परिस्थिति है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक फैसला दिया है 30 दिसम्बर, 1979 को और उस फैसले के अनुसार यह आदेश दिया गया कि दिल्ली में मकानों या अन्य जायदादों के ऊपर जो टैक्स लगेगा उसका निर्धारण करते समय दिल्ली के रेंट कंट्रोल एक्ट को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। सरकार ने इस सदन में आश्वासन दिया था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कार्रवाई की जायेगी। एक सवाल पूछा गया था 18 जून, 1980 को और श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना ने उत्तर दिया था। सवाल था :

Whether Supreme Court has recently given any verdict about not increasing the rateable value?

मन्त्री महोदय का जबाब था :

judgement has laid down that the reasonable rental value of the property can only be fixed with reference to the provisions of Delhi Rent Control Act. This decision of the court is being implemented by the Corporation.

अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को कार्यान्वित करने का तरीका कौन सा अपनाया जा रहा है? सरकार जो कानून ला रही है उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को ताक पर रख दिया जाएगा और सरकार ने कानून को जो खूब दिया है उसको आप पढ़ें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस कानून को इस

रूप में बिल में करें। इसे वापिस ले लें। कोई पत्नी नहीं है। यह कानून गम्भीर विचार विनियम के बाद लाया जाना चाहिये। हम किस तरह का कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं, इसको आप देखें। इस संशोधन विधेयक की धारा 3 में एक एक्सप्लेनेशन जोड़ा गया है :

“Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression “the annual rent at which such land or building might reasonably be expected to let” shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, mean and be deemed always to have meant the actual rent received or receivable for such land or building or the standard rent determined for such land or building under, or, as the case may be, in accordance with the principles laid down in, the law relating to control of rents....”

What is ‘receivable’? यह कौन तय करेगा कि रिसेबिबल रेंट कौन सा है? क्या यह अप्सरो को मनमानी अधिकार देने का तरीका नहीं है? क्या यह भेदभावपूर्ण नहीं होगा? क्या इस प्रावधान का लाभ सठा कर नागरिक परेशान नहीं किये जायेंगे?

जिस सवाल का मैंने जवाब दिया था उसी में एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था :

Whether there could be different rateable values for the houses having equal covered area?

मन्त्री महोदय का उत्तर था :

According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi there can be different rateable value for the houses having equal covered area and the rateable value can be increased as a result of construction of only one additional room depending upon the merits of each case.

सवाल पूछा गया था कि ऐसी भी स्थिति हो सकती है कि अगर कोई एक कमरा बनाये तो कहीं तो उसे 380 रुपया देना पड़े और कहीं 1080 रुपया और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि ऐसी स्थिति हो सकती है। जो मकान किराये पर दिया जाता है उसके बारे में अगर अधिक टैक्स लिया जाये तो समझ में आ सकता है लेकिन जिस आदमी ने अपने रहने के लिये मकान बनाया है क्या उस पर भी जायदाद के कर की दर वही रखी जानी चाहिये।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I am on a point of order.

Can the Member, at this stage, raise these points? This is just introduction stage. His speech has to be on legislative competence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My reading is certain he has a right to go into the principle even at this stage when leave is sought.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपयी : अगर मैं चाहता तो इस कानून को बनाने के बारे में सदन की संवैधानिक क्षमता को चुनौती दे सकता था लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मुझे कहने का पूरा अधिकार है कि इस कानून को जिस स्वरूप में पेश किया जा रहा है वह नितान्त अस्पष्ट है।

13.00 hrs.

वह भेदभाव को बढ़ावा देने वाला होगा। उसे पारित करने का अर्थ न केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को ताक पर रखना होगा, बल्कि अधिकारियों को इस तरह के अधिकार देना होगा, जिनका उपयोग नागरिकों के विरुद्ध हो सकता है खासकर उन नागरिकों के विरुद्ध, जिन्होंने अपनी कमाई से अपने रहने के लिए मकान बनाये हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मामला गहरा पेंचीदा और उलझा हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के नागरिकों की राय लेनी चाहिए। इस

बारे में दिल्ली के पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों की सलाह भी नहीं ली गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को जल्दी पास करने की कोशिश न करें।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: So far as the advice from the Members is concerned, when the Bill is discussed it will automatically come from the Members and we will consider it. He quoted my replies in Parliament. I stand by it even today. So long as the decision of the court stands, it is to be implemented, but in order to avoid it or in order to nullify it, I am introducing this Bill. When the Bill comes into effect, then the position will change. At present the position is such that as every Member of this House knows, the income of the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation is from the house tax. Now, if the tax is removed, then what will be the position of these two bodies? Every institution requires some income and every such income can be received only through imposition of some tax in one way or the other. Here, this is recovered through tax. If this position continues as it is, then the New Delhi Municipal Committee will lose nearly Rs. 2 crores annually whereas the Delhi Municipal Corporation will lose Rs. 5 crores. Not only this, but the refund which will have to be paid by the New Delhi Municipal Committee will be Rs. 15 crores. Now, in such a position, to overcome all these difficulties, the Bill is being introduced and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons (*Interruptions*) I have fully explained why this Bill is introduced and in view of all this, I would like the hon. Member not to raise any objection at this stage. When the Bill comes before the House for discussion, he is at liberty to discuss. Whatever points he wants to raise at that time, he may raise and we will consider them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You approach this issue with an open mind.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Open mind does not mean vacant mind. The mind should be open, but it should not be vacant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The presumption is that the mind is not vacant.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is no State Assembly for this. Parliament has to enact all laws. I would like to know whether the Minister will be prepared to refer the whole Bill to the Select Committee.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: That will be done at an appropriate stage. This is not the stage to suggest whether it would be referred to the Select Committee. Let it come, then we will consider it in the House. It is for the House and not for me to decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi, and the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Interruptions).

13.05 hrs.

HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

SHRI JYTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am very constrained to say....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you will throw some jyoti, light.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not know whether I will succeed or not, it is up to you to judge. I do not know why my parents have chosen that name for me, because I think it is a very wrong thing to do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair only wanted to tell you that you should not shed so much light that people may become blind!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am most constrained to say that *(Interruptions).

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: On a point of order. Nothing should be on record with reference to these matters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Against a sitting Judge, nothing can be said.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Whatever he has said should be expunged from the records.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly read article 121. It is made clear there that no discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Extraaneous matters should not be recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: * *

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Such unparliamentary remarks should not be allowed.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is insulting the House, against the dignity of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those remarks which, on examination, are found to be unparliamentary, not befitting the dignity of the House, will be expunged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which one?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot make a running commentary like you. Each and every word will be weighed, and those which stand scrutiny will be allowed to remain, others not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I may amend the word * * It may be substituted by "lacking in grey matter". That is the best I can do.

I will be coming nearer to the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You say you are coming nearer and nearer, but to the Chair it appears you are moving farther and farther.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You get someone to measure the distance between the Chair and myself. I am very near to you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): सभापति जी, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी आप ने निर्देश दिया कि जो कुछ सदन में कहा गया है उस में से यदि कुछ अस्सदीय है या सदन की मर्यादा के खिलाफ है तो उसे निकाल दिया जाएगा। मेरा निर्देशन यह है कि क्या निकाला जा रहा है क्या रखा जा रहा है यह सदन को पता होना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय: हां, पता होना चाहिये। लेकिन यह संभव नहीं है, कोई भी यहां चैयरमैन हो, जब बहुत सारे

मेम्बरों का साथ बोलने लगे तो प्रत्येक सदस्य किस पृष्ठभूमि में बोलें, क्या बोलें, क्या हुटाना होगा, कहां तक हुटाना होगा, उस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त निर्णय दे सके, यह किसी के लिए संभव नहीं होगा। उस के बिना केवल जीनियस की जरूरत नहीं है, सुपर जीनियस की जरूरत होगी, वह आप के यहां पर कार्य सम्पादन कर सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि सदन की कार्यवाही में से निष्काज दिया जाता है लेकिन अखबारों में छाप दिया जाता है। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय: ऐसा नहीं होना। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: निकालने के बारे में जो फैसला हो वह सदन में होना चाहिए, चैम्बर में नहीं।

सभापति महोदय: नहीं, चैम्बर में नहीं होना।

श्री सतीश व्यवधान (जयपुर): क्या निष्काज जा रहा है, अखबारों को क्या पता?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: कोई ऐसी बात निकाली जा रही है जो अन्-पार्लेमेन्टरी नहीं है, तो सदस्यों को कहने का मौका होना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय: आप नियम 380 पढ़न की कृपा करें:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am on a point of order. The rule is quite correct.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): On a point of order. Can there be a debate on the ruling by the Chair?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No ruling has been given. The Chairman has simply read out the rules. The rules are quite clear, and your interpretation is also quite clear. The discretion is yours, the power is yours. What words have been expunged, that should be made known.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already explained my position. (*Interruptions*) If the rules are clear, if the interpretation is clear and if everything is clear to you, then you would not have put this question to me.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You have the discretion to expunge such words. But you have to exercise that discretion in the House so that you make it clear to everybody that these words have been expunged. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I am on a point of order. Under Article 121 of the Constitution, the objection was taken by Mr. Shiv Shankar that no reference can be made to a Supreme Court Judge. Only last week, Mr. Shiv Shankar himself referred to the conduct of Justice Srivastava and when this point was raised, there was a ruling .

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: He was not a Judge.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The Chair had given a ruling at that time that if the conduct of a Judge not in the discharge of his duties is to be discussed, that can be discussed on the floor of the House. That is exactly what Mr. Bosu has said. He

did not utter a word about him which is defamatory. There is a precedent and I request you not to commit a breach of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am committing absolutely no breach.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know you will not. I am on a point of order under Article 121 of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Instead of speaking on the issue, you go on raising points of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order under Article 121 and you are oath-bound to give a ruling.

Article 121 says that no discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties—I repeat, in the discharge of his duties—and I have repeatedly said that it is unconnected with the discharge of the duties, the judicial functions. I have made it clear. ******(*Interruptions*) This is my charge. (*Interruptions*) Kindly defend the judiciary in this country.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Those things must be expunged because in the discharge of his duties he has made certain observations. Those things must be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the very outset, I cautioned Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. He should not try to shed so much light that everybody here may become blind. He is whispering in my ears that the people speaking on this side should not be listened to. Whoever says anything I have to listen. I have to keep my mind open. I will approach the issue accordingly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have one more submission to make. The venerable and the hon. Law Minister, the other day, had chosen in his wis-

****Expunged as ordered by the Chair.**

dom**** on the floor of the House with regard to the former Judge of Allahabad High Court, Mr. Srivastava ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word "lies" is unparliamentary. You withdraw it immediately. (Interruptions). This is only the stage where leave is asked for. You are raising all sort of issues. At this stage, no debate can be conducted; no deliberations can be conducted. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying to the Law Minister, "Doctor, heal thyself first. Then try to reform the judicial system." He said things about the man which he dare not say outside. Here is a letter from Mr. Srivastava, the former Judge, who has denied all the things that he said. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The cat is out the bag. The "politician—Srivastava" has come true when I said that because he has made available a copy of the letter to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Incidentally, I read out the relevant rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have read it myself. Please don't take the trouble.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Here, the only question arises about the legislative competency. All extraneous matters have been brought in. I request that those things may be expunged. There is no basis at all. His skin-deep respect for the judiciary has been exposed by raising the objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, and the Supreme

Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I introduce* the Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now it is all over. I do not want to go back. But I want to draw your kind attention to one thing. The Chair itself has done something improper. I said, "division" and you passed on. Mr. Vajpayee said, "no division". I agreed to that. But the Chair has to catch my voice immediately. Division means, immediately division. It is all over now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not catch your voice. So, I did like that. Otherwise, there was absolutely no earthly reason why I should not have allowed a division.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not imputed any motive. I will never do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you will say so.

13.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) LIVERIES AND SALARIES OF POSTMEN AND CLASS IV EMPLOYEES OF BEGU SARAI DISTRICT POST OFFICE, BIHAR

सभापति महोदय : श्रीमती कृष्णा साही ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगुसराय) : सभापति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

सभापति महोदय : आप व्यवस्था को छोड़िये, नियम 377 के तहत अपना

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Expunged as ordered by the chair

[समीपित महोदय]

बकसब बीजबे । ब्यवस्था की पहले ही कांकी बड़ी बंध गई है, अब आप और बड़ी बत बनाइये ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ -

“बिहार में बेगूसराय जिला डाकघर के पोस्टमैन और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के बीच वर्षों से बर्दी नहीं दिये जाने की वजह से क्षीम फैल गया है । बर्दी बर्दी जाड़े के लिये जनवरी में पटना से आई परन्तु वितरण नहीं हुआ । अतिरिक्त विभागीय कर्मचारियों की वेतन पुनः नवम्बर माह से ही बदला है, परन्तु अभी तक उसे वेतन में नहीं जोड़ा गया है।”

(ii) NEED FOR RECONSIDERATION OF LIFTING OF BAN ON PROHIBITION BY THE BIHAR GOVERNMENT

श्री रामबिलाल बासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम सं० 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ—

“बिहार सरकार द्वारा मद्य निषेध पर से प्रतिबन्ध उठा दिया जाना गरीबों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करना है । इस से सब से ज्यादा हानि हरिजन आदिवासी एवं गरीब वर्ग के लोगों को होगी ।

विधान सभा में सभी दलों के हरिजन आदिवासी सदस्यों ने मद्य-निषेध की मांग की थी । सभी महिला संगठनों में भी मद्य-निषेध की मांग की थी । मद्य निषेध राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का मुख्य मुद्दा रहा है तथा 1920 से 1942 तक इस को लेकर आन्दोलन चला । छात्र युवा आन्दोलन ने भी बिहार में नशाबन्दी को लेकर 'शराब की दुकानों पर धरना' का कार्यक्रम चलाया था । संविधान के नीति निर्देशक तत्व में

भी राज्यों की नशाबन्दी के सम्बन्ध में निर्देश दिया है, लेकिन बिहार सरकार ने कुछ राजस्व प्राप्ति हेतु तथा शराब के ठेकेदारों को खुश करने के लिये पुनः बिहार में मद्य निषेध पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटा कर गरीबों को कंगाली के कूर में डूबेला दिया है।

बिहार में शराबबन्दी से हरिजनों एवं गरीबों में खुशहाली की आशा प्रायी थी ।

अतः बिहार सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार मद्य निषेध पर से प्रतिबन्ध उठाने के निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करे तथा गरीबों के हित में तथा नैतिकता की दृष्टि से शराब पान पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दे

(iii) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PALEKAR WAGE TRIBUNAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE (New Delhi): Sir, the Information and Broadcasting Minister has stated in Bombay on August 2 that the Government would not succumb to pressure in relation to the implementation of the Palekar Wage Tribunal's recommendations for journalists and non-journalists (Statesman, August 4, page 7.)

I would like to know as to the nature of the 'pressure' being brought on him.

I would also urge the Minister to state as to when these recommendations by the Palekar Tribunal will be placed on the Table of the House.

(iv) NEED TO RUSH RICE TO KERALA

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): The rice stock with the Kerala Government is fast dwindling and the Kerala Government requires one lakh tonnes of rice from the Central pool. The Chief Minister of Kerala has already sent one urgent message to the Food and Agriculture Minister of the Centre to this effect. Though the Union Agriculture Minister has already promised to despatch

one lakh tonnes from North India to Kerala, it was not implemented till this date. Moreover, two festivals are fast approaching, i.e. Ramzan and Onam. In view of this fact, the Kerala State Chief Minister has asked the Centre to rush one lakh tonnes of rice before August 15 from the central pool of Andhra. I therefore would like to urge upon the Union Agriculture Minister to look into this urgent matter immediately and concede the request of the Kerala Government.

Sir, we would like to have a reply from the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is nothing to prevent the Minister concerned from giving a reply but, according to the rules, his presence or his replying to the points raised is not obligatory or compulsory.

(v) SUPPLY OF SUGAR TO FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री जनार्दन बशर (गाजपुर): सर्भाति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में सस्ते दाम की दुकानों पर चीनी का बौर प्रभाव हो गया है। बसे तो इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी की आपूर्ति भी संतोषजनक नहीं रही परन्तु इस समय प्रदेश में चीनी की माँदा बहुत ही कम है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बार-बार केन्द्र सरकार से अधिक चीनी माँगे जाने पर भी अभी तक चीनी भेजे जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

आयात की गई चीनी का जो कोटा उत्तर प्रदेश को दिया गया है उसे भी प्रदेश में ले आने में कठिनाई हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कहा गया है कि वह बन्दरगाहों से अपना कोटा उठा कर ले जाए। बन्दरगाहों पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कोई साधन नहीं हैं। केन्द्र सरकार को चाहिए कि वह अपने साधनों से चीनी उत्तर प्रदेश में पहुंचाये। यदि ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का खर्चा बहुत बढ़ जायेगा और इसका भार उपभोक्ताओं पर पड़ेगा। साथ ही साथ काफी देर भी होगी।

में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पर्याप्त मात्रा में और उत्तर प्रदेश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार चीनी वहाँ पहुंचाई जाए। कुछ ही दिनों में मुसलमानों का ईद का त्योहार आ रहा है यदि चीनी शीघ्राति-शीघ्र नहीं पहुंचाई जाएगी तो उत्तर प्रदेश में मुसलमानों को बिना सेवइयो और चीनी के ही ईद गुजारनी पड़ेगी।

(vi) REPORTED FAST-UNTO-DEATH BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BLIND

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Several representatives of the National Federation of Blind men are on fast-unto-death in front of the residence of Prime Minister's house in regard to the solution of their job problems. The Government gave various assurances but did not fulfil them. Even the peaceful rally was subjected to police lathi charge on 18th of March, 1980. The Prime Minister herself gave them assurances to meet their problems within three months, but since nothing has been done, they are left with no other option but to go on hunger strike. They have submitted their memorandum. Their main demands are that all blind men who are registered with Special Employment Exchange for one year or more should immediately be given suitable jobs and a Commission should be set up to ensure the implementation of the above.

This is a human problem and the Government must give top priority to solve this problem.

I draw the attention of the Government and particularly the Prime Minister to fulfil their demands so that hunger strike should be withdrawn and blind men and women are assured of suitable jobs.

(vii) PROBLEMS OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): The All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations representing more than one lakh college and University teachers of our country has organized a mass deputation to Parliament today, the 4th August, 1980, to press their demands and urge upon the Central Government to expedite a solution to the problems in the field of education in general and higher education in particular. Various discussions with competent authorities in the past failed to satisfy them.

The major demands of the college and University teachers of our country include:

- (1) Review and revision of the existing scales of pay for college and University teachers.
- (2) Abolition of anomalies existing in respect of State Universities and Central Universities in the matter of allowances and perquisites and full neutralisation of rise in cost of living index.
- (3) Statutory security of service for all teachers.
- (4) Representation of AIFUCTO in UGC, CABE and Education Panel of the Planning Commission.
- (5) Lecturer's scale for Librarians and DPEs and upgradation of Demonstrators and Tutors.
- (6) Democratisation of Managing and Governing Bodies of Colleges and Universities.
- (7) Common cadre of teachers for 2nd and 3rd stages of education.

The Central Government is urged to immediately take into consideration the very just demands of the All India Federation of University and

College Teachers' Organisations and take all suitable steps at an early date to find out a solution to the grave problems facing the college and University teachers of our country.

(viii) REPORTED DEFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN CALCUTTA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is reported that Shri C. M. Stephen, the Communications Minister, went to Calcutta last weekend. He came to know that telephone subscribers of Calcutta are in great difficulty as many sets do not function at all or seldom function. Besides, it has been admitted time and again that there was technical defect in the Calcutta telephone system. Sometimes the telephones hardly served any purpose because of incessant defects and lack of attention. The telephone has become nightmarish, because for the dead sets also the subscribers are given bills for fantastic amounts. It is also happening in cases of MPs.

A subscriber pays a rental of Rs. 200 or so for the installation and a certain number of calls. The authorities lose sight of the fact that the installation has to be a living one and not a dead one, and only then he can claim for the rentals. Telephones, particularly, for public utility purposes and organisations have become an inseparable part of life in a civilised society, and when there are such widespread complaints, the Minister of Communications, instead of meeting and rectifying them, told the subscribers in Calcutta. "If you don't want the telephone, then give it back."

There are many cases when the courts have restrained the telephone authorities. The Communications Minister should clarify his utterance before the House.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Mr. Chairman, Sir ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Out of respect for you, he is not only here but he is replying.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am always respectful to him ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is an old friend of mine.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am thankful that he has brought up this matter as it gives me an opportunity to clarify this question which came up in the Rajya Sabha last week—the Calcutta Telephone system, where incidentally one Member demanded that if a telephone is not working for a time, proportionately the rental must be paid back and he must be given a rebate. On that I said that it was not a contract. But he insisted and I told in the Rajya Sabha that if this is the basis on which the telephone is wanted, then the telephone will not be available. It is an option open to him—to either keep the telephone or surrender it. That is the only matter.

When I went to Calcutta, this question again came up and I again explained and said in the background of the demand for a rebate ...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): You were very angry.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, I was not angry. In the background of the demand for rebate, I said on the basis of rebate telephone services cannot be available and if that is the basis, then it is open to those members, whoever they be, to surrender the telephone. Next day the papers carried the news that I said, 'Surrender the telephone if service is unsatisfactory' That was not what I said. I immediately called a Press Conference and explained that this was the background.

If the complaint is that the service is not satisfactory, my position is that we won up that the service is not satisfactory to the extent it must be, I told them—because there are so many difficulties and our duty is to make it as satisfactory as possible. We have got a responsibility

to attend to them and this responsibility we own up.

And then, in Calcutta, I also explained that there are three factors—(1) certain factors which are beyond us, (2) certain factors which are within us like rectification, etc. which will take a long time and (3) certain factors which can immediately be rectified—digging, going into the pit cutting the cable and all that and that is taking place. Sometimes thefts take place of the cable and this is a matter which is beyond us.

Now, the aged machine and the aged cable have got to be replaced. This is a matter within us but subject to the availability of the instruments we are now going ahead with it. This is the second factor.

In spite of all that, I am of the opinion that even subject to these constraints, if a hard effort is made by the workers and the staff, a better service can be given. I called the staff and the workers and talked to them. I talked to the officers also and I have told them that we have got a responsibility to the public to see that this is done and I only want to clarify that my statement that the telephone may be surrendered is only against the background of the demand that there must be a rebate. I explained that that sort of an arrangement obtains nowhere in the world because the telephone service has got an inherent risk of becoming dead at times and remaining so for a time and it is on that basis that arrangements are made to rectify it and it may take time according to the weather and the cable that has to be rectified.

In Calcutta, if the telephone goes out of order by a cable break, we must obtain the permission of the Government or the Corporation before we dig up the road and go down. All this takes time. The Government is cooperating. I must own it. With all that, the whole city is being dug up for the metropolitan railways. So many things are taking place. Every-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

body knows that there is a weak link in the cable. Everybody can just jump on it and take away my cable. That is the difficulty with which I am grappling. In spite of that, in Calcutta, per day, 11,000 trunk telephones mature; per day 2½ lakhs of local calls mature in Calcutta; per day 1½ lakhs of STD units mature. In spite of all this, it can still be bettered. Every effort will be made to better it. That was the purpose of my visit. I told the staff and the officers. I also met the Merchant Chambers and explained the matter to them. I can assure my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and other friends in Calcutta that no *malafide* was intended by that. It was not that I was challenging.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No flippancy either.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No flippancy either. Before I close, let me thank Mr. Bosu for giving me this opportunity to explain.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Stephen is a lawyer. He knows one thing. A man is required to pay the rental of 200 for the instrument which has to be a live one. Suppose the live instrument remains dead for two out of three months, how does he expect to compel the subscribers to pay a rental for a dead instrument? That is my question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is simple. If 16,000 telephones go out of order, my people can put in greater efforts to rectify them. More effort is invested upon it. The money is lying there. I cannot give a return on that. Calculation cannot take place. That never takes places at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My only hope is that you will be equally generous and prompt in responding to the requests of other hon. Members.

Now this question would not have been raised had you not been misquoted by the press to a large extent. I hope on this particular occasion your clarification will be reported

correctly and there would be no room whatsoever for your repeating *ad nauseum* what you have said here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There is no discrimination. Shrimati Sahi also raised some point concerning this. Let that also be attended to. It did not appear in the papers. Only Mr. Bosu's notice is there. I shall assure her that that matter is also taken on hand. If what she said is correct, it is an omission. That will be rectified.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we move on to the next item.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Before that, I have one matter under 377 to raise. The hon. Speaker permitted me to raise it. I saw him in his Chamber.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to speak.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I want to raise the point under 377.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been listed for tomorrow.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Be generous to me. Give me that chance to-day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, I do not know the background. It has been listed for tomorrow. I cannot do that.

13.40 hrs.

RESOLUTIONS RE: RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further consideration of the following Resolutions moved by Shri Kamalapati Tripathi on 1-8-1980 re: the Railway Convention Committee.

(1) "That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenue as well as other ancillary matters

in connection with the Railway Finance vis-a-vis the General Finance and make recommendations thereon."

(2) "That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance vis-a-vis the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House."

