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Monday, March 2, 1981  
Phalgunā 11, 1902(Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifth Session**  
**(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XII contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 2, 1981|Phalguna 11,  
1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bheekhabai, Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)

**Poor telecommunication service between Dungarpur and Banswara and Jaipur**

\*186. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is very poor telecommunication service between the State Headquarters at Jaipur and District Headquarters of Dungarpur and Banswara;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to join Udaipur-Ratlam by microwave system to improve the telecommunication service between State Headquarters and District Headquarters; and

(c) whether the district headquarter falling on this line has been connected by S.T.D.?

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

(a) Performance of the telecommunication service is about the average considering the type of lines and other telecommunication plant now existing.

(b) The proposal to improve telecommunication service from the District headquarters of Banswara and Dungarpur to Jaipur do not include a microwave system between Udaipur and Ratlam.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: In his reply to part (a), the Minister has not clarified whether this service is poor or good. He has evaded the entire answer by saying:

“Performance of the telecommunication service is about the average considering the type of lines and other telecommunication plant now existing.”

Is it a reply? Is it not correct I can say with all deference to the hon. Minister—because he has given some reply in which he has assured me that the telecommunication service will be improved—that this reply is not correct. I want to know from the hon. Minister very clearly whether his reply is ‘yes’ or ‘no’.

Secondly, he has stated in the reply:

“The proposals to improve telecommunication service from the District Headquarters of Banswara and Dungarpur to Jaipur do not include....” a microwave system..”

\*\*Not recorded.

I say, it exists. According to my information, there is a proposal to join Dungarpur, Banswara and Ratlam also and his answer is not correct. I want a specific reply from the Minister, Sir.

The third question I want to put is... (Interruptions).

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:** It relates to part (c) of the question.

**SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** The hon. Minister replied to (a), (b) and (c). Here, I want a clarification. He said, No, Sir, to part (c) of my question. What does it mean? I am asking about that particular line from Udaipur to Ratlam. His 'No' has a different meaning. In between Udaipur, Ratlam and Banswara there are so many district headquarters. I wanted to know whether they have been connected by STD. He says, 'No'. I say Ajmer is connected with STD. But his reply is silent.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON:** As it stands to-day this Dungarpur Exchange has got T-43 trunk boards and one Record Enquiry Position. On an average it has handled 220 trunk calls per day and the efficiency percentage is of the order of 61 per cent—based on the average of the past 4 months. It is linked to the four main routes—Dungarpur-Jaipur, Dungarpur-Udaipur, Dungarpur-Banswara and Dungarpur-Sagwara. The circuit route performance for the last six months is as follows: August 1980—91.9 per cent, September—81 per cent, October—86.61 per cent, November—88.7 per cent, December 82.6 per cent and January, 1981—81.7 per cent. This circuit performance, though not upto the mark, is fairly satisfactory every month and it has been shown that it is nowhere below the average. It is above the average.

Now, we come to Banswara. This Exchange has an efficiency percentage of 61 per cent—based on the last four months' traffic. Banswara is con-

nected to the six main routes including Jaipur and Udaipur. The total number of circuits and traffic circuit efficiency percentage in the case of Banswara to Jaipur is 52 per cent. It is, of course, low but this is due to the fact that Banswara to Jaipur circuit is partly on open line and partly co-axial. Now the circuit efficiency of Banswara to Jaipur route for the last six months is as follows: August 1980—61.3 per cent, September—49.2 per cent, October—87.81 per cent, November 1980—70.6 per cent, December—50.9 per cent and January 1981—67.4 per cent. That shows that the contention of the hon. Member is not correct. The service connection, of course, is not ideal—particularly in conditions like India where the social fabric is not ideal, we cannot have an ideal telecommunication service. Therefore, we cannot expect all the States to have ideal conditions. But we are happy that the government is determined to give the best service. But, Sir, we have certainly limitations.

श्री भीखा भाई . अध्यक्ष महोदय.  
मन्त्री जी ने जवाब दिया है उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि स्थिति अच्छी है मैंने कहा है कि स्थिति खराब है, और उन्होंने तीनों का जवाब इवेसिव दिया है, और आप कहें तो मैं पत्रों द्वारा प्रमाणित कर सकता हूँ : जब से मैं सदस्य बना हूँ इंगूरपुर में मैं चाहता हूँ कि इंगूरपुर मेरी बातचीत हो या बंसवाड़ हो जाये :

It is very difficult even to contact my own house. As an M.P. I have been provided with the telephone—thanks to the Government. But I am not able to get my house on the phone.

मेरे एम० पी० बनने पर सरकार ने टेली-फोन दिया इसके लिए तो आपको धन्यवाद है, लेकिन अगर उसका मैं उपयोग ही नहीं कर सकता तो अपने क्षेत्र की कैसे सेवा कर सकता हूँ ? घर पर भी मेरी बात नहीं हो सकती है । माननीय मंत्री मुझे

एग्जोरेंस दें कि दिल्ली से बंसवाड़ा में बात कर सकूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घर से जहर बात करा दीजिये इनकी ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अभी यह अपने घर पर अपनी पत्नी से बात भी नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Sir, the hon. Member has tried to explain in so many terms that the services are very poor and that he is not getting telephone and all that. But, Sir, as per the policy of the Government we have been trying to connect all the district headquarters to the respective State Capitals. At the moment if we want to automatise all the manual exchanges at district headquarters we need 1,15,000 lines automatic exchanges. Our present capacity is about 5,000 equivalent lines of stronger STD and 6,000 lines of automatic equipment. So, we are not in a position to meet the heavy demand on the existing system. It is very difficult. We wish to reach the ideal conditions in our country.

Sir, to far as the hon. Member is concerned he has been pressing hard for telephone connections and even in the Consultative Committee meetings he raised the question of Dungarpur-Banswara-Ratlam radio link. Of course, Banswara-Ratlam route which was supposed to be commissioned by 1984-85 has been advanced and is expected to be completed by 1982-83. As regards Dungarpur-Banswara it cannot be executed earlier and will have to be Commissioned in 1984-85. We could not do this because of limited availability of radio equipment in the first three years of the Plan and pressing demands for equipment from priority routes in North-Eastern region and other important works.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टेलीफोन का प्रश्न बहुत लम्बा हो गया है .

श्री कार्तिक उरांव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मोका मिले तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को एक भी सलीमेंटरी पूछने नहीं दूंगा ।

#### Crop insurance

+

\*187. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-SAD VERMA:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crop insurance has hithertofore been receiving low priority from Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have made any study with regard to the crop insurance introduced by certain developed countries particularly by North America and Europe; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether in view of the importance of agriculture in country's economy, Government propose to give priority to crop insurance in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

#### Statement

The Government of India is aware of the importance of Crop Insurance and has been attempting to evolve an appropriate scheme for implementation in the country. Even though the Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1970 held that it would not be advisable to introduce crop insurance in the near

future since it would involve diversion of scarce financial and administrative resources on a significant scale from the more promising measures which raise agricultural productivity and at the same time reduce yield variability, the Government of India did not accept the conclusion. The Government decided to entrust the General Insurance Corporation of India with the responsibility of implementing pilot schemes. During the period 1973 to 1979, the General Insurance Corporation of India implemented pilot schemes based on an individual approach in selected areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Cotton, wheat, groundnut and paddy were the crops covered by crop insurance. All these schemes proved to be unviable and unsuitable for adoption on a country-wide basis due to several administrative and financial constraints. An alternative method of implementing crop insurance by adopting area approach was therefore proposed and discussed with the State Governments. A Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme based on area approach has been drawn up by the General Insurance Corporation of India and is being currently implemented in the four States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. In the Sixth Plan 1980-85, the Government propose to extend the coverage of this Pilot Crop Insurance scheme.

2. The Government have not made any detailed studies of the Crop Insurance Scheme in North America and Europe. The experience of another developed country, i.e., Japan, has been studied. This shows that crop insurance scheme would require a strong administrative network for implementation and that the scheme will have to be supported by the Government with substantial subsidy. The crop insurance schemes of developed countries may not be quite appropriate in the context of a developing country like India. Crop insu-

rance scheme for India has to be developed with reference to the conditions obtaining in this country.

श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार ने 1970 में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति फसल बीमा के लिए नियुक्त की थी, उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं में दी, लेकिन उसके बावजूद सरकार ने यह पास किया कि फसल बीमा चलानी है और इसके निर्णय के अनुसार 4 राज्यों में सामान्य बीमा निगम के अधीन यह कार्य मौपा गया, जिनके नाम हैं, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़, ओले, सूखा से उत्तर भारत यानी बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बंगाल आदि कई राज्य हर वर्ष वर्षादि हो जाते हैं और किसानों की अपार क्षति होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन कौन से राज्य हैं, जिनके साथ सरकार अभी विचार-विमर्श कर रही है।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : चार स्टेट्स और हैं, जिनमें अभी जनरल इनशोरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन के साथ इस बात पर विचार हो रहा है कि क्राप इनशोरेंस लागू की जाये। वे राज्य हैं: यू० पी०, राजस्थान, हरियाणा और कर्नाटक।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : इस विवरण में कहा गया है कि सरकार ने यूरोप और अमरीका की फसल बीमा योजना का कोई विस्तृत अध्ययन नहीं किया है और इस बारे में सिर्फ जापान के अनुभव का अध्ययन किया है। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि विकसित देशों के अध्ययन से कोई लाभ नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उन देशों के अनुभव का अध्ययन कर के फिर विकसित या

विकासशील देश के लिए ऐसी कोई योजना लागू करने का उपाय क्यों नहीं किया। उसने बैठे बैठे यह तय कर लिया कि जैसी योजना विकसित देशों में है, वसी यहां पर लागू नहीं हो सकती है। क्या सरकार ने कोई नई योजना बनाई है, जिसे उसके स्थान पर यहां लागू किया जा सके ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The thinking about crop insurance has been going on ever since the country achieved Independence. There have been various committees appointed from time to time and it was always found that a developing country like India with scanty resources could not afford crop insurance scheme which entails very heavy amount by way of subsidy. In developed countries the situation is absolutely different. For instance, in Japan crop insurance is compulsory for certain categories of farmers but there the scheme is operated through various relief associations of the farmers themselves. In India the crop insurance scheme has been taken up on an experimental basis in certain pilot projects.

श्री दौलत राम सारण: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सरकार किसानों के हित में नीति के तौर पर फसल बीमा योजना लागू करना आवश्यक समझती है, यदि हाँ, तो फिर इस सम्बन्ध में इतने विलम्ब का क्या कारण है ? सरकार ने जो पायलट प्रोजेक्ट लागू करने की बात कही है, उसमें तीन चार फसलें ली हैं, और वह योजना भी ठीक तरह से लागू नहीं की गई है ! मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों की बात कही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयाँ क्या हैं, मंत्री महोदय उसका विवरण देने का कष्ट करें, ताकि हम भी समझ सकें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों के साथ सब से बड़ी कठिनाई

घनराशि की है : जहाँ कहीं भी अभी तक यह तजुर्बा किया गया है, उसकी बिना पर अगर मैं ब्यौरा दूँ, तो माननीय सदस्य समझ जायेंगे कि इसके लिए बहुत पैसे की जरूरत है। 1978-79 में एक्स-पेरिमेंटल स्कीम 3800 हेक्टेयर के लिए थी। उसमें प्रीमियम वसूल हुआ 3,38,000 रुपये और उस पर क्लेम अदा किया गया 36,06,000 रुपये, यानी जितना प्रीमियम इकट्ठा हुआ, उससे बारह गुना क्लेम का देना पड़ा जनरल इन्शोरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन को। इसी तरीके से पहले भी कहीं कहीं जो तजुर्बा किया गया था, उसमें भी हेवी लास हुआ। 1188 हेक्टेयर में यह 73 से 76 तक कुछ इलाकों में लागू की गई थी और उस में प्रीमियम 1 लाख 16 हजार इकट्ठा हुआ था जब कि क्लेम तय किया गया 1 लाख 82 हजार का। यह स्कीम अभी सिर्फ उन इलाकों में लागू की जा रही है जहाँ कुदरत की तरफ से नुकसान कम होने की संभावना होती है, जो लो रिस्क एरियाज हैं। अब हमारी कोशिश तो यह है कि इसके अलावा इस को भी मीडियम रिस्क एरियाज के अन्दर भी ट्राई किया जाय। उस की योजना है।

यह अभी तक जो त्राप इन्शोरेंस स्कीम हमारे देश में चल रही है वह फसल का बीमा नहीं है, बल्कि वह जो बैंकों से किसानों को कर्ज मिलता है उस कर्ज की रकम का बीमा है ताकि अगर नुकसान कुछ ज्यादा हो जाय तो उसके हिसाब से जो रकम बैंक को अदा करनी है वह किसान से वसूल न की जाय बल्कि जनरल इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जिस का भी कुछ हिस्सा होता है उन की तरफ से वह बैंक को अदा कर दी जाय जिससे कि किसान के ऊपर बोझ न पड़े। अभी यह उसी हद्द तक है। अगले साल के अन्दर इस को बढ़ाने की योजना है।

पिछले साल भी इस को काफी हद तक बढ़ाया गया है। कुछ स्टेट्स और इस के ऊपर विचार कर रही हैं कि इसको लागू करें। दूसरी स्टेट्स भी इसमें कुछ इनीशिएटिव लेंगी तो उनको भी इस में लिया जा सकेगा।

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** The hon. Minister said that it is not real crop insurance but rather some variant of it. That is why perhaps more money has got to be spent. The poor farmers and the marginal farmers have not got any benefit out of your price fixation. They have not got any benefit from independence till today. The FCI says that they are not under any obligation to buy from them at fixed price. The price fixation of APC does not help them. In view of this, it will be of benefit to the farmers if you introduce at least Crop Insurance Scheme. Why should not the Government think of introducing Crop Insurance Scheme at least in respect of the poor and marginal farmers immediately? Sir, much time has gone by.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** The question of crop insurance is not related to the question of minimum support price. That is different altogether. You cannot combine these two.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Poor farmers and marginal farmers do not get any benefit. If the Crop Insurance Scheme is introduced they will get benefit even under the Price Support Scheme.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is only when there is some damage or some calamity is caused.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** May I know whether it is not possible to introduce Crop Insurance Scheme where the Banks have adopted some of these villages? Agricultural operations have been done under the supervision of Agricultural

University Officials. In these cases the risk would be very much less. So, I would like to know whether Government is thinking of introducing Crop Insurance Scheme in such villages.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** I have already stated that some action has been taken by way of pilot projects. 4 States have adopted it already. 4 more States are thinking of adopting it.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल श्यास :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, दो प्रकार से किसान को नुकसान होता है— एक तो प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से और दूसरे सरकार की कमियों की वजह से, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से तो जैसे फौमिन है, भ्राले पड़ जाते हैं या कीटाणु लग जाते हैं, इस तरह से नुकसान होता है। सरकार की गफलत से जो नुकसान होता है उस में बिजली न मिलना, धानी न मिलना या जो अन्य प्रकार के साधन क्राप को जीवित रखने के लिए उपलब्ध होने चाहिए वह उपलब्ध नहीं होते, उन से उस को नुकसान हो जाता है। तो इन में से किस के ऊपर सरकार थर्ड क्राप इन्श्योरेंस की कार्यवाही चलाना चाहती है ?

**राव बोरेंद्र सिंह :** क्राप इश्योस तो जिस ढंग से इस वक्त कवर हो रही है वह तो मैंने ब्रज कर दिया। सरकार को भी दिक्कतें होती हैं। उस की वजह से जो किसान को हानि पहुंचती है उस का किस तरीके से हम इन्श्योरेंस कर सकते हैं उस के लिए माननीय सदस्य अगर हमारे पास कोई सजसून भेजेंगे तो हम उस पर विचार कर सकते हैं।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल श्यास :** वह तो थाप खुद सोच सकते हैं। (अवधान) . . . .

**Withholding of foodgrains for National rural employment programme**

\*188. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to 'Hindustan Times' dated 3rd February, 1981 that withholding of foodgrain releases for the National Rural Employment Programme is going to adversely affect the rabi procurement; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and

(b). Foodgrains under national rural employment programme have been released to States keeping in view the availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the progress made in the utilisation of the quantities already available with the States. As a result of a special review by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and the Department of Food the delivery of foodgrains to the States and the Union territories has recently been expedited.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर, मैंने पूछा था कि आने वाली रबी की फसल पर इस का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ? वास्तविकता यह है कि इन की मिनिस्ट्री के रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत :

"According to the figures available with the Union Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, State Governments utilised up to the end of November this year 9.7 lakh tonnes of foodgrains which is at least 12 lakh tonnes less than the amount utilised last year."

1979 में जो इस्तेमाल किया वह उस से भी कम किया। (ब्यबधान) इस में हमारा और आपका कोई सवाल नहीं है। आप वास्तविकता जो है उसको देखें। 1979 की जो बात है :

"Last year, the programme in the food-for-work outfit could generate as many as 49.50 crore mandays by utilising an amount of 43.4 lakh tonnes of grains."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह हालत है इस प्रोग्राम की। इस पर कोई भ्रमल नहीं हुआ। कहते हैं कि फूड ग्रैन्स की कमी है। लेकिन आपने कहा है कि बफर स्टॉक में 15 मिलियन टन गेहूँ है और 4 मिलियन टन चावल है। जब आप के पास बफर स्टॉक में इतना है तब क्या आप 1 मिलियन टन देकर इस प्रोग्राम को लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं जबकि आज कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और बाजार में गेहूँ का भाव ढाई रुपए किलो चल रहा है ? यह सरकार को अपने को मजदूर हितेषी कहती है फिर क्या सरकार अपने स्टॉक में से किसानों, मजदूरों के लिए वह अनाज देने पर विचार करेगी ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक कितने स्टेट्स में इस कार्यक्रम को भ्रमल में लाया गया है और कितने स्टेट्स में नहीं लाया गया है तथा कितनी स्टेट्स में इस प्रोग्राम में मील-प्रैक्टिसेज पाई गई हैं जहाँ से इस प्रकार से शिकायतें आई हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (राज बोरैत्र सिंह) : पहले तो मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि धानरेबल मेम्बर शायद यह समझ रहे हैं कि एपीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री जितना चाहे उतना अनाज फूड फार वर्क के लिए एलाट कर सकती है। लेकिन पार्लियामेंट ने इस साल के लिए सिर्फ 340 करोड़ रुपए फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम के लिए रखे हैं, उसके बाहर तो हम जा ही नहीं सकते हैं। इसके मुताबिक जितना अनाज हम



ठीक समझते थे देने के लिए उसको हमने तकसीम कर दिया है। बाकी कहीं अगर अनाज की कमी देखी तो उसके मुकाबले में हमने कौश दे दिया। 340 करोड़ रुपया इस फार्मूले के हिसाब से सारी स्टेट्स को बांट दिया गया है। पिछले दिनों में गेहूँ के इश्यू में, स्टॉक्स को देखते हुए कुछ कमी की गई है ताकि आइंदा दिक्कत न पड़े। उस वक्त कायदा यह बनाया कि तीन किलो से ज्यादा अनाज किसी वर्कर को नहीं दिया जायेगा, एक रोज में, क्योंकि पहले कई स्टेट्स में 5-6 किलोग्राम तक इश्यू किया जाता था। उसमें बचत करने के लिए यह किया गया कि तीन केजी में 2 केजी अनाज और एक केजी के लिए कौश दिया जाएगा। इस हिसाब से जितना भी देना था वह तकसीम कर दिया गया है और अब 1 मिलियन टन फालतू देने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** मान्यवर, सही तरीके से इस कार्यक्रम पर अमल नहीं किया गया है। मैंने यह भी पूछा था क्या कहीं से मैल-प्रीक्टिसेज की रिपोर्ट आई है, और अगर आई है तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह :** यह बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम है। इस में कहीं-न-कहीं शिकायतें आती रहती हैं। जब इतने बड़े देश के अन्दर इतना बड़ा प्रोग्राम चले तो मैल-प्रीक्टिसेज लोअर-लेवल पर होती हैं, कई जगह पंचायत लेवल पर होती हैं, बी डी अज लैवल पर भी होती हैं। इस संबंध में जो शिकायतें आती हैं, वे हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को रैफर करते हैं, ताकि वे इनकी इन्क्वायरी करा कर हमें इत्तिला दें क्योंकि यह स्कीम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मारफत लागू की जाती है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट डायरेक्टली इसका हिसाब किताब नहीं रखती है। एलोकेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा किया जाता है और उनके ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी छोड़ दी जाती है।

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने प्रान्त के बारे में पूछता हूँ। क्या

मंती महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में फूड-फार वर्क कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आपने कितना फूड का एलोकेशन किया है और कितना दिया है तथा कितना बाकी है ? क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में जो मैल-प्रीक्टिसेज होती है, उसकी सूचना आपको मिली है, तथा इस संबंध में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Does this question cover it?

**राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह :** मैं हर स्टेट के बारे में यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो जानकारी दे सकता हूँ और इस संबंध में एक स्टेटमेंट सारे हिन्दुस्तान का मैं रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** आप सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बता दें।

**राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह :** उत्तर प्रदेश का मैं बता देता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please lay it on the table of the House.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंती महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण रोजगार के अन्तर्गत 78-79, 79-80, 80-81 में फूड-फार-वर्क कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुल कितना अनाज आवंटित किया गया था और क्या सरकार इस योजना को खत्म करने जा रही है।

**राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह :** फूड-फार-वर्क का कार्यक्रम तो फिर पांच साल के लिए अपना लिया है और योजना को खत्म करने का तो कोई सवाल नहीं है।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 78-79, 79-80, 80-81 में आपने कितना अनाज फूड-

फार-वर्क के तहत एलोकैट किया है और जो आपने दिया है, क्या उसमें वृद्धि हो रही है या कमी हो रही है—आप उसकी पीपर बतलाइये ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जितना पार्लियामेंट ने वोट किया है, उस हिसाब से हमने दिया है। मैं अन्दाजन बता सकता हूँ, मुझे उम्मीद है आप पुश्ते गलत नहीं समझेंगे। इन्होंने पिछले साल 1979-80 के बारे में पूछा है, पिछले साल इस कार्यक्रम के तहत 28 लाख टन तकसीम किया गया था और इस साल करन्ट ईयर में, 1980-81 में कोई 21 लाख टन के करीब एलाटमेंट हुआ है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप 1978-79 के बारे में बताइए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इस संबंध में आप अलग से सवाल कर लीजिए। यह सवाल इस सवाल से पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : लेकिन आपने छः लाख टन तो कम कर दिया।

श्री कमला निवास मधुकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि काम के बदले अनाज योजना के अन्तर्गत पिछले सालों में बहुत सारी स्कीमें ली गईं और वे स्कीमें अधूरी रह गईं और आपने अन्न सप्लाई नहीं किया। इसलिए उन स्कीमों का क्या हुआ जो अन्न के अभाव में अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जो स्कीमें अधूरी रह गई हैं इस प्रोग्राम के तहत, यदि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चाहें तो आगे उसको पूरा करा सकती हैं और नहीं तो अपने फण्ड से भी पूरा किया जा सकता है। इस प्रोग्राम के अन्दर यह कोई गारन्टी नहीं है कि कोई स्कीम अगर अपना ली जाएगी तो उसका सारा खर्च 100 प्रतिशत सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट देगी।

एक दूसरी गलतफहमी माननीय सदस्य की है कि इस साल छः लाख टन अनाज कम कर दिया। उनकी इस गलतफहमी को मैं दूर करना चाहूँगा। सन 1979-80 के अन्दर कौश कम्पोनेन्ट नहीं था और इस साल 21 लाख टन अनाज दिया गया है जिसमें पिछले वर्षों का शेष 7 लाख टन अनाज भी शामिल है, तथा इसके साथ-साथ 70 करोड़ ६० कौश कम्पोनेन्ट के लिए भी है। इस तरह से हिसाब लगायें तो यह सब पिछले साल से कम नहीं है।

चौधरी भुलतान सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इन्होंने बताया कि अनाज की कमी को बजह से रूपया दिया गया था। तो रुपये से तो वह ढाई ६० किलो में खरीदेगा और जो आप अनाज देंगे वह सवा ६० में देंगे, इस तरह से मजदूरों को तो दुगुना नुकसान हो रहा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि आपके पास जितने गोदाम हैं, वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं और भरे हुए हैं तथा नई फसल भी आने वाली है, लेकिन गोदामों में जगह नहीं है। इस वक्त गल्ला ढाई ६०, दो ६० और कहीं-कहीं पर तीन ६० किलो भी बिक रहा है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन गोदामों को खाली करके और नई फसल के रखने के बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं? (एच द्वारा जारी)

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अनाज का जितना स्टॉक रखने की हमारी नीति है, उस हिसाब से हमारे स्टॉक में अभी काफी कमी है। इसलिये हम अनाज खरीदने में कोई कोताही नहीं करेंगे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज खरीद कर हमारा बफर स्टॉक जितना कम हुआ है उसको पूरा करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये इसमें आप को कोई परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In this very House, the hon. Minister while replying to a question regarding

the supply of food for the Food for Work Programme in Bengal, had informed the House that proper accounts regarding the amount utilized were not given; and as a result of that, fresh stocks of foodgrains could not be sent to Bengal. After that, the Chief Minister of West Bengal had also come out with a public statement clarifying the position. I want to know whether that controversy has been settled out, and whether adequate amount of foodgrains are being made available to the West Bengal Government for the Food for Work Scheme.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** So far as we are concerned, there is no controversy; but if the controversy exists of persists in West Bengal, I cannot reply to that question.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The controversy is from both the sides.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** We stick to the information that we have. We have again and again reiterated that the figures supplied by me are correct; and the hon. Speaker has also looked into them. Even now, according to our records, West Bengal, upto December 1980, had a balance of nearly 1 lakh tonnes of foodgrains unutilized.

#### **Scheme to Educate Farmers on change in Crop Pattern**

\*189. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce schemes to educate the farmers' community on changing the crop pattern and to maximise the benefits from irrigation;

(b) if so, whether such schemes are going to be introduced in Orissa;

(c) the names of these schemes and when they are going to be introduced; and

(d) the details in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) to (d). Government is fully conscious of the need to educate the farmers on changing cropping pattern for maximising benefits from irrigation. Towards this end various schemes have been in operation in Orissa State since November, 1968. More recently in 1977, the new Extension System (Training and Visit) has been introduced in this State, which is called the Orissa Agricultural Development Project. The object of this scheme is to transfer technology to farmers both in the irrigated and in the non-irrigated areas for changing the cropping pattern for maximising crop production.

**SHRI A. C. DAS:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister: what are the various schemes being implemented in Orissa? Secondly, keep in view the fact that a major portion of our land is dependent on rain water, does Government have any scheme to utilize the rain water, and to educate the farming community to change cropping pattern?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):** The Orissa Agricultural Development project has been continuing ever since 1977, and various schemes for training of farmers and to transfer technology to the farmers level for changing the cropping pattern have been going on. I do not know what the hon. Member wants to know with regard to the rain-fed areas; but that is also part of the programme as to how far cultivation can be intensified not only in irrigated areas, but also in rain-fed areas. That is part of the whole scheme.

**SHRI A. C. DAS:** What happens is that our farmers are not educated on how to utilize the rain-fed water. Actually, what we need there is this; they are doing their own pattern of cultivation. In this context, is Government planning any new form of schemes to be introduced in these areas,

especially in the tribal and hilly areas? I want to know what is the extension system, that is, training and visit and how many Adivasis and Harijans especially in the tribal areas are being benefited out of this training and visit programme?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** I do not know the number of persons who have been trained so far and the number of tribals particularly who have been benefited from this scheme. But this is a very big project in Orissa and a lot of money is being spent.

**SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government would propagate to farmers to grow I. D. crop under wells instead of paddy in drought affected areas because paddy is consuming a lot of water and it resulting in depletion of underground water. If the I.D. crop is grown, a very large area can be commanded and a large number of wells can also be dug. I want to know whether the Government is thinking over bringing forward a legislation and giving direction to the State Governments to bring about some sort of education for the farmers.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** These are all suggestions which the hon. member has made and they should be looked into.

**SHRI D. P. YADAV:** The country is proud of our agricultural scientists who have made a great progress in the field of agriculture in our country and I commend the Ministry of Agriculture for this. However, this very word or nomenclature the 'capping pattern; in my opinion, is a vague term. We can just say a spatial arrangement of crops; whether it is leguminous or non-leguminous cropping or whatever it may be. There is a large area called 'Diara', rivering area, an area in the river belt which is occasionally inundated by floods; and just after the flood recedes, we have got a beautiful land, silted land for good crops. That area needs special

attention. In view of the potential of the 'Diara' area may I know whether the Minister of thinking to have an intensified study of the area; (2) whether he would also think of deployment of agricultural scientists in that area for mass education of the farmers. I also want to know whether, on the pattern of drought prone area programme and desert development area programme, the Minister and the Ministry, on the basis of the recommendation made by the National Floods Control Commission, going to introduce the programme of flood prone area programme for cropping development in the belt and mostly in the Ganga belt area.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** We have various programmes. All aim at improving the pattern of cultivation in different agro-climatic seasons and even in areas which are calbs, that is, after the floods recede, the land is reclaimed and some kind of a very rich soil is left by the receding water. It is a very good suggestion. I shall look into this and see if anything more has to be done. With regard to taking up special programmes for such areas certainly that will be done.

**SHRI A. T. PATIL:** I want to know whether the Government is proposing to adopt statutory measures to enforce such measures for maximising food products and for education of farmers in the changing pattern of cropping. This has been done in other countries of the world. I would like to know whether India will follow suit and enforce statutory measures to this effect.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** I do not know what the hon. member means. But if he wants the Government to impose restrictions upon the farmers to take up a particular pattern of cultivation, I don't think that will be possible in a democratic country like ours; that might even be resented by the farmers and that will not be helpful. Therefore, the farmers have to be given education if the cultivation has to be made remunerative for them so that they take up the Government's programmes and

policy and produce the commodities which are badly needed by our country.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** This question and Question No. 202 may be clubbed together. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** If there is no objection to anybody, we will do it. We can do. All right. (*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** These are two different questions. This is a different question. This is restricted to inviting Israel to participate in the Asian Games. The other question is about the expenditure. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** This is about participation and that is about expenditure. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right. We will take up one by one.

**एशियाई खेलों में भाग लेने के लिए  
इजराइल को निमंत्रण**

\* 191. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाक्षिक पत्रिका "न्यूज फ़ॉम इजरायल" में प्रकाशित टिप्पणी को देखते हुए भारत सरकार द्वारा इजरायल को एशियाई खेलों में भाग लेने के लिए निमंत्रण भेजने के बारे में कुछ अनिश्चितता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) Invitation to the National Olympic Committees of Asia affiliated to the Asian Games Federation for participation in the Ninth Asian Games to be held in New Delhi in 1982 will be issued by the Special Organising Committee constituted by the Indian Olympic Association in September, 1980. These invitations have yet to be issued.

(b) Does not arise.

**श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन गेम्स में मूलक का कितना खर्चा होगा ? दूसरे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जहाँ कि इतने लोग गरीब है, दसियों करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार है, इन गेम्स का क्या औचित्य है ?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** So far as this particular question is concerned, it is restricted to inviting Israel. I do not think that that will arise out of this. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** That will arise out of Question No. 202. By that time the time will be over.

**श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** स्पष्ट रूप से इस में कितना खर्चा होगा यह बताने की स्थिति में तो आप होंगे ।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** जब आप इतने इन्वेस्टेशन भेज रहे हैं तो इसका क्या औचित्य है, यह तो बता दें ?

**श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** इन गेम्स का क्या औचित्य है यह बताने की कृपा करें?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** That was the decision of the Government. It was taken in consultation with the Indian

olympic Association and Government is merely trying to honour the commitment which was made by our Government. (Interruptions)

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** The question is about inviting Israel. I want to know from the Minister whether he is going to include the names of Lok Dal members to have a cock fight before the matches start, (Interruptions) He should consider including the Lok Dal Members to have a cock fight before the match starts.

**श्री रशीद मसूद :** मैं मोहतरिम वजीर साहब से यह मालुम करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस एशियन ओलम्पिक कमेटी ने इजरायल को इन्वायट किया तो उस वक्त गवर्नमेंट का क्या रिएक्शन होगा ?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** This will be decided by the Olympic Association and special committee of the Organisation. It is perfectly within their rights and the Government cannot intervene.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether in view of the fact that the stadium is not ready, the games are being postponed to 1982-83.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** Not to my information.

**श्री रशीद मसूद :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको जानकारी है कि . . . ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने पहले अपनी बात कर ली है, अब इन्हें भी पूछ लेने दीजिए ।

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** There has been a commitment made to some International Games Organising Agency about holding the games in India and that is the only 'Auchitya' of holding the games here. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government considers spending Rs. 700 crores to fulfil some commitment made to some foreign games organising body to

be more important than the commitment made to the Indian people in the Constitution that their bare minimum needs will be met.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** I replied to the question. The Hon. Member is going on insisting on this question in spite of the fact that Government has been repeatedly assuring that Rs. 700 crores is not going to be spent. We have repeatedly made the position clear in the context of replies to other questions. Government will definitely stand by the commitment made.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The Minister has made a charge that I keep on making the statement in spite of refutation on their part. Is the Government prepared for a public dialogue on this question?

**MR. SPEAKER:** No.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न तो नहीं है, मैं तो सिर्फ आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हाउस में बार-बार एशियाई खेलों की बात उठाई जाती है . . . । (व्यवधान)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Come to me in my chamber.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन गेम्स पर कितना रुपया खर्च होगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह प्रश्न संबंधित नहीं है, इसका उत्तर बाद में कभी आ जाएगा ।

This question does not relate to this.

(व्यवधान)

**श्री रशीद मसूद :** अगर 700 करोड़ खर्च नहीं होगा तो कितना खर्च होगा ?

**News item captioned 'Land Sharks Denude Delhi's Green Belt'**

193. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Land sharks denude Delhi's belt' appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated the 5th February, 1981;

(b) his reaction thereto; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to stop this illegal land sale?

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

(b) and (c). The sale of land notified under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is illegal and is a cognizable offence as laid down in the Delhi Lands (Restriction on Transfer) Act, 1972. To check this manace of illegal sale of notified land, the Delhi Administration set up a Special Cell under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police, which has up to the 20th February, 1981 registered 148 cases and arrested 875 persons.

As sale of land in the garb of farm houses outside the urbanisable limits had also been noticed, about 14,000 acres of land in 19 Revenue Estates has been notified under section 4 of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for acquisition.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: In Delhi, there is a master plan and also the Land Reforms Act of Delhi. But many colonisers and sharks are taking advantage of this situation and selling the land to the innocent people in the garb of farmland. Other colonisers are also setting up colonies without the permission of the Government. Even *aldora* lands in the villages have been sold out. May I know if such cases have been brought to their notice and if so, what action has been taken by the Go-

vernment? What are the names of those colonisers—who have been responsible for the sale of notified area lands of the Government? Without caring for the Land Reforms Act and DDA's instructions, they have sold lands to the innocent people. Would the Minister tell us the action taken by the Government in this regard and what are the names of those people who have not bothered to take care of the Land Acquisition Act and sold the land to innocent people?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): It was noticed by the Delhi Administration that the sale of land was going on in the garb of farm houses. To check this evil, Delhi Administration issued three Notifications under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and propose to acquire 14,000 acres of land in 19 Revenue Estates in East and South Delhi. The DDA have reported that this had a salutary effect on the speculation in land. In West and East Delhi, numerous illegal sale of plots for residential purposes in contravention of the Land Reforms Act and other Acts have taken place. The Delhi Administration had set up a special cell under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police to deal with such cases. So far, till 20-2-1981, 875 persons have been arrested and under the provisions of the Delhi Land (Restriction on Transfer) Act, 1972, about which the hon. member was referring, about 148 cases have been registered for indulging in illegal sale of notified and acquired land in various areas of the Union Territory of Delhi. The setting up of a special cell has curbed the tendency to enter into illegal transactions to a great extent.

There has been illegal sale of land within the *aldora* where vacant plots or built-up houses are sold for factories, proving hazardous to the health of the villagers. The special cell referred to above is taking necessary action in this behalf also.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: He has not replied to my question. I have asked the names of those colonisers, who in contravention of the rules of the Government, have started these colonies. He has not given the names.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: These names are not available with me just now. I have given you the figures about the cases registered and persons arrested.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I do not want the figures. I asked for the names of those colonisers.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you asked for the names in it?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The names are not just now available.

MR. SPEAKER: You will forward the names.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I would like to know from the Minister—innocent people especially who live abroad have been buying all these lands from these colonisers—what will be the fate of such people? Is the Government considering any measures to check this and to help those people? Is the Government considering giving some relief to these people? (*Interruptions*).

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मेरा सवाल था ।  
मैं हाउस में था ।

MR. SPEAKER: I called you. I did not fail in my duty. You are not in your seat. Then I called him.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मैं हाउस में था ।  
मैंने कहा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लिए 192 वर  
193 में क्या फर्क है । मेरे लिए कोई फर्क  
नहीं है ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मैंने कहा था ।

SHRI JYOTMOY BOSU: Mr. Bhatia can get his reply even outside the House because both of them belong to the same party. My supplementary is: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us how many hotelier entrepreneurs have applied for starting super-deluxe five-star hotels in Delhi? Is it more than 10? If so, how much land will be given to those applicants for constructing five-star hotels before the Asian Games?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I require notice for that. This does not arise out of the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### working of State Khadi and Village Industries Boards

\*190. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether he has severely criticised the functioning of State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, which have not shown any progress in organising Khadi or Village units in the States;

(b) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has given large amounts to the State Boards for specific performance of their aims and objects;

(c) whether the financial position, working report and accounts of the State Boards should be placed before the State Assembly since the KVIC presents its reports and accounts to Parliament; and

(d) what decision has the Government taken to streamline the working



of village, cottage and rural industry's promotion programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) In my inaugural address to the conference of State Ministers of Industries and Chairmen, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, held in New Delhi on 20.1.1981; I had *inter alia* pointed out that state of affairs in some of the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards was not satisfactory.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes; Sir. I had stated in this conference that in the case of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, we were presenting their Annual reports and Accounts to Parliament and that on similar lines the Annual Reports and Accounts of the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards should be placed before the State Assemblies. Some of the State Governments were already doing so.

(d) This conference was convened mainly to consider ways and means to streamline the working of the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards to accelerate the implementation of the khadi and village industries programme in the country. A number of suggestions for strengthening the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and for improving their infrastructure were made in the conference. There was consensus on the preparation of a 'model bill' for this purpose. The recommendations of the conference will be duly processed.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत  
दिल्ली में मकानों का निर्माण

\* 192. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में कितने मकान बनाए जाने का विचार है;

(ख) समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए उन में से कितने मकानों का कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

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

(क) से (ग) यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Comparison of annual income of a holder of two hectares of land and an industrial worker

\*194. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the estimated net amount left (after deducting all actual outgoings such as cost of all inputs, hired labour etc.) in the hands of a holder of two hectares of land producing annually, single crop of (i) paddy, (ii) Jowar, (iii) Bajra, (iv) wheat and (v) other cereals, respectively on the average; and

(b) how it compares with the net annual income of an average industrial worker?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) On the basis of available information the net return for a cultivator owning two hectares growing a single crop exclusively is as follows:

Paddy (1978-79)	
Punjab	Rs. 4,754.00
Jowar (1977-78)	
Maharashtra	Rs. 1,260.00
Bajra (1975-76)	
Haryana	Rs. 1,100.00
Wheat (1978-79)	
Punjab	Rs. 3,290.00

(b) In the year 1977 which is the latest year for which data has been released by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, the average annual earning of industrial worker was Rs. 5,614.00.

**Incentives to scheduled tribe students**

\*195. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to give some incentive allowances excluding the free-education facilities available at present to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students of the age group between 6—14;

(b) if so, whether Government have allotted any such funds under this head for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students of Orissa of the above age-group; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Incentive programmes for such children are already operated by a number of States and Union Territories.

(b) and (c). No special funds other than the Central grants have been allotted.

**सिंचाई तथा बहुप्रयोजनीय परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता**

\* 196. श्री जंगूल बशर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सिंचाई तथा बहुप्रयोजनीय परियोजनाओं के लिये विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त की है और प्रत्येक को कितनी राशि मिली है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसी योजनाओं के लिये प्रस्ताव पेश किए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह): (क) वे राज्य जिन्हें सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त हुई है, परियोजनाओं के व्यौरे और विश्व बैंक द्वारा दिए गए/दिए जाने के लिए सहमत हुई ऋण सहायता की धनराशि के व्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	सिंचाई परियोजना का नाम	प्राप्त हुई ऋण सहायता (ग्रामीण मिलियन डॉलर)
(क) वे परियोजनाएं जिन्होंने विश्व बैंक की सहमति अनुसार पूरी ऋण सहायता प्राप्त कर ली है।			
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	पोचमपाद परियोजना	39.00
2.	बिहार	सोन बराज	15.00

1	2	3	4
3.	गुजरात (i)	शेळुंजी परियोजना	3.4
	(ii)	कडाना परियोजना	35.0
4.	महाराष्ट्र	पूर्णा परियोजना	13.0
5.	उड़ीसा	सालन्दी परियोजना	7.5
6.	पंजाब	बाढ़ सुरक्षा और जल-निकास परियोजना	10.0
7.	उत्तर प्रदेश	नलकूप परियोजना	6.0

(ख) विश्व बैंक से ऋण सहायता प्राप्त करने वाली निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाएं विश्व बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने के लिए सहमत हुई ऋण सहायता (अमरीकी मिलियन डालर)

1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	गोदावरी बराज परियोजना	45.0
2.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	नागार्जुनसागर परियोजना	145.0
3.	तमिलनाडु	पेरियार बेगाई परियोजना	23.0
4.	महाराष्ट्र	जायकबाड़ी परियोजना	70.0
5.	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र संयुक्त सिंचाई परियोजना	210.0
6.	उड़ीसा	उड़ीसा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना	58.0
7.	उड़ीसा	महानदी बिरूपा बराज परियोजना	83.0
8.	कर्नाटक	अपर कृष्णा परियोजना	117.0
9.	गुजरात	गुजरात मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना	85.0
10.	गुजरात	गुजरात संयुक्त सिंचाई परियोजना	175.0
11.	हरियाणा	हरियाणा सिंचाई परियोजना	111.0
12.	पंजाब	पंजाब सिंचाई परियोजना	129.0
13.	राजस्थान	चम्बल अयाकट विकास परियोजना	52.0
14.	राजस्थान	राजस्थान नहर अयाकट विकास परियोजना, चरण-एक	83.0
15.	मध्य प्रदेश	चम्बल मध्य प्रदेश अयाकट विकास परियोजना	24.0
16.	उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारी नलकूप परियोजना	18.0

(ख) और (ग), मई, [1980 में हुए करार के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में 500 सरकारी नलकूपों के निर्माण के लिए इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारी नलकूप परियोजना को 18 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर की ऋण सहायता प्राप्त हो रही है। इस के अलावा राज्य द्वारा सुझाई गई निम्नलिखित दो सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर, विश्व बैंक द्वारा ऋण सहायता दिए जाने के लिए विचार किया जा रहा है।

(1) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारी नलकूप परियोजना—चरण—दो

(2) उत्तर प्रदेश संयुक्त सिंचाई परियोजना, चरण—एक

(अपर गंगा नहर का आधुनिकीकरण)

वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार, इन परियोजनाओं पर विश्व बैंक के वित्त वर्ष 1982 (जुलाई, 1981 से जून, 1982 तक) के दौरान विश्व बैंक के साथ ऋण सहायता के लिए बातचीत होने की संभावना है। परियोजना के विस्तार और ऋण सहायता की मात्रा पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Concessions sought by mechanised Fishing boat operators**

\*197. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mechanised Fishing Boat Operators in various parts of the country sought certain concessions in regard to the loan repayment, payment of premium on insurance as well as subsidy on H.S.D. oil and fishing requisites; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take on their request?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Representations have been received in my Ministry seeking concessions in regard to loan repayment, fishing requisites and subsidy on HSD oil. Consultations are being held with the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Petroleum on concessions on loan repayment and HSD oil as they are primarily concerned with these matters. As regards fishing requisites, representations have been referred to the State Governments as the matter essentially falls within their purview.

**National perspective plan for water Resources**

\*198. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a true that a national perspective plan for water resources development has been prepared by his Ministry;

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

(c) how it is proposed to achieve optimum use of water and minimise ravages of floods?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government have formulated a National Perspective for Water Resources Development of Inter-State and International rivers which envisages creation of storage reservoirs on various rivers and transferring, after meeting the reasonable needs of the basin areas, the surplus flows for utilisation in water deficit regions by constructing inter-connecting links. This will help in

optimum utilisation of available waters. The creation of storage reservoirs will also help in reducing incidence of floods in the areas downstream of the reservoirs.

As per rough estimates, the scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 50,000 crores based on present day prices. The proposal envisages irrigation in an additional area of 25 m.ha. by surface flows apart from 10 m.ha. by increased use of ground water and generation of about 40 million KW of power. The Plan is yet to be finalised after carrying out surveys and investigations in consultation with the States.

#### National Nutrition Policy

\*199. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:

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

(a) whether Government are formulating a 'National Nutrition Policy' with a view to improving the physical capacity of the population; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Government is considering a National Nutrition Policy for the country. The object is to direct State efforts to introduce nutrition programmes in several inter-related sectors to promote coordinated development of the main elements of nutrition viz., supply, consumption and efficient utilisation in a strategy with mutually re-inforcing contributions from different aspects of food production, nutrition education, food fortification, supplementary feeding and health measures.

#### Rehabilitation of Handicapped children

\*200. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

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

(a) the precise role of the Central Government in the rehabilitation of handicapped children in the country;

(b) whether Government have at any time made an assessment with regard to the rehabilitation of the handicapped children; if so, result thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Central Government seeks to promote rehabilitation of physically handicapped children in close co-operation with the State Governments and voluntary agencies.

(b) and (c). No comprehensive survey has been made regarding the number of disabled children, their disabilities and rehabilitation needs. The Government have, however, formulated some schemes for rehabilitation of disabled persons including children. Significant schemes are as below:—

(i) The scheme of integrated Education for the handicapped.

(ii) The scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped" for setting up of training education and rehabilitation facilities.

(iii) Under the scheme of "Scholarships for the Blind, The Deaf

and the Orthopaedically Handicapped" scholarships are given from Class IX onward to pursue education and in-plant training.

(iv) A scheme is being formulated to make available aids and appliances to the disabled persons including children either free or at subsidised rates depending on the income of the disabled or his parents/guardian in case he is dependent.

(v) Children are also covered under the National programme for prevention of blindness, nutritional intervention, immunisation and similar other programmes.

**कम प्रतिशतता वाले राज्यों की सिंचाई क्षमता में वृद्धि**

201. श्री दलबीर सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई की राष्ट्रीय प्रतिशतता क्या है और राष्ट्रीय प्रतिशतता की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश और शहडोल जिलों की सिंचाई प्रतिशतता कितनी है;

(ख) जिन राज्यों की औसत प्रतिशतता राष्ट्रीय प्रतिशतता की तुलना में कम है और जिन जिलों की औसत प्रतिशतता राज्य की प्रतिशतता से कम है उन की सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कोई विशेष नीति तैयार की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी विवरण क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (राज बोरेंद्र सिंह) : (क) उपलब्ध अद्यतन आंकड़ों (1976-77) के अनुसार सिंचाई की अखिल भारत प्रतिशतता (सकल फसली क्षेत्र की तुलना में सकल सिंचित क्षेत्र)

25.8 है। मध्य प्रदेश के आंकड़े 9.8 हैं। राज्यवार आंकड़े मंत्रालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। 1979-80 में अन्ततः क्षमता की तुलना में सृजित सकल सिंचित क्षमता की प्रतिशतता मध्य प्रदेश की 29.33 और देश की 49.95 है।

(ख) और (ग) संविधान के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सभी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का अन्वेषण, आयोजन, क्रियान्वयन और वित्त-पोषण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके पास उपलब्ध समस्त आवंटनों से किया जाता है। किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से सिफारिश की है कि उन्हें छठी योजना के दौरान क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए प्रयत्न करने चाहियें।

**Cost of Staging Asian Games 1982**

\*202. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:  
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent study conducted by Government has revealed that the total cost of the Asian including the cost on flyovers, roads, railway lines, building of stadia etc. would now cross Rs. 700 crores mark;

(b) if so, what was the estimate when the programme was sanctioned by Government; and

(c) whether Government have found out to what extent this increase in investment is justified and to what extent it can be reduced?

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

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

### Aid from I.D.A. for Agricultural Extension Programme in Orissa

\*203. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association offered assistance for Agricultural Extension Programme in Orissa State; and

(b) the areas where such programme have been carried out with details?

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

(b) This project covers the entire State. Details of this programme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. The Government of Orissa has made the Additional Director of Agriculture (Extn.) solely responsible for implementation of this programme. According to the projects, Agricultural Extension staff at the District/Sub-Divisional level suitably supported by Subject Matter Specialists, depending on the field requirements, are provided. The Village Level Workers are made part of the Department of Agriculture to ensure a single line of command. The professionalisation of their service has been brought about by a regular system of training and retraining all along the line. The transfer of technology to the farmers fields is ensured by regular time-bound visits by the Village Level Workers at a fixed time and day, once a fortnight. The jurisdiction of the Village Level Workers has been reduced and facilities for mobility and touring are provided in the scheme.

#### Statement

The Orissa Agricultural Development Project became effective from

1-7-1977 and its period of implementation is five years extending upto June 1982. This project includes extension methodology, training of extension personnel, imparting pre-service training to the Village Level Agricultural Workers, organising adaptive research and coordination of activities.

The total cost of the project for 5 years is Rs. 36 crores and the year-wise phasing of the investment for the project is as under:—

	Rs.
1. 1st Year	8,29,30,000
2. 2nd Year	12,02,80,000
3. 3rd Year	7,94,40,000
4. 4th Year	3,82,90,000
5. 5th Year	3,90,60,000
	36,00,00,000

1. Coverage	Entire state (comprising 30 Agril. districts)
2. Farm families covered	34,00,000
3. Cropping area covered	68,00,000 hec.
4. Staff position	
(a) VLWs	5,363 (in position)
(b) AEOs	577 "
(c) A.D.A.Os.	58 "
(d) D.A.Os.	30 "
(e) SMS (Distt. Level)	80 "
(f) SMS (Range Level)	65 "
(g) Training Officer	12 "

#### 5. Mobility

Loans for the purchase of 540 motor-cycles out of 700 for AEOs and for 2800 bicycles as against 2800 for the Village Agricultural Workers have been advanced.

113 out of 124 jeeps required for the Subject Matter Specialists at district level and 8 of the 13 pickups required for SMS at range level have been purchased and the remaining 5 pickups will be purchased during this year.

#### 6. *Adaptive Research*

13 Adaptive Research farms have been established one in each district for testing Agro Economic Practices, farming system and new varieties etc. under local condition. During 1979-80, 267 trials have been taken up on different crops in the 13 adaptive research farms. During 1980-81 Kharif 494 trials have been taken up.

#### **Purchase of potato by NAFED from U.P.**

\*204. SHRI S. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that NAFED has not been procuring potatoes from Uttar Pradesh for the past many years;

(b) if so, since when stating the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Government of U.P. had also brought to the notice of the Centre this fact; and

(d) if so, when the matter was referred to the Centre by the State Government of U. P. and the steps taken by the Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) It is not a fact that during the past many years NAFED has not been procuring potatoes from Uttar Pradesh. In fact, since 1975-76, every year NAFED has been buying some quantities of potatoes from Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. In view of the answer to part (a), the question does not arise.

#### **Manufacture of 'Balahar' by F.C.I.**

\*205. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is in a position to manufacture the nutritional food called 'Balahar';

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India is ready to take up the production of 'Balahar' on a commercial basis; and

(c) if so, the full details regarding the delay in implementing the programme to manufacture this nutritional food?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India was producing Balahar only for free distribution under the feeding programmes. They have no programme for commercial marketing of Balahar.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Repairing of old Temples in West Bengal**

\*206. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some funds have been allocated for repairing, renovation and reconstruction of ancient temples in the country;

(b) if so, how many old temples of West Bengal have been identified under the above programme; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to allocate funds to repair



temples and construction of roads of Vishnupur (Bankura), West Bengal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL):** (a) The Archaeological Survey, *inter alia* allocates fund for maintenance and preservation of only those temples which have been declared to be of National importance.

(b) There are 47 sites with temples notified as protected monuments.

(c) An amount of Rs. 67,000 has been allotted for the preservation of the temples. Construction of roads is the responsibility of Government of West Bengal.

**दिल्ली में जल-मल से गैस तथा उर्वरकों का उत्पादन**

1801. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में जल-मल से गैस तथा उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करने की कोई योजना तैयार करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) इस पर कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल निपटान संस्थान द्वारा निर्मित अवमल को पहले ही खाद के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। ओखला मल निपटान संस्थान से घरों में प्रयोग के लिए

10,000 गैस कनेक्शन की योजना भी निर्धारित की जा रही है।

(ख) इस योजना का लगभग 24 महीनों में पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) लगभग 1.29 लाख रुपए।

**Target of training to rural youths for self employment in A.P.**

1802. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are running a programme for training rural youths for self employment in the States; and

(b) if so, what is the target set for providing training to the rural youths for self-employment in Andhra Pradesh during 1981 and the allocations earmarked?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The scheme is known as the National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM).

The target is fixed at the rate of 40 rural youth per block. Andhra Pradesh has 324 blocks and the target, therefore, is 12,960 youth for the financial year 1981-82.

**Target of training to rural youths for self employment in Orissa**

1803. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre is running a programme for training rural youths for self-employment in the States;

(b) if so, what target has been set for providing training to the rural youths of Orissa for self-employment during 1981 and the allocations earmarked;

(c) whether any separate assistance fund has been created which will go to assist those received training to set up their own business and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of youths in Orissa who have received this training and how many have become self employed; and

(e) how does it compare with the results achieved in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme is known as the National Scheme for Training of

Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM).

(b) A target of training 5500 rural youth has been fixed by the State Government for 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs had been made in the State budget for implementation of the Scheme during 1980-81.

