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Chaitra 30, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 20, 1981/Chaitra 30,
1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Jagannath and Other Temples of Orissa

*850. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO;
SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the ancient temples of Orissa particularly the Jagannatha Temple in Puri and those in Bhubaneswar are in a state of decay and fissures have appeared in the rocks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Central team was sent to survey all the temples of Orissa and suggest remedial measures;

(c) if so, the temples visited by this team;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the team has already submitted their report; and

(e) if so, the specific recommendations made for each of the temples and the Central outlay proposed for each and when the work on them will commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI
SHEILA KAUL): (a) On removal of the decayed plaster for repairs, a few fissures have been noticed in some portions of the shattered facing masonry of the Jagannatha Temple at Puri. Such damages are not noticeable in any of the temples at Bhubaneswar, under the maintenance of the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) In consonance with the conservation programme of the Archaeological Survey, an amount of Rs. 5,40,305 has been earmarked for 1981-82 for carrying out preservation, maintenance and landscaping the areas attached to the protected temples in Orissa.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: The answer to part (e) is delightfully vague. I wanted a specific answer for a number of temples. My question was:

If so, the specific recommendations made for each of the temples and the Central outlay proposed for each and when the work on them will commence?"

The answer given is delightfully vague. This amount of Rs. 5,40,305 meant for 66 central monuments including the Jagannatha Temple is a drop in the ocean. What was the requirement and what has been the outlay for the Puri Temple as well as the temple around Bhubaneswar and Konarak, Laligiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri complexes.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: On preservation and maintenance of the

Jagannatha Temple the expenditure incurred in the year 1978-79 was Rs. 2,05,958, Rs. 1,39,794 in the year 1979-80 and Rs. 63,231 in the year 1980-81 upto January, 1981. On Bhubaneswar and other temples, the amount spent in the year 1978-79 is Rs. 2,04,116, 1979-80—Rs. 1,11,770 and 1980-81 (upto Jan.)—Rs. 57,614.

This year, we are going to spend for Structural Repairs and maintenance—Rs. 2,68,500; for Chemical Treatment and maintenance—Rs. 90,000 and for Horticultural operations—Rs. 1,81,805.

If the hon. Member wants to have the break-up of the expenditure, we have got the statement showing monument-wise break-up of Rs. 5,40,305 and I will give it to him.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Part (e) of my Question was specific but the information has not been supplied.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She is prepared to furnish the figures to you.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I am prepared to give you the figures.

STRUCTURAL REPAIRS

	Rs.
Lord Jagannatha Temple at Puri	1,45,000
Muktimandapa at Lord Jagannatha temple	6,000
Sun temple at Konarak	30,000
Maintenance of Floodlighting at Sun temple	50,000
Chemical Preservation of Sun temple at Konarak	17,000
Raja Rani temple, Bhubaneswar	5,000
Lingaraj temple at Bhubaneswar	10,000
Parbati temple inside Lingaraj Complex	9,500
Brahmeswar Temple at Bhubaneswar	8,000
Singhanath temple, Cuttack	5,000
The total comes to 2,68,500	

HORTICULTURAL OPERATION

Laying out a garden at Bakswar temple	10,000
Laying out a sacred garden around Magheswar temple	20,000
Laying out a Pipe line and installation of pumping set at Mageshwar temple	10,000
Chitrakarni temple	9,940
Lord Jagannatha temple	33,240
Raja Rani temple	25,025
Rameswar Temple	22,000
Mukteswar Temple	15,500
Santrapur Nursery	38,100

The total comes to Rs. 1,81,805.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think Mr. Deo is satisfied with the figures.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Not satisfied. Only the figures have been given.

Only about a fortnight back, that there was a universal condemnation by both the ruling party members and the Opposition members in the Orissa Legislative Assembly of the fact that because of the apathy, indifference and callous attitude of the Archaeological Survey of India and it is absolutely not possible for the Circle Office which is located at Calcutta which is to look after right from Tripura to Orissa, to look after national monuments and the cultural heritage which we have. An amount of only about Rs 2 lakhs has been earmarked for the Puri Temple. The figure which the hon. Minister has given is a drop in the ocean for the restoration for repairs as well as preservation of these temples. Since there is a persistent and long-standing demand to preserve, to restore and to maintain these temples, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a separate Circle office would be set up in Orissa with more funds and with more delegated financial powers so that these temples can be restored and repaired in time before the rich heritage of India decays and breaks to pieces.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: As you know, in Orissa, there are 66 national monuments. Of course, the temple of Lord Jagannath is the most important monument. It was declared as a protected monument in 1976. At that time, the condition of the temple was far from satisfactory. But since then, we have been paying attention to it and got the repairs done. To begin with, there was a lot of row over this from the side of temple authorities. But when they realised that they could not do it themselves, they agreed that we should go to their help. It was then that we went to

their help. We are trying to do our best to restore and preserve the past glory.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I asked for a separate archaeological circle because 75 per cent of the monuments of the Eastern circle are in Orissa.

श्री कमला मिश्र सच्चुकर : भारत की यह कला या सम्पत्ति अभूतपूर्व है, परन्तु यहां के पुरातत्व विभाग का काम ठीक से नहीं होता है। अनेक सालों से रामायण काल की खोज हो रही है लेकिन अभी तक उस को नहीं जान पाये है। क्या सरकार पुरातत्व विभाग के क्रिया-कलापों की समय-समय पर समीक्षा करती है? यदि नहीं करती है तो क्यों नहीं करती है? यदि करती है तो उसके क्रिया-कलापों में गिरावट क्यों है?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : आपका क्याल है कि गिरावट है, लेकिन वैसे गिरावट नहीं है।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, quite a number of temples all over the country which are no doubt our heritage and which are national monuments are decaying and are probably under the care of the local Trusts or the local Pandits with the result that these temples are completely eroding even some of the temples I have visited. I can name Viswanath temple in Varanasi. This is the oldest temple in Varanasi and perhaps in the world. This temple is completely decaying and you can make out that even its floor may last for another 10—15 years only because of dilapidation.

I would like to know why the Government does not form an Authority which can take care of all these temples or else take these temples, which do not belong to anybody but to the nation into the Government's care so that these temples can be looked after well.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: At present, we are talking only about the temples in Orissa.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: This is an important question.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: If it is so important, you should have asked a separate question.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: The largest temple at Bhubaneswar is the great Lingaraja Temple. Rajarani Temple, smaller and unfinished, is noted for the superb sculpture. But it is the ruined Surya temple at Konarak, the so-called Black Pagoda, that is the masterpiece of the medieval Orissan style.

All medieval temples relied upon gravity to hold their courses of stone together. Therefore mortar was rarely used and carving was usually done only when the stones were in position. Such procedures were prescribed by the Shastras, ancient manuals of building rules.