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, रेलवे हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा पब्लिक अंडरटैकिंग है, जिस पर 5,023.9 करोड़ रुपये का कैपिटल एट चार्ज है और आज तक का टोटल इनवेस्टमेंट 6,185.7 करोड़ रुपये है। इसमें करीब 15 लाख आदमी काम करते हैं। आप उस देश की हालत का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं, जिसमें 1950 से लेकर 1980 तक—तीस सालों में—कुल 7500 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन बनी है। कहा जाता है कि रेलवे हमारी लाइफ-लाइन है और हमारी समृद्धि का प्रमुख साधन है, मगर इन फ़िगर्ज़ से मालूम होता है कि रेलवे का काम किस गति से आगे बढ़ रहा है।

आज रेलवे का मैनेजमेंट कैसा है? उसमें डेमेजिड और लासिड के रूप में हमको हर साल करोड़ों रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। जहाँ तक रेलवे के एक वैगन के एक दिन के यूटिलाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है, वह जापान में 94.2 किलोमीटर और अमरीका में 82.4 किलोमीटर है, लेकिन भारत में वह केवल 70.3 किलोमीटर है।

मैं रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का यह सबसे बड़ा राजकीय उपक्रम कई सालों से बराबर घाटे में चल रहा है। आज तक उसमें निरन्तर घाटा

ही घाटा नष्ट या रद्द है। प्रश्न यह है कि उसमें हर साल करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा क्यों हो जाता है। यह घाटा 1966-67 में 18.2 करोड़, 1967-68 में 31.53 करोड़, 1968-69 में 7.86 करोड़, 1969-70 में 9.83 करोड़ और 1970-71 में 10.84 करोड़ रुपये था। मैंने पिछले दस साल के अंकड़े देखे हैं। हर साल घाटा होता है। पीछे दो सालों में मुनाफ़ा हुआ है।

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : 1976 का भी बताइये।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : 1976 में मुनाफ़ा हुआ है। वह एफ़िगेंसी के कारण हुआ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : किसी भी कारण से हुआ, वह क्यों नहीं बताते हैं। उस वक़्त मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर था।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : हिन्दुस्तान में 30 सालों में केवल 7500 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन बनी है। मैं एक बात कहता हूँ कि जो पब्लिक अंडरटैकिंग कमेटी की या और दूसरी कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें हैं उनका अनुपालन रेलवे नहीं करता। आप देखें कि आप कितना लास उठाते हैं हर साल। रेलवे के अन्दर सबसे ज्यादा आफ़िसर्स हैं 7446 और उनकी परसेंटेज ज्यादा है। इस विभाग के अन्दर एमेनिटीज़ के लिए ख़र्चा दिया जाता है हाउस फ़ौसलिटीज़ के लिए ख़र्चा दिया जाता है। फिर भी रेलवे में घाटा किस कारण से होता है? यह आप देखें तो आप को मालूम पड़ेगा कि कम्पेन्सेशन में रेलवे को बहुत बड़ी रकम देनी पड़ती है। रेलवे दुर्घटनाएं 77-78 में 866 हुईं और उसके बाद 1978-79 में 931 हुईं। 1977-78 में 394 व्यक्ति इसमें घायल हुए और 153 मरे। उसके अन्दर आप को कम्पेन्सेशन देना पड़ा। तो ये जो रेलवे के खर्चे हैं जिस में करोड़ों रुपये कम्पेन्सेशन में देने पड़ते हैं, पिलफ़ेज होता है, चोरियाँ होती हैं, डकैतियाँ होती हैं, लोग मरते हैं इसकी

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

वजह से रेलवे को कितना घाटा होता है। करोड़ों रुपये तो हर साल आपको कम्पेन्सेशन में देने पड़ते हैं। बाकी और आँकड़े बता कर मैं समय नहीं लूंगा।

मेरा यह कहना है कि रेलवे को एफि-थेंसी की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। आज हम बोनस देने को तैयार हो गए। देना चाहिए। खूब दीजिए रेलवे वालों को। लेकिन जो रेलवे के बारे में पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी और दूसरी कमेटियों ने रिपोर्ट दी है उसको अगर कोई देखे तो कहेगा भगवान ही मालिक है जब रेलवे में इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार है, पिल्फरेज है, चोरियां हैं, स्टोरेज में लास है। यह 1978-79 की लेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट है उससे मालूम होता है कि रेलवे को लाखों रुपये के घाटे में उसके अधिकारियों ने डाल दिया। अगर मैं उन सारे पैराग्राफ्स को पढ़ तो उसमें बहुत समय लग जायगा। लेकिन पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की जो लेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट अवेलेबल है उससे मालूम होता है कि रेलवे अधिकारियों ने कितने रुपये का घाटा जानबूझ कर अपने खुद के लाभ के लिए करा दिया। तो उन में से किसी एक के खिलाफ भी कोई ऐक्शन हुआ या नहीं हुआ? 70 लाख रुपये का एक आफिसर ने आर्डर नहीं दिया और यह एक कम्पनी से माल खरीदने के सम्बन्ध में हुआ। इतना बड़ा घाटा रेलवे को उठाना पड़ा। तो इस प्रकार से जो आप का रेलवे का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलता है उस पर आप गौर फरमायें। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में जो उन्होंने चार बातें दी हैं उनके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्यवाही की गई या यों ही यह रेलवे बोर्ड बैठे है चुपचाप? रेलवे बोर्ड के काम के सम्बन्ध में यह रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, उन्होंने रेलवे बोर्ड पर अपने व्यूज दिए हैं और बतलाया है कि रेलवे बोर्ड का क्या काम

है, क्या इसके फंक्शंस हैं, किस प्रकार वह काम करता है। मैं थोड़ा सा पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

"The Committee are distressed to note in this connection that as many as 33,000 representations on various day-to-day matters of railway administration are received annually by the Railway Board from the Railway users and as many as 50,000 from the Railway personnel. This is an indication of the fact that rail users and the employees are not able to receive prompt attention to their representation at the field level."

कन्वेंशन कमेटी ने पावर्स डेलिगेट करने के लिए कहा था लेकिन उसपर भी कोई कम्प्लायन्स नहीं की गई। रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी ने अपनी फीथ रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

"The Committee would, in this connection, like to draw attention to the fact that there has been persistent criticism in both Houses of Parliament about the heavy over-staffing of the Railway Board. Not much has really been done in response to this criticism."

Sir, this is the Report of your Committee. It is not my report.

हमारी क्या पर्फॉमेंस है? आप मानेंगे कि इतनी बड़ी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग होने के बाद भी इस प्रकार से काम होता रहे तो फिर ठीक है, आप बजट बनायेंगे उसमें फेयर्स बढ़ाइयें लेकिन यह जो रेलवे ट्रैफिक इन्वॉयरी कमेटी की रीसेन्ट रिपोर्ट है इसमें उन्होंने कहा है :

"The efficiency of utilisation of assets on the Indian Railways is better than that obtained in most of the developed countries. However, on a comparison with USSR and Chinese Railways, it is seen that there is considerable scope for further improvement."

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हम से कुछ भी कहला लें लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूँ गवर्नमेन्ट

को दस साल के लिए डिविडेन्ड नहीं लेना चाहिए और रेलवे को रेलवे लाइनों बनानी चाहिए जिसकी मांग हो रही है। रेलवे लाइनों के साथ साथ रेलवे की एफीशिएन्सी भी बढ़नी चाहिए, करप्शन भी दूर होना चाहिए और रेलवे का जो काम करने का तरीका है वह भी अच्छा होना चाहिए। इस रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है :

"India being a poor country, with capital as one of the scarcest of its resources, it is undesirable not to earn an appropriate surplus on the capital invested in an enterprise. The Committee considers that the Railways should earn, when they are working at normal efficiency, a return of 10 per cent on the Capital-at-Charge."

उन्होंने दो बातें बतलाई हैं। एक तो सबर्बन ट्रेन्स जो चलती हैं उनमें घाटा होता है, मेहरबानी करके आप उस घाटे को दसूल कीजिए। सीजनल टिकट से भी लाभ होता है, उसको भी रिकवर करना चाहिए। केवल शहर वाले लाभ उठाएँ—ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा, डिविडेन्ड का दस साल के लिए बन्द कर देना चाहिए और पिछड़े इलाकों में तथा दूसरी जगह रेलवे लाइनें बनाई जानी चाहिए। ग्रहमदावाद से दिल्ली तक अगर ब्राडगेज बना दी जाए तो उससे बहुत लाभ पहुंचेगा। एक तो उद्योग-धंधे बढ़ेंगे और दूसरे देश की संस्कृति का आपस में मेल होगा। इसलिए दस साल तक डिविडेन्ड बन्द करके रेलवे लाइनों के विकास की गति को तेज किया जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में एक प्रार्थना और करूंगा कि यह आपकी खुद की रिपोर्ट है कि मॉिस में एफीशिएन्सी आनी चाहिए और जो घाटा चार है वह समाप्त होना चाहिए। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि 1976 का जो आपका रेलवे का रिकार्ड है

उसी के अनुरूप कदम उठाकर रेलवे में एफीशिएन्सी लाई जानी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chintamani Jena.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: Sir, he has already spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jena, have you already spoken?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two persons who have the name "Chintamani" but they are not one and the same person. I am not interested whether there are 4 or 5 persons who want to speak on the subject, but I want that the persons should be different. Now, kindly try to be brief.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the two Resolutions moved by the hon. Railway Minister. In this connection, I would like to make a few points for the consideration of the hon. Railway Minister and this august House.

The Railways have already decided in principle to give bonus to the railways employees. It is the biggest and the oldest Government undertaking in our country. I do support the idea of giving bonus to the railway employees, I only wish to state that it should not be given to the high-ranking officers.

Further, there are certain categories of class III and class IV employees in the railways who are made to work for twelve hours a day. This is very harsh on them and is not desirable. I would very much like the Railway Minister to pay his attention to this. The hon. Railway Minister is very kind to give replies to our letters, but you will be surprised to know that when we write to the high officers, they do not have the courtesy to acknowledge our letters, letters from the Members of Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the Railway Minister is always kind enough to acknowledge our letters and give fuller reply.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Then, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to the top heavy administration in the Railways. I would request him to kindly review the increase in the number of high officials in the last two or three years in the department. In this context, I would particularly like to draw attention of the hon. Minister to the Khurda and Kharagpur divisions. The rank of the divisional manager has been increased, and there are so many Deputy General Managers and Assistant General Managers and so on, but the working is very unsatisfactory. But how many class III and class IV employees are increased in the divisions.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the movement of wagons. When we ask for allotment of wagons, they say that since this particular commodity does not fall in the first category, our request cannot be acceded to. I have no objection to that, provided this is applied uniformly. What we find is that for same type of commodities, priority for allotment of wagons is given in other places. The hon. Minister may kindly get it verified. Priority is given for same commodities for allotment of wagons elsewhere and these do not fall in the first category. In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the allotment of wagons for movement of saal leaves and sabai rope. These do not fall in category one, but I would make a humble request to the hon. Railway Minister that since these are prepared by the poor adivasis and they have no other source of earnings to maintain their livelihood, these should be taken to first category for purpose of movement, and priority should be given for allotment and movement of wagons.

14.00 hrs.

Now about paying dividends and bonus to the employees. I request the Minister and the Committee which is going to be constituted soon, that they should look to the interests of the Class III and Class IV employees. They are working for 12, 10 or 8 hours every day, without getting any extra bonus or anything. But top officials are working only for 6 to 8 hours, and they are getting all sorts of facilities which are not given to Classes III and IV employees.

Gangmen and Class IV employees recruited temporarily since long have not yet been made permanent. In his reply to the Railway Budget, the hon. Minister had emphasized this point and assured the House that he would look into the matter. But as far as my knowledge goes, nothing has been done yet. So, this may be given priority. Thank you.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I wish to bring the following few suggestions for the kind consideration of the Minister. After India attained independence, two great events have taken place. The first is that the 600-odd Indian States have been integrated into the Indian Union; and the second is that a large number of railway lines which were previously under the control of different bodies have also been integrated. The Railway Administration is now under one control; it is really a great thing.

The Railway authorities have got so many important jobs to complete. Firstly, having different gauges viz., broad gauge, metre gauge and narrow gauge as we do, is very uneconomical. These gauges should be converted into one uniform gauge. Steps must also be taken to see that the railway carriages which are in a very bad shape in certain cases, are improved; and all amenities given to the railway passengers.

14.15 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL *in the Chair.*]

It is now proposed to consider how much dividend will have to be given to the Exchequer of the Central Government—and how it is to be fixed. There are many improvements and developments needed in the Railways. Apart from this, railway gauge is being made uniform. It is also necessary that in many places railway over-bridges and under-bridges should also be constructed. That is also an important work to be taken up. In certain cases, it is quite easy to convert the railway line by introducing electric trains. That work has also to be taken up. The Railway Board should work efficiently to see that all leakages are plugged and economy is affected in the working of the railway administration.

You have already increased the railway fare. The freight on the goods that are to be moved from one place to another is very high. Even if this rate is to be enhanced further, it will not generally be in the interest of the common man. Therefore, any additional income that can be derived, it should not be by increasing railway fares, but it should be by reducing the expenditure in the railways by effecting economy in the railway administration and by efficient working of the railway administration.

It will be very helpful if many of the railways are remodelled and passengers are provided with more comforts, better comforts. This aspect should also be looked into. It is true that government has to get some dividend, because it is a big venture. Then there are several departments of the government which do the work for the railways and their clients. All that I wish to say is that, without in any way increasing abnormally the railway freight and the passenger fare, we should see that full economy in the railway administration is effected by their efficient working and in running of the trains

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punctually. If this is done efficiently and economically, I am quite sure, the Railway Board will be able to carry on their administration without putting heavy burden on the people. I wish the work may be taken up and completed earlier. I request you to take into consideration all these aspects that I had explained just now.

There is one more thing. Before you take any decision in the matter of revision of rates, it is very necessary that the representatives of the passengers, representatives of the merchants and State Government be consulted. Their opinions have to be taken and a final decision is arrived at. Any hasty decision taken may not be very helpful.

Finally, I would request the Railway Minister to see that no unnecessary increase should be made in the form of rates payable for freight and passenger fares. It is true that some increase is necessary to move the railways, but no undue heavy burden should be placed on the people. The work has to be taken up. Therefore, I strongly appeal to the Railway Minister that if any extra fund is to be derived, it should be derived only by effecting economy in the railway administration and by their efficient working and not by increasing the freight and fare. Thanks you.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I join other members in supporting this Resolution. The financial aspect of this Committee is well explained. Therefore, I am not going to say anything on the matter. However, I like to bring to the notice of the House certain points for consideration. Travel to South by railway is becoming very dangerous. Necessary reinforcement should be employed in that matter.

West Coast Railway will help the development of the South to a great extent. I know the initiation has taken place but the speed is very slow.

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

I mentioned earlier too that Nargorcoil and Thirunvelli line is not used yet, though this has been converted into broadgauge.

The other point I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is the development of Railway line to the Malabar side of Kerala. This is a neglected area. It requires a special consideration from the hon. Minister.

Railway Coach Factory at Palaghat is pending for decision with the hon. Minister. We hope that a final decision will be taken in this matter as well.

As far as electrification of Railways in Kerala is concerned, there is a great potentiality. Electricity is surplus. Required man power is also there. These things may be taken into consideration and speedy action may be taken in this matter.

I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister the condition of porters at the Railway Station. Thousands and thousands of porters have spent many years in this field, but there is no security. Their life is very miserable. Steps may be taken to frame some scheme, beneficial to this class of people.

Railway line to Guruvayoor is already under consideration. Survey is being conducted. Speedy action may be taken.

A Railway line, Cochin to Madurai, was included in the First Five Year Plan but, unfortunately it was dropped. May I request the hon. Minister to take into consideration this request also.

I am sure the hon. Minister will be kind enough to grant us some of the requests made in the next Budget. With these words, I support this Resolution.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय रेल मंत्री ने जो संकल्प रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। हम सब जानते हैं कि रेलवे हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा सरकारी उद्योग है। एशिया में इसका स्थान प्रथम है, यदि मैं यह कहूँ, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। सारे संसार में संभवतः इसका स्थान चौथा है। जब यह इतना बड़ा सरकारी उपक्रम है, तो इसका दायित्व भी बहुत बड़ा होता है। इसकी सक्षमता के आधार पर देश में औद्योगिक वातावरण पैदा किया जा सकता है। आज जब सब सरकारी उपक्रम घाटे में चल रहे हैं, तब यदि रेलवे अपनी सक्षमता को साँबत करता है, तो वह अन्य सभी उद्योगों के लिए एक आदर्श उपस्थित करता है।

जहाँ तक रेलवे उपक्रम का लाभांश सामान्य राजस्व में देने की बात है, आज इस पर प्रश्न-चिन्ह लगा हुआ है कि क्या इस लाभांश से रेलवे की और उन्नति की जाये, और विकास किया जाये, या इसको सामान्य राजस्व में दिया जाये। जिन पिछड़े इलाकों में आज भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, वहाँ नयी लाइनें बिछायी जाएँ। हमारी उन्नति के लिए यातायात के साधन ही इनका-स्ट्रक्चर है, जिसके बिना हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। आखिर सब जगह हवाई जहाज नहीं जा सकते हैं। रेल ही एक ऐसा साधन है, जो गाँव तक भी पहुँच सकता है। अभी बहुत खुशी की बात है, मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य कल मैंने देखा जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि लोगों को रेल की सुविधा देने के लिए, यातायात बढ़ाने के लिए बैंगन बनाने की क्षमता को और बढ़ाया जाय, जैसे पहले अगर 8 हजार से कुछ ज्यादा बैंगन तैयार होते थे तो अब 15 हजार किए जाएंगे। इस ओर मैं उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ, संभवतः उनको जानकारी भी होगी कि मोकामा में एक बहुत बड़ा बैंगन का कारखाना है जो कि अपना एक स्थान रखता है और उसकी क्षमता भी काफी अच्छी है।

यदि मंत्री महोदय उस तरफ ध्यान दें और उद्योग विभाग के साथ कोऑर्डिनेशन करके उस फैक्ट्री की उन्नति और उसका विकास किया जाये तो वहाँ जो हमारा टारगेट है उसमें उसका एक अंश योगदान हो सकता है। अभी हम बैंगन्स के उत्पादन में पीछे रह गए हैं, उस टारगेट को भी एचीव कर सकते हैं यदि पूरी तरह उसका एक्सपेन्शन किया जाए। पूरा तो नहीं लेकिन काफी हद तक उस में हमें सहयोग मिल सकता है। आज पावर प्लान्ट्स के लिए कोयला ढोना है या, जहाँ सूखा पड़ा है वहाँ अनाज पहुंचाना है, सभी जगह की तमाम तरह की मांगें हैं उनको उससे पूरा किया जा सकता है। इन सब सामानों को ढोने के लिए वगन की ही जरूरत है। इसलिए ऐसे समय में हमें देखना चाहिए कि रेलवे की क्षमता को कैसे बढ़ाया जाय और किस तरह से उस क्षमता का सदुपयोग किया जाय।

अभी रेलों के आधुनीकरण की जरूरत है। इस पर बड़ी पूंजी लगेगी। तो क्या यह नही हो सकता है कि ऐसी स्थिति में राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों से पूंजी को उठाया जाये जिस में कि रेलों का आधुनीकरण किया जा सके और रेल को एक नया जीवन दर्शन दिया जा सके ?

हम लोग रीज लेबर की प्रोडक्टिविटी की बात करते हैं, कभी पूंजी की जो उत्पादकता है उसकी ओर भा हमें देखना चाहिए जो कि बहुत आवश्यक है। जो भी सरकारी उपक्रम है और विशेषकर रेलों में जो हमारी पूंजी लगाया जाती है उस पर कैसे हम को लाभ हो याना प्रोडक्टिविटी आफ कपिटल जो है इस पर अगर हम ध्यान दें तो हमारे औद्योगिक नक़ों में जरूर परिवर्तन आएगा और हम जन समृद्धि को और जाएंगे।

रेलवे बोर्ड को बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि एवालिश करना चाहिए। मैं इसको एवालिश करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। मैं कहती हूँ कि यह रहे लेकिन इसके कार्यकलापों में परिवर्तन

की जरूरत है ? पुराने ढंग से चलने वाली जो इसकी पद्धति है और जो उन के काम करने के तरीके हैं, एस्टब्लिशमेंट पर जो बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा है उसको कटौत करना चाहिए। अब ईस्ट इन्डिया कम्पनी नहीं भारत में जनता जनार्दन कम्पनी है। इसका भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को कुछ रियायतें दी जाती हैं उनका सामान ढोने में जिससे 250 करोड़ रुपये का सालाना घाटा होता है। वह जो रियायतें बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को दी जाती हैं वह नहीं देनी चाहिए जिससे कि हमारा यह जो घाटा है उसमें कमी आ सके।

दूसरी बात बड़े-बड़े सैलून हैं, उनके रख-रखाव पर, अखबारों में ऐसा देखा था, कहां तक सच है मैं नहीं जानती हूँ, लेकिन जनता की एक प्रतिनिधि होने के कारण इस तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी, उन 'सैलूनों' के रखरखाव पर पचास हजार रुपये खर्च आते हैं और 1500 सैलून हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि हमारे यहां जरूरत इस बात की है कि रेलों का आधुनीकरण हो, गरीबों को किस तरह से रेल की सुविधा पहुंचायी जाये, यातायात को कैसे बढ़ाय जाये, इन सभी बातों पर हमारे मंत्री महोदय भी बड़ी गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचते हैं और यह हम लोगों के लिए खुशी की बात है लेकिन मैं भी उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करती हूँ कि क्यों नहीं ऐसी स्थिति में रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यकलापों में भी आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाय ? और सैलून व्यवस्था एक बात अन्त में कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे विहार प्रान्त से राजधानी के लिए डायरेक्ट कोई भी ट्रेन अभी तक नहीं है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान के और प्रान्तों की राजधानियों से सीधे, डायरेक्ट सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन यहां आती है, बिहार से कोई ऐसी गाड़ी नहीं आती। इसके लिए हमारी मांग बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है, बार बार हम लोग अनुरोध करते आ रहे हैं इस बार मुझे भरोसा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

देगे कि पटना जो बिहार की राजधानी है वहाँ से एक सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन चलनी चाहिए और जोगवनी से कटिहार की जो लाइन है उसका कन्वर्शन ब्राडगेज में होना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करती हूँ।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I support the Resolution presented by the hon. Minister for Railways to this House for setting up a Committee known as the Railway Convention Committee. This Committee is a unique institution which has been doing very useful work for the last many years, on the Railway finance especially in relation to the determination of the rate of dividend to be paid by the Railways to the General Revenues. The Committee has a vast scope of work but mainly its recommendations impinge on the finances.

As has been observed by Members in relation to the demand for new railway lines, the previous Committee headed by Shri Krishan Kant, reviewed 25 new railway lines which were constructed and recommended a greater network of new railway lines spread over all the regions of the country. In the year 1977 when the previous Committee took up its position, it had selected four matters for its immediate attention. They were:

1. Personnel policy and its administration on Indian Railways.
2. Role of Railways in Indian economy—perspective for the future.
3. Corruption and malpractices in Indian Railways.
4. Passenger booking and reservation.

The previous Committee had submitted two useful reports on the 4th and Fifth Five Year Plans relating to the Indian Railways. This shows that

the range of its work is quite large and its recommendations have a vital impact on the economy of the Indian Railways.

Now, we have entered in an age when the diesel economy, the petrol economy, the oil economy is faltering in its step and the country can look to the Railways for some kind of a salvation.

I remember that in 1976 when Panditji presented his first Railway Budget, he said that he wanted to bring the Railways out of the tunnel and the end of the tunnel was in sight. In 1976 and 1977 also he was successful in bringing the Railways out of the tunnel. But soon after there was a tunnel which was darker than the earlier one. Somehow or the other, the people in 1980 have brought the country and the Railways out of this darker tunnel by voting the Cong(I) Party into power as during the Janata regime, many new schemes were shelved and progressive works stopped.

I think that the Railway Convention Committee will take up the matters which are vital and I appeal to the Minister for Railways to consider allocation of larger amounts in the Sixth Five Year Plan as it is on the anvil, so that the Railway convention Committee may be able to devote its attention. Day before yesterday. I was talking to the Finance Minister, Mr. R. Vengataraman. He said that he would be able to arrange as much finances as the Railways want from the international agencies, for opening new railway lines. This opportunity should be seized when our able Finance Minister is so ready to help the Ministry of Railways and his offer should be accepted.

I suggest that a complete review should be made of the funds which have been allocated to the Development Fund and especially for the sanctioning and construction of new

railway lines because Mr. Daga has said that only 1500 kms. of new lines have been added to the Indian Railway map in the 32 years after independence. This is not a big achievement. If we take the value of the rupee as 19 paise now as is reported, the allocation has gone down in money value. As compared to the total allocations which were made during the Second Five Year Plan, you can imagine as to what is the amount that is being allocated now. Therefore, a larger chunk of share is required for expanding new railway lines so that all those States and regions where there has not been any expansion so far, should also be given new railway lines.

I support the demands of all the Members who have demanded new railway lines for their areas though this is not the occasion for this. The debate on the Railway Convention Committee set up is not the time for asking for new lines. Still I support the demands of the Members for construction of new lines. They should be so selected that all the regions of the country from Himachal Pradesh to Kerala and from Arunachal Pradesh to Gujarat are adequately covered. And the areas which have been selected so far but do not figure in the 7500 kms., should be given top priority. In this connection I am thankful to the hon. Minister for having committed sanctioning and updating the cost of survey of Nangal-Talwara railway line which was inaugurated by the then Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra in 1974.