(c) There is provision for subsidy upto one-third of the cost of industrial unit of business to be set up by the trainees, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 in each case. The balance is to be met out of loans from institutional financing agencies.

(d) During 1979-80, 258 youth were trained. During 1980-81, 1126 youth have already received training and 2070 youth are undergoing training. 585 youth have so far become self-employed.

(e) A statement showing the progress under TRYSEM in different States is enclosed.

### Statement

#### *Statewise Progress under Trysem*

States	1979-80		1980 (Upto Dec, 1980)		
	Trained	Self-Employed	Trained	Under-Training	Self-Employed
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . .	892	138	3033	7123	943
2. Assam . . . . .	134	..	..	1084	..
3. Bihar . . . . .	506	107	243	982	21
4. Gujarat . . . . .	40	..	10610	..	..
5. Haryana . . . . .	1562	232	4066	32	..
6. Himachal Pradesh . . .	133	..	234	2090	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . .	Not Implemented during 1979-80				
8. Karnataka . . . . .	1547	..	2020	..	..
9. Kerala . . . . .	119	..	420	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . .	335	..	1497	4200	220
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	1202	..	349	..	..
12. Manipur . . . . .	75	..	20	..	..

States	1979-80		1980 (Upto Dec. 1980)		
	Trained	Self-Employed	Trained	Vnder-Training	Self-Employed
13. Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..
14. Negaland	61	..	..	..	..
15. Orissa	258	..	1126	2070	585
16. Punjab	58	..	1405	1483	..
17. Rajasthan	..	..	4796	2902	1451
18. Sikkim	15	..	10	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	8164	2889	7062	..	4100
20. Tripura	530	..	..	2300	..
21. Uttar Pradesh	6218	575	1570	17626	1945
22. West Bengal	..	..	74	631	..
<i>Union Territories</i>					
23. A. & N. Islands	..	..	15	16	..
24. Arunachal Pradesh	7	..	..	..	..
25. Chandigarh	..	..	31	..	..
26. D. & N. Haveli	Not Implemented				
27. Delhi	66	5	98	..	21
28. G.D. & Diu	..	..	..	750	..
29. Lakshadweep	Not Implemented				
30. Mizoram	..	Do.	..	..	..
31. Pondicherry	164	30	26	..	..
ALL-INDIA	22,086	3,958	38,705	43,289	9,286

### Punjab-Haryana Water Dispute

1804. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take for early solution of the Punjab-Haryana Water dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The State

Governments of Punjab and Haryana have filed suits in the Supreme Court in 1979 on matters relating to the order issued by the Central Government on 24th March, 1976, under Section 78(1) of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966. Both the suits are pending in the Supreme Court. However, efforts are also being made by the Central Government in resolving their differences by negotiations outside the Court.

**Development of Tribal dialects**

1805. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop the smaller languages and the tribal dialects;

(b) if so, the steps taken to develop the 'Santal', 'Mandar' and 'Ho' dialects of Orissa;

(c) whether any schemes have been prepared for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) when it is going to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is engaged on the development and promotion of tribal languages. The Institute has made a study of Santal Dialect to prepare instructional material. It has published Mundari Grammar and Phonetic Reader and prepared adult Literacy Primer making a description of Bhumij closely related to Mundari and Ho. The Institute is in correspondence with the Government of Bihar for using Mundari Primer. Besides this, the Government of India has a scheme for giving financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations/Educational Institutions for propagation and development of Indian Languages and other recognised languages including tribal languages used in India.

**Financial Assistance to Assam for drinking water**

1806. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the total financial aid given to Assam for implementation of drinking water

in rural and urban areas during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The financial aid given to Assam to provide drinking water to problem villages under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the last 3 years is as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
1977-78 . . . . .	57.60
1978-79 . . . . .	149.57
1979-80 . . . . .	323.15

No financial aid has been given to Assam for implementation of drinking water supply schemes in urban areas. Provision of drinking water is a State subject and funds for this purpose are provided in the State plan. However, for providing drinking water to problem villages, the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme has been introduced to supplement the resources of the State Governments.

**Projects for World Bank Loan Sundarbans of West Bengal**

1807. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the projects for which the funds made available by the World Bank for the development of Sunderbans areas in West Bengal are proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): A project for Agricultural development in Sunderbans areas in West Bengal at a total cost of Rs. 318.0 million has been taken up with loan assistance of Rs. 147.2 million to be made available by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and not by the World Bank. The various

components of the Project and their costs are as under:

	(Rs. million)	
	Total cost	To be financed by IFAD
(a) Drainage & Irrigation . . . . .	146.8	62.9
(b) Fisheries Development . . . . .	21.0	9.2
(c) Social Forestry . . . . .	3.5	1.7
(d) Agricultural Extension . . . . .	0.4	0.2
(e) Project Infrastructure . . . . .	57.1	28.2
(f) Support to Cooperatives (including primary storage) . . . . .	2.5	1.0
(g) Research and Training . . . . .	1.3	0.8
(h) Management Support . . . . .	14.0	6.8
<i>Less</i> Costs already incurred . . . . .	(10.0)	
<b>Total (a) to (h) . . . . .</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>110.8</b>
(i) Physical contingencies . . . . .	32.4	
(j) Price contingencies . . . . .	49.0	36.4
	<b>318.0</b>	<b>147.2</b>

#### Central Board for drought affected States

1808. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI:  
Will the Minister of RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved strategy for a permanent solution to reduce the adverse effects of chronic droughts in different parts of the country;

(b) whether Government intend to create a Central Board for the development affected areas; and

(c) what measures Government have taken to combat the severe drought conditions in Bijapur district?

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

Several schemes aiming at increasing productivity and income in chronically drought affected areas have been taken up, the most important and the most comprehensive being the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Implementation of relief operations is entirely the responsibility of the State Government, who are, when the natural calamity is of exceptional severity, assisted with a special allocation. According to information furnished by the State Government, they had by 1-1-81, released Rs. 145.00 lakhs for accelerated implementation of labour-intensive works and relief purposes in Bijapur. In addition, an expenditure of about Rs. 100.33 lakhs was incurred under the Drought Prone Areas Programme till the end of December, 1980.

**Telecommunication facilities for Asian Games**

1809. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad details of the modern telecommunication facilities planned to be provided for the Asian Games to be held in the Capital next year;

(b) the anticipated capital outlay involved;

(c) whether the P&T Department has set up any special agency to instal additional exchanges to meet the requirements and provide other facilities like Telex connections point-to-point teleprinters links to various offices stadia and committees of the Asian Games; and

(d) if so, its set up and whether there is any agency to monitor the day-to-day progress made in this behalf?

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

(a) Telecommunication facilities like Electronic private automatic exchange(s), leased long-distance trunk circuits, telex lines; point-to-point teleprinter links, telegraph office, telegram facilities, broad-cast and voice-cast facilities, T.V. bearer channels, colour T.V. transmission (as desired by the authorities of the Asian Games) monitoring to distant countries are some of the facilities planned for the Asiad.

(b) Rs. 45 lakhs towards cables and Rs. 50 lakhs towards colour T.V. transmission and monitoring facility are the expected capital outlay of the Ministry of Communications for Asiad. In addition Rs. 23 lakhs are being incurred for an Electronic Telephone exchange at the Games village which will be recovered and reused later.

(c) No, Sir. The P&T Department will itself be carrying out the works.

(d) Fortnightly progress reports from the subordinate units help the top P & T Administration to monitor the progress of the work. There is also a Communication Committee set up by the Steering Committee for the Asian Games with the Secretary, Ministry of Communications as the Chairman, for the purpose and all other connected matters.

**Financial assistance to States for construction of major and medium irrigation projects**

1810. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide financial assistance to various States for the construction of some major and medium irrigation projects in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of the major and medium irrigation projects of Orissa which are proposed to be given Central assistance during the above plan period; and

(c) the names and number of the major and medium irrigation projects which are likely to be taken up in 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**राजस्थान में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन**

1811. श्री यन्त्राचार्य भगवान देव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1980 में जिला वार राजस्थान में कितने कितन टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) राजस्थान में जिलावार 31 दिसम्बर 1980 तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए टेलीफोन विभाग के पास कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज थे ; और

(ग) टेलीफोन रखने के इच्छुक इन व्यक्तियों को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मिल जाने की आशा है ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान में 31-12-80 तक की जिलेवार प्रतीक्षासूची तथा 1980 के

दौरान प्रदान किए गए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की जिलेवार विवरणी संलग्न है ।

(ग) केवल निम्न प्रकार के कुछ आंशिक मामलों को छोड़कर 31-12-80 तक दर्ज आवेदकों को 1983-84 के अंत तक उतरोत्तर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान कर दिए जाएंगे ।

—एक्सचेंजों से दूर वाले अधिक लंबी दूरी के कनेक्शन

—कुछ बड़े स्थानों पर सामान्य श्रेणी के आवेदकों को यदि ओ वाई टी श्रेणी की अधिक मात्रा में नयी मांगें होंगी ।

#### विवरण

राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले में 31-12-80 तक की प्रतीक्षासूची की तथा 1980 के दौरान प्रदान किए गए नये टेलीफोनों की विवरणी

क्रमांक	जिले का नाम	1980 के दौरान प्रदान किए गए नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या	31-12-80 तक की प्रतीक्षासूची
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	अजमेर . . . . .	219	1154
2.	अलवर . . . . .	224	174
3.	भरतपुर . . . . .	138	45
4.	बीकानेर . . . . .	118	317
5.	बाड़मेर . . . . .	167	42
6.	भीलवाड़ा . . . . .	161	191

1	2	3	4
7.	बुण्डी . . . . .	36	1
8.	बांसवाड़ा . . . . .	34	2
9.	चुरु . . . . .	207	34
10.	चित्तौड़गढ़ . . . . .	136	कुछ नहीं
11.	दुर्गापुर . . . . .	35	1
12.	जयपुर . . . . .	1019	4174
13.	झुनझुनु . . . . .	95	27
14.	जैसलमेर . . . . .	17	कुछ नहीं
15.	जोधपुर . . . . .	469	1987
16.	जालौर . . . . .	101	4
17.	झालवाड़ा . . . . .	59	1
18.	कोटा . . . . .	176	795
19.	नागौर . . . . .	64	24
20.	सीकर . . . . .	122	123
21.	सिरोही . . . . .	71	6
22.	सवाई माधोपुर . . . . .	71	29
23.	श्रीगंगानगर . . . . .	379	317
24.	टोंक . . . . .	46	7
25.	पाली . . . . .	200	334
26.	उदयपुर . . . . .	284	943
योग :—		4648*	10732

\*टिप्पणी :—कुल 4648 नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए। तथापि, लौटाए गए तथा काटे गए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के कारण 3701 कनेक्शन ही दिए गए।



### Revaluation of Properties

1812. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council for Applied Economic Research has suggested for the setting up an agency in each State to revalue properties in various Municipalities every five years by rotation; and

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

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

(b) The suggestion is under consideration.

### Opening of Post Office in Kansai Section of Ambarnath

1813. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 910 on the 24th November, 1980 regarding opening of post office in Kansai section of Ambarnath and state:

(a) the effort which Government have made during last three months in obtaining suitable accommodation to open a new post office in Kansai section of Ambarnath (Thane District);

(b) when this post office is likely to be opened; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

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

(a) The Department has requested the President of Ambarnath Municipal Council for a suitable accommodation for the post office. No response to the written requests has, however, been received so far. Other efforts for hiring a suitable building are continuing.

(b) and (c). The post office will be opened as soon as suitable accommodation is available.

### पटना के अधीक्षक द्वारा प्रतिनिधियों को बैठक बुलायी जाना

1814. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए डाक और तार कर्मचारियों के मंजूर शुदा संघों/फेडरेशनों के प्रतिनिधियों की प्रति मास बैठक बुलाने के लिए नियमों के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय तार घर पटना के अधीक्षक ने पिछले नवम्बर में इस प्रकार की किसी बैठक का आयोजन नहीं किया है जिसके कारण कर्मचारियों में असंतोष है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो बैठक बुलाने के क्या कारण है ;

(घ) क्या पटना टिडविजनल यूनियन द्वारा इस संबंध में उन्हें कोई पत्र भेजा गया है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) नियमों में निर्धारित अवधि पर मान्यता प्राप्त संघों/संघठनों के साथ बैठकें आयोजित करने की व्यवस्था है किन्तु शर्त यह है कि ऐसी बैठकों की कार्य सूची नियत

तारीख तक अग्रिम रूप में प्राप्त होनी चाहिए। यदि कार्य सूची प्राप्त नहीं होती है तो ऐसी बैठकें आयोजित नहीं की जा सकतीं।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय तार यातायात तृतीय श्रेणी कर्मचारी मंडल संघ के अलावा केन्द्रीय तार घर पटना के मुख्य अधीक्षक हर महीने सभी मंडल संघों के साथ नियमित रूप से बैठकें आयोजित करते रहे हैं। अक्टूबर से दिसम्बर, 1980 तक इस संघ की बैठकें नहीं हुईं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय तार घर शाखा संघ के पदाधिकारियों के चुनाव के मामले में एक विवाद उत्पन्न हुआ था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय तार घर पटना के मुख्य अधीक्षक को पदाधिकारियों की समान्तर सूचियां प्राप्त हुई थीं। विवाद का निपटारा दिसम्बर, 1980 में हुआ। बाद में 27-1-81 को एक बैठक हुई थी। बैठक की अगली तारीख 27.2.81 निर्धारित की गई है।

#### Target for opening branch Post Offices during 1980

1815. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for opening new Branch Post Offices in the country during 1980; and

(b) what is the criteria adopted for opening new branch Post Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The target fixed for opening new Branch Post Offices in the country during the year 1980-81 is 1600.

(b) the norms adopted for opening of Branch Post Offices are indicated in the attached statement.

4070 LS-3.

#### Statement

#### Norms for opening of Post Offices in rural areas

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

1. Post Offices in normal rural areas; and

2. Post Offices in hilly tribal or backward areas.

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas:

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

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

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

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

(a) the population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

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

(c) The Post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

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

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

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

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

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

(a) The village should have a population of 1,000 or more. A post office can also be opened for an integrated cluster of villages which are within a radius of 1.5 Kms. from the proposed office and whose total population equals 1000 or more.

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

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

#### News-item captioned 'I.B.R.D. aid-worlds' poorest hardly touched'

1816. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item in the Economic Times of 18th December, 1980 entitled I.B.R.D. Aid-World's poorest hardly touched;

(b) whether Government are aware that arising from the conditions of World Bank loan, the bulk of Dairy equipment normally manufactured in the country is now being imported from multinationals overseas; and

(c) the reasons for closing down of their dairy machines unit by the Indian Dairy Corporation and import of stainless steel barrels from New Zealand?

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

(b) No, Sir. The bulk of dairy equipment, normally manufactured in the country, is not being imported from multinationals overseas.

(c) The proposal for setting up of a dairy machinery unit by the Indian Dairy Corporation was dropped in favour of M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., another company in the Public Sector. The Committee on Public Undertakings had suggested that the possibility of manufacture of dairy equipment through existing public sector units like the Hindustan project. Tools also evinced interest in implementing the project. They have since taken action to implement the project.

The import of some stainless steel inner shells was authorised for fabrication of barrels for rail milk tankers.

#### Orthopaedically Handicapped

1817. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the concessions regarding age, educational qualification etc., given to the Orthopaedically handicapped persons for appointments; and

(b) what is definition of orthopaedically handicapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) For the purpose of appointment to Group 'C' and 'D' posts, filled through the Employment Exchanges, the upper age limit in the case of the Orthopaedically Handicapped persons is relaxed upto 10 years. No concession regarding educational qualifications are given.

(b) For the purpose of reservation in employment those persons are considered to be orthopaedically handicapped who have a physical defect or deformity which causes an interference with the normal functioning of the bones, muscles and joints.

**Regional language university level Books**

1818. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for the production of regional language University level books have not been implemented satisfactorily;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the University text books worth about Rs. 6 crores have been accumulated with several State Governments;

(c) if so, the reasons for the non-implementation of the scheme;

(d) the amount which had been provided to each State Government;

(e) whether Government propose to send guidelines to the State Governments during the Sixth Plan period to implement the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). As per information furnished by the various Book Production Agencies books worth about Rs. 670 lakhs are lying in stock with them on 30th September 1980. The main reason for accumulation of stock of unsold books is the slow switch-over to the regional language media.

(d) A statement is attached.

(e) The Scheme has already been revised w.e.f. 1979-80 and copies of

the Scheme have been sent to all participating State Governments etc.

(f) The main features of the Scheme are:—

(1) Only approved literature directly related to University education will be published under the Scheme.

(2) Only expenditure on preparation and publication of manuscripts will be admissible for Central assistance; all other expenditure is to be borne by the respective State Governments or the implementing agencies from their own resources.

(3) State Governments which have received Rs. 1.0 crore will be given nominal assistance during the Sixth Plan.

**Statement**

State	Grants released till 1979-80
(in lakhs of Rupees)	
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . .	102.00
2. Assam . . . . .	102.00
3. Bihar . . . . .	77.26
4. Gujarat . . . . .	91.46
5. Haryana . . . . .	42.50
6. Karnataka . . . . .	102.00
7. Kerala . . . . .	100.02
8. Madhya Pradesh . . . .	100.00
9. Maharashtra . . . . .	87.08
10. Orissa . . . . .	94.00
11. Panjab . . . . .	65.00
12. Rajasthan . . . . .	57.00
13. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	100.00
14. Uttar Pradesh . . . .	85.60
15. West Bengal . . . . .	37.33
	1243.25

**House Rent outstanding against MPs.**

1819. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount outstanding against the Members of Parliament till this date in respect of rent of bungalows, suits, flats etc., and

(b) the names of M.Ps separately, period-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) As per records maintained in the Directorate of Estates, as on 1st January 1981, an amount of Rs. 3,26,491.62 is outstanding against the Members of Parliament towards licence fee, furniture rent etc.

(b) As per statements I & II enclosed.

**Statement—1**

*Statement showing the Details of Outstanding Dues against Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) as on 1-1-1981.*

Sl. No.	Name of M. P.	Residence	Period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	S/SHRI		
1.	K. M. Madhukar . . . . .	16-North Avenue	23-3-77 to 6-8-77
2.	D. P. Jadeja . . . . .	101-103, South Avenue	23-3-77 to 19-7-77
3.	C. B. M. Tiwari . . . . .	15-North Avenue	18-2-77 to 1-8-77
4.	C. T. Dandapani . . . . .	67-North Avenue	1-4-77 to 19-4-77
4(A)	Do. . . . .	12-B. D. Marg	1-12-80 to 31-12-80
5.	C. P. Shailani . . . . .	3-5, North Avenue	23-3-77 to 13-7-77
6.	R. P. Yadav . . . . .	20-North Avenue	23-3-77 to 30-4-77
7.	Sahodra Bai Rai . . . . .	148-North Avenue	23-3-77 to 24-4-77
8.	T. V. Chandrashekhra . . . . .	24-South Avenue	1-1-77 to 8-7-77 & 9-5-78 to 30-11-78
9.	Smt. Vidyawati Chaturvedi . . . . .	89-Shahjahan Road	9-5-78 to 25-11-78
10.	Zainul Basher . . . . .	68-South Avenue	11/80
11.	Prof. K. K. Tewary . . . . .	54-South Avenue	11/80
12.	Sheo Sharan Verma . . . . .	96-South Avenue	10/80
13.	A. C. Dass . . . . .	60-South Avenue	12/80
14.	Amrit Patel . . . . .	64-South Avenue & 74-W. C. Hostel	12/80 & 19-6-80 to 30-9-80
15.	V. N. Sharma . . . . .	122-South Avenue	6-8-80 to 30-9-80 12/80
	V. N. Sharma . . . . .	39-W. C. Hostel	1-9-80 to 31-12-80
	V. N. Sharma . . . . .	59-W. C. Hostel	12/80
16.	B. V. Desai . . . . .	20-W. C. Hostel	14-9-80 to 30-9-80 & 12/80

1	2	3	4
17.	H. K. L. Bhagat . . . .	51-W. C. Hostel	10-10-80/31-12-80
18.	Smt. Krishna Sahi . . . .	55-57, North Avenue	11-3-80 to 31-7-80
19.	Gulam M. Khan . . . .	177-North Avenue	1-4-80 to 30-4-80
20.	Dr. Karupa Sindha Boi . . . .	6-Windsor Place	12/80
21.	R. C. Rath . . . .	C-1/39-Pandara Park	29-10-80/31-12-80
22.	Chanderjit Yadav . . . .	C-1/21, Humayun Rd.	1-5-80 to 31-12-80
23.	N. K. Solanki . . . .	23-DIZ Area	13-3-80 to 3-9-80
24.	Arvind Netam . . . .	24-DIZ Area	23-3-80 to 27-9-80
25.	Gulam Nabi Azad . . . .	37-DIZ Area	8-3-80 to 1-5-80
26.	Chhotey Lal Uike . . . .	48-DIZ Area	9-4-80 to 13-7-80
27.	Ghufran Azam . . . .	55-DIZ Area	21-3-80 to 16-5-80
28.	Rameshwar Nikra . . . .	57-DIZ Area	14-3-80 to 14-5-80
29.	Chander Shekhar . . . .	3-South Avenue & 3-S. A. Lane, DII/44 M. Bagh	12/80 5/77 to 6-11-80
30.	K. Lakkappa . . . .	1-B. D. Marg 1-B. D. Marg	12/80 1/80 to 10/80
31.	Kamlapati Tripathy . . . .	9-Janapath	24-4-77/31-10-79
32.	Ravinder Verma . . . .	12-Akbar Rd. & 9-Windsor Pl.	4/77 to 31-1-80
33.	Madhu Dandavate . . . .	8-K. M. Marg & 10-Ashoka Rd.	4/78 to 3/80
34.	George Fernandes . . . .	9-M. L. N. Marg	8/79 to 3/80
35.	A. B. Vajpayee . . . .	7-S. J. Road	4/77 to 8/79
36.	D. L. Mandal . . . .	6-Janpath	4/77 to 8/80
37.	Biju Patnaik . . . .	5-Race Course Road	4/79 to 4-2-80
38.	Ram Kinker . . . .	10-K. M. Marg	4/77 to 8/80
39.	K. Brahmanand Reddy . . . .	11-Ferozshah Rd. & Sr. Qr. 47-V. P. House	77-78 to 10-1-80 9/80
40.	A. K. Sen . . . .	9-Raisina Rd.	2/77 to 4/77
41.	Jitender Prasad . . . .	C-1/20-Pandara Road	2/77 to 3/77
42.	K. P. Unnikrishnan . . . .	C-II/30-Tilak Marg	11/79 to 2/80
43.	Y. B. Chavan . . . .	1-Race Course Rd.	7/79
44.	M. L. Sukhadia . . . .	3-Sunchri Bagh Rd.	3/80
45.	R. Y. Ghorpade . . . .	14-Tughlak Road	3/80
46.	Jyotirmoy Bosu . . . .	15-Talkatora Rd.	11/79 to 2/80

1	2	3	4
47.	Samar Mukherjee . . . . .	4-Ashoka Rd.	5/78 to 3/80
48.	Jagannath Rao . . . . .	3-M. L. N. Place	10/80 to 12/80
49.	Devi Lal . . . . .	11-Teen Murti Lane	10/80
50.	M. H. Khan . . . . .	20-Windsor Place	10/77 to 2/80
51.	Jaideep Singh Baria . . . . .	17-Teen Murti Marg	10/80
52.	Sajjan Kumar . . . . .	48-B. Havelock Sq.	7/80 to 12/80
53.	Kamal Nath . . . . .	7-Tughlak Road	7/80 to 9/80
54.	B. R. Nahata . . . . .	C-I/14, Lodi Garden	10/80 to 12/80
55.	Gadadhar Saha . . . . .	14-Ashoka Rd. 215, 216, 217 V.P.H.	16-5-80 to 9/80 8/79-1-1-79
56.	P. Parthasarthy . . . . .	1-Jantar Mantar Rd.	1/77 to 2/80
57.	S. N. Sinha . . . . .	28-Akbar Road	1/77 to 2/80
58.	Ram Gopal Reddy . . . . .	7-Ashoka Road	3/77 to 2/80
59.	Darur Pullaiah . . . . .	DII/26-Shahjahan Rd.	8/79 to 12-4-80
60.	Bagun Sumbrui . . . . .	9-Pt. Pant Marg	8/79 to 2/80
61.	Saradish Ray . . . . .	13-V. P. House & 422-V. P. House	4/77 & 8/79 to 11/79, 8/79 to 11/79
62.	Vijay Kumar N. Patel . . . . .	102-V. P. House 103-V. P. House 404-V. P. House	8/79 to 11/79 & 6/80 8/79 to 11/79 8/79 to 9/79
63.	Girdhar Gomango . . . . .	108-V. P. House 306-V. P. House	4/77 & 8/79 to 11/79 4/77, 11/77, 6/779 & 8/79 to 9/79
64.	Daya Ram Shakya . . . . .	211-V. P. House & 213-V. P. House	8/79 to 11/79 8/79 to 11/79
65.	P. K. Kadiyan . . . . .	313-V. P. House 324-V. P. House 312-V. P. House	5/77, 8/79 to 11/79 8/79 8/79 to 11/79 & 11/80
66.	Renupada Dass . . . . .	314-V. P. House 412-V. P. House	8/79 to 11/79 8/79 to 11/79
67.	S. B. Thorat . . . . .	318-V. P. House 514-V. P. House 111-V. P. House 112-V. P. House 505-V. P. House	8/79 to 11/79 8/79 to 9/79 8/79 to 11/79 10/79 to 11/79 9/78
68.	Mukunda Mandal . . . . .	323-V. P. House 510-V. P. House	8/79 to 11/79 8/79 to 11/79
69.	A. K. Saha . . . . .	421-V. P. House 503-V. P. House	8/79 to 11/79 8/79
70.	B. G. Goswami . . . . .	501-V. P. House 502-V. P. House 511-V. P. House	4/77 & 8/79 to 11/79 Do. 8/79 to 11/79

1	2	3	4
71.	A. K. Roy . . . . .	512-V. P. House	6/79 and 8/79 to 11/79
72.	Rit Lal Prasad Verma . . . . .	37-Sr. Qr. V. P. House	8/79
73.	G. S. Kuchan . . . . .	202-V. P. House 515-V. P. House	11/80 11/80
74.	Dharam Raj Singh . . . . .	9-V. P. House	6/80
75.	Smt. Vidya Chennupati . . . . .	101-C. V. P. House	9-1-80 to 22-3-80
76.	N. C. Prashar . . . . .	116-V. P. House	21-1-80 to 26-2-80
77.	Jamilur Rehman . . . . .	210-V. P. House	11-1-80 to 2-4-80
78.	Rasa Behari Behra . . . . .	224-V. P. House	6/80 and 7/80
79.	H. N. N. Gowada . . . . .	306-V. P. House	6/80
80.	Mrutyunjaya Nayak . . . . .	403-V. P. House	7/80
81.	Chhangur Ram . . . . .	402-V. P. House	5/80, 8/80, 9/80
82.	Krishan Pratap Singh . . . . .	524-V. P. House 508-V. P. House	6/80 and 9/80, 10/80
83.	R. S. Shakya . . . . .	516-V. P. House 522-V. P. House	5/80 to 8/80 6/80 to 9/80
84.	Sunil Maitra . . . . .	224-V. P. House	11/80
85.	Hari Krishan Shastri . . . . .	Motor Garage 12-V. P. House	8/80 and 11/80
86.	Madhavrao Scindia . . . . .	AB-7, Tilak Marg	1-1-77 to 5-6-80
87.	N. R. Mirdha . . . . .	40-Canning Lane	12/80 to ..

**Statement— II**

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING DUES AGAINST  
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (PRESENT RAJYA SABHA) AS ON 1-1-1981.

Sl. No.	Name of M. P.	Residence	Period
1	2	3	4
S/SHRI			
1.	P. L. Kureel . . . . .	14-C, Ferozeshah Rd.	1-3-66 to 7-12-66
2.	Miss Saroj Kharpade . . . . .	15, 16, 17-W Court Hostel	1-5-73 to 19-5-75
3.	J. K. P. N. Singh . . . . .	12-Dr. B. D. Marg 5-Safdarjang Lane	1-2-70 to 6-4-70 7/80
4.	S. S. Mahapatra . . . . .	38-39, W. C. Hostel 29-Canning Lane	6-4-74 to 30-6-74 1-1-78 to 21-3-78



1	2	3	4
5.	Ram Bhagar Paswan . . . .	105-South Avenue	1-1-77 to 9-4-77
6.	G. S. Tohra . . . . .	47-49-South Avenue 25-South Avenue	1-12-79 to 16-12-79 8/80
7.	R. Mohanarangam . . . . .	10-Dr. B. D. Marg	1-1-80 to 16-3-80
8.	Sachida Nand . . . . .	42-Meena Bagh	18-7-80 to 19-8-80
9.	Dr. (Miss) Nazma Heptulla . . . . .	14-W. C. Hostel	12/80
10.	Dr. H. K. Mallik . . . . .	42-43 W. C. Hostel & 16-C, Ferozeshah Rd.	15-5-80 to 24-9-80 27-11-80 to 3-12-80
11.	M. C. Bhandare . . . . .	62, 63, 64, 65-W.C. Hostel	1-11-80 to 31-12-80
12.	M. R. Krishna . . . . .	95-North Avenue	1-12-80 to 31-12-80
13.	B. P. Maurya . . . . .	11-Akbar Road	4/73 to 17-8-77
14.	L. K. Alvani . . . . .	C-1/5-6, Pandara Park	4/79 to 6/79
15.	Ram Kripal Sinha . . . . .	16-Ashoka Road	4/79 to 1/80
16.	Bhanu Pratap Singh . . . . .	22-Akbar Road	4/77 to 3/80
17.	M. R. Krishna . . . . .	4-Kushak Road	72-73
18.	Era Sezhiyan . . . . .	12-Allenby Road	1/77 to 6/77
19.	D. N. Sahay . . . . .	3-Kushak Road	8/78
20.	Sarup Singh . . . . .	21-W. Crescent	9/78
21.	B. N. Pande . . . . .	13-G. R. G. Road	4/80
22.	Dinesh Singh . . . . .	1-Tyagaraj Marg	12/80
23.	Satpal Mital . . . . .	33-Lodi Estate	1/80
24.	B. Satya Narayan Reddy . . . . .	C-1/18-Humayun Rd.	7/79
25.	G. C. Bhattacharya . . . . .	6-V. P. House	11-1-80 to 28-3-80
26.	Smt. Purabi Mukhopadhyay . . . . .	113-V. P. House 518-V. P. House	3/80 6/79
27.	Smt. Pratibha Singh . . . . .	118-V. P. House 301-V. P. House	12/80 7/78, 8/78, 11/78
28.	J. P. Mathur . . . . .	122-V. P. House 123-V. P. House 124-V. P. House	8/80 to 12/80 8/80 8/80
29.	P. D. Jadhav . . . . .	204/207, V. P. House	10/80
30.	Syed Rehmat Ali . . . . .	6-V. P. House	9/80
31.	Smt. Ila Bhattacharya . . . . .	504-V. P. House & 120-V. P. House	10/80 10/80
32.	P. L. Khandelwal . . . . .	123-V. P. House	8/80
33.	Dr. Malcolm Sathianathan Adisesiah . . . . .	31-Sr. Quarter V. P. House.	10/80

**Selection Grades to Teachers in Goa, Daman and Diu**

1820. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a difference of opinion among the teachers in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu regarding the nature of Selection grades to be given to the Secondary School teachers; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to remove these differences and find a solution to the problem that finds widest acceptance by the teachers?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Construction and Linking of village Roads with National Highways in Orissa**

1821. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of village roads linking with the National Highways are being taken up under the Minimum Needs Programme;

(b) if so, the numbers and names of the village roads of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa constructed and connected with National Highway No. 6 during 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

**Fish Production**

1822. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of Fish Production of the last three years (Inland and Marine) separately;

(b) the year-wise break-up of Fish Export to other countries; and

(c) what are the financial measures taken by Government for more fish production?

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

(a) The information is given in statements I and II,

(b) The information regarding fish exports from India to major countries is furnished in Statement III,

(c) Two schemes have been included in the Central Sector which are in the nature of financial measures to increase fish production. These are.—

(i) Soft loaning for the acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels through Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(ii) Grant of subsidy and loan under Fish Farmers Development Agency.

However, State Governments, and National Cooperative Development Corporation have also various schemes for grant of loans, Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation also extends refinance to facilitate flow of credit,

## STATEMENT—I

*Inland Fish Production during the years 1977 to 1979.*

(In Tonnes)

States/U.Ts.	1977	1978	1979(P)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1,19,013	1,19,850	1,16,566
2. Assam . . . . .	42,700	41,126	40,880
3. Bihar . . . . .	62,996	65,934	71,063
4. Gujarat . . . . .	15,529	11,183	14,115
5. Haryana . . . . .	1,550	2,298	10,088
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	1,580	2,180	2,190
7. Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	7,439	7,343	8,212
8. Karnataka . . . . .	36,000	40,000	40,000
9. Kerala . . . . .	23,978	24,356	24,230
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	10,500	11,000	12,000
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	21,027	22,027	23,850
12. Manipur . . . . .	2,250	2,500	3,000
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	1,196	1,239	1,239
14. Nagaland . . . . .	193	200	300
15. Orissa . . . . .	28,000	29,000	21,000
16. Punjab . . . . .	2,400	2,500	12,500
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	11,500	12,500	2,600
18. Sikkim . . . . .	100	150	165
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1,50,000	1,60,000	1,60,000
20. Tripura . . . . .	4,645	5,200	6,005
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	29,300	30,000	31,800
22. West Bengal . . . . .	2,88,000	2,21,000	2,32,000
TOTAL (STATES)	8,59,896	8,11,586	8,43,803
23. Andamans . . . . .	..	..	..
24. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	300	360	410
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	200	215	370
26. Delhi . . . . .	500	600	800
27. Goa . . . . .	1,332	1,759	1,472
28. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..
29. Mizoram . . . . .	572	680	710
30. Pondicherry . . . . .	629	1,252	978
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL (U. Ts.) . . . . .	3,533	4,866	4,740
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	8,63,429	8,16,452	8,48,543

(P) Provisional

SOURCE : State Governments

## STATEMENT—II

*Marine Fish Production during the years 1977 to 1979*

(In tonnes)

State/U.Ts.	1977	1978	1979(P)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1,00,756	82,116	91,182
2. Gujarat . . . . .	2,31,262	2,07,427	2,03,436
3. Karnataka . . . . .	1,07,016	1,62,812	2,02,813
4. Kerala . . . . .	3,45,037	3,73,339	3,30,450
5. Maharashtra . . . . .	3,52,318	2,97,406	3,10,589
6. Orissa . . . . .	28,000	32,000	32,000
7. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	2,05,058	2,10,316	2,06,956
8. West Bengal . . . . .	17,000	70,000	60,000
TOTAL (STATES)	13,86,447	14,35,416	14,37,426
9. Andamans . . . . .	1,499	1,535	1,721
10. Goa . . . . .	46,998	37,253	38,683
11. Lakshadweep . . . . .	2,214	2,780	3,846
12. Pondicherry . . . . .	11,282	12,703	13,179
TOTAL (U.Ts.)	61,993	54,271	57,429
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	14,48,440	14,89,687	14,94,855

(P) Provisional.

SOURCE : State Governments.

## STATEMENT—III

*Country-wise Exports of Indian Marine Products 1978-1980.*

Quantity in tonnes (Value in Rs. lakhs)

Countries	1980		1979		1978	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1. Japan . . . . .	37,259	15,254.49	38,121	17876.62	33,885	14,157.50
2. U.S.A. . . . .	7,715	2,036.78	14,621	4,019.59	17,840	3,856.53
3. Kuwait . . . . .	5,756	863.57	2,270	253.86	2,797	278.95
4. Netherlands . . . . .	3,033	831.81	2,338	690.56	1,196	250.05
5. France . . . . .	2,394	589.15	3,620	826.23	5,632	1,163.16
6. U.K. . . . .	1,741	579.52	1,526	575.75	370	118.06

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Belgium . . . .	1,168	241.45	537	172.56	413	116.14	
8. U.A.E. . . . .	1,839	225.05	544	51.02	379	47.18	
9. Singapore . . . .	378	203.78	980	213.41	1,325	193.49	
10. Australia . . . .	482	192.37	488	229.14	306	99.12	
11. Sri Lanka . . . .	4,076	187.62	3,387	150.51	5,935	284.32	
12. Hong Kong . . . .	270	159.22	233	78.37	484	210.64	
13. Italy . . . . .	408	80.48	101	4.32	60	15.37	
14. Greece . . . . .	949	77.32	Neg.	0.01	1	0.35	
15. Thailand . . . . .	4,284	77.18	20,534	733.04	5,288	193.35	
16. Spain . . . . .	435	76.85	389	51.30	139	20.04	
17. W. Germany . . . .	113	31.19	379	97.88	102	34.94	
18. Others . . . . .	2,242	179.73	2,116	178.75	1,794	177.15	
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>74,542</b>	<b>21,887.56</b>	<b>92,184</b>	<b>26,202.92</b>	<b>77,946</b>	<b>21,215.74</b>	

SOURCE : Marine Products Export Development Authority.

**Development Grants to Colleges in Tribal and Educationally Backward Districts**

1823. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-  
GO: Will the Minister of EDUCA-  
TION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission received recommenda-  
tion from Berhampur University,  
Orissa for the grants for development  
of the colleges located in tribal and  
educationally backward districts;

(b) if so, the names of the colleges  
suggested by the University and ap-  
proved by the U.G.C. for such grants  
so far;

(c) the names of the colleges that  
received the grants from U.G.C. in the  
years 1979-80 and 1980-81 and the  
purposes of the grants with amounts  
released therefor; and

(d) the programmes for the year  
1981-82 for grants of the University  
for the colleges under Berhampur  
University, Orissa?

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

(b) and (c). The Berhampur Uni-  
versity had recommended the follow-  
ing Colleges:—

1. D.A.V. College Koraput
2. Rayagada College, Rayagada
3. Government Science College,  
Phulbani
4. Vikram Deb College, Jeypore
5. Gunupur College, Gunupur
6. Nowrangpur College, Nowrang-  
pur

The names of colleges recommended  
by the Berhampur University which

were assisted by the Commission and the details of assistance provided are:—

Name of College	Purpose of assistance	Grants paid upto		
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. D.A.V. College, Koraput	(a) Books & Journals	30,000	25,000	..
	(b) Equipment	40,000	25,000	..
2. Rayagada College, Rayagada	(a) Books & Journals	45,000	..	3,621
	(b) Teacher Fellowships	..	..	9,393.65
Govt. Science College, Phulbani.	(a) Books & Journals	65,000	20,000	..
	(b) Equipment	85,000	20,000	..
4. Vikram Deb College, Jeypore	(a) Books & Journals	..	20,000	17,500
	(b) Equipment	30,000	..	20,000
	(c) Construction of Workshop and Purchase of Workshop Equipment.	50,000	..	5,000
	(d) Teacher Fellowship	..	..	5,534
	(e) Improvement of hostel facilities.	..	..	6,000

(d) Pending finalisation of the revised Sixth Plan, the University Grants Commission has not been considering any fresh development proposals from Colleges. Such proposals will be invited as soon as the Sixth Plan guidelines for the purpose are finalised.

**खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुओं की खरीद का विवरण**

18.4. श्रीमती विद्यावती जतुबंदी : क्या ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली हस्तशिल्प की निर्माणकर्ताओं अथवा सहकारी समितियों से न खरीदकर सीधे ही गैर सरकारी फर्मों से मनमाने मूल्यों पर खरीदत हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वस्तुकारों अथवा सहकारी समितियों से सीधे ही माल की खरीद और बिक्री

करने के किन्हीं उपायों को खोजने का है ताकि बिचोलिए से छुटकारा पाया जा सके?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेन्द्र राय) : (क) और (ख). खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा रेशे, बेंत और बांस की बनी हुई हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुएं, जो खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों आयोग के कार्यक्षेत्र में आती हैं, ग्रामोद्योगों की अन्य मदों के समान ही सहकारी और पंजीकृत संस्थाओं आदि से खरीदी जाती हैं। तथापि चूंकि कुछ अन्य हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुओं, जो खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्र में उत्पादित नहीं की जाती हैं, के लिए मांग होती है, अतः इन्हे हस्तशिल्प का विनिर्माण अथवा व्यापार करने वाली फर्मों और यथासंभव कारीगरों से भी खरीदा जाता है। वस्तुओं की खरीद करते समय क्वालिटी एवं मौजूदा बाजार भावों का उचित ध्यान रखा जाता है ?

**Fishing harbour at Astarang, Orissa**

1825. SHRI NARAYAN SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Fishing Harbour at Astarang in Puri District (Orissa);

(b) whether the United Kingdom is interested to finance and collaborate in the Fishing Project at Astarang;

(c) what steps have been taken to expedite the process of implementation of this project; and

(d) the stage at which it is now pending?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal has been appraised by the concerned Ministries.

(d) The question of funding is being examined for taking investment decision.

**Entitlement for grant of house building advance in face of increased price of flats**

1826. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3830 on the 15th December, 1980 regarding allotment of flats by D.D.A. and state:

(a) the number of Government employees among 439 persons who got themselves registered in 1972 for allotment of M.I.G. D.D.A. flats but have not been allotted so far;

(b) whether such Government employees are unable to apply for flats now because of heavy increase in

their prices and their non-entitlement to loans to that extent from Government;

(c) whether they will be given priority in the allotment of plots under the Rohini Scheme if they opt for it; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that no separate record of Government employees who have applied for DDA flats has been maintained. However, out of 439 registered persons allotment of flats to 385 persons has since been made.

(b) The house building advance sanctioned to the Government employees is a limited financial assistance and they are also expected to supplement it, if necessary, through their own savings and other sources.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

**Building programme for Chandrapur Postal Division**

1827. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of Post Office, Chandrapur has submitted a note on the building programme for the Chandrapur Postal Division; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in respect of strengthening the staff, building construction, Postal delivery facilities and staff quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Postmaster General, Maharashtra

Circle, Bombay had called for information from all Divisional Superintendents in connection with the Plan Programme for 1980-85. Like other Superintendents of Post Offices, the Superintendent of Post Offices, Chandrapur also sent his report in response to the above referred letter. No separate note on building programme has been submitted by Superintendent of Post Offices Chandrapur Postal Division.

(b) 1 Lower Selection Grade, 14 Time Scale Clerks, 3 Postmen and 2 Mail Overseers were sanctioned for the Chandrapur Postal Division during the year 1980. Construction of post office building at Gadchiroli and Rajura Manikgarh is in progress. It is proposed to extend Brahmapuri Post Office building and reconstruct Warora post office building. Construction of 7 staff quarters at Gadchiroli have also been approved. Daily Delivery service is already available in Chandrapur Division. 75 posts of EDDAs were created in 1979-80 and 17 in 1980-81 for strengthening daily delivery service in Chandrapur Division.

**Setting up of electro-precipitators to reduce excess smoke from Chimneys**

1828. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps to reduce the excess smoke from the chimneys in the capital by establishing electro-precipitators; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programme of Government in this regard?

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

(b) In order to control air pollution from I.P. Station electro-static precipitator has been provided in Unit No. I. Orders for modification of electro-static precipitators of units II to IV and for new precipitator for unit No. V have also been placed by Delhi Electric Supply Undertakings.

So far as chimneys of small boilers with natural draught and travelling chain grate boilers equipped with mechanical draught equipment are concerned, installation of electro-static precipitators is neither economical nor required.

**Grades of Physical Training Teachers,  
Drawing Teachers and Domestic  
Science Teachers**

1829. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Junior Physical Training Teachers, Junior Drawing Teachers and Junior Domestic Science Teachers employed in Government and aided schools of Delhi were working till recently in the grade of Rs. 425-15-560-20-640;

(b) whether only the Junior Drawing Teachers have been given the grade of Rs. 440-20-500-25-750 by the Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving the above grade to Junior Domestic Science Teachers and other teachers?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The academic qualification for Senior and Junior Drawing Teachers is the same except that 3 years' teaching experience is prescribed for recruitment to the post of Senior Drawing Teacher. Since there is no difference in academic qualifications it was



decided to place Drawing Teacher Grade III (Jr. Drawing Teachers) in Grade II (Sr. Drawing Teachers) subject to the condition that the existing Grade III teachers will be placed in Grade II scale of pay only after completion of 3 years' service, total number of persons allowed in Grade II shall not exceed the total number of sanctioned posts in Grade II and Grade III and that no future recruitment to Grade II posts shall be made.

However, in the case of Physical Education Teachers and Domestic Science Teachers the basic academic/professional qualifications prescribed in the junior and senior scales are different, it has not therefore been possible to place the junior scale teachers of these categories in the senior scale.

#### Aid for completion of Rajasthan Canal

1830. SHRI MADHAVPAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further world bank or other foreign aid is being arranged for completion of Rajasthan Canal; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No Foreign aid is at present being received for Rajasthan Canal Project Stage I or Stage II. However, Stage I Phase I of Rajasthan Canal Command Area Development Project is receiving credit assistance from the World Bank to the tune of \$83 m. Stage I Phase II of the Rajasthan Command Area Development Project is also receiving credit assistance of \$55 million from the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Possibilities of getting other bilateral assistance for completion of Rajasthan Canal Project Stage II are being explored.

#### मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्वी क्षेत्र में सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

1831. श्री कंवर भूषण : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र, छत्तीसगढ़ में महानदी, शिवनाथ, पाइरी, अरपा, अग्रर, इन्द्रावती आदि नदियों में यद्यपि पर्याप्त जल बहता है, तथापि इस क्षेत्र को पिछले 15-20 वर्षों से सूखे की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और क्या सरकार का विचार इन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई परियोजनाएं आरम्भ करने का है और क्या चालू सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को तेजी से पूरा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिंघाउरहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में 7 जिले, न.म.श. रायपुर, दुर्ग, राजनंद गांव, बस्तर, विलासपुर, रायगढ़ और सरगुजा शामिल हैं। इस क्षेत्र के किसी भी जिले को सूखाग्रस्त अथवा सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया गया है, यद्यपि इस क्षेत्र में कभी कभी सूखे की स्थिति हो जाती है। इस क्षेत्र को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली कई सिंचाई स्कीमें क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं। इस क्षेत्र को सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी नई स्कीमों का प्रस्ताव किया है।

इस क्षेत्र में निर्माणाधीन और प्रस्तावित स्कीमों की जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

सरकार की नीति हमेशा सभी निर्माणाधीन सिंचाई स्कीमों को शीघ्रता से पूरी करने की रही है।

## विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र के विभिन्न जिलों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली निर्माणाधीन-प्रस्तावित सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

(लाख रुपए/हजार हैक्टयर)

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	लाभान्वित जिला	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपए)	अन्ततः क्षमता (हजार हैक्टयर)
1	2	3	4	5

क. निर्माणाधीन स्कीमें  
वृहद स्कीमें

1.	एम० आर० पी०, चरण-एक	रायपुर	4,500	24
	एम० आर० पी०, चरण-दो	रायपुर दुर्ग	12,460	113
2.	हसदेव बांगो	रायगढ़ बिलासपुर	24,520	167
3.	हसदेव आर० बी० सी०	बिलासपुर	1,433	42
4.	अर्प	बिलासपुर	6,189	72
5.	पैड़ी	रायपुर	1,366	73
6.	कोदार	-वही-	663	18
7.	जोंक	-वही-	830	15

मध्यम स्कीमें

1.	पुतक	रायगढ़	120	2
2.	किकरी	रायगढ़	181	5
3.	बालर	रायगढ़	477	7
4.	मंड डिवीजन	रायगढ़	606	16
5.	बिलासपुर डिवीजन	बिलासपुर	390	4
6.	झिरमका	सरगुजा	374	3
7.	बंकी	-वही-	323	4
8.	घोंगा	बिलासपुर	436	8
9.	उदंती	रायपुर	1,205	15
10.	धुंघुटा	सरगुजा	730	12

(लाख रुपए/हजार हेक्टेयर)

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	लाभान्वित जिला	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपए)	अन्ततः क्षमता (हजार हेक्टेयर)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>ख. नई स्कीमें</b>				
<b>बृहद</b>				
1.	हप (सिचाई)	बिलासपुर	6,370	41
2.	रेहड़	सरगुजा	2,600	33
3.	कन्हर	सरगुजा	2,800	58
4.	कारमल जलाशय	रामपुर	782	65
5.	खुटपाली	सरगुजा	1,500	31
6.	मरवाही	बिलासपुर	1,800	22
<b>मध्यम स्कीमें</b>				
1.	छिरापानी	राजनन्दगांव	560	7
2.	कासरटेडा	बळ्तर	601	10
3.	गज-टैंक	सरगुजा	520	4
4.	बिरानी टैंक	सरगुजा	260	2
5.	रामपुर	बिलासपुर	250	8
6.	मल्हेनिया	बिलासपुर	250	8

(लाख रुपए—हजार हेक्टेयर)

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	लाभान्वित जिला	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपए)	अन्ततः क्षमता (हजार हेक्टेयर)
1	2	3	4	5
7.	दिरझाफल . . .	बस्तर	300	4
8.	डोलकी . . .	रायगढ़	200	5
9.	ईहाभोर . . .	बस्तर	300	4
10.	मरवाही . . .	बिलासपुर	250	10
11.	कोटापल्ली . . .	बस्तर	100	2
12.	उरकुरा . . .	—वही—	200	4
13.	मनघर नाला . . .	—वही—	200	4
14.	मंड व्ययवर्तन . . .	सरगुजा	200	3
15.	गोइर डिबीजन . . .	—वही—	200	3
16.	खानदनाई . . .	—वही—	250	5
17.	कसेसित . . .	—वही—	150	3
18.	सूर्य . . .	—वही—	500	9
19.	सुखमई . . .	—वही—	120	1
20.	खरंग का प्राधुनिकीकरण .	बिलासपुर	2860	उ०न०

**Progress made in Rural Water Scheme**

1832. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on the Rural Water Schemes and whether the States have fully utilized the allotted amount; and

(b) whether the progress under the Rural Water schemes is slow and no constructive progress is seen in this field?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The amount spent so far on the Rural Water Supply Schemes in the States is as under:—

	Rs Crores
First Plan . . . . .	3.00
Second Plan . . . . .	30.00
Third Plan and three Annual Plans . . . . .	48.00
Fourth Plan . . . . .	208.00
Fifth Plan (1974-78) . . . . .	348.00
1978-79 . . . . .	193.00
1979-80 . . . . .	246.00
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>1076.00</u>

(b) Though the progress was not satisfactory earlier, it has since improved. While about 64,000 villages were provided water supply up to March, 1977, the number has gone up to about 1,29,000 by March, 1980.

दिल्ली प्रशासन के वन विभाग में बिहाड़ी पर काम करने वाले श्रमिक

1833. श्री दया राम शाक्य: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के कृषि वन विभाग में अनेक श्रमिक लम्बे समय से दिहाड़ी पर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की संख्या क्या है और वे कब से काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह गृह मंत्रालय का निदेश है कि ऐसे श्रमिकों को, जिन्होंने 240 दिन काम कर लिया है, नियमित किया जाना चाहिए;

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन उन की सेवा को नियमित करने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रहा है; और

(ङ) उन की सेवा को अब तक नियमित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) रोपाई मौसम के दौरान वृक्षों के रोपण की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मजदूरों को दैनिक मजदूरी पर रखा जाता है। इनकी संख्या प्रत्येक मौसम में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है।

(ख) मजदूरों की संख्या समय-समय पर घटती-बढ़ती रहती है। अतः मजदूरों की सही-सही संख्या और हर मजदूर के मामले में उसे काम पर लगाए रखने की अवधि के बारे में बताना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, 31-12-1979 को मजदूरों की संख्या 221 और 31-12-80 को 315 थी।

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय के कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों के अनुसार ऐसे दैनिक मजदूर जिन्होंने पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान दैनिक मजदूर के रूप में कम से कम 240 दिन पूरे किए हों (जिस में सेवा भंग की अवधि भी शामिल है) नियमित किए जाने के पात्र हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). वन सम्बन्धी कार्य अर्थात् पौधों का रख-रखाव, पौध रोपण, वृक्ष लगाना आदि मौसम विशेष में ही किया जाता है, अतः इन की सेवाओं को नियमित करना सम्भव नहीं है।

**Working of Central Warehousing Corporation**

1834. **SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards news item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 27th October, 1980 regarding corruption, irregularities, whims, favouritism, deals with shady firms, black listed firms and acceptance of defective goods by the Central Warehousing Corporation resulting into huge losses:

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to inquire into the working of the Corporation to check the alleged scandalous deals and corrupt practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Some observations in the 'Hindustan Times' Delhi Affairs-of 27-10-1980 regarding the Central Warehousing Corporation have come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). The matter has been looked into. A review of purchases made in the Corporation of items mentioned in the report shows that it has no dealings with black-listed firms and has not incurred financial losses. The Corporation is being asked even then to tighten its procedures further wherever necessary.

**Improvement in Telephone Break Downs and Meter Charging**

1835. **SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making efforts to improve the present situation of telephone break downs and meter charging;

(b) if so, the measures taken so far to improve the same; and

(c) the number of staff in Delhi to look after the telephone complaints and meter defects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Communication is constantly engaged in improving the telephone services in the country.

(b) The following are some of the measures being taken to minimise telephone break-downs and meter charging complaints:—

(i) Provision of standby Engine Alternators for telephone exchanges to combat power breakdowns and cuts;

(ii) Laying of cables in concrete troughs and PVC ducts to avoid damage to the cables;

(iii) Pressurisation of telephone cables by dry air to detect faults as and when they occur; and

(iv) To help in settling the telephone billing complaints, the P & T Department is processing import of necessary equipment.

(c) The number of staff in various cadres in Delhi Telephones to look after the telephone complaints and meter defects are as follows:

Complaint Supervisors	Telephone Inspectors	Telephone Operators	Telephone Sub-Inspectors	Linemen	Meter Clerks
85	207	1158	364	1902	91

**Procurement Policy of Wheat for 1981**

1836. SHRI L. S. TUR:

SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

SHRI CHANDERDEO PRASAD  
VERMA:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the procurement policy of wheat crop for 1981-82 will be announced;

(b) the rate per quintal which has been recommended by the Agriculture Prices Commission; and

(c) when the examination of the report of Agriculture Prices Commission is likely to be completed and wheat price will be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Prices Commission in their report on Price Policy for wheat had recommended a price of Rs. 127/- per quintal for 1981-82 marketing season (1980-81 crop). The conference of the Chief Ministers of the important wheat production/consuming States was convened to ascertain their views. An announcement about the price and procurement policy of wheat is likely to be made shortly.