I would like to know whether the Archaeological Department is following the ancient manuals of building rules or not.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Of course, they will be following that also.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: In the year 1965, some temples were declared as protected monuments. I would like to know the estimated cost of renovation of these temples and how much amount of money has been spent by Government from the date of transfer of these temples to Government.

Secondly, the headquarters of the Archaeological Department are not located in Orissa. They have only a sub-office there, but they are not able to look after the monument because they have no power to spend even Rs. 500. I want to get a categorical reply from the hon. Minister whether

the Union Government has decided to locate the head office in Orissa and if so, when they are going to locate it.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: For the present we find no necessity for having it because we are trying to do our best to restore these temples.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next Question. Mr. Daga. After temples, we are discussing about orphans also.

अनाथ बच्चों

* 851. श्री गुरुचन्द्र डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) का देश में अनाथ बच्चों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण कि भया है,

(ख) क्या उन्हें पढ़ाने-पढ़ाने और उन्हें अच्छे नैतिक बनाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन पर कितनी व्यय किया गया,

(ग) क्या इन वर्षों के दौरान हुए इस व्यय का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यदि हा, तो इस के परिणाम क्या है; और

(घ) क्या छठी योजना में इन बच्चों के लिये कोई नई योजना शामिल की गई है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) No comprehensive survey has been conducted so far to ascertain the number of orphan children in the country.

(b) To tackle the problem of destitution among children, a scheme entitled "Schemes for the Services for Children in Need of Care and Protection" is being implemented since 1974-75 for children of the age group 5—18 years. The expenditure incurred by way of grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations during the last three years under this Scheme is as under:—

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

(1) 1978-79	251.03
(2) 1979-80	40.12
(3) 1980-81	80.94

(c) Yes, Sir. Independent Evaluation Studies of the programme under implementation in the States of Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Delhi have been done. On the basis of the recommendations made in these studies, the provisions of the scheme were liberalised where considered necessary, instructions issued with a view to ensure timely release of funds, involvement of local bodies arranged for in areas where voluntary effort has not developed to an adequate extent, and the benefits of the Scheme extended to children of the age-group 0—5 years.

(d) No, Sir. This Scheme is being continued in the Sixth Plan period also.

श्री लालचन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जो यह उत्तर है, मेरी समझ में वही उत्तर है, जो पहले श्रीमती रेणुका देवी ने दिया था और आज श्रीमती कौल दे रही हैं। 26-3-79 को उन्होंने भी यही उत्तर दिया था और इन के भेक्रेटरी साहब ने बड़ी कृपा की कि उस की नकल कर के दे दी, सोम काबो उस उत्तर की दे दी जो 26-3-79 को दिया गया था।

वही का वही उत्तर आज भी दिया जा रहा है। मेरा जो क्वेश्चन है, उस का उत्तर कुछ नहीं है। अगर कोई उप पहले वाले उत्तर को पढ़े, तो यह पता कि सेम लाइन और एक एक बर्ड वही का वही है। भेक्रेटरी साहब ने जो बहुत मेहनत की, उस के लिए उन को धन्यवाद और मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दे दिया, उस के लिए भी उन को धन्यवाद। अब मैं क्वेश्चन कर रहा हूँ। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि ये बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you know? All these are official secrets!

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I have got a certified copy from the Research Department. I will read out the answer given by Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki on 26th March, 1979:

"(a) Information is not available as no comprehensive survey on the extent of destitution has been conducted so far."

The answer which has been given today is as follows:—

"(a) No comprehensive survey has been conducted so far to ascertain the number of orphan children in the country."

The answer given on 26th March, 1979, to part (b) was:

"To tackle the problem of destitution among children..."

The answer given today is:

"To tackle the problem of destitution among children..."

So, it is the same answer. I got a copy from the Research Department; I have quoted from it.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Now, what is your first supplementary?

श्री गूलचन्द डागा : आजकल ये बहुत बड़ी बड़ी और अच्छी अच्छी बातें करते हैं और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी भाषण देते हैं, Happy Child, Nation's Pride. बच्चे की मुस्कान राष्ट्र की शान । Children are the hope of the future. अब यह बताइए कि योजना आयोग ने एक बात कही है कि 19 करोड़ बच्चे हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, जो भूख से पीड़ित हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और अंधे भी हो रहे हैं ।

श्री गूलचन्द डागा : अंधे हो रहे हैं 25 हजार हर साल और बच्चों को पौष्टिक पदार्थ न मिलने के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है । मैं योजना विभाग की फीगर्स दे रहा हूँ । अब आप कृपा कर के बताइए कि मेरा जो पहला क्वेश्चन है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो अनाथ बच्चे हैं, जो ओर्फन हैं, उन की जनसंख्या कितनी है ? यह मेरा पहला क्वेश्चन था ।

दूसरी बात आप ने यह कहा है कि 5 वर्ष से 18 वर्ष तक के अनाथ बच्चों के लिए आप ने कुछ सहायता दी है अनुदान के रूप में । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एक वर्ष का बच्चा अनाथ नहीं हो सकता । अभी उड़ीसा में तूफान आया, जिस में एक परिवार के मां-बाप तो मर गये लेकिन एक वर्ष का बच्चा बच गया । तो क्या वह ऑर्फन नहीं हो गया । आप ने 5 वर्ष से 18 वर्ष तक के बारे में बताया है । उसी में मेरा एक क्वेश्चन यह था कि आप की स्कीम क्या है । What is that

scheme ? कितनी राज्य सरकार मदद देती है और कितनी केन्द्रीय सरकार मदद देती है और किस आधार पर देती है । आप ने जो फीगर्स दी हैं, तो बहुत बड़ी कृपा की । हमारा देश एक कल्याणकारी राज्य है और आप की तारीफ करनी चाहिए कि आप ने जो अनुदान दिया है वह 1978-79 में 251.03 लाख रुपये था, 1979-80 में घट कर 40.12 लाख रुपए हो गया । 1979-80 में वह कम हो गया और एकदम से 40.12 लाख रुपये रह गया । अब आप ने यह बताया है कि उस को बढ़ाया है और 1980-81 में उस को बढ़ा कर 80.94 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया । ये मेरे तीनों प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए । आपकी ओरफन की क्या परिभाषा है ? आपकी इनके लिए स्कीम्स क्या हैं ? इन स्कीम्स पर कार्य करने के लिए सरकार कैसे कैसे सहायता देती है ? यह भी बताइये कि कितनी सहायता राज्य सरकार देती है और प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने कितनी कितनी सहायता दी है ? यह मेरा पहला क्वेश्चन है, दूसरा मैं बाद में पूछूंगा ।

श्रीमती शोला कौल : हमारे मित्र श्री डागा जी ने यह कहा है कि आप फैंक्ट्स हमेशा एक ही देते हैं । फैंक्ट्स तो हमेशा एक ही रहेंगे । हिस्ट्री के जो फैंक्ट्स होते हैं वे भी हमेशा एक ही रहेंगे । (व्यवधान) मेरा जबाब सुनिये ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. Please hear the Minister completely...She has not completed her reply.