The Railways have to carry a very heavy burden. One of its burdens is known as social burden on the Indian Railways. It is very heavy and in many other countries of the world, this burden is shared by the General Revenue. Our Railways also have to be compensated finan-

cially on this score. I request that this matter may also be taken up for review and a clear policy should be evolved as to what is the role of the Railways and what is the General Revenue going to do on this score. When the Railways are catering to the needs of commodities, students and many other sections, our Finance Minister, the General Revenue and our General Budget should show some consideration to adequately compensate the revenue of the Railways.

So, with these points and with the additional stress that the railway services should be toned up, I pay my tribute to the members of the Railway Board, especially the officers who are responsible for the construction, maintenance and operation of the railway lines and the services they are rendering. They are doing good work, but they need to tone up their work further because the country expects that the railways should be safer, they should be faster and they should be easier.

With these words, I thank the hon. Minister for Railways for presenting this Resolution and I support this Resolution.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Railways as such is not a 100 per cent commercial undertaking. It has social obligations and all the same, you know, there are financial constraints for the railways. You know, there are a number of restraints under which the railways have to work. So far as the freight is concerned, it has not increased in proportion to the increase in costs, but the fact remains that there is a social obligation which the railways have to discharge. That also should be considered and that should be considered very seriously.

I would place before this House the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee's Report which is under the considera-

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

tion of the Government and the Railway Department. The Committee recommends that there should be reorientation in the policy of building up new rail lines. I am quoting below paragraphs 13 and 14 on page 47 of the Report:

"13. The route length of railway lines in India, whether in terms of population or land area, compares very unfavourably with that not only in the economically richer countries of the world, but even as compared to countries like Malaysia, Algeria or Egypt in terms of population, or Sri Lanka in terms of land area.

14. An important reason for slow increase in railway route length in the past thirty years appears to have been the idea that, with the viability of the alternative mode of transport by way of roads, less emphasis was necessary on a capital intensive mode of transportation like the railways. The Report of the National Transport Policy Committee indicates that much greater attention to railway development needs to be given in the future, particularly in view of the fact that railways are a much more energy efficient means of transport."

So, in that background I think the railways must re-consider their policy and there would be new reorientation of the policy and more railway lines would be built up. Under this background my submission would be that the backward areas of the country must be taken into consideration because the railways should also serve the purpose of removing regional imbalances in our country. So, the construction of railway lines in the backward areas and particularly in the mineral belts should be taken up earlier and that should be given priority so that we can remove regional imbalances.

So far as Orissa is concerned, we have already placed before this House

and the hon. Minister for Railways the various new railway lines which are to be built and this should be taken into consideration. Unless the railway lines are constructed, the infrastructure is built up, we cannot develop the mineral belts there. The other day when the Commerce Minister was answering the question, he said that there has been much more stock of mineral products which cannot be exported. The Paradip port is not developed. Of course, I am not inviting your attention for the development of Paradip port. My submission is that the railway lines should be developed, particularly the Bansapan-Daitari line must be completed soon. One portion of that railway line is going to be completed this year and another portion remains, a part of it, and that should be completed. Similarly, there are the Sambalpur-Talcher and two or three other lines which ought to be taken up with all seriousness and given priority consideration.

I may quote here the observations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee, also at the same page 47, para 11:

"Over a period of time the Indian Railways have improved their operational efficiency achieving best results in 1976-77 and 1977-78. The efficiency of utilisation of assets on the Indian Railways is better than that obtained in most of the developed countries. However, on a comparison with the USSR and Chinese railways, it is seen that there is considerable scope for further improvement."

herefore, there is a lot of scope for improvement in operational efficiency and economy in the railways, so that we can improve our financial position, because they require Rs. 3600 crores for the next 20 years, it may be more, and that is only at the value of 1978-79. Of course money will not be a consideration, as the Finance Minister has promised to make arrange-

ments. So, an ambitious and comprehensive programme of development of the railways should be taken up.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर, मेरे लिए यह समझना मुश्किल हो रहा है कि इस बहस पर मैं क्या उत्तर दूँ? अभी कृपा कर के हमारे दण्डवते जी श्रीर वर्मा जी आ गये हैं। इन दोनों सज्जनों का बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

मेरे लिए यह समझना मुश्किल हो रहा कि मैं बहस पर क्या जवाब दूँ? जब कोई सवाल उठा ही नहीं तो फिर जवाब कैसे दूँ? वही सारी बातें दोहरा दी गयी हैं जो बजट के समय दोहरायी गई थी। तीन दिन बजट पर बहस हुई, डिमाण्ड्स पर अलग बहस हुई, फिर एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर बहस हुई। तीन-चार दिन उस सदन में भी बहस हुई।

मान्यवर, सारी बातें वही कही गयीं। इस से लगता है कि माननीय सदस्यों को बहुत ज्यादा दिलचस्पी है। जब कभी भी रेलवे का कोई मौका पेश होता है, कोई मामला सामने आता है तो उसमें लाइनों की बात जरूर सामने आती है। महन्त जी कह रहे थे कि पैसे की फिक्र न करो। अगर पैसे की फिक्र न करें तो लाइन कहां से आयेगी? वही बातें दोहरायी गई कि लाइनों को बढ़ाओ। अपोजिशन की ओर से भी जितनी बातें कहीं गयीं वे भी वही बातें कही गयीं। उन्होंने भी अपनी बातों को दोहरा दिया। उन बातों को मैंने नोट कर लिया है, पहले भी नोट कर लिया था, अब भी नोट कर लिया है। हमारा विभाग देखेगा कि जो सुझाव आये हैं उनको कैसे क्रियान्वित किया जाए। हम उनको क्रियान्वित करने की चेष्टा करेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इन चीजों पर विचार किया।

मान्यवर, यह एक बड़ा साधारण-सा प्रस्ताव है कन्वेंशन कमेटी का। एक प्रकार से पार्लियामेंट का रेलवे के फाइनेन्सिज के ऊपर कंट्रोल है। इसका मुख्य काम यह है कि जनरल रेवेन्यू में क्या डिविडेण्ड दिया जाए उसके बारे में सिफारिश करते हैं। जब से फाइव इयर प्लान चलते हैं तब से उसके संदर्भ में भी मामले को देखते हैं और अपना सुझाव देते हैं जैसा कि सब को मालूम है कि रेलवे फाइनेन्सिज जनरल फाइनेन्सिज से 1924 में अलग किये गये। तब तक कोई न कोई तरीका था रेलवे के फाइनेन्सिज को देखने का। लेकिन 1949 में स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद पार्लियामेंट ने एक कन्वेंशन कमेटी बनाई और तब से यह बनी आ रही है। इसके जरिये एक तरह से पार्लियामेंट का रेलवे फाइनेन्सिज के ऊपर कंट्रोल रहता है।

सब को मालूम है और मैं कह भी चुका हूँ कि पांच हजार करोड़ से थोड़ा सा ज्यादा रेलवे में जनरल रेवेन्यू का लग चुका है। डिविडेण्ड कह लें, इंटरेस्ट लें, कांटीब्यूशन कह लें जितनी रकम दी गई है अगर उसको जोड़ लिया जाए तो यह करीब तीन हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा हो जाती है। जब से कन्वेंशन कमेटी बनी तब से इन्होंने डिविडेण्ड और कांटीब्यूशन को इंटरेस्ट के रूप में फिक्स कर दिया और यह पहले चार परसेंट हुआ करता था फिर पांच परसेंट हुआ और अब छः परसेंट है। इसी को इंटरेस्ट भी समझ लें, डिविडेण्ड भी समझ लें। ऐसा होता था कि जब हमारे पास डिविडेण्ड देने के लिए पैसा नहीं रहता था तो हम जनरल रेवेन्यू से कर्ज लेते थे और जैसा कहा जाता है कि मियां की जूती और मियां के सिर वही यहां भी होता था। उन से कर्ज ले लेते थे और वहीं उन को वापिस कर देते थे और वह कर्ज हमारे ऊपर जुड़ता जाता

[श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी]

था। उस पर इंटरेस्ट चलता था। कनवेंशन कमेटी ने बड़ी कृपा की और सिफारिश की कि अगर पैसा न हो डिविडेंड देने के लिए तो आप मत दें। उसको डैफंड डिविडेंड कह दिया जाए, उसको रोक दिया जाए। उससे बड़ा भारी बोझा रेलों पर पड़ता जा रहा था, कर्जा उन पर बढ़ता चला जा रहा था और फायदा कुछ नहीं होता था। हम को जो मिला हुआ है पांच हजार करोड़ नान-पेएबल, उसको हम वापिस नहीं करते हैं तो छः परसेंट इस पर देते चले जाएं। इस प्रकार से कनवेंशन कमेटी का जो काम है वह हमारे द्वारा दिए जाने वाला डिविडेंड फिक्स करना है और हमारे फाइनेंस पर निगाह रखना है।

पाराशर जी कह रहे थे कि जो कनवेंशन कमेटी भंग हुई है लोक सभा के भंग होने के साथ साथ उस ने अपने स्कोप के बाहर जा कर काम किया। यह उसका काम नहीं था कि रेलवे का करप्शन कैसे दूर हो या जनरल मैनेजर्स जो है उनको डेलीगेशन आफ पावर कैसे हो या खरीद फरोख्त जो होती है उस में जो गडबडी होती है वह कैसे दूर हो। ये सब की सब चीजें एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी और पी ए मी देख लेती है। इस कमेटी का काम खाली इतना है कि हमारा डिविडेंड जो हमें देना है, बताए कि कितना हो और रिलीफ मिल सकता है तो रिलीफ देने की सिफारिश कर दें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी रियायत अब तक दी गई है वह कंटिन्यू करेगी और आगे जो यह कमेटी बनेगी वह भी कृपा कर कुछ न कुछ रियायत देगी।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह मांग की है और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ कि जनरल रेवेन्यूज को रेलवे से एक पैसा भी डिविडेंड का नहीं लेना चाहिये और डागा जी ने तो कह दिया है कि दस बरस के लिए नहीं लेना चाहिये। इस तरह से जो

पैसा बचे उसको रेलों के डिबेलेपमेंट में लगाया जाए, नई लाइनें बिछाई जाएं। इस सुझाव का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन यह हमारे हाथ में नहीं है जो कमेटी बनेगी वह रिकोमेंड करे और फिर वित्त मंत्री या योजना आयोग या भारत सरकार उसको मानती है या नहीं मानती है, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ लेकिन इस सुझाव का मैं स्वागत जरूर करता हूँ हमारे ऊपर बहुत मांग आ गई है। दो कमेटियां बनी थीं। उन लोगों ने जो बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं उन में एक्सपेंशन की बड़ी मांग हुई है देश में और उसके लिए और भी पैसे की जरूरत है। पाराशर जी कह रहे थे कि मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से बातचीत करूँ मैं उन से बातचीत कर लूंगा। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि रेलों के पास जितना पैसा हो उसको उसे एक्सपेंशन के कामों में लगाना चाहिये। अब जो आप ने कहा है अगर छुट्टी मिल जाती है तो कुछ पैसे बच भी सकते हैं। जहां तक हो सके इकानोमी, बचत, करनी चाहिए, ताकि हम रेलवे का एक्सपेंशन कर सके।

मुझे और विशेष नहीं कहना है। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिये है, हमने उन्हें नोट कर लिया है और हम जो कुछ कर सकेंगे, वह करेंगे। जहां तक कनवेंशन कमेटी का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारह सदस्य स्पीकर द्वारा नोमिनेट किये जाते हैं। वह लोकसभा और राज्य सभा की संयुक्त कमेटी है। इससे रेलवे के फिनांसिज पर पार्लियामेंट का कंट्रोल हो जाता है। और रेलवे को भी इस कमेटी से कुछ रियायत मिल जाती है। वह कमेटी सब स्थितियों को देख कर अपनी सिफारिशें करती है। उसकी रिपोर्ट पर पार्लियामेंट में बहस भी भी होती है और जानकारी भी हासिल होती है।

आपके माध्यम से सदन से मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि वह इस संकल्प को स्वीकार करे, ताकि कनवेंशन कमेटी जल्दी से जल्दी बन जायें,

क्योंकि अब तो छोटी फाइव यीअर प्लान का मामला सामने आ रहा है। पुरानी कमेटी पिछली लोकसभा के साथ ही चली गई। जल्दी से यह कमेटी बने और जल्दी से हमारा डिविडेंड तय हो जाये, तो रेलवे का काम करने में आसानी होगी।

मैं आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपकी आज्ञा से मुझे बैठे-बैठे बोलने का अवसर मिल गया। मैं प्रो० मधु दंणवते को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह भोजन कर के आ गये। हम तो यहाँ भूखे बैठे रहे उन के यहाँ आने से शोभा हो गई, क्योंकि आपोजीशन के सब सदस्य गायब थे और मैं मानना था कि मैं जवाब किसको दूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 Members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to general Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 Members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the Members so appointed to this House."

The motion was adopted.

14.44 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF LOAN
FOR ASSAM STATE ELECTRICITY
BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sir, I beg to
move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), read with clause (b) of the Proclamation issued on the 12th day of December, 1979 by the President under article 356 of the Constitution with respect to the State of Assam, this House accords approval for fixing under the said sub-section (3) the sum of one hundred and thirty crores of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may, at any time, have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

MR. CHARMAN: Motion moved:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), read with clause (b) of the Proclamation issued on the 12th day of December, 1979 by the President under article 356 of the Constitution with respect to the State of Assam, this House accords approval for fixing under the said sub-section (3) the sum of one hundred and thirty crores of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may, at any time, have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

Shri Ravindra Varma.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the resolution that the hon. Minister has placed before the House appears to be a very simple resolution. I have a suspicion that he has taken cover under the plea that it is a simple resolution. I would have expected my hon. friend to place before the House a statement of the financial situation of the State Electricity

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Board, a report of the functioning of the State Electricity Board and an assessment of the way it is being managed and the reasons for which he has felt it necessary to come before this House, asking for increasing the ceiling to Rs 130 crores.

Unfortunately, the Assam Assembly is under suspended animation. I must say here, utilising this opportunity, that we all share the hope that there will be an accord reached soon on the question of foreigners that the State and, therefore, the country has been confronting for the last ten months. We do hope that on both sides there will be a spirit of conciliation and a genuine quest for a negotiated settlement and, as a result of the efforts that are being made by both sides, a settlement would soon materialise. But today the Assam Assembly is under suspended animation and, therefore, the responsibility for examining the Resolution which my hon. friend has moved has devolved on this House.

The original limit contemplated in the 1948 Act was Rs. 10 crores. As the hon. Minister's Memorandum of Explanation has pointed out, it was subsequently raised to Rs 95 crores in 1973; and now we are asked to sanction raising the ceiling to Rs. 130 crores. As I said earlier, one would have expected the hon. Minister to provide this House with the necessary information to formulate an opinion, to make a judgment on the necessity for raising this ceiling. I must say, with great regret—it almost appears to me that it is an index of the casual attitude with which the House is being treated—that no such statement has been placed before this House, and the hon. Minister has chose not to give any explanatory observations while moving the Resolution. I shall nurse the hope that when he concludes and gives a reply, he would be able to advance and adduce convincing reasons.

Sir, the State Electricity Boards are commercial undertakings. In fact,

they have a dual objective and a dual role. One is that of a commercial undertaking and the other is that of an essential public utility service. Therefore, the Managements of these Boards have to subserve both these objectives.

Section 69 of the Assam Act makes it obligatory for the Board to cause the accounts of the Board, together with the Audit Report thereon forwarded to it under sub-section 4, to be laid annually before the State Legislature; and since the State Legislature is not functioning today, they should have been placed before this House. The Act also makes it obligatory for the Board to transmit an yearly statement of accounts etc., to the Central Electricity Authority.

In the absence of this information, one would legitimately turn to the statements that have been made on the Floor of the House by the hon. Ministers concerned. So, when one turns to these and the answers that have been given to questions on the State Electricity Boards and tries to look for the needle in the hay-stack, to discover whether there is some information one can glean from the statements one comes across a very strange and infinitely sad situation. I hope the hon. Minister, who is busy parleying with the back benches, will be able to give answers to the questions which I am raising.

First of all, I want to point out that, as early as last year, there was a question raised in this House by Shri Anantram Jaiswal, asking for State-wise figures of the losses suffered by the State Electricity Boards. In answer to that question, the then Minister said that, for Assam, figures for 1975-76 could be given but from 1976-77 onwards, in the column against Assam, the entry was 'Not available'.

Now, I will turn to more recent times. A question on the loss of energy due to defective management techniques was raised in this House on the 25th March, 1980, Along with the answer, a statement was attached

showing the average cost of generation per kilowatt hour from hydro and thermal stations for the financial years 1973-74 to 1976-77. Again, in the column against Assam, after 1974-75 the entry is, generally, 'Figures not available'.

I will turn to an even more recent date—public memory cannot account for such shortness. On 29th July, 1980, hardly a week ago, my hon. friend Mr. Harinath Misra raised a question (No. 6054) on this subject in which, *inter alia*, he asked '(b) financial investment made in each Board, as also the profit and loss incurred by each during the last five years'. In the statement attached to the answer, the Minister has given the figures of outstanding loans and information on whether surpluses were available to make payments of interest, depreciation, etc., in respect of 15 Boards: and then comes a note that 'Accounts of 1978-79 for the remaining three Electricity Boards, namely those of Assam, Meghalaya—which are together—and Jammu and Kashmir have not been received. This was a statement made by the hon. Minister in this House on 29th July. I would like to point out to you that this Statutory Resolution had been tabled by then; it was available to us; copies had been circulated; still, on 29th July, the hon. Minister did not have the figures of accounts for the State Electricity Board, Assam, for 1978-79. One can, therefore, understand his difficulty in supplying us with the information necessary for us to form a judgment. But I want to ask him whether he, the hon. Minister, at least today is in possession of the facts necessary, the audited statement of accounts, whether he has applied his mind, whether he has analysed the accounts, whether he subscribes to the demand that has been made; whether, after applying his mind and analysing the position, he feels that he can come before this House and say 'vote for increasing the ceiling, raising the ceiling'. I am afraid, from the information that is available from the debates and the

answers to the questions that have been raised in the House, one must conclude that the hon. Minister has come before the House in a sense of equality in ignorance or innocence. All of us are ignorant and the hon. Minister also is perhaps ignorant of the facts and figures. I must pay a tribute to my young friend for his high degree of fealty to the concept of equality.

As far as this State is concerned, it is like many other States in that the State Electricity Boards are in a mess in many parts of our country, time and again the demand has been made on the Floor of the House that the State Electricity Boards must be taken over by the Centre; there must be greater supervision. I am now not going into the merits and demerits of the Centre taking over the State Electricity Boards. My good friend, Mr. Daga, is an expert on the subject, and I am sure he would have something to say on this question, but I do not know whether he will be able to supplement the information, the tardy information, with which the hon. Minister has come forward with this Resolution before the House.

The condition of Assam is really pitable. It is pitable because this State has resources for the generation of electricity to an extent which hardly any other State in India can lay claims to. 25 per cent of the electricity necessary in this country can be generated from the hydro-electric resources of this State and of this region—the Brahmaputra Valley river system. Yet, as far as the Assam State Electricity Board is concerned, it deals almost purely with thermal electricity; the generation is thermal. 161.78 megawatts are the installed capacity. In 1977, the generation was 102.27, and in 1979, 120.90. But the average rate at which power is supplied in Assam to consumers, domestic consumers, agriculturists, I mention this for the benefit of my learned and venerable hon. friend, Prof. Ranga—commercial lighting, small industry and large scale industry, is among the highest in India. Look at the State which has the potential to

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

produce 25 per cent of the electricity.. (Interruption). The State which has the potential to supply 25 per cent of the hydro-electricity of this country, where it has been computed that the cost of generation of hydro-electricity will be minimal, that State—I do not want to quote the figures because I am afraid your fingers, Mr. Chairman, are moving towards the bell . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is ample time available.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I hope there is also ample interest in the House, particularly in the Treasury Benches. The figures are: for agriculture—21, domestic—51, commercial lighting—63, small industry—27, large industry—34.89 and the fuel surcharge that is levied in Assam, is the highest in the whole of the country. In Maharashtra, your State, Sir, it is 7, Orissa—1. Gujarat—0.75, Rajasthan—0.4, etc. The highest is Assam with 10.00. All this shows that there is something rotten.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): In the State of Denmark.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I do not want to say 'in the State of Denmark' as the learned professor said because I do not want to tread on anybody's corns at this sensitive movement. That is why I did not use that common phrase.

So, Sir, there seems to be something very rotten, too rotten for words,—and words do not come forth from the Hon. Minister to describe the state of affairs—neither words nor facts. I must also add that Assam is perhaps the poorest State as far as rural electrification is concerned. Now all this adds upto a very dismal picture in a place where the picture can be bright and luminous. Who is responsible for it? Is it not the State Electricity Board? I would, therefore, use this occasion to appeal to my

young friend, the hon. Minister, from whom I have high hopes, that the government must make a thorough examination of plant utilisation, fuel management, material management, transmission losses, etc. in the State, and both negatively and positively, critically examine the functioning of this Board, as also the unit cost of production, the unit sale price and the managerial aspects to which I have referred, so that government may at least be in a position to answer when questions are put to it. I am afraid, in the light of all this, the answer "Not Available" is also because they have much to hide. This state of affairs must end.

We are willing to vote this Resolution, of course; and you may remind us that even if we do not vote for it, you will get it passed, as the hon. Finance Minister said the other day. Sir, it was totally unexpected from a person of his eminence and nature. So, let us not be reminded that you may get this resolution passed even if we do not vote for it. We will vote for the resolution; but we want to utilise this opportunity to ask you to examine the condition of the State Electricity Board so that it may improve.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Chairman, I stand to support this resolution moved by the hon. Minister for Power.

I do not want to go into the merits and demerits of this particular resolution which has already been mentioned by my hon. friend, Mr. Ravindra Varma. He has also quoted certain statistics—how much electricity is generated etc. I would like to take this opportunity only to stress on the hon. Minister to see that not only in Assam but in the entire country the Electricity Boards function properly. Now, what is happening? In spite of your allocation of sufficient funds, they are not able to utilise to the full capacity. That is the complaint not only in Assam but

everywhere. Particularly in Assam when we see the situation prevailing there, really we are very very sorry. For the past 10-11 months the situation prevailing there you know. The conditions prevailing there all of us know. There is no developmental activity at all. Everything is completely stopped there. Everything has come to a standstill.

Now I must congratulate our hon. Prime Minister who has taken the initiative to settle this matter. Recently there was an agreement reached. But, unfortunately, to-day's *Indian Express* carries a report that again there seems to be some misunderstanding under the heading, "Assam students," threat to resume agitation. Sir, because of this agitation, Assam has already suffered so much. No development and nothing at all and the children are not going to schools and their education has suffered very much. Of course, this hon. Minister is not concerned with this and he is only concerned with this Resolution. But, at the same time, it is a matter of collective responsibility and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also there. I would only request these Ministers to see that again there is no agitation in Assam.

15.00 hrs.

There seems to be some misunderstanding about the settlement. I do not know that. Yesterday, I read a statement made by the Principal Adviser to the Governor, Shri H. C. Sarin. He said that he was seeking some clarification from the agitators on some points. Whatever they may be, there must be some goodwill to settle this matter. Unless there is goodwill and proper understanding on the part of Government, it is not possible to settle this issue.

Nobody should stand on the prestige issue. He may seek some clarifications but, at the same time, he should see the statement made by the

Home Minister. The Home Minister said that an agreement had been reached and that they are taking certain steps to release the detenus and withdrawing their Acts such as the Assam Disturbed Areas Act and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act.

He has made a certain statement. In spite of that, the press reports:

"Mr. Sarin, however, announced implementation of the Government's commitments on the accord with revocation of two important notifications, the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. Twenty employees had been reinstated and the cases of another 140 were under review".

Only detenus had not yet been released. That is very important. He made a statement in the press that they are not going to be released, that is, those who were involved in violent activities. This is according to the statement he has made. It further says that only detenus had not yet been released and action was being withheld on withdrawal of collective fines. Why is this being withheld? I know the sufferings because I also led the Telengana agitation. I was active in that agitation and I was also a detenu. That is why I am pleading the case of these poor people. Whether the agitation was right or not, I am saying that the whole of Assam was involved in it; all people were involved. That is why I say that this is a delicate issue. In dealing with these people, one must have sufficient patience. We must not stand on false prestige, this or that. You may seek clarifications. It is also essential that all those detenus must be released as per the agreement. There should be no pre-condition at all. I am pleading the case of these people because I also suffered and I know the feelings of the people what happened to them at that time. I do not know why action was being

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

withheld on the withdrawal of collective fines? This should not be there. I suspect that there is some misunderstanding somewhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, how is it relevant?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, the Electricity Board is invested with Rs. 95 crores or so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The position will be this. You are raising certain points which the hon. Minister will not be able to answer.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I want you to convey my feelings to him. That is all. Nothing more than that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will only remain unanswered.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Headlines are there. He may or may not reply. That is why before I began to speak I made it very clear that hon. Minister is not concerned with this. But, at the same time, Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. My request to you is only to convey my feelings through him to Government of Assam. After all the collective responsibility is there. Everything is linked up with this. Unless the agitation is stopped and unless normalcy is restored, it is not possible to develop Assam. Even Rs. 130 crores which you are giving cannot be spent properly if the agitation is there. That is why I am taking the opportunity to explain my point. I would request the Government to somehow see that the people come to the negotiating table immediately for talks on 11th August by creating good conditions.