**Complaints against foreign social Organisation**

1837. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any foreign social organisations working in this country, against whom, there are complaints of anti-national activities;

(b) if so, which are those organisations; and

(c) what action Government have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Ministry of Social Welfare has not received any complaint against any foreign social organisation working in the country about its anti-national activities. However, enquiries are being made of different State Governments and information received will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Pollution in Air**

1838. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pollution in the air is badly affecting the life of the human beings;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the world scientists are concerned to the effect of pollution in the Air belt causing deterioration in the oxygen content which is essential for human beings;

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

(e) the various steps taken in this regard on National and International basis so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The pollution in air does not cause any significant depletion of the oxygen in the air. However, its composition is changed by excessive presence of oxides of carbon and sulphur.

In order to provide for the prevention and control of air pollution the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Bill, has been passed by both

the Houses of Parliament. However, certain minor amendments suggested by the Rajya Sabha are yet to be ratified by the Lok Sabha.

**भीलवाड़ा अजमेर तथा उदयपुर को सूखा ग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिया जाना**

1839. श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले की अंसिद, मण्डल तथा रायपुर तहसीलों को हर दूसरे वर्ष सूखे और दुर्भिक्ष का सामना करना पड़ता है,

(ख) क्या कुछ वर्ष पूर्व राजस्थान सरकार ने उन को सूखाग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित करने की सिफारिश की थी;

(ग) क्या इन तहसीलों के साथ लगने वाले अजमेर तथा उदयपुर जिले सूखा ग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन तहसीलों को सूखा ग्रस्त रहने वाले कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित करने का है ?

**कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :**

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) उदयपुर जिले के भीम, देवगढ़ और खेरवाड़ा खण्डों तथा भीलवाड़ा जिले के साथ लगने वाले अजमेर जिले के जवाजा और मसीदा खण्डों को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है ।

(घ) इन तहसीलों को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल करने के बारे में विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है । राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

**सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विकलांग बच्चों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियाँ**

1840. श्री छोटू भाई गामित :

श्री जी० वाई० कृष्णन :

श्री के० प्रधानी :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या सरकार का विचार इस अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के विकलांग बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने का है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : अन्य विकलांग बच्चों की तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के विकलांग बच्चे भी "नेत्रहीनों, बधिरों और विकलांगों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियों" की योजना, जिसे राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा और इन-प्लांट प्रशिक्षण के लिए छात्रवृत्तियाँ पाने के पात्र है ।

**Agitation by blinds against their unemployment**

1841. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of the Blind has accused the Government of going back on its previous assurances of ensuring employment opportunities for blind people;

(b) the specific demands of the Federation for which it has been conducting an agitation in Delhi;



(c) the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) the number of blind persons arrested in Delhi during December, 1980 and January, 1981 for participating in the agitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) National Federation of the Blind has been expressing its dis-satisfaction at the pace of employment of blind persons.

(b) and (c). The main demands of the Federation are:—

(i) Securing employment for all the blinds registered in the employment exchanges for more than one year;

(ii) Provision of allowance to unemployed blinds; and

(iii) Legislation to safeguard the interest of the blinds.

As regards securing employment efforts are being made in cooperation with the State Governments to provide jobs to the handicapped persons registered with the special employment exchanges.

Relief to the disabled is a state subject, and therefore, states have been requested to consider payment of allowance to unemployed handicapped.

As regards legislation a Working Group has been set up to consider legislation for the handicapped.

(d) The information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

#### National Commission for Women

1842. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN. DAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the demand made at the con-

vention of women held at Shrikrishnakumarnagar, Shahada, Maharashtra to set up a national commission for women on the lines of one for minorities and backward classes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Government have no information about this Convention of women nor of any demand made there.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Recommendation for Wild Life Sanctuary in Ladakh

1843. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few years back, a naturalist, was deputed by the Government of India to Ladakh to study wild lives in Changthang area of Ladakh;

(b) whether the naturalist had recommended to set up a wild life sanctuary in Ladakh region to preserve some of the rare species of animal and bird found in that area;

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to set up the sanctuary and to preserve the wild lives in light of recommendations submitted by the naturalist; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a list of wild lives which are existing in the area and those which are on the verge of extinction alongwith a copy of report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Development of All Weather Rural Roads**

1844. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI A. K. MEHTA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the Fifth Five Year Plan target for providing a net-work of all weather rural roads with total accessibility connecting every village with a link road and the achievements made;

(b) the number of villages in the country which are still without any direct connection with a motorable road of any standard;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall, if any, in achieving the anticipated Fifth Five Year Plan target; and

(d) the future plans, if any, formulated by Government for the development of rural roads and the names of States in which the plans are likely to be taken up for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Fifth Five Year (1974—79) Plan envisaged the provision of road connections to 29,000 villages with a population of 1500 and above under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). Against this target, about 12,000 villages were connected with roads during the plan period.

(b) Only villages with a population of 1000 and above fall within the purview of the MNP as far as rural roads are concerned. Of a total number of 1,23,883 such villages in the country about 69,475 villages were reported to be without any road connection as on 1st April, 1980.

(c) According to the Planning Commission constraint of resources seems to have been the main reason for the shortfall in the achievement of targets during the Fifth Plan.

(d) The Sixth Plan (1980—85), approved by the National Development Council, envisages that all villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages with 1000—1500 population will be connected by roads under MNP by 1990, and that 50 per cent of this target will be achieved during the Sixth Plan period. The programme covers all the States and Union Territories in the country.

**शराब-बन्दी के कारण हाहा**

1845. श्री मूल चन्द् डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) देश में शराब-बन्दी के संबंध में क्या नीति निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शराबबंदी लागू करने के कारण कई राज्यों की आय कम हो गई है और वे अपना खर्च पूरा कर पाने में असमर्थ हैं;

(ग) शराब-बंदी लागू करने से पहले राज्यवार कुल आय कितनी थी और आम लोगों द्वारा शराब पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती थी ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि शराब-बंदी के परिणामस्वरूप गरीब लोगों द्वारा शराब की खरीद पर खर्च की जाने वाली 1500 करोड़ 50 की रकम बचोगी जिससे अन्य वस्तुओं के संबंध में उन की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ जायेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो शराब-बन्दी को कड़ाई से लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री**  
(श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) सरकार की नीति संविधान में राज्य नीति के निदेशक सिद्धांतों में दिए अनुसार मद्य निषेध के लिए प्रयत्न करना है।

(ख) और (ग) यह जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(घ) और (ङ) यद्यपि लोगों द्वारा शराब पर की गई धनराशि का वास्तविक अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है, तथापि यह सच है कि वे शराब पर जिस हद तक खर्च नहीं करेंगे उस हद तक उन की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ जाएगी। मद्य निषेध राज्य विषय है, इसलिए राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी मद्य निषेध नीति बना रखी है।

#### **Share of Cooperative Sector in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development**

1846. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held in September, 1980 resolved that the Cooperative sector should be provided at least 51 per cent share in the ownership and management of the proposed National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement this resolution; and

(c) whether the setting up of National Cooperative Bank has been dropped in view of the proposed National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development?

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

the Conference has been taken note of. No final decision has yet been taken regarding the ownership and management of the proposed National bank.

(c) The question whether a National Cooperative Bank is to be set up can be considered only after the final decision on the establishment of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is taken and it has actually been established.

#### **Disparity in Pay Scale of Technicians and their Qualifications**

1847. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are four categories of technicians having same educational and technical qualifications with four different pay scales in the Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in all the said four categories the nature of duty is also the same;

(c) if so, the reasons for having different pay scales;

(d) whether Government propose to rationalise the pay scales of all the four categories; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir. There are only three categories of technicians in two Departments under the Ministry of Communications, one in the Posts and Telegraphs Department and two in the Monitoring Organisation. The educational and technical qualifications and the pay scales of these three categories are different.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). As the educational and technical qualifications, nature of duties and promotional avenues for

these categories are different, the pay scales are also different and there is no proposal for rationalising these pay scales. The pay scales have been fixed in consultation with the Pay Commission.

**Departmental Committee set up to go into the working of rent wing in the Directorate of Estates**

1848. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Estimates Committee of the Fifth Lok Sabha had recommended to set up a Departmental Committee to go into working of Rent Wing in the Directorate of Estates with a view to simplify the procedure;

(b) if so, whether such a committee was set up;

(c) if so, when such a committee submitted its recommendations;

(d) whether the recommendations of the said committee have been implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof and when it is expected to be fully implemented?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On 30-1-1978.

(d) and (e). The Committee made 14 recommendations out of which 13 were accepted. Four of the accepted recommendations have been implemented. Nine recommendations are at various stages of considerations for implementation.

**Introduction of three-tier system of Panchayati Raj in States**

1849. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether, except Madhya Pradesh, three-tier Panchayati Raj system has been introduced in other States;

(b) if so, the names of States where decentralisation of administration could not be achieved even after a period of 20 years; and

(c) the reasons thereof State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The three-tier Panchayati Raj system has been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar (8 districts only), Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the remaining States, except Nagaland and Meghalaya, there is either a two-tier or one-tier system of Panchayati Raj. Nagaland and Meghalaya have no Panchayati Raj set up.

(c) Panchayati Raj is a State subject and Panchayati Raj bodies are governed by the Laws enacted by the State Legislatures. The State Laws have, *inter-alia*, provided for the devolution of necessary powers, both administrative and financial, to these bodies. The State Governments ensure that adequate administrative and financial powers are delegated to these bodies in terms of the relevant provisions in the State Laws.

Meghalaya and Nagaland do not have a Panchayat Raj set-up but they have other forms of decentralised administration in vogue. In Nagaland there are area, range and tribal councils functioning instead of the Pan-

chayati Raj set up, while in Meghalaya there are autonomous District Councils functioning.

केन नदी पर बरियारपुर बांध के पानी के बटवारे के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश के बीच विवाद

1850. श्री राम नाथ दुबे: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन नदी के पानी के बटवारे के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकारों के बीच कोई विवाद है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का विचार उक्त बांध के बाएं किनारे से गहरी नहरें खोद कर मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित केन नदी पर बने बरियारपुर बांध, जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की सम्पत्ति है, के सारे पानी को लेने का है और उक्त नहरें तो खोद भी ली गई हैं ; और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बहने वाली बादान केन नहर इसके फलस्वरूप पूरी तरह सूख जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार उक्त विवाद हल करने के लिये तुरन्त कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) केन नदी के जल के बितरण पर कोई विवाद नहीं है क्योंकि बरियारपुर बीयर पर केन नदी के जल के समुपयोजन के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश, दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच जनवरी, 1977 में एक करार हो गया है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अभी तक इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं की गई है।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

बरोटीवाला (हिमाचल प्रदेश में सरकारी मुद्रणालय की स्थापना

का प्रस्ताव

1851. श्री कृष्ण बत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश में बरोटीवाला में सरकारी मुद्रणालय स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना कब तक कर दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च किए जाने की संभावना है ?

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

(क) जी, हां। शिमला के मौजूदा भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय को बरोटीवाला में स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव है क्योंकि मौजूदा मुद्रणालय भवन उसकी नींव सहित असुरक्षित बताया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रस्तावित स्थानान्तरण के विषय प्राप्त हुए कतिपय श्रम्यावेदनों को देखते हुए, स्थानान्तरण के लिये एक विस्तृत योजना अभी बनाई जानी है और स्थानान्तरण पर खर्च होने वाली सम्भावित राशि का पता ऐसे अनुमानों के तैयार होने के बाद ही केवल लगाया जा सकेगा।

**Projects for Production of Groundnut and Oilseeds**

1852. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised certain projects to increase the production of groundnut and oil seeds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the States in which such projects are proposed to be taken up; and

(c) the estimated increase in the indigenous production and the anticipated reduction in the imports of edible oil likely to be achieved as a result thereof?

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

(b) The Government of India have recently approved the implementation of the following two Centrally Sponsored Projects to increase the production of oilseeds:

(i) Intensive Project for increasing production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat (1980-81 to 1983-84).

(ii) 5-year soyabean project in Madhya Pradesh (1981-82 to 1985-86).

These projects are in addition to the on-going Centrally sponsored schemes for oilseeds development being implemented in different States.

The project in Gujarat aims at raising production of groundnut from 18 lakh tonnes, anticipated to be achieved in 1980-81, to 27 lakh tonnes by the end of 1983-84, *inter-alia* through:

(1) provision of protective irrigation to the kharif ground crop,

(2) sowing of kharif groundnut crop early in June by providing pre-sowing irrigation.

(3) increasing the summer irrigated groundnut area to 2.00 lakh ha. by the end of 1983-84 from the level of 70,000 hectares in 1979-80,

(4) distribution of good quality seed;

(5) popularising closer spacing and proper placement of seeds through distribution of seed drills on subsidised rates;

(6) organisation of plant protection measures over large areas, and

(7) carrying out large number of demonstrations to disseminate improved methods of groundnut cultivation.

Financial assistance, by way of subsidy on seeds, plant protection measures, demonstrations, cost of irrigation etc. is being provided under the project and the entire expenditure on that account is being met by the Government of India. The total cost of the project for the period of three years is estimated to be Rs. 35 crores.

The project in Madhya Pradesh aims at extending the area under soybean from 4.50 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to 18 lakh hectares by the end of 1985-86 and is likely to yield a production of 14.40 lakh tonnes. The cultivation of soybean, under the project, is proposed to be extended mainly to fallow lands. The project, *inter-alia*, provides for financial assistance on seeds, demonstrations rhizobium culture, training of farmers and extension workers, publicity etc. The total costs of the project for the period of five years is estimated to be Rs. 15

crores which will be met in full by the Government of India.

(c) The implementation of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes on oilseeds development as also the special schemes recently sanctioned for Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, referred to in reply to Part 'b' of the Question, would help in raising the production of oilseeds to 130 lakh tonne by the end of Sixth Plan i.e. 1984-85 and thereby minimise the need for import of edible oils.

**Target for Procurement of Foodgrains in 1980-81**

1853. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed up a target for the procurement of foodgrains for the year 1980-81;

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

(c) whether adequate arrangements have been made by Government to mop up the marketable surplus of foodgrains in order to augment the stock for distribution through public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No targets have been fixed for procurement of foodgrains for the year 1980-81.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir, Arrangements have been made for the purchase by Government and its agencies of all stocks of foodgrains of fair average quality offered for sale at the procurement prices fixed by the Government. Procurement is also being made in certain states by a compulsory levy on rice mills and traders.

**Conversion of Plots in Delhi from Lease Hold into Free Hold**

1854. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government had been considering a proposal to convert all lease hold plots in Delhi into free hold plots;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal;

(c) whether a final decision has since been taken in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of conversion of lease hold plots in Delhi into free-hold in respect of residential plots has been under consideration of Government for some time. The details will be clear only after a final decision is taken.

(c) No.

(d) A decision is expected to be taken in the near future.

विश्व बैंक सहायता से जोधपुर जिले  
को पेय जल की पूर्ति

1855. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान में जोधपुर जिले को पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना विश्व बैंक को मेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह कार्य कब आरम्भ किए जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रों (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) राजस्थान जलपूर्ति एवं मल-निर्यास परियोजना के सहायतार्थ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ (विश्व बैंक) के साथ एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर कर दिए गए हैं जिससे इसके साथ साथ जोधपुर सहित राजस्थान के 10 जिलों के लगभग 2,000 गांवों को और जोधपुर सहित 4 शहरों को पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था से लाभ पहुंचेगा ।

(ख) इस परियोजना पर प्रारम्भिक कार्य पहले ही आरम्भ हो गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Lower Availability of Food in terms of Calories

1856. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that per capita daily food availability in India in terms of calories during 1967-71, 1972-74, 1975-77 was 2030, 1979 and 1949 respectively;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in many estimates of the poverty line, the 'norm' of 2250 calories per day is taken as the minimum requirement;

(c) if so, whether the per capita availability in India in 1969-71 or subsequently, falls far short of the minimum requirement; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a). The total calorie availability depends on availability of food items like cereals, pulses, nuts, seeds, vegetables, fruits, roots and tubers, milk and milk products, fats and oils, flesh foods and sugar and jaggery. According to the information available with the Ministry the per capita per day availability of food in terms of calories during 1970-78 has been as follows:

1970	2028
1971	2117
1972	2108
1973	1929
1974	2097
1975	1928
1976	2108
1977	2042
1978	2203

(b) The Planning Commission has assumed the daily minimum per capita calories intake of 2,400 in rural areas and 2,100 in urban areas in estimating the poverty line in 1977-78.

(c) and (d). The average calorie availability is short of the indicative requirement. The calorie value of food will increase with increased availability of the needed food items and the purchasing power of the population. Government have taken steps to increase the production of foodstuffs and to undertake development programmes to improve the living standards.

#### Setting up of Sugar Mills in Orissa in Cooperative Sector

1857. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any requests have come from Orissa for establishing new



sugar mills in the State either in the cooperative or in the Public Sector;

(b) if so, for how many and for which places; and

(c) whether licences have been issued to them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). Two applications have been received on 11-2-81 for grant of licences for establishment of new sugar factories in the Public Sector as (i) Nayagarh, Distt. Puri and (ii) Banki, District Cuttack.

(c) Since both the applications were received without the data regarding sugarcane availability in the proposed areas the Government of Orissa have been requested to furnish the required information to enable the Central Government to examine these proposals.

#### **HUDCO's Scheme to World Bank Team**

**1858. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Housing and Urban Development Corporation have submitted a scheme to World Bank team;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the World Bank thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal was submitted through the Government of India.

(b) The proposal was in the form of a Pilot Project for development of 10 to 12 small and medium towns in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The World Bank recently deputed a Mission to identify the scope of the project that can be assisted by the Bank. The formal communication from the World Bank on the findings of the Mission is awaited.

#### **Memorandum from President, Indian Fisheries Industries**

**1859. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently received a Memorandum from the President of the Indian Fishery Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action so far taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) No representation has been received recently.

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

#### **Training and Certificates in Defence Services**

**1860. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Universities have decided to recognise certain training and certificates of different wings in the Defence services; and

(b) what are these Universities and what are the training and certificates?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Defence, the courses offered and certificates awarded by several Defence Services institutions are recognised by a number of Universities for different purposes. The

names of the Universities and the recognition accorded by them are:—

Name of Defence Service Institution	Name of the Universities and purpose of Recognition
1. National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla and Army Cadet College, Dehra Dun	J.N.U. for award of B.A./B. Sc. degree
2. Defence Service Staff College, Wellington	Madras University for award of M.Sc. degree.
3. Armed Forces Medical College, Pune	(1) University of Poona for award of M.B.B.S., B. Sc. (Nursing) and various post-graduate degree and diplomas in Medicine. (2) Bombay University for award of Master's degree in Dental Surgery.
4. Army Education Corps Training College and Centre, Pachmari	Sagar University for conducting Bachelor's degree in Education and Library Science, and Diploma in Fundamental and Audio-visual Education, and Chinese and Tibetan languages.
5. College of Military Engineering, Pune.	Degree course in engineering recognised for pursuing further studies by :— 1. Punjab University Chandigarh. 2. Nagpur University Nagpur. 3. Roorkee University, Roorkee. 4. Ravishankar University, Raipur (M.P.) 5. Jodhpur University, Jodhpur. 6. Allahabad University, Allahabad. 7. Burdwan University, Burdwan. 8. Jadhavpur University, Calcutta. 9. Madras University, Madras. 10. Mysore University, Mysore. 11. Poona University, Poona. 12. Patna University, Patna. 13. Jiwaji University, Gwalior. 14. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad. 15. Delhi University, Delhi. 16. Utkal University. Bhubaneswar. 17. Rajasthan University, Jaipur. 18. Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar. 19. Shivaji University, Kolhapur. 20. Vikram University, Ujjain. 21. Andhra University, Waltair. 22. Bhopal University, Bhopal. 23. Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

24. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
25. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.
26. IITs at Delhi, Bombay, Kharagpur and Madras.
27. Bombay University, Bombay.
28. Bangalore University, Bangalore.

6. Military College of Telecommunication Engineering, Mhow and Singal Training Centre, Jabalpur.

Degree course in engineering recognised for pursuing further studies by :—

1. University of Jabalpur.
2. University of Allahabad.
3. University of Kerala.
4. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.
5. University of Jodhpur.
6. University of Madras.
7. University of Roorkee.
8. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda.
9. Jiwaji University, Gwalior.
10. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.
11. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
12. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
13. Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
14. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
15. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

7. Military College of Electronics and Mechanical Engineering, Secunderabad and EME School, Baroda.

Degree course recognised for the purpose of higher studies by :—

1. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
2. Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
3. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
4. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
5. University of Osmania, Hyderabad.
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad.

8. National Defence College.

Allahabad University has recognised the NDC Symbol equivalent to Masters' degree in Defence Science.

**Felling of SAL Forests in Bastar  
Region of M.P.**

1861. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that natural "SAL" forest in Central, Northern, and Eastern Bastar Divisions of Madhya Pradesh which is completely tribal area is being clearly felled and planning to grow "Pine" forest for industrial use;

(b) whether tribals of that area depend on the "Sal" forest for their daily requirements and are much agitated due to felling of "Sal" forests; and

(c) if so, the Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No decision has yet been taken on raising commercial scale tropical pine plantations for industrial use by clear felling and replacing existing "SAL" forests. Experimental and pilot scale tropical pine plantations have been raised during last four years by replacing existing Sal forests in part of Central Bastar Forest Division only.

(b) Tribals of that area are dependent on Sal forests in areas around village habitation for their daily requirements. Local tribals are generally not opposed to raising pine plantations if their bonafide requirements are satisfactorily provided. Some representatives of the area have, however, opposed replacing sal forests with tropical pine.

(c) State Government have constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee for in depth study of the problem.

**Import of Ammunition by National  
Rifle Association of India**

1862. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of various ammunitions imported by the National Rifle Association of India during the years 1979 and 1980;

(b) what has been the system of its distribution to the members;

(c) what was the quota fixed for each member of National Rifle Association of India; and

(d) how many members have been given ammunition above this fixed quota and the reasons for this extra supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): The information furnished by National Rifle Association of India to parts (a) to (d) of the above question is as under:—

(a) (i)	.22 Bore LR Eley Tanex	1,00,000.
(ii)	.22 Bore LR Pistol Match	50,000
(iii)	.22 Bore Short Pistol	50,000
(iv)	12 Bore Rotweil	25,000
(v)	12 Bore Sellior & Ballot	1,00,000

(b) Ammunition from the above stock has been issued to Target Shooters only for participating in national/international championships and coaching camps etc. No issues have been made to any other ordinary member of the Association.

(c) The question of fixing any quota for the members does not arise as the imported ammunition was

meant for Target Shooters only and was issued to them only.

(d) The question does not arise.

#### Hindrance to the flow of Drainage and Traffic

1863. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to avoid the potential hindrance to the capital's drainage and traffic flows due to the constructions of fly-over crossings, roads and other constructions being built in connection with the Asian Games, 1982; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-RAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The in-formation is being ascertained and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### Telephone Connections in Cimbatore

1864. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have registered themselves for a telephone connection in Coimbatore;

(b) the number of applicants regis-tered under the 'Own your own tele- phone' scheme;

(c) the number of applicants under the general list;

(d) the time by which the appli-cants so registered are likely to be provided telephone connections; and

(e) whether there is any scheme to expand the capacity of Coimbatore telephone exchange and if so, the de-tails thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) to (c). 1643 applicants were on the waiting list for telephone con-nections as on 1-2-81—out of which 160 belonged to 'OYT' category and 1186 to 'General' category and the rest in special category.

(d) Majority of the existing appli-cants on the 'OYT' and 'Special' categories are expected to be provid-ed telephone connections progressive-ly by end of 1982-83 and those in the 'General' list by 1985-86.

(e) Yes, Sir, the following expan-sions have been planned:

Exchange	Present equip- ped capacity	Expansion	In Year
Coimbatore Main	12,300	}	300 lines 1981-82
Peelamedu	400		600 lines 1982-83
			100 lines 1981-82

A new exchange with an initial capa-city of 3000 lines is also being plan-

ned for commissioning early in 7th Plan period at Sai Baba Colony.

**Provision of Divisional Departmental Telegraph offices**

1865. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many district headquarters and even a few Divisional Headquarters do not have the facilities of Divisional Telegraph Offices and Departmental Telegraph Offices; and

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to provide Divisional Telegraph Offices and Departmental Telegraph offices in the Divisional and District Headquarters, particularly in Bihar state?

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

Many District and Divisional Headquarters do not have Departmental Telegraph Offices. Telegraph facilities at such places, where Departmental Telegraph Offices do not exist are provided by Combined (Posts and Telegraphs) Offices.

(b) Departmental Telegraph Offices are being opened at District and Divisional Headquarters and also at other locations when the traffic reaches the prescribed standards. Conversion of Combined Offices to Departmental Telegraph Offices at Deoghar and Saharsa in Bihar State is under consideration.

**Development of desert Areas in Rajasthan**

1866. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated by the Central Government for the development of desert areas in Rajasthan and to provide for a permanent solution to the famine problem there;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far under the said schemes in these desert districts and how far success has been achieved in finding a permanent solution to the famine problem; and

(c) whether the Central Government would make these schemes more comprehensive and allocate more funds under the Sixth Plan so that lasting solution is ensured for the famine problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Central Government in collaboration with the State Government have taken up two special schemes, viz. the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme for the development of the desert areas of Rajasthan on a long-term basis. These schemes aim at increasing productivity and income on a sustained basis.

(b) An expenditure of about Rs. 84.90 crores has been incurred under these Programmes since inception till September 1980. Though all the benefits of the programmes are not quantifiable, certain key indicators are appended.

(c) The scope of the two programmes under reference is already very comprehensive. Adequate financial support for the two programmes would be provided during the Sixth Plan.

## Statement

*Physical achievements in respects of key indicators under the Drought Prone Areas programme and the Desert Development Programme*

Sector/activity	Unit	DPAP (Since incep- tion till Sept. 1980)	DDP (Since incep- tion till June 1980)
1. Afforestation and pasture development	thousand hectares	111.68	10961
2. Shelter belts	Kilometers	—	1605
3. Soil and moisture conservation	thousand hecst	213.10	12 Nos.*
4. Irrigation	"	48.50	N.A.
5. Distribution of milch animals	Nos.	8676	—
6. Organisation of Milk Producers Coopera- tive Societies	"	487	—
7. Organisation of sheep cooperative societies	"	163	—
8. Tubewells/pumps energised	"	—	769

\*Relates to water harvesting structures constructed.

#### Manning of Telephone Booths by Handicapped

1867. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public telephone booths proposed to be installed and manned by the handicapped in the country, State-wise;

(b) the method of selection of the handicapped for the job; and

(c) the facilities to be provided to the handicapped at the telephone booths and the minimum income assured?

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

(a) It is proposed to open during 1981

more than 200 attended type guaranteed public telephones in Airports, Railway stations, Bus terminals, public parks etc. employing handicapped persons. The number of P.C.Os. manned by handicapped persons opened so far indicated in the Annexure state-wise.

(b) The Heads of Telecom. Circles and Telephone Districts would get suitable handicapped persons with the help of organisations and agencies such as the National Association for the Handicapped.

(c) The Department will provide a booth and a cash chest for each Public Telephone. The hirer will charge 50 paise per call from the user of the public telephone and will pay to the P and T Department at a flat rate of 30 paise per call irrespective of the total number of calls made per quarter. The income to the handicapped person will thus accrue at the rate of 20 paise per call.

**Statement**

Public Telephones manned by Handicapped persons opened upto 14-2-81

Andhra Pradesh	15
Delhi	1
Gujarat	61
Kerala	13
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	7
Punjab	3
Tamil Nadu	14
U.P.	3
West Bengal	1
	60

**Limited benefits of green Revolution**

1868. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the green revolution had remained confined only in selected crops and selected regions with the result that it could not make much dent at the aggregate level;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what technical changes are proposed in agriculture to spread its benefits evenly and produce maximum results?

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

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

**National Rural Employment Programme in Lakshdweep**

1869. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister during her visit to Lakshdweep in

February, 1981 has agreed to introduce the food for work National Rural Employment Programme in the Union Territories;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to introduce the same in the Lakshdweep during the current year; and

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). This will be examined in consultation with U. T. Administration.

**Sewerage facilities and utilisation of Waste water**

1870. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities having more than one lakh population with no full sewerage and waste water facilities; and

(b) what measures Government propose to take so that water sources may not continue to be threatened by indiscriminate discharge of city sewerage?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to the survey completed in 1978-79, out of 142 cities having population of more than one lakh, only 8 cities have full sewerage and waste water facilities. The remaining 134 cities do not have full sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities.

(b) The Central Government have already taken up the matter with State Governments emphasising the



need to incorporate development of sewerage and sewage treatment facilities in Class I cities which is proposed to be included in the Country's future urban development programme in a phased manner.

#### Setting up and expansion of sugar factories

1871. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish 33 new sugar factories in different States and allow expansion in the existing factories; and

(b) if so, the places where new factories will be set up and the names of factories which will be allowed expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to grant licences for the establishment of new sugar factories and expansions in existing units in accordance with the overall Sixth Plan targets. The places where the new sugar factories will be set up and the names of the factories which will be allowed expansions will be in accordance with the guidelines indicated in the Press Note dated the 4th July, 1980 issued by the Government and on the merits of each such proposal.

The present licensed capacity of the sugar industry is around 74 lakh tonnes of annual sugar production and its capacity to be increased to 96 lakh tonnes by the end of Sixth Plan

period (1984-85) by granting licences both for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansions in existing units. The target for licensing of additional capacity during 1980-81 is 3 lakh tonnes. So far Licences/Letter of Intents have been issued for two new sugar factories and 3 expansions in the existing units.

#### Government Accommodation

1872. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the construction of thousands of quarters for the Central Government employees in Delhi started long back, those are yet to be completed;

(b) if so, the total number of such quarters under construction under each category and the reasons for delay in completing the construction of these quarters;

(c) the number of employees still waiting for allotment of quarters in Delhi in each category; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to provide quarters to them at a reasonable period of time?

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

(b) The total number of quarters under construction in various types is as under:

Type I/A	Type II/B	Type III/C	Type IV/D
807	2586	5712	72

The reasons for delay in construction of quarters are given below:

(i) Scarcity of building material such as bricks, cement, steel, CI pipes, door shutters etc.

(ii) Abandonment of works by some contractors which had to be taken at their risk and cost through other agencies.

(iii) Non-vacation of some old quarters in DIZ area which were to be demolished for construction of new quarters.

(c) The number of employees still waiting for allotment of quarters in various types in Delhi is as under:

Types	No. of Quarters
A . . . . .	5954
B . . . . .	24048
C . . . . .	13659
D . . . . .	3008
E . . . . .	1474
E-1 . . . . .	844
E-2 . . . . .	172
E-3 . . . . .	110
	49269

(d) The Government is constructing as many quarters as possible within the available resources. However, it is not possible to indicate by when all the employees waiting for quarters can be provided the same.

**Production of Foodgrains in Gujarat**

1873. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of food crops, Kharif and rabi, estimated to be produced in Gujarat during 1980-81 as against last year;

(b) whether the above estimates show an increase or decrease in the total production of foodgrains; and

(c) if decrease, the reasons for fall in the production of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The figures of production of foodgrains in Gujarat during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are furnished below:

Item	(Production in '000 tonnes)	
	1979-80 Final estimates	1980-81 Advance estimates
Kharif foodgrains .	2598	3060
Rabi foodgrains .	1410	1400
Total foodgrains .	4008	4460

(b) The anticipated total production in 1980-81 is higher than during 1979-80.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

**Commemorative Stamp on Chandra Shekhar Azad**

1874. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry or an authority subordinate has turned down the suggestion to issue a commemorative stamp to honour the great revolutionary Chandra Shekhar Azad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the decision?

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

(a) to (c). The proposal to issue a commemorative stamp in honour of Chandra Shekhar Azad was considered by the Philatelic Advisory Committee. The Committee constituted a Sub-Committee to advise the Government about the issue of a series of stamps depicting the landmarks in India's struggle for freedom.

It has now been decided to issue a commemorative stamp on 23-3-1981 to symbolise the nation's homage to all the martyrs who sacrificed their lives in India's freedom struggle.

**Central Aid to Flood affected in Manipur**

1875. SHRI MOHENDRA NGAN-GOM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance in kind and/or in cash or both was rendered to the Government of Manipur in 1980 by way of relief measures for flood affected in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the quantity/amount/kind of crops thereof and when such quantities/amounts, were delivered/paid in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of Manipur sent a Memorandum on 28-11-80 on the extent of damages caused by floods in the month of October 1980 in that State. As the Memorandum was found deficient in various aspects and did not specify the quantum of Central assistance needed, the State Government was requested to send a revised Memorandum. The revised Memorandum was received on 28-1-1981. An engineering expert is being sent to Manipur for assessing the requirements of funds on the basis of the damages

caused due to floods. On receipt of the report of the expert, the question of providing Central assistance will be considered.

(b) Does not arise.

**Upgradation of Agartala Head Post Office**

1876. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action is being taken for upgradation of Agartala Head Post Office into Gazette one;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Sir, Upgradation of Agartala Head Post Office to Gazetted status is not justified as per prescribed departmental standards at present.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Memorandum from all Goa fishermen's union**

1877. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any representation from All Goa Fishermen's Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action already been taken by the Central Government on it; and

(d) what further action, the Central Government propose to take?

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

(b) The All-Goa Fishermen's Union has asked for a legislation and enforcement of an exclusive zone for operation up to 5 km. from the shore, a ban on night trawling and purse-seining and measures to prevent smuggling activities.

(c) and (d). The Central Government had commended a Model Bill to enact legislation for demarcating operational areas for the different types of boats, based on which the legislative Assembly of Goa has passed a Bill "Goa Deman and Diu, Marine Fishing Regulation Bill, 1980".

**Improved Telephone Services between Delhi Shahdara and Delhi Ghaziabad**

1878. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had assured that by December, 1980, substantial improvement would be made in the telephone services between Delhi-Shahdara and Delhi-Ghaziabad;

(b) the specific improvements made; and

(c) the further steps to be taken the service desirably efficient?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maintenance effort in Shahdara, Shahdara East and Ghaziabad Telephone Exchanges including the inter-change junction equipment has been stepped up.

(c) High-grade PCM junctions are being provided for Shahdara East

Exchange on important routes. A co-aerial cable has been laid between Ghaziabad, Tis Hazari and Janpath and terminal equipment installation is in progress. This will also provide junctions to/from these exchanges.

**झाल इंडिया टेलीग्राफ ट्रैफिक एम्प्लाइज यूनियन पटना की मांगें :**

1879. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झाल इंडिया टेलीग्राफ ट्रैफिक एम्प्लाइज यूनियन क्लास III की पटना डिविजन शाखा ने उन्हें 48 सूत्री मांग पत्र भजा है ;

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

(ग) तार विभाग में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की शिकायत दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) : एक सारणी लोक सभा पटल पर रखी जा रही है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई, देखिए संख्या एल-टी—1993/81] ।

छपरा, पटना मुजफ्फरपुर बिहार का टेलीफोन केन्द्र

1880. पो० सत्य देव सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छपरा, पटना, मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा आदि के टेलीफोन केन्द्र अपने पुराने उपकरणों के कारण निरन्तर खराब रहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुराने उपकरणों के स्थान पर नए उपकरण लगाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) सरकार टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार लाने में कब सज्जम होगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी नहीं। छपरा, पटना, मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा के एक्सचेंज पुराने नहीं हैं और हमेशा खराब नहीं रहते।

(ख) और (ग) : पटना के चार एक्सचेंजों में से एक एक्सचेंज का उपस्कर ऐसा है जिसकी प्रभावी क्षमता समाप्त प्रायः है। इस उपस्कर को बदलने के लिए कार्रवाई की गई है। इस बीच जहां कहीं आवश्यक समझा गया पुर्जों को बदल करके संतोषजनक स्तर पर सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है।

#### Functioning of Kosi Control Board

1881. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last session of Parliament, the then Minister of Irrigation had announced formation of a Kosi Control Board headed by the Central Minister of Irrigation and including the Chief Minister of Bihar;

(b) whether there is already a Kosi Control Board headed by the Chief Minister of Bihar,

(c) what are the specific functions of the two Boards, their respective meetings held and functions performed so far and proposal for the immediate future;

(d) whether either of the Boards has ever visited the spot of the proposed High Dam at Barakhshtra, the

Western Kosi Canal under execution or taken any step to expedite the above; and

(e) what are the specific provisional and final suggestions of the Kosi Board of consultants formed in January, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE (MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSAR): (a) On 6-8-80, the then Minister of Irrigation had informed the House that it was proposed to constitute Kosi Control Board headed by the Union Minister of Irrigation and including Chief Minister of Bihar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some of the important functions of the Kosi Control Board earlier set up by Government of Bihar are:

Scrutiny of project estimates and recommending the same for approval, examination and recommendation of measures for investigation of storage/dams on the Kosi and its tributaries, soil conservation measures etc. required for complete solution of the Kosi problem, examination and approval of the line of action on all matters arising out of agreement with Nepal on Kosi Project, examination and approval of proposals of delegation of powers, laying down specifications and schedule of rates and approval of sub-estimates and contracts beyond the powers of the Chief Administrator or the Chief Engineer.

30 meetings of the Board were held, the last being on 20-7-1975.

The question of setting up the new Board is still under correspondence with Government of Bihar.

(d) No information is available with the Central Government whether the earlier Board visited the proposed High Dam and Western

Kosi Kalan. Since the new Board has not yet been set up, the question of their visit does not arise.

(e) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**झर सकारी जलाशय परियोजना**

1882. श्री विजय कुमार यादव :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य की झर सकारी जलाशय परियोजना के बारे में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा की गई टिप्पणियों के सम्बन्ध में बिहार की सरकार से उत्तर प्राप्त हो गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान करने में हो रहे विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का बिना किसी और विलम्ब के इस परियोजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान करने तथा इस पर कार्य शुरू करवाए जाने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़ियाउर्रहमान) : झरसारी (क) परियोजना पर केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा अगस्त, 1979 में भेजी गई टिप्पणियों के उत्तर बिहार सरकार से दिसम्बर, 1980 में प्राप्त हुए हैं। जनवरी, 1980 और जुलाई, 1980 में भेजी गई अतिरिक्त टिप्पणियों के उत्तर अभी आने हैं।

(ख) और (ग) ये सवाल पदा नहीं होंगे।

**Spider cracks in Taj Mahal**

1883. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several cracks have developed in the historic monument Taj Mahal Agra;

(b) whether these cracks have been developed due to continuous emission of smoke; gases and impurities from the surrounding areas;

(c) whether Government have investigated into these; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). Taj Mahal is more than 300 year old monument in which some minute cracks have been noticed in some of the stone. These cracks could be attributed to exposure to varying temperature over a long period, oxidation of iron claps used in the original construction and inherent faults in the marble slabs. These cracks could not possible occur due to exposure to harmful gases.

**कोटा और झालावाड़ में राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम**

1884. श्री : चतुर्भुज : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा और झालावाड़ जिले में राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिए कितने केन्द्र खोले गये हैं और किन-किन एककों ने कार्यक्रम आरम्भ कर दिया तथा अभी भी इसमें व्यस्त हैं ;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ हुआ है और उसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है; और

## प्रौढ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम

जिलावार किन-किन स्थानों पर चलाये जा रहे हैं तथा कौन-कौन से एजेंसियां ये कार्यक्रम चला रही हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चट्टाण) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Site for indoor stadium for Asian Games, 1982

1885. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed luxurious indoor stadium being built for the Asian Games 1982, is in flood-prone area;

(b) if so, the consideration for choosing the site; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to protect the stadium from floods?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHI-SHMA NARAYAN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the Indoor Stadium under construction is according to the functional requirements of International Olympic standards and that since necessary measures have been taken, the site is no longer flood-prone.

(b) The site is earmarked for being developed into a sport complex as per the Master Plan; Delhi

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that the site has been raised suitably and has assured that there will be water logging in and around the Stadium.

## U.G.C. Pay scales to University Teachers in Kerala

1886. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has asked the University Grants Commission for financial assistance to enable the State to implement U.G.C. pay scales to the University teachers in Kerala; and

(b) if so, details thereof and its decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In November, 1974, the Central Government had offered financial assistance to all State Governments for adopting certain revised scales recommended by University Grants Commission for teachers in Universities and colleges. The Central assistance offered was 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved in implementing the revised scales for the period from 1-1-1973 to 31.3.1979. The offer was also subject to acceptance of certain conditions by State Governments relating to qualifications for future recruitment, method of recruitment and selection procedures, period of probation, work-load, etc. Central assistance was also payable if the revised scales were different from, but not higher than, the scales recommended by the University Grants Commission, and were implemented from a date later than 1-1-1973.

In response to this offer, the Government of Kerala sought financial assistance for the revision of scales of pay of University and College teachers, already implemented by them from 1-7-1973, and not for adopting the UGC scales. However, since the State Government had expressed their inability to accept certain important conditions of the

scheme, namely, minimum qualifications, method of recruitment, selection procedures, etc., it has not been possible to sanction them any Central assistance.

**Sarva Hitkari Co-operative House Building Society Limited**

1887. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the membership issue of the Sarva Hitkari Co-operative House-building society has already been cleared and permission for draw of lots given by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, why the draw of lots has not been held so far, especially when the land developed ten years ago is lying uncared for, and the members are facing great hardships; and

(c) when the Managing Committee of the Society is likely to be revived, especially as from the date of take over of the society by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies in 1976, it has changed into hands of three Administrators without the desired results?

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

(b) The Court of Sub-Judge, Delhi has restrained the Administrator/ Registrar of Cooperative Societies from holding the draw till further orders in a plaint being heard by the Court.

(c) The period of supersession of the Managing Committee is upto 30-6-81. The issue of restoration of the Managing Committee will be reviewed prior to that date and decision taken accordingly.

**Financial Assistance to Teachers Organisation**

1888. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance (financial) is provided to various teachers organisations for their conferences or seminars by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, name of the organisations and the amount received by them during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). There is no scheme under which assistance can be given to teachers organisations for their conferences or seminars. However, there have been instances of some adhoc sanction of such assistance in the past.

**Government Accommodation in Gujarat and Delhi**

1889. SHRI R. B. MAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many quarters and bungalows have been provided by the Centre to various categories of Central Government employees in Gujarat and Union Territory of Delhi during 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) how many quarters and bungalows are expected to be built during 1981 and 1982 and have been built during 1979 and 1980 in Gujarat and other parts of the country for the Central Government employees; and

(d) the expenditure incurred so far?

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



quarters in the general pool have been provided to the Central Government employees in Gujarat during 1978, 1979 and 1980. As regards the Union Territory of Delhi, the number of quarters and bungalows in Types 'A' to E-3 provided to the various categories of Central Government employees during the year 1978, 1979 and 1980 is as under:

Type of accommodation	Allotment made during		
	1978	1979	1980
A . . .	804	1880	839
B . . .	1364	2339	1974
C . . .	1356	2166	1611
D . . .	862	1212	1012
E . . .	235	214	208
E-1 . . .	486	465	475
E-2 . . .	102	93	72
E-3 . . .	35	30	25

(c) and (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

#### Funds for Chinnamuttom Fishing Harbour in Tamil Nadu

1890. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds provided in 1980-81 for the development of Chinnamuttom fishing Harbour Project in Tamil Nadu and the expenditure incurred so far in this development; and

(b) by what time this Harbour project will be ready for exporting the special kind of fish available around this place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs

was provided during 1980-81. However, no expenditure has been incurred so far on this harbour.

(b) The Project has been recently approved by the Public Investment Board and final orders are to be issued shortly. It is estimated to take about four years for completion of harbour. The catch from this harbour will be available for export on its completion.

#### Demand of Delhi School Teachers

1891. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of Delhi Schools have submitted their demands to the Education Ministry in connection with the revision of scales of pay, removal of disparity between the pay scales of the principals and other teachers; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

बिहार में खोले गए शाखा

डाक-घर

1892. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य की प्रत्येक पंचायत में संचार सुविधाएं देने की घोषित नीति के अनुसरण में बिहार के प्रत्येक जिले में शाखा डाक-घर खोले गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सह-पंचायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा जिलावार कितने डाक-घर खोले गये हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक उरांव) : (क) और (ख). फिलहाल ग्राम पंचायतों के मुख्यालय में प्रत्येक गांव में डाकघर खोलने की डाक तार विभाग की कोई नीति नहीं है। तथापि विभागीय मानदंडों के अन्तर्गत ऐसे गांवों में ग्रामीण डाकघर खोलने हेतु न्यूनतम आबादी की शर्त को नजर अन्दाज कर दिया जाता है। नजदीकी डाकघर से दूरी एवं पूर्वानुमानित वित्तीय परिणामों को मद्देनजर रखा जाता है। डाकघरों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान आंकड़े पंचायत वार भी नहीं रख गए हैं।

#### Rise in Irrigation Potentiality of Ground Water Sources

1893. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise irrigation potentiality of

ground water sources in the country during the current plan period;

(b) if so, the estimated potentiality and the investment involved in the project;

(c) the share of Centre and State Governments in the project; and

(d) whether financial institutions will also be involved in meeting the cost of the project; if so, the ratio thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Sixth Plan 1980-85 envisages creation of 7 m.ha. potential of irrigation from ground water sources in the country. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 3200 crores would be required for achieving this target. Finances available through various sources are estimated as under:

	Private investment	Institutional investment	State Plans	Central Sector Programme under IRD	Total
(a) Private works . . . . .	950	1500	200	150	2800
(b) Public sector works . . . . .	—	100	300	—	400
Total : . . . . .	950	1600	500	150	3200

#### Design for Indoor Stadium

1894. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the design which was awarded first prize and approved earlier for the indoor stadium to be constructed for Asian Games 1982 has been rejected and replaced with another one; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The D.D.A. has reported that the first prize for the design concept was awarded to M/s. Raj Rewal Ram Sharma and Mohinder Raj selected by the Board of Assessors. The Technical Committee appointed for

the purpose of selecting of the design for the Indoor Stadium came to the conclusion that the scheme submitted by M/s. Sharat Dass and Design Consortium was the best alternative from the point of view of time and functional parameters, feasibility, technological consideration, ease of construction and confidence of all concerned about its workability. The Board of Assessors appointed in connection with the architectural competition also endorsed the above views of the Technical Committee. It was therefore decided to accept the design concept submitted by M/s. Sharat Dass and Design Consortium.

भारत के गांवों में पीने का पानी

1895. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उन गांवों की संख्या क्या है जहां 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को पीने के पानी की सुविधाएं नहीं थीं ;

(ख) उन गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जहां चालू वर्ष के दौरान पीने के पानी की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी ;

(ग) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है; और

(घ) क्या छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) । (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा समापन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

गंगा नदी के मार्ग में परिवर्तन

1896. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :

श्री डी० पी० यादव :

श्री त्रिदिव चौधरी :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगा नदी पश्चिम बंगाल में मुशिदाबाद के समीप अपना मार्ग बदल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय भू-विज्ञान संस्थान ने सरकार को इससे उत्पन्न खतरे की चेतावनी दे दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री जिवाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : मुशिदाबाद जिले में फरक्का बराज के अनुप्रवाह में गंगा नदी अपने दाएं किनारे के साथ-साथ कटाव करती रही है । कटाव को रोकने के लिए सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उपाय शुरू किए गए हैं ?

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) ये, सवाल पंदा नहीं होते ।

**Non-Payment to Farmers by Ratna Sugar Mill, Shahganj**

1897. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugarcane was given by farmers to Ratna Sugar Mill, Shahganj, District Jaunpur (U.P.) in the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 and no payment has been given to some of the farmers so far; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Factory, nothing is outstanding for the cane purchased during the 1978-79 season. However, for the cane purchased during the 1979-80 season, an amount of only Rs. 9,181 has been reported to be outstanding as on 15th January, 1981.

**Closure of Madras Branch of Central Fisheries Corporation**

1898. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which Madras Branch of the Central Fisheries Corporation was closed on the 21st September, 1979 leaving other branches in India undisturbed upto date;

(b) whether one officer alone was transferred from Madras to head office at Howrah leaving the other staff terminated from service on this account; and

(c) the circumstances why other staff were not transferred to other regions but terminated from service since their service condition is "ALL INDIA BASIS"?

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

(a) The Board of Directors of the Central Fisheries Corporation in its meeting held on August, 1979, drew up a phased programme for closure of all the units to reduce expenditure. Accordingly, the Madras Unit which was the first in the list, was closed on 21-9-1979. Subsequent to the closure of Madras Unit, Government ordered to keep further closure of the units in abeyance till an examination of possibilities of revival/revamping of the Corporation could be done.

(b) One Officer had requested the Corporation on 27-2-1979 for his transfer to Calcutta to give treatment to his ailing son. The statutory auditors while auditing the accounts of the Company had also desired that a senior officer of the Madras unit be present at Headquarters to explain the accounts of that unit. The Corporation, therefore asked the officer to report for duty at Headquarters where he joined in June 1979. His transfer had nothing to do with the closure of the Madras Unit as it took place prior to the decision to close the Madras Unit was taken.

(c) The other members of staff were not transferred to any other regions because as per the decision of the Board of Directors, all the units were also to be closed down.

**Allotment of Govt. Accommodation to Employees without inviting applications**

1899. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assistants and other employees in the pay scales of Rs. 425-800 have been made eligible to get type IV accommodation from the general pool; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to invite applications from the eligible officers for allotment of type IV accommodation to them

without waiting for the usual invitation of the applications?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) The entitlement of an officer for allotment of Government residence is determined on the basis of the emoluments drawn by him and not on the basis of his designations. Government have recently decided to create an *ad-hoc* category for type 'D' accommodation (Type IV) within the range of emoluments of Rs. 500—999 prescribed for type 'C' (Type III) accommodation. Accordingly, those whose emoluments fall within the range of Rs. 700—999 including those awaiting allotment of type 'D' accommodation at the end of the previous allotment year are eligible for type 'D' (type IV) accommodation.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

#### Flour supplied to Bakery Industry

1900. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total flour supplied to organised bakery industry in the country, from 1977-78 to 1980-81, year-wise; and

(b) the share of 10 largest bakery units, including Britannia Biscuit and Modern bakery and others separately, in the total, year-wise from 1977-78 to 1980-81?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). The supply of flour is not controlled by the Central Government and no quantity was allotted to Bakery industry by the Central Government.

रोहिणी योजना के लिए एकजित की गई धनराशि का एशियाई खेलों में निवेश

1901. श्री तारिक अन्वर :

श्री केशव राव पारधी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विचार रोहिणी योजना से प्राप्त होने वाली धनराशि का 1982 में एशियाई खेलों में निवेश करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह राशि केवल रोहिणी आवासीय योजना पर ही खर्च की जायेगी ?

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

(ख) जी, हां ।

#### गोदामो के निर्माण के लिए सहायता

1902. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस योजना के अधीन भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा कर दी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्वासि निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

नर्मदा नदी के बांध के कार्य में हुई प्रगति

1903. श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की नर्मदा परियोजना के अन्तर्गत नर्मदा नदी बांध योजना में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष सहायता सुविधाएं दी गई हैं कि इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को शीघ्र पूरा किया जा सके; और

(ख) नर्मदा नदी सम्बन्धी परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है जिन पर काम चल रहा है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध संभवतः मध्य प्रदेश की नर्मदा सागर परियोजना से है । नर्मदा न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा दिए गए निर्देशों के आधार पर परियोजना रिपोर्ट आगे कार्रवाई करने तथा योजना आयोग से अनुमोदित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अभी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

लेकिन, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने परियोजना पर सर्वेक्षण, पट्टुच सड़कों, कालोनियों का निर्माण आदि जैसे कुछ निर्माणपूर्व वर्क्स शुरू कर दिए हैं । इस परियोजना पर मार्च, 1980 तक 339 लाख रुपये व्यय हो चुके हैं ।

नर्मदा न्यायाधिकरण ने अपने निर्णय में निर्देश दिया है कि मध्य प्रदेश, नर्मदा सागर बांध का निर्माण कार्य गुजरात में सरदार सरोवर बांध के निर्माण कार्य के साथ-साथ या उससे पहले शुरू करेगा और पूरा करेगा । परियोजना कब पूरी होगी, यह मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने और वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर परियोजना को पूर्ण करने के लिए दर्शाए गए कार्यक्रम के बाद ही पता चलेगा ।

इस परियोजना को विश्व बैंक से बैंक के 1983 के वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात् जुलाई, 1982 से जून, 1983 के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ (आई० डी० ए०) ऋण सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए शामिल कर लिया गया है । विश्व बैंक की सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का काम सिंचाई मंत्रालय में स्थापित प्रयोजनीय परियोजना तैयारी कक्ष की सक्रिय सहायता से और सचिव (सिंचाई) की अध्यक्षता में गठित कार्यकारी दल के पूर्ण मार्गदर्शन में किया जाएगा ।

(ख) नर्मदा नदी/उसकी सहायक नदियों पर निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा दिखाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

## विवरण

नर्मदा नदी/नर्मदा नदी की सहायक नदियों पर निर्माणाधीन स्कीमों का व्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपए/ हजार हेक्टेयर)

क्रम सं० स्कीम का नाम अनुमानित लागत मार्च, 1980 तक परियोजना क्षमता हुआ व्यय

## एक मध्य प्रदेश

## बृहद स्कीमों

## 1. बर्गी

यूनिट एक

123.0

37.50

245

यूनिट-दो

166.0

7.70

## 2. तवा

93.0

82.20

333

## 3. बरना

15.3

14.9

61

## 4. कोलार

33.9

1.1

26

## 5. मुकता

10.7

8.8

19

## मध्यम स्कीमों

## 1. सकल्दा

1.8

0.9

1.7

## 2. चोराल

4.7

0.6

4.4

## 3. मेहगजिला

1.6

1.2

1.8

## 4. बंजार

2.3

0.29

2.4

## दो गुजरात

## बृहद स्कीमों

## 1. कर्जन

89.60

11.23

77.5

## 2. सुखी

32.49

10.43

25.2

## 3. हीरन

50.64

4.72

39.5

इसके अतिरिक्त, गुजरात की सरदार सरोवर परियोजना पर प्रारम्भिक वर्ष प्रारम्भ कर दिए गए हैं।

## मध्यम स्कीमों

## 1. रामी

1.49

0.64

1.32

## 2. देव

16.06

2.80

10.16

## 3. बल्देवा

1.20

0.95

1.61

## 4. पिगाट

1.32

1.03

1.27

**Development of Agriculture and Fisheries in Goa**

1904. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Goa lags behind in the development of Agriculture and fisheries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. According to selected economic indicators, the position of Goa is higher than All-India average.