श्रीमती शोला कौल : उन्होंने पूछा है कि हमारी ओरफन की यकीन

बच्चे की परिभाषा क्या है ? यतीम हमारे यहाँ उसको समझा जाता है जिसके मां-बाप न हों और यतीम वह बच्चा है जो कि ऐसी फमिली या खानदान से आये जिसकी कि आय या आमदनी ठाई सौ रुपये से कम है। ये खास दो चीजें हैं जिनके होने पर हम बच्चे को ओरफन समझते हैं।

इन्होंने यह पूछा कि कितनी मदद सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट करती है और कितनी मदद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स करती हैं ? 45 परसेंट मदद सेन्टर देता है, 45 परसेंट मदद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स देती हैं और 10 परसेंट मदद बोलेन्ट्री आरगेनाइजेशन कंट्रीव्यूट करती हैं। यह रेशो हमारे मदद करने का है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा यह भी क्वेश्चन था कि इसमें 5 से 18 वर्ष तक के लिए कहा गया है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अगर इन्होंने उत्तर को पूरा पढ़ लिया होता, तो इसमें आगे चल कर लिखा हुआ है कि 0—5 के बच्चों को भी इस योजना के लाभ प्रदान किये गये हैं।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What she has told just now is not in the answer. Then, my second question.

अब यह बताइये कि आपने बोलेन्ट्री आरगेनाइजेशंस को जो सहायता दी है, वह किस किस राज्य की कौन-कौन सी राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं को किस-किस आधार पर सहायता दी है या देते हैं ? मुझे खास तौर से राजस्थान के बारे में बताइये कि राजस्थान में कितनी ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं जिनको खोन दिया गया और उनको यह देने के बाद क्या आज तक आपने कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है

या नहीं कि कितने बच्चे आत्म-निर्भर हो गये हैं ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जो हमारे यहाँ स्कीम्स हैं उनमें 74, 75, 76 और 78 में यह है। हमारी स्कीम 1,025 बच्चे भेजने की थी मगर 2,980 बच्चे भेजे गये और राजस्थान में इन जगहों पर रहे जिन पर कि 82.62 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए। 1979-80 में हमारी सीलिंग थी कि 510 बच्चे भेजे जा सकते हैं लेकिन 1,200 बच्चे वहाँ के वहाँ पर रखे गये। इन पर 4.94 लाख का खर्च हुआ। यह खर्च नीचे इसलिए हो गया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स दोनों ने मिल कर इसमें शेअरिंग करनी थी। यह शेअरिंग शुरू हो गयी थी। 1980-81 में 330 का टारगेट रखा था लेकिन वहाँ 25 बच्चे भेजे गये। हम चाहते थे कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा रिक्मेण्ड करती जिससे कि हम ज्यादा यूनिट्स खोल सकते। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि बोलेन्ट्री आरगेनाइजेशन्स से हमारे पास अगर ज्यादा एप्लीकेशंस आये तो हम उनकी ज्यादा मदद कर सकें।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have put all your supplementaries.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The reply is not satisfactory.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER. In reply to part (c) the Minister has stated:

“Independent Evaluation Studies of the programme under implementation in the States of Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra and the

Union Territory of Delhi have been done."

I would like to know: what are those independent organisations which have made studies regarding the orphans? She has replied that in the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 80.94 lakhs was given.

I want to know what is the total amount earmarked in the Sixth Plan for this programme. Also I want to know what is the sanction for West Bengal State? I also want to know the names of the voluntary organisations in West Bengal which are getting assistance from the Central Government.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We have not got the statewise allocations to which the hon. Member referred.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, the United Nations has celebrated the Children's Year here. As a matter of fact, every year, we are celebrating one day as Children's Day. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What is the hon. Minister's reply to my question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She said she has not got information statewise.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, recently, in the Institute of Agra where children are kept, many of whom had gone insane. It is reported that a judicial enquiry is ordered into the matter.

Apart from that, in 1972, a Bill was introduced 'the Adoption of Children Bill. What I would like to know is this. In order to cope with the problem of destitution among the orphans, will the Government take serious steps to bring forward the Adoption of Children Bill which was sent to the Select Committee in this session itself?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Well, the hon. Member has suggested a Bill for adoption of children. It was being discussed by Members but they did not come to any conclusion. A section was opposed to it. (*Interruptions*).

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The Government was wise enough to include children up to 5 years of age who are orphans. I want to know whether Government would increase their part of the allocation in the scheme. Presuming that there are at least 10 lakhs of orphans in our country, the present contribution accordingly works out to Rs. 8 per head per year. Even if we calculate at Rs. 8 per head from the Centre and another Rs. 8 from the State, it would come to Rs. 16 to 20 per head per year. This means nothing.

Therefore, I would like to know whether Government really apply their mind to the needs of the orphans so that what they get is sufficient for each child to remain protected for 12 months, at least.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has asked for the amount of money that should be spent on one child. I think this was his question. We spend on food, clothing and soap per child at Rs. 60 per month. And then, we have got contingencies for which we spend Rs. 100 per month for a cottage of 25 children. For bed and bedding, Rs. 30 per child per year is spent. For part-time vocational services, Rs. 10 per child per month is also spent.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: What about the salaries paid?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We spend on the salary of house mother Rs. 250 per month and Rs. 200 per month on the salary of a supervisor and Rs. 100 per month on one cook and one helper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member wanted to know the number of children being looked after.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Assistance was extended to 90 voluntary organisations covering about 32,300 children at the end of 1978-79.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Sir, it is good that our attention has been drawn to orphan children. Looking at the expenditure figure on teaching and supervisory staff one feels that as the staff is low paid the amount of care with which the orphans are to be educated and taken care of is not adequate. So, I would like to know whether Government want to establish in every state at least one institution on a very scientific and broad-based footing so that it can look after the orphans in a better way and help them to become better citizens?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: If the voluntary organisations would come forward to doing this we shall certainly help them.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, in the year 1978-79 Rs. 251 lakhs were provided. That was the International Year of the Child. International years are generally declared so that attention of various nations is drawn to particular problems. But we find that although so much attention was given in the year 1978 yet in the next year's allocation it was reduced by one-sixth; and in the year 1980 it has come down to one-half. So, I would like to know whether the International Year of the child has produced this result on our Government that although in the year 1978 a little more grant was given in the subsequent years the orphan children have to pay the penalty for that. So, I would like to know whether Government would think of increasing the grant and also take direct responsibility instead of giving whole charge to the voluntary organisations?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The fall in expenditure in the subsequent years is due to the fact that maintenance of homes till March 1979 was our responsibility but now it has be-

come the shared responsibility of the State and the Centre. We are sharing the expenditure. The break-up is 45 per cent from the Centre; 45 per cent from the State and 10 per cent from the voluntary organisation.