Now, Sir, coming to the Electricity Board, I am told that in Brahmaputra there is more generation of hydro-power. It can supply not only

to India but also to the whole of Asia. I am told like that. Transmission problem is there. Such a potentiality is there in Assam. So, we must utilise that. We know that because of power shortage, we are not able to complete our schemes at all. Everything depends upon power. If you want to establish industries, if you want to develop agriculture or anything and everything, that all depends upon power. Nothing is possible in the country without power. That is why I am happy to note that yesterday the Prime Minister appealed to the Chief Ministers to see that power is generated to the maximum extent. Unless power is there, nothing can be there. So, when you want to improve the conditions of the Assam people then you must see to it that electricity is provided to them.

Recently, there was the question of rural electrification. Except in three States, namely, Punjab, Haryana and Kerala where cent per cent electrification has been achieved, unfortunately, in other States the percentage is only 20, 30 or 40 per cent. Without power you cannot do anything. I know the Government is devoted to the cause of improving the condition of weaker sections. Sir, eighty per cent of our population lives in villages. So, unless there is improvement in the condition of people living in villages you cannot say improvement has been achieved. In that context, it is very essential that power should be made available in the rural areas. In the Sixth Plan if 80 per cent of the villages in the country get electrified then only you will be able to fulfill your dreams of development of both industry and agriculture. I would once again request the hon'ble Minister to see to it that the electricity needs of the rural people in Assam—most of them being tribals having been neglected over a long time and being dominated by people from other States—get fulfilled so that we are able to

bring about improvement in the conditions of the rural people in Assam.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : इस संकल्प का समर्थन करते हुए मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जो कदम आपने उठाए हैं, वे सराहनीय हैं। असम के अन्दर आज कुल गांव 21995 हैं और उन में से अभी 18555 गांव इलैक्ट्रिफाई होने बाकी है। असम में पर कैपिटा कंजम्पशन आफ इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बहुत ही कम है। वह केवल 33.82 है। असम की हालत इससे और ज्यादा खराब नहीं हो सकती है। असम के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड पर कुल कर्जा 31 मार्च 1978 तक 3175 लाख था। यह बहुत भारी रकम है। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी ऐक्ट में एक संकशन है जो कहता है कि जब कभी भी बोर्ड का बजट बने तो वह घाटे का बजट नहीं होना चाहिये और घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए टैरिफ को बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिये। इसलिए फाइनेंस कमीशन ने भी 1978 में जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी उस में यही कहा था।

फिनांस कमीशन ने बताया है कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों की क्या हालत हो रही है

Under the Electricity (Supply) Act till it was recently amended, the Boards were required to carry on their operations without incurring losses and towards this end adjust the tariffs from time to time. The tariffs so fixed from time to time generally have an in-built element of cross-subsidisation of some categories of consumers by others in order to subserve what are regarded as desirable socio-economic policies.

हर बोर्ड में—किसी एक बोर्ड में नहीं—लासिज हो रहे हैं। फिनांस कमीशन ने कहा है:—

It is necessary however to realise that financial performance can be improved by better and efficient management and revisions of tariffs need only be a last resort . . . For instance, the utilisation of existing

generating capacity and of fuel, leaves much room for improvement in a number of States.

मैं एक मेम्बर के नाते भी कह सकता हूँ और मुझे इस काम की जानकारी भी है कि बोर्डों ठीक ढंग से बिल्कुल काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। जो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों पर करोड़ों रुपयों का कर्जा है। भगवान ही जानता है कि सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी एथारिटी किस प्रकार का को आडिनेशन करता है। कोटा में पूंजीपतियों को बिजली छः पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से दी गई है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा)
दो पैसे।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : माननीय सदस्य बता रहे हैं कि दो पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली दी जा रही है। वह बोर्ड लासिज पर लासिज सफर कर रहा है। एक करोड़ रुपये का नुक्सान एक साल का होता है। कोई भी इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ऐसा नहीं है जिसको लास नहीं हो रहा है। आसाम के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की एकप्रुमुलेडिट इन्ट्रेस्ट लायबिलिटी 32.46 करोड़ रुपये है। क्या इन बोर्डों पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण है या नहीं?

बड़े बड़े लोग इन बोर्डों के चेयरमन बनते हैं—ए लिटीशन बन जाते हैं, जो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का ए बी सी भी नहीं जानते हैं। इस पद पर टेक्नीशियन का नियुक्त करना चाहिए। बोर्ड में तारे सेक्रेटरीज रख दिए जाते हैं—इंडस्ट्री, पावर और फिनांस सेक्रेटरी। जहाँ तक उनका एटेंडेंस का सम्बन्ध है; सिर्फ एक टेक्निकल मेम्बर हाज़िर होता है और रेजोल्यूशन पास कर दिए जाते हैं। मीटिंग में 25 परसेंट मेम्बर भी नहीं आते हैं। वे घर बैठ कर एटेंडेंस

[श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा]

दर्ज करा देते हैं और उनको टी ए और डी ए मिल जाता है। हर एक बोर्ड में यह हो रहा है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि रेल और पावर को प्रायर्टी दे कर उनमें सुधार किया जाये।

इस संकल्प का विरोध कौन करेगा, लेकिन बोर्डों का चैकिंग किया जाना चाहिए। चेरमैन को तीन हजार रुपए तन्खाह दी जाती है। बंगला और नौकर दिए जाते हैं। कोई कहने वाला नहीं है। ये नये राजा-महाराजा बन गए हैं। पब्लिक अडरटैकिंग में राजा-महाराजा अलग हैं। भगवान ही इनसे इस गरीब देश की रक्षा कर सकता है। डिफिटिड पालिटिशनज को, जो चुनाव में हार जाते हैं, चेरमैन बना दिया जाता है। उनको शानदार बंगला, चार छः नौकर मिलते हैं, ओवर-स्टाफिंग है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :

हारे हुए पालिटिशनज मिनिस्टर भी बन जाते हैं। श्री प्रणव मुकर्जी का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : हमने यह आपसे ही सीखा है। यह जनता पार्टी को देना है।

प्रासाम में बिजली का पर-कॉण्ट्रोल कनजम्प्शन बहुत कम है। उसकी हालत खराब है। आप वहाँ बिजली का विकास कीजिएगा। लोन दीजिएगा लेकिन आप उस पर थोड़ा लगाम लगाएँगा। पिछले वर्षों में बोर्ड की क्या परफार्मेंस रही है, मेरे पास उसके

आकड़े हैं लेकिन मैं वह सीमा बता दे कर समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपनी बात यही समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत अच्छा अवसर है कि हम आसाम के बारे में कुछ और भी बात कर सकते हैं. . . .

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, कुछ और नहीं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : वैसे तो हम उसी पर बात करेंगे. . . .

सभापति महोदय : उस से क्या होगा कि आप कुछ बात कहेंगे, मंत्री महोदय के पास उस का जवाब नहीं होगा। वह तो एलेंट्रिटी के बारे में ही जवाब देंगे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं दो मिनट उस के लिए समय लूँगा। ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा।

आसाम के अंदर जो आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ अगर उस की पूरी समीक्षा की जाय तो उस की जड़ में आर्थिक कारण मिलेगा। . . . (व्यवधान). . . बिजली से ही सम्बन्धित है। मुख्य कारण आर्थिक कारण है; वहाँ के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन और गरीबी के कारण ही खास तौर से यह आन्दोलन शुरू हुए, विदेशियों, क्रो निकालने के बात शुरू हुई। आज जो इतना आन्दोलन चल रहा है, अभी वह आन्दोलन समाप्त भी नहीं हाने पाया कि फिर अखबारों में इस तरह की खबरे निकल रही हैं— "असम में विदेशियों की घुसपठ जारी, बंगलादेश से 15 हजार परिवार आए,"

इस तरह की चीजें फिर शुरू हो रही हैं। इस को रोकने की दिशा में सरकार की कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए नहीं तो आप चाहें जितनी तरफकी करें अगर इस प्रकार से घुसपैठ वहां जारी रहेगी तो उस का कोई भी लाभ वहां के लोगों को नहीं पहुंच पाएगा। अभी माननीय श्री राध साहब ने कहा कि आन्दोलन के समाप्त होने की दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाया जा रहा था जिस पर कि दोनों पक्ष सहमत भी हो गए थे लेकिन फिर कुछ गड़बड़ी आ रही है। आज के अखबारों में इस तरह की बातें आई हैं। सरकार को एक बहुत ही अच्छा, सौहार्दपूर्ण वातावरण बनाना चाहिए जिस से कि सारी कठिनाई दूर हो तभी हम विकास का भी कार्यक्रम आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे और जो हम लोन वगैरह बिजली के लिए दे रहे हैं वह तभी ठीक ढंग से उपयोग में आ सकेगा जब वहां शांति का वातावरण रहेगा। इस के लिए सरकार को चाहिए कि जितने भी ~~कर्मचारी~~ हैं उन को सब को फ्री कर दे और जो कुछ भी पहले समझौता हुआ है जिस में कि मणिपुर के मुख्य मंत्री ने मुख्य भूमिवा अदा की फ्री उस का ठीक ढंग से पालन होना चाहिए।

आज आसाम के अंदर बिजली के अभाव के कारण खास तौर से उद्योगों का विकास वहां नहीं हो पा रहा है। जब तक वहां उद्योगों का विकास नहीं होता तब तक वहां से गरीबी और बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं होगी। इस के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम वहां बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाएं। ब्रह्मपुत्र जैसी एक बहुत बड़ी नदी वहां है, अगर इस नदी के पानी का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग किया जाय तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वहां सिंचाई में भी सुविधा हो

जाएगी और उस से बिजली भी काफी मात्रा में उत्पन्न होगी जो कि वहां के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए पर्याप्त होगी और पूरे क पूरे उत्तर भारत में उस का अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। उत्तर भारत की सारी जनता को उस से लाभ होगा। इसलिए ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी को ठीक ढंग से इस्तेमाल करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि विद्युत का उत्पादन हो सके। आसाम में अगर विद्युत का उत्पादन हम ठीक ढंग से करते हैं तो वहां हम कागज का उद्योग, रबड़ का उद्योग और बहुत से छोटे छोटे उद्योगों का विकास कर सकते हैं जिस का नतीजा यह होगा कि वहां जो हमारे तमाम नवयुवक बेकार और बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं उन को रोजगार मिलेगा और वहां का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा। वहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुधरेगी और गरीबी दूर होगी।

वहां पर रेलवे लाइन्स और सड़कों का भी विकास नहीं आ है जिस की वजह से वहां औद्योगिक प्रगति में काफी बाधा पड़ती है। मैं ने रेल मंत्री से भी इस बात के लिए अभी जो बहस हो रही थी उस में निवेदन किया था। मैं ने उन से कहा था कि रेलवे लाइन का वहां पर विकास किया जाय। लेकिन उस हिस्से में जो रेलवे लाइन का विकास किया जाय उस में रेलवे का ~~एक~~ ~~एक~~ ~~एक~~ भी साथ-साथ होना चाहिए क्योंकि उस से खर्चा कम होगा और साथ ही जो डीजल की वजह से परेशानी पैदा हो रही है वह परेशानी भी दूर होगी। वह बिजली वहां तभी बने सकेगा जब कि बिजली का उत्पादन अधिक से अधिक वहां करने में हम सक्षम होंगे। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि वहां रेलवे लाइन बनायी जाय

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

और उस पर बिद्युत की रेलगाड़ी चलाई जाय।

मान्यवर ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी के इस्तेमाल की जो बात कही गई उससे जहां सिंचाई की सुविधा होगी, बिद्युत उत्पादन का कार्य होगा वहीं बाढ़ से उस तमाम क्षेत्र को बचाया जा सकेगा जो क्षेत्र आज बाढ़ से डूब जाते हैं जिसके कारण फसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं और लोगों की जानें भी चली जाती हैं साथ ही जानवर भी मरते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए और इस दिशा में सरकार को तत्काल कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण के सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि डागा जी ने कहा आसाम में बहुत सारे गांव ऐसे रह गए हैं जहां पर बिजली नहीं गई है। ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण की जहां तक बात है वैसे तो सारे उत्तर पूर्व भारत को इस संबंध में उपेक्षा हुई है जिसमें आसाम भी शामिल है। मैं चाहूंगा इसके लिए एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से प्रयास किया जाए ताकि उस पूरे क्षेत्र के विकास को बढ़ावा देने का कार्य किया जा सके। इसी प्रकार से हम वहां की परेशानियों को दूर कर सकते हैं। ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण की बहुत ही आवश्यकता है। हरिजन बस्तियों तथा आदिवासियों के क्षेत्रों में बिद्युतीकरण का कार्य प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए। मैं मंत्रीजी से कहूंगा कि वे इस दिशा में विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। जो प्रस्ताव यहां पर आया है, हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं हम चाहते हैं इसकी सीमा और बढ़ाई जाए। इतना ही दे देने से विकास कार्य पूरा नहीं होगा। आज जो वहां

की स्थिति है, उसे हमारा कर्तव्य है कि तेजी के साथ विकास कार्यों को बढ़ाया जाए। पुरानी 95 करोड़ से 130 करोड़ की लिमिट तक आप बढ़ा रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ उसको और आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। विरोध करते हुए भी हम इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं कि 130 करोड़ की लिमिट हो जाए। चूंकि आप वृद्धि कम कर रहे हैं इसलिए मैं इस बात का विरोध कर रहा हूँ किन्तु जा कुछ आप बढ़ा रहे हैं उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ श्रीमान् मैं आपका धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

~~श्री निरधारी लाल व्यास~~: सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संकल्प के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा है कि असम राज्य बिजली बोर्ड पर 15-3-80 तक बकाया ऋण राशि 85.93 करोड़ रुपए थी और इसके अलावा मार्च 1982 तक की अवधि में अपनी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के कार्यन्वयन के लिए 108 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता का अनुमान है तो जब 1982 तक 108 करोड़ का अनुमान है फिर 130 करोड़ की मांग करना किस प्रकार से मंत्री जी ने उचित समझा, इसको वे बताने की कृपा करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ जितने पैसे की आवश्यकता है उतना ही पैसा लेना चाहिए। समय-समय पर राज्य विधान सभा या लोक सभा में बजट के समय जितने ऋण की आवश्यकता होती है उसकी सीमा के सम्बन्ध में स्वीकृति मिलती आई है इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में मैं विशेष रूप से मंत्री जी से जानकारी चाहूंगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि असम में, जैसा कि श्री माननीय सदस्यों ने भी बताया है, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी की सबसे कम खपत है। एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बराबर एक घाटे का सौदा है। वैसे तो केवल असम ही नहीं, सभी राज्यों में एलेक्ट्रिसिटी-बोर्ड घाटे की स्थिति में चल रहे हैं जिसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि बहुत बड़े-बड़े सफेद हाथी इन बोर्डों में बिठा दिए जाते हैं और उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं होती है। एक टेक्निकल मेम्बर बिठा दिया जाता है, एक फाइनेंशियल मेम्बर बिठा दिया जाता है और कुछ अन्य प्रकार के मेम्बर बिठा दिए जाते हैं जिसकी वजह से कोई सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी नहीं, किसी घर आप कोई जिम्मेदारी फिक्स नहीं कर सकते कि कौन से मेहक्मे का काम खराब हो रहा है, किस प्रकार की खरीददारी हो रही है, कितना सामान है—कोई उसकी देख-रेख नहीं होती है। जहाँ भी बोर्ड स्थापित किए गए हैं—वह चाहे रेलवे बोर्ड हो, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हो या अन्य प्रकार के बोर्ड हो, वहाँ पर लोगों को अपनी जिम्मेदारी से हटने का मौका मिला है। अगर कहीं पर कोई एक मेम्बर हो जैसे चीफ इंजीनियर हो, उस पर इस प्रकार की जिम्मेदारी फिक्स की जाए कि अमुक अमुक लाइनें तैयार होनी चाहिए और बिजली सप्लाई होनी चाहिए तथा उसमें किसी तरह का घाटा या बदइन्तजामी नहीं होनी चाहिए तो आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं लेकिन किसी बोर्ड में जो सदस्य बैठे होते हैं उनके ऊपर आप इस प्रकार की कोई बात कहीं डाल सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि आपने सभी जगह बोर्ड को स्थापित कर दिए जैसे रेलवे बोर्ड हैं उसमें कोई देखता कि किस सेक्शन में काम खराब है, कहां गाड़ियां ठीक से चल रही हैं और कहां ठीक से नहीं चल रही है, कितना सामान कौन उठाकर ले जा रहा है जैसा कि कलकत्ता में अभी दो तीन रोज पहले अखबार में देखा होगा कि डिब्बे कें डिब्बे जो जाते हैं उनके पार्ट्स तक गायब हो जाते हैं। इस प्रकार की रेलवे बोर्ड की हालत है। करोड़ों रुपए का सामान

बोर्ड के द्वारा खरीद लिया जाता है, जो अनावश्यक होता है और वह पड़ा रहता है। किसी की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि उन बोर्डों की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से की जाए। ऐसी हालत में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह सुझाव दूंगा कि इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को ठीक प्रकार से करने के लिए कोई न कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था फिक्स की जाए, जिससे जितने भी बड़े-बड़े मैम्बर्स बोर्ड में बैठते हैं, उनकी कोई न कोई जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। यदि कोई टेक्नीकल मैम्बर है, तो उसकी टेक्नीकल जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए, यदि कोई फाइनेंशियल मैम्बर है, तो उसकी फाइनेंस की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए और खरीददारी के संबंध में काम करने वाला मैम्बर है, तो उसकी खरीददारी की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। जब इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप करेंगे, तब जाकर सारी व्यवस्था ठीक होगी। आज इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के घाटे करोड़ों रुपए तक पहुंच गए हैं, इसके बावजूद भी यदि हमें इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था से देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश को पछताना पड़ेगा कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के हाथ में सारी व्यवस्था देकर के हमने एक बहुत बड़ा पाप किया है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को देखने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस ऋण के द्वारा वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्कीमों को आगे बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि वह बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के द्वारा दूसरे उद्योग धन्धे लग रहे हैं, उनको पूरे तरीके से बिजली सप्लाई की जाए और नए उद्योग धन्धे स्थापित किए जायें। वहाँ पर एक्सट्रा बिजली पैदा की जाए। ब्रह्मपुत्र के द्वारा जितनी बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं, उतनी पैदा करके हम बिजली सप्लाई करें। उससे उस क्षेत्र का निश्चित तरीके से विकास होगा, तरक्की होगी।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

आज वहां पर लोगों के एजीटेड होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां पर अनएम्प्लायमेंट की बहुत बिजली प्राबलम है। उनकी गरीबी की बहुत बड़ी प्राबलम है। उनकी सारी प्राबलमस को सुधारने के लिए ऋण लेकर जितनी बिजली सप्लाई कर सकते हैं, उतनी करनी चाहिए। वहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कल कारखाने स्थापित करने चाहिए, ज्यादा से ज्यादा उद्योग धन्धे स्थापित करने चाहिए, ताकि उनको एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सके और लोगों की गरीबी और बेकारी दूर हो, खेतीबाड़ी में भी तरक्की हो। इस तरह से यदि आप प्रावधान करेंगे तो निश्चित तरीके से वहां की तरक्की होगी। आप जो ऋण लेने के लिए यहां पर संकल्प लाए हैं, वह हम पास भी कर देंगे, तब भी उसका ठीक तरह से उपयोग नहीं होगा, इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम पैसे में बिजली कैसे सप्लाई हो सकती है इस तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। वहां पर हाइड्रो की बहुत गुजाइश है, उसको आपको करना चाहिए और थर्मल पावर की व्यवस्था आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा करनी चाहिए। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर कितनी बिजली की क्षमता है, कितनी वहां पर पदा हो रही है, कितना लीकेज है, कितनी चोरी है, कितना पिलफ्रेज हो रहा है, इन सारी बातों पर यदि आप ध्यान देंगे, तो आप को अन्दाज लगेगा कि किस प्रकार से व्यवस्था को ठीक कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
सभापति महोदय

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सभापति महोदय
सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you insist, I must do it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I have only two observations to make . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ranga, please speak after Mr. Verma. Let the quorum bell be rung—

अब कोरम हो गया है। श्री आर० एल० पी० वर्मा अब आप बोलिये।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा . मान्यवर ऊर्जा मंत्री महोदय ने जो संकल्प रखा है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज वहां का युवा वर्ग जरा सा संघर्ष के पथ पर है। पिछले 33 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद से जो भी रुपया बजट में रखा गया उससे भी गांवों में बिजली नहीं लगी। रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम भी वहां नगण्य है। सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भी सारा पूर्वोत्तर भारत बहुत उपेक्षित रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण से और इस आन्दोलन के प्रभाव से भी जो माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने 130 करोड़ रुपया केवल वहां के विद्युतीकरण के लिए दिया है इस के लिए वस्तुतः वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दरम्यान में भी उस क्षेत्र में कुछ विकास होगा। विद्युतीकरण के द्वारा गांव गांव में बिजली जाएगी। इसके द्वारा वहां उद्योग बढ़ेंगे, सिंचाई का काम होगा और नाना प्रकार के विकास के काम वहां बढ़ाये जा सकते हैं।

लेकिन आज जो राज्यों में विद्युत परिषद् हैं, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डस हैं सब इतने डिफेक्टिव हैं कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। ये इतनी मनमानी करते हैं, स्वच्छंद भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं। इसलिए

बिजली कभी पूरी तरह से प्राप्त नहीं हो पाती । बिजली आम तौर पर बन्द रहती है । बिजली की कोई गारन्टी नहीं है कि उद्योग को, खेतीबाड़ी को, सिंचाई के काम को बिजली सही ढंग से मिल सकेगी । गारन्टी से इन क्षेत्रों को बिजली नहीं मिलती ।

विद्युत की गारन्टी न होते हुए भी टेक्सों की वसूली कर ली जाती है । इसलिए इस दिशा में विद्युत बोर्ड का सगठन ठीक करना चाहिए । यह चीज पूरे देश के लिए जरूरी है । मेरा तो यह सुझाव होगा कि डेमोक्रेटाइजेशन आफ दी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हो । लोकतंत्राय-करण करना चाहिये । अभी स्टेट की ओर से सात लोगों को नामिनेट किया जाता है । वे किसी भी क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते हैं और मनमाने ढंग से ही उनको नामिनेट कर दिया जाता है । ये मँम्बर जनता की क्या तकलीफें हैं, बिजली कहां लगनी चाहिये, कौन से क्षेत्र बैकवर्ड हैं, कहां अधिक सुविधायें हैं, किसी बात का ख्याल नहीं करते हैं । जहां अधिक सुविधायें होती हैं वही बिजली दे दी जाती है । इस तरह की चीजों को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है । इसलिए जरूरी है कि विद्युत परिषदों का लोक-तंत्रीकरण हो । दो मेम्बर विधान सभा से जाने चाहियें, दो इंजीनियर होने चाहियें, दो एम्प्लायीज के प्रतिनिधि होने चाहियें, और एक मँम्बर किसानों में से होना चाहिये । और एक मेम्बर विशेषज्ञों में से या वैसा कोई आदमी होना चाहिये । सामाजिक जीवन के विभिन्न कार्यक्रम जो होते हैं उनके जो विशेषज्ञ होते हैं उनके जो जानकार होते हैं, इस तरह से उनके प्रतिनिधि वहां आ सकेंगे और जो लोगों के साथ ज्यादाियां होती हैं, उनको रोक सकेंगे । असम में ही नहीं बल्कि

दूसरे राज्यों में भी अगर इस व्यवस्था को मंत्री महोदय लागू कर दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

विद्युत बोर्ड जो वसूली उनको करनी होती है, उसमें भी क़ोताही बरतते हैं । कर्मचारीगण उपभोक्ताओं के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर लेते हैं और इस तरह से समानान्तर भ्रष्टाचार का स्रोत चलाते हैं । जो आमदनी उपभोक्ताओं से उनको होती है उसकी वजह से विद्युत बोर्ड घाटे में जाते हैं । यही वजह है कि सभी जगहों पर विद्युत बोर्ड आज घाटे में जा रहे हैं । बिहार में 130 करोड़ की राशि बकाया पड़ी हुई है जो वसूल नहीं हो पा रही है । असम में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर भी यही स्थिति है इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

विद्युत की जो दर है वह कहीं अधिक है और कहीं कम है । अलग अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग दरें हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरे राष्ट्र में यूनिट का चार्ज एक समान होना चाहिये । मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इन बोर्डों के क्रियाकलापों का पुनरीक्षण होना चाहिये और इनमें सुधार लाया जाना चाहिये ।

असम में जन आन्दोलन हुआ, विद्यार्थियों का आक्रोश भड़का । वहां पर आपको जो भी काम आप करना चाहते हैं, उसको युद्ध स्तर पर करना चाहिये । छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को आपको रियायती दरों पर बिजली देनी चाहिये । वहां के लोगों को राहत पहुंचाई जानी चाहिये और ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करना चाहिये जिससे वहां की शान्ति और व्यवस्था को

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

खतरा पैदा हो । लोगों को सन्तोष हो, इस तरह के काम भापको करने चाहिये ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: If any warning is needed for any of our Ministers that this House should not be taken for granted and just because any particular proposition appears to be either too technical or too simple, they need not have to make necessary statements in order to educate the Members of Parliament, then this debate itself is enough warning. I hope not only our present Minister/Ministry but Ministers as a whole will be very cautious that whenever they come to the House with their propositions, it is necessary that the House should be educated and also the Minister should allow itself to be educated in regard to the temper, the knowledge, the feelings and the suggestions that could be made by the Members of Parliament from all Sections of the House. I myself feel extremely grateful to the Members who have taken part in this debate because I find myself educated so much.