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

**दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी**

1905: श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री .

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

(क) दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी के बोर्ड का गठन कब किया गया था और इसके वर्तमान सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक सदस्य किस पद पर है ;

(ख) क्या बोर्ड ने सभी नियमों और विनियमों की अवहेलना करते हुए एक संकल्प पारित किया था जिसमें उसके निदेशक की सेवावधि बढ़ाई गई थी ;

(ग) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा उपरोक्त संकल्प न मंजूर किये जाने के बावजूद यह निदेशक कार्य करता रहा था ; और

(घ) लाइब्रेरी/बोर्ड प्रशासन में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किये हैं और क्या इस बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कॉल ) (क) दिल्ली लाइब्रेरी बोर्ड का गठन 7-2-1951 को किया गया था। बोर्ड के सदस्यों को कार्य-विधि उनकी नामजदगी को तारीख से तीन वर्ष की है एक सूची संलग्न है, जिसमें दिल्ली लाइब्रेरी बोर्ड के वर्तमान सदस्यों के नाम दिए गए हैं ?

(ख) जी नहीं। दिल्ली लाइब्रेरी बोर्ड अपने निदेशक की कार्यविधि बढ़ाने का संकल्प पारित करने के लिए सक्षम था, किन्तु दिल्ली लाइब्रेरी बोर्ड के नियमों और विनियमों के नियम 18 के अनुसार पुस्तकालय के निदेशक की नियुक्ति, बोर्ड द्वारा भारत सरकार के अनुमोदन से भारत सरकार की यथा स्वीकृत सेवा शर्तों पर की जाती है।

(ग) सरकार के आवश्यक निर्देश दिल्ली लाइब्रेरी बोर्ड को 18 नवम्बर, 1980 को भेज दिये गये थे और भूतपूर्व निदेशक ने अपने पद का कार्यभार 8 दिसम्बर, 1980 को छोड़ दिया था।

(घ) दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी एक स्वायत्त संस्था है और संस्कृति विभाग से नीति ध्यापक के मामले पर परामर्श करना होता है इस समय दिल्ली लाइब्रेरी बोर्ड को पुनर्गठित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ?



**बिबरण**

दिल्ली पब्लिक बोर्ड का वर्तमान गठन, इसके सदस्यों के नाम तथा इनके पद

क्रम सं०	नाम	कब से सदस्य हैं	धारित पद
1	2	3	4
<b>1. अध्यक्ष (शिक्षा मंत्री के मनोनीत व्यक्ति)</b>			
	श्री डी० आर० कालिया	27-4-1979	पुस्तकाध्यक्ष, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान नई दिल्ली ।
<b>शिक्षा मंत्रालय के मनोनीत व्यक्ति—2</b>			
	2. अवर सचिव (पुस्तकालय)		सरकारी कर्मचारी
	3. सहायक वित्त सलाहकार		सरकारी कर्मचारी
<b>दिल्ली प्रशासन के मनोनीत व्यक्ति—2</b>			
	4. सचिव (शिक्षा)		सरकारी कर्मचारी
	5. श्री के० सी० सिंह (उपशिक्षा निदेशक)		सरकारी कर्मचारी
<b>यूनेस्को के मनोनीत व्यक्ति—1</b>			
	6. श्री एन० एल० कोच्छर	11-9-1978	पुस्तकाध्यक्ष, यूनेस्को लाइब्रेरी
<b>दिल्ली नगर निगम मनोनीत व्यक्ति—2</b>			
	7. रिक्त	—	—
	8. रिक्त	—	—
<b>नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका मनोनीत व्यक्ति—1</b>			
	9. रिक्त	—	—
<b>दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् मनोनीत व्यक्ति—1</b>			
	10. रिक्त	—	—
<b>सहयोजित सदस्य—4</b>			
	11. श्री के० एस० दुग्गल (उपाध्यक्ष)	17-8-1978	विख्यात लेखक तथा सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारी
	12. श्री बी० डी० गर्ग	17-8-1978	व्यापारी
	13. डा० (श्रीमती) सुषमा पाल मल्होत्रा	17-8-1978	लेखकार, जानकी देवी महा-विद्यालय, दिल्ली
	14. श्री आर० एन० अरोड़ा	12-12-1979	विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, नई दिल्ली
	15. श्री ओ० पी० कृष्ण (पदेन सचिव)		निदेशक, दिल्ली पब्लिक पुस्तकालय ।

**Linking Education with employment during Sixth Plan**

1906. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to link education with employment during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether any concrete steps have been envisaged in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Sixth Five Year Plan for Education "envisages concerted efforts to forge beneficial linkages between education, employment and development".

(b) and (c). A Committee of Experts has been set up to examine the several aspects of the issues involved. It is proposed to formulate specific work Plans to develop programme areas and guidelines are being prepared for this purpose by the said Committee. These would be considered for implementation in the Sixth Plan by the Universities and other appropriate authorities.

**Protected monuments under Central Government**

1907. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of protected monuments maintained by the Central Government and the amount spent by the Central Government during the last three financial years and the current year upto 31st January, 1981;

(b) what are the guidelines and consideration for the selection, deve-

lopment and maintenance of these monuments;

(c) the number of protected monuments maintained as tourist spots and complexes; and

(d) the percentage of expenditure spent by the Tourists department and the protected Monuments Department and how they share the expenditure and supervision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The number of centrally protected monuments and sites is 3477 as per notified entries.

The amount spent during the last three financial years and the current year upto January, 1981 is Rs. 200.22 lakhs, Rs. 175.94 lakhs, 155.20 lakhs and Rs. 81.34 lakhs respectively.

(b) The monuments which have been affected by natural causes or modern development programmes or whose safety is endangered in any way are given priority for preservation and maintenance. Development works are carried out, for presentation of those monuments which attract or have potentials to attract a large number of visitors.

(c) and (d). The Archaeological Survey is concerned with the maintenance of all centrally protected monuments, many of which attract tourists. The entire expenditure on the preservation and maintenance (including horticultural operations) of the centrally-protected monuments is borne by the Archaeological Survey, which does not share expenditure and supervision with any other Department. However, the Central Department of Tourism has taken up the preparation of Master-plans around sixteen archaeological centres of tourist interest for the preservation of environment of the monuments and to develop requisite tourist facilities as these centres.

**Survey involvement of Handicapped persons in Medical, Engineering and Legal Profession in Tamil Nadu**

1908. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey and investigation into the involvement of handicapped persons in the Medical, Engineering and Legal profession in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide them with protection; and

(c) the steps taken to entertain them in Government service in the respective fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The Government has not undertaken any comprehensive survey and investigation regarding handicapped persons in Medical, Engineering and Legal profession in Tamil Nadu. The handicapped persons are, however, eligible for assistance under scholarship scheme for the physically handicapped for undertaking such courses. No specific reservation of jobs in these fields for physically handicapped persons have been made. They can, however, seek assistance of special employment exchanges for handicapped for securing jobs in respective fields.

**Revision of Text Books in the eight of Minority Commission's Recommendations**

1909. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has written to all universities and colleges to revise the prescribed text books in the light of the

Minority Commission's recommendations for the growth of Communal harmony; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Universities and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Minorities Commission had recommended that text books in colleges which tend to instil in young minds feelings of animosity between communities should be replaced by those which encourage feelings of equity and brotherhood among members of all communities. The University Grants Commission considered this recommendation and felt that text books and other books prescribed by universities for different courses of studies may be reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Minorities Commission. Accordingly, the University Grants Commission has requested all universities on January 12, 1981 to take appropriate action for replacement of books which are considered undesirable.

The Commission has so far received replies from 11 universities only. 9 of these have informed that the relevant Boards of Studies have been asked to review the books in the light of these recommendations. The other two are technical universities which have no such books prescribed for any courses of study.

**Foreign aid for electronic exchange**

1910. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are getting any assistance from any foreign country for setting up the electronic exchange;

(b) if so, the name of the country and the type of assistance and co-operation that will be obtained;

(c) whether the World Bank is giving any assistance in this sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Government of Norway had gifted one 256 line electronic exchange which has already been installed. They have further offered aid under their 'Commodity Assistance Programme' for the import of small rural electronic exchanges—three for field trial, one for software centre and one for maintenance and their centre. They have also offered eight fellowships for training on these exchanges in Norway.

The Government of Japan have agreed to provide Yen Credit for import of 30,000 lines of local electronic exchanges. But the utilisation of such credit will depend on decision which may be taken on global tenders which are under scrutiny at present.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

The World Bank under their 6th Loan for telecommunications had extended foreign exchange assistance for the import of 15,000 lines of electronic trunk automatic equipment and 10,400 lines of electronic telex exchange equipment for installation in the four metropolitan cities namely, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. In the 7th Telecommunication Loan provision exists for import of equipment for extension of these electronic trunk automatic and telex exchanges.

A further credit (8th), to be extended by the International Development Association, has been appraised by the World Bank group and has recently been negotiated. The agreement is likely to be signed in the

near future. Proposals to be financed by this credit include foreign exchange expenditure on the following items;

(i) Import of 100,000 lines of electronic local exchanges of small and medium size;

(ii) Expansion of the production capacity of the ITI factory at Palghat to produce 1.5 lakh lines (equivalent) per annum of electronic digital trunk automatic exchanges, private automatic branch exchanges, and rural automatic exchanges private automatic exchange.

(iii) Import of 8000 lines of digital trunk automatic exchanges of the same type as will be produced at Palghat.

राज्यों को चीनी के मासिक कोटे में वृद्धि

1911. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों को चीनी के मासिक कोटे में वृद्धि की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश के मासिक कोटे में कितनी वृद्धि की जा रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन: (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

PCOs in Marathwada Region of Maharashtra

1912. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for opening of PCOs at Potra, Ramesh-

war Tanda, Goregaon, Rajgarh and Maregaon in Marathwada region of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Public Call Office at Goregaon has been sanctioned. The proposal for Maregaon is under consideration. The proposals for provision of P.C.Os at Potra, Rameshwar Tanda and Rajgarh are not remunerative and they are not falling under the category stations coming under the present policy of the Department.

#### Procurement of foodgrains by F.C.I.

1913. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Food Corporation of India is procuring on an average 250 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per year and cost per quintal of wheat comes to Rs. 161.05 including overhead costs.

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Food Corporation of India is supplying wheat so procured to the roller flour mills at Rs. 130.00 per quintal and losing on an average Rs. 200 crores annually;

(c) whether Government are further aware that the above policy of the Food Corporation of India is helping in generating black money in the hands of traders resulting into its bad effects; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop the practice of giving subsidy to roller flour mill-owners in the national interest?

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

(a) No, Sir. The average annual

procurement of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India for the Central Pool during the past five years was about 94 lakh tonnes. Out of this, the quantity of wheat was only about 52 lakh tonnes. The cost of wheat procured for the Central Pool in 1979-80 was about Rs. 157.38 per quintal.

(b) Wheat is supplied from the Central Pool to the State Governments, both for public distribution and for roller flour mills, at a uniform issue price of Rs. 130 per quintal. But the loss on supplies for roller flour mills alone is not of the order of Rs. 200 crores per annum. In 1979-80, the total quantity supplied to the roller flour mills from the Central Pool was 3.16 million tonnes involving a total loss of about Rs. 86.5 crores.

(c) No, Sir. The roller flour mills are not allowed to purchase wheat in the open market and are required to lift their quotas from the Government stocks. The prices of their wheat products are controlled by the Government. This has enabled the consumers to obtain their requirements of wheat products as also bakery products at reasonable prices.

(d) The question of fixing the issue price for roller flour mills at a higher level than that for public distribution is under examination.

#### More Post Offices in Malabar area of Kerala

1914. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before his Ministry to set up more post offices in the Malabar area of Kerala in view of its backward areas in regard to communication facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):** (a) and (b). During the year 1980-81, 19 branch Post Offices in the hilly and backward areas and another 10 branch Post Offices in other areas of Malabar were opened. The detailed programme for the next year is under finalisation. There is no other proposal separately for Malabar or its backward areas at present.

**Implementing Sampath Committee Report**

1915. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Government will take to work out the eligibility of expansion projects of the old sugar factories in accordance with original Sampath Committee incentives announced by Government in 1975;

(b) the number of such factories which have already availed of the benefit of the incentive scheme; and

(c) the number of such factories which are yet to receive the benefit under the said scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) Government has already taken up the work of assessing the eligibility of expansion projects of old sugar factories and it is expected to complete the same in respect of such claims so far received for grant of incentives by the end of 1981.

(b) Five sugar factories have partly availed of the benefits of old incentive scheme for sugar industry.

(c) 28 sugar factories which have submitted incentive claims for expansion projects are yet to receive the benefits of the scheme.

**Suggestion of Committee relating to staff position in Hindi section and Bhagirath**

1916. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of suggestions given by the visiting sub-committee on official language for the Department of Irrigation and Central Water Commission;

(b) whether the committee had been assured for implementation of their suggestions and removing the short-comings of staff position in Hindi Section and Hindi Bhagirath;

(c) if so, the reasons why it has not been implemented fully; and

(d) what steps will be taken to avoid delay?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) The reference in the question is presumably to the Second sub-committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Languages. The sub-committee has not so far visited the Ministry of Irrigation. It had, however, visited Central Water Commission, an attached office of the Ministry of Irrigation, on 17-1-1979. The committee of Parliament has not so far submitted its report containing its recommendations. After the conclusion of the visit, the Secretariat of the Committee had addressed a letter to the Commission urging for special attention to be paid to the following items:—

1. Remaining 455 employees, who do not possess working knowledge of Hindi, will be imparted training in Hindi. Those Officers who often remain on outside duty will be asked to take advantage of correspondence course.

2. All Sections, more than 80 per cent of the staff whereof possess knowledge of Hindi, will be notified by 30-6-1979.

3 Section 3(3) of Official Language Act will be fully complied with in future.

4. Official use of Hindi will be permitted in the Departmental examinations to be conducted for different posts in future.

5. Service-books of Class III and Class IV employees will be maintained in Hindi in offices situated in regions 'A' and 'B'.

6. The question of appointing staff in identical pay-scales for the publication of english and Hindi magazine 'Bhagirath' will be considered.

7. The question of paying remuneration at a higher rate for contributing original articles in Hindi for 'Bhagirath' magazine will be considered.

8. With a view to encouraging writing of original books in Hindi on the subjects dealt with by Central Water Commission, the question of introducing a scheme of awarding prizes, similar to a scheme that has been introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture, will be considered.

(b) and (c). The Committee had been assured that the use of Hindi in official work would be progressively increased in keeping with the policy of the Government and according to the provisions of the Official Language Act, and that the instructions and orders issued in this regard will be fully observed. The Central Water Commission has been making all efforts to implement the assurance of progressively increasing the use of Hindi in official work and to comply with the orders and instructions issued from time to time and also giving due consideration to the suggestions made in the letter of the Secretariat of the sub-committee.

(d) Does not arise.

### Approval to Bhimkund Multipurpose Irrigation Project of Orissa

1917. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the techno-economic approval has been accorded to the Bhimkund Multipurpose Irrigation Project of Orissa keeping in view economic backwardness of the State; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The modified report of Bhimkund Multipurpose Project was received in the Central Water Commission from the State Government in June, 1980. The project report is at present under discussions with State Officers for early finalisation.

### Construction of major irrigation projects held up

1918. SHRI AMARSINH RATHVA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Construction of certain major irrigation projects have been held up;

(b) if so, their number State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the delay in completion; and

(d) what action Government propose to take for the early completion of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. However, certain projects are not accepted by the Planning Commission on inter-State rivers for

implementation on account of the pending disputes or differences between the States.

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

**Shortage of wheat in Delhi**

1919. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of wheat due to which the citizen of the Capital experiencing great difficulties and;

(b) whether it is also a fact that usually the whole-mill atta is just not available at rationing shops and not only that the mark 'R' normally put on bags containing resultant atta is also absent and thus the resultant atta is now being called atta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no shortage of wheat.

(b) Delhi Administration are not supplying wholemeal atta through ration shops in Delhi. According to the existing provisions of the Delhi Roller Flour Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill and Retail) Price Control Order, 1974, the mills are not required to mark 'R' on the bags. The question of amending this Order so as to make it compulsory for marking the bags with 'R' is under consideration of the Government.

**Big business houses and multinationals dealing in Marine products**

1920. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of big business houses and multinational companies which are dealing with marine products and the area where they are operating their business;

(b) the number of trawlers employed by each concern;

(c) whether any other firm Indian/foreign has applied for granting licence for starting their business in Indian ocean; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A list of big business houses and multinational companies dealing with marine products is attached.

(c) and (d). Fishing is not licensable industry.

The following big business houses, have applied for import/charter of foreign fishing vessels.

Applications are under consideration:

(i) M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.

(ii) M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd.

(iii) M/s. Britania Industries Ltd.

(iv) M/s. J. K. Chemicals Ltd.

(v) M/s. Wimco Ltd.



## Statement

## LIST OF BIG BUSINESS HOUSES AND MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES ENGAGED IN MARINE PRODUCTS.

Name of the Company	Area of operation	No. of deep sea fishing vessels of 20 Metre and above length
<b>I. Companies operating Vessels</b>		
1. Union Carbide India Ltd. . . . .	Andhra Pradesh/Kerala	8
2. India Tobacco Co. Ltd. . . . .	Andhra Pradesh/West Bengal	2
3. Britannia Industries Ltd. . . . .	Maharashtra/Gujarat/Andhra Pradesh/West Bengal	3
4. E. I. D. Parry (India) Ltd. . . . .	Tamil Nadu/ Andhra Pradesh/ West Bengal	2
5. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. . . . .	Gujarat/Maharashtra/Tamil Nadu/Kerala/Andhra Pradesh West Bengal	2
6. Konkan Fisheries Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	Gujarat / Maharashtra / Goa/Andhra Pradesh/West Bengal	6
<b>II. Companies not owning any vessels</b>		
7. Brook Bond India Ltd. . . . .	Kerala	
8. Hindustan Lever Ltd. . . . .	Maharashtra/Kerala	
9. Rallis India Ltd. . . . .	Tamil Nadu/Maharashtra/ Kerala.	
10. Wimco Ltd. . . . .	Maharashtra/Tamil Nadu	
11. Voltas Ltd. . . . .	Kerala	
12. Chowgule Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra/Goa/Gujarat	
13. Kothari International . . . . .	Tamil Nadu	
14. Ranauq International . . . . .	Kerala	
15. Kothari Fisheries . . . . .	Tamil Nadu	
16. Greaves International . . . . .	Maharashtra	

**Open market price of sugar in Haryana**

1921. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of sugar in open market in Haryana from September to December, 1980; and

(b) the quantity of free sale sugar allotted to Haryana during the above period and the quantity of sugar distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Under the voluntary price regulation scheme in operation from

1st September to 15th November, 1980, 13,500 tonnes of indigenous and imported free sale sugar was allotted to Haryana Government and out of this, 12,500 tonnes was lifted and distributed by them. This sugar was distributed at a fixed retail price of Rs. 5.95 per kg. during the said period from 1st September to 15th November, 1980.

2. After the expiry of the above scheme on 15th November, 1980 there was increase in open market sugar prices and the retail prices of sugar in important markets in Haryana in the second fortnight of November 1980 ranged from Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 10.60 per kg. Thereafter, there was a decline in prices and the retail prices of sugar in Haryana during 1st and 2nd fortnights of Decem-

ber 1980 ranged from Rs. 7.30 to Rs. 8.00 per kg. and Rs. 7.40 to Rs. 7.60 per kg. respectively

**Annual Demand of sugar of Haryana**

1922. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of sugar by Haryana; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). With the reintroduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979, the State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas as obtaining during partial control period immediately prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-1978, have been revived.

Accordingly, Haryana Government is getting a monthly levy sugar quota of 4,916 tonnes for distribution through fair price shops. In addition a small quantity is also being allotted to meet the requirement of BSF and CRPF.

In March 1980, Haryana Government had requested for increase in their monthly levy sugar quota from 4,916 to 8,500 tonnes. However, due to limited availability of levy sugar it has not been possible to consider the request of various State Governments including Haryana for increase in the monthly quota.

**Fall in off-take of fertilisers in Haryana**

1923. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertiliser off-take has slowed down in Haryana;

4079 LS-7.

(b) if so the reasons thereof and to what extent; and

(c) its effect in coming crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Fertilised consumption in Haryana has been increasing, as will be seen from the following figures:

Year	Fertiliser Consumption (lakh tonnes of nutrients)
1978-79	2.04
1979-80	2.16
1980-81 (Estimated)	2.48

The growth rate in consumption was only 5.9 per cent in 1979-80 as compared to 1978-79 because of the severe drought conditions in the State. However, the growth rate is estimated at 14.8 per cent in 1980-81. It will, thus, be seen that fertiliser consumption has not slowed down in Haryana.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Bread shortage in Delhi**

1924. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item 'Bread shortage assured for a while' in the capital appearing in the 'Times of India' New Delhi dated the 30th January, 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage and action proposed to be taken against the big manufacturers in the private sector;

(c) whether Government are aware that the price of bread has also been

informally raised in many quarters; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken to set matters right and ensure the availability of full quota of maida etc. to the manufacturers to relieve this shortage?

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

(b) The bakeries in the private sector in Delhi draw their requirement of maida from the roller flour mills. Following reports in regard to short supply of maida to the bread manufacturers, Delhi Administration took prompt action to ensure that their requirements of maida were met in full. As the reported shortage was due to short supply of maida, the question of proceeding against the bread manufacturers did not arise.

(c) No, Sir. No instance of informal price raise in bread has come to notice.

(d) The roller flour mills have been asked by the Delhi Administration to meet the full requirements of the bread manufacturers in Delhi regarding maida. The Administration has reported that at present there is no complaint regarding short supply of maida from the bread manufacturers.

**Nutrition Packed Food for children by National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal**

1925. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a nutrition packed food for children has been developed by the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A Soy-Whey Food product from soyabean—a good source of vegetable protein, and cheese whey—a by-product of cheese manufacture has been developed at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, for growing children (age 1—4 years). The product containing 23 per cent protein, 20 per cent fat, 50 per cent carbohydrates, 5 per cent ash and 1.5 per cent moisture has been prepared by spray-drying process. This powdered food has good dispersibility so that it can easily be fluidized with water to make a palatable and nourishing drink for children. It may also be served as a gruel by mixing the powder with water. A little addition of sugar, if so desired would make it tastier. Although the product may keep well for a few months even at ordinary temperature, it is desirable to store it in the dark at a low temperature. However, it is advisable that the food should be consumed fresh as far as possible to obtain best out of it.

**Post Office for East Dombivali**

1926. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 903 on 24-11-80 regarding Post Office for East Dombivali and state:

(a) the efforts which Government have made during last three months in obtaining suitable accommodation to open a new post office in Ramnagar section of Dombivali (Thane District);

(b) when this post office is likely to be opened; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The Department had requested the

Chairman of Dombivali Municipality for providing a suitable accommodation for the post office. No response to the request has, however, been received yet. Other efforts for hiring a suitable building are continuing.

(b) and (c) The Post Office will be opened as and when a suitable building is obtained on rent.

#### Integrated Child Development Service

1927. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to introduce some Integrated Child Development Service Projects in the country in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the total number of such projects which are going to be introduced in orissa during 1981-82;

(c) whether any national policy is going to be formulated to provide optimum nutrition for the people of the country within a reasonable period; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Integrated Child Development Services Programme was introduced in the country during 1975-76 and 200 Projects have been sanctioned so far. Further, it is proposed to start additional 100 Projects in the country during the year 1981-82. In addition to existing 10 Projects in Orissa, 5 additional Projects are likely to be started there during 1981-82.

(c) and (d). The first draft of a National Policy on Nutrition has been formulated, but the Policy is yet to be finalised. This draft policy seeks that

the State shall direct its efforts to introduce nutrition intervention programmes in each of the inter-related sectors of (1) agriculture (2) industry (3) commerce and communication, (4) education and (5) nutrition and health services. This is to promote coordinated development of the main elements of nutrition viz. supply, consumption and efficient utilisation in the strategy with mutually re-inforcing contribution, nutrition education, food provision, supplementary feeding and health measures.

केन्द्रीय तार घर, पटना में तारों का जमा हो जाना

1928. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय तार घर, पटना में कर्मचारियों की कमी तथा समयोपरि भत्ता देना बन्द कर दिये जाने के कारण 5000 तार जमा हो गए हैं और लोगों को तार या तो डाक द्वारा अथवा विंगेष वाहक द्वारा भेजे जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि पटना डिविजनल यूनियन ने उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय डाक घर, पटना के कार्यकरण में सुधार के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कातिक उरांव) : (क) केन्द्रीय तारघर पटना में किसी सीमा तक तार एकत्रित हो रहे थे। अगस्त, 80 से जनवरी, 81 के दौरान लगभग तीन प्रतिशत (3%) तार डाक द्वारा भेजे गये थे।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) केन्द्रीय तार घर पटना के कार्य-करण में सुधार लाने हेतु उठाए गए। उठाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित प्रमुख कदम इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) पटना से निर्गमित भ्रान्तरिक क्षेत्रीय भागों पर एस; 4 डी एक्स उपकरण की व्यवस्था।

(ii) परिषदों को अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध करने तथा मशीनों के समुचित कार्यकरण को सुनिश्चित करना।

(iii) उच्चवरीयता दे कर प्रचालन संवर्गों में रिक्तियों को भरना, प्रारक्षित पूल बनाना और अत्यावधि सेवा कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त करना।

(iv) पारेषण तार संदेश चिपकाने परिचालन और वितरण स्थानों पर विलम्ब से बचने के लिए प्रचालन—प्रक्रिया में संशोधन करना।

(v) सभी स्तरों पर अतिशीघ्र निपटान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निजी व्यक्तिगत श्रेणी के तारों के प्रेषण की क्रियाविधि में परिशोधन करना।

(vi) कर्मचारियों की सुविधाओं में सुधार तथा उनके व्यक्तिगत कार्यों का अतिशीघ्र निपटान करना।

#### Regularisation of Unauthorised Colo-

1929. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of unauthorised colonies regularised partly and fully in Delhi during 1980;

(b) the number and names of unauthorised colonies existing as on 1st January, 1981 which are yet to be regularised;

(c) whether Government have fixed any development charges for the colonies which have been regularised recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it has approved the regularisation plans of the following five unauthorised colonies during the year 1980:—

1. Palam Enclave.
2. Raj Nagar Part-I
3. Raj Nagar Part-II
4. Sadh Nagar Part-I.
5. Sadh Nagar Part-II.

The Delhi Development Authority has not regularised any colony during the year 1980.

(b) The revised list of unauthorised colonies numbering 612 compiled by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority are given in statements I to V. [Placed in Library. See No.—LT 1994/81]. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that a total of 141 colonies included in the list of colonies in its jurisdiction have been approved upto now, as per statement VI

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1994/81]

**Loss of wheat crop due to rain in Punjab**

1930. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent heavy rains in Punjab have damaged the wheat crop at many places;

(b) if so, whether any assessment of the damage caused has been made; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the anticipated bumper crops from any major damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). It is a fact that the recent heavy rains in Punjab have damaged the wheat crop, but such damage is confined to an area of about 93,000 hectares out of a total of about 28 lakhs hectares of wheat area in Punjab. The Punjab Government has organised a special girdawari for the assessment of the precise damage with a view to providing relief on the scale approved by the State Government.

**Protection of Monuments**

1931. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India is at present protecting less than a fourth of the 15,000 known monuments of artistic and historical importance in the country;

(b) whether the States are not allotting adequate funds or taking care resulting in the decay of the monuments and innumerable precious idols and carvings being removed over the years and shipped off to the West; and

(c) whether Government have at any time considered the expediency of enlisting the aid of interested private concerns just like the trust looking after the Meenakshi Temple?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Central Government is responsible for the maintenance of only such ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains as have been declared to be of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), their number is 3477.

(b) Maintenance of the ancient and historical monuments other than those declared to be of national importance and protected under the relevant State laws is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. Necessary measures are taken under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 for preventing fraudulent dealings in and smuggling of antiquities.

(c) No, Sir.

**शीत लहर के कारण मृत्यु**

1932. श्री आर. एन. रावेश :

श्री एन. ई. होरो :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल की शीत लहर के कारण अनेक गरब लोगों को मृत्यु हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान और उड़ीसा में शीत लहर से कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई है ;

(ग) पिछले वर्ष के आकड़ों की तुलना में इस वर्ष इन राज्यों में शीत-लहर में मरे व्यक्तियों के आकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ब) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय-  
मंत्राध्यक्ष मंत्री (श्री धार. बी. स्वामीनाथन)

(क) से (ब) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Cold storage during Sixth Plan

1933. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide cold storage facilities to various States during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of cold storage which have been constructed by his Ministry in Orissa State; and

(c) the number of such cold storage which are expected to be constructed in Orissa State (district-wise) by the end of 1981-82?

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

(b) and (c). No cold storage is constructed by the Ministry. However, Cold Storages are being set up by the Cooperatives with the assistance of State Government, supplemented by financial assistance from the National Cooperative Development Corporation. Out of 16 Cooperative Cold Storages organised in Orissa; 14 storages have so far been completed and two are under installation. Proposals for establishment of 6 Cooperative Cold Storages are under consideration of National Cooperative Development Corporation for providing financial assistance during 1980-81. Proposals for 1981-82 are yet to be received by National Cooperative Development Corporation from the State Government. District-wise position about the Cold Storages organised, under installation and under consideration during 1980-81 is given in the statement enclosed.

#### Statement

##### District-wise Position of Cooperative Cold storage in Orissa

Sl. No.	District	Number of Cold Storages organised	Out of Col. (3) number of Cold Storages under installation	Number of Cold Storages under consideration for assistance by National Cooperative Development Corporation during 1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Cuttack . . .	5	1	3
2.	Sambalpur . . .	2	—	1
3.	Koraput . . .	1	—	—
4.	Dhenkanal . . .	2	—	1
5.	Puri . . .	2	—	—
6.	Ganjam . . .	2	1	1
7.	Phulbani . . .	1	—	—
8.	Sundergarh . . .	1	—	—
TOTAL . . .		16	2	6

**Development of crocodile projects**

1934. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme under which financial assistance is provided to various State Governments for the development of crocodile projects;

(b) if so, the amount allotted to Orissa during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to augment the allocation during 1981-82; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(b) 1978-79—Nil

1979-80—Rs. 4.00 lakhs

1980-81—Rs. 5.43 lakhs

(c) During 1981-82 the amount allotted to the Government of Orissa is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. So far no request has been received from the State Government to augment the allocation.

(d) Does not arise.

**पंजाबी बाग, दिल्ली से फॅक्टरियों का स्थानान्तरण**

1936. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन का विचार पंजाबी बाग के निकट स्थित सभी फॅक्टरियों को स्थानान्तरित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर कितनी फॅक्टरियां हैं और उनको बैकल्पिक स्थान कहां पर दिया जायेगा !

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

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**कीटनाशियों का निशुल्क वितरण**

1937. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किसानों को चूहों आदि से अपनी खड़ी फसलों को होने वाली भारी हानि से बचाने हेतु उनको कीटनाशी दवाओं की निशुल्क वितरण करने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कीटनाशियों का वितरण किस ऐजेंसी के माध्यम से किया जाता है और राज्यों को पिछले 2 वर्षों में वर्ष-वार कीटनाशियों के रूप में कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

कृषि ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वाभी-नाथन) : (क) इस समय किसानों को निःशुल्क आधार पर कीटनाशी दवाएं देने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है । तथापि, हाल ही में बांस के पुष्पण के समय चूहों का काफी प्रकोप बढ़ने पर मिजोरम संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को, चूहों पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए शतप्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई थी ।

(ख) कीटनाशी दवाओं का वितरण केन्द्रीय सरकार नहीं करती । केन्द्रीय सहायता सिर्फ कीट नियंत्रण उपायों के लिए दी जाती है । मिजोरम को विशेष योजना के तहत चूहों के नियंत्रण के लिए दी गई 100



प्रतिष्ठित केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता का व्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

1978-79 7.15 लाख रुपये

1979-80 कोई नहीं।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से नगरों को कृषि-उत्पादों का परिवहन

1938. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पहाड़ी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से नगरों और बाजारों को उत्पादन के परिवहन के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक किन-किन राज्यों में उत्पादन के परिवहन के लिए सड़कों और बाजारों की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :  
(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली में स्कूलों को अभिभावक अध्यापक संगठन निर्धि

1939. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों द्वारा प्रत्येक छात्र से अभिभावक अध्यापक संगठन के लिए 2 रु. की वार्षिक फीस ली जा रही है और अभिभावकों को यह नहीं बताया जाता कि इस राशि का

व्यय किन प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस लेख पर राशि जमा करने को रोकने की कार्रवाई करने का है अथवा क्या सरकार का विचार सभी स्कूलों में अभिभावकों की बैठक बुलाने हेतु आदेश जारी करने का है जिससे कि उनके बच्चों की शैक्षिक समस्याएं हल की जा सकें ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री शंकरराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) जहां तक राजकीय और नगर निगम स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, अभिभावक शिक्षक संघ का गठन एक स्वैच्छिक कार्यकलाप है। जहां तक मान्य सहायता प्राप्त और गैरसहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियमावली, 1973 के नियम 59 (1) (ख) (ii) में प्रत्येक मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल में दिल्ली के प्रशासक द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले निर्देशों के अनुसार अभिभावक शिक्षक संघ के गठन का प्रावधान है। नियम के अनुसारेण में जारी किए गए निर्देशों में सभी अभिभावकों से एक रुपया अथवा यदि संघ की महा सभा द्वारा निर्णय किया जाए तो इससे अधिक वार्षिक नामांकन शुल्क लेने की व्यवस्था है। दिल्ली अभिभावक शिक्षक संघ के विधान में संघ की बैठकें आयोजित करने की व्यवस्था है। छात्रों के सर्वांगीण विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अभिभावक-शिक्षक परामर्श सम्भव बनाने के कार्यक्रम तैयार करना संघ के कार्यों में से एक है।

**Financial Assistance to States for Promotion of sports**

1940. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide financial assistance to the States for the promotion of sports and games during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether funds will be provided for the construction of Stadium in the rural areas of Orissa;

(c) whether same Stadia will be constructed in Mayurbhanj district during the Sixth Plan Period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to continue during the Sixth Five Year Plan the Central Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments for development of sports and games in the country.

(b) to (d) Applications are invited from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for financial assistance under the Scheme during each financial year. It is left to the discretion of the State Government concerned to send proposals for financial assistance of Stadia etc. in whichever district or locality (urban or rural) which they consider best. Thus, whether any financial assistance will be provided during the Sixth Plan period for construction of some Stadia in rural areas of Orissa or in Mayurbhanj district will depend on the proposals which may be recommended by the Government of Orissa in this connection.

**Goods Received from C.A.R.E. by Central Government**

1941. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allotments received by the Central Government of the CARE goods during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the State-wise break up of distribution and release of CARE goods during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) (a) and (b). Relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Postal and Telecommunication Facilities in Orissa**

1942. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the district identified by the Orissa Circle of Postal and Telecommunication as backward in both the services and selected for its improvement in the Sixth Plan and communicated to his Ministry;

(b) the problems and programmes communicated to his Ministry regarding the postal and telecommunication net work particularly of tribal districts of that State;

(c) the programmes approved and provision made by his Ministry for the Orissa Circle for the year 1980-81 and works undertaken in the tribal areas; and

(d) the proposals for the year 1981-82 for the tribal districts of that State for postal and telecommunications?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNI-  
CATION (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):**

(a) The districts proposed by the Orissa Postal Circle for being wholly declared as backward for postal development are (i) Keonjhar, (ii) Koraput, (iii) Kalahandi, (iv) Dhenkanal (v) Mayurbhanj, (vi) Phulbari and (vii) Sundargarh.

As regards districts declared as backward for the purpose of Telecommunication facilities, in addition to the above mentioned seven districts, two more districts viz. Balasore and Bolangir have been included as wholly backward in Orissa and is treated as such for improvement of Telecom. services.

(b) and (c). Postal:

There are all India norms for opening of post offices in tribal districts/areas as well as in other areas. For tribal areas, the norms are more liberal than for normal areas. No special problems or programmes have been received from the Orissa Postal Circle in this behalf. For the year 1980-81, the programme for rural postal development (both approved and achieved) are set out in the Annexe.

**Telecommunication:**

Under the liberalized policy for opening Telephone exchanges, in backward, rural and hilly areas, the Orissa Telecommunication circle had planned 2 telephone exchanges for the tribal districts for 1980-81 both of which were opened. The telecommunication programme for tribal areas of the State also provided for 28 long distance PCOs during 1980-81, out of which 10 have been installed so far. The installation of the remaining long distance PCOs is being delayed due to shortage of stores and equipment.

(d) The programmes for the year 1981-82 for the tribal districts of the State for Postal and Telecommunications are under finalisation.

Statement to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha vide parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Qn. No. 1942 for 2-3-81.

Programme approved and provision made by the Department for Orissa Circle for the year 1980-81.

	Target	Achievement
1. Opening of post offices in rural areas	140	120
2. Planting of letter boxes in rural areas	500	619
3. Provision of counter service facilities to villages through mobile post offices	135	135
4. Appointment of EDA's in rural areas	300	300
<i>Works undertaken in the tribal areas during 1980-81</i>		
(i) Post Offices opened		47
(ii) Letter boxes planted		236
(iii) Villages provided with counter service facilities		15
(iv) Number of Extra-departmental Assistants appointed		124

वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून,  
उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए विभागीय पत्रोपलब्धि  
समिति

1943. श्री हयाराम शास्त्री :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून  
उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसंधान अधिकारी के

रूप में पदोन्नति पर विचार करने के लिए संस्थान की विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक कब से नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के आदेशों के अनुसार विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार अवश्य होनी चाहिए और यदि हां, तो संस्थान अधिकारियों द्वारा इन आदेशों के उल्लंघन के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) बैठक कब आयोजित होने की सम्भावना है और सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं कि उक्त बैठकें प्रतिवर्ष आयोजित की जायें ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) अनुसंधान अधिकारियों की वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारियों (सामान्य ग्रेड) के पदों पर पदोन्नति के बारे में विचार करने के लिए विभागीय प्रोन्नति समिति की पिछली बैठक 11-8-1971 को हुई थी ।

(ख) कामिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा जारी की गई हिदायतों के अनुसार विभागीय प्रोन्नति समिति की प्रशासनिक कारणों से वार्षिक अन्तराल पर बैठक नहीं हो सकी ।

(ग) इस समय संघ लोक सेवा आयोग इस मामले पर विचार कर रहा है । संस्थान को हिदायत दी गई है कि वह विभागीय प्रोन्नति समिति की वार्षिक बैठकें सुनिश्चित करे ।

#### World Bank loan for ICAR.

1944. SHRI B. D. SINGH:  
SHRI CHANDRAJIT  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the World Bank loan to the tune of Rs. 23 crores was arranged for ICAR when the Indian Council of Agriculture Research surrender an amount of Rs. 20 to 25 crores during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which World Bank loan was arranged for the ICAR when the Council was surrendering huge amount?

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

(a) and (b). An agreement was signed with the International Development Association, an affiliate body of the World Bank on the 7th December, 1978 providing for an assistance of Rs. 23 crores from the World Bank for the National Agricultural Research Project (NARP), a plan scheme being implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The project aims at fulfilling the important objective of strengthening the regional research capabilities of agricultural universities to conduct location specific research in food Crops and oilseeds with particular reference to rainfed farming.

The NARP was identified after consultation with the Planing Commission and the World Bank as a suitable project to be posed to the World Bank to utilize the project-tied development credit earmarked by the World Bank for assistance to India irrespective of the utilization.

of the normal budgetary allocation of ICAR.

The World Bank assistance is in the shape of a Development Credit (and not a commercial loan) with only an annual service charge of 0.75 per cent and repayment is spread over 40 years, first repayment commencing in 1989. Based on the actual expenditure incurred by the ICAR, the World Bank reimburses, in foreign exchange, to the Government of India 50 per cent of the expenditure (incurred in foreign exchange or in local currency within the country). The amount required by ICAR for this project is provided by the Government of India through its normal annual budget and within the VI plan allocation.

The Credit became effective from 1st January, 1979 and the present closing date is 30th September, 1983. Upto 31st December, 1980 a sum of Rs. 87.71 lakhs has been claimed as reimbursement from the World Bank. The remaining amount is still available to the ICAR based on actual expenditure. No amount has been surrendered or is proposed to be surrendered to the World Bank.

Due to non-clearance of many plan schemes, the original provision made in the budget could not be utilised in 1979-80 and these was not anticipated to be utilised faulty during 1980-81, also. With reference to the plan budget estimate (1979-80) of Rs. 54.96 crores, the provision made in the Revised Estimates was Rs. crores. Similarly during 1980-81 against the budget estimate of Rs. 59.49 crores, the provision made in the Revised Estimates Rs. 40.00 crores in so far as plan expenditure is concerned. It is expected that the short-fall in the initial period of the plan is likely to be made good in the remaining years of the plan.

### Inflated costs of eatables at I.S.B.T. Delhi

1945. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shops at the inter-State Bus Terminal in Delhi are selling all types of eatables at exorbitant prices;

(b) the efforts being made by Government to ensure that the passengers get eatables at fair prices from the shops there;

(c) whether Government can order these shopkeepers to sell their goods at fair prices; and

(d) if so, why necessary action has not been taken by Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) No, Sir. However, complaints in this regard, as and when received, are duly investigated and interests of commuters reasonably protected.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that following steps have been/are being taken:

(i) To review the licencing policy with a view to licence maximum number of shops to Public Undertakings, Coffee Board, Tea Board etc., and

(ii) To review the terms and conditions of licence in order to vest with the D.D.A. the power to control the price of commodities.

(c) Government cannot interfere except in accordance with the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. However, the D.D.A. being the licencer can ask the licensee to sell eatables at fair price under "good behaviour clause".

(d) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it takes necessary action whenever any complaint comes to its notice.

**खंडवा और इन्दौर के बीच टेलीक्स  
और एस० टी० डी० सुविधाएं :**

1946. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या  
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का खंडवा से  
इन्दौर के बीच टेलीक्स का सम्पर्क स्थापित  
करने का और वहां एस० टी० डी० की  
सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करने का विचार है;  
और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस सम्बन्ध में  
सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा  
करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जबकि खंडवा  
में टेलीक्स हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, खंडवा को  
एस० टी० डी० सुविधा प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव  
है।

(ख) एस० टी० डी० सुविधा प्रदान करने  
के लिए खंडवा स्वचालित एक्सचेंज को  
इन्दौर टी० ए० एक्स से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव  
है।

**Study RE. Demand of Fertilizers.**

1947. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government  
has studied the demand of fertilizers  
in the country;

(b) if so, how far India is in a posi-  
tion to meet the demand of fertilizers  
in view of its consumption at pre-  
sent; and

(c) what steps have been taken by  
Government to raise its production in  
the country?

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

(b) Domestic production of ferti-  
lizers is inadequate to meet the en-  
tire demand thereof in the country.  
The gap between demand and do-  
mestic production of fertilizers is  
being met through imports.

(c) Continuous efforts are being  
made to augment indigenous produc-  
tion, both by way of optimising pro-  
duction in the existing fertilizer plants  
and creation of additional fertiliser  
capacity. A programme comprising of  
nine large sized fertiliser projects, is  
presently under implementation.  
Planning is also underway for taking  
up many more new projects for im-  
plementation during the 6th Five Year  
Plan.

**Training of Rural Youth for Self-  
Employment in Rajasthan**

1948. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:  
Will the Minister of RURAL RECON-  
STRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
people of Rajasthan have for long  
been urging upon the Central Govern-  
ment for formulating a scheme where-  
by the rural youth could be given  
practical training for self employment  
in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the allocations that have been  
made for 1981 and the number of  
trainees to be trained, the assistance  
that will be given to each trainee  
the financial assistance to be made  
available to them when they complete  
their training; and

(d) whether the Central Govern-  
ment have in liaison with the State  
Government found the possibility of  
organising sale of the products that  
will be produced by these trainees so  
that the whole programme does not

become fruitless due to lack of marketing facilities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Scheme of Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) has been initiated by Central Government. The target under this scheme for 1980-81 is 40 rural youth for each of 5011 development blocks in the country.

The scheme envisages the following types of assistance to each trainee:—

(i) a stipend upto Rs. 100 per trainee per month during the course of training;

(ii) an amount upto Rs. 50 per trainee per month for training expenses to be given to the training institutions or the master-craftsman trainer;

(iii) an amount upto Rs. 100 per course for raw-material;

(iv) subsidy of 1/3rd of the cost of the unit in the case of industrial units subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 3,000 per trainee. In other cases, the subsidy is as per the normal IRD pattern.

(v) a loan for the balance expenditure on the setting up of the enterprise to be made available by institutional financing agencies.

(d) The importance of marketing of the products produced by the trainees has been recognised by both the Central and the State Governments. Though marketing would primarily be the responsibility of the trainees themselves, suitable marketing arrangements are being made through various organisations in the decentralised sector such as the khadi and village industries Commission, State Khadi and Village Industries

Boards and organisations connected with handicrafts, handloom, coir etc. Rural marketing and service centres are also being set up on a pilot basis.

#### Drinking water for Rural Areas

1949. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

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

(a) whether the yardstick for the allocation of funds for supply of rural drinking water to the different States has been evolved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what would be the share of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh out of the above amount and the breakup year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) and (b) Provision of drinking water to urban and rural areas is the responsibility of the State Governments and funds for executing the schemes are provided in the State plans after discussions with the Planning Commission. However, with regard to rural water supply, since the State Governments had lagged behind in the implementation of the programme to provide drinking water to problem villages, the Central Government decided to supplement the resources of the State Government by providing financial assistance to cover problem villages in rural areas, identified on the basis of certain criteria relating to distance, depth and the quality of water during the survey conducted in 1972. The principles which are followed for allocation of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are the number of problem villages remaining to be covered, the population of these villages and other special considerations such as resource gap, performance, etc.

(c) The amount released to the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh as grant-in-aid to provide drinking water to problem villages

under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, yearwise, is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Rajasthan	252.30	353.27	205.00	359.10
Madhya Pradesh	252.80	290.00	357.15	624.00

**एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टॉफ कालेज  
हैदराबाद**

1950. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :  
क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टॉफ  
कालेज, हैदराबाद के कर्मचारियों ने भारत  
सरकार से कोई शिकायत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार क्या  
कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने  
इस कालेज के कार्यों की कोई जांच की है  
और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही  
की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री  
(श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) जी,  
नहीं ।

तथापि, कालेज के कर्मचारी संघ से  
प्राप्त कुछ अभ्यावेदन सरकार को भेजे गए  
हैं ।

(ख) अभ्यावेदनों में उठाए गए विषयों  
के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के विचार कालेज  
के शासी कोर्ट को, कोर्ट में सरकार के  
नामजद सदस्य के माध्यम से सूचित  
कर दिए जाएंगे ।

(ग) भारत सरकार को अभी हाल में  
हुए ऐसी किसी जांच की जानकारी नहीं  
है ।

**खादी एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग आयोग के  
कार्यकरण में सुधार**

1951. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :  
क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खादी  
और ग्रामीण उद्योग आयोग के कार्यक्रम का  
सुधार करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण  
हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय  
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :  
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राशन की दुकानों के माध्यम से अच्छी किस्म  
के चावल की सप्लाई

1952. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या  
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों  
के माध्यम से सप्लाई किये जाने वाले गेहूं



की मात्रा में कमी करके चावल की मात्रा बढ़ा दी गई है, किन्तु राशन की दुकानों के माध्यम से सप्लाई किये जा रहे चावल की किस्म काफी घटिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव राशन की दुकानों के माध्यम से अच्छी किस्म के चावल की सप्लाई हेतु निर्देश जारी करने का है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री. वी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी, हां। दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से सप्लाई किए जाने वाले चावल की मात्रा 21-10-80 से बढ़ा दी गई है और गेहूं की मात्रा में कमी कर दी गई है। उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से उचित श्रौसत किस्म का चावल सप्लाई किया जाता है।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिए स्बाई अनुदेश है कि वे उचित श्रौसत किस्म के अनुरूप अच्छे किस्म का चावल सप्लाई करें।

#### Onion purchased by NAFED

1953. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NAFED has decided to purchase onion from the farmers in various States and export the same;

(b) if so, the total purchase of onion and the average price paid to the farmers for the onion purchased;

(c) the total approximate production of onion in the country during 1980-81 season;

(d) whether it is a fact that the NAFED is channelising the Onion export through established exporters; and

(e) if so, the onion exported by NAFED on its own and through their appointed exporters during 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. NAFED has been/is purchasing onion from the farmers through State Cooperative Marketing Federations Marketing Societies in regulated markets for domestic as well as export purposes.

(b) The details regarding purchase of onion by NAFED during the last few years in the major producing States are given below:—

Crop Year	State	Purchase in tonnes	Average Rate Rs/Tonnes
1978-79 . . . . .	Maharashtra	98,451	710
	Gujarat	14,993	710
	Tamil Nadu	9,000	—
	TOTAL	1,22,444	
1979-80 . . . . .	Maharashtra	1,89,000	520
	Gujarat	15,510	520
	Tamil Nadu	5,577	800
	TOTAL	2,10,087	

	2	3	4
1980-81	Maharashtra 1-7-80 to 31-10-80	23,332	510
	1-11-80 to 19-2-81	53,000	610
	Tamil Nadu	1,375	600
	TOTAL	77,707	

(c) According to the information provided by NAFED, the production of onion during 1980-81 is likely to be of the order of around 26 lakh tonnes.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The details of export undertaken by NAFED and associated shippers during the year 1980 and during January, 1981 are as under:—

Qty : In Metric Tonnes.  
Valuc : Rupees in lakhs.

Year/ Month	NAFED		Associated shippers		Total	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1980 . . .	57132	861.70	89375	1495.12	146507	2356.82
January 1981	3655	45.93	8192	134.33	11847	180.26

#### Crop insurance in Madhya Pradesh

1954. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme to Madhya Pradesh in 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the General Insurance Corporation has agreed to take up Crop Insurance and if so, to what extent; and

(d) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have agreed to share

50 per cent of the premium due from small and marginal farmers to make this scheme for the special areas viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI P. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The Government of India has circulated the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme implemented through the General Insurance Corporation of India to all the States including Madhya Pradesh for adoption. The General Insurance Corporation has agreed to provide insurance cover under the Pilot Scheme upto a maximum of Rs. 5.5 crore, for all States. Under the on-going pilot scheme, subsidy on the premium payable by small land marginal farmers upto 50 per cent of the

total is allowed under the Special Programmes like IRD. No final decision has so far been taken by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementing the Crop Insurance Scheme.

#### Cattle Insurance in Madhya Pradesh

1955. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANI DIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have introduced Cattle Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the States in which it is operating and the total number of animal curbed by the insurance upto December 1980;

(c) whether the Government have decided to reduce the premium rate from 4 per cent to 3.2 per cent on the full amount of market value of cattle; and

(d) how many animals are proposed to be covered under the Cattle Insurance in Madhya Pradesh and capital outlay thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Cattle Insurance business is being transacted by the four subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India throughout the country. Estimated total number of cattle covered during 1980 is 56 lakhs.

(c) The premium rates are laid down by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries. For the targetted groups in the special programme areas like IRD/DPAP the premium rate is 2.25 per cent. There is also provision for subsidy of 1 per cent on this premium from the special programme funds. The insurance is related to the institutional loan. The full market value can be covered by an additional premium at the option of the insured.

There is no proposal under consideration of GIC for reducing the premium on cattle insurance.

(d) State-wise targets for cattle insurance have not been laid down; there is also no ceiling on the number of cattle to be insured per State.

#### Bajaj Sagar Irrigation Project

1956. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bajaj Sagar Irrigation Project in Banswara District in Rajasthan is not being completed within the stipulated time;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is due to non-allocation of funds by Gujarat Government which is a partner in this joint project; and

(d) whether Government of India have ever asked the Gujarat Government to arrange payment for outstanding dues like back water compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). There has been delay in the completion of the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project, largely due to shortage of construction materials and difficulties that had arisen with the main contractors on the Project.

(c) No, Sir. The Rajasthan Government has reported that work on the Project has not suffered due to non-allocation of funds by Gujarat Government.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Reconstruction of Central Social Welfare Board

1957. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconstitute the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) whether Government propose to nominate members drawn from different States and from different walks of life;

(c) whether it is a fact that members nominated have so far been either from aristocratic class or white collared class;

(d) whether persons of grassroot origin have ever been considered for nomination on this Board; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Nominations are not made on the basis of class but according to the Articles of Association of the Central Social Welfare Board which provide for representation of Members of Parliament, representatives from the States, social scientists, social welfare administrators and prominent social workers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Museum at Arthuna (Rajasthan)

1958, SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no museum has been established at Arthuna, Banswara District in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that all finds of historical and architectural importance are placed in open, unfenced and unguarded;

(c) whether it is also a fact that art pieces in historical monuments are

being stolen away due to their architectural beauty; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to preserve the monumentally rare and architecturally excellent pieces of ancient carvings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir. No museum as such has been set up at Arthuna. Only a sculpture-shed to house the loose sculptures has been constructed.

(b) All finds of historical and architectural importance, except for a few large-sized sculptures, are safely kept in a sculpture shed. Monument Attendants are posted at the site for the proper watch and ward of large-sized sculptures and the monument.

(c) No theft has occurred at this protected monument.

(d) Does not arise.