Agreement with flour mills in Delhi

855. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the main features of the agreement entered into by the Delhi Administration with the flour mills in Delhi in regard to the sale of atta, maida and suji during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981; and

(b) the rate at which atta, maida and suji are sold in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Price control over maida, suji and resultant atta was revived from 15th September, 1979. Subsequently 'atta' was excluded from price control from 9th November, 1979. However, the Delhi Administration have evolved an arrangement with the roller flour mills to supply atta for distribution through fair price shops and accordingly atta is being sold to Food-Card holders at the rate approved by the Administration.

There is no distribution control over wheat products in Delhi. Even so, under a system evolved by Delhi Administration, maida and suji are being supplied by mills to bulk consumers and others directly on registration of demands with particular mills.

(b) The retail prices of maida, suji and atta were fixed at Rs. 180, 195 and 121 per quintal when the Central issue price of wheat was Rs. 130. On the revision of Central issue price of wheat at Rs. 155 per quintal from 1st

April, 1981 the retail prices of maida, suji and atta have been fixed at Rs. 209, 215 and Rs. 149 per quintal respectively from 9th April, 1981.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो उत्तर इस प्रश्न का दिया गया है, लगता है कि जानबूझकर इसमें कन्फ्यूजन किया गया है। समझ में नहीं आता कि किस प्रकार का यह रिप्लाइ है, अगर आप इसके भाग 'ए' का उत्तर देखेंगे तो इसकी सैकिड लाइन में लिखा है :—

There is no distribution control over wheat products in Delhi. Even so, under a system evolved by Delhi Administration, maida and suji are being supplied by mills to bulk consumers and others directly on registration of demands with particular mills.

भाग 'बी' में मैदा और सूजी के प्राइस के बारे में बताया कि रिटेल के लिये हमने यह प्राइस तय किया है। आज कृषि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं ही सिविल सप्लाइज का कार्य भी देख रहे हैं, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली की 11 फ्लोर मिलों को करीबन 40 हजार टन गेहूं फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर आप देते हैं, एक ओर तो फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर उनको गेहूं दिया जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर दिल्ली के उपभोक्ताओं को आज आटा सूजी और मैदा फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर नहीं मिलता है। आपने अपने फिगर में दिया है कि 9 अप्रैल से भाव तय कर दिये हैं, दिल्ली के प्रतिनिधि यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज तक दिल्ली के बाजार में मैदा, सूजी और आटा आपके द्वारा तय कंट्रोल प्राइस पर उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं मिल रहा है। यह सब केवल कागज पर ही किया गया है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जो 11 फ्लोर मिलें हैं, उनको आप कुल कितना गेहूं और फव से दे रहे हैं और उसके अगेन्स्ट आपने इस आटा, सूजी और मैदा के लिये क्या-क्या प्राइस तय किये हैं? क्या यह भी सच है कि लगातार गेहूँ तीनों जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएँ उपभोक्ताओं को दिल्ली में उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही हैं।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, the reply given is very clear.

In Delhi, control was lifted in November, 1979. That was with effect from December, 1979. After that, there was a voluntary arrangement between the Delhi Administration and the Millers to supply atta at the rate of Rs. 135 per quintal.

The prices which have now been fixed have also been stated. They are: Rs. 209 for maida; Rs. 215 for suji and the present price for resultant atta is Rs. 149.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What about wholemeal atta?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not think that there is any control on wholemeal atta. To be exact, about 23,000 tonnes are being supplied to the flour mills in Delhi per month. In the previous year, that the calender year 1980, the total issue to the flour mills was 4,12,000 tonnes. That was the allotment. The mills lifted 3,58,000 tonnes and the quantity they milled was 3,28,000 tonnes. That was 30,000 tonnes less than the quantity which the mills lifted. That shows clearly that the issue to the mills was much more than the capacity of the mills to utilise. I do not know where this quantity of 30,000 tonnes has gone. But it cannot

be said that the mills were not issued adequate quantity of wheat. Therefore, to my mind, there should be no difficulty in atta and maida and other things being available to the people at a reasonable price. The Delhi Administration has fixed the price. If there are any specific complaints from any areas which the hon. Member wants to bring to the notice of the Government, they will certainly be looked into.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है ये प्राइसिज सिर्फ पेपर पर हैं। आज भी दिल्ली में कहीं भी मैदा, सूजी और आटा फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर मिल जाय, यह असम्भव है। मेरी सूचना है कि अभी तक रीटेल शाप्स को रीटेल प्राइसिज भी कनवे नहीं हुई है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि तीन लाख टन गेहूँ दिया गया है। स्थिति यह है कि इन मिल वालों ने तीन लाख टन पर कम से कम तीन करोड़ रूपया हर महीने ब्लैक का कमाया है। मैं आपकी सूचना के लिए इन चीजों की प्राइसिज बताना चाहता हूँ : मैदा : 3 रुपये किलो, सूजी : 3 रुपये किलो और आटा, ढाई रुपये किलो, अर्थात् ये चीजें सरकार द्वारा फिक्स की हुई प्राइसिज से दुगुनी कीमत पर मिल रही है। वे कहीं भी फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर नहीं मिल रही है।

क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने सिविल सप्लाइज डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से 28 जनवरी 1981 के लेटर नं० एफ 4(2)/81-सी एस फोर (डी 220), मोस्ट इम्प्रीव्ड, आउट टूडे, द्वारा यह तय किया था कि 1 फरवरी से परमिट सिस्टम लागू किया जायेगा और बल्क कन्ज्यूमर्स का कोटा तय कर के केवल उन्हें यह माल दिया जायेगा; यदि हाँ, तो फिर क्या कारण

हुमा कि 31 जनवरी, 1981 को—जस्ट आफ्टर फ्री डेज—इसी डिपार्टमेंट ने अपने लेटर नं० एफ 4(2) /81-सी एस एफ० डी/81/2484 द्वारा 28 जनवरी 1981 के अपने आर्डर को एबिएन्स में डाल दिया ? जब 3 फरवरी, 1981 को फिर दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ महिलाओं का प्रदर्शन हुआ, तो लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने उन्हें कहा कि जब तक किसान रैली न हो जाये, तब तक आप चुप रहें उसके बाद इस आर्डर को इस्त्यु कर देगे। क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार से मिल मालिकों से किसान रैली के लिए तीन, चार करोड़ रूपया लिया गया ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 'Kisan Rallies' were held once or twice. But every day one hon. Member or the other is talking about 'kisan rally'.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Instead of voicing the grievances of the people, the hon. Member has tried to politicalised this issue.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : आप किसान रली को हटा दीजिए दो मिनट के लिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वह हटा दीजिए तो क्वेश्चन क्या था ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्वेश्चन यह है कि अबियेस में डाला या नहीं और डाला तो क्यों ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : दूसरा क्वेश्चन महिलाओं के प्रदर्शन का रह गया बस यही तो दो सवाल थे।

श्री नारायण चौबे : महिला प्रदर्शन छोड़िए।

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : अब वह भी छोड़िए तो रह क्या गया ?