The most extra-ordinary thing is, it is not that India has neglected Assam, but the people of Assam also seem to have neglected themselves. For four years they had no information about the working of their State Electricity Board. Many of our friends have been complaining that these electricity boards are not properly represented, properly constituted, they are not functioning properly and so on. Whose responsibility is it? It is the responsibility of the local Governments. But the local Governments are failing everywhere. On top of all, it is the responsibility of the Central Government.

Having said this, I would like to make an appeal to the Prime Minister, the External Affairs Minister and

the Energy Minister—all the three of them—to take this particular matter into serious consideration and try to get in touch with the neighbouring independent Governments of Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh. They will have to negotiate with these three countries in order to be able to harness the waters of the great Brahmaputra and exploit the electricity and power that we would be able to develop from there.

I do not think this Rs. 300 crores is going to take us anywhere at all. We are spending thousands of crores for the development of super thermal power stations in different parts of the country. Hydel is much cheaper. We should be able to allocate sufficient funds to the programme of development of hydel power from the Brahmaputra. Therefore, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to spare time and pay special attention in order to carry on these negotiations with other neighbouring powers and also to plead with the Planning Commission to raise by whatever means whether in India or outside, sufficient funds in order to be able to develop hydel power not only in Assam but in the whole North-Eastern frontiers. Now, they are paying special attention to the achievement of peace in Assam and North-Eastern States. I wish them all success. The Prime Minister is not very much pleased with whatever efforts we have made nor is she so sanguine and hopeful about the achievements we may expect in the near future. When I went to congratulate her on this agreement, she said: let us wait and see: there may be so many troubles; we have got to overcome all those before we have peace. So much cautious she is.

At the same time, I want to put equal emphasis on the development of power and other sources in the North-Eastern region and for that purpose, I hope the External Affairs Minister will be able to spare as much of his energy as possible, as he is able to spare for the achievement of peace in various parts of the world.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) :
सभापति महोदय, यह जो संकल्प है, उसमें तो विरोध करने की कोई बात नहीं है "देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद"—देर से ही सही, यह अच्छा काम किया गया है। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि जिन देशों में विकास का पूँजीवादी मार्ग अपनाया जाता है, उनमें कुछ इलाके और कुछ व्यक्ति काफी आगे बढ़ जाते हैं और अन्य पीछे रह जाते हैं। हमारे देश के कई भागों की सदा से उपेक्षा की जाती रही है। मैं रंगा साहब से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि आसाम के लोगों का दोष है कि उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया। हमारे देश में आज भा. ए. से इलाके हैं, जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। उनके संतुलित विकास की ओर भारत सरकार ने—चाहे वह कांग्रेस की सरकार हो या जनता पार्टी की सरकार—ध्यान नहीं दिया है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज बहुत सारी प्रवृत्तियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं। कहीं झारखंड आन्दोलन चल रहा है, कहीं त्रिपुरा में आन्दोलन चल रहा है, कहीं आसाम में चल रहा है, कहीं मणिपुर में आन्दोलन चल रहा है। पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की जो समस्याएँ जटिल बनी हुई थीं वह आज इन को भड़का रही हैं। इस दिशा में अगर विद्युत के विकास के लिए वहाँ कोई काम किया जा रहा है तो वह सही है।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विद्युत बोर्डों की व्यवस्था ख़ास कर हमारे बिहार में अच्छी नहीं है। वहाँ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि विद्युत बोर्ड बहू का केवल एक उजला हाथी है जिस के अन्दर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। बिजली का संकट बिहार में बना हुआ है। रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि राज्य के आन्तरिक अधिकारों का हनन किए बगैर विद्युत बोर्डों के विकास

की दिशा में जैसे आसाम में ध्यान दिया गया है वैसे ही बिहार में भी ध्यान दिया जाय। बिहार राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड ही नहीं अन्य राज्यों के विद्युत बोर्डों के कार्य संचालन की दिशा में भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ताकि उस के जरिए विद्युतीकरण हो और उस से देश का विकास हो सके। बिना तेजी से विद्युतीकरण किए देश का तमाम विकास की योजनाएँ जो हम चलाना चाहते हैं जिस के लिए हम ने संकल्प किया है, वह सफल नहीं होंगी। इसलिए जो कुछ किया गया है वह प्रशंसनीय काम है। जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं इन की ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully share the sentiments expressed by hon. Members. So far as the Electricity Board is concerned, Assam is in a mess. It is the same in the case of many other State Electricity Boards also. But the management of Electricity Boards is entirely the responsibility of the State Governments. The accounts are furnished by the State Electricity Boards and then they are audited. So far as Assam is concerned, it is unfortunate that they have not been sending accounts to us in spite of repeated reminders. But, as hon. Members are aware, Assam has been in a mess for a long time. That happens to be one of the reasons. We have got the provisional accounts upto 1977-78.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Under section 69(4) of the Act, the accounts of the Board have to be certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Sub-Section before that says that the accounts have to be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. Therefore, you have a better leeway in dealing with the situation.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The provisional accounts of 1977-78 have come. The accounts of Electricity Boards, including that of Assam, are in a mess.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

I agree with the hon. Members when they say that something should be done. The Prime Minister has recently told all the Chief Ministers to take some urgent measures. In the recent Power Ministers' Conference we told them that the Centre will help them in any way they want, provided they tell us what they want. If I start dilating on that, it will take a long time. They look into the financial management, tariff etc. The Prime Minister herself is taking very keen interest in the matter. But, as the hon. Members are aware, it is the primary function of the States. So far as Assam is concerned, because it is under President's Rule at present, we have to come before you with these proposals.

Some hon. Members did ask why we are placing this limit of Rs. 40 crores and why it is not more. The reason is that the finances for power development form part of the over all State Plans. In raising these resources the capability of the State Electricity Boards to generate surplus is taken into account and the balance is made up from the loans by the State Governments, LIC and Rural Electrification Corporation of India and from market borrowings. Thus, a substantial chunk of the finances of some of the Electricity Boards which do not generate sufficient internal resources is made up by loans.

The present borrowing of the Assam Electricity Board from the market, LIC and REC on the 31st March, 1980 was about Rs. 92 crores. In 1982-83 it is estimated that the additional borrowings is likely to be about Rs. 64 crores. To enable the State Electricity Board to meet its requirements for the next two years, the borrowing is expected to be of the order of Rs. 40 crores. That is why we have asked for Rs. 40 crores. After two years the State Government can make a further proposal. It has been proposed in the Resolution to raise the bor-

rowing limit from the present level of Rs. 95 crores to 130 crores to meet the immediate needs of the State Electricity Board. After the new State Legislature is elected, it will be competent to raise the limit further.

So far as the future plan is concerned, we have sanctioned enough capacity for Assam, both thermal and hydel. The total capacity which will come into being in 1985-86 would be more than double the present capacity. The present capacity is approximately 161.5 MW. The capacity in 1985-86 will be to the tune of 498MW, that is, more than double the present capacity of Assam, and the investments will be over 150 crores for the on-going projects. They are likely to go up. These are the new schemes which Assam will be having in the next 5-6 years. There is a great potential. There are many schemes which we are examining, which will help more capacity to generate. At present our assessment is that the hydro potential is about a thousand MW and we will try our best to develop the potential.

Some hon. Members raised the question of rural electrification programme. In the next two or three years we intend covering 40 per cent of villages in Assam and Rs. 59 crores have been earmarked for the rural electrification. A special fund is kept for the Harijan bastees. One of the hon. Members raised the point—it is, I think, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur—about Harijan bastees. We have kept a special fund which is only meant for Harijan bastees. It is apart from what we give for the rural electrification programme.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
Harijan as well as tribal.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Yes, in tribal bastees also. We are doing our best to develop the Assam potential. As I have said already, the Central Government is anxious that the projects already sanctioned should be completed. In fact, Assam does

receive some assistance from the neighbouring States. There are 220 KW lines. The entire North-Eastern region has hydro potential and it is being investigated and we are clearing projects as quickly as possible. As I have said earlier, the Prime Minister is making great efforts in solving the Assam tangle and also in the economic development of Assam. And I am sure I have answered all the points raised by the hon. Members regarding the accounts, regarding the potential and electrification, and I recommend that the Resolution be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), read with clause (b) of the Proclamation issued on the 12th day of December, 1979, by the President under article 356 of the Constitution with respect to the State of Assam, this House accords approval for fixing under the said sub-section (3) the sum of one hundred and thirty crores of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may, at any time, have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

The motion was adopted.

15.53 hrs.

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T.
ANJIAH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, be taken into consideration."

With a view to constitute a Fund for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour employed in the mica mining industry, the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, was enacted and brought into force with effect from 23rd April, 1946. The Act

provided for the levy of a cess as a duty of customs on all mica exported from the country at such rate not exceeding six and one-quarter per cent *ad valorem* as may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette. The present rate of cess which is effective from 15-7-1974 is 3½ per cent *ad valorem*.

The mica mining industry is concentrated mainly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and there are approximately 9,000 workers employed in it. The Welfare Fund has been utilised over the years to finance various facilities for the benefit of these workers. These relate mainly to running of medical and health care institutions, sanction of grants-in-aid for subsidised housing and for schemes of drinking water supply, disbursement of educational scholarships and implementation of recreational programmes for such workers.

Section 6 of the aforesaid Act empowers the Central Act to make rules to carry into effect the purposes of the Act. The Act does not presently provide that the rules so made by the Central Government be also laid before Parliament, as is generally provided for in all such legislations undertaken since 26-1-1950.

This aspect came up for review by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Fifth Lok Sabha), who in their 14th Report desired that the Government should undertake a review of all Acts with a view to finding out whether these contained a provision for laying of rules framed thereunder before Parliament. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Sixth Lok Sabha) in their 19th Report specifically desired that the omission obtainable in the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, should be made good at the earliest possible opportunity. It is in this background that the present Bill has been presented to the House for consideration. The Bill seeks to insert sub-section (3) under Section 6 of the Mica Mines Labour

[Shri T. Anjiah]

Welfare Fund Act to provide that every rule made by the Central Government under the Act shall be laid appropriately before each House of Parliament.

With these brief remarks I commend to the House the consideration and passing of this Bill.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): I welcome the Bill that my hon. friend the Labour Minister has moved for consideration.

As the hon. Minister himself stated, the Bill is a very simple amendment. It seeks to affect an amendment of section 6 which empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry into effect the purposes of the Act. As the hon. Minister explained, this Bill has been brought before the House in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation obviously felt that though the Government has the authority to make rules for the effective implementation of the Act, Parliament must get an opportunity, not only to be acquainted with the rules that are framed by the Government, but also to examine the nature of the rules, to assess the functioning of the Act, to see how the Act is being made use of to ensure the welfare of the workers for whom the Act was enacted by Parliament.

This amendment, when it becomes law, will, therefore give Parliament an opportunity to evaluate, to assess, the measures that are being taken by Government in pursuance of the objectives of this piece of welfare legislation.

As my hon. friend pointed out, in a sense, this very Bill gives an opportunity for us to make a few observations on the problems of mica mine labour, particularly problems that relate to their welfare.

Sir, when I was on the other side, I used to observe, that often times simple Bills of this kind were availed of by hon. Members to inject the consideration of many problems that were either not related to the field, or in some cases very distantly related. I shall not follow that example, which I have often held to ridicule in this House. But I shall certainly avail of this opportunity to make a few observations on the purpose of the Fund, on the purpose of this legislation, the parent Act.

As the hon. Minister said, most of our mica mines are situated in Bihar, Andhra and Rajasthan. The Fund has been constituted to promote the welfare of these workers. I have no hesitation in saying that these workers are among those who are employed in some of the most arduous and hazardous areas of employment. Unlike some other mine workers, the mica mine workers do not have a high degree of organised strength behind them. Therefore, whenever you find that the workers have to work in arduous and hazardous occupations, their number is not large, their organisation is not effective, the necessity for the Government to go to their rescue becomes all the greater in such circumstances. Added to that, it must be pointed out that unlike in the case of the coal mining industry, most of the mines in this sector are owned and operated by the private sector.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Almost all.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Yes. There may be one or two exceptions. But almost all of them are owned by the private sector. This, again, creates a different situation. In the case of coal mining, the Government is both employer and watchdog. As an employer, the Government has the responsibility to set an example, but the Government has also its additional responsibility as the watchdog of society. In the case of coal mines, it has this dual responsibility, but in the case of mica mines, since most of these

mines are owned by the private sector, the responsibility of the Government to exercise its watchdog function is all the greater. Its role in this sector is an undiluted role of a watch-dog. Therefore, it is necessary for the Government to ensure that there is appropriate legislation, appropriate legislation that governs the conditions of work, safety, machinery for inspection, fixation of minimum wages and the periodic revision of minimum wages and the promotion of welfare.

It is not possible for any one to examine welfare without a reference to wages or conditions of work. These are inter-related, as my hon. friend, the Labour Minister would readily agree. He has experience not only as a Minister, but also as a trade unionist, and therefore, I am sure, that he will not differ from me when I say that the concept of welfare has to be an integrated concept. It cannot be divorced from wages, from legislation, from the concept of safety. Therefore, I have to refer to the question of wages. My hon. friend knows that the wages of mica mining workers is very low. It was last fixed in 1976. I already made a reference to the way. The organised power of the coal mine workers was used to ensure a high minimum wage for coal mine workers. When the Janata Government was in power, there was a wage revision for coal mine workers effected, which resulted in an increase of approximately a hundred and odd rupees per month in the minimum wages of a coal mine worker. Today, his minimum wage is Rs. 538, including basic wages, variable dearness allowance and attendance bonus. But what is the position of mica mine workers? The position is that an underground unskilled worker gets Rs. 6.96 a day; a semi-skilled worker gets Rs. 8.70 and a skilled worker gets Rs. 10.44. The workers who work above-ground get a lower wage—Rs. 5.80 for an unskilled worker, Rs. 7.25 for a semi-skilled worker and Rs. 8.70 for skilled worker. In Bihar, where you have a concentration of mica mines, the weekly wages approximate to about Rs. 37.38 (below ground) and

Rs. 37.08 in the open cast mines. These wages were last fixed in 1976. It is high time, therefore, that my hon. friend, the Labour Minister, paid attention to the revision of the minimum wages in the mica mines.

I do not propose to deal with the proposals that have been put forward for the revision of wages, at length. For instance, in the case of open cast mines, the proposal is that it must be revised from Rs. 5.80 to Rs. 6.65. In the face of erosion in the value of money, an increase in the minimum wage from Rs. 5.80 in 1976 to Rs. 6.65 is no increase at all. I am sure, my hon. friend will agree with me that, in fact, it reflects or registers a fall in the real wage, not an increase. I will not take more time of the House in dealing with these proposals.

On the other hand, if one looks at the prices which mica has been earning—prices have to be related to wages—the prices have been going up. The export has gone up from 14,911 tonnes in 1977-78 to 18,859 tonnes in 1979-80. The value has gone up from Rs. 18.75 crores to 19.23 crores in 1978-79 and Rs. 23.03 crores in 1979-80. My hon. friend will say that because this is an *ad valorem* levy, when the value increases, naturally, the corpus of the fund will also increase. I do not dispute it. But what I am trying to point out is that it is not only necessary to say that it is an *ad valorem* levy and because of an increase in value the total corpus will increase but it is also necessary to see what element of this is passed on to the workers in terms of wages. If in four years, the wages do not increase, the real wages decrease, I must say that the unit value realisation of mica has also gone up in the last three years.

As I said in the beginning, where the wages are low, the responsibility to introduce measures to ensure welfare increases. On the one hand whenever there is a demand for wage revision, it means increase, not decrease,—“Revision” is a neutral word; whenever

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

there is a demand for wage revision, we are told that it will add to the inflationary process and, therefore, we should not ask for more wages. Here again, my hon. friend the Labour Minister will be more eloquent than I because he has spent many years of his life as a trade union leader. The answer is that we will be contributing to the process of inflation if dearness allowance is increased or wages are revised upwards. On the other hand, if you do not want to increase the quantum of wages in money, then let benefits be passed on through relief measures, through welfare measures. Let there be an improvement in their standard of living, in the quality of life made available to them, through measures of welfare in kind. Then, there seems to be some difficulty here too. As my hon. friend has said the funds raised under the Act have been used for providing housing, water supply, medical attention etc. I do not want to go into all this at length, but I must point out that, in spite of the fact that, under the low cost housing scheme, 75 per cent of the standard estimate or the actual cost is given to the mine owners, it cannot yet be said that the number of units of housing available is commensurate or proportionate to the number of workers in a mine area. I am sure my hon. friend, therefore, will not only use this provision as an incentive but, if necessary, he will find means of compelling the mine owners to ensure that adequate housing is provided.

Now, water supply is another important factor, especially because many of these areas, as my hon. and distinguished friend will agree, are areas where there is chronic water shortage. Therefore, I am somewhat amazed at seeing that in this year's budget there is some reduction in the provision. In 1979-80 the estimate was Rs. 1.52 lakhs and the revised estimate was Rs. 1.16 lakhs, but it has been further reduced in the estimate for 1980-81 to Rs. 1.06 lakhs. I think there is something wrong, because the need for ensuring

water supply has not gone down. The provision is not adequate: I am sure my hon. friend will look into this.

Now, about accidents, I would say that accidents are a very important factor to which we have to give attention. On an average, I find from the figures, that there have been five to six fatal accidents every year in the mica mines, resulting in the death of five or six people per year. The Report of the Ministry says that Rs. 2770 were granted to widows, orphans and dependents in 1979-80. I do not want, in any way, to belittle the efforts of my hon. friend or the enthusiasm or sincerity of my hon. friend, but Rs. 2770/- seems to be a piffling amount. This is the total my friend will understand the gravity of this. In the coal mines, when there is a fatality, the average amount of compensation that is received is over Rs. 20,000/-—between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000/-. Surely, life is equally dear to everyone, whether he be a worker in the coal mines or in the mica mines. Therefore, some method must be found and I would suggest to my hon. friend to consider whether some kind of compulsory group insurance schemes and accident insurance schemes cannot be thought of and made compulsory for the Management, to ensure that, in the case of fatality or serious accidents, adequate compensation—not merely a notional compensation but at least some adequate compensation—is made available to the family. With the multiplicity of schemes made available by the LIC, it should be possible for him to pursue this proposal for a compulsory group insurance scheme.

Now, coming to health, medical inspection is being made compulsory. (Interruptions).

* It does not matter; these are all for his consideration. These are not being put forth as criticism; I want him to consider these things.

As far as medical inspection of the mica mine workers is concerned, compulsory medical examination has been introduced from April 1979, but the present provision is for a periodic

examination, once in five years. I know this is a beginning; I do not blame him. But he will agree that the frequency has to be increased because this is, again, another industry which is very hazardous, where the workers are vulnerable to tuberculosis. There is a high incidence of tuberculosis because they inhale dust including feldspar, silicates etc. and the respiratory organs become particularly vulnerable, in their cases, and it leads to tuberculosis, silicosis, pneumococcosis, etc. It is therefore necessary to take adequate steps to ensure periodic medical inspection, preventive steps as well as curative treatment.

My hon. friend's report says that there are hospitals, and there are beds for domiciliary treatment. These are good; but he will agree that these are not adequate and, therefore, we have to work to increase these facilities.

As far as the preventive aspect is concerned, my hon. friend must be aware that there is an Institute under his Ministry, FASLI, which has its headquarters in Bombay, which has been doing an excellent job in devising and designing implements and gadgets that can be used to reduce vulnerability and to increase immunity. For instance, the masks, goggles and other things which they have produced—I am sure my hon. friend must have seen them—are very effective, indigenous, cheap, inexpensive, and it should be possible for him both to encourage the work at FASLI and also to see that these are introduced.

I do not want to take more time of the House, but I would only like to add in conclusion a few words about the cess. As the hon. Minister has said, today the provision is for a maximum rate of 6-1/3 per cent, and the rate fixed now is 3½ per cent. I do not know whether my hon. friend feels that there is a need to increase the rate. I know there are various factors that have to be taken into consideration in coming to a decision on increasing the rate, and he will not have an easy sailing if he goes to the Cabinet with a proposal of this kind. That is all quite understood. But, even so, if

he feels that, in view of the necessity to ensure their welfare, there is need to go further within the maximum that has already been laid down, that is, 6-1/3 per cent, he should take up the responsibility to make such a proposal.

In conclusion, I would only say that, in the case of a welfare fund, one does not feel very happy when one sees that its closing balance is increasing. In 1977-78, the receipt was Rs. 75 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 65 lakhs. In 1978-79, the receipt was Rs. 89 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 69 lakhs. The estimated receipt for 1979-80 was Rs. 90 lakhs and the estimated expenditure was Rs. 80 lakhs. The estimated receipt for 1980-81 is Rs. 100 lakhs and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 80 lakhs. And the closing balance has risen from Rs. 1.02 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 1.51 lakhs in 1980-81. I am sure my hon. friend, being a trade unionist, above all, and the hon. Labour Minister, will realise that this is not the best index of the health of a fund of this kind.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I support the Amendment so ably moved by my hon. friend, and I wish him all success in working for the welfare of the mica men.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवडा)
सभापति महोदय, माइका लेबर वेलफेयर
फंड ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 2 में इस प्रकार का
प्रावधान है :

“There shall be levied and collected as a cess for the purposes of this Act on all mica in whatever state exported from a duty of customs at such a rate not exceeding six and quarter per centum ad valorem.”