Arthuna remains

1959, SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the historically and archaeologically important Arthuna remains in Banswara District in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that excavations from Arthuna to Talvada an encouragingly good finds;

(c) whether it is a fact that excavations from Arthuna to Aalvada, a five mile strip, have not been carried out; and

(d) the reasons for non-excavations?

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

(b) No excavation has been carried out in Arthuna remains, Banswara District, Rajasthan.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) In matters of excavation, the policy of the Archaeological Survey of India has been to undertake only problem-oriented works and the present site does not fall under this category.

**Posts lying vacant in Divisional Telegraph Office, Cuttack circle**

1960. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the a large number of posts are lying vacant in the Divisional Telegraph Office, Cuttack, Cuttack circle;

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies lying there against various posts;

(c) the efforts made by Government to fill up those vacancies; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. No post is lying vacant in Central Telegraph Office Cuttack. There is no Divisional Telegraph Office at Cuttack.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

**Shortage of Postal Stationery**

1961. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of postal stamps of various denominations and postal stationery;

(b) whether it is acutely felt at the District and village levels; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to provide sufficient postal stamps and postal stationery in all the parts of the country?

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

(a) to (c) The production of postage stamps and postal stationery has not been able to keep pace with the increasing demands for various items. This results in shortage of some items in the Post Offices including those at district and village levels.

Several measures have been taken to increase the production and to improve the distribution of postage stamps and stationery. These measures are detailed in the annexed statement.

**Statement**

**Measures taken by the Government to tide over the shortages**

(1) An Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee of senior officers of Department of Economic Affairs Ministry of Finance and P & T Department has been constituted to oversee the production of postage stamps and postal stationery and to suggest measures to increase the production.

(2) Steps have been taken to increase the machine capacity to increase the production of stamps and stationery in India Security Press, Nasik.

(3) A second Security Press is being set up at Hyderabad to augment the supply of items of postal stationery.

(4) A Liaison Officer has been appointed at Nasik to closely liaise with the India Security Press, the Railways and other authorities for speedy distribution of stamps.

(5) For better deployment of available stock, the Department is progressively taking over stocking and distribution functions from the State Treasuries.

(6) The number of definitive stamps of higher denominations has been increased from 50 to 70 stamps per sheet so that with the same effort larger number of stamps are printed.

(7) Use of Franking Machines is being encouraged by providing more facilities including a rebate of 1.5 per cent of the total value franked, to the users of the machines.

(8) Wherever necessary, local manufacture of blank Inland Letter Cards and Envelopes is resorted to by the Postmasters-General to meet the public demand.

(9) Sale of stamps through licensed vendors has been temporarily suspended except in remote, hilly and backward areas to prevent unethical practices.

**District probation and after care association**

1962. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Probation and After Care Association, Chandrapur in Maharashtra State has complied with the requirements asked for by the Department; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to consider the case of the Association for Government grants?

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

(b) The Ministry of Social Welfare has already considered the case of the District Probation and After Care Association, Chandrapur for

assistance under the scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and protection. A sanction for a sum of Rs. 31,725/- towards maintenance grant during 1980-81 for 50 children through the Government of Maharashtra has been issued to this Association.

**Demand and supply of foodgrains to Uttar Pradesh**

1963. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the Uttar Pradesh Government for not imposing ban on export of wheat from Uttar Pradesh to other States;

(b) if so, whether Government have supplied sufficient quantity of wheat to U.P. as demanded by State Government to check the rise in wheat prices;

(c) if so, what were the demands of U.P. Government from October, 1980 to January, 1981 and what was supplied against the demand; and

(d) if not supplied in full, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) In the past two to three years, allotment of wheat was made as per demands received from the State Governments. It was found that lifting was lower than the allotments made, keeping in view the difficult wheat situation which developed in

the country in mid 1980, the allotments of wheat to the State Governments and Union Territories for Public Distribution System and the roller flour mills were rationalised since August, 1980, so as to bring the allotments near about the offtake. Accordingly the allotments of wheat

were reduced for the various State Governments/Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) As per reasons stated against (b).

#### Statement

#### DEMAND, ALLOTMENT AND SUPPLY OF WHEAT TO UTTAR PRADESH GOVERNMENT FROM OCTOBER, 1980 TO JANUARY, 1981

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand		Allotment		Offtake	
	P.D.	Mills	P.D.	Mills	P.D.	Mills
October, 1980 . . . . .	100.0	65.0	35.0	30.65	58.2	29.5
November, 1980 . . . . .	100.0	65.0	35.0	29.15	32.4	28.9
December, 1980 . . . . .	70.0	50.0	35.0	27.65	22.4	29.1
January, 1981 . . . . .	100.0	65.0	35.0	27.65	28.5	28.4

N. B. :— (i) P. D.—Public Distribution System.

(ii) Figures exclusive of Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme.

#### Teacher-Student Ratio in Central Universities

1964. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the teacher student ratio in each Central University; and

(b) the reasons for different standards for different Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the teacher-student ratio in Central Universities during 1979-80 is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Enrolment	Teaching Staff	Overall Teacher-Student Ratio
1.	Aligarh Muslim University . . . . .	13,094	975	1 : 13.4
2.	Banaras Hindu University . . . . .	15,695	1,561	1 : 10.1
3.	Delhi University . . . . .	11,476	632	1 : 18.2
4.	University of Hyderabad . . . . .	418	95	1 : 4.4
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru University . . . . .	3,437	261	1 : 13.2
6.	North-Eastern Hill University . . . . .	904	125	1 : 7.2
7.	Visva-Bharati . . . . .	1,453	404	1 : 3.6

(b) The teacher-student ratio varies from course to course and faculty to faculty depending upon the stage of development and the level of teaching and research activities in each Central University. It is for the University to decide its policy regarding the Post-graduate or research enrolment in terms of the facilities available with them including the faculty strength. In keeping with the provisions in the Act and Statutes of the University, the faculty strength is decided by it after taking into account all relevant factors.

#### Popularisation of Cold Drinks

1965. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies are bottling the soft drink '77'; and

(b) what steps are being taken to popularise the drink in areas, where it is still not made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Presently there are 11 companies bottling the soft drink '77'.

(b) The Modren Bakeries (India) Limited is making efforts to make arrangements for bottling '77' in areas where the drink is not available. The Company is also taking effective steps in terms of extending distribution, publicity and promotion, etc., with a view to popularise the drink.

#### Production of Sugar during current year

1965. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of sugar during the current crushing season;

(b) the carry over stock from last year's production;

(c) whether Government are hopeful of keeping the price of free sale sugar in check during the current year; and

(d) if so, at what levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to present estimates the sugar production in 1980-81 sugar year is expected to be 52-54 lakh tonnes.

(b) The carryover stocks of sugar with the factories and at the ports as on 1.10.1980 were 6.02 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). The present wholesale sugar prices in the important markets of Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are ranging from Rs. 700 to Rs. 738 per quintal (as on 23.2.1981). Government are maintaining a close watch on the trend of open market sugarprices to keep them at reasonable levels.

#### उचित दर दुकानों के जरिए गेहूं की सामान्य सप्लाई

1967. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में राशन कार्डों पर गेहूं का कोटा कम कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस कोटे में कितनी कमी की गई है तथा यह कब तक जारी रहेंगी ;

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1980 और जनवरी 1981 के दौरान दिल्ली में कितनी उचित दर दुकानों पर गेहूं विलकुल भी उपलब्ध नहीं था ; और

(घ) उचित दर दुकानों पर गेहूं की सामान्य सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और गेहूं की सामान्य सप्लाई कब से शुरू होने की सम्भावना है ?



शुचि तथा प्राचीन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामी-नाथन्) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे गेहूं का वितरण करने विषयक अपने कार्य का युक्तियुक्तकरण करें ताकि गेहूं का स्टॉक सुरक्षित रखा जा सके । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 21-10-80 से गेहूं के कार्डधारियों के लिए 20 किलोग्राम प्रति मास प्रति वयस्क की बजाए 12 किलोग्राम प्रति मास प्रति वयस्क के हिसाब से गेहूं का कोटा निर्धारित किया है । जहां तक चावल के कार्डधारियों का सम्बन्ध है, गेहूं की मात्रा को 16 किलोग्राम प्रति वयस्क प्रति मास से घटाकर 4 किलोग्राम प्रति वयस्क प्रति मास कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन को उनकी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए केन्द्रीय पूल से गेहूं की अधिकतम मात्रा का आवंटन किया जा रहा है । दिल्ली प्रशासन के उनकी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए गेहूं के आवंटन को जनवरी, 1980 से 30 हजार मीट्रो टन से बढ़ाकर तदर्थ आधार पर 40 हजार मीट्रो टन कर दिया गया है ।

#### Removal of Communalism from Text Books

1969. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to remove communalism from the text books;

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

(c) the academic year from which text books free from communal bias are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). To begin with all school textbooks for History and Languages prescribed/recommended in the States and the Union Territories are proposed to be reviewed from the national integration angle before the commencement of the academic session 1982-83. The review is being undertaken on a decentralised basis. The tools and guidelines for the review are being developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

As regards textbooks and other books prescribed by Universities for different courses of study, UGC has written to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities to take appropriate action in the matter.

#### Constitution of Committee Regarding Prices of Agricultural Commodities

1969. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any high-powered Committee to study the problem of violent fluctuations in the prices of perishable agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, the main terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A small Group has been constituted for the purpose.

(b) A copy of the Government Resolution on the Subject is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1995/81.]

(c) The Group is likely to submit its major recommendations by March 15,

1981 and its final report by May 15, 1981.

**Enriched First-Degree Course**

1970. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:  
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering the introduction of a new 'enriched' first degree course;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the response of the States to this new policy; and

(d) when this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In the context of the adoption of the 10+2+3 pattern of education, the University Grants Commission has formulated certain guidelines for reorganisation and restructuring of the first degree courses, their diversification, and introduction of flexibility, relevance, practical orientation and inter-disciplinary approaches in them. According to these guidelines, the undergraduate courses should be so structured that every student is given a grounding in four areas, namely, a set of foundation courses designed to create an awareness of different areas; a set of core courses that will enable students to acquire a broad familiarity with some chosen disciplines, including study of one or more of them in depth; some applied studies, projects of field work; and an involvement in extension programmes.

(c) and (d). These guidelines were circulated in September, 1978 to all universities for consideration by their

academic bodies. The process of formulation of courses of studies, syllabi, etc. in the light of these guidelines is in progress in many universities.

**Electronic Cross Bar Exchange in the Country**

1971. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:  
SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up Electronic Cross Bar Exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the names of places where such cross bar exchanges will be set up and by when; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Central Government for the purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Demolitions in Vishwas Nagar, Delhi**

1972. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 300 Harijan houses in Vishwas Nagar, a trans-Jamuna colony in Delhi were recently burnt and demolished by the demolition squad of DDA and the Police rendering more than 1000 Harijans and other weaker sections homeless;

(b) if so, whether any prior arrangement for the rehabilitation of the uprooted persons were made by the

authorities concerned; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to pay any compensation to the uprooted persons for the loss of their belongings in the process of demolition of their houses;

(d) if so, the extent thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN  
SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Devel-  
opment Authority has reported that it  
did not demolish and burn any houses  
belonging to Harijans in Vishwas Na-  
gar, a trans—Jamuna colony in Delhi  
but had taken only limited clearance  
action on 31.12.1980 and 14.1.81 ag-  
ainst newly coming up encroachments  
on Government land by way of jhuggis  
and boundary walls with semi-pucca  
rooms which lying vacant and unoc-  
cupied.

(b) to (e). Since no one was uprooted  
or rendered homeless and action was  
taken only against fresh encroachments  
on Government land by anti-social  
elements, the question of providing any  
rehabilitation facilities or payment of  
any compensation does not arise.

#### **Non-availability of Sugar and Wheat at Fair Price Shops**

1973. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fair  
Price Shops in Delhi were not supplied  
with wheat and sugar for a pretty long  
time during February, 1981;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these  
items remain in short supply and the  
card holders have to make repeated  
visits to the shop to find out about their  
availability;

(c) if so, whether Government have  
tried to find out the causes which have  
led to this situation and if so, the de-  
tails thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that two  
lakh more ration cards have been issu-  
ed and there has not been proportiona-  
te increase in the supply of cereals and  
sugar and

(e) if so, what remedial steps Go-  
vernment propose to take in this mat-  
ter?

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

(b) to (e). According to Delhi Admi-  
nistration 1,89,872 new Food Cards  
have been issued during 1980. No. pro-  
portionate increase in sugar quota could  
be made to Delhi, as well as to other  
States, on account of difficult sugar si-  
tuation. Some difficulties have been  
experienced due to these constraints in  
availability. The position is constantly  
reviewed by the Government for taking  
suitable remedial measures. As regards  
wheat, an *ad-hoc* increase of 10,000  
tonnes has been made to Delhi for Jan-  
uary, February and March, 1981.

#### **Survey of Rural Housing by Reserve Bank of India**

1974. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Re-  
serve Bank of India has conducted a  
survey of the progress made in meet-  
ing the requirement of houses of the  
houseless persons in the rural area in  
the country;

(b) if so, the requirement of houses  
for the rural homeless in Rajasthan as  
revealed by the report;

(c) what allocations have been made  
under the Sixth Plan for dealing with

the problem and how much of it will be given to Rajasthan; and

(d) what allocations have been made for this purpose for 1981-82?

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

**Non-utilisation of grants sanctioned to Orissa for Development Projects**

1975. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Central Government to the State Government of Orissa for various development projects during 1980-81;

(b) whether it is a fact that grants allotted for different irrigation and flood control projects have not been utilised fully; and

(c) what are the reasons thereof and what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) the total Central assistance allocated to the Government of Orissa for its Annual Plan 1980-81 is Rs. 145.10 crores.

(b) The Central assistance for financing the States, plan is released in the shape of block loans and grants and is not relatable to any specific programme/scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

**Implementation of U.G.C. scales**

1976. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have implemented University Grants Commis-

sion scales for College teachers and States which have not implemented;

(b) the reasons for the non-implementation of scales by some States; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to implement University Grants Commission scale in all States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The University Grants Commission scales of pay for University and College teachers have been implemented by all the States except Kerala. However, the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Karnataka have sanctioned these scales only to University teachers.

(b) and (c). Though Central Government had offered financial assistance to the State Governments for adopting University Grants Commission scales for the period from 1-1-1973 to 31-3-1979, it is for the State Governments concerned to sanction them. The discretion in this matter is with the State Governments as they have to maintain the revised scales after the expiry of the period of Central assistance.

**Foreign exchange earned by companies owning chartered fishing trawlers**

1977. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the net foreign exchange earnings by various companies which chartered foreign trawlers in 1979 and 1980 separately; and

(b) the full details of oil consumed at Indian ports by such chartered trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As per the returns of the Indian Companies, the earnings come to US \$ 18,75,212 for 1979 and US \$ 139,386 for 1980.

(b) Since separate accounts are not maintained by oil companies and international bunkering agencies for oil drawn by chartered fishing vessels, this information is not available.

#### National Policy for aged

1978. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to formulate a National Policy for the aged with a view to providing them security in their old age;

(b) if so, the decision, if any, taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose considering the desirability of formulating such a policy?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The present policy of Government is to give Financial Assistance to the destitute aged under Old Age Pension Schemes operated by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. At present 24 States/Union Territories are operating schemes of Old Age Pensions.

#### Review of National Education Policy

1979. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKKA:

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

(a) whether Government have reviewed the National Education Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Programme for nutrition to adivasis and economically weaker sections of Society

1980. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive programme for providing nutrition to Adivasis and other economically weaker sections of the society has been laid down by Government recently; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). A number of supplementary nutrition programmes are under implementation in the country. These programmes cover are under implementation in the country. These programmes cover tribal areas as also other disadvantaged areas. However, in many

cases, particularly in respect of those programmes implemented by the State Governments, separate information is not available of the coverage in the tribal areas. However, all these programmes are implemented in the tribal areas as also in other disadvantaged areas. The Balwadi Nutrition Programme is implemented through five national bodies one of whom i.e. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh implements the programmes in the tribal areas.

The details of the programmes are as follows:—

1. *Special Nutrition Programme*: This programme is being implemented to provide supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers living in the poverty stricken areas of urban slums, tribal and backward rural areas. This programme covers Adivasis and other disadvantaged people. Under this programme, 300 calories and 12-15 grams of protein for children and 500 calories and 20-25 grams of protein for mothers are provided for 300 days a year. The total coverage of the programme is about 7 million beneficiaries through 60,000 centres.

2. *World Food Programme*: This programme is operating in the States of Assam; Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, on the pattern of Supplementary Nutrition Programme. The programme is targeted to cover 20 lakh beneficiaries.

3. *Care assisted programme*: The Special Nutrition Programme is partly being implemented through food assistance from CARE. CARE assistance during 1979-80 was 2.86 lakh tonnes of food commodities to cover nutrition programmes for school feeding programme (148 thousand tonnes for school feeding programme and 138 thousand tonnes for pre-school feeding programme).

4. *Mid Day Meals Programme*:

This programme is implemented by the Department of Education to serve as an incentive to attract children from weaker sections of the society to schools and to retain them there. The programme is partly carried out with food commodities from CARE and partly with indigenous commodities. The coverage under the programme is 167 lakh beneficiaries.

5. *Balwadi Nutrition Programme*: This programme provides supplementary nutrition to the children in the age group 3-5 attending balwadis run by five national level organisations. The programme cover 2.3 lakh children. The programme is implemented by Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, one of the five national level organisations. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh implements the programme completely in tribal areas. The coverage of the programme by the Sangh in tribal areas is 14,900 children in 338 centres.

6. *Integrated Child Development Services Programme*: This programme includes an important component of supplementary nutrition for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers and offers a package of services consisting of supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health care, pre-school education, etc. The object of ICDS is to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group 0-6 years. The programme is currently in operation in 200 projects (106 rural, 67 tribal and 28 urban) covering 5,94,393 beneficiaries in all, out of which 1,88,299 are in tribal areas.

7. *Food for Nutrition Programme*: This programme is being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh till 31 March 1981 to cover infants, pre-school children, pregnant women and lactating mothers belonging to weaker sections of society and the aged, infirm and

handicapped persons. This programme was introduced in January 1980 following unprecedented drought and later floods. The programme is estimated to cover 66 lakh beneficiaries in the country.

**चीनी उद्योग के लिए दीर्घावधि नीति**

1981. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए अत्यधिक क्षमता वाले चीनी, गुड़ तथा खांडसारी उद्योगों की मूल समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए एक दीर्घावधि नीति तथा प्रक्रिया बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्राम उपभोक्ता को इससे कितना लाभ प्राप्त होगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार चीनी का 'रक्षित भण्डार' बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन्) : (क) और (ख). सरकार इन उद्योगों के समन्वित विकास और सन्तोषजनक वृद्धि तथा इसके साथ साथ गन्ना उत्पादकों और मीठे के उपभोक्ताओं के हितों को ध्यान में रख कर हमेशा एक दीर्घकालीन नीति तैयार करने का प्रयास करती रही है । तथापि, ऐसी नीति तैयार करने में कई दबावों के अध्यधीन रहना पड़ता है क्योंकि गन्ना जो कि चीनी, गुड़ तथा खण्डसारी के निर्माण के लिए सांझा और प्रमुख कच्चा माल है, के उत्पादन, उपलब्धता मूल्यों आदि और इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन, उपलब्धता और मूल्यों में भी वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष भारी उतार चढ़ाव आता है जिससे इन बदलती हुए परिस्थितियों का सामना करने के लिए नीति पैरामीटरों में अल्पकालीन उपचारी उपाय और शस्थाई परिवर्तन करने लाजमी हो जाते हैं ।

सरकार ने चीनी नीति पैरामीटर के विभिन्न विकल्पों, अर्थात् पूर्ण नियंत्रण, विनियंत्रण और आंशिक नियंत्रण को अपनाना है और उसका यह विचार है कि दोहरी मूल्य नीति के साथ चीनी पर आंशिक नियंत्रण की नीति में मूलतः बदलती परिस्थितियों की जरूरतें पूरी करने का अपेक्षित लचीलापन है ।

(ग) चालू मौसम के दौरान 52 से 54 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन होने की आशा है जो कि वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए लगभग प प्त होगा । अतः चालू वर्ष बफर स्टॉक तैयार करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है तथापि, 1981-82 में गन्ना और चीनी के उत्पादन अपेक्षाकृत काफी अधिक होने की आशा है और इसलिए सरकार उस वर्ष में बफर स्टॉक तैयार करने के बारे में विचार कर सकती है ।

**बिहार की बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं को केन्द्र के नियंत्रण में लेना**

1982. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरे देश को 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान बाढ़ तथा सूखे के कारण कुल कितनी हानि हुई और देश को हुई इस कुल हानि में से बिहार को कितने प्रतिशत हानि हुई; और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार बिहार की बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार का बिहार की बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

## बिहार

बिहार राज्य द्वारा उठाई गई धानि को दिखाने वाला विवरण

	बाढ़ से धानि		रूपा														सम्युक्ति						
	प्रभावित क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर)	प्रभावित फसली क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर)	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में)	प्रभावित फसली भंड	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में)	प्रभावित जनसंख्या	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	भारत बिहार प्रतिशतत भारत बिहार प्रतिशतता भारत बिहार प्रतिशतता भारत बिहार प्रतिशतता																						
1979-80	39.6	8.1	20.45	20.8	2.7	12.98	183.1	37.4	20.43	386.0	30.0	7.77	2205	473	21.45	केवल							
1980-81	114.2	19.2	16.81	55.5	10.0	18.02	540.9	74.5	13.77	346.4	30.0	8.66	2066	433	20.95	मासूम पुल पशुपति के लिए							



मंत्रियों और संसद सदस्यों को प्लाटों  
का आवंटन

1984. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :  
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन मंत्रियों और संसद  
सदस्यों को रिहायशी प्लाट आवंटित  
किये गये हैं तथा उन में से कितने भूतपूर्व  
मंत्री और संसद सदस्य हैं ;

(ख) रिहायशी प्लाट आवंटित करने  
का क्या मानदंड है ; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितने  
अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी  
प्लाट आवंटित किये गये ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास  
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क)  
आरक्षित कोटा के अन्तर्गत जिन संसद सदस्यों  
को प्लाट आवंटित किए गए हैं उनके नामों की  
सूची संलग्न है, आरक्षित कोटे के  
अन्तर्गत मंत्रियों को कोई प्लाट आवंटित नहीं  
किए गए थे ।

(ख) 1 जनवरी, 1979 तक संसद  
सदस्यों के लिए रिहायशी प्लाटों का  
2½ प्रतिशत की दर से एक कोटा  
आरक्षित था ।

(ग) चूंकि अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों  
के लिए कोई कोटा आरक्षित नहीं किया गया  
था, इसलिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण इसके  
लिए कोई अलग रिकार्ड नहीं रखता ।

विवरण

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की विभिन्न  
योजनाओं में जिन संसद सदस्यों को प्लाट  
आवंटित किए गए थे, उनकी सूची :—

क्रम संख्या संसद सदस्य का नाम  
सर्वश्री

1. अर्जुन सिंह भदौड़िया
2. के० एन० तिवारी
3. एम० डी० नारायण
4. डी० एन० तिवारी
5. एम० असद मदानी
6. ओ० पी० त्यागी
7. आर० के० पोद्दार
8. स्वामी रामा नन्द शास्त्री :
9. पी० एल० बारपाल
10. अर्जुन अरोड़ा
11. प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री
12. शिव कुमार शास्त्री
13. विभूति मिश्र
14. राम सेवक
15. पी० सी० मित्रा
16. शिवाजी राव एस० देशमुख
17. श्रीमती सावित्री शाम
18. बी० एस० पंजहजारी
19. राम सूर्य
20. ए० पी० शर्मा
21. अबधेश चन्द्र सिंह
22. बी० के० दास चौधरी
23. बी० एन० सुनील
24. एन० के० शंकर
25. पी० एम० सैयद
26. शंकर नारायण सिंह देव
27. बलराम दास
28. भारतपुड विक्रम नथ्यर

किस सं० संसद् सदस्य का नाम  
सर्वश्री

29. मुक्तियार सिंह मलिक
30. अचल सिंह
31. राम कुमार बेरुभा
32. नरेन्द्र सिंह बृहत
33. बी० सी० पटनायक
34. सुबोध चन्द्र हांडा
35. मोहन लाल गौतम
36. ब्रह्मानन्द
37. शेर सिंह
38. के० लकप्पा
39. जेड० ए० अहमद
40. के० मनोहरम
41. साधु राम
42. भरत सिंह चौहान
43. एम० वेरो
44. अस्तन लाल जैन
45. भागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव
46. गादी सुदर्शनन
47. के० जी० बकुला
48. बी० बसु मनरिया
49. बी० के० कौल
50. वेन्कटा सुब्रिया
51. एन० पी० चौधरी
52. स्वर्ण सिंह
53. एम० सी० डागा
54. श्याम सुन्दर मदनपुता
55. सी० बी० मनि तिवारी
56. भूपेन्द्र सिंह
57. राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह
58. जमुना दास बेरुद
59. कुमारी कमला कुमारी
60. ए० पी० दसिया ।]

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों का  
निर्माण

1985. श्री कृष्ण इत्त सुल्तानपुरी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कितने गोदामों का निर्माण किया गया है और उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) इन गोदामों में कुल कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न रखा जाता है और वहां रखे गये बढिया किसम के खाद्यान्न में पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कितनी कमी हुई है ;

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितने गोदाम किराए पर लिए गए हैं और उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है; और

(घ) खाद्यान्न की वसूली और त्वरोद पर कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय ]  
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-  
नाथन) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अपने कुल 443 डिपो में से 80 डिपो का निर्माण सरकार द्वारा करवा कर उन्हें हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया था और उन पर लगभग 31.00 करोड़ रुपये की लागत बँठी थी ।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अपने और किराये के सभी डिपों में 1979-80 के दौरान कुल 126.1 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न का स्टॉक रखा गया था ।

1979-80 के दौरान खाद्यान्नों की जिम्सों की भण्डारण में हुई कमियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने विभिन्न सरकारी और प्राइवेट एजेन्सियों से 1,601 डिपो किराये पर लिए थे और 1979-80 के दौरान किराये पर लिए गए

गोदामों के लिए 27.04 करोड़ रुपये का किराया भ्रदा किया था।

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 1979-80 के दौरान बोरियों सहित खाद्यान्नों और खाद्य पदार्थों की बसूली और खरीद पर 1,833.71 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गये थे।

### विवरण

(मीटरी टन में)

क्षेत्र का नाम	भण्डारण में हुई कमी (निवल)		
	गेहूँ	चावल	धान
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	(-) 33	(-) 71	—
पंजाब	(-) 4335	28940	72172
हरियाणा	(-) 5996	10185	8697
उत्तर प्रदेश	(-) 12495	10933	1588
दिल्ली	(-) 38	1439	—
राजस्थान	(-) 550	374	373
हिमाचल प्रदेश	(-) 172	(-) 5	—
मध्य प्रदेश	1127	11964	5141
तमिलनाडु	419	2324	433
कर्नाटक	1200	98	—
केरल	131	5889	96
पीटें आपूर्तिन मद्रास	20	(-) 36	—

(-) लाभ का सूचक है।

(मीटरी टन में)

क्षेत्र का नाम	सम्भारण में हुई कमी (निवल)		
	गेहूँ	चावल	धान
पोर्ट आपरेशन विभाग . . .	—	2	—
मध्य प्रदेश . . . . .	2277	10296	1047
महाराष्ट्र . . . . .	2495	3963	—
गुजरात . . . . .	4775	(-) 526	—
पोर्ट आपरेशन कांडला . . . . .	6298	(-) 301	—
पोर्ट आपरेशन कलकत्ता . . . . .	186	1683	164
असम . . . . .	1056	3278	907
बिहार . . . . .	2310	2643	19
उड़ीसा . . . . .	343	1004	61
उत्तरी पूर्वी सीमान्त . . . . .	26	25	(-) 1943
पश्चिमी बंगाल . . . . .	10896	9070	291
जोनल कार्यालय दक्षिण . . . . .	—	—	—
उज्जैन प्लांट . . . . .	—	—	—
<b>जोड़ . . . . .</b>	<b>9440</b>	<b>103171</b>	<b>89064</b>

(-) लाम का सूचक है।

### Agricultural indebtedness

1986. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have estimated the outstanding agricultural indebtedness; and

(b) if so, the estimates thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The All India Debt and Investment Survey (71-72) conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in collaboration with the National Sample Survey Organisation indicated the total liability of rural households at Rs. 3921 crores. Of this, the share of farmers with less than 5 acres of land and landless persons was Rs. 1910 crores.

The fourth decennial All India Debt and Investment Survey is scheduled to be conducted in July, 1981. This survey will relate to the agricultural year 1980-81. The total liability of the rural households as well as relative share of the groups like small farmers will be covered in this Survey.

### Use of budgetary provisions for net work of rural godowns

1987. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Scheme to establish a national net work of rural godowns for storing produce of small and marginal farmers has failed to make appreciable headway and that only an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was utilised as against the budgetary provision of Rs. 2 crore during 1979-80;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the progress achieved in this regard during 1980-81; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The scheme for Establishing a National Grid of Rural Godowns was finalised only in the middle of 1979-80. Before formulating projects, the State Governments/Union Territories were required to make an assessment of the requirements of different areas in this regard. They were also required to take preparatory steps like setting up of Co-ordination Committees and to acquire land. These are time consuming processes. Consequently, during 1979-80 proposals for construction of 136 godowns with 47,000 tonnes of storage capacity and involving an amount of Rs. 15.995 lakhs as the first instalment of the subsidy payable by the Central Government could only be sanctioned.

The matter is being pursued vigorously with the State Governments/Union Territories. In the current year, proposals for construction of 360 godowns with a total storage capacity of 2,97,250 tonnes at an estimated cost of over Rs. 10 crores have already been received.

### Dead telephones in Muzaffarpur Bihar

1988. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 90 per cent telephones of Muzaffarpur (Bihar Circle) Exchange are dead and the remaining are sick according to the President of the District Telephone Users Association;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has sent a telegram to him alleging rampant corruption resorted to by the officers in the exchange; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. On an average less than 3 out of 100 telephones go faulty in a day and the faults are cleared with an average time of about 2 hours.

(b) No telegram from the President of the District Telephone Users Association has been received during this year.

(c) Does not arise.

**Position of Shaharghat P.C.O. with regard to calls to Distt. Headquarters Madhubani**

1989. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 803 on the 24th November, 1980 regarding Branch Office and Public Call Office Services in village Khajuri Bihar and state:

(a) what is the position of Shaharghat P.C.O. with regard to the calls to the district headquarters, Madhubani and whether it is routing via Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and makes almost impossible the maturing of any call for Madhubani;

(b) if so, why it is not being parented to Madhubani to ensure more calls;

(c) what is the schedule for the opening of Parsdevi P.C.O. and whether it is being parented to Madhubani if not reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is proposed to open PCOs at Bisfi and Baraha, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Shaharghat PCO is parented to Sursand Small Automatic Exchange and the calls from this PCO to Madhubani the District Headquarters are routed via Sitamarhi,

Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. The maturity of trunk calls in affected to a large extent on account of prolonged power failure both at Sitamarhi and Sursand and also due to multiple transit involved.

(b) Parenting of Shaharghat PCO with Madhubani is not justified from techno-economic consideration.

(c) There is no proposal to open a PCO at Parsdevi and the location of this place is not known. However for a place known as Parsouni a PCO has already been sanctioned but is pending execution for want of stores. It is presumed that the honourable Member desired information about this PCO. Parsouni PCO is not being parented to Madhubani since PCOs are parented to the nearest convenient exchanges on traffic and engineering considerations.

(d) PCO is already working at Bisfi. There is no proposal to open a PCO at Baraha since the population of Baraha is very small, and this place is not covered under the liberalised policy of the department.

**Procedure for draw of lots for allotments of plots to housing societies**

1990. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registrar Cooperative Societies (Housing) and Land and Building Department, Delhi Administration draw lots in respect of plots to be allotted by the societies to their members;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the list of shareholders who are allowed to participate in the draw is scrutinised by the officials of the Registrar's Office from the records of the concerned society and sent to the Land and Building Department of Delhi Administration for fixing the time, date and place for draw of lots;

(c) whether the procedure was observed in the case of Dera Ismail Khan.

Cooperative House, Building Society; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the representative of the Land and Building Department or of the Registrar's Office was present at the time of draw, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

### यमुनापार की अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करना

1991. श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सभा के पिछले सत्र में सरकार द्वारा कालोनियों को नियमित करने के बारे में दिए गए आश्वासनों को कहाँ तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है ;

(ख) यमुना पार की अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) विकास सम्बन्धी राशि जमा करने के लिए किन कालोनियों को नोटिस दिए जा चुके हैं और किन कालोनियों को ऐसे नोटिस अभी दिए जाने हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के बारे में नीति घोषित कर दी है तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को आवश्यक अनुदेश दे दिए हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि इन कालोनियों में से कुछ के प्राथमिक विन्यास नक्शों तैयार कर लिए गए हैं तथा अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने की प्रक्रिया में हैं। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने कहा है कि बाकी कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण नक्शों की तैयारी का कार्य प्रगति में है।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा संकलित यमुना पार क्षेत्र की अनधिकृत कालोनियों की संशोधित सूची अनुलग्नक I तथा II में दी गई है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 1996/81]। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि यमुना पार क्षेत्र की 30 अनधिकृत कालोनियों को अनुलग्नक—III के अनुसार विकास प्रभार जमा कराने के लिए नोटिस जारी किए गए हैं। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 1996/81]

### Site for Dakshin Delhi Sanskritak Parishad

1992. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dakshin Delhi Sanskritak Parishad, applied to the Land and Development Officer, New Delhi for permission for use of land for celebrating Dussehra in Kidwai Nagar East, New Delhi on 19th October, 1980;

(b) whether it is also a fact that permission was not given to them although the application was received by the Land and Development Officer well in advance;

(c) whether it is also a fact that permission for use of the same land was given to the local unit of Congress (I) for celebrating Dussehra although their application was received later; and

(d) if so, the reasons for refusing permission to Dakshin Delhi Sanskritak Parishad?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The application was received in the Office of the L&DO on 5-9-1980.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, in view of facts mentioned in Part (d) below the Parishad was advised to suggest some other site.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The request of Parishad was for celebration of Dussehra on 18th and 19th October, 1980 on a piece of land measuring 500 sq. yds. while the request from the local unit of Congress (I) was for celebration of Ram Lila and Dussehra from 1-10-1980 to 21-10-80 (later on changed from 9-10-80 to 20-10-80) for the same area. The allotment of the land to the Parishad could not be made because the request from the other parties was for allotment for a longer period from an earlier date i.e. 9-10-80. Moreover, the Parishad could not furnish the requisite 'No Objection Certificate' from NDMC. The Parishad was, however, advised to apply for any other alternative land in the Area.

**Inquiry by C.B.I. into transportation of Sheep in a Private Plane from Samarkand**

1993. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the matter regarding import of 250 Karakul Sheep, which were given as free gift by the Government of USSR to the Government of India, by the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar (Rajasthan) of ICAR in 1975 and their transportation from Samarkand (USSR) to Palam-Airport, New Delhi in a privately owned American Aircraft was referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) if so, what are the charges/allotments which are under investigation by the Bureau;

(c) whether it is a fact that this matter has been pending with the Bureau for the last five years and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the enquiry is likely to be completed and the report of the Bureau expected?

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

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

**Breakdown of S.T.D. line between Delhi and Ahmedabad**

1994. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the STD lines between Delhi-Ahmedabad frequently break down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of days in which these line went out of order in 1980; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. Breakdowns of the STD lines between Delhi and Ahmedabad cannot be considered frequent keeping in view the length of the route and the varied climatic conditions during a year.

(b) Faults in the equipment are the main reason for break-down of the route. The whole route was interrupted on 5.2 occasions in 1980 according to our records excluding service shut-downs for test and repairs.

(c) (i) To keep the system and the equipment in good working order, regular monitoring and standard maintenance routines prescribed for the



equipment and the routes are being carried out.

(ii) Installation of additional M/W system between New Delhi and Jaipur and a coaxial system between Jaipur and Ahmedabad is proposed for the current Plan as a back-up media to increase reliability of the route further.

छठी योजना के दौरान पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने पर विशेष ध्यान

1995. श्री प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में व्याप्त पेय जल की समस्या के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लोगों को पेय जल लाने के लिए मीलों तक चलना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या जैसलमेर की महिलाओं ने प्रधान मंत्री के राजस्थान की उनकी यात्रा के समय यह बताया था कि उन्हें जीवन रक्षक पेय जल प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य को दृष्टि से कि पेय जल की उक्त समस्या स्वाधीनता के 32 वर्ष के बाद भी हल नहीं हो पाई है, योजना व्यय में से राजस्थान को पेय जल सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के लिए विशेष सहायता देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . जी, हाँ ।

(घ) पेय जल की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है । तथापि

केन्द्रीय सरकार समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में स्वच्छ पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण पेय जल योजना के अन्तर्गत उनके संसाधनों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए अनुदान सहायता दे रही है । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों की निधियों से सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेय जल मुहैया करने के प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे ।

#### World Bank Loan for Transport systems in Tamil Nadu

1996. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans granted by the World Bank to the Transport Systems in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether the Central Government have taken steps to examine the proper use of these loans?

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

#### वैज्ञानिक द्वारा भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान और हारकोर्ट बटलर संस्थान, कानपुर को छोड़ना

1997. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक वैज्ञानिकों, प्रौद्योगिकी विदों और विख्यात प्रोफेसरों ने भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान और हारकोर्ट बटलर संस्थान कानपुर को छोड़ दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने वैज्ञानिकों ने गत तीन वर्षों में इन संस्थानों को छोड़ा है और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बात के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं कि वैज्ञानिकों के बीच असन्तोष का वातावरण न फैले और वे अपने अपने क्षेत्र में उत्साहपूर्वक अपना अपना योगदान दें ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्माण) : (क) और (ख) गत तीन वर्षों में हारकोर्ट बटलर प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान और भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर के क्रमशः 15 और 27 अध्यापकों ने इन संस्थानों को छोड़ा है। इनमें से अधिकांश लोगों ने इन संस्थानों को भारत के ही अन्य विश्व-विद्यालयों/संस्थानों में उच्च पद प्राप्त करने के लिए छोड़ा है।

(ग) अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों और सेवा शर्तों तथा अनुसंधान सम्बन्धित अवसरों और सुविधाओं में भी हाल के वर्षों में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है। आज, अच्छे वैज्ञानिकों को अपनी विशेष भूमिकाएँ निभाने के लिए भारत में ही पर्याप्त चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य उपलब्ध हैं। यह तथ्य कि अध्यापकों/वैज्ञानिकों का एक संस्थान को छोड़ कर अन्य संस्थाओं में अच्छे पद प्राप्त करने के लिए जाना एक अच्छा कदम है जिसे प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए।

#### Imposition of Levy on Khandasari Producing Units

1998. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 3 States producing Khandasari have agreed to

impose a levy on Khandasari production in their States;

(b) if so, whether other States have also decided to follow suit;

(c) if so, whether the quantum of levy has been decided by the Central Government;

(d) whether it will be done only after the States had made their recommendations to the Centre in this regard; and

(e) by what time Government is expected to take final decision of the quantum of levy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). The Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have already imposed, with the concurrence of the Central Government, a 50 per cent levy on Khandasari produced by the first sulphitation process. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have sent proposals for imposition of the levy to a lesser extent and these are under examination. The proposals of other States will be examined as and when received.

#### Land developed in Delhi under the Master Plan

1999. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Master Plan for 1961-80 in Delhi envisaged the development of 30,000 acres of land for residential purposes;

(b) if so, how much has been developed so far;

(c) whether the allegation that only 15,600 acres were being developed is correct;

(d) how many of the total 139 Zonal Development Plans have been acted upon;

(e) whether Rs. 17 crores earmarked for development have been or are being utilised for the purpose;

(f) how many houses have been built for the economically weaker sections between 1971-76; and

(g) whether 7000 DDA houses have been illegally allotted between 1971-77?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) Master Plan envisaged residential area of 47,360 acres of which about 30,000 acres were to be acquired and developed.

(b) and (c). The DDA has reported that 22,841 acres of land have been developed or are at various stages of development for different purposes.

(d) 43 Zonal Development Plans have already been approved by Government 72 Zonal Development Plans are in different stages of processing.

(e) The DDA has reported that it is likely to spend Rs. 14.75 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 17 crores in 1981-82 on development of land under the Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi.

(f) The details are as under:

Year	LIG	Janta/CSP	E.W.S.
1970-71	364	..	..
1971-72	4602	1645	..
1972-73	..	252	..
1973-74	2488	2894	..
1974-75	1152	600	..
1975-76	696	379	..
1976-77	1009	2200	..

(g) No, Sir.

**News-item "Meagre Water quota for Punjab"**

2000. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item 'Meagre Water quota for Punjab' appearing in the 'Tribune' Chandigarh dated the 27th December, 1980;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to ensure adequate water supply to the farmers in the area to mature their crops in a proper way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir, but the press report is misleading.

(b) and (c). Because of insufficient storage in the reservoirs and the low river flows during the rabi season, the availability of water for irrigation in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan was expected to be much less than the requirements of the three States. With a view to saving the standing rabi crops to the maximum extent possible, the Central Government had apportioned the available waters among the three States, keeping in view their requirements, their shares as already agreed upon in the waters of the Ravi and Beas Rivers and other relevant factors. On this basis, Punjab was allotted somewhat more water than its entitlement.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY  
USQ No. 3776 dt. 15-12-1980 re.  
ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES IN  
KARNATAKA**

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B.**

**CHAVAN):** The details furnished in reply to parts (a) to (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 3776 in the Lok Sabha for 15th December 1980, may please be substituted as under :

Year	No. of Centres opened	No. of Adults admitted	No. of Adults made literate
1977-78 . . . . .	5714	130444	77757
1978-79 . . . . .	6834	158102	82609
1979-80 . . . . .	7762	231957	43241 (Provisional)
	20310	520503	203607

The initial reply was based on information supplied by the State Government. The State Government subsequently furnished revised figures by which time the question had been answered. Hence the need for this statement.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur):** May I make a submission? I want to bring to your notice that I had received a telegram informing me that there is an undeclared state of emergency in Sambhalpur where Orissa Military Police have occupied premises of all the educational institutions and they have been indulging in beating up of girl students, professors and everybody. I have submitted a calling attention notice to you. This is the telegram which has come from citizens of Sambhalpur.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION ETC.

.. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES\*\*:

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. No question. Nobody has been thrown out.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES\*\*:

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU\*\*:

MR. SPEAKER You can discuss it. Come to me. I will talk to you. We do not throw out our officers.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: Not to be discussed here. I will consider that. Calling Attention cannot be discussed here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I wanted to bring this to your notice because this is very serious thing.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not rejected that Calling Attention. That is under my consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Education is a concurrent subject..

MR. SPEAKER: I have not rejected that. That is under my consideration.

\*\*Not recorded.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):  
अध्यक्ष जी, हमने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया  
है माइनारिटीस कमिशन के चेंबरमैन को  
रद्द दिया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Adjournment motions cannot be discussed here. I have not allowed that.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: दूसरा मोशन भी तो हमने दिया है न।

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into that.

वह भेजे रिजोवट नहीं किया है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given a notice that a British diplomat... (Interruptions) The External Affairs Ministry's orders have been violated by the High Commission here.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question. There is a calling attention. You can also discuss it with the External Affairs Minister. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Adjournment motion cannot be allowed. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

श्री रामावतार झास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष जी, अपने 28 तारीख को कहा था बंगलैर के सिलसिले में...

MR. SPEAKER: I have been informed that parleys are going on. They are nearing something.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Are there possibilities of a settlement?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say. That is what I have been told.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Maitra.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): I have given a notice of privilege against the Finance Minister. On 23rd February when the Life Insurance Corporation Bill...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you referring to notice under rule 222? I have referred it for facts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Last Saturday, you were kind enough to permit me, in view of the importance of the matter, to suggest here that, today, i.e. Monday, Government should make a statement on the Bangalore strike. I do not know what they have informed you...

MR. SPEAKER: Let us wait.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Minister in charge of operations, the strike-breaking Minister... (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): We want to know whether the elephant is pulling the log... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The workers of Katiहार Jute mills are on strike for the last... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Government of India are allowing the guest houses to be used by the Awami League leaders of Bangladesh....

MR. SPEAKER: You can refer to it in your speech. You can do that. Not allowed. You don't bring it here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Try to understand me.

MR. SPEAKER: You do it in your speech. You bring it to the notice of the House. You have got ample opportunity, but not by this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When?

MR. SPEAKER: On the External Affairs Ministry's Demands.

SHR JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is a long way off.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Minister has not made any statement. Are there some talks going on? No talks are going on, I can assure you. That is my whole point. No talks have gone on for several weeks. Therefore, are they going to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to the Minister. That is what I was told.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No parleys are going on. You ask the Government to make a statement. Are they prepared to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: I had allowed a Calling Attention Motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rs. 132 crores have been lost, Rs. 2 crores a day.

MR. SPEAKER: I had allowed a Calling Attention Motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We can think about it. We have discussed the Calling Attention Motion. We can again discuss it. There is nothing. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I have given another notice under Speaker's Direction No. 115. Here is a misleading statement by the Finance Minister.....  
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We will come to that. It is all right.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: What is all right?

12.08 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE  
AGAINST MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDHURI)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that on 16th February, 1981, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, MP, gave notice of a question of privilege against the Minister of Energy (Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri) for giving misleading information regarding his personal bio-data published in "Seventh Lok Sabha Who's Who", describing himself as "Bar-at-Law" and "unmarried".

In this connection, Shri Bosu also enclosed a copy of the judgment of the Election Tribunal, West Bengal, in the case of Majibar Rahman Chaudhury versus Abdul Barkat Aul Gani, delivered on 4th March, 1953, wherein the election of Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri to the State Legislative Assembly of West Bengal was called in question. In that case, while dismissing the election petition, the Election Tribunal, West Bengal, had *inter alia* observed as follows:

"We cannot but strongly condemn the conduct of the respondent for such a false propaganda announcing that he had high personal qualification.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the present case, judging from all the points of view, we cannot hold that the false propaganda of 'Bar-at-Law' did, as a matter of fact, interfere with the exercise of the electoral right of voting. The Tribunal, accordingly holds that the propagation of the misstatement about the personal qualification of the respondent, though highly objectionable, did not in the eyes of law constitute a corrupt practice within the meaning of section 123(2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and as such no order can be made under section 110(1)(a) of the said Act."

[Mr. Speaker]

The matter was referred to the Minister of Energy for his comments under my direction. The Ministry of Energy in their reply approved by the Minister stated *inter alia* that supply of wrong information regarding the personal bio-data of Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri for publication in "Seventh Lok Sabha Who's Who" was a case of "genuine oversight" for which "regret was also expressed genuinely" by the Minister.

As regards the election petition relating to 1953, the Ministry of Energy *inter alia* stated that "this election petition, which was filed against the Union Energy Minister and which came right upto the Supreme Court was decided in his favour."

It may be mentioned that the matter sought to be raised by Shri Bosu was also raised earlier by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar on 18th November, 1980, when the Minister of Energy had explained the position and the matter was treated as closed.

I have examined the matter carefully and find that the alleged statements about his bio-data were not made by Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri in the House. One of the alleged statements was the subject matter of an election petition while the other statement was published in a book. It is thus clear that no misleading information was given to the House as such and no question of privilege arises in the matter. I do not, therefore, give my consent to raise the matter in the House as a question of privilege under Rule 222.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Let the House know....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers laid.  
Mr. S. B. Chavan.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE EASTERN REGION, CALCUTTA FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, BOMBAY FOR 1979-80, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF BOARD OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING, WESTERN REGION, BOMBAY FOR 1979-80, BOARD OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING (SOUTHERN REGION) MADRAS FOR 1979-80 AND BOARD OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING (NORTHERN REGION) KANPUR FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Eastern Region, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1967/81].

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1968/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Western Region, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Western Region, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1969/81].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1970/81].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region) Kanpur, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region) Kanpur, for the year 1978-79.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1971/81].

**WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1981 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL BOARD FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 36(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1972/81].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pol-

lution, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80, under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control) of Pollution Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1973/81].

**REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ANDHRA PRADESH FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. HYDERABAD FOR 1978-79, TRIPURA FOREST DEVELOPMENT AND PLANTATION CORPORATION LTD. AGARTALA FOR 1977-78, TWO STATEMENTS FOR DELAY AND ANNUAL REPORT OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1978-79.**

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):** I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1974/81].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Limited, Agartala, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Limited Agartala, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.



(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1975/81].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year @1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts under subsection (2) of Section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1976/81]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Under which rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under Rule 376. My job is over.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): You know what happened in the British Parliament. He will have to resign.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone into the record. I have completely gone into the record. (Interruptions). I have gone into that also. I will convince you, you come to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As a matter of propriety also the Minister should not have waited, but should have himself offered his resignation.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): He has been making the same statement since 1952. He has called himself a Bart-at-Law.

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be discussed here. You can come to me.

(Interruptions)

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYDROLOGY, ROORKEE FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 1979-80 together with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1977/81]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You allowed a gentleman, George, from Mangalore... a beautiful citizen...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know he is handsome.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: By these grounds which I consider, it is very unfair.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You can come to me, you cannot discuss it here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would not discuss it. I am only saying that you are forcing me to move a motion for his removal as was done in the case of Mr. Mudgal by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not barring your options.

@A statement explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year was laid on the 1st February, 1980.

**REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF LALIT KALA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL):** I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1978/81].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF KARNATAKA AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1980-81 Production) Amendment Order, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 18(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1981.

(ii) G.S.R. 35(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1981 containing corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 650(E) dated the 13th November, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1979/81].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English version) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1980/81].

**INCOME TAX (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981 AND WEALTH-TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT):** I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 118(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1981, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(2) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 119(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1981/81]

Proclamation in relation to the State of Manipur, the Presidential order thereof and Government's Report.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** On behalf

of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 28th February, 1981 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur published in Notification No. GSR 35(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1981 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 28th February, 1981 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation published in Notification No. GSR 86(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1981.

(2) A copy of the Report dated the 27th February 1981 of the Governor of Manipur to the President (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1992/81.*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: For the last one week the situation in Manipur has been mentioned in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted the Constitutional process to take place?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The point here is that the Assembly has now been suspended. It was possible for the Government to call the Opposition and ask them to form a Government there. Instead of doing that they are going to play the old game of buying the loyalties of people. Should not

this House be concerned with this matter?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are going to lay the papers today.... the last minute circulation. It is a trick of Mrs. Indira Gandhi since 1967, I have known this. (*Interruptions*). The Manipur issue is the beginning of an era.

MR. SPEAKER: No. no. Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I does not matter. Everybody has the right to say something.

(*Interruptions*)

12.15 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated 1 March, 1981 from the Judicial I class Magistrate, Nagapattinam:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under section 167(2) of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, to direct that Shri Thazhai M. Karunanithi, Member of the Lok Sabha be detained for being member of an unlawful assembly disobeying the order lawfully promulgated by a public servant dealing with fire so as not to endanger human life with burning matter punishable under Section 143/188/285 of Indian Penal Code and 74 of Tamil Nadu City Police Act. Shri Thazhai M. Karunanithi, MP, was accordingly taken into custody at 12 mid-night on 1-3-1981 is at present lodged in the sub-Jail, Nagapattinam."

12.16 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**INCREASING INCIDENCE OF ROBBERIES AND DACOITIES**

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up Calling Attention. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you. Barring Delhi Union Territory, you cannot discuss law and order problems.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got your notice and I will just....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot discuss.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am explaining my position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got a letter from the Question Branch regarding Pre-Censorship in Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me.

Not so on the Floor of this House. You come to me

Let me deal with in first.  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: "I am directed to inform you that it has not been found possible to admit your question noted above as it relates to a matter which is the concern of the state Government".

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to that point. We will discuss it.

*(Interruptions)*

I uphold your point.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has given me notice raising objection to the admission of the Call Attention on the ground that "the Call Attention of today has been admitted violating the rules. Ex-

cepting for Delhi (Union Territory) others are all State Subjects."

In this context it may be recalled that I had received earlier several notices of Adjournment Motions as well as Call Attention on the subject. News had also appeared in the Press about inter-State gangs operating and causing grievous loss of life. Members had also personally seen me and pressed that at least a Call Attention notice should be allowed on the subject so that the action taken by the Government at the Central level to see that such inter-State gangs did not indulge in looting and murder, was stated on the Floor of the House.

Normally I would have allowed Call Attention in respect of Union Territory of Delhi only in which the Central Government have direct responsibility, but keeping in view the pleas of the Members of Parliament I have allowed the Call Attention in the form in which it appears on the List of Business. I have, however, no objection if the Members desire that we should limit ourselves to the Union Territory of Delhi only.

Is that all right?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): That is all right.

MR. SPEAKER: O. K. I want to keep to the rules. It is all right.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): There is a submission. You have to head me also.

In fact this question of dacoity is not only related to the States, but there are Railway dacoities also.

MR. SPEAKER: That we shall discuss in the Railway Budget.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: It concerns inter-State gangs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If there is dacoity on the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

railways it is the GRP which has to deal with it and the GRP functions under the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: This I did allow because some inter-State...

(Interruptions)

I did it. I shall be the happiest person not to admit State subjects.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: The question is a larger one. There are Chambal ravines and the dacoits operate through the Chambal ravines. Unless Chambal ravines are settled....

MR. SPEAKER: That was the consideration....

(Interruptions)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Therefore, it is a much larger question. No state in individual capacity can deal with that subject. Therefore, I think you have rightly allowed this Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: I did allow in the best of interest, Mr. Nawal Kishore....

(Interruptions)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I hope there are no more political dacoities in the State of West Bengal. I am not going to bring them here. Therefore, you should not be afraid-

MR. SPEAKER: Now you go ahead with Delhi only.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: But you have allowed about Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and other States.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It makes no reference to the inter-State dacoities; not to dacoities in the Railway trains running through. There is no such mention here. How can it come?

MR. SPEAKER: About railway trains we shall be discussing on the Railway Budget.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please confine it to the Union Territory only.

MR. SPEAKER: We are concerned with the Union Territory of Delhi.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Union territory plus gangs operating throughout.