श्री नारायण जीवे : आप सवाल को समझिए ।

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : मैंने बहुत कुछ समझ लिया आप लोगों को ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लोगों को आप को समझना होगा तब पता चलेगा ।

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : लोगों को भी समझना है, आप को भी समझना है, सब को समझना है । थोड़ा बहुत समझा है..... (व्यंग्य).....

If there are any complaints with regard to non-availability of atta, suji or maida to the people in certain areas, or higher prices being charged we shall certainly look into these. We are with the hon. Member in this respect and shall ask for his support. We shall give the severest punishment to the erring people, of course, through the Delhi Administration. I want the support of he hon. Members to try and correct things and to remove any complaints which exist. Simply levelling allegations right and left on the Central Government which wants to improve things would not lead us anywhere. I certainly am with the hon. Member and if malpractices exist anywhere, I shall be very happy to sit with the hon. Member to find out the facts and make proper enquiries and then take severest action.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में आटा पोसने वाली मिलों को सरकार निश्चित दर पर ग्राह्य मूहैया कराती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिलों के लिए कोई भाव निश्चित क्यों नहीं किया गया है कि वह उसी भाव पर आटा बेचेंगी ?

इस सम्बन्ध में कंट्रोल क्यों नहीं लगाया गया है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि मिलों को सस्ते दर पर गेहूँ मिल रहा है और मिलें आटा में मुनाफा कमा रही हैं ? दिल्ली के किसी भी हिस्से में 2 रुपये किलो से कम में आटा उपलब्ध नहीं है..... (व्यंग्य).....

शुद्ध माननीय सदस्य : ढाई रुपये, तीन रुपये किलो मिल रहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं दो रुपये से कम की बात कर रहा हूँ और वह रिजल्टेंट आटा है । प्रबन्ध गेहूँ दे रहे हैं, रिजल्टेंट आटा लोगों को खिला रहे हैं, बीव में मिल माफिया बने रहे हैं । अगर यह आरोप लगाया जाय कि आप की ओर दिल्ली के मिल मालिकों की सांठ गांठ है, तो कैंपे आप इस का खण्डन करेंगे ?

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : आरोप अगर लगाया जाय तब खंडन करूँ या अमान्य खंडन करूँ ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी इस पर एक्वाइट हो जाय और अगर मैं आरोप साबित न कर पाऊँ तो मैं पार्लियामेंट में इम्तफा देना चाहता हूँ ।

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : पक्षी का आरोप तो सिख कर दोजिए

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee, you will have to take the permission of your constituents.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It has become a scandal; they are making money.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मुझे तो बड़ी खुशी होगी अगर वाजपेयी जी कोई आरोग्य लिख कर भेजें किसी मिल वाले के ऊपर या डिपो होल्डर के ऊपर । मैं उन का शुक्रिया अदा करूंगा । लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि जिस रोज हम पकड़ेंगे किसी मिल मालिक को या डिपो होल्डर को उस दिन शोर दूसरा मचेगा (व्यवधान)....

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं मचेगा, आप पकड़िए ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हम तो चाहते हैं पकड़ना ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिल मालिक को तो ये पकड़ेंगे मग : इनको कौन पकड़ेंगा ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मुझे आप पकड़िएगा । आप आरोग्य लिखिए । आप लाइए, बताइए (व्यवधान)....

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मंत्री महोदय मानने है कि करप्शन हो रहा है, लेकिन पकड़न नहीं चाहते है ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वाजपेयी जी की सारी कांस्टीट्यून्सी दिल्ली में है, मिल वालों के साथ वाजपेयी जी का दखल है, मैं तो दरख्तास्त करूंगा कि वे हमें सहयोग दें, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे काम को ठीक किया जाए और दोषी लोगों को सजा दी जाए । दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो चाहे कोई दूसरी स्टेट हो, अगर कोई स्टैट्यूटरी कन्ट्रोल लभाना चाहते हैं, मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी अगर ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट हमारे पास पहुँचें....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली में तो आप लायेंगे ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को भी प्रोजेक्ट भेजने पड़ते हैं । दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन प्रोजेक्ट करेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee, give the names of those people to the Minister.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अगर कोई स्टेट प्राइसेज कन्ट्रोल करने के लिए प्रोजेक्ट भेजेंगे तो हम बड़ी खुशी के साथ उसको एक्सेप्ट करेंगे । हम चाहते हैं कि हर स्टेट इस तरह से प्राइसेज को कन्ट्रोल करे । दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जो तजबीज भाव मुक़रर करने के लिए भेजी उसको हमने मंजूर कर लिया । जो भाव हमने बताया उसके मुताबिक भाव मुक़रर हुए ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, my question has not been replied to. I wanted to know why there is no price control in Delhi on Atta. You are supplying wheat to the flour mills at the fixed rate; then why have you failed to fix the rate at which atta should be supplied to the consumers at Delhi?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, we supply wheat to the States and it is for the States to distribute wheat to the flour mills and also to the public distribution agencies. The implementation of the Essential Commodities Act is the responsibility of the States and wherever they come to us for approval of any step that they want to take, we are very happy to approve those steps.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Delhi is a Union Territory.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: But there is an Administration.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am quite amazed that the Hon. Minister is talking of distribution as the responsibility of the States. It appears the Minister does not realise that Delhi is run by the Central Government. The Central Government supplies wheat to State Governments. The Central Government does not order the Delhi State Administration to fix