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस प्रकार से जो सेस इकट्ठा किया जाता है वह माइका में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में खर्च करने की पूरी तरह से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य ने जो अभी

[श्री गिरधारी लाक व्यास]

बताया और जिस प्रकार की बचत बताई गई है, हर साल जो इकट्ठा होता है उसमें जो खर्च का प्रावधान होता है, हर साल उसके अंदर बचत रखी जाती है। उससे क्या होता है कि जो वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज माइका माइन्स के मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में चालू की जानी चाहिए उसमें हर साल कटौती कर दी जाती है और ऐसे सवाल पर कटौती की जाती है जो मजदूरों के वेलफेयर से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। सरकारी अधिकारियों या दूसरे काम करने वाले लोगों का खर्चा तो हर साल बढ़ता जाता है, उसका परसेंटेज बढ़ता जाता है, पचास परसेंट से ज्यादा खर्चा सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों पर किया जाता है और जो मजदूरों की सहायता के काम हैं चाहे वह मकान बनाने का सवाल है, चाहे शिक्षा में उनको स्कालरशिप देने का सवाल है, चाहे उनके लिए पीने के पानी का सवाल है, चाहे सड़क बनाने का सवाल है, इन सारे मामलों में जब भी बजट प्रस्तुत किया जाता है उसमें कटौती की जाती है और इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाती है कि जिससे कोई भी काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। आज से दस साल पहले हमारे यहां माइका माइन्स में पन्द्रह हजार मजदूर काम करते थे। लेकिन आज यह पोजीशन है कि जहां तक माइका का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा में सबसे ज्यादा माइका पैदा होती है। राजस्थान से जितनी माइका उपलब्ध होती है उसका 95 प्रतिशत भीलवाड़ा से ही उपलब्ध होती है लेकिन जहां तक माइका माइन्स में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध है, आज 15 हजार मजदूरों के स्थान पर केवल 5-6 सौ मजदूर ही वहां पर रह गये हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि सरकारी एजेंसी, मिटको जोकि माइका के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था करती है, उसकी खरीददारी की व्यवस्था करती है वह, राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा से जो माइका निकलती है उसकी खरीददारी में बहुत कम दिलचस्पी लेती है। बिहार

तथा अन्य प्रान्तों में जहां बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति रहते हैं, मिटको उनसे माइका खरीदने और उसको एक्सपोर्ट करने की व्यवस्था करती है लेकिन छोटे-छोटे लोग, छोटी-छोटी खदान खोदकर जो माइका पैदा करते हैं उसकी खरीददारी के सम्बन्ध में किसी तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके कारण आखिर में उनको मजबूर होकर बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों के हाथ बहुत कम दाम पर माइका बेचनी पड़ती है। मैं लेबर मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं हालांकि उनके डिपार्टमेन्ट की यह बात नहीं है, फिर भी लेबर वेलफेयर की बात आप करते हैं और इसी से आपको सेस मिलता है, जितना ज्यादा माइका निकलेगा उतना ही ज्यादा सेस भी आपको मिलेगा और उसी के द्वारा लेबर वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज भी बढ़ सकेंगी। इसलिए माननीय श्रम मंत्री को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और माइका की खदानों जो बन्द पड़ी हैं वह चालू की जायें ताकि एम्प्लायमेन्ट बढ़े और मजदूरों को काम मिल सके।

सेक्शन (3) के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है, इसमें दिया गया है कि कौन कौन सी वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज की जायेगी लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि जितनी भी एक्टिविटीज चलती हैं उसमें ज्यादातर पैसा स्टाफ पर ही खर्च कर दिया जाता है, वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज वहीं की वहीं रह जाती हैं। इसलिए इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि स्टाफ पर कितना खर्चा किया जायेगा उसका परसेंटेज निर्धारित हो जाए तभी वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज की व्यवस्था ठीक हो पायेगी।

हमारे यहां माइका की खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के टी०बी० तथा अन्य बीमारियां हो जाती हैं। उनके लिए जो छोटे-छोटे अस्पताल चलते हैं उनमें पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं होती है और अन्य टी०बी० सेनिटोरियम में भी उनको स्थान नहीं मिल पाता है जिसके कारण बिना इलाज के ही वे समाप्त हो जाते हैं, इसलिए मेरा

निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे माइका की खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की दशा ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुधर सके। उनकी वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज़ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक माइन्स में सेफ्टी का सम्बन्ध है, साल में एक बार सेफ्टी वीक तो जरूर मना लिया जाता है लेकिन खदानें कैसी होनी चाहिए, उनमें क्या व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए इसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में देख-भाल करने वाले लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के जो रीजनल लेबर कमिश्नर हैं, वे अजमेर में रहते हैं। वह इतना निकम्मा डिपार्टमेंट है कि कभी भी खदानों को नहीं देखता है, मालिकों से वे मिले रहते हैं, मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेज तक नहीं मिलती है। झूठे हस्ताक्षर करवाकर थोड़े पैसे में मजदूरों को टरका दिया जाता है। श्रम मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि आपने कानून बहुत अच्छे बना दिये लेकिन आपका डिपार्टमेंट जो काम करता है वह किस तरीके से काम करता है? उदाहरण के लिए 5 रु० 80 पैसे मिनिमम वेज जो आपने तय कर रखी है वह भी मजदूरों को नहीं मिलती है और इस सम्बन्ध में जब शिकायत की जाती है तो भोलवाड़ा के जो एल०वी०ओ० या रीजनल लेबर कमिश्नर हैं वे खदानों में जाकर लीपा-पोती कर देते हैं, आगे कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। इस प्रकार से आज जो मजदूरों का शोषण हो रहा है इसको रोका जाना चाहिए।

तीसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि पेमेंट आफ वेज के संबंध में जो अलग अलग अयोरिटीज़ बनी हुई हैं और जो वेलफेयर का काम माइका माइन्स के इन्स्पेक्टर या जो अधिकारियों को दिया हुआ है, उनको देखना चाहिए कि मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेज मिलती है या नहीं मिलती है। लेकिन इन्स्पेक्टर लोग देखते नहीं हैं और वहां

इसीलिए झगड़े होते हैं। आपने जो सेक्शन 5 (अ) और (ब) में अपने अधिकारियों को प्रावधान दिए हुए हैं, उसके साथ साथ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था को जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। माइका माइन्स लेबर वेलफेयर, में जो काम करने वाले लोग, हैं, मजदूरों के हित के लिए जो काम करते हैं, उनको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि मजदूरों को पूरा पेमेंट हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कानून के अन्दर होनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार की प्रोपोजिस हमने अपनी कमेटी की तरफ से भी सरकार के पास भेजी है, लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के पास भेजी है, मगर उसके संबंध में किसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। अगर इस प्रकार का प्रावधान इस एक्ट के अन्दर कर दिया जाए कि इन्स्पेक्टर या वेलफेयर आफिसर उनको मिनिमम वेज दिलवायेंगे और पेमेंट आफ वेज के संबंध में कार्यवाही करेंगे, तो उससे जो लोग आज वेज से महरूम रह जाते हैं, जिनको कम वेतन मिलता है, वे प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। वहां की लेबर यूनियंस इतनी स्ट्रांग नहीं हैं, इतनी शक्तिशाली नहीं हैं कि वे लोग प्राविडेंट फण्ड या ग्रेच्युटी भी प्राप्त कर सकें। कुछ इस प्रकार के अधिकार यदि आप वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज़ में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको दें तब जाकर मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा हो सकेगी।

इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करता हूँ और जो कुछ मैंने सुझाव दिए हैं, वे उनके ऊपर ध्यान देंगे और आईदा इस प्रकार का जब कभी मौका आए तो इस प्रकार का प्रावधान करेंगे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
Sir, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Fifth Lok Sabha, in their Fourteenth Report, desired that the Government should undertake a review of all acts to find out which of

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

them did not contain a provision of laying down the rules framed thereunder.

तो आप कमेटी की पालना इस प्रकार करते हैं कि चौथी लोक सभा में पेश किया और 7 वीं लोक सभा में आप अमण्डमेन्ट ले कर यहां आये हैं। इसके लिये मैं श्री टी० अर्जुन्या साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर चौथी लोक सभा आप को कोई दो बार डायरेक्शन देदे और उस के बाद आप पांचवीं और छठी लोक सभा में नहीं लायें, सातवीं लोक सभा में लायें

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It was the earlier Government which was remiss in this.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : फिर भी मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात तारीफ की है कि 1946 में जो एक सोशियो-इकानामिक लेजिस्लेशन बन गया, जो माइका-माइन्ज वेलफेयर, -फण्ड, 1946 है, उस के बाद यह बड़ी अजीब बात है कि कि 1946 से लेकर 1980 तक बिना रुज़ बनाये काम चलता रहा। कितना ग़ज़ब का ये लोग काम करते हैं। आप इस के सारे प्राविज़न्ज़ को पढ़ें, 1946 में लेजिस्लेशन बना लेकिन उस के बाद भी इन लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया। इस में पार्लियामेंट के सामने कुछ नहीं लाना था, केवल सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी के सामने जाना था, लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ। सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन का काम तो इन को ही करना था।

सभापति जी, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कल एक्जीक्यूटिव अथारिटीज़ पार्लियामेंट के राइट्स पर एन्क्रोचमेन्ट कर लेती हैं और इस प्रकार एन्क्रोचमेन्ट करती हैं, आर्टिकल 309 की बात छोड़ दीजिये, सारी सर्विसिज़ के अन्दर इन्होंने रूज़ का अमण्डमेन्ट किया और जहां सूटेबिल हुआ वहां अपने लोगों

को लगा दिया। इन्होंने इस तरह से एक्जीक्यूटिव एजेन्सी का एक बिल 1946 में पास किया। हमारी सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी कहती है कि इसके नीचे आप इस क्लॉज़ को इन्क्लुड कीजिए। आज 9 साल के बाद अर्जुन्या साहब इसको ले कर आये हैं। यह बहुत धन्यवाद की बात है, उनकी मेहरबानी है।

यह सारा काम 1946 से चल रहा है। सभापति महोदय, कैसे यह सारा काम चलता रहा है यह भगवान जाने। सभापति जी आप तो महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली के स्पीकर रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि कैसे एक्जीक्यूटिव हमारे राइट्स पर एन्क्रोचमेन्ट करती है। आप जरा इनसे कहिये। भगवान इन माइका वर्कर्स की रक्षा करे। माइका माइंस वर्कर्स आंध्र में हैं, राजस्थान में हैं।

मेरा भी सौभाग्य रहा है कि मैं भी प. च साल के लिए वेलफेयर फण्ड बोर्ड का मेम्बर रहा हूँ। उसका मेम्बर बनने में एक आराम है कि जो मेम्बर बन जाता है वह टी० ए०, डी० ए० बना सकता है। जितने भी बोर्ड के मेम्बर बनते हैं उनके टी० ए०, डी० ए० खूब बनते हैं। मैं एक लेबर कालोनी का डवलपमेंट देखने गया। वहां की उसी दिन सफाई हुई थी। वरना वहां के मजदूरों की दर्दनाक हालत थी।

हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने काफी श्रम किया है, बड़ी छुपा की है यह अमंडमेन्ट बिल लाये हैं। मगर मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि यह एक आर्टिकल निकला है। माइका माइंस के मजदूरों के बारे में, जरा वे इस आर्टिकल को पढ़ लें। हमारे वेलफेयर फण्ड के बारे में कोई कानून नहीं है। यह वेलफेयर फण्ड इसलिए होता है कि उसका बीस परसेंट आफिसर के घर में खर्च होता है। उसके यहाँ सर्वेन्ट रहते हैं। वेलफेयर फण्ड से रीटिंग रूम बना रखे है। मैंने

उनमें देखा कि कुछ बखबार रखें हैं, एक जगह मैंने देखा कि साप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान रखा हुआ था। वे कौन पढ़ता है, वे आफिसर के चिट्ठे पढ़ते हैं। बच्चों की एक प्रसिद्ध मोगजीन चन्दामामा मैंने वहाँ देखी। मैंने पूछा कि यह कौन पढ़ता है? क्या यह मजदूर पढ़ते हैं? एक लेबर ने मुझे दबी जबान में बताया कि आज आप आये हैं इसलिए यह यहाँ आज टेबिल पर रख दी गयी है वरना यह आफिसर के घर पर उसके बच्चों के काम आती है।

मैं कहा करता हूँ कि ये जो वैंल्फेयर फण्ड के आरगेनाइजेशन काम करते हैं वे लेबर लीडर्स के लिए काम करते हैं। उन लेबर लीडर्स के लिए जो कि चंदे पर रहना चाहते हैं। वे ही इन फण्ड्स में पार्टिसिपेट करते हैं। मजदूरों की चिन्दगी को देख देख कर कती मुझे तरस आता है। ये तथाकथित ट्रेड यूनियन उस फण्ड का लाभ उठाते हैं। यह मैं ठीक कह रहा हूँ। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि आज आप यह अमेंडमेंट बिल लाये हैं।

सभापति महोदय : डा. गा जी यह अमेंडमेंट बिल है, आप जनरल डिषय पर बोल रहे हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : 1946 के बाद वह जो अमेंडमेंट बिल आया है उसके लिए तो मैंने पहले धन्यवाद कर दिया। लेकिन ऐसे मामलों पर मजदूरों के लिए ध्यान खींचा जाना चाहिए।

माइका माइंस में जो वर्कर्स काम करते हैं वे टी० वी० के पेशियेन्ट होते हैं। उनको टी० वी० बहुत अफेक्ट करती है। क्योंकि उनकी रहने की हालत, खाने की हालत और पीने की हालत बहुत खराब होती है। आप रोज कुछ न कुछ लेबर के लाभ के लिए लाते रहते हैं। इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। बार बार मैं कहना नहीं चाहता लेकिन उनकी हालत बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक है, दयनीय है। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि मैं कुछ अधिक उनकी हालत के बारे में कहूँ।

1890 L.S.—19

PROF. N. G. RANGA: The condition of women workers are even worse.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप यह सबोडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन ले कर आये हैं लेकिन जितने भी काज हो चुके हैं उनको भी तो आप टेबल पर रख दें ताकि उनकी कमेटी जांच कर ले। हम यह नहीं कहेंगे कि आप देरी से क्यों रख रहे हैं। हम कोई आपत्ति नहीं करेंगे इस पर। जो आपका धर्म है उसको आप कर दें, जो दान करना है अभी कर दें।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : माइका माइनिंग के काम में जो श्रमिक नियोजित हैं उनके वास्ते जो उपबन्ध हैं और उनमें जो संशोधन आप कर रहे हैं, उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं साथ-साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको एक स्पेशल बिल लेकर हमारे सामने आना चाहिये था। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों को ही सारी पावरज डेलीगेट कर दी जाए।

16.35 hrs.

[**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** in the Chair]

माइका माइनिंग ओनर्स अधिकारियों के साथ मिल कर कुछ ऐसे प्रबन्ध कर लेते हैं कि उनके नाजयाज कामों पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लग पाती है और मजदूरों को जो लाभ मिलना चाहिये नहीं मिल पाता है। आज मजदूरों की हालत जो माइनिंग करते हैं, चिन्तनीय है। मेरे क्षेत्र में मुख्यतः माइका माइनिंग का काम तथा माइका प्रोसेसिंग का काम होता है। माइनिंग के काम में जहाँ पहले दस पंद्रह हजार श्रमिक लगे हुए थे कोडरमा क्षेत्र में और गिरीडीह, हजारी बाग, मुघेर का जो करीब डेढ़ सौ किलोमीटर का वैंल्ट है, उस में वहाँ आज केवल दो तीन हजार से ज्यादा मजदूर काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। माइका का जो उत्पादन है वह इस कारण से दिन प्रतिदिन गिरता जा रहा है। इसका मुख्य कारण

[श्री दीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

यह है कि श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए जो उपाय अभी उपलब्ध हैं, जो व्यवस्था है वह नितान्त असन्तोषजनक है, अपर्याप्त है। इस कारण से मजदूर वर्ग में असन्तोष बहुत बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। वेस गठित भी नहीं हो पाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि माइका माइंग सुदूर जंगलों में चालीस, पचास, साठ, सत्तर मील दूर दूर होती है और वे युनाइट नहीं हो पाते हैं और यूनियनबाजी भी अधिक नहीं हो पाती है। जो माइन ओनर्स हैं वे उनको जैसा चाहते हैं अपने इशारे पर नचाते हैं। यही कारण है कि परमानेंट लेबर बहुत कम संख्या में है, दस पंद्रह परसेंट ही है और बाकी तमाम जो लेबर है वह अस्थायी है। अस्थायी उसको इसलिए रखा जाता है ताकि उनको मजदूरी कम देनी पड़े और प्राविडेंट फंड आदि की सुविधायें उनको प्राप्त न हो सकें। इसका नतीजा यह है कि माइनों से उत्पादन जो होता है वह गिरता जा रहा है और जो विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती थी उसमें गिरावट आ रही है। 1968 में 32200 मेट्रिक टन का जहां उत्पादन हुआ था वहां वह 1970 में गिर कर 32000, 1973 में 26000, 1978 में 16000, 1979 में 8000 और सम्प्रति 6500 मेट्रिक टन रह गया। माइका के उत्पादन में बहुत गिरावट आ गई है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो मजदूर अब तक खनन के कार्य में लगे हुए हैं उन्हें अब तक खान श्रम कल्याण निधि अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अनुसार जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए, वे उन लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं है।

अब तक खान श्रम कल्याण संगठन का मुख्यालय ऊरमा में है। वहाँ एक हॉस्पिटल है। वहाँ एक कल्याण प्रशासक और एक उपायुक्त हैं। कमिश्नर इलाहाबाद में रहते हैं। मजदूरों के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह अपर्याप्त है। अधिकारी वहाँ परंप्रह बरस से पड़े हुए है।

किसी का स्थानान्तरण नहीं होता है। उन्होंने अष्टाचार का एक जाल बिछा रखा है, जिसकी निगरानी करने वाला कोई नहीं है। जो अब तक श्रम कल्याण प्रशासक हैं, वे वहाँ परंप्रह बरसों से बड़े हुए हैं। वह कोआपरेटिव का 45 लाख रुपया खा गये हैं। उन्होंने तीन लाख रुपये बिस्कुटों के नाम पर खर्च कर दिये। उन्होंने कुछ रुपया खर्च कर के मजदूरों को बिस्कुट दे दिये और बाकी रकम को हज्म कर गये। मैंने इस बारे में कई बार लिखित रूप से कहा है लेकिन कोई देखने वाला नहीं है।

नियम और उपनियम बनाने की पावर दिल्ली में है। स्थल पर जा कर कोई नहीं देखता है कि मजदूरों के काम करने, रहने और खाने आदि की क्या स्थिति है। उनके गाँवों में सड़के नहीं हैं, बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं है। बच्चों की पढ़ाई और टी०बी० के इलाज की भी कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है।

अब तक खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के प्रति सदा उपेक्षा वरती गई है। जो नियम बनेंगे उनकी घोषणा प्रशासकीय गजेट में कर दी जायेगी। जब वे स्वीकृत के लिए पार्लियामेंट में आयेंगे, तो सदस्यों को अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर मिलेगा। 1946 में जो कानून बना था, उसमें आज तक कोई संशोधन नहीं किया गया है और न ही उस पर पुनर्विचार किया गया है।

माइका के उद्योग में आन्ध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान और बिहार में कई लाख मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। दुनिया का 80 प्रतिशत माइका यहाँ पैदा होता है। उसकी स्थिति हीरे जवाहिरात की तरह है। वह 2 रुपये से लेकर छः हजार रुपए प्रति किलो के हिसाब से बिकता है। उसकी बहुत बुद्धिमत्ता से जांच की जाती है। प्रोसेसिंग के काम में भी लाखों की संख्या में मजदूर काम करते हैं। उनके लिए भी

चिकित्सा तथा दूसरी सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अबरक पर लगाई गई माइका एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी के द्वारा 1968 से आज तक 100 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोष में गये होंगे। लेकिन उस रकम में से मजदूरों के फायदों के लिए कुछ नहीं खर्च किया गया है। इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अबरक मजदूरों का काम और टेकनीक दूसरे मजदूरों से भिन्न है। उन लोगों को पाँच रुपये से साढ़े दस रुपये तक की मजदूरी मिलती है। अमरीका और इंग्लैंड आदि देशों में अबरक ले जा कर उसका प्रासेसिंग किया जाता है। वहाँ के इंजीनियर वही काम करते हैं, जो वहाँ के अनपढ़ मजदूर करते हैं लेकिन उनको 200 रुपये प्रति दिन की मजदूरी मिलती है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माइका वेज बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिए। मजदूरों और ट्रेड यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों से विचार विमर्श किया जाए कि उन लोगों का कल्याण और सर्वांगीण विकास किस तरह हो सकता है।

श्री आर० एन० राकेस (चैल) : सभापति महोदय, बड़ी खुशी है कि 1946 के बाद आज जब इस बिल पर फिर से विचार करने का मौका मिला है तो यह ऐसे व्यक्ति द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो मजदूरों के प्रति खुद हमदर्द रहे हैं, उन के मन में काफी सम्बन्धना उन के लिए है। मुझे आशा है कि बहुत अच्छे ढंग से वे उन की समस्याओं पर ध्यान देंगे। माइका माइन्स एक्ट के सेक्शन 2 के सम्बन्ध में श्री लोगो ने कहा है, मुझे भी इस के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि इन के स्वास्थ्य के लिए जो सुविधाएं दी गई हैं वह बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। अक्सर वे टी० बी० के शिकार हो जाते हैं जो इस में काम करने वाले हैं और जो उन को सुविधाएं दी गई हैं वह समुचित नहीं है। उन के काम को आधुनिकरण

होना चाहिए जिस से कि उन के स्वास्थ्य को बचाया जा सके और वे सबल रह सकें। उन के स्वास्थ्य के ऊपर जो तरह तरह के कुप्रभाव पड़ते हैं और अनेक बीमारियों के जो व शिकार हो जाते हैं उस से उन को बचाया जा सके इस के लिए समुचित उपाय होने चाहिए। जो अस्पताल या दवाखाने वहाँ हैं वे बहुत ही अपर्याप्त हैं और उस से उन मजदूरों का हित नहीं हो पाता। यही कारण है कि बहुत ही कम आयु में वे मृत्यु के कगार पर पहुँच जाते हैं। और ऐसी हालत में जब वे मृत्यु के कगार पर पहुँच जाते हैं तो उन के बच्चों या आश्रिती की देखरेख करने वाला कोई होता नहीं, उन की बड़ी दुर्गति होती है। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि मजदूर ही हमेशा मारा गया है। यही कारण है कि इस पार्लियामेंट के अंदर तमाम बिलों पर विचार हुए, 1946 के बाद तमाम इतने कानून बने, सब के सवालो पर विचार हुआ लेकिन जिन की समस्याओं की उपेक्षा की गई वे मजदूर हैं। एक्ट में तीसरे नम्बर पर उन के एजुकेशन की बात कही गई है कि एजुकेशन की सारी फसिलिटीज उन को मिलती हैं। अगर एजुकेशन की सारी फसिलिटीज माइका माइन्स के मजदूरों को मिलती हैं, उन के बच्चों को मिलती हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि फिर मजदूर का लड़का क्यों मजदूर ही होता है? माइका माइन्स के मजदूर का लड़का अफसर या साहब क्यों नहीं होता? उस से बड़ा अधिकारी क्यों नहीं होता? इस से अपने आप यह साफ है कि एजुकेशन की सुविधा उन को मिलती नहीं है और बाकी जितनी भी सुविधाओं की चर्चा की गई है वह भी उन को नहीं मिलती। लास्ट में उनके स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग को इम्प्रूव करने की बात कही गई है। आप देख सकते हैं उन का रहनसहन का स्तर क्या है? व देश के

[श्री आर० एन० राकेश]

लिए काम करते हैं, देश की उन्नति के लिए काम करने वाला मजदूर होता है लेकिन उसे उस के बदले में कुछ मिलता नहीं है। जैसा कि श्री साथियों ने कहा, मैं उन से सहमत हूँ कि देश के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने और विदेशी मुद्रा की होड़ में देश को आगे बढ़ाने में मजदूर का बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहा है लेकिन उस का रहन सहन का स्तर बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस निधि का सारा का सारा खर्चा जो है, सेक्शन 2 के (बी) और (सी) को देखें, उस का ज्यादातर हिस्सा प्रशासन पर खर्च होता है, इन के वॉलफेयर के लिए वह खर्च नहीं होता। इस चीज को मंत्री महोदय को देखना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में माइका की कमी नहीं है। बहुत ज्यादा मात्रा में माइका उपलब्ध है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा उस में कमायी जा सकती है। लेकिन इस के लिए सर्वे के पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं जिस में सारे देश के अंदर इसका सर्वे किया जा सके। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर पर्याप्त मात्रा में माइका उपलब्ध है। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश का विशेष रूप से अध्ययन कराएंगे और जहाँ भी माइका अवैलेबल होगा वहाँ से इसको निकालने का काम शुरू करेंगे जिस से ज्यादा हाथों को काम मिल सकेगा।

इस के साथ ही साथ मुझे यह कहना है कि विचारियों की, ठेकेदारों की जो प्रथा है इसे समाप्त कर के इसे प्राइवेट सेक्टर से पब्लिक सेक्टर में कर देना चाहिए जिस से उन के शोषण का काम बन्द हो सके। सरकार यदि इसे अपने हाथों में लेगी तो सरकार का ज्यादा फायदा होगा और बड़े बड़े लोग जो इस से फायदा उठाते हैं और जो गरीबों का शोषण करते हैं वह शोषण की प्रवृत्ति

समाप्त होगी। मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री टी० अंजय्या : सभापति महोदय, अभी यहाँ पर हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों ने माइका माइन्स की सारी चीजों के बारे में, वॉलफेयर स्कीम्स के बारे में बताया कि मजदूरों को जो सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रही है। यह सही है कि माइन्स में काम करने वाला मजदूर जब सुबह जाता है तब शाम को वह वापिस आयेगा या नहीं—यह कहना मुश्किल होता है। इस देश में जो एक्सप्लायटेशन माइन्स में हो रहा है वह हम सभी जानते हैं। कोल माइन्स को जबसे सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया तब से मजदूरों को मकानात के बारे में, कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में तथा अन्य वॉलफेयर स्कीम्स के बारे में तमाम सहूलियतें मिल रही हैं। बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि जय में सरकार ने कोल माइन्स को अपने हाथ में लिया है तब से कोल की प्राइमैज बढ़ गई है, यह ठीक है और मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ लेकिन इस देश में उन मजदूरों का जो एक्सप्लायटेशन होता था वह तो बन्द हो गया है। वैसे ही आर माइन्स की भी बात है। मैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में सिवाय पैसा कमाने के और कोई बात नहीं मोची जाती। कोई भी मिल मालिक यह बात नहीं सोचता कि मजदूरों के लिए मकानात बनाये जायें और उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जाए या अन्य सहूलियतें दी जायें। जितनी मल्टी-नेशनल इण्डस्ट्रीज है वे थोड़ा बहुत करते हैं लेकिन टाटा, बिड़ला जैसे बहुत से बड़े बड़े इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं उन्होंने आज तक कभी मकानात बनाने की बात नहीं सोची। वे सोचते हैं कि और पैसा आये तो दूसरी इण्डस्ट्रीज लगा कर और ज्यादा पैसा कमाया जाए।

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा था, लेबर ऐक्ट्स 30-40 साल से चल रहे हैं जिनमें

कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया और न ही नए ढंग से कोई बात सोची गई। हमने लेबर मिनिस्टर्स की कॉन्फ्रेंस करके नए ढंग से सोचने का प्रयास किया है ताकि उचित चेंजेज लाए जा सकें। हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े लोग लेबर मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं जैसे कि नन्दा जी, संजीवैया जी, खाडिलकर जी, बाबू जगजीवन राम जी और हमारे रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी इत्यादि लेकिन इस बात को किसी ने नहीं सोचा कि बर्किंग कनास में किस तरह से तब्दीली लाई जाए। आज फारेन कन्ट्रीज में जाकर देखते हैं कि क्या फमिलिटीज दी जाती हैं, क्या सेफटी मेजर्स होते हैं, किसी कन्ट्री की लोग बड़ी तारीफ करते हैं और कहते हैं कि मजदूर बड़ी मेहनत करते हैं लेकिन इस बात की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता कि वहां पर कोल माइन्स में काम करने वाले मजदूर कितनी कनरोज और विटैमिन खाते हैं और हमारे देश के मजदूर क्या खाते हैं। वहां पर कोलमाइन में जाकर मजदूर के जिस्म पर क्या असर होता है और हमारे देश में क्या असर होता है—इसको कोई नहीं देखता है।

मैं यह बात भी कहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में ट्रेड यूनियन में फूट है और ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स में फूट का फायदा वे लोग उठाते हैं।

बेजेज के बारे में यहां पर कुछ लोगों ने कहा है। हमारे यहां बेजेज के इंप्ली-मेंटेशन की जो मशीनरी है, आप जानते हैं उसमें काफी डेफेक्ट है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने अपने डिपार्टमेंट के काफी लोगों को इस काम पर लगाया है, वे लेबर लाज को देख रहे हैं और हम काफी चेंजेज करने की बात सोच रहे हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है अगले सेशन में इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत से अमेन्डमेंट्स लाये जायेंगे ताकि

प्रोडक्शन और इण्डस्ट्रियल पीस की गारन्टी लाई जा सके। एग्रीकल्चर और इण्डस्ट्रियल दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में पीस लाने और वेलफेयर करने के लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ सोचना है और करना है। इसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है लेकिन अभी तो सिर्फ, पार्लमेन्ट के सामने जो बिल नहीं रखे जाते थे, इस सम्बन्ध में जो अमेन्डमेंट है वह आपके सामने रखा गया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि माइका माइन्ज ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री है जिस का सारा माल खोद-खोद कर फॉरेन जा रहा है और सस्ते में जा रहा है, एक वक्त आयेगा कि हम को महसूस होगा कि हमारा सारा नेशनल वेल्थ सस्ते में चला गया। एक दफा खड्डा खोदने के बाद उसमें दोबारा पैदा नहीं हो सकता, जो निकल गया वह निकल गया। मैंने आन्ध्र में देखा है—जब मैं मिनिस्टर लेबर था, चेयरमैन भी था—कि एक वक्त आयेगा, जब हम अपने बच्चों को बतायेंगे कि यहां पर भी एक माइका माइन्स थी।

एक बात देखता हूँ—चाहे बिहार हो, राजस्थान हो, जब हम एक्सपोर्ट की फिगर्स को देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि हम टनों में एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब प्रोडक्शन देखते हैं तो प्रोडक्शन कम दिखाई देती है। इसका मतलब यह है कि टैक्स को बचाने के लिये जो माइन्ज के ओनर हैं, वे प्रोडक्शन को कम बता रहे हैं और एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा कर रहे हैं। इन बातों के लिये मैं माइन्ज के मिनिस्टर साहब से बात करूंगा...