MR. SPEAKER: Then the State will again be drawn into. We will confine ourselves to the Union Territory of Delhi only.

Only Union Territory of Delhi.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Shall I limit to Delhi only?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Delhi only.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHIR (Ghazipur): We shall not discuss West Bengal. Why are they so worried? It would not be fair. It may be allowed as it is.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा):  
ग्रह्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलंबनीय लोक-महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की जो गृह मंत्रियों का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :-

“राज्यों में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में लूटपाट और डकैतियों की बढ़ती हुई घटनाएँ।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government shares the concern of the House with regard to the reported incidents of robberies and dacoities in the States, with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't bring in other States; only Union Territory of Delhi.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am giving whatever information I have. I have gone by the agenda, as it is admitted. In their supplementaries, they can restrict to Delhi only.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like you to confine to Delhi only. If you cannot, we can defer it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In that case, I have to prepare another statement. I will require time.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up tomorrow.

12.22 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) ALLEGED NON-WRITING OF 'MOTRER-TONGUE' IN THE CURRENT CENSUS OPERATIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Next item; Bill to be introduced. Before that, let us take up matters under rule 377.

Shri Rasheed Masood.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): I have not been supplied with the text.

MR. SPEAKER: You can have it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): What about Calling Attention? My name is there.

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I would like to draw the attention of the Government under rule 377 towards the census operations being conducted in the country. For the last 5-6 years, we have been demanding that the correct entry be

made in the column of mother tongue in census. Therefore, this time Urdu scholars have done a lot of work in this regard. But I have received complaints from Saharanpur and other places that mother tongue of the people is not being written in the column of 'mother-tongue' by the enumerators. This was also reported in the Urdu newspapers that when anyone ask the enumerator to show the entry in the column of mother tongue, he was told that the Government had given instructions to keep that column blank.

It is a matter of concern. I, therefore, request that the necessary instructions be issued to the officers and employees engaged in census operations, particularly in Saharanpur that the entry of the mother tongue should be shown to the concerned person after making entry to that effect in the relevant column.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take the rest of the matters under rule 377 after the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Why are you changing the wording of Calling Attention?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been done.

Shri R. Venkataraman.

12.25 hrs.

SPECIAL BEARER BONDS (IMMUNITIES AND EXEMPTIONS) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain immunities to holders of Special Bearer

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 2-3-1961.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Bonds, 1991 and for certain exemptions from direct taxes in relation to such bonds and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain immunities to holders to Special Bearer Bonds, 1991 and for certain exemptions from direct taxes in relation to such bonds and for matters connected therewith."

MR. FERNANDES.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. When papers were being laid on the Table in connection with this Bill earlier during the Session, I had made two points which I shall briefly refer to.

I am opposing the introduction of this Bill on Constitutional grounds. One is, under article 270, the Centre is required to share its tax revenues, with certain exceptions, with the State Governments. Article 270 reads:

"Taxes on income other than agricultural income shall be levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the Union and the States in the manner provided in clause (2)."

My submission here is that what you are trying to convert from black into white is the money that should, in the normal course, have come to the Government as income-tax. Having failed to collect the income-tax, if anything, having encouraged people to evade payment of income-tax through the earlier Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, you are now coming before Parliament with a Bill which seeks to convert that black money into white in the first instance and which also seeks to secure for the Government certain

amounts of money that are now going to be collected in terms of the Bonds. My submission is that this is violative of article 270 because, in these taxes which should, in the normal course have come to you and which should have been shared by you with the State Governments, the State Governments will now be denied their legitimate and due share.

I am also referring to article 292 of the Constitution. Article 292 reads:

"The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed".

This article is very clear. Government has the power to borrow, but when Government intends to borrow, Government has to be very specific about the total amount of money which it intends to borrow because there is a liability on the Consolidated Fund of India. In this case, I have seen the Budget papers where the hon. Finance Minister has assumed that, in the year 1980-81, he will have collected Rs. 200 crores and in the year 1981-82, for which he has presented the Budget two days ago, Government will be collecting another Rs. 800 crores. Frankly, I do not know whether he will be able to collect that much of money, because, some of us have taken the view that if people try to convert their black money into white because of the dispensation which the present Government gives, then that dispensation may be binding on this Government, but it will not be binding on any other Government. Of course, if the Members sitting on the Treasury Benches are of the view that, due to dynastic ideas that they entertained or due to any other reason that they may think they have

to believe that they would be there for ever, they can give a guarantee to the black-money operators in this country that if they convert now their black money into white, as long as they are there, ten years from now, that black money will be returned to the possessors as white money. So, they are making a grave mistake there. I would like every one, who entertains ideas about converting the black into white under the dispensation of this Government, to know that no successor Government to this one is ever going to honour this. I would like them to know this very clearly; I want them to have the fear of the Lord in their hearts, if they are capable of having that fear, that this guarantee which this Government gives them will not be binding on any successor Government. This fact must be noted. However, as far as article 292 is concerned, we have a very specific and very clear-cut directive in the Constitution that you can give guarantee from the Consolidated Fund but, for a specific amount of money; and when you go out in the market and tell all the black-money holders and operators in this country that they may come out with their money and buy as many bonds as possible, it is a clear defiance of the Constitutional provision which requires the Government to be very specific about the money it wants to borrow and for which it wants to give a guarantee. Because how do we know? The Finance Minister is assuming that a thousand crores of rupees will come. But everybody knows that the total black money that is currently under circulation in this country will be anywhere between 20,000 to 30,000 crores of rupees...

AN HON. MEMBER: In currency?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, in wealth—converted into currency when it suits the hoarders and black-marketeers.

We also know it for a fact that in

this country on an average about Rs. 30 crores of black money is being generated every day. Thirty crores of rupees of black money is being generated in this country every day. Take a simple item like Soda Ash and caustic soda...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): What is the source?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Source? Your government documents. Yes, Rs. 30 crores. Only soda ash and caustic soda...

MR. SPEAKER: I would like you to confine to your point.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur): When you were in power, why did you not raise that issue?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I raised that issue. We will discuss that... If you want to have a debate on that, I am prepared to have a debate on that also...

MR. SPEAKER: You confine yourself now to the point.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My point, therefore, is—I am on Article 292—supposing all those who are currently converting their black money into white, because your black money bonds have not stopped the generation of black money and in fact, you are now telling people, 'Generate as much black money as you want', because we are here sitting, the great new dynamic Government of India which will enable you to convert all your black money into white. So, you are inviting people to generate black money and there are people who are obliging you. There are always such people in this country. So my submission is that against the Minister's own assumption that Rs. 800 crores of black money will be converted into white in the coming financial year, instead of Rs. 800 crores, you get Rs. 1800 crores. This way you are defying or violating Art. 192 because Art. 292 does not permit you to go into raising any amount of money



[Shri George Fernandes]

and giving a guarantee from the Consolidated Fund of India. This is my second submission.

Lastly, I would submit that this Bill will create conditions in this country which will encourage the black money hoarders, the black money operators, to generate more black money and, therefore, it is an anti-national Bill. It is not in the interests of the people of this country. They tried this way back in 1976—during the Voluntary Disclosures Scheme and now I take it from the Finance Minister that Rs. 750 crores of black money was converted into white money under the Voluntary Disclosures Scheme. I would like the Minister to voluntarily disclose the names of the people who converted the black money into white, Mr. Lakkappa, when I was in the Government. I tried that the names of those who converted the black money into white, were released, but I failed. I failed with my own Government, I admit it. But I would like the hon. Minister today and plead with him, to publish the names of those who converted their black money into white money in 1976 during the Emergency. We will then know who these great, who these noble, who these great philanthropists are, who otherwise build.

AN HON. MEMBER: Temples.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, hospitals, who give scholarships, who are otherwise very well-known as generous and God-fearing people who robbed the people, who robbed the Exchequer and who generated so much black money and finally using a certain situation during the Emergency converted it into white money and who will again be taking recourse to such courses.

Under these circumstances, this Bill is anti-constitutional. It is anti-

people, it is anti-national and I therefore, oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill. Sir, it is a legislative aberration and it betrays the complicity of the government with a section of the people who are holding the country to ransom.

12.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, I think it will be a permanent blot on the statute book as this Bill seeks to perpetuate a monstrosity, provides a bonanza to the tax-evaders and puts a premium on dishonesty and immorality.

So far as this Bill is concerned, the scheme that has been evolved seeks to reward the law-breakers and at the same time, penalises those who have been abiding by the law.

Sir, it seems that this Bill should be appropriately called "Prize Bonds for Mis-conduct Bill". The hon. Finance Minister himself deserves a prize, probably, Bharat Ratna by giving birth to a most ugly and deformed child. This scheme is the biggest disincentive to honesty and that day when this Ordinance was promulgated was a great day of rejoicing for the tax evaders, black-marketeers and hoarders because a blank amnesty was provided by this Government for all their breaches of law.

Sir, the Ordinance is now before the Supreme Court. I know that discussion in this House cannot be stopped because of the pendency of the matter in the Supreme Court but, Sir, when the whole country and the people are very much agitated over this matter it will be in consonance with decency and morality and proper decorum that the same may not be pre-empted by the legislative wing of the State. It is fit and proper that in the exercise of our legislative powers at this stage we should not seek to nullify an attempt which has been

made to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court in the matter. I hope that we shall not at this stage be a party or attempt to give legislative blessings to a proposal which we feel is more likely than not to get the judicial frown.

What has been sought to be done in this Bill is not only an aberration in its conception but it seeks to create a distinction amongst the people on the basis as to who are honest and who are dishonest, between those who are law abiding and those who are not. It creates distinction between those who hold the country to ransom and those who have to struggle hard to keep this country going and between those whose so-called virtue is naked defiance of the laws of the country and those who are faithful followers thereof. According to me it is nothing but the clearest example of statutory but un-constitutional discrimination between the citizens of the country contrary to the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution.

Sir, I assert for your kind consideration and the hon. Members that the Constitution of India does not contemplate, visualise or allow a reasonable classification between those who follow and those who do not follow the law, between the dishonest and the honest and between those who are making great efforts in contributing to the national exchequer and those who are deliberately depleting the same. This Bill makes a mockery of the principles of equality enshrined in our constitution and is a glaring example of violating the equality clause.

Sir, a very eminent judge of the Supreme Court who is unfortunately no longer a Judge and has just retired has said in a very recent judgement relating to the Land Ceiling Act. I do not know whether the Finance Minister's attention has been drawn to that or not. In that judgement, Justice Krishna Iyer observed:

"A shocking, unconscionable or unscrupulous travesty of the quintessence of equal justice is not only

a violation of Article 14 of the Constitution but also a betrayal of the basic features of the Constitution."

Sir, I cannot think of grosser example of a shocking, conscionable or unscrupulous travesty of the quintessence of equal justice than that has been evolved in the scheme of this Bill, namely, citizens of this country who under the subsisting law are to pay taxes on their income and avoided paying taxes and those who have followed the law and paid taxes through their nose a distinction is being made. Those who have violated the law are given exemption from paying penalties or liabilities of Estate duty or Gift Tax. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I submit that such a discrimination is an invidious discrimination between the citizens of this country. I submit that this House is being asked to be a party to the process of dividing people on the basis of a classification which no honest tribunal or forum can possibly accept. What is this scheme? This scheme is an invitation by this Government with open arms and on bended knees asking for the mercy of these marauders of our national economy. This Government says that it works, but it cannot function effectively. The Finance Minister is requesting these people who have got illgotten money to invest in these Bonds. Prizes for misconduct have been given. No questions will be asked about the source. It will not be part of his wealth. No gift-tax is payable. Estate duty exemption is given. No record will be maintained. This is one scheme which appears in a civilised country now in this 20th century, where the investors' names will not be divulged! Therefore, there is an anonymity, there is a mystery surrounding it. Therefore, people cannot avoid saying this, that they are your very good friends; they only want to remain in the background; and you want them to help you with a pittance out of the total estimated circulating black money of Rs. 20,000 crores. Now the hon. Minister, with his aim of mopping up Rs. 800 crores is giving this benefit to a section of

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

people in this country. Therefore I wonder how such a scheme could even be evolved by any civilised Government.

The Wanchoo Committee considered such a suggestion which came before them. They considered whether such a Bearer Bonds Scheme could be introduced in order to mop up some of the circulating black money. As far as I have been able to gather, the Wanchoo Committee rejected such a proposal because it was immoral, illegal and unconstitutional and from all points of view it is a nauseating proposal, such a monstrosity and a perversion which no civilised administration can resort to. Sir, how do you expect, in future that anybody who commits even a simple error in the calculation of his income, let us take it, or claiming deduction or is slightly delayed in payment of taxes because of his difficulty, will be required peremptorily—there is no option left—to pay penalty on interest? A bonafide tax-payer says: Give me a little time; I cannot pay; but I shall pay. But he is bound to pay interest and the penalty proceedings are initiated against him. The Finance Minister is giving a respite to those who have totally failed to comply with the laws of this country. Therefore I submit that this scheme is nothing but an affront to all decent and right thinking people of this country. It is nothing but a joke and a mockery so far as the teeming millions of this country are concerned, who are below the poverty-line and a dispensation in favour of only a section of people who are fattening themselves with ill-gotten black money at the expense of the teeming millions of this country. So far as this Bill is concerned I hope that we shall not be a party to a scheme which is evolved to pamper to a section of the people. Let us not pollute this House. Let us not compromise with dishonest people or surrender to them. I submit that the Bill is immoral, unconstitutional, it is anti-people, it is illegal, it is

*ultra vires*. It is nauseating, it is a perversion, it is an atrocity. The Finance Minister was patting himself on his own back for giving a growth-oriented budget. I request him to give this deformed and ugly child, a still-born child of his, a ceremonial burial. I hope that this House will revolt against this obnoxious and pernicious measure which means sacrificing the faith of the ordinary people in justice, in law and morality. Therefore, apart from the grounds which Mr. George Fernandes has stated, I strongly request the hon. Finance Minister, the Government and this House, let the precincts of this House be not polluted further—you have polluted it sufficiently—by tabling that obnoxious Ordinance. Withdraw this Bill in good grace and show to the people that some amount of morality and legality is still left with this Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call upon Mr. Bosu, I may bring to the notice of the House that there are about 12 hon. Members to oppose this Bill. The rules are very clear that you can only make a brief statement on grounds of legislative competence and constitutionality.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, is it suddenly that when I came, you started quoting the rules? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I find that two of the hon. Members have taken more time, I have to remind the House of the rules to be followed. I am telling you only about the rule. I would therefore request that every hon. Member shall not take more than two or three minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is there any rule on the basis of which you can prevent the Member from speaking? You kindly find out that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have quoted only the rule 72.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am rather surprised that the hon. Members knowing the class character and the attitude of the person who is the real Government are surprised for having brought a Bill like this. But I am not surprised because\*\*

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. If any allegation is made, I shall see that it is expunged.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please see Rule 353. It is very clear, it says:

"353. No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I am on a point of order. The matter under discussion, at the moment, is legislative competence of the Bill and therefore the hon. Member can only speak about the legislative competence, not about our leader and the party. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. If there is anything against the rules, I shall expunge it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, most of my hon. friends are new comers. They do not know.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May be because of your age.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I would like to reply to his point. Every time he says that we are new Members. Let him not\*\* advise us and I\*\*

do not want to go by the advice\*\*

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him go to Ahmedabad. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If every hon. Member adheres to the rules and make his speech, there will be no trouble.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Sir, I am the most innocent and peace loving Member of this House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are always rule-minded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my hon. young friends are of two varieties. On variety of Members are climbers.... They must display acrobatics so that they can get a lift and the others do it out of sheer ignorance. I had presented to this House during the 5th Lok Sabha.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This thing you should not raise.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, is it defamatory?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have said two varieties and you have said this and that. Please avoid personal things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are all personal accusations; this is not correct. You are a seasoned parliamentarian; you should not say such things. I am very sorry.

(Interruptions)

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN** (Kanpur): We should be strict in these matter. After all, this is Parliament and he says that he is a senior parliamentarian .... (Interruptions)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am talking about \*\*. Why did I say \*\* - In the 5th Lok Sabha, I produced a document, the interim report of the Wanchoo Committee, which was headed by a former Chief Justice of India, Shri M. N. Wanchoo. What did that interim report of the Wanchoo Committee say at that time? On 12th November, 1970, according...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What has it to do with the introduction of the Bill? Please come to the point. You are making a speech; you are only entitled to make a statement.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am making a statement....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** No; do not bring extraneous things here. What is the ground on which you oppose the introduction of the Bill and the legislative competence and the constitutionally? Am I to teach you? You are a senior parliamentarian. Please come to the point. Do not bring any extraneous things here.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am stating why there is so much love for black money owners.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You can speak on the Bill after it is introduced.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am opposing it because it is *sub judice* and do they want to create a confrontation between Parliament and the judiciary? Suppose we pass the Bill here and the Supreme Court strikes it down, will it not amount to confrontation between the Parliament and the judiciary?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No.... (Interruptions).

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Parliament is supreme (Interruptions). This bearer bond is a super-protected currency. I will tell you how. It is not only incometax, wealth tax estate duty and gift tax exemption, but it is a wonderful thing for converting black money into foreign currency. You can carry a bundle of bearer bonds worth even Rs. 50 crores to Hong Kong or any place, where you can do the shady deal and change it. The Customs office has no right; today, the law is not to prevent anybody from taking it out of the country, although it is nothing worse, nothing short of real super-protected currency. It is so easy to convert it into any form and shape. Look at the case of corrupt officials....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please come to the ground of legislative competence.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** As Shri George Fernandes has said, Article 270 is offended, Article 292 is offended, the Income-tax Act has been offended, Article 14 has been offended, because it is clearly stated that the bearer bonds will be outside the taxation system altogether. Therefore....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** ... You oppose the introduction of the Bill.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What is the outcome of this... (Interruptions)

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** What is this foolish... (Interruptions).

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It goes to the rescue of the rich. That is why, the minimum amount is Rs. 10,000 only. After ten years, this Rs. 10,000 by changing hands, accumulating premium every time it changes hand will become Rs. 50,000 and the amount of Rs. 10,000 in white with a person through the course of Indian rupee's erosion will become only Rs. 2000. This is a wonderful thing. I will cite one example. \*\* (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now and stick to the statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Knowing what they are, knowing the source and inspiration and strength, I do not wish to be so foolish... (Interruptions).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Kindly see rule 72.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rule 72 clearly states that you can only make a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What he said here is all\*\*.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are spoiling other people also.

AN HON. MEMBER: When did Mr. Lakkappa start speaking sense, Sir?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: His arguments are foolish. What can we do?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On a Point of order, Is \*\* Parliamentary or not?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The rule says very clearly that the Member can make only a statement. Nothing more. And the same points are repeated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, I will go through the proceedings and see in what context it has been used. When you are in the Chair, you can give a ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I don't want to live in a fool's paradise. I am only afraid that some of us are living in a fool's paradise, thinking that this Government will go in for demonetization or any such step to

really curb black money, because if you see.\*\*

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): May I rise on a Point of order? What is going on? I rise on a Point of order. (Interruptions) We knew that there can be some sort of accommodation like this. Therefore it is that the Members from this side did not press in with the restrictive provision; but now it is being taken as a matter of licence.. (Interruptions) I have to insist upon the rules; and I will ask for a ruling from you.

There are 2 provisions which cover it, when this matter of introduction comes. I will just read from this provision. The provision is rule 72. I am again reading it:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement...."

Statement, not a speech from the Member who oppose and the Member who moves.

There are 2 things I want to emphasize: one is, what is permitted is a statement. There is a difference between a statement and a speech. If you go through these rules, there are areas where speeches are permitted, and there are areas where statements are permitted. What is permitted here is only a statement—not a speech. A statement means, a written statement can be made; and making a speech in this way is not permitted and.... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a Point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Secondly, the statement has got to be brief. Thirdly. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him finish.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** All the Members who have given notice cannot be allowed I quote from Kaul and Shakhder:

"By convention, the motion for introduction is not opposed, but there have been occasions for introduction of Government Bills were opposed in the House. The member who wishes to oppose must write in advance (before the commencement of the sitting) to the Secretary-General....

....."

Kindly listen to this part of it, Sir..

"....and if two or more members write, the Speaker calls the member, whose intimation was received first in point of time. On one occasion, the Speaker has also permitted a member other than the member who opposed the motion for introduction, to speak."

I am reading from Shakhder, "On an occasion, the names of Members from whom intimations had been received, were balloted and the Member whose name was drawn at the first ballot, was allowed to oppose the motion for leave to introduce the Bill."

Therefore, the emphasis I am putting on this, is this: the right to oppose is only for a Member, not for Members. No. 2: the right is only for a statement. No. 3: the right is only to make a brief statement. I am submitting to you, Sir .....

**SHRI JYOTIRMBOY BOSU:** rose

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** What is going on? I am on the floor of the House. I have got the floor of the House. (Interruptions) I have got the right to oppose on the Floor of the House. Therefore, I am submitting. (Interruptions) I am just bringing it to your notice. You can take your decision. But on this point of speech-making on a point of order on this there are three points I am raising.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The Speaker has got a list. He is now chal-

lenging the wisdom of the Speaker. A senior member like him, a member of the Cabinet has no business to mislead the House. (Interruptions)

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** I am only reading. (Interruptions) I do not claim mine to be the last word and the absolute word in this matter. I am bringing it to your notice. I had just brought it to your notice. It is for you to take a decision. (Interruptions) I am emphasising..... (Interruptions) Mr. Chatterjee had asked me what the points are? (1) There can be only one member who can be allowed; (2) Only a statement can be permitted; (3) The statement has got to be brief. Even if the first statement is over-ruled, the second two remain. It is only a statement permitted and a brief statement. That provision is being violated with respect to the facts. I have just brought it to your notice. You can take any decision. (Interruptions)

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I would like to speak on the point of order. It is time for lunch.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I will give my ruling.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** We would like to speak on this point of order. You adjourn the House.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** We adjourn the House now and will meet at 2 p.m.

**13.02 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Six minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**SPECIAL BEARER BONDS (IMMUNITIES AND EXEMPTIONS) BILL—**  
contd.

**SHRI JYOTIRMBOY BOSU:** I was on my legs when you adjourned the House.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** (Muzaffarpur): I had sought your permission to speak on the point of order raised by Mr. Stephen.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I want to give my ruling.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** You cannot give your ruling unless you hear us.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He raised a point of order. I am going to give my ruling.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I want to make my submission on the point of order he has raised before you give your ruling.

**MY. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Take one minute.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I will take a little more than a minute.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I was on my legs. You consult the record. when you adjourned the House, I was on my legs.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He has raised a point of order.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** We were on the point of order. Firstly, we have sought opposition at the stage of introduction of this Bill. Our opposition, as I had said earlier, is among other things on constitutional grounds. The rule is very clear. If there is opposition to the introduction of the Bill on constitutional grounds, then there shall be a full-fledged discussion. This is point No. 1. Point No. 2 is under rule 389. When Mr. Stephen got up to challenge this whole procedure of allowing a large number of members to speak, even assuming for a moment that constitutional point had not been raised—that constitutional points have been raised, I am sure you have no doubt in your mind, because under article 245, Parliament makes laws; Parliament makes laws subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

I have cited articles 270 and 292. In citing both articles, I have pointed out how there is gross transgression of these two articles of the Constitution in the context of this Bill. Therefore, even assuming for a moment that the issue was not confined to the constitutional question and there was general opposition to the introduction of this Bill, my submission is that under rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure, the Speaker is the custodian of the rules and if the Speaker came to the conclusion that looking at the gravity of this Bill, looking at the seriousness of the issues involved in this Bill, all those members who had given their names must be allowed to speak, then it is not right and proper for an hon. Member, even if he is a Minister who does not perform his duties but gets up, like a Jack-in-the-box every time he gets a change, on a point of order, even then it is not right for the Minister to get up here and challenge the decision of the Speaker to call all the other hon. members to speak. In the circumstances, you should ruled his point of order an out of order.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** (Jadavpur): This is a very important question because it has prompted our Minister of Communications who has successfully snapped all channels of communications in this country by total mismanagement, to take up a point of order when there is a very competent Minister to answer the debate, on the ground that no Member except one will be allowed to participate and only to make brief submission. The rule is very specific. Nobody can dispute that specific questions with regard to the legislative competence have been raised and the vires of the Bill has been challenged. Therefore, in so far the hon. Speaker called Mr. George Fernandes without imposing a time limit and without stating that no other Member will be permitted to speak on this, it necessarily means that he gave the other Members permission in view of the importance to have their limited say in this matter. Therefore, the attempt by way of a point of order to



pre-empt discussion on such important issues before the House at the stage of introduction when the rules contemplate such a debate, to stop that will have unwholesome consequences. Therefore, for the proper functioning of the Parliament such a point of order should be rejected in limini. It is a point of disorder and, therefore, you should reject it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am disposing of this point of order. What is your point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 371.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you raising a point of order on his point of order. I want to dispose of this point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please see rule 371. Its says:

"If the vote of a member in a division in the House is challenged on the ground of personal pecuniary or direct interest in the matter.."

This is a Bill which legalises black-money.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): How many times can a Member raise points of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was on my legs. This is on record. I have given an example there.\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not make derogatory statement. This shall not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This shall not go on record. Please cooperate with me. You are a senior Member. You have been a Member for three decades. You must help me. I am a new comer according to you. Do not record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rules 72 says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside that legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

Upto this morning notices by as many as 13 Members have been received opposing the motion for leave to introduce Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

A number of them have also called into question the legislative competence of this House to pass this Bill.

Having regard to the provisions of Rule 72, which specifically states also that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House the Speaker has permitted a discussion thereon. This discussion has, however, to be held having regard to two basic facts, that the points relevant to the constitutionality or competence of the House in regard to the Bill may only be

brought in, for there would be a further stage for discussing other matters relating to this Bill.

I would also draw attention of the Members to the provisions of Rule 353 and request them to please abide by the provisions of that Rule and the well-established practice of the House that no allegatory, defamatory or incriminatory statement should be made by Member against any person, particularly a sitting Member of the House, unless he had given previous intimation to the Speaker and obtained permission.

I would request co-operation of all sections of the House so that we may proceed purposefully with the discussion on the motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have quoted Rule 371, under which a person having pecuniary interest in a Bill should not vote. This black money conversion Bill very much involves a\*\*

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): This cannot be allowed.... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not mentioned any name.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: The constitutionality and the legislative competence are the only matters that can be referred to; so, he cannot refer to any Member. Constitutional competence and legislative competence; nothing more than that. Legislative competence is the only matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the subject proper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying, since this....

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Sir, I rise on a point of order. You have just now said what will be the limitations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am on my legs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is on a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That I have to ask.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If he is making a point of order, under what rule is it? ... (Interruptions). Under what rule? We cannot allow this. I am sorry.... (Interruptions) If he is on a point of order, let us know the rule.... (Interruptions) Sir, you follow the rule. You tell us under what rule is it.... (Interruptions) You cannot do this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You leave it to me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We leave everything to you, but they have to be under the rules .. (Interruptions)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I am on a point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Under what rule? The House wants to know it. You cannot just say "I am on a point of order". Under what rule?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: For-raising a point of order I need not..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is raising a point of order. Why don't you allow him? Let him raise the point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Under what rule? It has to be under the rules. A point of order has to be under the rules or under the constitution. A Minister cannot stand up and say "I am raising a point of order". Is he a point of order? (Interruptions) It is only under the rules or under the Constitution that

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri George Fernandes]

he can stand up and raise a point of order. He cannot just....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can raise a point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Under what rule?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not for you to raise it. It is left to me. I may or may not ask for it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am allowing the point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: How can you do that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for me to decide. He is raising a point of order. This is all.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You must tell us the rule. We would like to know it. You have always been asking us the rule. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order, Mr. Barot?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not to ask for that rule. I have not to tell you that rule.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I have allowed his point of order.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I say if you decide every time....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Under what rule?

AN HON. MEMBER: Now, let the Minister state his point of order.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Every time a Member raises on a point of order he is required to quote the section or the rule, then I may be asked to do that. Otherwise, if you ask me, it is under Rule 376; but I say, provided you ask every time when a Member asks for a point of order.

Now, Sir, I am on a point of order. Just a minute before you were good enough.... (*Interruptions*). It is on the record. You just gave a decision that the discussion on the .....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, you just said only a few minutes ago about the discussion on the Bill the admissibility of which shall be subject to certain condition and you said that no defamatory, incriminatory or an allegation will be made against a Member of the House particularly. We are Members of the Treasury Benches and therefore, we are also Members of the House. The hon. Member once gave a name. Second time he is generalising it and saying against all the Members of the House. It is quite contradictory to the decision you have just given to us. Let him not violate it..

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would go through the proceedings, I find anything derogatory or defamatory or some allegation even against the Members on the Treasury Benches, I will take care of it. (*Interruptions*). I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. I am very sorry to say that you have\*\* the House and I take any punishment that you may bestow upon me if I am proved to be wrong. You said under Rule 353 prior permission....

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot cast any aspersions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right, thou art noble.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not use that word.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thou art noble.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not use that expression.

You are casting some aspersions on me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: George Fernandes says that I should say, 'Thou art noble'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You are casting some aspersions. Do not use those words.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right, you have not led the House properly. I will read out Rule 353 where there is no provision for taking prior permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you finish. Come to the subject proper. (Interruptions). Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, a very nice request to you. You can come and discuss with me in the Chamber. You come to the subject now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to the subject. The House must move....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you have forgotten the subject?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should regulate the House and not take the House for a ride. It is not Parliamentary, I hope. Rule 353 does not require a Member to take prior permission of the Speaker. If he gives the names and the allegations prior to his speech-making through the Speaker to the Minister concerned, that is enough. Prior sanction is not

necessary. Kindly let it be placed on record so that the wrong things do not come on record.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Did you intimate?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not defamed anybody. I have only talked about....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: In the same rule.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you come to me. The whole matter..

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not be on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

These are all allegations. Please come to the subject proper.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Extraneous things are brought in here.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rule 353 clearly states:

'No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned.....'

It is something against....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You come to the subject proper.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already quoted Rule 353. I quote again—

“No allegation of a defamatory of incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned....”

You have not given anything in writing prior to this.

(Interruptions)

You come to the subject proper. I make a special request to you

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Have I named any person?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you have. You have named a paper The Editor or the proprietor of the paper is not a Member of this House. How can you make allegations? Who will reply to this allegation? Therefore you cannot say.

Had you given intimation, I would have permitted.

This is with regard to the opposition to the introduction of the Bill  
(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Newspaper is not a person.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow any allegation—defamatory or anything. He must stick to the grounds of legislative competence and constitutional issue. I will not allow any other thing.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is the only thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing any other thing. He must speak with regard to the legislative competence and constitutional issue

I am not allowing anything else.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: For what purpose is the Parliament?.....  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Other things will not go on record.

If Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu wants to speak he can speak on his opposition to the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to point out I shall be failing in my duty. Therefore, I would most respectfully and humbly submit to you ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude early. You have more than half an hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Bill will suffer from disability if it is challenged in the court of law. Rule 371 has been violated. A person who has pecuniary interest in the Bill has been allowed to participate to vote on the Bill. That is why I shall be failing in my duty if I do not point out to you.

I have not named by designation even. I have not named anybody. I have only named which is a part of the document in this House\*\*

and nothing beyond that. Why are you so angry? Why should you act outside the rule, I beg of you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is it relevant to this subject—to the grounds of legislative competence and constitutional issue?

Please enlighten me how this is relevant?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are the father of this House.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to know how all this is relevant. Please don't bring in extraneous things, come to the subject proper.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** He is calling you\*\* No, no. Why should I call you (*Interruptions*)

My point is, if I do not point out provisions of rule 371 to the Chair, as an hon. Member of the House I shall be failing in my duty because if this Bill is challenged in a court of law...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** May I tell you what is rule 371?

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee knows it. It says:

"If the vote of a member in a division in the House...."

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** That will come.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It reads.

"If the vote of a member in a division in the House is challenged on the ground of personal, pecuniary or direct interest...."

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am pointing that out to you. You try to understand.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** What happened to his allegation? I would like to know what has happened about the allegation of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd. Is it on record? He made an allegation about the black money of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd, something like that.... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Rs. 82 lakhs.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have already said that anything derogatory or defamatory will not go on record. I will go through the proceedings.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Why are they reducing the amount?

It is Rs. 82 lakhs. Why Rs. 2 lakhs? This is most unfair.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please come to the subject proper.

I will have to ask you to sit down if you do not conclude.

I will have to call the next person. Please conclude in 1 or 2 minutes.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV** (Alwar): On a point of order, Sir, under rule 353....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** No more rule. I have asked him to conclude.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:** You first hear me and then you can rule it out. He is making an allegation..

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am on my legs. How are you regulating the proceedings of the House?

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:** Under proviso to rule 353, the Chair has got the power, in anticipation, to prohibit any member from making any such allegation or defamatory speech. It says:

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House...."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Chair is fully aware of that rule. I am fully aware of that rule.

Mr. Bosu, you have to conclude in 2 minutes.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** 1 minute and 59 seconds.

The late lamented Shri N. C. Chatterjee, an eminent jurist and a parliamentarian, used to say, the question of defamation arise when there is fame. Let them first establish that fame. Then only the question of defamation comes.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please come to the subject proper.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am coming to that. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not draw the attention of the House that there is a provision in rule 371 and if you do not take notice of that and prohibit the person concerned from voting who has got\*\*

.... (Interruptions) I take my seat and conclude.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What he said about black money and the Paper will not go on record.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** All right. The white pious money from the shrines which is in the\*\* should remain on record.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Ajit Kumar Saha...not present. Shri Niren Ghosh. 2 minutes only.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):** I will take 1 minute only.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Thank you. We were once members in the Rajya Sabha: We were colleague there.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** On a point of order, Sir. This smacks of nepotism, to say that "You were my colleague". What is this? You are favouring him.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We were both members of the Rajya Sabha. That is what I was telling him.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** You cannot refer to the other House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I never refer to the speech of the other House.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):** Sir, The Hon. Finance Minister Shri R. Venkatarman told this House once that if he could find black-money, he would catch it. So, he implied that there was no black-

money. Now, an Ordinance and legislation is being brought to legalise black-money and it is also said that the ruling party is very much interested in black-money. They thrive on black-money. They conduct the elections on black-money. The Constitution has become a besh today, Shri George cited the relevant Clauses which are made in order to over-ride the Constitution.

It is also true that if this unconstitutional Act is passed by Parliament and the Supreme Court strikes it down, the Parliament will be in a soup. Parliament has no authority to override the Constitution. It has to preserve the basic framework of the Constitution. It cannot override that. So, all these illegal and irrelevant bills is a shame for the country before the whole world. They are going to legalise the black-money. They are giving a seat of honour and privilege in our society to black-money. This is subversive of all that stands for democracy and democratic running of Government in this country. The Government ought to realise before bringing such a Bill that the people of this country would not allow such a Bill to come. An enormous majority of people are opposed to this Bill. The Government is flouting the will of the Constitution. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu cited the relevant portion a 371. It is very relevant. None can be allowed to have any pecuniary interest. I say the ruling party has pecuniary interest in black-money. The ruling party should not bring out such a measure which is totally subversive of democracy.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South):** Sir, it is really shocking to see that Government which speaks of Satyameva Jayate has now brought forward a Bill where all the black-marketeers are attempted to be turned into Sadhus. Now, I would like to ask

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the Hon. Finance Minister to quote from Shakespeare that "black deeds are better done in the dark." How is it that instead of attacking the people who have been cheating our country and who have been cheating the Government that you are now attempting to legalise this business? Was it not a promise made to the people of India that the black-marketeers would be hanged by the nearest lamp-post? Now, things have come to such a pass that they have become so powerful that they are going to hang you. It really amuses me to see that a Government, unable to control black money, is now being controlled by black money. It is now giving them legal scope to convert their black money into white. It is unparalleled in the history of any country. Any student of economics knows how, after the Second World War when there was black money in the European countries that inflation and black money was controlled by the European Government right after the Second World War. The step that was taken was to demonetise it. But here in India we find that there is no attempt at demonetisation. It is for our Finance Minister to note what happened, how the European countries controlled the inflation and black money just after the Second World War and what were the steps that were taken by the developed countries of Europe. They actually did not allow the black-marketeers to do it....

(Interruptions). I do not know when there has been this coup d'etat here. I was thinking that you controlled the House, but I find that many non-Members there are now issuing directives to me. When this coup d'etat happened, I do not know. I will conclude with one story because our....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let it be a short story.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a very short story.

There was a Teacher who was taking his class. He saw that some of the boys were not attentive. He went towards the boys and saw that they were looking at a picture of a cinema star, cinema actress. The teacher was thinking how to get rid of this picture, how to stop the boys from going astray. One day he went to the metropolitan city. The school was closed. He decided that he would kill the cinema actress as otherwise the boys would be seeing the picture of the cinema actress. After three days he came back, and the boys saw that he had married that cinema actress. Now, he said, "Students, she is my wife; can you look at her picture?". Similarly, instead of banishing and killing the black money, they have married that. A beautiful wedlock of the Government with the black money is seen. With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I am too old to marry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Never too late; Charlie chaplin is an example.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I oppose the introduction of his obnoxious and Black Bill which is unconstitutional and anti-national in nature. While this matter was pending in the Supreme Court, the Government should have avoided bringing forward this Bill, but Government, since they have actually no respect for the Supreme Court, did not care for it. I think, the ruling party, in connivance with all big monopoly houses, have decided to bring forward this Bill. Perhaps, they were getting some share out of that black money....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The hon. Member appears to be the youngest member of the Youth Congress;



[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

he is actually more than 65 years old.  
old.

Through this Bill, the Government is going to benefit all dishonest people of this country who are black marketeers, hoarders, profiteers and tax-evaders-who did not pay taxes. What is the reason behind this—that the government is going to benefit all those persons who have been cheating the entire country? The whole nation is worried about this Bill and, therefore, this Bill should not have been brought forward.

My point is: due to this Bill more black money will be generated because such corrupt people will be given some incentives through this Bill. It is against the norms and provisions of the Constitution and, therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill and I request the hon. Finance Minister to withdraw this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very good. You have set a very good example. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, सर्व प्रथम तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जब मैं बोल रहा था एल० आई० सी० पर तो उन्होंने कहा था कि कैसे आप डिफेंस कर रहे हैं ? अब मैं उन से पूछता हूँ कि आप कैसे इस ब्लैक मनी को डिफेंड कर रहे हैं । मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह बतायें कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम आपने किस के लिए लागू किया था ? हमारे लिये ? आपने उस बिल के उद्देश्य और कारण में कहा था कि जो ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स हैं, मुनाफाखोर हैं, जिन के पास काला धन है उन के खिलाफ हम इस बिल का उपयोग करेंगे ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल श्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :  
बैंस्ट बंगाल जाने उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : श्रीर भव आपने इन ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स से दोस्ती कर ली है और दोस्ती कैसे की ? आप जब जायेंगे रुपया ले कर के तो आप को मिल जायेगा बीयरर बॉन्ड, और आप से कोई नहीं पूछेगा कि रुपया कहाँ से आया । हो सकता है कि सरकार को भी उस में शेयर मिल जाय । 50 परसेंट तुम ले लो और 50 परसेंट हम ले लें । तो एक तरफ आप ने कानून बनाया कि जिस के तहत आप ने कहा कि देश में जो मुनाफाखोर, जमाखोर और काला बाजारी करने वाले हैं उन को पकड़ा जायेगा और दूसरी तरफ आप ने उन को छूट दे दी कि जिस के पास काला धन है वह उस को ह्वाइट कर ले । इसलिये एन० एस० ए० का कोई असर नहीं रह जाता और सीधे इस्तेमाल अब उन पर किया जा रहा है जो ईमानदार हैं और ईमानदारी से ह्वाइट मनी पैदा कर रहे हैं । इसलिये इस बिल का मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ ।

दूसरे यह कि जो चोर हैं और इन्सान हैं जिस ने अभी तक ईमानदारी से सरकार के कानून को माना है और जिस ने सरकार को घोखा दिया है, देश को घोखा दिया है, उन दोनों में अब आप कोई फर्क नहीं कर रहे हैं । नतीजा यह है कि जो गलत काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन का भविष्य में मन बड़ेगा और वह देश के लिये तथा कांस्टीट्यूशन के लिये भी घातक सिद्ध होगा ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि अभी आप देखें कि बहस चल रही है, अपोज किया गया है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन की धारा 32, 14 और 19 इन सब का आप ने उल्लंघन करवाया है । आप देखिये कि सब से ज्यादा काला धन बम्बई में है या दूसरे बड़े शहरों में है, लेकिन वहाँ से काला धन नहीं निकल रहा है । निकल रहा है दिल्ली से । और मैं कहता हूँ कि सबसे ज्यादा यह बिल उन के लिये बनाया गया है जो पालीटीशियन करप्ट हैं जिन के पास काला धन है । बिजनेस मैन के पास तो

उस पैसे को लगाने के बहुत से सोलेंज हैं, वह दो, चार परसेंट पर अपना पैसा नहीं लगायेगा। वह तो 50 परसेंट उध काले पैसे पर काम रहा है। लेकिन यह योजना तो ऐसे लोगों के लिये है जिन्होंने रखा मंत्रालय में गड़बड़ काम किया है, पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय में गड़बड़ किया है और काला धन कमाया है जो कहीं दूसरी जगह काले धन के रूप में जमा है विदेश में। उस धन को कैसे ब्हाइट करें, इसके लिये यह कानून बनाया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि हम लोग इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं और अंतिम घड़ी तक हम इसका विरोध करेंगे। सदन में ही नहीं हम सदन से बाहर सड़क तक इसे ले जायेंगे। आप यह न समझिए कि आपने यह पास कर दिया, आप बहुमत में हैं और जनता मान लेगी। वह मूर्ख बिजनैसमैन होगा जो एक पैसा भी जमा करेगा। आपने एक बजट पास किया है उसमें रखा है कि 1000 करोड़ तो ब्लैक मनी से आयेगा और 1500 रुपये के डेफिसिट में जाइये और 1000 करोड़ लगा दिया पहले जब कि पेट्रोल और लोहे के दाम बढ़ाये थे। क्या उसका इम्पैक्ट नहीं पड़ेगा उसका इम्पैक्ट जरूर पड़ेगा।

दूसरे 1000 करोड़ रुपये की आप संभावना कर रहे हैं कि यह काले बाजार से आप को आ जायेगा, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स से आ जायेगा। ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स आप जैसा, हम जैसा मूर्ख नहीं है, वह एक पैसा भी जमा नहीं करेगा और जो जमा करने भी जायेगा उसको हम सबक सिखायेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि यह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड बिल है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि शायद आपके दिमाग में यह बात न रही हो। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप चाहते भी नहीं होंगे, लेकिन आपके सामने लाचारी है, आप कर भी क्या सकते हैं? लेकिन आप इतना कर सकते हैं कि इसको विद्वान कर सकते हैं, आप इस को इन्ट्रोडक्शन की स्टैज पर मत रखिये। मैं इसका कड़ा विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I draw your attention to para 2 of Rule 72. I quote:

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

After hearing all the speeches it appears that you are convinced of the legislative incompetence and, as such, you are permitting a full discussion not only on the Constitutional aspects but also on its merits and demerits. And, Sir, a full discussion pre-supposes that not only those who have submitted their names but even these who become interested after hearing the discussion should also be permitted to participate. What is going on is a full-fledged discussion and those of us who have not submitted their names should also be permitted. (Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, the hon. Member was saying that we are holding a 'fool' discussion. That means the views expressed by the Member on the Opposition Benches are foolish. So, by his own definition the entire discussion and the views expressed by them can be categorised as foolish because he himself has said that it is a 'fool' discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said only 'full' and not 'fool'.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, today is a black day in the history of Parliament. Black money which is illegally acquired against the law of the land is being attempted to be legalised. Secondly, this enactment is now being questioned before the Supreme Court whereas we are now trying to give legality to this. While doing this the hard-earned money the workers of the LIC is being looted by the Government through the LIC Act. So, I

[Shri E. Balanandan]

strongly oppose the introduction of this Bill.

**SHRI ANANDA PATHAK** (Darjeeling): Sir, I strongly oppose the introduction of this Bill because this Bill is going to legalise black-money into white money. Therefore, from the Constitutional as well as moral point of view I strongly oppose this Bill and I request the Finance Minister to withdraw it.

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN** (Alleppey): Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA** (Calcutta North East): Sir, there is a Bengali proverb,—The proverb says that a man whose one ear has been chopped off will walk on one side of the road; but the man whose both ears have been chopped off will walk by the middle of the road. The shameless can not be put to shame. This shameless Government is only trying to justify the protection given to black money. This Government is only laundering the black money. The black money holders are characterised as cheats, looters, plunderers, and murderers. Here is a Government that upholds their interests and that Government can only be characterised as a Government of vested interests. I oppose the introduction of this Bill. This Government is taxing even poor agricultural labourers who are earning Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per day and they have to pay heavily by way of excise duties when they purchase tea or sugar or medicine or cloth or other essential articles of daily life. Black-marketeers and hoarders are being afforded complete protection of their black money as a result of this Bill. Therefore, I oppose the introduction of the Bill on ethical grounds, on moral grounds and on Constitutional and legal grounds. Thank you.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Just one sentence. Shri Mukunda Mandal. Be brief.

**SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL** (Matherapur): I oppose the introduction of the Bill because this Bill will only help the blackmarketeers hoarders and dishonest traders of the country. It is said that before the elections the ruling party took some money from the blackmarketeers. That type of propaganda was there. Now you are giving this concession and benefit to blackmarketeers and hoarders and so you have brought this Bill. Your Bill will only benefit these sections of the community. That is why I oppose it. The Government's intention is to canalise black money into the main stream of the national economy. It therefore presumes or pre-supposes that the intention of the Government is good. But what this Bill will actually do, is to increase more and more of black money. The Bill says that the source of the money will not be questioned this will not check black-money. On the other hand it will only encourage blackmoney. There is no ceiling on the amount of black money which can be invested in these bonds. In other words, the ceiling is unlimited. It is almost a blank cheque which is given to them. The premium payable on redemption of the bonds will be free from Income-tax and the value of the Bonds will be exempted from Wealth-tax. Those who are law-abiding are giving taxes regularly to Government. But those who have earned black money through improper means are getting this concession by way of income-tax and wealth-tax. Sir, it is a parallel economy.

The black money is estimated at nearly Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 crores running parallel in the Indian economy. Without taking proper and effective steps to liquidate this parallel economy, the Government has bowed down to this cancerous and dangerous element. That is why I oppose this Bill and I request the hon. Finance Minister not to introduce this Bill, rather he should withdraw this Bill in the interest of the

nation and in the interest of the ruling party also.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बेयरर बांड बिल जो इन्होंने पेश किया है मैं इसका जोरदार शब्दों में विरोध करता हूँ। मुझे संदेह है कि

कई माननीय संसद : यह चलत है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यही समझता हूँ। यह संदेह हमें है और बहुत ज्यादा लोगों को ऐसा संदेह है। तो सरकार को इस को स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि इन बड़े बड़े काला धन रखने वालों से आप को मूहब्बत कब से हो गई? आप तो नाम लेते हैं कभी विलफेयरस्टेट का, कभी समाजवादी एटेट का, कभी डेमोक्रेसी का औरतरह तरह का नाम लेते हैं, लेकिन जो लोग देश के सब से बड़े दुश्मन हैं, यह काला धनी रखने वालों से बड़ा दुश्मन और कान हो सकता है, इस से बड़ा दुश्मन तो चायद वही हो सकता है जो हमारे देश पर हमला करने वाला हो या कभी कभी हमला करता है, लेकिन ये लोग हमारी पूरी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को तहस नहस करने में लगे हैं, इस में इन का सबसे बड़ा हाथ है और इन्हीं को आप बेयरर बांड के नाम से यह सहूलियत दे रहे हैं, इन के पैसे को स्फेद पैसे में परिवर्तित करने में मदद कर रहे हैं। इस के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आप को माफ नहीं करेगी। इस के बड़े ही बुरे परिणाम निकलने वाले हैं। इसलिए मैं इस का जोरदार शब्दों में विरोध करता हूँ और आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप मंहरबानी करके इस विधेयक को वापस ले लें।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, he made a reference to the Party taking \*\* money. etc. This should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings and I shall expunge it.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Why should that be expunged? Everybody collects money. Sir, that should not be expunged.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, if you are going to expunge everything, it is very bad. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Everybody collects money. You are collecting money from the black-marketeers. We are collecting money from the poor people. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On one occasion, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the great Prime Minister of our country, many Hon'ble Members wanted that the Congress Party should place the statement of its accounts on the Table of the House. Immediately Mr. Nehru said if every party was prepared to accept this proposal and were ready to do so, his party would also place the accounts on the Table of the House. Therefore, talking about only one party is not good.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: We are ready for that, Sir. Our party's accounts can be audited any moment. We are ready for this. I challenge the Members of the ruling party that they come forward and accept this proposal. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To say that one party is getting money and the other party is not like that is not correct and proper. Let us follow the rule and have some decorum.

(Interruptions)

I am only saying that it is not proper to attack one political party or the other and say that this party is getting and that party is not getting this money. It is not proper;

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

let us avoid it. It would be better that we avoid these things.

(Interruptions.)

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** They have spent Rs. 200 crores on kisan rally. Where from did they get money? From these people only. And now they are giving concessions to these people. .... (Interruptions).

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** These irresponsible charges against our neny from the poor people. .... (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** What-right. I have told him.

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** You are getting money from the moneyed people. We are getting money from the poor people. .... (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Whatever should be told at the platforms in the public meetings is being told here. Please avoid these things. It would be better.

Shri Samar Mukherjee.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE** (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, it has been stated:

"With a view to reducing the liquidity in the economy and controlling prices and canalising for productive purposes black money which has become a serious threat to the nation, the Government decided to issue Special Bearer Bonds, 1981."

Here is an admission that black money is a serious threat to the nation and to our economy. If this admission is there, then the Government should have been very serious

in dishonouring and totally stopping accruing of black money.

The Government is supposed to be guided by the Directive Principles in the Constitution. Article 38 of the Constitution says:

"States to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.

The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social economic and political, shall infrom al the institutions of the national life."

Then, Article 37—Part IV, Directive Principles of State Policy—says:

"The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

So, what are the fundamentals which should guide the Government in bringing legislation? Article 39(c) says:

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards secur—

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

Therefore, the main Directive Principle is that the Government should conduct its policy or enunciate laws in such a way that there is no concentration of money in the hands of a few to the detriment of the entire people.

This Bill says that this black money is a serious threat to the economy. What is black money? It is the concentration of money in the hands of the few by exploiting the common masses.

And if the Directive Principles are to be followed, the main task of the Government should be to unearth black money. Black money now amounts to about Rs. 20,000 crores to Rs. 30,000 crores. Here, the principle of the Bill is to canalize that money for productive purposes. By this Bill, Government expects that they will canalize Rs. 800 crores for the economy, by appeasing the black money owners. The Directive Principles say that this concentration should not be allowed to be there, to the detriment of the common masses. So, the Directive Principles ask the Government to be firm, to completely unearth the entire black money. Had those steps been taken Rs. 20,000 crores would have come to the possession of the Government for canalizing them for production; and that would have been much more beneficial to the common masses. But what is the policy of the Government? They are allowing them to retain Rs. 20,000 crores to Rs. 30,000 crores of money. Even supposing that this target of Rs. 800 crores is achievable, the entire rest of the money is in their possession, and that remains as a threat to our economy acting as a parallel economy, enabling black market to flourish in this country. So, this Bill is in total violation of the fundamental principles enshrined in the Constitution. It is against the spirit of the Constitution, and it is to the detriment of the common-masses. Instead of unearthing the black money, and taking the full cooperation of the people, they are now appeasing them, defending their black money by giving it some white colour. This is called 'socialism'. Only 2 days ago, the Prime Minister said that we were proceeding towards socialism. But they are creating illusions in the country. And that is

why I am totally opposed to this Bill, because it is violative of the Directive Principles of the Constitution. It is against the interests of the common people. It is defending black money; and Government is completely surrendering to them. And that is why the future of the economy is completely dark. That is why I am totally opposed to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. A. K. Roy. Only 2 minutes.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I will highlight only one point. I will not repeat all that has been said already.

The practice of ordinance-making should be reviewed in this connection, because our hon. Finance Minister said only in the last session when this question of black money came up for discussion, that there were two ways of tackling black money people: one is to beat them, and another is to attract them. And the Government has not yet taken a decision as to what to do. That means that the question of tackling black money did not arise suddenly. It has been said that ordinance should be issued—and such steps taken—only on issues which arise suddenly and on issues which are of general interest.

If you go through those debates in the Constituent Assembly, you will find that they kept the provision for making ordinances on some non-controversial, national issues and when there is an immediate necessity suddenly—which could not be foreseen. I don't have a copy of that statement, because I did not anticipate that you will also be convinced about the unconstitutionality of allowing this discussion. But I can tell you when a Minister anticipates something. The question of black money is a permanent constituent of the fiscal policy which is handled by the ruling party. It has not suddenly cropped up. Our Finance Minister is well aware of the

[Shri A. K. Roy]

things. He made a statement and after that, during the inter-session period, suddenly wisdom dawned on him and the Ordinance became necessary; and the President of India became satisfied that a necessity had arisen to come out suddenly with an Ordinance. The President occupies the highest office. That should not be tarnished and blackened in that way. They are not only blackening the economy but the morality and everything (*Interruptions*). The President occupies the highest seat like your seat. You should not be brought into controversy. Similarly, that should not be brought into controversy.

I know the President's wish is not justiciable; it cannot be challenged in the court of law. The law is very clear in that. But it must be justifiable. I am not questioning it. On this question, the matter is pending before the Supreme Court. That point has already been referred and I do not want to repeat it. It may be that the President's wish is not justiciable; it cannot be challenged in the court of law. It may be that the majority of the Ruling Party cannot be challenged in this House, but that does not mean that the Ruling Party, which has anyhow come to power, they are allowed, they are permitted to tarnish the Treasury Benches taking the power for five years in their hands. It is not only black but a stinking Bill which will ever remain a curse to the House. I am compelled rather pained to oppose this Bill tooth and nail. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the hon. Minister.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: I also want to speak for two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, you will be the last speaker.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK (Anantnag): I will speak without referring to the motive be-

hind the Bill. The motive can be sometimes good, bad or worse. But I think it is without the legislative competence of this House to do it. Why? Blackmarketing and hoarding is an offence under the statute still. Maybe tomorrow that may also be taken out from the statute. But so long as it is there, the income of this blackmarketing is the money that we are going to legalise here. It would be a contradiction in terms. On the one side, we are having anti-blackmarketing laws and on the other the earning of that anti-social law is being legalised by this House. That would go against the legislation. Either we have to expunge those laws or in the presence of those laws, this house cannot have competence for passing the second legislation. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhandapani.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Since you have permitted all to have a full discussion on this matter... (*Interruptions*).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has to oppose it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Not necessarily. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: It is mandatory. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: He cannot impose conditions on any other hon. member. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): As far as this issue is concerned, only two important points have been highlighted. One is about the pendency of a case in the Supreme Court and the other is about the benefit which is going to be availed of by the blackmarketees, according to our members.