the prices. It is amazing. Under what cover he is trying to protect himself? He is condemning himself by his own answer. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he realises what he is talking about. He is asking for assistance from MPs. What is his Department doing? What is his own Ministry doing? What is the Delhi Administration, which is directly under the charge of the Centre, which comes directly under Parliament, doing? Millions of consumers are suffering from it. Rotten atta, rotten suji, rotten rice and rotten Administration, right down the line. How can you protect yourself? The Minister must answer properly that he accepts responsibility and he has to correct it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir I accept my responsibility to the extent that it devolves on me and Parliament has given it to me. I am fully responsible to this Parliament. This Government has certain rules for working, which Biju Patnaik should know.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am asking a question from the Hon. Minister and I want an answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is replying.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He is not replying. I want to know whether the Minister is responsible for Delhi Administration or not?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am responsible for Delhi Administration only to the extent that I am responsible also for other States (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: How can he say that he is not responsible for it? Delhi is not a State; it is a Union territory under the Central Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is perfectly all right.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He does not know what is a Union territory and what is a State Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Delhi Administration is also responsible for implementing the acts in its territory. The only thing is that for certain matters whereas the States are competent to take their own decisions, to make their own laws to make their own rules, Delhi Administration has to come to the Government of India and its various Departments. That is the only difference. We don't want to force any Administration or State Government to take certain actions, so that any Administration or State may not be able to say... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply. Please listen.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Either he is misguiding or... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let there be no discussion. This is Question Hour please. Don't convert it into a discussion.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He is making a long speech.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You have made a long speech.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Are you, i.e. the Central Government responsible for the malfunctioning of the Delhi Administration—directly responsible? Say 'yes' or 'no'.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The Central Government has certain special responsibilities with regard to Union Territories.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Then for God's sake... (*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: But the way of administration has to be in a proper manner.

श्री बीजू पटनायक : ईमानदारी की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं आप ।

राव बोरेंद्र सिंह : ईमानदारी तो कर रहा हूँ । ईमानदारी आपको पसन्द नहीं है ।

We have to involve the States as well as the Administration of the Union Territories in implementing certain policies—and our orders. If we go against the wishes of the Union Territories or even, for that matter, of a State, there is a likelihood that the State might turn round and say: "These essential commodities have disappeared. The Central Government is responsible for forcing us. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH rose.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Are you standing or sitting? (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is replying.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH rose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every time you get up. How can he reply?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The whole difficulty is that whereas I request the hon. Members to give me support and cooperation to set things right... (Interruptions) they are not prepared to do that. They are probably only thinking in terms of the coming elections or something in Delhi; and that is why all this noise is being made.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The Minister has stated that the Union Territory Administration is following its own rules; but as the Union Territory Administration is directly under the charge of the Central Government, is the Central Government prepared in view of the large and extensive number of complaints that have been coming from the Delhi citizens, to advise, instruct and order the Union Territory Administration to make the rules in such a way, that

the public demand for controlled price for, and proper supply of atta could be met? Would they ensure this thing?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I happily accept the suggestion of the hon. Member. I shall make full use of the discussion in this House, take benefit from it to try and take corrective measures, in consultation with the Delhi Administration. I am not saying that I won't fulfil my responsibilities. But let them be constructive.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Since the question which Mr. Goyal and Mr. Vajpayee have put concerns the people of Delhi, and we are from Delhi, I would like to support them at this particular moment; and I want that an enquiry should be instituted. But I would also like to say one thing definitely. I would like to challenge Mr. Vajpayee. I know the people who have contributed to his Rs. 36 lakhs. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You cannot allow this allegation to go on record. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't bring in allegations.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are discussing Government policy, and not the purse presented to me. I know from where you collect.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you replying to Mr. Tytler? No? (Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already stated that we are taking note of the suggestion of the hon. Members, and their feelings. We shall discuss the matter with Delhi Administration. Whatever complaints come to us, they all shall be enquired into. But I hope Mr. Vajpayee and his depot holders and millers will also come round and help Government to maintain the price at a particular level.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार की दसवीं दशा देख कर मुझे बड़ी चिन्ता है। मिल-मालिक आप की मदद नहीं करते। उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिये, हम आपका समर्थन करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over. (Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Time bound programme for drinking water for villages

*849. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time limit has been fixed to provide drinking water facilities to all the problem villages in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps have been planned to complete this task in prescribed time?

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

(b) Considerably larger outlay has been provided in the Sixth Plan. Steps have also been taken to assess the requirements of materials, equipment, manpower, etc. for the timely implementation of the programme.

फैजाबाद जिले के अकबरपुर में रेलडाक सेवा कार्यालय

*852. श्री राम अग्रवाल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ समय पहले फैजाबाद जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में अकबरपुर में एक रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय की मंजूरी दी थी किन्तु इस बारे में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यालय के खोले जाने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) अकबरपुर में रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय के कब तक कार्य शुरू करने की संभावना है और इस बारे में ब्यौता क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टोकन)

(क) फैजाबाद जिले में अकबरपुर के लिए किसी भी रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय की मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) एवं (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

National Land Use Commission

*853. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Land Use Commission is in the process of being formulated;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be enunciated;

(c) when the State Land Use Boards were constituted and how many States adopted them; and

(d) how have they performed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Setting up of a Commission to serve as a policy planning, co-ordinating and monitoring agency for issues concerning the health and scientific management of the country's land resources is under active consideration of the House.

(b) During the current financial year.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) By and large they have not been active so far.

Statement

States/U.Ts. which have constituted State Land Use Boards (SLUBs)	Since when State Land Use Boards constituted
<i>(A) States</i>	
1. Himachal Pradesh	1974
2. Madhya Pradesh	1974
3. Manipur	1974
4. Uttar Pradesh	1975
5. Haryana	1975
6. Tamil Nadu	1975
	Now, the work of Tamil Nadu State Land Use Board has been transferred to the State Planning Commission.
7. Kerala	1975
8. Bihar	1975
9. Karnataka	1975
10. Assam	1975
11. Meghalaya	1975
12. West Bengal	1975
13. Nagaland	1975
14. Punjab	1975
15. Tripura	1975
16. Jammu & Kashmir	1975
17. Maharashtra	1976
18. Rajasthan	1978
19. Andhra Pradesh	1978
20. Orissa	1978
<i>(B) Union Territories</i>	
21. Arunachal Pradesh	1974
22. Lakshadweep	1974
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	1975
24. Pondicherry	1976
25. Delhi	1977
26. Mizoram	1977

Plan to achieve milk target by 1984-85

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

(a) whether Government have fixed the milk output target of 38 million tonnes by the end of 1984—85;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn any plan to achieve the target; and

(c) 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) and (c). Some of the important schemes are (i) cross-breeding of non-descript cattle; (ii) improvement of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes through selective breeding; (iii) a large scale cattle-cum-dairy development programmes of "Operation Flood II" including improved processing and marketing facilities to provide remunerative return to cattle/buffalo owners; (iv) use of frozen semen under a Central sector scheme for financial assistance to States for accelerating the adoption of frozen semen technology; (v) A Central sector scheme for scientific development of selected gaushalas; and (vi) Intensive Cattle Development Projects and Key Village Blocks being implemented by States to increase milk produc-

tion by providing all necessary inputs and services simultaneously.