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामा-बाद) : बगैर प्रोडक्शन के एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है।

श्री टी० अंजय्या : जो फिगर्स मुझे मिली हैं उन के मुताबिक प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है और एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा हो रहा

[श्री टी० अंजैया]

है। मालूम नहीं किस तरह से स्मग्लिंग हो रहा है? यह किस तरह से हो रहा है, इन सारी बातों को देखना है।

माइका माइन्ज में जो काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उन की बहुत कम तनख्वाह है। हमारे रविन्द्र वर्मा साहब ने इस सिलसिले में कुछ कोशिश भी की थी, लेकिन उन को वक्त नहीं मिला। इसमें कोई शक नहीं उन के दिल में हमेशा वर्कर्स के लिये कुछ करने की इच्छा रहती है, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि इस मामले में जो काम करना है, वह एक-दो दिन में होने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि ये जितने कानून हैं, ये सब 30-40 साल पुराने हैं। ब्रिटिश के जमाने में एक काम यह हुआ कि वे जाते जाते हम लोगों को एक्ट्स और रूलज़ में फंसा कर चले गये। एक अफसर एक रूल देता है तो दूसरा दूसरा रूल बनाता है। इसीलिये मैंने अफसरों से कहा है कि प्रोडक्शन की बात करो, उन्नति की बात करो, इण्डस्ट्रीयल-पीस की बात करो। अगर रूलज़ और एक्ट में तरमीम करनी है तो हम उस को जरूर करेंगे।

इस बिल के अन्दर कुछ नहीं है, कई दिनों से यहां पर कई बातों की चर्चा हो रही है। जैसे माइका माइन्ज के लोगों के लिये आप ने कहा कि बहुत सी बातों के बारे में अग्नेण्डमेन्ट होने चाहिये। यह ठीक है, लेकिन इस वक्त तो वेलफयर फण्ड के बारे में है, रूलज़ के बारे में जो जरूरी था, उतना ही रखा गया है। इस लिये मेम्बर साहबान ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उस के लिये एक नया एक्ट लाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो हम जरूर लायेंगे। मिसाल के तौर पर यह एक्ट भी 1946 में बना था, कोई भी एक्ट ऐसा नहीं है जो 30-40 साल पुराना न हो। आप

ने वर्कर्स की वेजेज़ के बारे में कहा—यह ठीक है, उन के लिये वेज पालिसी का निर्णय करना है। बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है—हम चाहते हैं कि नेशनल वेज पालिसी बने, इण्डस्ट्री-वाइज़ वेज पालिसी लायें। इस के लिये एम्पलायर लोगों से हम बात-चीत कर रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं—फक्ट्री एक्ट के अन्दर किसी भी मालिक को, जिसे फैक्टरी चलानी है, उस को इन कानूनों पर चलना पड़ेगा। हमें उस को बताना होगा कि तुम्हें हाउसिंग स्कीम को बनाना जरूरी है। वे करोड़ों रुपयों की फैक्टरी तो बना लेते हैं, लेकिन अब उन को मजदूरों के रहने के लिये मकान वगैरह भी बनाने होंगे। मजदूरों के लिये हम ऐसी कोशिश करें, एक ऐसी पालिसी लायें जिस में एक डेमोक्रेटिक कन्ट्री में जो सुविधायें मजदूरों को मिलनी चाहिये, वे जरूर मिलें।

इस बिल पर बोलते हुए कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि जो वेलफयर फण्ड बने हैं, उन में बहुत पैसे की व्यवस्था हो गई है, लेकिन उतना खर्च नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये अगर काम नहीं होता है तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि दिलचस्पी नहीं है। हमें इस में पूरी दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिये और जो पैसा वसूल हुआ है, चाहे माइका माइन्ज से हो या कोल से हो, वह खर्च होना चाहिये। कई जगह मैंने देखा है कि माइन्ज में फर्स्टएड का इन्तज़ाम भी नहीं है। अगर कभी कोई एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है तो मालिक से अगर मजदूर को अस्पताल ले जाने के लिये कार मांगते हैं, तो वह भी नहीं मिलती है। दूसरी कई बातें हैं—इन तमाम बातों के लिये एक्ट में तरमीम लाने की जरूरत है मुझे उम्मीद है—इन तमाम चीजों को लाने में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और आगे लायेंगे।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बिल आप के सामने आया है, उस को आप स्वीकार करें और मैं दरखवास्त करता हूँ कि बिल के कन्सीडरेशन मोशन को मन्जूर किया जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.
17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

There are no amendments to Clause 2. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI T. ANJIAH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Now Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (मोतीहारी): सभापति महोदय, आपने एक बात कही है कि प्राइवेट मालिक मजदूरों को बहुत लूटते हैं । यह आपने कबूल किया है और कबूल करने के बाद भी यह जो बिल लाये हैं वह इस तरह से है जैसे कि हिन्दु समाज में जब यज्ञ होता है तो पंडित लोग नैवेद्य, अक्षत और पुष्प डालते हैं और कुछ चन्दन डालते हैं और समझते हैं कि तमाम देवताओं की पूजा

कर दी । यह भी इसी तरह से है । आपको माइका माइंस मजदूरों के बारे में एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए था ।

मजदूरों का इतना शोषण होता है । उनकी मजदूरी के सम्बन्ध में, उनकी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में, उनके भविष्य के सम्बन्ध में, उनकी दवा-दारू के सम्बन्ध में, उनके मकान के सम्बन्ध में, तमाम चीजों के सम्बन्ध में आपको बिल लाना चाहिए था । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में यह कानून बनाया गया था । उसमें पैबंद जोड़ कर आप यह बिल ला रहे हैं । लाना आपको कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल चाहिए था । तमाम समस्याओं के बारे में सम्यक् रूप से विचार करने के बाद आप बिल लाते तो आप की बड़ी तारीफ होती । अब भी उसको ही लाइये ।

इस बात को आपने भी कबूल किया कि मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए बहुत सारे कानून पास हैं लेकिन उन कानूनों को अमल में नहीं लाया जाता । अब क्या गारन्टी है कि जो बिल आप पास करने जा रहे हैं, इस विधेयक के पास होने के बाद इसको भी अमल में लाया जाएगा। मैं अपने जिले, प्रांत की बात कहता हूँ कि बहुत सारी योजनाएं हरिजन कल्याण और श्रमिक कल्याण की हैं लेकिन उन सब में भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है । जो रकम उन लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए जिनके लिए वह है उस में से आधी अफसरों को चली जाती है । इसको कई मेम्बरों ने कहा है, आपकी पार्टी के मेम्बर श्री डागा ने भी कहा है कि अफसर लोग श्रमिकों के लिए जो खजाने से पैसा मिलता है उस पैसे को लूटते हैं । इसलिए मैं दूसरा सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जो कानून आप मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए बनाते हैं उनके अमल के बारे में गारन्टी

(Amdt.) Bill

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर']

कीजिए । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गारन्टी आपके राज में होने वाली नहीं । समाजवादी मुल्कों में जो कानून बनते हैं उनमें कहा जाता है उनको अमल में लाने की हम गारन्टी करेंगे । जब तक आप इनको अमल में लाने की गारन्टी नहीं करेंगे तब तक इन पर अमल होना संभव नहीं होगा । इसलिए इसके बारे में आप गारन्टी कीजिए ।

यह जो माइका खदान हैं उनमें प्राइवेट टस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं । उनमें सरकार का कंट्रोल होना चाहिए । अगर वे इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथों में रहेंगी तो वे उनमें लूट मचाते रहेंगे । उनको सरकारी हाथों में लिया जाना चाहिये । तभी मजदूरों को भी राहत मिलेगी ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): I wish to congratulate my hon. friend, Mr. Anjiah, on this Bill. It goes to the credit of both himself and the Cong.(I) Party to which I also belong, that this good fortune should have come to them to be able to win and get the whole-hearted support of the Opposition and from no less a person than Shri Verma who was the Labour Minister in the previous Government and who has been working for workers and farmers and all the poor people, for several decades.

I am also glad that several constructive suggestions have been made. I would like my hon. friend, Mr. Anjiah, to give serious consideration to two suggestions that have been made by friends from the Opposition as well as from this side.

One is the establishment of Wage Board. It would be worthwhile to constitute one like that. The second suggestion has fallen from the lips of Mr. M. Anjiah himself that there is a good case for nationalising this industry. The mica exports are already nationalised. I speak subject to correc-

tion. Production should also be nationalised. My friend himself has said that all the figures are manipulated by these people. So much so that the production seems to be less and the export seems to be more. How will one explain this anomaly? The only remedy to get over this type of problem is to nationalise this industry. If we are nationalising it and at the same time, we do not have the Wage Board, then you allow these workers to be exploited or to be worked in the same manner in which they have been working now. So, it will not serve any purpose at all. Therefore, I want that these two propositions should be considered seriously and at an early date.

In the constructive manner in which the Opposition has approached this Bill, I hope the Government would appreciate that constructive approach of the Opposition and would come forward with the necessary Bills that are needed in regard to the welfare of labour, in the next session of Parliament. I hope also the Business Advisory Committee would be willing to spare sufficient time so that these Bills would be brought forward before the House and they would come to be passed in both the Houses of Parliament.

श्री टी० अंजय्या : पहली बातों को दोहराना ठीक नहीं है । जैसा हमारे बुजुर्ग नेता प्रो० रंगा ने कहा है हर इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज करना मुश्किल है । एक बात मैं समझ सकता हूँ । जहाँ एक्सप्लॉयटेशन हो रहा है, क्लोजर्ज हो रहे हैं, मिलों को सिक बनाया जा रहा है, वर्कर्स को वेजिज कम दी जाती हैं, वहाँ पर इसके बारे में सोचा जा सकता है । आप तो जानते ही हैं कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की प्राइम मिनिस्टरशिप में काफी सिक मिलों को लिया गया है । टैक्सटाइल मिलों को भी लिया गया है । बहुत मे मिल मालिक आप जानते हैं बहुत बड़ा कयदा उठा लेते हैं, बैंको से कर्ज ले लेते हैं, शेयरहोल्डर्स को दबो देते हैं और उससे बाद मिल को या फैक्ट्री को बन्द कर देते हैं । आप तो यह जानते

ही है कि हम सी से ज्यादा और शायद दो तीन सी सिक मिलें ले कर चला रहे हैं। बंगाल में भी कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज को ले कर चला रहे हैं। लेकिन हर चीज को नेशनलाइज करना हमारा मकसद नहीं है। जहाँ क्लोजर होता है, एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है, वहाँ हम को सोचना पड़ता है। यह एक पालिसी मेटर है। हम इसके बारे में सोच भी रहे हैं। माइका माइज के लिए नए एमेंडमेंट लाने की जरूरत है। नया कानून जब पार्लियामेंट के सामने आएगा तब आपको पता चल जाएगा कि माइका माइन वर्कर्स के साथ जो आपको हमदर्दी है, वही हमदर्दी गवर्नमेंट की भी है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि बहुत जल्दी बिल लाने की हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed.

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, the teachers are demonstrating at the Boat Club and they are demanding better facilities. I would request the hon. Education Minister to look into their grievances and try to solve their problem.

17.10 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
MINISTERS' (ALLOWANCES, MEDICAL
TREATMENT AND OTHER
PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENTS
RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I
beg to move:

"This House approves the draft
Ministers' (Allowances, Medical
Treatment and other Privileges)
Amendment Rules, 1980 framed
under sub-section (1) of section 11

of the Salaries and Allowances of
Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and
laid on the Table of the House on
18th June, 1980."

This is a very simple and formal
resolution, which seeks to remove the
anomaly arising out of the adoption
of the Third Pay Commission Report,
whereby the incidental charges which
were given to Class I officers are re-
moved. Rule 9(2) of the Ministers'
(Salaries and Allowances) Rules says:

"Actual travelling expenses limi-
ted to the allowances for inciden-
tals for the time being admissible
to a Government servant of the
first grade on journey on tour, sub-
ject to the furnishing of the details
of the actual travelling expenses."

So, under rule 9(2), the incidental
charges which were admissible to the
Ministers were equivalent to those
which were admissible to Class I
officers. With the introduction of the
Third Pay Commission Report, the
incidental charges given to the Class
I officers are removed. Instead of
that, a system of TA is introduced
from June 1974 for the entire period
of absence from the headquarters,
starting from the departure to the
return to the headquarters. Since
the incidental charges for Class I
officers, which have been made appli-
cable to Ministers, have been removed,
this Resolution has been brought be-
fore the House.

Rule 11(2) says:

"Every rule made under this Act
after the commencement of the
Salaries and Allowances for Mini-
sters Amendment Act, 1977, shall be
laid before each House of Parlia-
ment, and no such rule shall come
into force until it has been appro-
ved, whether with or without modi-
fication, by each House of Parlia-
ment and published by the Central
Government in the Official Gazette."

Therefore, I have moved this Resolu-
tion.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana].

This Resolution is very simple and there is no financial commitment. On the contrary, the Ministers will be getting less than what they were getting previously. For example, the distance from Delhi to Madras is 2,192 km and the time of journey is 2 days and 40 minutes. If we take into account the incidental charges which were admissible for Class I officers, namely, 35 paise, for this distance it will be Rs. 76.65. Under the new rules, when the incidental charges are removed, since the DA admissible to the Ministers is Rs. 30 per day, for two days it will come to only Rs. 60, which means Rs. 16.65 less than what they were getting earlier. The distance from Delhi to Bombay is 1,388 km and the journey time is 24 hours. The incidental charges at the rate of 35 paise will come to Rs. 48.65, whereas the DA for one day is only Rs. 30 which means Rs. 18.65 less. The distance from Delhi to Calcutta is 1,441 km and the journey time is one day and ten hours. The incidental charges at the rate of 35 paise will come to Rs. 50.40 whereas the DA will be only Rs. 45, which means a loss of Rs. 5.40.

So, Sir, in all cases the incidental charges will be less than what the Ministers were getting.

This Resolution amends provisions under Rules 9(1), 10, 13, 17, 24 and 25 of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957. These are the different Rules with which this provision of incidental charges and D.A. is related.

Rule 9(b), as I read it, links the D.A. and incidental charge of the Ministers with that of the Class I officer. Rules 10 and 13 also relate to it. Rule 17 concerns the D.A. Rules 24 and 25 are regarding the Deputy Ministers' salaries etc. So, Sir, this is a very simple Resolution and it seeks to remove the anomaly arising out of this.

With these words, Sir, I move the Resolution and I hope that the hon. Members of this House will pass it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Let him clarify it is not to be implemented with retrospective effect!

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): May I ask for some clarification instead of having to make a speech? We, Members of Parliament, are given a daily allowance of Rs. 51|. I fail to understand and I do not know why the Minister has got to be given only Rs. 31|. Kindly explain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your suggestion will be welcome there.

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"This House approves the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1980, framed under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and laid on the Table of the House on 18 June, 1980."

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to move:

1. That in the resolution,—
add at the end—

'subject to the following modifications that:—

(a) in rule 2, in the proposed rule 9, for "two personal servants" substitute "one personal servant";

(b) in rule 5, in the proposed rule 17, after the existing proviso, the following further proviso be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that the daily allowances can be claimed and drawn if the travel and stay of the Minister is for official purpose only."; and

(c) in rule 6, in the proposed rule 24,—for "Central Government servant of the first grade" substitute "Minister".

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a Resolution where the Minister himself feels some delicacy in moving it. But anyhow I feel that the time has come when. Ministership is not permanent, particularly in these days of *ayaram gayaram*.

Ministership is not very permanent and it is not known as to when a Minister will cease to be a Minister. Therefore, I do not want Ministers to get themselves accustomed to Ministership to a considerable extent because sooner or later a Minister has to become an ordinary person like any one of us.

Before Independence, Gandhiji was saying that the Minister should not take more than Rs. 500 and he himself was travelling in Second Class. But Gandhiji's days were gone, so you need not be very much worried about it. But anyhow, to set an example, Ministers must try to lead a very simple life. In this connection I cannot understand that whenever a new Minister occupies a new quarter, more than Rs. 1.5 lakhs or 2 lakhs are spent for the furniture. Is it admissible, I am asking. The reason is, if he remains there for one year or two years, it is very difficult for him to adjust himself afterwards. Therefore, let him not start like this, let him not spend from his own pocket, but whatever is to be spent in the normal course, let him spend and live a simple and happy life rather than a temporary prince's life.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Luxurious life.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Sir, I have moved my amendment in three parts. One is that the Minister now can take two servants along with him in the train. If the Minister is very much afraid of being attacked, instead of one, let him take four. Otherwise, let him have only one instead of two. I do not understand why they have to travel in first class. He may require the services of someone. So, let there be one instead of two with him. That is one of my amendments. I think it is very reasonable.

If the Minister is afraid of being attacked by somebody, he may take additional assistance, but otherwise he should not take more than one person with him during his travels.

My second amendment is in respect of Ministers' allowances. When a Minister has to go on tour on official duties, of course he has to get his allowances and all that, but if he goes on private work or for party work, he should not be allowed to draw them. This is a very simple and reasonable amendment. I think it should not be very difficult to accept it.

My third amendment is in regard to Deputy Ministers. After all, you are not giving them any powers. They are Ministers for the sake of being Ministers, but why do you put them on the level of officers, why not let them be equal to Ministers at least in travelling? Instead of officers' scale, let them be given Ministers' scale.

The whole object, as I have already stated, is that Ministers hereafter should try to lead a simple life and their work must be more of the nature of service, than being a Prince or a Nawab.

I request my amendments may be accepted.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): I rise to support the resolution moved by the hon. Minister and oppose the amendments moved by Shri Shamanna.

I am at a loss to understand why these amendments have been brought by the hon. Minister, because he himself has said that after they are given effect to, the daily allowance will be the same and the incidental charges will be less than what a Class I officer is now getting. Is a Minister of the Central Government less in status than a Class I officer?

AN HON. MEMBER: Equal.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: No. How can he be equal?

[Shri Chintamani Jema]

I apprehend the danger that after passing this resolution, Ministers will not go to the various States. Unless they visit the various parts of the country, they will not be acquainted with the problems of the States. If they are not so acquainted, how can they solve the problems? So in my opinion this amendment, which the hon. Minister has brought, should have enhanced the DA of the Ministers and also their incidental charges. The DA of the Ministers should be increased so as to make it equal to that of the MPs since they are primarily MPs. You might be knowing that in several States, the Ministers' DA is much more than that of the Ministers of Central Government. The Ministers in the States are getting road mileage. But here there is no such provision. I agree with Mr. Shamanna that the Deputy Ministers at the Centre are getting less DA as compared to the Ministers and MPs. They are getting the same DA as Class-I Officers. How can a deputy Minister or a Minister of State or a Cabinet Minister be equalised with a Class-I Officer? For journey by trains, the Ministers should get double first-class fare as the incidental charges.

Whenever we request the Ministers to visit some places, they are reluctant to go. Nowadays, even though they are treated as State Guests in the concerned States, they are to pay tips in the Circuit House and also to drivers of the cars in which they are travelling and like that, they are spending about Rs. 50 or 100 in one tour. They are reluctant to go to States because they have to pay something from their pockets. The result is that the Ministers do not get acquainted with the problems in the interior parts of different States and so it becomes very difficult to solve the problems. So, I urge upon the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, that he should enhance the DA and the incidental charges of the Ministers.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (गुन्नेसराय) :
सभापति महोदय, जो हमारे माननीय

मंत्री श्री मकवाना साहब ने संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ।

मंत्रियों का वेतन, टो०, ए० डी० ए० बढ़ाये जाएं, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं। मुझे कहना यह है कि पहले हम संसद सदस्य हैं, उसके बाद ही मंत्री होते हैं। जब तक एम० पी० नहीं होंगे, तब तक मंत्री नहीं होंगे। अभी जो महंगाई बढ़ी है, उससे मजदूर लोग बहुत परेशान हैं, इसलिए उनकी मजदूरी बढ़ाई जाए। किरानी, अफसर सभी काम करने वाले लोग कह रहे हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ी है, हम लोगों को ज्यादा सुविधाएँ दी जाएं और इसी प्रकार सभी सस्थान या कामगार लोग भी कहते हैं कि दर्भहा बढ़ायी जाए। सही बात भी है महंगाई को देखते हुए होना भी चाहिये लेकिन हम लोग जो संसद सदस्य हैं, उनकी हालत मजदूरों से भी बहुत खराब है, क्योंकि जो किरानी का काम करते हैं या मजदूरी करते हैं, उनके तो काम के घंटे निश्चिन हैं कि उनको 10 से 5 बजे तक निश्चिन घंटे काम करना है, लेकिन हम लोगों के लिए कोई आफिम आर्बर्स नहीं है। जब मन में आता है, हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लोग तकरीबन 10-15 लोग हमारे घर पर हर समय, हर वक्त आते रहते हैं और उन सबके रहने के लिए व्यवस्था भी करनी पड़ती है और बहुत से लोगों को खाना तक भी खिलाना पड़ता है। यह तो सभी को मालूम है कि हम लोगों को 500 रु० तनख्वाह मिलती है और मैशन में 51 रु० मिलते हैं। वह जो हमको 500 रु० मिलते हैं, रकम बहुत मामूली सी है यह अच्छा होगा यदि, सभी सदस्यों की राय हो तो इसको आन्डररियम कहा जाए क्योंकि आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए यह एक बहुत छोटा रकम है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब सेना नहीं होता है, या चालू भी रहता है, यदि कहीं आग लगा है, अग्नि निर्वाचन

क्षेत्र में, तो दौड़ कर जाइए, कभी बाढ़ आती है, तो दौड़कर जाइए, अगर वहाँ हिन्दु-मुस्लिम का झगड़ा होता है, तो क्षेत्र में दौड़कर जाइए और यदि आपस में कोई कास्ट-रायट हो गया है, तो भी पहुंचिये—मतलब यह कि यदि ऐसा कोई मौका आता है, तो हमें अपने निवांचन क्षेत्र में तत्काल पहुंचना जरूरी होता है। संसद सदस्यों की कोई छोटी कांस्टिचुएन्सी नहीं रहती है, उसमें एम्बली की छः सात कान्डीचुएन्सीज शामिल होती है। वैसे कस्टिचुएन्सीज है। लेकिन हम को पूरे देश के स्तर पर सभी बातों को देखना और सुनना पड़ता है। जब हम कांस्टिचुएन्सीज में जाते हैं तो अकेले कभी जाना नहीं होता। हमारे साथ काफी लोग जाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब अगली बार जारी रखें। अब हाफ एन अवर हैं।

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
IMPORT OF ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS FROM
USA

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up Half-An-Hour Discussion.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very serious matter and I would call it a corporate crime of the century by which American multinational drug firms are exporting most dangerous drugs to different countries including India.