On many occasions—this very same House knows very well—that there was a controversial issue in regard to the nationalisation of banks as well as about the abolition of privy purses. In the same way, this Bill about the Bearer Bonds which is before us has been challenged in the court of law, and it is now before the Supreme Court. I do not want to involve the party politics, but I want to say some realities. For example, in my State of Tamil Nadu some 24,000 village officers' posts have been abolished with one stroke of the pen. This was done by an Ordinance. That Ordinance has now been challenged by the village officers. The case is pending before the Supreme Court. The State Government of Tamil Nadu are in the process of recruiting some people for the post of village officers. I would like to mention that the same political party which is opposing that move, because the case is pending before the Supreme Court, the very same political party is supporting the move of the State Government in passing the Bill. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): The Bill has already been passed. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I want to ask this one question. This is a reality. We have to face it. (Interruptions) About the blackmoney there is no doubt that it is a menace which has to be faced. There is no doubt about it. But I want to say that as far as this measure is concerned, this is the one and only one measure to arrest the black market activities. This is one of the measures of the Government to arrest the activities of the black market. We politicians know, that during the elections we accept money whether it is black or white. During elections we do not think whether it is black money or white money. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): A point of order, Rule 72 of the Rules

of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha says:

"72. If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon..." (Interruptions).

SHRI R. VENKATRAMAN: It says 'discussion'. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Already full discussion has been allowed. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling. Were you not in the House when I gave the ruling?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Therefore, Sir,—I am concluding— (Interruptions)

Therefore, I sincerely say that this is one of the measures to curb these blackmarkeeters and to curb some of the monopolistic activities in this matter. With these words I welcome the Bill moved by the hon. Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever others may feel, I enjoyed the discussion. It was exhilarating. In fact I was almost thrilled at the suggestion that at my age I should marry. (Interruptions.)



**SHEI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** I want you to get divorced from blackmarket. (Inter-ruptions)

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is an after-thought.

There are also a number of speakers who indulged in very strong language, practically bordering on abuse. I have also gone to school and I am capable of equally good language. But then the vocabulary in respect of that kind of language is very limited, so far as I am concerned. Therefore, I am not indulging in it.

The point here is very simple. Has the Parliament legislative competence to enact this particular law? So far as legislative competence is concerned, only two members made points in respect of that objection, namely, Mr. Fernandes and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. The first point that Mr. Fernandes made is that it impinges on the revenue of the State, because money which would otherwise have gone as income-tax to the State will not be available to them and to that extent there is a certain lack of competence to enact this kind of legislation. The argument which I am going to use will be very much appreciated by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. This Bill in pith and substance deals with borrowing. Article 292 of the Constitution governs this. In respect of borrowing, unless Parliament by law imposes a certain restriction or a limit. Government has the fullest power to go and borrow. Therefore, the objection with regard to income-tax being deprived to the States does not at all hold good, because the law in pith and substance one relating to borrowing and not relating to income-tax. As regards the second point made by Mr. Fernandes that article 292 prohibits my borrowing without limit, I wish to draw his attention to the article itself. It says:

"The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon

the security of the Consolidated Fund of India, within such limits, of any as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law...."

The Bearer Bonds have been issued under the Public Debt Act and secured on the Consolidated Fund of India. Parliament, however, has not passed any legislation placing any limit. No objection, therefore, can be raised on that account.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I am glad the Finance Minister has cited this article. The point I have made is, this article requires that you have a definite quantum or you define a quantum of money that you intend to raise as loan. What the Bearer Bonds seek to do is going in for an indefinite amount of money. If tomorrow, instead of Rs. 1000 crores, let us say, the black money hoarders suddenly become very white of heart and decide that they should unload all their black money, against your calculation of Rs. 1000 crores, they they may give Rs. 10,000 crores. Does this article enable you to secure these Rs. 10,000 crores, because you are making a commitment on the Consolidated Fund of India that you will repay that money from the Consolidated Fund of India? I am assuming that this particular provision of the Constitution, "Parliament from time to time may fix the limit...."

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** It says "Parliament may fix the limit".

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** If the hon. Minister is relying on this that "Parliament may fix the limit" means that in this particular case it has not fixed any limit, I then would like to have the point debated at greater length.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I am afraid my esteemed friend has not read the article correctly. This enables Parliament to fix the total limit or ceiling in respect of borrowings by Government of India—there is a similar article in respect of States also so that even if we fix the limit from time to time, we can increase it. But so far as the present legal

position is concerned, Parliament has not in its wisdom, either during their administration or during our administration, thought fit to pass a legislation fixing a ceiling limit on the public debt. Therefore, the objection has no validity.

Having disposed of the objection as to the competence, I would now like to deal with one point which my esteemed friend, Mr. Chatterjee, has made i.e., it offends Article 14 of the Constitution. In the first place, the objection does not relate to the legislative competence. It only relates to the validity of the law. Mr. Chatterjee knows it better than anyone else here. Therefore, disposing it of purely on legal ground, I am now coming to other aspect.

Government borrows from the public at different rates and at different conditions in accordance with the needs of the Government. For instance, on 16th of February this year, Government went into market and borrowed Rs. 528 crores, which was subscribed in two hours. It fixed 7-1/2 per cent and 6 3/4 per cent etc rate of interest under certain conditions. Yesterday, I mentioned in my Budget Speech that I am going to issue a new set of National Savings Certificates for which I will give 12 per cent interest. It will double the money particularly in six years. This is another set of bonds which will be issued on different conditions and different parameters. It cannot be said that because certain loans are issued at certain conditions and certain other loans at different conditions, it offends Article 14. Actually in this case, a set of loan is raised in respect of certain types of borrowing and certain different conditions are imposed. I will not go further on this point because I do not want to disclose all my arguments for the benefit of my friend who is going to appear in the Supreme Court. So, let us not have a pre-rehearsal debate here. Suffice it for my purpose merely to say that Art. 14 is not offended.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Mr. Sen has come; ask him.

**SHRI A. K. SEN:** I support him.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Because you oppose it.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Mr. Chatterjee should have known it because he put the question.

There are a large number of questions about the morality of it. It is not denied by anybody that there is money circulating outside the banking system, call it black money, this money or that money. It is accepted that there is a lot of black money. Repeatedly Members from all sides of the House—this side as well as other side—have appealed to me to find a solution to this problem. It is also accepted and conceded by all the Members that it causes havoc in our economy. This black-money goes on from one scarce commodity to another exerting pressure causing inflation, scarcity and thereby it really affects the weaker and the poorer sections of society much more than the other classes.

So, the first thing which the Finance Minister has to do is to control the liquidity in the economy. Now, how do I control the liquidity in the economy, unless I withdraw from circulating a certain money which is circulating outside the banking system? If I do not withdraw this money, which is circulating outside the banking system, and immobilise it and make it not available for use in the nefarious activities of hoarders and profiteers, then, whatever I may do, whatever tax concessions I may give, whatever incentives I may offer for production, the price situation cannot be controlled.

I am very sorry that we are unable to control this black money in any other form.

**SHRI NIBEN GHOSH:** May I suggest one method?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I know your method; it is not practicable. I

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have heard your question. I will deal with every one of your suggestions now. When so much criticism appeared in the press and outside, I did not go to the press at all and I did not defend the bearer bonds at all. Now I want to take this opportunity, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to explain fully the case and the grounds. I will meet all the points. So, Sir, I want your indulgence and the indulgence of the House. I heard very patiently and without interruption and I expect the same courtesy.

This suggestion for the issue of bearer bonds had emanated from this House, as early as 1950, when I first came to this House, when it was not the Lok Sabha but the Provisional Parliament. It was then made by people on the other side. They used to ask Government, times without number, repeatedly, why Government are not issuing bearer bonds to absorb the liquidity in the country and thereby control the inflationary spiral in the country. Shri Chitale, a member of the Wanchoo Committee, wrote a dissenting note, in which he said that bearer bonds should be issued. Several Members of this House, as well as the other House, have said that one of the methods in which you can control the liquidity in the economy is by absorbing it through the issue of bearer bonds.

I do not think all these people are immoral. If this is one of the ways in which you can control a very vicious situation in the economy, if it is one of the lesser evils, you cannot say that it is immoral and that the people who have resorted to it have any ulterior motives. Not only that, the Government in the past had, in some form or other, resorted to a similar, if not, the same, kind of tax concessions for money which had avoided payment of taxes. What is known as the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme was started in 1951. There was another scheme in the sixties and yet another in 1975. In each one of these schemes, we gave certain concessions, saying that if you declare the tax-evaded income and pay tax on it,

you will be immune from various penalties, punishments, imprisonment etc. This is only an extension of the same principle. Another case, exactly in point, is the Gold Bond which we issued in 1965, maturing in 1980.

In respect of these gold bonds of 1965 we said, 'If gold is surrendered to Government no question will be asked as to whether it is a smuggled gold or whether it is a tax-evaded gold or any thing of that kind.' We also said that we would give 2 per cent interest on that which has been deposited to Government. We offered them immunity from all penal proceedings and we also exempted them from wealth tax, gift tax and estate duty up to particular limit.

If you substitute the word 'money' for 'gold', this is exactly *ad idem* of what had been done in 1965 under the gold bond scheme. I am surprised that people should think that I have done something which is extraordinary, which has never been done, something which has dropped from heaven or hell, whatever it is. Sir, it is a thing which had been done in another country and it has been found that it had a very salutary effect on the economy. Therefore, my submission is that this is nothing new which has been done for the first time, it has been done previously, and exactly identical gold bonds of 1965 were issued in which the same kind of immunities were offered. Only the difference was that at that time we said, 'If you bring gold whether it is smuggled gold or tax-evaded gold or any gold, it will be free from tax laws'. Now, 'You bring money....'

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I would like to seek a clarification. Will the holders of these bearer bonds be able to raise funds against them from banks?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, I will explain that also. It has been provided in the Ordinance itself.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This will be taken as security by the banks?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** That is right. (Interruptions). I will explain. I have got the Section. We have said that this can be use as a security for raising funds and this is, according to the laws which govern now, the issue of credit because we do not give...

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** How does it take care of the liquidity that you have mentioned?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Yes, I will mention that. 50 per cent or less will be given. It will not be given for any purpose, it will be given for productive purposes.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Under the guidelines?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Yes, we have issued it already to the banks that under the guidlines they will be able to use it as collateral security only for productive purposes, they cannot use it for social expenditure, nor can they use it for cornering... I am sorry I stand corrected. The provision regarding the collatoral security is covered by instructions which have been issued to R.B.I. The instructions have been issued and the instructions say clearly that it can be used only for productive purposes and therefore I say that the liquidity is controlled very much. If I do not use it for productive purpose, then my purpose also will be defeated. My purpose was two-fold. One is to mop up the liquidity in the economy, to control the liquidity. The second is to channelise it for productive purposes. For the purpose of controlling I take away money through these bonds. For the purpose of channelising it, for productive purposes, the bank has taken the line that it will give such assistance and such advances as are under the credit policy available for any person who provides collateral security for such advances. Therefore, my submission is that this bond is not anything new, as I have said. It is only an extension of what we have done in the past and we have now proceeded with the bonds.

The second point which I would like to make is this.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Is it justified.... (Interruptions)

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I am dealing with the economic issue first. I will come to the political issues afterwards. I want to end on a hilarious note. Therefore, I will reserve the political part to the last.

The second thing is, we have launched a massive programme of Rs. 97,500 crores Plan. We have to raise resources for that purpose. If we have to raise resources for that purpose, one of the ways is that money which is going into channels which could distort the economy should be transferred or diverted to channels in which Plan expenditure can be met. Therefore, taking that into account the fact that when the last voluntary disclosure scheme was introduced about Rs. 700 crores was disclosed and taking into account as it was five or six years ago, I have come to a reasonable calculation that Rs. 1000 crores would be available during this year. If Rs. 700 crores were available in 1975, Rs. 1000 crores would not be too large an amount. If I am lucky as my esteemed friend Shri George would like me to be, I get not Rs. 1000 crores but Rs. 10,000 crores I assure him that he can look forward to a Budget in which there will be all relief all the time I am incharge of it.

Well the position, is we have to take into account needs and, therefore, this is the second aspect for the purpose, otherwise what will be my position? There are three ways in which Government raises resources. One is taxation. Other is borrowings and the third is deficit financing. For deficit financing there is always a limit. If you cross that limit of deficit financing, it boomerangs on you by way of inflationary prices and it affects the vulnerable section of society more than the tax does. In fact the effect of deficit finance on society is more deleterious

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than heavy taxation. Therefore, I cannot resort to deficit financing beyond a particular point. You are aware that the other alternative, taxation has also got its limitation. With rising prices, with the rupee eroded, my limitation on the taxation is also very severe. If I were to make another Rs. 800 crores by taxation, you can very well imagine what would have been the state of my Budget.

The third alternative open to me is to raise it by borrowings and, therefore, I resorted to borrowing not only of the money which is available in the banking system which I have done, Rs. 100 crores more than what I envisaged in the Budget for 1980-81, but I also resorted to borrowing of money which is circulating outside the banking system. Purely from the economic point of view it is nothing more than the borrowing upto some date. Some hon. Members will say that I have given concessions to this black money as compared to the rates I am giving to the legal money. I would like to give some figures. If a person invests Rs. 10,000 in March and then receives at the end of 1991, Rs. 12,000. Then if you are investing in six or seven per cent tax free bonds—certificates which are now available in the National Savings Certificate Scheme, you would be getting about Rs. 20,000/-.

On the other hand, in order to get Rs 12,000 in 1991, he will have to invest in these bonds only Rs. 6000. So, when a person invests Rs. 10,000, he foregoes to the Treasury Rs 4000 already and he gets 7 per cent return after 10 years on Rs. 6,000 which works out to Rs. 12,000. Indirectly or surreptitiously collected tax on this amount is 40 per cent. I would like anybody who knows mathematics to work it out. It is 39 per cent and odd. The average rate of taxation on legal money is only 25 per cent. Therefore, the black money, as they call it, has not been given any great concession. It has not been given anything more than what they would get if they had paid the taxes

legally. On the contrary, the average rate of taxation is only 25 per cent whereas by investing in bonds, they will have to pay 40 per cent. The only advantage he gets is that he will not be hauled up in proceedings, both civil and criminal and taxation and, for this, he will have to forego 40 per cent. This is done in the interest of the nation and in the interest of the economy.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** I want a clarification if you permit me. I accept that it is true that the Government can raise money by imposing taxes, by borrowing and by deficit finance. As you have said, deficit finance is dangerous. But is it not true that borrowing is also dangerous because in the borrowing, there is a transfer and inequality increases, because you take money from the poor as interest and you give money to the rich?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** That we will discuss in the Budget discussion. That has nothing to do with the bonds.

The next point is a political argument. It was said that the ruling party is getting a lot of black money. When they said it, I think, they forgot that some of them are also ruling parties somewhere. There is one ruling party which is sitting in Opposition here in Kerala; there is another ruling party which is sitting in Opposition here in West Bengal in Tripura, in Tamil Nadu, in every place....

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Ruling party in relation to bonds.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If you give a share to each State, they will not say all that; they will not oppose it also.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** They will not only get a small share but they will also get a very big share by way of Plan contributions. They do not know it. Therefore, I think, the argument that this party or that party alone is going to benefit by it or it is

for political purposes is totally incorrect. I do not say anything more because this kind of attack has been made by every Opposition party....

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:** You also said the same thing when you were in the Opposition.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I have said it against you; you are saying it against me. It is a good game. I did not get annoyed. Did I ever interrupt you? I enjoyed this.

I have only one or two points to answer. My hon. friend, Shri Chakraborty, said that in Europe there was a different way of investment. I can give him information about the way in which it was done in Europe. In France, in 1952, tax evaders were assured immunity not only from prosecution but also from payment of arrears of taxes provided the concealed gains were invested before a specified date.

In Italy, a general amnesty was offered in 1966.

In Israel it was offered more than once.

It was offered also in Brazil, Philippines, Argentina, Malaysia, Pakistan, Srilanka (*Interruptions*)

There are two other suggestions. One is about demonetisation. Demonetisation implies that there will be much upheaval as a result of declaring a particular currency as no longer valid, and that nobody will sell his goods to the other person for at least one month and as a result the whole economy will come to a stand-still.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** In 1945, there was demonetisation and it did not happen, Mr. Venkataraman.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Demonetisation of 1,000 rupee notes, is no demonetisation at all and if my friend

wants, I will demonetise 1 rupee notes. Is there any sense in saying that 1,000 rupee notes are demonetised? If you want to demonetise, you must demonetise 100 rupee notes and, if you do that, I will tell you that the country will go into chaos.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Is the word 'non-Sensical' unparliamentary? A decision on this is pending with the Chair. The Chair will have to give a ruling on this. It is pending with the Speaker. Prime Minister has used the word 'non-sensical'. I myself used the word. Objection was taken. The ruling and decision of the Speaker is awaited on the use of the word, whether it is parliamentary or unparliamentary.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I do not want to say anything unparliamentary. If I have said it, I withdraw. I do not want any ruling on that. I want in record to be corrected as "It has no sense".

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** May I seek a clarification? Hon. Finance Minister just now stated that he is willing to demonetise 100 rupee currency notes. He has not talked about 10 rupee currency notes because if you see the currency that is in circulation in the country, you will notice that 10 rupee currency note plays a major role in the currency system. Therefore, if you really want to demonetise, you have to demonetise also 10 rupee currency note. But, Mr. Minister, you cannot demonetise that because the source of collection for political parties will dry up.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Thank God; he said, only political parties.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when my hon. friend ever comes and sits on this side of the House, I must leave something for his great performance. I will leave this demonetisation to him.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Yes, I gladly accept the assignment. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** For correction of record, I would not say that Government, under no circumstances, will demonetise because it should not be taken, when I have pointed out all the difficulties, that Government have foreclosed their option which they always have of doing something very drastic if a drastic situation arises...

**AN HON. MEMBER:** This is better.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** But I must tell you that in the situation in which we are now placed, it is not an appropriate remedy.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** As one who knows Mr. Venkataraman, I know, his idea is 'Sama Bada Dana Danda'.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The next suggestion was that we could have allowed this money to be used for building houses, this and that. Here again, in the first place, if you allow them to invest this money, which have evaded taxes, in lucrative, profitable investments, it will not yield any tax revenue, but, on the other hand, we will be guilty of just what you are yourselves: accusing namely, allowing the black money to come without any kind of payment, whereas in the Bearer Bonds they will have to pay 40 per cent. This is not a very important reason. But the more important reason is that, in any inflationary situation in the country, if you allow such money to be used for the purpose of buying steel, cement and all these articles, the inflation will become much greater.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** They are doing so.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Therefore, the black money will exert its pressure and create a much greater inflation. That is why I have said that I want to control the liquidity, to reduce the liquidity, and see that that money is immobilised. I do not want the same money to be used in such a way that it increases in circulation and

also the velocity of circulation and thereby adds to the pressure on prices. This is why we could not accept any of these things....

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Put the members of the top 80 Houses in jail and keep them in jail till they dehoard the black money. You will then get almost threefourth of it..(Interruptions)

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I am not yielding. There must be an end to everything, and there must also be an end to this debate. I think I have covered every one of these points. I shall be very happy if the House accepts my motion

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Minister has clarified the position. I have looked into the matter as regards the question of legislative competence of the House. It is the accepted practice in Lok Sabha that the Speaker does not give any ruling on the point whether....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** You are not making a maiden speech!

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I am making some observations. If you want, you can go without my permission.

...on the point whether a Bill is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House or not. It is open to Members to express their view points in the matter and to address arguments for and against the *vires*. Members take these aspects into consideration while voting on the motion for leave to introduce the Bill or on any subsequent motion on the Bill.

I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What motion, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He has already moved.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain immunities to holders of Special Bearer



Bonds, 1991 and for certain exemptions from direct taxes in relation to such bonds and for matters connected therewith'

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

Division No. 2]

AYES

[16.10 hrs.

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil  
Arakal, Shri Xavier  
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
Bansj Lal, Shri  
Barot, Shri Maganbhai  
Barway, Shri J. C.  
Behera, Shri Rasabehari  
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh  
Birbal, Shri  
Birender Singh, Rao  
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur  
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Chakradhari Singh, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati  
Chavan, Shri S. B.  
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya  
Dalbir Singh, Shri  
Dennis, Shri N.  
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
Doongar Singh, Shri  
Dubey, Shri Ramnath  
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.  
Gehlot, Shri Ashok  
Jaideep Singh, Shri  
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram  
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander  
Karma, Shri Laxman  
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad

Krishnan, Shri G. Y.  
Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri  
Lakkappa, Shri K.  
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.  
Mahendra Prasad, Shri  
Mallikarjun, Shri  
Mayathevar, Shri K.  
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
Misra, Shri Nityananda  
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal  
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara  
Murugian, Shri S.  
Nagaratnam, Shri T.  
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya  
Panday, Shri Kedar  
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand  
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed  
Patel, Shri C. D.  
Patel, Shri Shantubhai  
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.  
Patil, Shri A.T.  
Patil, Shri Shankarrao  
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.  
Quadri, Shri S.T.  
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop  
Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
Ran Vir Singh, Shri  
Ranjit Singh, Shri  
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda  
Rao, Shri Jagannath  
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala  
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi  
Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh  
Reddi, Shri G. S.  
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna  
Sathe, Shri Vasant



Satya Deo Singh, Prof.  
 Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai  
 Sen, Shri A. K.  
 Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal  
 Shanmugam, Shri P.  
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu  
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass  
 Shingda, Shri D. B.  
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.  
 Singh, Dr. B. N.  
 Sivaprakasam, Shri D. S. A.  
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.  
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subha, Shri P. M.  
 Subburaman, Shri A. G.  
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt  
 Sunder Singh, Shri  
 Swami, Shri K. A.  
 Tariq Anwar, Shri  
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.  
 Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb  
 Tripathi, Shri R. N.  
 Tudu, Shri Manmohan  
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan  
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram  
 Venkataraman, Shri R.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh  
 Yazdani, Dr. Golan  
 Zail Singh, Shri

## NOES

Balanandan, Shri E.  
 Barman, Shri Palas

Biswas, Shri Ajoy  
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Choudhary, Shri Saifuddin  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Ghosh, Shri Niren  
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela  
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali  
 Kodiyani, Shri P. K.  
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra  
 Maitra, Shri Sunil  
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed  
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Pathak, Shri Ananda  
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Rasheed Masood, Shri  
 Roy, Shri A. K.  
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
 Saha, Shri Gadahar  
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.  
 Sen, Shri Subodh  
 Shannanna, Shri T. R.  
 Shastri, Shri Ramavata  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Singh, Shri B. D.  
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir  
 Tirkey, Shri Pius

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the Division is:

AYES—110.

NOES—40

*The Motion was adopted*

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have collected Rs. 36 crores but we have got 40 votes.

*(Interruptions)*

[Shri George Fernandes and some other hon. Members then left the House.]

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

16.12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SPECIAL BEARER BONDS (IMMUNITIES AND EXEMPTIONS) ORDINANCE, 1981

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1981.

\*The following Members also recorded their votes.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of President.

AYES: Dr. Krupasindha Bhai Sarvashree Bheekhabhai, Shiv Prasad Shau, Maldevji M. Odadra, Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat and Shri Virda Ram Phulwariya.

NOES: Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal.

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair.]

MATTER UNER RULE 377—Contd.

(ii) PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE FIELD OF GAMES AND SPORTS.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): Sir, in the field of games and sports, India is lagging behind International standards. Besides, to introduce discipline in life and to improve physical and mental condition of our young boys and girls the nation should adopt a Sports Policy which will touch the common people, both urban and rural areas and inspire our younger generation to a new vision of life.

With that end in view I urge upon the Union Government to do an organised time-bound result oriented effective follow-up programme which has to be drawn up through the National Olympic Association and its State branches. Sports and games can improve through a systematic, sustained and seriousness with scientific system with a stipulated scheme.

The Central Government should start a physical education movement throughout the country and step up the pace of allied programme for inculcating a spirit of determination and will-power of the generations to come.

The overall expenditure for sports activities in the country does not workout even to 'six paise' per head. We have not been able to involve every healthy person of the country in games and sports. Eighty per cent of our people in the country belong

[Shri Rasabehari Behera]

to rural areas. What is the most relevant thing to the growth of sports is the need for bringing the large mass of rural population on the national mainstream. Organisation of sports and competitions at the Taluk and District level will have to be supplemented with a sincere effort to provide the necessary infrastructure like properly marked playing arenas or small utilisation sports complex (STADIA) supply of equipment for athletics, gymnastics and other sports materials which would generate enthusiasm of our people for the games and sports.

(iii) USE OF POWER ALCOHOL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR DIESEL OIL FOR TRANSPORT VEHICLES.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): We are importing crude and diesel oil to an extent of Rs. 3,000 crores per annum which is becoming a great burden upon our economy.

It is learnt that in Brazil and other countries they are using power alcohol instead of diesel oil for transport vehicles. When I wanted to know from our Government during 1978-79 about our capacity of producing power alcohol they have said that we are having the technical know-how and capability to produce power alcohol.

We are having enough of molasses in our country and we can very easily manufacture power alcohol by using the existing sugar factories with slight modifications. If we can produce power alcohol, then, it is quite easy for us to reduce the import of diesel oil and we will be able to balance the payment position of the foreign trade.

Now it is published in the Press that sunflower oil can be used instead of diesel oil. We can utilise this process also to replace the use of diesel oil.

Our Government has to step up the research to find out whether the other edible oils can be used instead of diesel oil and methane can be extracted from some category of leaves to replace diesel oil.

(iv) NEED TO GEAR-UP PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN RAJASTHAN.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्न वक्तव्य सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :—

“देश में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को जिस प्रकार मजबूत करना चाहिये मजबूत नहीं किया जा रहा है। राजस्थान प्रान्त में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली टूटने की स्थिति में आ गई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों में गेहूँ उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। राज्य में जो चावल भेजा गया है वह बहुत ही न्यूनतम क्वालिटी का है और बहुत ही महंगा है। गेहूँ के भाव 225 रुपये से लेकर 250 रुपये क्विंटल तक बढ़ गये हैं। राज्य में चीनी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दो-दो माह तक और कहीं-कहीं तीन माह तक नहीं पहुंचती और राज्य को जनसंख्या के आधार पर पूरा कोटा नहीं मिलने से ग्रामीणों को 300 ग्राम से 400 ग्राम तक चीनी मिलती है। इसके अलावा और कोई आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बारे में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली स्थापित नहीं की गई है।

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के ठीक प्रकार से क्रियान्वित न होने से ग्रामीण जनता में असंतोष है। यह प्रश्न अबिलम्ब लोक महत्व का है।

(v) REPAIR OF FAULTY TELEPHONE LINES BETWEEN BARUIPUR OTHER AREAS OF WEST BENGAL.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the people of Baruiপুর of West Bengal are facing hardship in contacting

Calcutta and other places over telephone because of chronic fault line between Baruipur and Calcutta. Being a developing town, it needs a constant communication link with the other places.

I, therefore, demand that the fault line should be repaired immediately so that local calls including trunk call service may be resumed and a S.T.D. link may be granted between Baruipur and New Delhi in order to cater to the need of this developing town. I also demand the improvement of telephone exchanges of Baruipur, Diamond Harbour and Kakdwip and the Minister should give a statement in the House in this matter.

16.19 hrs.

**RAILWAY BUDGET 1980-81—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.**

**श्री रामनगीनस मिश्र (सलेमपुर) :**

मान्यवर, मैं आप का बहुत शुक्राञ्जार हूँ कि आप ने रेल बजट पर मुझे भी बोलने का अवसर दिया।

कुछ कहने से पहले, रेल मंत्री जी के सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे पूर्ववक्ता श्री सत्यदेव सिंह जी ने प्रशस्ति की है, मैं अपने को उस से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ क्योंकि समयाभाव के कारण पुनः उन शब्दों को कहना उचित नहीं है। वर्तमान बजट पर कुछ कहने से पहले मैं आप के माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान इस के पूर्व जो रेलों की क्षमता थी, उस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जिस वक्त इस देश की बागडोर माननीय इन्दिरा जी के हाथों में थी, उस समय 1976-77 में हर जगह रेलों की क्षमता के बारे में चारों तरफ से शोहरत थी।

उस के बाद जब संयोग से इन्दिरा जी सत्ता से हटीं और जनता पार्टी का

शासन आया तो उन तीन सालों में रेलवे में काफी गिरावट आयी। आंकड़ों से मालूम होगा कि 1977-78 में रेलवे के माल यातायात में कितनी गिरावट आयी। उस वर्ष 22 करोड़ 20 लाख टन का अनुमान था किन्तु 19 करोड़ 40 लाख टन का ही लदान सम्भव हो सका। उस के बाद इसका गंभीर असर पड़ा उसके अगले साल में। 1978-79 में 9001 डिब्बों का जहाँ औसत लदान था वह अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1979 तक घट कर 8644 माल डिब्बे रह गया।

1977-78 में थर्मल बिजली घरों के लिये जहाँ 2578 डिब्बों का औसत लदान किया गया वहाँ 1978-79 में अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक 2770 डिब्बों का औसत लदान किया गया। किन्तु जनवरी 1980 में यह लदान 2913 डिब्बे हो गया और फरवरी में बढ़ कर 3290 डिब्बों पर पहुँच गया।

कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में तीन सालों में जो गिरावट आयी थी वह काफी दूर हुई। मान्यवर उस समय की हालत बहुत खराब थी। बिजली की देश में कमी थी और तमाम ट्रेनें बंद हो गयी थीं। जसा मैंने बताया कि थर्मल पावर को कोयले का लदान 1977-78 से बढ़ कर 1980 के जनवरी और फरवरी में 3290 डिब्बे तक पहुँच गया था।

1977-78 में ट्रेनें अपने नियत समय पर नहीं चलती थीं लेकिन पहले जब इन्दिरा जी सत्ता में थीं और पंडित जी रेल मंत्री थे तो लोग रेलों से अपनी चड़ी का समय मिलाया करते थे। अगर वे पाँच मिनट भी लैट हो जाते थे तो गाड़ियां छूट जाती थीं। जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में ट्रेनों में समय की

[श्री राम नबीमा मिश्र]

पाबंदी केवल 48 प्रतिशत रह गयी थी जबकि 1976-77 में ट्रेनों में समय की पाबंदी 93 प्रतिशत थी। जनता पार्टी के शासन के बाद जब पुनः श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की हुकूमत हुई और पंडित जी रेल मंत्री हुए तो यह समय की पाबंदी 90 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गयी।

जनता पार्टी के राज में, 31-12-79 तक 162 जोड़ी ट्रेनें बन्द थीं किन्तु जनवरी 1980 में जब कांग्रेस की फिर से हुकूमत आयी तो उस समय तुरन्त करीब 65 जोड़ी ट्रेनें चालू की गयी।

मान्यवर मैं अतीत की तरफ आपका ध्यान इसलिए आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ कि जिस समय इन्दिरा जी शासन में थीं और पंडित जी रेल मंत्री थे तो रेलों में काफी तरक्की हुई थी और जनता पार्टी के शासन में काफी गिरावट आयी थी। उसके बाद जब पुनः इन्दिरा जी शासन में आयीं और हमारे पंडित जी रेल मंत्री हुए तो रेलों में पुनः काफी प्रगति हुई।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो रेल बजट पेश किया है, उसके पढ़ने से मान्यवर यह लगा कि हमारे मंत्री जी ने एक रिपोर्ट यहां पढ़ दी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट को शायद हमारे चैंबरमैन साहब ने बना दिया होगा और मंत्री जी ने उसको पढ़ दिया होगा। हमारे चैंबरमैन साहब शायद तीन महीने पहले इस कुर्सी पर आये थे और उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिख दिया कि आज के पहले रेल विभाग में जितने काम थे वे पूरी तरह अगुल्ले नहीं थे और ट्रेनें जो थीं वे अपनी पटरी से उतर गयी थीं। जब हमारे चैंबरमैन साहब आये हमारे मंत्री जी आये तो एक मंत्र फूँका और एक पब्लिसिटी का एलान किया और सारी विरी

हुई रेलों को पटरी पर ला कर रख दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात परम्परा के विरुद्ध है। मैं तो नया मेम्बर हूँ लेकिन आज तक इस तरह की रिपोर्टें शायद पूर्व में किसी भी दल के शासन द्वारा पेश नहीं की गयी होंगी। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि परिचालन फिर पटरी पर आ गया, इसका क्या मतलब है? क्या वह पटरी से उतर गया था?

मान्यवर, मैंने इसीलिए इसके पूर्व के आंकड़े आपके समक्ष रखे। हमें यह भी मालूम है कि उस समय सूखे की वजह से ट्रेनें पानी भी पहुंचा रही थीं। हमें यह भी मालूम है कि बिजली की कमी की वजह से ट्रेनें से उतना यातायात नहीं हो पा रहा था और उधर असम का आन्दोलन चल रहा था लेकिन फिर भी कांग्रेस सरकार के आने पर ट्रेनें चालू की गयीं जो कि पहले बंद थीं। यह जो रिपोर्ट है और इसमें ये जो शब्द हैं, मेरी समझ में ये शब्द उचित नहीं हैं।

मान्यवर, मुझे इस पर और अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना है, दो-तीन शब्द और कहूँगा। जहां तक रेल भाड़े में और माल ढुलाई के भाड़े में वृद्धि का संबंध है, मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि साधारण डिब्बों में सफर करने वालों के लिए यह वृद्धि बहुत अधिक है। अभी जो बजट कल पेश किया गया है, उसमें भी तसाम लोगों को राहत दी गई है। अभी साम भर हुआ है जब 10-12 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई थी और अब 10 प्रतिशत और वृद्धि हो गई। आज साधारण आदमी के लिए ट्रेन में बैठने की जगह भी नहीं है, श्रेय छतों पर सफर कर रहे हैं, ऐसे समय में मेरा निवेदन है कि जितनी भी गुंजाइश हो सके इस वृद्धि को कम किया जाए। इस बड़ौतरी में एक जगह यह देखकर बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि दूसरे दर्जे के

डिब्बों में आरक्षण की दर 25 पैसे से बढ़ाकर एक रुपया कर दी गई है। दुबना कर दिया जाता तब भी ठीक था, एकदम चौगुना कर दिया गया है। दूसरे दर्जे के आरक्षण में एक से तीन रुपए तक की वृद्धि की गई है। लंबे सफर में साधारण आदमी, साधारण किसान बिना आरक्षण के नहीं चल सकता। पहले तो यह था कि लंबे सफर के यात्रियों को बर्थ दी जाती थी। यह ठीक है कि बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसी अनुपात में जित अनुपात में फर्स्टक्लास और वातानुकूलित के किराए में वृद्धि की गई है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में मंत्री जी पुनः विचार करें।

माल-भाड़े के संबंध में सिर्फ इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि घरेलू काम में आने वाली चीजों के संबंध में कुछ छूट दी जाए। जैसे लकड़ी का कोयला, नमक ये सबसे मुख्य चीजें हैं। फटिलाइजर का उपयोग किसान करता है, कोई व्यवसायी उसका उपयोग नहीं करता, इसलिए उसपर भी रियायत दी जाए। इसी प्रकार मिट्टी का तेल, खाने का तेल, चीनी और दालें, इनका उपयोग साधारण आदमी करता है, इसलिए इनके मालभाड़े में अगर रियायत कर दी जाए तो आम जनता को इसका लाभ होगा। पहले भी सदन की राय को ध्यान में रखते हुए तत्कालीन मंत्री जी ने इन पर रियायत की थी।

मान्यवर, ये तो जनरल बातें थीं, अब मैं कुछ अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में भी माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। मान्यवर, इसके पहले के रेलवे बजट में देवरिया से कुशी नगर होते हुए पडरौना तक रेल-लाइन निकलाने का

प्रावधान था। मान्यवर, कुशी नगर देश का ही नहीं विश्व का एक प्रसिद्ध स्थान है। पूरे विश्व के लोग कुशी नगर जाते हैं। बहुत दिनों से मांग थी। गत वर्ष इस सदन में ऐलान हुआ था। पूर्व मंत्री जी ने देवरिया से पडरौना तक रेल लाइन बिछाई जाएगी, इस बात को कहा था। उसमें मेरा एक संशोधन था कि पडरौना और छितौनी को जोड़ दिया जाए। पर साल के बजट में भी ऐलान किया गया था कि छितौनी का पुल बनेगा, रेल-लाइन बनेगी। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो पुराना ऐलान देवरिया से कुशी नगर होते हुए पडरौना तक रेल लाइन निकलाने का हो चुका है, अगर उसका प्रावधान है तब तो ठीक है, मेरे देखने में तो नहीं आया, अगर नहीं है तो उसका समावेश अशुभव्य करना चाहिए।

सात साल पहले की बात है। एक जल्सा किया गया था और उस में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने छितौनी में बंधे के पुल का शुभारम्भ किया था। उस रेलवे लाइन का क्या हुआ पता नहीं। आज तक वहां के लोग तरस रहे हैं। इस ऐलान को किए हुए पांच छः साल हो गए हैं लेकिन कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है। अब मंत्री जी ने बड़े जोर से ऐलान तो किया है और कहा है कि बड़ी लाइन बनेगी और लोग बहुत धन्यवाद भी दे रहे हैं लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम यथाशीघ्र हो जाना चाहिये। वहां की भौगोलिक स्थिति को आप देखें। आपको पता चलेगा कि छितौनी से पडरौना और देवरिया तक अगर लाइन बन जाती है तो सीधे पटना से होते हुए छितौनी होते हुए बनारस, इलाहाबाद और काफी दूर तक आया जा सकता है। यह बहुत लाभप्रद लाइन हो सकती है। इसके बारे में मेरा मंत्री महोदय से विशेष आग्रह है।

### [श्री रामनगीना मिश्र]

अभी हमारे यहां नई बड़ी लाइन बन रही है। नोनापार एक स्टेशन है। 35 साल से वह चला आ रहा है। उसको उखाड़ा जा रहा था। पटरी वहां बिछ गई थी। मंत्री जी ने आदेश दिया है कि इस का उखाड़ना रोक दिया जाए और पुराना जैसा स्टेशन था वहां वह वैसा बना रहे। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पक्के तौर पर एलान कर दिया जाना चाहिये कि स्टेशन बरकरार रखेगा, जो चीज बनी हुई है वह बनी रहेगी, उसको उखाड़ा नहीं जाएगा।

देवरिया का ओवरब्रिज भी बनना चाहिये। दो तीन और चीजे हैं जिन के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी को बाद में बता दूंगा।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेनों में जो बड़ी असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो गई है, इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए। रात में लम्बी सफर वाली जो गाड़ियां हैं उन में पुलिस का विशेष प्रबन्ध अब य होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ मौजूदा रेलवे पुलिस अपर्याप्त है। उस में इजाफा होना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर रेलवे चलती रहती है तो सभूचा देश चलता रह सकता है। देश के लिए इनका महत्व निर्विवाद है। लेकिन देखने से पता चलता है कि आए दिन पोलिटिकल लोग हड़ताल करवा कर समूचे राष्ट्र का नुकसान करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेलों को अनिवार्य सेवा घोषित किया जाए। साथ ही मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए एक ट्रिब्यूनल बनाया जाए जिस में मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि भी हों, सरकार के प्रतिनिधि भी हो और जज भी हो और वह मजदूरों

और सरकार के झगड़ों का निपटारा करें। रेलों में हड़ताल न होने दी जाए। इनको अनिवार्य सेवा माना जाए।

भारक्षण में बड़ी धांधली होती है। कह दिया जाता है कि सीट नहीं है लेकिन जब दस रुपये दे दिए जाते हैं तो सीट अपने आप मिल जाती है। खान पान की भी बड़ी शिकायतें हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों के बारे सख्ती होनी चाहिये। बड़े बहादुर चेयरमैन साहब आपको मिले हूँ। वह घूम घूम कर देखें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि आज भी बड़ी रिश्वतखोरी रिजर्वेशन के मामले में बैगन देने के मामले में चलती है। मेरी शुभकामनायें उनके साथ हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ रेलों पटरी से न उतरें यही कामना करते हुए मैं रेलवे बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री श्री कंदार पांडे जी को आए हुए मात्र तीन चार महीने ही हुए हैं और इस प्रसंग में उन्होंने रेलों के काम में काफा सुधार तथा तरक्की की है और इसके लिए मैं उनको तहेदिल से बधाई देता हूँ। मैं ही नहीं बल्कि सारा देश उनको इसके लिए बधाई दे रहा है।

मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने रांची से लोहरदगा और लोहरदगा से टोरी तक बड़ी लाइन बनाने की बात कही है। यही नहीं रांची से हजारी बाग और हजारी बाग से कोदरमा तक नई बड़ी लाइन बनाने की भी उन्होंने बजट में घोषणा की है। आप्वासन तो बहुत लोग दिया करते हैं पर लोग प्रसन्न नहीं लाते।

रांची से लोहरदगा जो छोटी लाइन है इसको बड़ी लाइन में कर दिया जाये और इसी लाइन को आगे बढ़ाकर टोरो तक ले जायें। इस लाइन का आजादा के पहले सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है 1947, 1971 और 1975 में सर्वे हुआ बारबार लोग सोचते हैं कि इस बार 4ह लाइन बनेगी लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ मुझे खुशी है कि इस बार रेल मंत्री जा ने घोषणा की है और रेल बजट में इसको शामिल भी किया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि प्राण जायें पर वचन न जायें। यह क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए और हरिजनों आदिवासियों का क्षेत्र है, छोटा नागपुर का इलाका है। यहाँ मैं आज भी दो लाख बहन रोजी रोटी की तलाश में अपना घर बार छोड़ कर इलाहाबाद फैजाबाद और पंजाब जा रहे हैं क्योंकि बेकारी है। छोटा नागपुर में एशिया का सब से बड़ा बोकसाइट का भंडार है, लेकिन बड़ा लाइन न होने के कारण वहाँ बेकारी है और लोग काफी परेशान हैं मैं आदिवासियों की तरफ से मंत्रों जां से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब आप उनको सब तरह की सुविधाएँ देना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम उन भाई वहेनों की इज्जत का ख्याल रख कर आप 1981-82 में इस लाइन को पूरा करें याना रांची लोहरदगा-टोरो और हजारो वाग कोडर लाइनों में काम शीघ्र शुरू कर दिया जाय। अधिकारी लोग कहते हैं कि रांची लोहरदगा लाइन में 10 पीन्ट की कमी है। इंडियन ऐलिमुनिया कम्पनी जो देश की सबसे बड़ी कम्पनी है उसको बोकसाइट ले जाने के लिये डिब्बे नहीं मिलते हैं। लोहरदगा में ट्रकों से बोकसाइट ले जाने के लिये 45 ₹0 प्रति टन के हिसाब से वह पे करते हैं और मूरी तक जहाँ उनको फैक्ट्री है बोकसाइट को ले जाते हैं। हजारों ट्रकों से हर महाने बोकसाइट ले जाते हैं। अगर बड़ी बड़ी रेल लाइन बन जाती है

तो जो पैसा अभी उस कम्पनी को ट्रकों को डुल्लई के लिये देना पड़ता है वह सारा का सारा पैसा आपको मिल सकता है। रांची से पैसेंजर गाड़ी लोहरदगा के लिए सबेरे 8 बजे चलती है जो लोहरदगा रात को कभी 11 बजे कभी 12 बजे पहुँचती है। इस में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है।

आपने 150 किलोमीटर के बाद सेकेंड क्लास का किराया 10 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ाया है। आपको मालूम है कि देश में काफी गरीब लोग रहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि 150 किलोमीटर की सीमा को बढ़ा कर 300 किलोमीटर कर दें और उसके बाद 5 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से ही किराया बढ़ाये। मालभाड़ा में आपने 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया है। आप जानते हैं कि मालगाड़ियों से खाने का समान दूर प्रान्तों से आता है। अगर अधिक भाड़ा व्यापारियों को देना पड़ेगा तो उससे महंगाई बढ़ेगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि विकास के लिये आपको पैसा भा चाहिये इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि माल भाड़ा 15 प्रतिशत के बजाय 10 प्रतिशत ही बढ़ाया जाय।

चड़ागढ़ एक्सप्रेस रांची से चलती है और पलामू जिले के टोरी स्टेशन पर 5 मिनट के लिये ज़रूर रुके क्योंकि इनके इर्दगिर्द काफी बड़े बड़े शहर हैं और एशिया का सब से बड़ा बोकसाइट मार्ईन्स है तथा कोल फाल्डस भा है इसलिए चड़ागढ़ एक्सप्रेस टोरी स्टेशन पर 5 मिनट ज़रूर रुके साथ ही यहाँ से प्रथम श्रेणी के चार वर्ष और सेकेंड क्लास की 8 सीटों के आरक्षण का व्यवस्था करने की भी कृपा करें मैंने इस सम्बंध में रेल मंत्री जां को पत्र भा दिया है और आशा करता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री इसको स्वीकार करेंगे।

इस प्रकार मीर्या एक्सप्रेस रांची तक चलाने का व्यवस्था को जाय जिससे



### [ श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू ]

रांची से मुजफ्फरपुर को और जाने वाले यात्रियों को सुविधा मिल सके। टोरी में डिब्बों की कमी है। यह एक ऐसा स्टेशन है जहाँ आज भी व्यापारियों का कम से कम 30, 40 लाख रुपये का माल बरसों से पड़ा है, लकड़ी, कोयला बोक्साइट पड़ा हुआ है। पिछले सत्र में मैंने सवाल यह पूछा था तो मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि सुधार की कोशिश की जायेगी, लेकिन अभी तक डिब्बों में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। इसकी बजह से देश के तरक्की के काम में रूकावट हो रही है और व्यापारियों को भी भारी घाटा हो रहा है। लकड़ी, कोयला, बांस यह सारी चीजें वहाँ बरसों से पड़ी हैं, इसलिये डिब्बों का शीघ्र इन्तजाम किया जाये।

मैं यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि कुछ पिछड़े क्षेत्र और भी हैं जैसे उड़ीसा का क्षेत्र है। यह बिल्कुल बैकवर्ड इलाका है। कालाहांडी सम्बलपुर, बालंगीर और फूलबनी जिले बिल्कुल बैकवर्ड हैं। सम्बलपुर से तालचर तक एक रेलवे लाइन बनाने का विचार था। यह पहाड़ी इलाका है और यहाँ आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं। इसलिये यहाँ एक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने की अविलम्ब व्यवस्था की जाये।

कटक जाने के लिये मद्रास होकर जाना पड़ता है। उसके लिये या तो समुद्र के मार्ग से जाना पड़ता है या बंगाल होकर जाना पड़ता है, इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इसलिये इस दृष्टि से भी जरूरी है कि सम्बलपुर से तालचर तक नई बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाये। भ्रमालागुड़ा से लांजीगढ़ रोड तक भी एक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाकर इन्हें जोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं 10 वर्षों तक साउथ इस्टर्न रेलवे का मेम्बर रह चुका हूँ। लोहारदगा से गुमला, रायडी, जगपुर, रामगढ़ होकर कोरवा तक बड़ी लाइन से मिलाने की बात चल रही थी, इस पर अचर इस वर्ष नहीं तो कम से कम अगले वर्ष के बजट में जरूर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। इसके बनने से बम्बई की दूरी 347 किलोमीटर लगभग कम हो जायेगी।

जो बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं, यह देश की तरक्की के लिये बहुत लाजमी हैं। मैं बहुत अधिक समय न लेते हुए माननीय रेल मंत्री श्री पांडे जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने जो बचन दिया है, वह उसको ध्यान में रखेंगे और आदिवासी बहिन भाइयों की ओर से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उन गरीबों का खयाल रखें, छोटा नागपुर और उड़ीसा प्रान्त का अवश्य ध्यान रखें।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बजट का जोरदार विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जब नवम्बर महीने में रेल प्रसासन में तहलका मचा, परिवर्तन लाया गया तो लोगों ने समझा था कि रेलों की व्यवस्था में उसके विस्तार में तरक्की होगी, वृद्धि होगी, मजदूरों का सहयोग लेकर देश को और विकसित बनाने के लिये आगे बढ़ाया जायेगा लेकिन कुछ ही दिनों के बाद ऐसा लगा कि नये रेल मंत्री श्री केदार पांडे जी रेलवे बोर्ड के बन्दी बन गये। रेलवे बोर्ड जो चाहता है, वह उनसे करवाने की कोशिश करता है और मेरी समझ में तो ये उसको हू-ब-हू मान लेते हैं। इसका उद्धारण एक ही है, जब ये अपना भाषण पढ़ रहे थे तो साल भर की सफलता असफलता का जिन्न करना तो दूर रहा, उन्होंने 3 महीने की चर्चा ही की कि इसमें हमने माल देने में यह

प्रगति की है। यह पांडे जी नहीं बोल रहे थे बल्कि रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन बोल रहे थे। वह अपनी उपलब्धियाँ दिखाना चाहते थे क्योंकि वह 6 महीने के बाद रिटायर होने वाले हैं। इस तरीके से उन्होंने यह प्रणालित करने की कोशिश की कि उनको एक्सटेंशन मिलनी चाहिये, वह बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। और यह उन्हीं की बजह से तरक्की हुई है। उस जाल में हमारे पांडे जी फंस गये। इसलिये पंडित जी मेरा ऐसा अन्दाजा है कि पुराने रेल मंत्री जी को जरूर सदमा हुआ होगा, जिसकी चर्चा सबसे पहले वन्ता श्री मधु दण्डवते जी ने की थी।

रेलवे बोर्ड में कौन लोग हैं? किसी न किसी रूप में उनका सम्बन्ध हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े इजारेदारों और पूंजीपतियों से। वे नहीं चाहते कि रेलवे सही मानों में जन-तांत्रिक तरीके से, रेल मजदूरों, यात्रियों और उपभोक्ताओं की मदद से प्रगति करे। वे तो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों और बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की मदद से देश और रेलों का विकास करना चाहते हैं। अगर यही नीति रही और यदि हम ग्राम जनता का सहयोग ले कर और देश की आवश्यकता तथा पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के विकास को देखते हुए ट्रांसपोर्ट के विकास में ग्राम नहीं बढ़ेंगे, तो हम कुछ काम नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मंत्री महोदय ने रेल बजट में क्या किया? उन्होंने 356 करोड़ रुपये के किराये और भाड़े बढ़ा दिये। किन पर? ग्राम लोगों पर। दूसरी श्रेणी पर 10 प्रतिशत, 10 प्रतिशत लगेज और पार्सल पर, 15 परसेंट एयरकण्डिशनड फ्रस्ट क्लास पर, 12.5 परसेंट पहले दर्जे पर और 15 परसेंट मान पर बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन रेलवे लोहे और मैंगनीज को कम भाड़े पर डोती है। इन चीजों का सम्बन्ध किन

लोगों के साथ है? बिड़ला, टाटा आदि हिन्दुस्तान के इजारेदार और पूंजीपति इस कच्चे माल को अपने कारखानों में ले जाते हैं और उससे पक्का माल तैयार करते हैं। सरकार उन लोगों को तो सहुलियत देती है और जनता पर चोट करती है। यह उसकी नीति बन गई है।

सरकार कहती है कि रेलवे द्वारा शोसल फ्रान्सीगेशन, सामाजिक दायित्वों, पर 331.76 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं। वह सर्वबन और नान-सर्वबन ट्रेनों को चलाने के लिए 227.45 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करतो है। इसके नाम पर सरकार ग्राम लोगों के भार को बढ़ाना चाहतो है। यह सामाजिक दायित्व तो सरकार को निभाना ही चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करेगी, तो देश की शरीबी नहीं मिटेगी, देश का विकास नहीं होगा, वह सामान जो देश के एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक ले जा कर लोगों तक नहीं पहुँचा सकेगी।

सरकार यह भी कहती है कि कोयले का दाम 328.8 प्रतिशत, डीपल का दाम 280 प्रतिशत, स्टील के दाम 265 प्रतिशत, विजली के चांजिज 232 प्रतिशत, सीमेंट और मकान बनाने के दूसरे सामान के दाम 231.8 प्रतिशत और स्टाफ पर खर्चा 250 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है। यह बहाना बना कर सरकार किराया और भाड़ा बढ़ाना चाहती है। इसी लिए उसने इस तरह का बजट पेश कर के ग्राम जनता पर चोट की है, जब कि चोट करनी चाहिए थी इजारेदारों पर और उनके सामान पर। पहले ऐसे काफ़ी सामान को मुक्त रखा गया था, जिसका ग्राम जनता से सम्बन्ध है, लेकिन अब केवल तीन चीजों को मुक्त रखा गया है। इससे पता लगता है कि इस सरकार की नीति क्या है।

सरकार पुरानी लीक पर चल रही है। सांप्राज्यवादी लोग, अर्थिक, उसको रेलों की

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

700 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी विरासत में दे गये थे। अब रेलों की पूंजी ज़रूर 5500 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। लेकिन किसकी मेहनत से? मजदूरों की मेहनत से, यात्रियों और देश की जनता के सहयोग से, लेकिन सरकार उन्हीं पर चोट करती है। यह ट्रांसपोर्ट का विकास करने की सही नीति नहीं है।

अगर, आप टाटा, बिरला, डालमिया, इन के लोहा मैंगनीज बगैरह की ढुलाई पर भाड़ा बढ़ाइये, तो 220 करोड़ रुपये की आय हो सकती है। फिर जनता पर चोट करने की ज़रूरत आप को नहीं पड़ेगी। लेकिन आप 220 करोड़ रुपया उन से नहीं लेना चाहते।