Shelters for Landless persons

***856. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the State-wise progress of providing house-sites and shelters for landless persons in rural areas; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the programme specially in Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha in respect of the scheme for provision of house-sites-cum-subsidy for house construction for landless workers in the rural areas.

(b) The scheme, which is in the State Sector, forms part of the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister and also the Minimum Needs Programme of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85). The Sixth Plan envisages allotment of house-sites for 68 lakh families and financial assistance for house construction to 36 lakhs families at a total cost of Rs. 353.5 crores.

Statement

Position as reported up to 31-12-1980

Physical Progress made under the Scheme for Rural House-Sites-cum-House Construction for Landless Workers

State/U T	No of families		Number of House-Sites developed (out of col. 3)	Number of houses/huts constructed on allotted House-Sites		
	Eligible estimated by State/U.T.	Allotted House-Sites		By allotted's own efforts	By Govts. efforts	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	21,33,000	12,67,777	3,37,620	—	3,24,626(a)	3,24,626
2. Assam	2,37,607	40,334	18,959	18,95	—	18,959
3. Bihar	19,58,000	32,685 7,30,000(£)	39,979	N.A.	N.A.	—
4. Gujarat	4,62,333	4,22,778	1,29,402	25,668	1,27,184	1,52,872
5. Haryana	2,46,544	2,23,194	N.A.	1,742	—	1,742
6. Himachal Pradesh	10,964	4,757	4,437	1,339	1,940	3,279
7. Jammu & Kashmir	20,120	5,275	5,275	1,092	N.A.	1,092
8. Karnataka	10,60,852	9,11,018	9,11,018	36,087	2,23,456	2,59,543
9. Kerala	1,31,889	37,687	25,859	8,261	13,162	21,423(c)
10. Madhya Pradesh	9,13,037	7,57,000	86,570	86,570	—	86,570
11. Maharashtra	4,97,547	3,93,606	3,93,606	31,935	3,33,770	3,65,705(d)
12. Orissa	4,19,000	1,97,988	1,94,185	N.A.	19,831	19,831(e)
.	2,97,046	2,94,930	6,817	3,337	2,461	5,798

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Rajasthan	.	.	8,54,023	23,502	49,750	10,677	60,427
15. Tamil Nadu	.	14,97,000(b)	5,23,076	1,70,833	R.A.		
16. Tripura	.	42,650	38,307	5,000	R.A.		
17. Uttar Pradesh	.	12,40,340	12,37,996	20,000	—	13,113 1,294(f)	14,407
18. West Bengal	.	2,82,961	2,82,961	43,506	R.A.		
<i>Union Territories:</i>							
1. A&N Islands	.	7,200	1,260	N.A.	840	—	840
2. Chandigarh	.	90	51	N.A.	R.A.		
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	1,035	715	323	—	323	323
4. Delhi	.	14,800	11,996	5,798	694	44	738
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	1,596	1,436	986	101	211	319
6. Pondicherry	.	15,213	11,302	6,157	6,047	110	6,157
TOTAL	.	1,23,47,847	82,81,252	24,29,892	2,72,449	10,66,202	12,38,651

(a) Constructed through efforts of Government and beneficiaries.

(c) State Govt. allotted houses upto 2-10-75 whereafter only house-sites are allotted.

(d) Includes information about 'C' class Municipalities.

(e) From 1-4-76 the scheme for development of House Sites has been converted into integrated Housing Scheme.

(f) Constructed by Harijan Welfare Department under their programme.

(g) By way of regularisation of encroachments under Homestead Tenancy Act.

R.A. — Reports Awaited.

N.A. — Not Available.

Scheme is not in operation in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

**ठेका श्रम विनियमन और उत्पादन
अधिनियम 1980**

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में ठेका श्रम (विनियमन और उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1970 लागू किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अधिनियम की धारा 12 के अधीन कितने ठेकेदारों ने लाइसेंस प्राप्त किए हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में जिन स्थानों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं उनके क्या नाम हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव विरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि
पर गैर-कानूनी कब्जा**

*858. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि पर बहुत सी अनधिकृत कालोनियां बना ली गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा करने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकारी स्थान (बेदखली) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ; और

(ग) अनधिकृत कब्जे वाली ऐसी भूमि का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विचार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं । तथापि, कतिपय क्षेत्रों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि पर अनधिकृत दखल के मामले हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) इस बारे में कोई विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । तथापि, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि जो मामले उनके नोटिस में आते हैं, कानून के अन्तर्गत उन पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

**Shortage of store in Telecom.
Circles**

*859. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of stores with the Telecom. Circles in the country resulting in the slow pace of telecom development and accounting for most of the projects being held up as also for deterioration in the services;

(b) if so, the position of stores as on 31st March, 1981 in each one of the Telecom. Circles;

(c) the reasons for this shortage and the steps taken to overcome this shortage; and

(d) whether powers for local purchase of minor items would be vested at the Sub-Divisional level so as to ensure immediate removal of faults and guarantee efficient

work by the exchange and FCOs/COs?

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

(a) There has been shortage in the availability of certain items of line materials which has affected to some extent the progress in implementation of some of the telecom. development projects like opening of long distance Public Telephones, new trunk lines, etc. There has been no major deterioration in service attributable to these shortages.

(b) A statement indicating assessed requirement and supplies of

main items of open wire line stores in short supply in each of the Telecom. Circles during 1980-81 is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The shortages have been mainly because of general shortage of raw materials like steel, aluminium, pig-iron, etc. in the country. To overcome this shortage the possibility of obtaining increased supplies of raw materials continues to be explored.

(d) Sub-Divisional officers are already vested with powers for effecting local purchase to meet such requirements.