I convey my thanks to a monthly journal published from California named "Mother Jones". It has revealed facts which are devastating, unbelievable and most revealing and it is named as "The Corporate Crime of the Century", and the name of the feature reveals its contents itself.

The United States multinational and tycoons and sharks sell to the third world, specially to India, shiploads of defective medical devices, lethal drugs known as Carcinogens,

Toxic pesticides, etc. These are considered to be prohibited and unfit for Americans themselves.

I read out some extracts from that. It is very important. I quote:

"It involves... \$ 1.2 billion worth of unsafe goods overseas every year; the United States Export-Import Bank, which finances large dumps."

It says:

"400 Iraqis died in 1972 and 5000 were hospitalised after consuming the by-products of 8000 tons of wheat and barley coated with an organic mercury fungicide, whose use had "been banned in the U.S.

An undisclosed number of farmers and over 1000 water buffalos died suddenly in Egypt after being exposed to leptophos, a chemical pesticide which was never registered for domestic use by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) but was exported to at least 30 countries.

After the Dalkon Shield intrauterine device killed at least 17 women in the United States, the manufacturer withdrew it from the domestic market. It was sold overseas after the American recall and is still in common use in some countries.. "

And perhaps also in this country.

There are so many other cases. It says:

"A synthetic male hormone, which was found to stunt the growth of American children, is freely available in Brazil, where it is recommended as an appetite stimulant for children..."

No doubt, India is on the list there also.

"An injectable contraceptive banned for such use in the United States because it caused malignant tumors in beagles and monkeys, is sold by in 70 other countries where it is widely used in U.S.—sponsored population control programs.

[Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]

Most dumps, however, are performed quietly, the product moving unnoticed in the fast flow of normal trade between nations. And dumping is not limited to chemicals and consumer products... Even entire technologies are dumped. Nuclear power, which seems certain to receive a 'hazardous' classification before long in the U.S. is today being dumped on energy-starved nations like the Philippines and India."

"India" is clearly stated here. It further says:

"Early in our investigation, however, we discovered that exposing dumpers was more challenging than we thought it would be. 'That are really smugglers' said one of our team in a story meeting. 'The only difference between drug smugglers and dumpers is that the products are usually moving in opposite directions.'"

"There is another difference: the government protects dumpers..."

Here, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to enlighten us as much as possible. Does the hon. Health Minister know that the black and white T.V. poses radiation hazard? The colour T.V. poses much greater radiation hazard. It has been proved by an experiment conducted in the Princeton University in America. Why is it that the Government is going in for colour T.V.? We do not know.

"...government protection afforded to dumpers goes way beyond this kind of cover.

Although the bottom line motive is always profit, hazardous products are dumped to solve different problems. For non-manufacturers—wholesalers, retailers, brokers, importers,..." etc.

We would like the Hon. Minister to enlighten us as to what is happening to this country—how it is going.

The Tribune, which is one of the leading and oldest papers of the country has done a magnificent job and has stated: in the Editorial of 2nd January 1980:

"It is, therefore logical to conclude that when such "unsafe" products cannot be exported, the Indian subsidiaries of these multinationals engage themselves in producing them locally. What is worse, the hold of the foreign private capital on Indian industries, including drug firms, has not relaxed despite the enactment of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act".

You can try to get a copy of 2nd January 1980's *Tribune*.

Three giant U.S. multi-national firms had to withdraw five hundred products,—pesticides etc.—from the U.S. market under pressure, but export to the third world, including India, continued. The U.S. President has absolute power, only through an executive order, to stop this dangerous game with human life, but he did not do it. He does not propose to do it either because of the so-called U.S. balance of trade—because his justification is that the trade deficit is 25 billion dollars a year. The U.S. President can put this on the commodity lists, making exportation illegal. But Mr. Carter except mumbling a few words, did nothing:

"Carter has mumbled a word or two about the ethics of exporting; he clearly does not consider the use of safe products a human right for non-Americans. In fact, his actions on this matter have pleased the most conservative pro-dumping forces.

They are supposed to be our friends! Now we come to another quotation: "...foreign governments are notified whenever a product is banned, deregulated, suspended or cancelled by an American regulatory agency. The notification system is handled by the State Department, whose policy statement on the subject reads:

'No country should establish itself as the arbiter of others' health and safety standards. Individual governments are generally in the best position to establish standards of public health and safety.

Based on this judgment, an unwieldy and ineffective notification procedure allegedly places announcements in the hands of the proper foreign government officials, telling them a certain drug has been found to be toxic or that babies have strangled in particular brands of cribs."

"In fact, the countries where most of our banned and hazardous products are dumped lack regulatory agencies, testing laboratories or well-staffed customs departments".

So, this is the position. We are buying products which are nothing but poison. And then, Sir, it says:

"Global corporations, with their worldwide network of subsidiaries, high technology and marketing systems, far outstrip the puny regulatory efforts of a government that considers corporate crime a minor nuisance at worst.

Dumping must be clearly defined by statute and one term, such as 'illegal for export' should be applied to... products found to be too dangerous for use... anywhere.

... the benefits far outweigh the risks in other countries—for example, certain drugs used to treat tropical diseases or pesticides used to kill the malaria-carrying mosquito. In such cases, when the foreign government is apprised of the risk, the products should be cleared for export to that country only."

I can lend the article to the Hon. Minister.

Then, again:

"Germany dumps at least as many toxic pesticides...and no nation

on earth can match Switzerland for dumping baby formula. However, the assumption that foreign buyers will import known toxins and recognised lethal products from one country when they can't get them from another is patently ridiculous."

"The U.S. government and U.S. drug companies maintain a systematic and intentional double standard for the sale of contraceptives. Unsafe IUDs, dangerous high-estrogen birth control pills... etc., etc.

It is a very, very serious matter. In fact, we are playing with the lives of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will take a little more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought your notice was about anti-biotic drugs...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who says I am not talking about that?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): He is emphasizing on ICUD.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: "Bangladeshi Baby Blues".

"There used to be a joke that an aspirin could keep you from getting pregnant—if you held it between your knees. Now, there is a new twist; birth control pills can help you get pregnant—if you take them as part of one of AID's Third World 'contraceptive inundation' programs.

"The inundation strategy means that every woman can get pills, whether she needs them or not. About 90 per cent of the women receiving AID pills in Bangladesh..." etc., etc.

"Dr. Henry Mosley, a John Hopkins University professor, who has studied AID's inundation approach in Bangladesh believes that the pos-

[Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]

sibility of a pill-induced population explosion is 'a matter of some concern'."

That is how those American giants are marketing the most dangerous and fatal things which they cannot sell in their own country. Such is the case with U.K., Germany Switzerland and many other Capitalist countries.

Against one, for example, Upjohn Company, there are serious charges. There are other such companies also.

I will come since you have rung the bell, to the important things.

"There has been a tendency in recent years..." The American Cyanamid and Pfizer also.

"...for producers of pesticides or other banned and heavily restricted products to move their production facilities abroad. For years, Hercules Inc. has produced toxaphene in Nicaragua, and American Cyanamid Co., announced it has built a pesticide plant in Brazil..."

That is how they are operating. It is horrifying to hear.

I was away to Calcutta and a man from pfizer Company, called shah, came to my house, and because he could not see me, he left a letter trying to pressurize me, trying to mislead me. I have given notice of a privilege motion against him. It is a very serious matter. That is how the multi-nationals are operating—through lobbies and pressure lobbies.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is better not to go to his house.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to ask the Minister how many times he has been intimidated by the U.S. Government, the German Government and the Governments in other capitalist countries about the undesirability of the use of certain drugs and gadgets.

There is a U.S. Senate Committee. This is from the Lok Sabha Debates, 11th April, 1978, page 203;

"Over-charging by U.S. Pharmaceutical companies and cases filed in U.S. Courts:

"Following the report of a Committee of the U.S. Senate, it came to the notice of the Government of India in 1969 that six U.S. drug companies, Namely, Pfizer, Cyanamid, Squibb Bristol Mayors, Upjohn and Olin had allegedly entered into a conspiracy in concerted price fixation of certain Broad Spectrum Antibiotics and thereby had over-charged the domestic as well as the overseas purchasers of the same during the period 1954—67, Government of India had filed a civil suit in U.S. courts against all the six companies on 11th October, 1974. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a foreign Nation is also a 'person' within the meaning of the Clayton Act, enabling the nation to sue for damages. Damage brief will have to be filed in the U.S. courts by the Government of India."

I would like the Minister to reply as to what has happened to this case and what the present position is.

I come to this loot by the companies—I will not take much time; I will take two more minutes. Remittances abroad....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will take two more minutes. It is nice to see you in the Chair for the first time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That means, you are not in the House many times.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 'Chair' and 'House' are different—'elevated' and 'downgraded'.

"Remittances abroad by way of imports, dividends, royalty and others and exports of Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies during 1978-79."

Come to the American company, Pfizer Ltd.

(USA Pfizer	1978-79	in lakhs.
Imports		Rs. 52.15
Dividend		Rs. 87.88
Technical fee & interest		Rs. 0.91
Total outflow		Rs. 140.94
Exports of Indian subsidiaries		Rs. 58.20
<i>Anglo-french Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd.</i>		
Total outflow		Rs. 14.70
Exports		Rs. 5.53
<i>Ciba Geigy of India</i>		
Total outflow		Rs. 449.16
Exports		Rs. 61.82
<i>UK firms</i>		
<i>Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd.</i>		
Total outflow		Rs. 369.44
Exports		Rs. 14.76
<i>Boots Co. (India) Ltd.</i>		
Total outflow		Rs. 203.76
Exports		Rs. 47.44
<i>Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.</i>		
Same situation.		
<i>Glaxo Laboratories</i>		
Total outflow		Rs. 239.44
Exports		Rs. 176.34

Then there are the May & Baker, Whiffens India Ltd., Cyanamid India Ltd., Parke Davis, Wyeth Laboratories, etc. etc.

I come to the profits of Pfizers. In 1976-77 their assets were worth Rs. 2381.09 lakhs. In 1978-79 it sharply rose to Rs. 2685.63 lakhs. Their profits in 1976-77 were Rs. 664.68 lakhs and in 1978-79 it jumped to Rs. 732.98 lakhs.

products—produced beyond their licensed capacity. I would expect that you will give the correct facts and the truth in your reply.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I would very much like to see you again in the Chair.

I would also like the hon. Minister to tell us what steps has he taken against those who overproduced their

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The hon. Member has made a very wide study regarding the mis-

(HAH)

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

chief of the foreign multi-national companies. He has produced many things before the House for which the House must be very seriously concerned. He has spoken about posticide and . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Anti-biotics.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I will come to that. Posticides and mostly the toxic pesticides. Then he spoke about the health hazard by radiation by black and white TV and colour TV. He has spoken about all sorts of exports by these multinational companies.

Though he has revealed many interesting facts about the foreign companies, he did not bring out the expected information which we were expecting that he would reveal something about the US companies regarding the export of their anti-biotics to India because the half-an-hour discussion mainly pertains to that . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said it. You kindly give us the reply on the case that was filed in the Supreme Court on 11th October 1974 under the Clayton Act. If you give a reply you will cover a big, big field of anti-biotics.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not dispute the fact that he has brought it to the notice of the House.

But since the discussion raised in the House mainly pertains to the question of anti-biotics, to keep it distinct and straight, I should say that we have not been importing much from the United States. As far as antibiotics are concerned, at the moment, I must tell you the things which we have been importing from the U.S.

Sir, the total value of the anti-biotics imported into the country

during the last three years, that is, for 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs. 17.02 crores, Rs. 17.80 crores and Rs. 22.20 crore respectively. It may be seen that as against this total value of imports, the value of anti-biotics drugs that have been imported from U.S. constituted only about 4 per cent in 1977-78.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about those producing under licensing by M/s. Pfizer—how much are they allowed to produce under the licensing? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: In 1978-79, it was about 0.6 per cent, in 1979-80 it was about 2 per cent. The anti-biotics imported from U.S. are:

1. Neomycin sulphate;
2. Centamycin sulphate;
3. Ccloremphenicol Powder;
4. Streptomycin sulphate;
5. Polymycin;
6. Bacitracin;
7. Triacetyl Oleandorycin;
8. Erythromycin Stearate, etc.

Sir, 18 consignments of the: anti-biotics were imported from U.S during the last three years and, of these samples were drawn... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the production under their licensing within India?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his reply. We are running against time.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Of these, samples were drawn for test from 10 consignments and found to be of standard quality, they were mainly the products of well known manufacturers, such as the Pfizers, the Sherring Corporation, Upjohns and Abbotts. Mainly, these are the companies which are producing antibio-

ties. And we have been importing them. I wish hon. Members should have been able to bring something which directly affected the Indian people... (*Interruptions*) About antibiotics, I am saying. He did not speak anything about antibiotics.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What happened to the petition of 11th October filed before the court? And I put to you the question: Foreign governments are notified whenever an antibiotic is banned, deregulated, suspended... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This relates to the Drug Control Regulation. That is the main thrust. Otherwise, we would have gone to the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry. I am sorry the hon. Minister has not followed the argument of Shri Bosu because he ran at such speed that perhaps it was difficult for him to follow his argument. But the main thrust of what I have been able to understand is this, it relates to your Ministry in terms of drugs control. So, his main argument is that certain drugs, antibiotics and other products are being produced here which are not allowed to be produced by the same companies elsewhere. You have to give an answer to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir. I must seek your protection. I have put a specific question. Foreign governments are notified whenever certain antibiotics are banned and so on. I want to know how many times India has been informed by the Governments in the USA, West Germany, Switzerland and Italy?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may please deal with that.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): What about import of chemicals? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already noted it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I can understand Prof. Dandavate speaking always in chemicals and physical terms, because that is his profession.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What the hon'ble Member wants to know is whether Government has any policy with regard to controlling the importation or manufacture of these drugs.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As far as Health Ministry is concerned we come into the picture as far as testing part is concerned for human consumption in this country. Licensing is not the concern of my Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is being asked is: Whether it has been found to be dangerous or not?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, it is a very important question because anti-biotics are used here in this country for the health of the people. So far as the experience of the Health Ministry is concerned...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that in Half-an-Hour discussion specific questions are asked. I have put a specific question that in the United States legislature have devised a system whereby foreign governments are notified whenever a product is banned, suspended or cancelled... (*Interruptions*). I would like to know on how many occasions you have received intimation from United States of America, West Germany and other countries which export drugs and chemicals from this country.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I can only say that since the matter under consideration before the House is mainly concerned with anti-biotics the Government of India is not aware of any banned anti-biotics and the question of information by the United States government to the Indian government does not arise because no anti-biotic has been banned by the government—the one which we are importing. So, the question does not arise.

[Shri D. Shankaranand]

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: The question is about exporting.
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it is my fault. I have not been able to explain. There is a law which says that United States government have to notify foreign governments whenever a product is banned (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There is a wide range of drugs and antibiotics form a very small part of it. I am not concerned with... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very important matter. Let us give a patient hearing to the Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act control over the import of drugs is exercised by the Central Government. For this purpose imports of drugs into this country are restricted only to certain specific points of entry. Offices of the Central Drugs Standards Control organisation have been set-up at the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Vishakhapatnam and these offices exercise control over the quality of imported drugs by drawing samples from the imported consignments and having them tested.

Here I may mention that a number of anti-biotics have been canalised through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation and the value of anti-biotics imported during the last year is about 60 per cent... This I am giving as additional information because my friend has not raised any relevant issues. The House may think that I am giving something else which has not been asked by the Member but I am purposely giving the information because the hon'ble Member did not

raise anything about the anti-biotics in the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): Sir, I rise on a point of order. This is Half-an-Hour discussion and Started at 5.30 P.M. Please see Rule 55, sub-rule (5). It is already 6 O'clock. I want a guidance from you. Is it to be discussed for 30 minutes only or more than that? I want a categorical ruling from you. Sir, what is happening here? In the Assemblies and here also half an hour means half an hour and this discussion should not go on for more than half-an-hour. I request you to give a categorical ruling on this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, usually, the practice is not to raise such objection until the subject is over. I am sure the hon. Member does not press for it. I now call Mr. Chitta Basu to put a question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question will be very specific and I want an answer which will also be specific. The Minister has admitted that we are importing anti-biotics from the United States of America. He has given certain figures also. Now, Sir, my question in this regard is this. There are general apprehensions throughout the country that the multinationals of the United States of America dump medicines and drugs which are not fit to be consumed in their own country, on developing countries and under-developed countries. And India is one such country where such dumpings take place. In view of all this, may I know whether Government proposes to take any steps by which we can do away with the import of such drugs from the United States of America? Do they propose to impose certain strict restrictions on the question of getting medicines and drugs from such multinational? This is number one. And the facts according to me are these. The import of drugs goes on increasing. I will cite some figures. In 1976-77 the import of drugs in general was of the order of Rs. 82 crores. It has

gone up to Rs. 150 crores in the year 1978-79. That means, import of drugs from foreign countries has increased by about 100 per cent. Therefore there is regular and steady increase in imports. On the other hand, the production of indigenous drugs is not at a level which is commensurate with imports. Indigenous production rose from Rs. 150 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 200 crores in 1978-79, an increase of 33 per cent, whereas, import has increased to the extent of 100 per cent. In view of this, it is clear, our dependence on foreign drugs goes on increasing. According to my figures, the dependence on imports was 35 per cent in the year 1976-77 and it has gone up to 45 per cent in the year 1978-79. There is a propensity on the part of the Government to meet the requirements of drugs by importing more and more drugs from outside the country. Would the Government take steps to see that imports are curtailed and indigenous production is increased and self-sufficiency in the production of drugs is attained? These are my questions.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I will not elaborate. I will just put questions. First, I want to know whether the Government is going to bring a comprehensive Bill on drug abuse. Second question is: whether the Government is going to introduce partial decontrol of drugs and the third question I would like to ask is whether the Government is thinking of giving exemption in customs duty on the imported antibiotic drugs. My last question is whether the Government is going to provide antibiotic drugs at a reasonable price. Wild allegations have been made saying that the Indian people have been used as guinea-pigs for conducting tests of these foreign drugs. I would like to know whether steps have been taken to prevent such tests on Indian people. These are my questions.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
हमारे देश में एंटी बायोटिक्स ड्रग्स बनाने के

लिए नो हाऊ की कमी नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान बायोटिक्स फेक्ट्री पिम्परी में हैं। उसकी हालत चिन्ताजनक है। आप पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके पेज 51 को देखें। इस में यह कहा गया है कि जितनी औषधियां वहां बन रही है पैसिलिन आदि उनका उत्पादन घट रहा है। विटामिन सी का कोई उत्पादन नहीं हुआ 1977-78 में यह भी उस में कहा गया है। आगे पढ़ें तो यह कहा गया है कि पैसिलिन के लिए जापान से मैसर्स टोयी जी से और स्ट्रैटोमाइसीन के लिए ग्लैक्सो लैबोरेटरीज, यू के से प्राप्त नए स्टर्नों की प्रौद्योगिकी को लागू करने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। आगे आप 52 पेज पर कहते हैं कि पैसिलिन के विस्तार को यांत्रिक रूप से पहले ही पूरा कर लिया गया है और वर्ष 1978-79 की चौथी तिमाही में वार्षिक उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की आशा है।

एक तरफ तो सरकार कहती है कि हमारे यहां उत्पादन होने की आशा है और हम कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहती है कि हम दूसरे देशों के साथ एग्रीमेंट कर रहे हैं। यह विरोधाभास है। मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे यहां एक सेंट्रल ड्रग कंट्रोलर हैं। हमें पता नहीं वह क्या करता है। बहुत सी दवाइयों पर, एंटी बायोटिक्स ड्रग्स पर विदेशों में रोक लगा दी गई है और किन्हीं विशेष कारणों से ही तो वह रोक लगाई गई है लेकिन हमारे देश में वे दवाइयां चल रही हैं, उनका उत्पादन किया जाता है, ऐसा क्यों? आपको मालूम होगा कि पिछले साल स्विटजरलैंड में एक केस फाइल किया गया था नैसलज कम्पनी के खिलाफ कि वह बेकार चीजों का उत्पादन करती है और अंडर डिवेलेपड देशों में जा कर उनको बेच कर मुनाफा कमाती है और इस मुनाफे की जो रकम है वह तीन सौ परसेंट से ले कर तीन हजार परसेंट है। जो कमिश्न मिनिस्टरी

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

हे और जो हेल्थ मिनिस्टरी है ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि इन दोनों में आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान एंटी बायोटिक्स लिमिटेड की हालत चिन्ताजनक है। उस पर 1954 में आपने दस करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया था और उसको लगाया था। दिन प्रति दिन वह रसातल की ओर जा रही है। विदेशों से भी आप दवाइयों का आयात करते हैं। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में नकली दवाइयों की भरमार है। प्रशासन को मालूम है कि कहां कहां नकली दवाइयां चल रही हैं। इसके खिलाफ आप कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करते हैं। सेकड़ों और हजारों लोगों की जाने इनके सेवन की वजह से जा रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जगह जगह पर एंटी बायोटिक्स औषधियों के यूनिट लगाए जाने की बात आपके दिमाग में है और है तो उसकी क्या योजना है ?

विदेशों में जिन दवाइयों पर रोक लगा दी गई है उनका यहां प्रचलन न हो इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? जीवन रक्षक दवाइयां जिन को कहते हैं और जिन पर विदेशों में रोक लगा दी गई है और उनको यहां भेज बर जो मुनाफा कमाया जा रहा है, उसके बारे में आपका सेंट्रल ड्रग्स कंट्रोलर क्या कर रहा है, यह आप हमें बताएं। साथ ही नए यूनिट लगाने के बारे में क्या आप विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं है यदि हां तो उस में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Members, including Shri Chitta Basu, I would not say have merely repeated hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's arguments, because they have said something else also, but only about the drugs in general. May I again say that today's half-an-hour discussion is about the antibiotics; it is not a discussion about the

drugs in general. They do not ask anything about the antibiotics. What can I say? ... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said, but if you have not understood...

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have understood. The hon. Member said about the dumping of the drugs ...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Antibiotics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may read those questions as relating to antibiotics and deal with them.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not say that it is not a drug. The term 'drug' covers a wide range. The hon. Member should have brought to my notice any antibiotic drug which has been banned in USA and has been dumped in this country. I would have understood that. I am not at the moment concerned with other drugs ... (Interruptions).

A question was asked if we could do away with such imports. Sir, no drug can be imported in this country and can be prescribed for the patients unless it is certified by the Drug Controller of India that it is safe for consumption. If the hon. Member has got any information that a drug without the certification of the Drug Controller is being used or experimented upon in this country, we will certainly taken necessary action if it is brought to our notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he has still not followed the line of arguments in relation to the antibiotics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has understood; he is answering in his own way.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have understood. Shri Poojary asked about the Government's intention of bringing forward a comprehensive bill for this. At the moment, the Government has no such intention of bringing any comprehensive bill based

on the allegations of the hon. Members made in this House unless the Government have some factual information and come to the conclusion that the present policy of the Government is going against the health of the nation. Then, we will definitely take steps in bringing a bill if we find it necessary.

Shri Poojary also asked about exemption of customs duty on antibiotics. We have already said that there is exemption on life saving drugs which are certified as essential for life saving. Shri Poojary also mentioned that many drugs are being used on Indians as guinea-pigs. Of course. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu made this allegation some time ago, in the House also. I had said that no drug was being made use of for the purpose of research, as if Indians were being used as guinea-pigs.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan Shastriji has asked about the production of anti-biotics at Pimpri. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not a Shastri.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am sorry. I wish he becomes a Shastri. I can give him a degree of 'Shastri', being the Education Minister. He read out some extracts from, I think, an annual report of the Pimpri factory of Hindustan Anti-Biotics. The manufacture sale and distribution are not the work of the Health Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is of the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Still I am willing to say ...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You have something to do with drugs, I suppose.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Definitely; I have to do. I can only look into the suggestions made by the hon. Members in this case.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मेरा सीधा सा प्रश्न था कि इन का हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-बायोटिक्स लिमिटेड पिमप्री में है और ये नकली दवाएं जितनी भी चलती हैं, दवाओं में जो एडल्टरेशन होता है उस का कारण यह है कि प्रचुर मात्रा में दवायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तो आप के पास यह यूनिट करौंडो रुपये की लागत का कितने सालों से बना हुआ है और वह सिक पड़ा हुआ है, वहां अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? जब तक अधिक उत्पादन नहीं होगा तब तक यह एडल्टरेशन बन्द नहीं होगा।।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not know if he has some notion about adulteration. Whether adulteration has any relation with the manufacture of drugs, is a different matter. Whether you produce in bulk or produce much more than what you want, if adulteration is to take place, the business people will take advantage of this adulteration. It has nothing to do with this. But if it is due only to the shortage of manufacture, Government will look into these matters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till tomorrow.

18.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 5, 1980/Sravana 14, 1902 (Saka).