इसी तरह से रेल के डिब्बों को देखिए की क्या हाल है। 1950-51 में आप के पास 2 लाख 3596 डिब्बे थे और 1980 के 31 मार्च को आप के पास 4 लाख 5 हजार 185 डिब्बे हैं। 30 वर्ष में दुगुने ही हुए हैं और इनका इस्तेमाल कैसे होगा है? बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति इस्तेमाल करते हैं। पांच से दस दिन तक वह रखते थे, उसके बाद आप डैमरेज लेते थे। अब आप ने 20 दिन का समय बढ़ा दिया और आप के रेलवे बोर्ड के लोग उन से दोस्ती रखते हैं जिस से वे मर्हानों उस को रखे रहते हैं, उस में गोदाम बना लेते हैं। उस का ठोक से इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है तो जाहिर है कि डिब्बों की कमी होती है। आप स्वयं कहते हैं कि 13 हजार डिब्बों की कमी है। यह कमी नहीं हो सकती थी, लेकिन इस तरह की चीजें आज हमारे देश में चल रही हैं और रेलवे बोर्ड जैसा संकट हाबी सारे देश को नवा रहा है। वहां आप की बात नहीं चलती। वह जो चाहते हैं वही करते हैं।

रेल के विस्तार के बारे में आजादी के 30 वर्ष के बाद आप देखें, कुल 7000

रूट किलोमीटर आप बढ़ा पाए हैं। 30 वर्ष में क्या यह उपलब्धि बहुत है? नहीं। आज टोटल रूट किलोमीटर कितना है—60933, उसमें 32 साल में कुल 7 हजार रूट किलोमीटर आप ने बढ़ाया। इस में से 25 हजार रूट किलोमीटर लाइन की लाइफ खत्म हो गई है लेकिन उस को आप बदलते नहीं हैं जिस की वजह से भी दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। दुर्घटनाओं का एक कारण यह भी है। इस को बदलने का प्रोग्राम आप को बनाना चाहिए था।

इसी तरह से इंजन देखिए, अंग्रेज जब गये थे तो ओवर एज्ड इंजन 8 हजार छोड़ गये थे, अभी 11 हजार इंजन कुल हैं और ये अच्छे इंजन हैं। लकड़ी के डिब्बे जिस में यात्री चलते हैं 13 हजार उस समय थे। इस की तादद कितनी बढ़ी? मैं ने ऊपर बताया कि कितने आप के यहां डिब्बे बढ़े।

अगर आप ठोक से संगठित कीजिए और विस्तार के लिए कैसे कैसे काम होना चाहिए, इस के ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए तो आप की जो अभी 5500 करोड़ की पूंजी है वह भी बढ़ेगी। अंग्रेज केवल 700 करोड़ छोड़ गए थे। आप ने यह पूंजी बढ़ाई। अभी और बढ़ाने की ज़रूरत है ताकि हम अपने देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रेल का विकास कर सकें।

रेलवे के विकास के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि आप पुराने रास्ते को छोड़ कर बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों से फिर मदद ले रहे हैं। अखबार में आया है कि वलड बैंक से आप ने विद्युतीकरण के लिए 12 सौ करोड़ की याचना की है। क्या यह देश को नव-उपनिवेशवाद से छुड़ाने वाला रास्ता है या नव-उपनिवेशवाद को और बढ़ाने वाला है? 12 सौ या साढ़े 12 सौ करोड़ की याचना आप ने की है, यह एकोनामिक टाइम्स में निकला है और आप ने उस क

कोई कांटेडिक्शन नहीं किया है। तो बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों से पल्ला छुड़ाए और इजारेदारों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा चोट कीजिए। उन से माल भाड़ा अधिक बसूलिए और मजदूरों का सहयोग ले कर भागे बढ़िए, तभी देश का कल्याण होगा, नहीं तो देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। देश की तरक्की नहीं होगी और रेल का विकास भी नहीं होगा।

अब मजदूरों के सबालों पर आइए। लेकिन इस से पहले रेल दुर्घटनाओं का भी मुन लोजिए। इसी से ताल्लुक है। आप कहते थे कि रेल दुर्घटनाओं पर भी बोलिए। तो रेल दुर्घटनाएं 1972-73 में 7177 हुई थीं और 1979-80 में 12189 हुई हैं। इस में घातक दुर्घटनाएं 74813 थीं जिस में लोग मरे 1972-73 में और 1979-80 में 900 इन की संख्या थी। तो दुर्घटनायें बढ़ेंगी क्योंकि लाइन पुरानी है। आप मजदूरों का सहयोग लेना नहीं चाहते हैं, आप लोको रनिंग स्टाफ पर हमला करते हैं फिर काम कैसे बनेगा? क्या रेलवे बोर्ड वाले गाड़ी चलायेंगे? आज 10, 12 और 14 घंटे लेट गाड़ियां चलती हैं लेकिन क्या कभी आपने रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन या जनरल मैनेजर को पुन-अप किया? नहीं। आप पुल-अप करते हैं ड्राइवर को, फायरमैन को, असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर को और फजाने-डिकाने को। इस तरह से काम कैसे चलेगा, तभी दुर्घटनायें होती हैं। आपके लिए आवश्यक है कि आप मजदूरों का सहयोग हासिल करें।

आपके यहां कैजुअल वर्कर बहुत सारे हैं। सबसे पहले मैं गैंगमेन की बात बताऊंगा जो कि जाड़ा, गर्मी और बरसात में प्राणपण से काम करते हैं, अपने जीवन को दांव पर लगा कर काम करते हैं जो अस्थायी हैं, उनकी तादाद है 1,54,511। सी पी सी वेतनमान पाने वाले 61,187 हैं।

दैनिक मजदूर 43,142 हैं। कुल मिलाकर 2,58,840 हैं। लेकिन गैंगमेन की हालत क्या है उनको आप वहीं तक नहीं देते। 21 सूची कार्यक्रम वर्षों से पेंडिंग है, आप उस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लेते। जब आप चाहते हैं उनको निकाल देते हैं। मिनिस्टीरियल स्टाफ के लोग लड़ाई लड़ते हैं, 330-560 के वेतनमान में आप डायरेक्ट रेक्यूटमेंट करना चाहते हैं, वे उसका विरोध करते हैं लेकिन आप कोई रास्ता नहीं निकालते। कैजुअल मजदूरों की संख्या ढाई लाख है। 4 जून, 1980 को उस समय के रेल मंत्री पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी ने कहा था कि तीन महीने में तमाम कैजुअल मजदूरों को रेग्युलर बना दिया जाएगा लेकिन कितने लोगों को आपने रेग्युलर बनाया? 12 हजार को बनाया है, 21 हजार का फैसला आप कर चुके हैं लेकिन जो बाकी लोग हैं उनके लिए, साल भर से ज्यादा बीत गया फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

इसी तरह से जो खान-पान की व्यवस्था है वह जितनी रदी है वह सभी लोग जानते हैं। 26-4-1978 से पहले 2176 कर्मचारी वहां पर थे जिनको कि बेयरर कहते हैं। उनमें से 1437 कर्मचारियों को उस समय की सरकार ने नियमित किया लेकिन अभी भी 1062 कर्मचारी बाक़ी हैं। इसी तरह से जो आपकी डिपार्टमेंट्स में कैंटरिंग चलती है उनकी संख्या 650 है और कर्मचारियों की हालत बहुत खराब है। (ब्यबधान) इस तरह के सैकड़ों, हजारों मजदूर हैं जिनको आप रेग्युलर क्यों नहीं करते? इसी तरह से निर्माण मजदूर भी हैं। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में 13 हजार ऐसे मजदूर हैं जिनकी मांगों को आप नहीं मानते हैं।

1655 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair)

इसी प्रकार से और भी बहुत सारे मजदूरों का सबाल है।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

आप बहुत सारे कॉम्प्लिमेंटरी पासेज दे कर लाखों रुपया बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ इस बात का किसने आपको अधिकार दिया है? आपने 269 फर्स्ट क्लास के कॉम्प्लिमेंटरी पासेज और एग्ज़रक्यूटिव क्लास के पासेज दिये हैं, 24 कॉम्प्लिमेंटरी पासेज दूसरी श्रेणी के दिए हैं। 3 फरवरी से पहले की यह फीगर है। ये 293 लोग कौन हैं? ये भूतपूर्व एम पीज, भूतपूर्व मिनिस्टर, सारे ही कांग्रेस आई के नेता रातों रात सोशल वर्कर बन गए। (ब्यवधान) मेरे पास लिस्ट है और उसी की बात यहां पर करना चाहता हूँ। (ब्यवधान)।

मुझे सोलह मिनट हो चुके हैं और मैं दो-तीन मिनट और लूंगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इनको सिग्नल दें, तो भी नहीं बैठते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप इस सिलसिले को बन्द कीजिए। लाखों रुपया बर्बाद करने का अधिकार न रेल मंत्री को है, न रेलवे बोर्ड के मੈम्बरान को है और न ही चेयरमैन को है—इसको फौरन बन्द कीजिये।

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : काम्प्ली-मेन्ट्री पास किसी को न दिया जाए यह काम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की नीति है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं भी यही कहता हूँ। मैं एकतरफा नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। सरकार ने अपोजीशन में दो-तीन को दिया है और बाक़ों को नहीं दिया है। श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर को दिया है। आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ . . . .

श्री केदार पांडे : दो-तीन नाम को सिफारिश आप करें तो आप को भी मिल जाएगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह करने वाला नहीं हूँ। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ।

समापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप इसमें टाइम मत लगाइए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पटना में गंगा पर रेलवे पुल क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं। उसको तो बनाइए।

श्री केदार पांडे : होने जा रहा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पटना और गया लाइन को दोहरा कीजिए। फतुहा लाइन पर हर साल 12 लाख रुपया पूंजीपतियों को बर्बाद करते हैं। उसको बन्द करके अपने कब्जे में लीजिए और उसको बड़ी लाइन बनाइए।

आखिरी बात मैं बंगाल के बारे में कहता हूँ—साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के खड़गपुर डिबिजन में भोगपुर और पंचसुकरा के बीच में एक स्टेशन बनाने की मांग है, इसको आप जरूर कीजिए।

श्री केदार पांडे : शास्त्री जी, आपने फतुहा और इस्लाम पुर की बात कही है। इसके अलावा और आपने क्या कहा है?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं वही कह रहा हूँ, जिसके बारे में श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी भी आपसे कह चुकी हैं। आपने हजारों से ज्यादा रनिंग स्टाफ को 14(2) के अन्तर्गत डिसमिस कर रखा है, जिसमें कोई भी अपील नहीं कर सकता है। चार्ज-शीट भी नहीं मिल सकती है। इसलिए मेहरबानी करके दमन की नीतियों को छोड़िए और उनके साथ बात करके उनकी मांगों को मानिए तथा जितनी भी दंडात्मक कार्यवाहियाँ हैं, उनको समाप्त

कीजिए। आप यह मत समझिए की रेल मजदूर कायर है। रेल मजदूर 74 में भी लड़े, 79 में भी लड़े, 60 में भी लड़े और 49 में श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में लड़ने की तैयारी कर रहे थे। इसलिए मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 17 लाख, 20 लाख रेल मजदूर कदुआ की बतिया नहीं है कि उन पर चाकू चल जाएगा। वे लड़ेंगे, अगर आपकी मजदूर विरोधी नीति नहीं रुकी। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड को जल्दी भंग कीजिए। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि मेरा रेलवे बोर्ड के लोगों से कोई विरोध है, बड़े अच्छे लोग हैं, लेकिन यह व्यवस्था खत्म कीजिए। सामूहिक रूप से जनतंत्र को चलाइए।

इन शब्दों के साथ, सभापति महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

**प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़) :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय रेल रेल मंत्री जी ने 1981-82 के लिये जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूँ, क्योंकि वर्तमान परिस्थिति में, जब कि देश में कोयले की कमी है, बिजली की कमी है, सूखे की स्थिति है, अनेक समस्याएँ हैं, उन समस्याओं से घिरे हुए देश के समस्त रेल मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, वह वास्तव में बहुत ही अच्छा कहा जायगा।

यदि हम यह कहें कि रेलों राष्ट्र की धमनियाँ हैं जो सारे राष्ट्र की चेतना को जागृत करती हैं—तो यह अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। आज हमारी रेलों ने देश के यातायात के क्षेत्र में बहुत जबरदस्त प्रगति की है। यदि आप रेल पुस्तिका को उठा कर देखें, तो उन में दिये गये आंकड़ों से यह बात सिद्ध हो जाती है। 1853 में जब से इस देश में रेलें चालू हुईं, तब से आज तक इस ने बहुत

अधिक तरक्की की है। देश के कृषि विकास, उद्योगों के विकास, राष्ट्रीयता के विकास, हर तरह के विकास के कामों में रेलों ने बहुत अधिक सहायता दी है। इसीलिये रेलें आज हमारे भारतीय जीवन की एक प्रकार से धुरी हैं, जिन पर जीवन आघारित है, क्योंकि 80 प्रतिशत माल का यातायात रेलों के द्वारा होता है, 70 प्रतिशत यात्री-यातायात इसी के माध्यम से होता है।

लेकिन, रेल मंत्री जी, आप ने अपने भाषण में जो यह कहा है कि तीन महीने से रेलें, जो धुरी से उतर गई थीं, फिर से पटड़ी पर आ गई हैं—ये शब्द उचित नहीं जान पड़ते, क्योंकि 13 महीने पहले से ही रेलें पटड़ी पर आ गई थीं, उन का केवल 3 महीने से पटड़ी पर आना मानें, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

आप ने इस बजट में यात्री भाड़े तथा माल-भाड़े में वृद्धि की है, आप का यह कदम उन लोगों पर जो मुद्रास्फीति की अर्थ-व्यवस्था से पहले ही पीड़ित थे, एक करारी चोट है। आप वातानुकूलित यान का किराया और ज्यादा बढ़ा देते, तब भी कोई बात नहीं थी, लेकिन आप ने द्वितीय श्रेणी का किराया बढ़ाया है जिस से गरीब जनता पर गहरी चोट पड़ी है। जहाँ तक वातानुकूलित यान का सम्बन्ध है, उस का जो किराया बढ़ाया गया है, यदि अर्थ-तन्त्र के आधार पर उस का मापतोल करें तो पता लगेगा कि हवाई जहाज के किराये के मुकाबले वातानुकूलित यान का किराया अधिक है, ऐसी स्थिति में लोग वातानुकूलित यान में यात्रा कर के क्यों अपना समय खराब करेंगे। मैं ऐसा महसूस करती हूँ कि इन के किरायों को बढ़ा कर, आप ने अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने की जो कल्पना की है, मेरे हृदय में वह सम्भव नहीं हो पायेगी।

आप ने आरक्षण का किराया भी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया है। सामान्य व्यक्ति जब

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

सम्बन्धी यात्रा करता है, तब उसे शयन-यान की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। आप ने उस का किराया 5 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 8 रुपये कर दिया है तथा आरक्षण का शुल्क 4 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 1 रुपया कर दिया है—इतनी अधिक वृद्धि एक साधारण व्यक्ति के लिये बहुत ज्यादा है। आप भाड़ा बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ यदि उन के लिये कुछ सुविधाओं को भी बढ़ा देते, तो यह बढ़ोतरी शिरोधार्य हो जाती, लेकिन सुविधाओं में आप ने कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं की है। आप को जो शयन-यान हैं, वे भी लकड़ी के तखते हैं। आप मीटर गेज के डिब्बों को देखिये—वहाँ तो शयन-यान रखे गये हैं—दो बेड्स के बीच में एक तीसरा बेड और बना देने से बिल्कुल कबूतर-खाना दिखाई देता है और यात्रियों को कोई आराम नहीं मिलता है, बल्कि उन में कोई भी व्यक्ति स्वच्छतापूर्वक सांस भी नहीं ले सकता है।

आरक्षण के काम में बहुत ज्यादा धांधली देखने को मिलती है। कोई भी यात्री पहले से शयनयान में प्रवेश कर के यह प्रयास करे कि उस को जगह मिल जाय, तो उस को कह दिया जाता है कि कोई जगह नहीं है। लेकिन यदि वह कण्डक्टर साहब की जब में कुछ डाल देता है तो निश्चित तौर पर उस को आरक्षण मिल जाता है। इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार को हमें अवश्य रोकना होगा।

आज रेलों की यात्रा सुरक्षित नहीं है, हर तरह की चोरी और लूटमार रेलों में होती है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि आप रेलवे पुलिस को सशक्त कीजिये, इन की संख्या को ज्यादा बढ़ाइये। मैं खास तौर से महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ, आज जो महिलायें रेल से अकेली यात्रा करती हैं उन का जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं है। पहले हम देखा करते

थे कि हर गाड़ी में महिलाओं के लिये अलग से डिब्बा हुआ करता था, जिन में केवल महिलायें ही सफ़र करती थीं, लेकिन आज इस तरह का कोई आरक्षण नहीं है। हर तरह के व्यक्ति डिब्बों में घुस जाते हैं, गुण्डे लोग डिब्बों में चढ़ जाते हैं जो महिलाओं को परेशान करते हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगी कि हर गाड़ी में अलग महिला-यान होना चाहिये, जिस में केवल महिलायें ही यात्रा कर सकें तथा उन में आप का एक एटेंडेंट भी होना चाहिये जो उन की देखभाल कर सके।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि आज कल रेल के डिब्बों की छतों पर यात्रा करना बहुत ही आम बात हो गई है। आज मैं ट्रेन से आई तो मैंने देखा कि चित्तौड़गढ़ से ले कर जयपुर तक बराबर यात्री जितने रेल के डिब्बों में बैठे हुए थे उतने ही उन डिब्बों की छतों पर बैठे हुए थे चाहे वे जयपुर बंध का आवाहन करने के लिए आए थे या अन्य किसी और कारण से आए थे, यह मैं नहीं जानती। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह से कब तक लोग यात्रा करते रहेंगे।

इसी प्रकार बिना टिकट बहुत से लोग यात्रा करने के लिए डिब्बों में प्रवेश करते हैं। क्या आप का रेल मंत्रालय इस को नहीं रोक सकता? इस प्रकार की धांधली और ज्यादती कब तक होती रहेगी। आप के रेल विभाग और रेलवे पुलिस के जो कर्म-चारी हैं, वे इस की देखी-अनदेखी क्यों करते हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। इस प्रकार की यात्रा को अवश्य ही रोका जाना चाहिए।

आप ने यह भी बताया है कि आज जो रेल सेवा है, उस में सुधार हुआ है। यह बात हमारे गले नहीं उतरती। सामान्यतः हम

यह देखते हैं कि रेलों में बराबर चोरियां होती हैं, डकैतियां होती हैं और भ्रष्टचारों से जैसा हम को पता चलता है वे भ्रष्ट भी जारी है। इस के भ्रष्टाचार आप की जो रेलें हैं, वे समय पर नहीं चलती हैं। ट्रेनों समय पर नहीं चलती हैं और इसी प्रकार से हड़तालें सामान्यतः होती हैं। इसलिए रेलों की यह जो सारी पिक्चर है, जो सारी तस्वीर है, वह सुखकर नहीं है। जब तक इसमें सुधार नहीं होगा, तब तक हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि रेलों में सुधार हुआ है।

इस के भ्रष्टाचार खान-पान की जो व्यवस्था है, वह बड़ी भ्रष्टाचार है। यात्रा करते समय हम ने देखा है कि जो ठेकेदार इस के लिए आप ने नियुक्त किये हैं, वे सही खाना नहीं देते हैं और कभी बिल पेश नहीं करते हैं। मांगने पर भी खाने का बिल नहीं दिया जाता है और भोजन जो दिया जाता है वह बहुत निकृष्ट होता है जबकि उस के चार्ज बहुत अधिक लिये जाते हैं। इस में भी सुधार होना चाहिए।

एक निवेदन यह भी करना चाहूंगी कि आप की जो एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चलती हैं, उन में रीडिंग रूम की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिस में फीस दे कर कोई भी यात्री अस्ताब ले सके और अपने समय का सही रूप से उपयोग कर सके।

रेलों में निःसंदेह सुधार हुआ है परन्तु देश के कई ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जो विकास का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं। खास तौर से मैं राजस्थान के विषय में कहना चाहूंगी। राजस्थान में रेलों के विकास में बहुत अधिक सुधार नहीं हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि राजस्थान का जो पश्चिमी इलाका है, जहां पर लम्बी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा है और वहां पर आप के सैनिक भी हैं, वहां की रेल व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं है। दक्षिणी राजस्थान के बारे में भी यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि वहां

पर बहुत सारे खनिज पदार्थ मिलते हैं लेकिन वहां पर रेल सुविधाएं नहीं हैं जैसे बांसवाड़ा और प्रतापगढ़ का जो इलाका है, वहां पर रेल सुविधा नहीं है। इस के बारे में मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया था और पुनः निवेदन कर रही हूँ कि ये आदिवासी इलाके हैं और इन की तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए। यदि वहां पर रेलवे सर्वेक्षण का काम आप शुरू करवा देते हैं, तो इस से वहां के आदिवासियों को बहुत अधिक राहत मिलेगी।

सभापति महोदय: प्लीज कनक्लूड।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मैं 5 मिनट और लूंगी।

सभापति महोदय : नो।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : तीन मिनट और दे दीजिए। राजस्थान की राजधानी जयपुर है। उस के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि और कई प्रान्तों की राजधानियों को आप ने ब्रोडगेज से जोड़ा हुआ है लेकिन जयपुर, जो राजस्थान की राजधानी है, ब्रोडगेज लाइन से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। कई बार हमने मांग की है कि दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद का जो रास्ता है, उस को ब्रोडगेज किया जाए। आप यह नहीं करते तो कम से कम इतना तो कर दीजिए कि सवाईमाधोपुर और जयपुर के बीच का जो छोटा सा टुकड़ा है, उस टुकड़े को ही ब्रोडगेज कर दिया जाए।

एक बात मैं 'पिक सिटी एक्सप्रेस' के बारे में और निवेदन करना चाहूंगी हूँ। यह जो ट्रेन आप के दिल्ली से पिक सिटी तक चलती है और अब इस को आप ने अजमेर तक बढ़ा दिया है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि उदयपुर, जो कि लेक्स का शहर है, तक इस को बढ़ा दीजिए चाहे आप इस का नाम



[श्री० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

'लोक-सिटी एक्सप्रेस' रखिये या 'पिक सिटी एक्सप्रेस' ही रहने दें, इस के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। एक और बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि श्रीलों की नगरी उदयपुर तक एक ही ट्रेन जाती है और वह 'चितक एक्सप्रेस' है। जिस में तीन मुख्य ऐतिहासिक और दर्शनीय नगर पड़ते हैं—पिक सिटी जयपुर, शक्ति और भक्ति की नगरी चित्तौड़गढ़ और श्रीलों की नगरी उदयपुर। यह ट्रेन इतनी धीमी गति से चलती है कि इससे यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है। इस में डीजल का इंजन अवश्य लगाया जाना चाहिए तभी जा कर के यात्रियों को सुविधा होगी।

मान्यवर, चित्तौड़गढ़ कोटा तक ब्राडगेज की मंजूरी कर दी गई है इस के लिए मैं वहाँ की जनता की ओर से बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ। मैंने सुना है कि यह लाइन लाइम डिपोजिट के बहुत से एरियाज में से हो कर नहीं जायेगी, खास कर बेगु, मांडलभड़, बिजूलिया, पार्लूली क्षेत्रों में से हो कर नहीं जायेगी, तो मैं निवेदन करती हूँ कि ऐसे स्थानों को भी इस लाइन से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की जो महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे लाइन मंजूर की गई हैं इसको इन महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों से निकाला जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

आपने इस लाइन के लिए 2 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये की मंजूरी दी है। यह राशि बहुत कम है। इस पर 41 करोड़ रुपये का टोटल खर्च आयेगा। अगर इतनी धीमी गति से यह लाइन बनेगी तो शायद हम लोर्थी की जिंदगी में तो यह लाइन नहीं बन पायेगी और बन कर उसका उपयोग नहीं हो पायेगा। इसलिए मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि इस के लिए पैसा बढ़ाया जाए।

मान्यवर, माल भाड़े में हरी सब्जियों, स्टेशनरी और रासायनिक खाद पर भी छूट दी जानी चाहिए। अगर इन पर रेल मंत्री छूट नहीं देंगे तो इस से गरीबों को बहुत नुकसान होगा।

माननीय सभापति जी, अन्त में मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देती हूँ कि हम आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं और हमने काफ़ी देशों में रेल के इंजिन और डिब्बे बना कर निर्यात किये हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि रेल भाड़ा और माल भाड़ा बढ़ाने की बनिस्बत हमें अपने रेल इंजिन, रेल डिब्बे और रेल के पहिये बनाने के कारखानों की क्षमता बढ़ानी चाहिए। अगर आप इनकी क्षमता अधिक कर देते हैं तो शायद आपको यह भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। मैं इतना ही कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Sir, discussion on the Railway Budget has been going on for the last two days. I stand to support the Budget. I listened with rept attention to the most eloquent but apparently powerful speeches from my friends from the side opposite. Particularly I mention Prof. Dandavate who had been Railway Minister himself during the Janata regime and he was talking with pride, of the committees. Prof. Dandavateji is a noble soul. I have personal regards for him. But he talked of the committees appointed during his regime. He mentioned not one committee but three committees, the National Transport Policy Committee, The Committee on Social Burdens and about another committee.

With due apologies I say—my friends will excuse me if I may say so—that the Janata Government was the Government of committees and commissions, with no dash, no initiative, no direction, no dynamism, How many commissions were appointed and to what result? They have no answer to

this. And they feel proud of it. My friends will excuse me. They were having during that regime a minister who felt proud in publicly announcing that he was responsible for creating mischief on the railway lines for more than 50 times and then my friend, sitting on the opposite side, say that this was the best Railway Budget! Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches.

I congratulate the Railway Minister for increasing loading of coal and particularly for his steps for removing sluggishness. But still there is plenty of scope for improvement and progress because these steps are not sufficient. Coal is a very essential commodity; it is needed in industry and particularly in thermal plants. I can say from personal knowledge that the thermal plant at Panipat had had to be closed down sometimes for paucity of coal, for non-availability of coal; that was because of the difficulty we were facing for want of transport facilities. I invite the attention of the Railway Minister to make provision for movement of coal for the thermal plants in particular.

On reading the Budget speech of the Railway Minister, I find that surveys for 35 new lines and 13 surveys for gauge conversions are in hand. But I am pained to observe that, in the Budget, there is absolutely no provision either for a new line or for conversion of gauge in the whole of Haryana, Punjab and Himachal.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Madhya Pradesh also.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): About Madhya Pradesh, I have no personal knowledge. I fail to understand as to why this has been done.

In Farukhnagar, near Gurgaon, there is a terminus, and if I am not wrong in my information, this is the only terminus in this part of the country. The railway line from Farukhnagar could be safely, comfortably and conveniently extended to Jhajjer and Bhiwani. Jhajjer is a tehsil or sub-

division in Rohtak district which provides the maximum number of jawans for the Army. If this Farukhnagar line is extended to Jhajjer and Bhiwani, this will change the rate and Bhiwani, this will change the fate no grouse. In all humility and with due apologies, I would request the Railway Minister not to see this area with a jaundiced eye, because, I find absolutely no provision for even a single line; I do not know why our rights should be so ruthlessly trampled upon like this. Why the area which needs development the area which makes the maximum contribution, the area which gives the maximum number of jawans, should be ignored like this? I am confident that Shri Kedar Panday will be good enough to pay special attention to this *Ilaqa*.

The Yamunanagar-Jagadhri line should be connected with Chandigarh, the Capital of the State; and the Jagadhari-Chandigarh line should be extended to Ludhiana in Punjab. That will give a lot of relief to the people in that *Ilaqa*.

About gauge conversion, I would submit that there are two parallel lines, both broad gauge and metre gauge, from Bhatinda to Kotkapura and from Kotkapura to Fazilka. One broad gauge between Kotkapura and Fazilka is sufficient; the metre gauge can be safely removed.

I now come to electrification of railway lines. Here again, I am pained to observe that there is absolutely no provision for electrification of any line in our part of the country, that is, in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal. Recently, it was decided by the Government that there would be some Asian Games in Rai, in Sonapat district which is hardly 27 miles from here. A plan had been prepared for electrification of the line from Delhi to Sonapat, but for reasons not known it has been dropped. We are having a double line from Delhi to Ambala. I would request the Railway Minister to consider the desirability and advisability of making provision for electrification of the line between Delhi and Ambala in general and from Delhi to Sonapat in particular.

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

Delhi is the capital of the country. It is a cosmopolitan city. It is a centre of education. It is a big trading centre and thousands of people daily come to Delhi and go back, because there is acute shortage of accommodation in Delhi and the rents are exorbitantly high. In this connection, I have addressed letters—not one but many to the then Railway Minister and also to the present Railway Minister. Shri Kedar Pandeyji, ventilating the grievances of the people travelling daily to Delhi from Karnal, the parliamentary constituency I represent, Panipat, Gharaunda, Samalka, Sonapat, Rohtak, Rewari, Gurgaon, Meerut and Ghaziabad, but I am sorry to say that a stereotyped reply is given:

“Dear Shri Sharma, I am in receipt of your reply. I am having the matter looked into. I will write to you again.”

But that ‘again’ never comes. . .

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY). That is only an acknowledgement letter. A detailed reply will be coming.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I know that he is sending the letters to the Department or the officer concerned for necessary action. But you will kindly excuse me for saying so. There is a world of difference between the approach of an officer, a bureaucrat and that of a politician. We have our finger on the pulse of the masses. We represent lakhs of people and personally we have no axe to grind. When we make a representation to the authorities that people are facing difficulties, cannot some minor adjustments be made here and there in the time-table? Our letters are ignored and the reply that we receive on our letters is this:—

“Sorry, this has been examined, and this cannot be done.”

You will kindly appreciate that thousands of passengers—majority of whom are government servants—come

to Delhi right from Karnal, about 70 miles from here, from Meerut, from Palwal, from Gurgaon and Rewari and other places. If on all these lines, a few adjustments of timings, particularly, in the evening are made, what is the railway going to lose? You see the bureaucratic approach of the officers. Sir, I may be excused for saying that they are heartless creatures. They care a two pins for the common man. They do not lend their ears to them.

Sir, we even saw the concerned officers in a deputation. They should either be convinced or open to conviction. They send only a stereotyped reply, ‘Sorry, this cannot be done.’.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I may be excused. These bells would simply disturb my chain of thoughts. My name in the list was much earlier but unavoidably I had been away, otherwise, I would have got at least 15 minutes more.... I will take 5 minutes more. I know the difficulties my people are facing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may take, but there are other members also who want to speak.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: When we represent our case to the Railway Minister, he is good enough to hear us patiently. I have personally been grateful to him for the manner in which he listens to me.

But the difficulty is that nothing concrete, and substantial comes. The representations we are making are aimed at alleviating the grievances of the people. We get letters after letters from our people saying, ‘Did we send you there only for this? For doing nothing.’ We have to hang our heads in shame.

Sir, I remember in July last, a deputation of 10 persons from Gharaunda waited on the then Railway Minister, Pandit Kamalapati Tripathiji. Sir, in

my presence he sent for two senior officers whether they were Members of the Board or not, I do not know—and he directed them to accede to our request. The orders the Railway Minister wrote are there.

लेकिन वहाँ डक के तीन पात बली बात

But nothing comes out. This is how we, the representatives of the people are treated. With all humility, I request the Railway Minister to kindly look into these genuine grievances of the people and make minor adjustments in the timings of the trains, these daily commuters want.

Then, a word about the over-bridges. I come from Haryana. There is the Kurukshetra, the land of the Geeta. Then we have Karnal, the land of Karna. Then there is Panipat, a big industrial and trading centre.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): Where historic battles were fought.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Yes, apart from the Mahabharata war. Then there are big cities. On this railway line provision of over-bridges is a must and if that is not possible, at least, under-bridges can be provided for light vehicles as has been done at Panipat at one point.

That is very essential. I will request the hon. Railway Minister to find some time to kindly visit these places and then he will appreciate the gravity of the situation. Sir, sometimes we have to wait for forty to forty-five minutes on the railway crossings. Then there are some un-manned crossing. Suppose the State Governments are not willing to do anything in the matter then, as has been demanded through representations, these should be provided by the railway authorities.

Sir, I would like to say a word about the labour and loco shed association. There is theft of coal in the

loco sheds by the railway employees themselves and coal is sold by loco-shed employees and the drivers. What for? It is to finance their association, to make provision for funds during the strike period and to create disruption and inefficiency. I have a very soft corner for the labour but these sort of tactics on the part of the railway employees must be deprecated and discouraged in the interest of better efficiency on the railways. Here I would also like to mention another point from my personal experience. I found on a train where there was a provision of eleven bogies only six or seven bogies were attached with the result that hundreds of persons had to travel on the roof which is a security hazard.

Then, Sir, there are complaints of thefts of the articles sent through the railways. Once a Bajaj scooter was booked and it was stolen. The railway authorities fixed the responsibility on the person concerned and he paid the price. What does he lose? Nothing because he is able to sell that scooter on double the price.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Sir, I am concluding. A word about the increase in fare of both air-condition and first class. I would request the hon. Minister to withdraw this additional fare. Sir, the catering service in the railways is deteriorating. I would request the hon. Minister to keep an eye on this and try to improve it.

With these words, Sir, I support the Railway Budget with the devout hope that the Railway Minister would be kind enough to pay attention to the railway facilities in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh to which a reference was missing in his Budget speech. I would particularly request him to accede to the requests in adjustment of timings of running of trains for commuters travelling to nearby places from Delhi.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं कोई ऐसा भाषण नहीं करने जा रहा हूँ, जिससे कि सत्ता-पक्ष में बैठे हुए लोगों को उत्तेजित होना पड़े, क्योंकि पांडे जी के प्रति मेरे मन में थोड़ी हमदर्दी है। लेकिन इस देश की जनता के प्रति, मेरा ख्याल है कि पांडे जी को भी हमदर्दी होगी, इसलिए मुझे यह कहने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है कि यह बजट जन-विरोधी बजट है। इस बजट के बारे में मैं एक एटोरियल का वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :—

Mr. Kedar Pandey has achieved the dubious distinction of presenting the grimmest Railway Budget since independence.

मेरा ख्याल है कि इसके आगे कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, पांडे जी खुद समझ सकते हैं।

माल-भाड़े और यात्री किराये में जो वृद्धि की गई है, इससे इस देश की जनता के सामने कठिनाइयाँ बढ़ेंगी। अभी आपको सिर्फ 14 महीने सत्ता में आये हुए हो रहे होंगे और इतने दिनों में 2 बार माल-भाड़े में और 2 बार किराये-भाड़े में वृद्धि की गई। जो पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, उनमें तो वृद्धि हुई ही है। इस बजट से इस देश में मुद्रा-स्फीति होगी, चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी।

आज जो माल-भाड़े में वृद्धि की गई है, उसमें गेहूँ, चावल, दूसरी तरह के खाद्यान्न कपास, कोयला, सौपट कोक, पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स, स्टेशनरी, दियासलाई के माल-भाड़े में वृद्धि की गई है। इसमें अधिकांश चीजें देश की बहुसंख्यक जनता के इस्तेमाल में आने वाली हैं। गेहूँ और चावल का इस्तेमाल तो सभी करते हैं, कम-से-कम इस प्रकार की चीजों में जो वृद्धि की गई है, जो कि कामन मैन, ग्राम भादमी के इस्तेमाल में आती है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी

से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह इस वृद्धि को समाप्त करने की कृपा करें।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फ़िल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : कोरम की कोई बात नहीं है। हरिकेश जी आप बोलिए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सभापति महोदय, यह काम हमारा है, लेकिन हम कर नहीं रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : सुन्दर सिंह जी, आपको कुछ काम है तो आप जाइये। श्री हरिकेश बहादुर, आप बोलिए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : रेल दुर्घटनाओं जो सिलसिला जारी हुआ है, कमलापति जी को जब रेल मंत्रालय से बाहर जाना था, उस समय से यह शुरू हुआ है और यह लगातार चलता जा रहा है। सौराष्ट्र मेल, पंजाब मेल, संगम एक्सप्रेस, अभी मद्रास के पास एक दुर्घटना हुई, ये दुर्घटनाएँ दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं। मैं पांडे जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें और रेल के परिचालन की उचित व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करें।

रेलों का समय से न चलना ही जनता के लिए बहुत कष्टदायक है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस व्यवस्था में भी सुधार किया जाये। रेल यात्रा इस समय बहुत असुरक्षित हो गई है, जगह-जगह डकैतियाँ और तरह-तरह की चारवातें हो रही हैं जिससे कोई भी रेल यात्री अपने को सुरक्षित महसूस नहीं कर रहा है।

पुलिस फोर्स में जी० आर० पी का मैं चिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। यह फोर्स आपके कंट्रोल के बाहर है क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट

इस पर कंट्रोल करती है। जी० आर० पी० के कांस्टेबल तो ऐसा कर रहे हैं कि वर्ग र लोगों से पैसा लिये बोगी में जाने नहीं देते। मैंने अभी एक कम्प्लेंट दिया है, कार्य नहीं हो रही है लेकिन रेल मंत्रालय ने बताया कि हम सीधे उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते, इसलिए राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों से कहना पड़ेगा। इसलिए जरूरी है कि जो व्यक्ति रेल विभाग में काम कर रहा है, सुरक्षा का काम कर रहा है, उस पर नियंत्रण करने का अधिकार भी रेल विभाग का होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से कहूंगा कि रेल विभाग का नियंत्रण जी० आर० पी० पर हो, वह इस बारे में अवश्य कदम उठाये बरना यह आर० पी० एफ० को भी बदनाम कर देंगे। गलत कार्य जी० आर० पी० वाले कर रहे हैं और आप बदनाम हो रहे हैं।

इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय राज्य सरकारों और भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय से बात कर के जी० आर० पी० पर अगना नियंत्रण स्थापित करें।

अभी किसान रैली हुई। कोयले की कमी की वजह से हिंदुस्तान में तमाम गाड़ियों का चलना बन्द हो गया है। डीजल की कमी से कितानों का कितना नुक्सान हो रहा है, यह बात सभी जानते हैं। अभी किसान रैली के सम्बन्ध में लगभग 140 गाड़ियां चलाई गई होंगी। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि उनमें कितना कोयला और डीजल लगा। यह राष्ट्र के प्रति एक बड़ा भारी अन्याय हुआ, जिसका मैं विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री केदार पांडे : क्या किसान रैली होनी चाहिए या नहीं ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : होनी चाहिए, लेकिन दूसरे दलों को भी ऐसी सुविधा

देनी चाहिए। हम लोगों का कनवेंशन हुआ, लेकिन हमें सिर्फ सात गाड़ियां मिलीं, जब कि हमें पचास गाड़ियों की जरूरत थी।

श्री हरिश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : जितने लोग इनके साथ हैं, उसके हिसाब से ये साढ़े तीन गाड़ियों के लायक भी नहीं हैं।

श्री केदार पांडे : गाड़ियां देने में हमने कमी नहीं की।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर वी० जे० पी० का कनवेंशन हुआ। उन्हें भी सिर्फ सात गाड़ियां मिलीं।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है। रेल विभाग में जो कैजुअल लेबरर्स काम करते हैं, उनमें से बहुत से दस दस, बारह बारह सालों से काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक स्थाई नहीं किया गया है। मेरा विनम्र अनुरोध है कि जो कैजुअल लेबरर्स काम कर रहे हैं, उन्हें शीघ्र स्थाई करने की कृपा करें।

जो एम्पलाईज रिटायर होते हैं, उनके बच्चों की भी नौकरी देने के लिए कोई क्वोटा रेल विभाग में निर्धारित किया जाये। जिन रेल कर्मचारियों की रिटायरमेंट से पहले मृत्यु हो जाती है, उनके बच्चों या विधवा पत्नी को नौकरी देने का एक नियम है। लेकिन कम्पैशनेट ग्राउण्ड्स पर विधवा महिलाओं को नौकरी नहीं मिल पा रही है। इस बारे में तरह तरह की कठिनाइयां बताई जाती हैं। खासकर एन० ई० रेलवे के बारे में लोगों ने मुझे बताया है। ऐसा नियम बनाया जाना चाहिए कि अगर किसी रेल कर्मचारी का कोई लड़का न हो, तो उसके मर जाने के बाद उसकी

### [श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

विधवा पत्नी को अवश्य नौकरी मिले। अगर यह नियम बना दिया जाये, तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम होगा।

क्लास थी और क्लास फ़ोर एम्पलाईज के प्रोमोशन के और अवसर पैदा किये जायें।

श्री पी० एफ० को या तो सी० आई० एस० एफ०—सैंट्रल इंडस्ट्रियल सिंक्र्यूट्री फ़ोर्स—का दर्जा दिया जाये या रेल कर्मचारियों का। इस समय उनको न तो सी आई एस एफ की सुविधायें मिलती हैं और न रेलवे कर्मचारियों की। उनकी मांग पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाना चाहिए। या तो उन्हें रेल कर्मचारियों की कैटेगरी में रखा जाये और या सी आई एस एफ की कैटेगरी में, ताकि उन्हें किसी एक की सुविधायें प्राप्त हो सकें।

रेलवेज की मेडिकल सर्विसिज में जो डाक्टर काम करते हैं, उन्हें टाइम-स्केल में प्रोमोशन 52 परसेंट मिलना चाहिए, जैसा कि और कैडर्ज में दिया जाता है। रेलवे मेडिकल ने 36 परसेंट प्रोमोशन के लिए रीकमेंड किया था। श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्रह्मण्य इस समय सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, जो डिपार्टमेंट आफ पर्सनल के काम को देखते हैं।

According to the recommendation of Railway Ministry 36 per cent of the doctors in the medical service of the Railways should be given promotion. But you are not agreeing to this percentage. The Department of personnel is telling that only 22 per cent of the persons in this category should be given promotions. Therefore, I would request you to accept at least the recommendation of the Railways in this respect. Your Department, that is, the Department of Personnel should accept this percentage of 36.

इसके बाद दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। पांडेय जी जरा ध्यान से सुनें लें। जो टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ के लोग हैं, टी टी ईज, इनको रनिंग स्टाफ मानने में आप को क्या आपत्ति है? जवाब देते समय आप कृपा कर के इस का भी जवाब दें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन को भी रनिंग स्टाफ माना जाय क्योंकि रनिंग स्टाफ मानने का जो नियम बनाया गया है उस में बहुत से ऐसे कर्मचारी भी रनिंग स्टाफ माने जाते हैं जो परिचालन का काम भी नहीं करते, जैसे ब्रैक बैं में बैठा कर्मचारी जो रेल-परिचालन को पैरालाइज नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन उस को भी रनिंग स्टाफ मानते हैं। उस को यदि रनिंग स्टाफ मानते हैं तो टी टी ईज को भी जरूर रनिंग स्टाफ मानना चाहिए।

कुछ ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जो बीस-बीस पच्चीस पच्चीस और तीस तीस साल से एक ही स्थान पर पड़े हुए हैं और वहाँ की केवल राजनीति करते हैं, जैसे मैं गोरखपुर और दिल्ली के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। ऐसे लोगों को जो तीन चार साल से अधिक एक जगह पर हैं उन का ट्रांसफर जरूर होना चाहिए, नहीं तो वे केवल राजनीति और तिकड़म करते हैं और पूरी व्यवस्था को गड़बड़ करने का काम करते हैं।

गैंगमेन की एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। गैंगमेन के प्रोमोशन के चांसेज बढ़ाए जाने चाहिए और उन को पी० डब्ल्यू० आई० के रैंक में लाना चाहिए।

एलेक्ट्रिकेशन आफ रेलवेज की बात मैं करना चाहता हूँ जिसे बहुत से लोगों ने कही है। लोको रनिंग स्टाफ की बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं। उन की हड़ताल भी हुई थी। उस पर थोड़ा सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है। दस घंटे से अधिक उन से काम नहीं लेना चाहिए। इसके बारे में कोई ऐग्रीमेंट भी हुआ है।

वे स्केल का रिस्ट्रिक्चरिंग, उस का पुनर्निवारण होना चाहिए ।

एन ई रेलवे में जून, 1980 में जो एजीटेशन हुआ था उस में बहुत से लोगों का विक्टिमाइजेशन किया गया था हम चाहते हैं कि उस विक्टिमाइजेशन को विदड़ा किया जाय और लोगों को फिर से री-इस्टेंट किया जाय ।

रेलवे के मजदूरों का एक दफ्तर यहां दिल्ली में है। 40, एम एन बारो मोर सराय, में, उस को पुलिस ने टैंक आवर कर लिया है। उसे पुलिस से छुड़ा कर फिर से उन को वापस किया जाय।

आइ आर सी ए के 1200 कर्मचारियों को सरकारी कर्मचारी घोषित किया जाय, यह मेरी मांग है।

अन्तिम चीज मैं कह देना चाहता हूं। बाराबकी से गोरखपुर रेलवे लाइन जो मीटर गेज है, उस का ब्राडगेज में कन्वर्जन हो रहा है। जल्दी ही पूरा होने वाला है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम को पूरा किया जाय और गौतम बुद्ध एक्सप्रेस के नाम से एक गाड़ी चलाई जाय जो गोरखपुर से दिल्ली तक आती हो। यह मेरी मांग है। कम से कम गोरखपुर से दिल्ली के लिए गौतम बुद्ध एक्सप्रेस एक जरूर चलाई जाय। साथ ही गोमती एक्सप्रेस को भी गोरखपुर तक ले जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

श्री तारिक अमनवर (कटिहार) :  
सभापति महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री श्री पांडेय जी द्वारा पेश किए गए रेलवे बजट के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

यों तो हम अनुशासन की बात करते हैं लेकिन अनुशासन को हम सिर्फ सेना तक

और पुलिस तक ही सीमित रखते हैं। आज हमारे देश में जो अनुशासनहीनता की हवा बह रही है उसको कैसे हम सही दिशा दें, सही रास्ते पर लाएं इस की ओर हमें ध्यान देना है। वर्तमान कठिन आर्थिक परिस्थिति में जो बजट पेश किया गया है, यह सही है कि उस में हर वर्ग को ध्यान में रखा गया है। जो जनता को सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए जैसे जो दूसरे दर्जे के यात्री हैं, उन को जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, उस के लिए उन के ऊपर जो बोझ पड़ा है, वह एक विचारणीय बात है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि उस पर वह पुनर्विचार और इस बात की कोशिश करें कि हमारे समाज के जो गिरे हुए लोग हैं, जो गरीब लोग हैं, जिनके पास यातायात के लिए, सफर के लिए पूंजी नहीं होती है, बड़ी मुश्किल से वे पूंजी इकट्ठी कर के एक जगह से दूसरी जगह सफर करते हैं, वैसे लोगों की कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए वे उस पर पुनर्विचार करें।

हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग एक ओर बड़ी ऊंची आवाज में इस बात का नारा लगाते हैं कि आज जरूरत की चीजें उन को नहीं मिलती हैं, कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है, बिजली नहीं मिल रही है, और आवश्यकता की चीजें नहीं मिल रहीं हैं, और दूसरी ओर विरोध-पक्ष को ओर के इन्हीं लोगों की ओर से आन्दोलन चलाए जा रहे हैं। कहीं रास्ता रोको, कहीं ट्रेन रोको, इन्हें सब के आन्दोलन किए जा रहे हैं।

जहां तक हड़ताल का प्रश्न है, हर क्षेत्र को तरफ़ें आज रेलवे में भी हमारे विरोध पक्ष के लोगों में इस बात की होड़ लगी हुई है कि कौन अधिक से अधिक हड़ताल करा सकता है, अधिक से अधिक लोगों को भड़का सकता है। आज इस बात की कोशिश उन की ओर से हो रही है। इस हड़ताल के पीछे मजदूरों का हित नहीं



[ 11 तारिक अन्तर ]

होता है, इस हड़ताल के पीछे मजदूरों की भलाई नहीं होती है। इस हड़ताल के पीछे कुछ दलों का राजनीतिक स्वार्थ होता है। आज मैं बड़े साफ शब्दों में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सारे देश में विरोध पक्ष का प्रारंभ एक ऐसी तैयारी को जा रही है, एक ऐसी फ़िजा बनाई जा रही है कि इस देश में अराजकता पैदा हो, अस्थिरता पैदा हो। इस बात की कोशिश हमारे विरोध पक्ष की ओर से हो रही है और इसके लिए उन्होंने सब से पहले रेलवे को माध्यम बनाया है। आपको याद होगा, 1974 में श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस और दूसरे नेताओं द्वारा सारी रेलवेज को बन्द करने का नारा लगाया गया था और इस बात की कोशिश की गई थी कि सारे देश को ठप्प किया जाए। उनकी कोशिश थी कि बिजली की पदावार को रोका जाए, कल-कारखाने बन्द हों, ज़रूरत का सामान बाजारों में न मिले। सारा देश ठप्प हो जाए—इस बात की कोशिश की गई थी। 1974 की हड़ताल के बाद हमारी सरकार बड़ी सख्ती से पेश आई, हमारी सरकार की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने बड़ी मेहनत करके फिर से अनुशासन लागू किया। 1977 के आते-आते रेलों में एक अनुशासन की भावना कायम हुई थी और गाड़ियां भी ठीक ढंग से चलने लगी थीं। आपने देखा होगा 1976-77 और 1977-78 में रेलों की परफॉरमेंस बहुत अच्छी रही थी किन्तु जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनते ही ऐसे लोगों को जिन्होंने 1974 में अनुशासनहीनता की थी, जिन्होंने हड़ताल में भाग लिया था, गलत ढंग से रेल सम्पत्ति को बर्बाद किया था और जिनको हमारी सरकार ने निकाल दिया था, उनको फिर से वापस ले लिया गया। यही वजह है कि रेलों में जो स्थिरता आई थी, जो अनुशासन आया था वह पुनः समाप्त हो गया और वह सिलसिला अभी जारी है। अभी

हाल में लोकोमोन् के द्वारा हड़ताल कराने की कोशिश की गई। सी० पी० (एम) द्वारा चलाई जा रही यूनियन के माध्यम से लोकोमोन् की स्ट्राइक काल की गई। बड़े दुःख की बात है कि आज विरोध पक्ष के लोग इस बात की आवाज उठाते हैं कि कहीं आंख निकाल ली जाती है और कहीं पुलिस द्वारा पैर तोड़ दिए जाते हैं लेकिन मैं यहां पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस क्षेत्र से मैं यहां पर आता हूँ, कटिहार का क्षेत्र, वहां एन एफ रेलवे का डिवीजनल हेड-क्वार्टर है वहां पर जो मजदूर भाई अपने काम पर जाना चाहते थे उनकी सी पी (एम) के कैंडिडेट्स द्वारा मरम्मत की गई, उनके हाथ तोड़ दिए गए और यहां तक कि उन पर तेजाब फेंका गया... (व्यवधान)...

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उड़ीसा में पत्रकारों के साथ कांग्रेस (आई) के लोगों ने क्या किया ? (व्यवधान) ।

श्री तारिक अन्तर : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे रेल मंत्री चाहते हैं कि रेलों ठीक ढंग से चलें ताकि लोगों को सुविधा मिले और ज़रूरत का सामान उन तक पहुंच सके तो उसके लिए ज़रूरी है कि अनुशासन लाया जाए और ऐसे लोगों पर अंकुश लगाया जाए जोकि डिमोक्रेसी, लोकतन्त्र के नाम पर अनुशासनहीनता पैदा कर रहे हैं और रेल की सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचा रहे हैं। सारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति रेलों के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, अगर रेलों ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलेंगी, आवश्यक चीजों की ढुलाई अगर नहीं होगी तो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर नहीं सकती है।

मान्यवर, मैं रेलवे बोर्ड और खास कर मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बजट में उन क्षेत्रों का भी ध्यान रखा है जो अब तक नज़र अन्दाज़ होते रहे हैं। जैसे बिहार का छोटा-नागपुर वह इलाका है

जहाँ के लोगों ने अभी तक रेल को सिर्फ सपनों में ही देखा है, लेकिन आज उन का यह सपना साकार होने जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं देश के उत्तर-पूर्व के उन इलाकों को भी इस बजट में शामिल किया गया है, जो अब तक नग्लेक्ट हो रहे हैं। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश के भी कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जिन की ओर मैं इस अवसर पर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जैसे टनकपुर—घाट—बागेश्वर, रामनगर—मरबूला—चौखुटिया। ये दोनों पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, वहाँ के लोगों ने भी आज तक रेलों को नहीं देखा है। और उन की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान जायेगा, तो उन का सपना भी साकार हो सकता है।

आखिर में, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। कटिहार रेलवे डिवीजन का हैड-क्वार्टर है, जहाँ से ब्राड-गेज और मीटर-गेज दोनों लाइनें गुजरती हैं, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि कटिहार से कोई भी गाड़ी दिल्ली की ओर सीधी नहीं आती है, जिस से वहाँ के लोगों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी इस तरफ अवश्य ध्यान दें।

एक निवेदन यह है कि "गौर एक्सप्रेस" जो इस समय मालदा से खुलती है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह कटिहार तक लाई जाय और वहाँ से खोली जाय, ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को सुविधा हो सके।

कटिहार में एक रेलवे वैगन वर्कशॉप खोला जाना चाहिए, जिस से वहाँ जो डबेलेपमेंट के काम हो रहे हैं, उन को आगे बढ़ाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

पटना के सम्बन्ध में शास्त्री जी ने जिन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है, यद्यपि वह मेरा क्षेत्र नहीं है, लेकिन हम उस से जुड़े हुए हैं . . . .

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** मैं आप के क्षेत्र की बातों का भी समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री तारिक अन्वर :** वहाँ की जनता की सुविधाओं की ओर भी मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं एक बार पुनः मंत्री जी और रेलवे बोर्ड को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने रेलवे में अनुशासन बनाने में काफ़ी मेहनत की है और काफ़ी ठोस कदम उठाये हैं। मैं आगे के लिए भी विश्वास रखता हूँ कि इसी तरह से, मजबूती से अनुशासन बना कर, यातायात की जो सुविधाएँ हैं उन को देश और लोगों तक पहुंचायेगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 3rd March, 1981/Phalgun 12, 1902 (Saka).*