Statement

Requirements/supply of main items of open wire line stores in short supply in Telecom. Circles during 1980-81

Sl. No.	Circle	Hamilton Poles		Tele/Telephone		Details o. open wire stores							
		Require-ment	Supply	Require-ment	Supply	Teleg/Telephone	G.I. Sockets (B&C)	G.I. Wire (MTS)	ACSR Wire (KMs)				
				Require-ment	Supply	Require-ment	Supply	Require-ment	Supply	Require-ment	Supply		
1	Andhra . . .	420802	127770	253000	46630	563600	88660	188600	22750	2780	2202	9425	3201
2	Bihar . . .	214800	38390	142000	28350	335000	23240	89800	11310	2370	870	1000	..
3	Gujarat . . .	518900	70603	272000	93284	482000	121103	88000	27084	2840	1372	21000	1029
4	J & K . . .	22580	9439	16590	4070	41000	13418	10500	1899	199	169	3150	245
5	Karnataka . . .	86800	48917	112500	32193	119000	27060	53000	9819	1020	106	3500	596
6	Kerala . . .	120200	37690	305000	76680	500000	61980	52700	21650	1750	528	7000	2076
7	M. Pradesh . . .	86500	56070	112000	58410	211000	21060	40500	7530	810	1032	12900	1198
8	Maharashtra . . .	100100	66917	145000	37560	171700	24780	45900	121511	1480	1352	13700	4549
9	N. East . . .	218000	35199	139000	25610	340000	23116	100500	7173	1250	356	7300	298
10	N. West . . .	119300	24170	75500	23660	260000	10000	61000	9850	935	408	2700	646
11	Orissa . . .	74200	27091	52500	23171	94000	54186	28500	9434	340	186	5900	925
12	Rajasthan . . .	196600	49712	107000	37732	110000	48000	89400	19967	700	795	5900	2090
13	Tamil Nadu . . .	226500	119269	174000	121254	392500	25861	102600	20732	916	220	6000	1500
14	U.P. . . .	218500	48170	149000	52790	217000	40400	135300	15260	2095	459	1400	—
15	W. Bengal . . .	96900	27230	43400	16790	259000	27800	52800	785	1450	1299	199	155
	Total	2756082	786637	2098490	678184	4096300	616064	1078100	209159	20875	11954	101974	18448

Pesticides poisoning half a Million people a Year in underdeveloped countries

*860. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a study titled 'Circle of poison' to the effect that pesticides are poisoning half a million people a year in underdeveloped countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The study as such has not become available, but the attention of the Government has been drawn to news reports mentioning a study titled 'Circle of Poison' made in the U.S.A.

(b) These news reports have mentioned that the new US Administration has lifted a ban on export of pesticides etc. whose manufacture or use has been banned in the United States of America. They have also stated that huge quantities of these banned chemicals are being exported to several developing countries. Particular reference has been made to two chemicals, namely, DBCP (Dibromochloropropane) and PHOSVEL (Laptophos). It has been alleged that these chemicals have very harmful effects.

(c) The Registration Committee took note of the information received from our Embassy in Washington about the harmful effects of PHOSVEL (Laptophos), and refused registration for this chemical in May, 1977. As regards, DBCP (Dibromochloropropane), though it was registered in the first instance, the Registration Committee decided in September 1977 that import of this

pesticides should be discontinued. Hence, import of both these chemicals is now not permitted.

Rural Reconstruction in M.P. during Sixth Plan

*861. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for rural reconstruction in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the nature of schemes that are proposed to be taken up under this programme; and

(c) whether the areas to be developed have since been identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 164.86 crores has been provided for rural development programmes in Madhya Pradesh in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), as per details given below:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

A. Community Development Programme :

(1) National Rural Employment Programme	7882.00
(2) Gramoday Programme	761.60
(3) Applied Nutrition Programme	117.20
(4) Area Development Programme	242.90
(5) Strengthening Development Administration	487.20
(6) Rural Engineering Service	465.10
(7) Construction of Rural Godowns	98.00

B. Special Schemes :

(1) Integrated Rural Development Programme	5300.00
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(2) Drought Prone Area programme	1200.00
	<hr/>
Total	16486.00
	<hr/>
or	186.86 crores.

(c) Programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme, Area Development Programme and the scheme for construction of Rural Godowns are implemented in selected areas while programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme are implemented in all the blocks in the State.

Setting up of an Electronic Telephone Exchange

*862. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have floated tenders for setting up an Electronic Telephone Exchange in the country;

(b) whether some firms have responded to the tender;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have arrived at any decision to award the work;

(e) whether the place where this exchange will be located has been identified; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f). A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Statement

The P&T Department has floated 4 tenders for setting up local electronic telephone exchanges. Details are as given below:—

2. Tender for import of large electronic exchanges.

This tender consists of 3 exchanges each of capacity 10,000 lines to be installed at—

(a) Bombay Cooperage Exchange;

(b) Delhi Tis Hazari Exchange;

(c) Calcutta Telephone Bhavan Exchange.

The following firms had responded to this tender:

(1) Nissho-Iwata Co. Ltd. Japan.

(2) C. Itoh Co. Ltd. Japan

(3) Mitsubishi Corporation, Japan.

(4) M/s Nippon Electric Co. Japan.

(5) M/s. CSF Thomson, France.

(6) M/s. ELEKTRIM, Poland.

(7) M/s. CIT Alcatel, France.

(8) M/s. General Telephone and Electronic International Inc. U.S.A.

(9) M/s. L. M. Ericsson. Sweden.

(10) BEL Telephone Manufacturing Co., Belgium.

(11) M/s. Philips Telecommunicatie Industrie bv, Holand.

(12) Compagnie Generale de Constructions Telephoniques, France.

The evaluation of the tenders is in the final stage.

3. Tender for small exchanges.

This tender is for an aggregate of 60,000 lines of exchanges with sizes 200 lines, 400 lines and 600 lines. Tenderers have been allowed to quote for

both common control crossbar technology as well as electronic technology. The following firms have taken part in this tender:

1. M/s. ISKRAC, Yugoslavakia.
2. M/s. General Telephone and Electronics International Inc. U.S.A.
3. M/s. Plessey, U.K.
4. M/s. Nippon Electric Co. Japan.
5. M/s. Goldstar, South Korea.
6. M/s. Siemens, West Germany.
7. M/s. C. Itoh Co. Ltd. Japan.
8. M/s. Standard Telefon og Kabelfabrik, Norway.

The tenders were received on 24-3-81. The evaluation of the offers has been taken up. The identification of the places where these exchanges are to be installed has also been taken up.

4. Tender for medium sized electronic exchanges;

This tender is for exchange sizes 2000, 3000 and 4000 lines and was floated on 15-4-81. The places where these will be installed are under identification.

5. Import of Local Electronic Exchanges as part of Tender for manufacturing collaboration.

Offers for manufacturing collaboration for future factory with an annual output of 5,00,000 lines have been invited on 30th March, 1981. Tenderers are required to quote also for supply of finished exchanges of various sizes with an aggregate total of 2 lakh lines. The locations where the exchanges would be installed will be identified in due course.

6. Tenders already decided for TAX and Telex;

6.1 Tenders have been decided and orders have been placed for import of 15,000 lines of electronic TAX

equipment for installation at the following stations:

Bombay	5000 lines
Delhi	4000 "
Calcutta	3000 "
Madras	3000 "

The equipment is being procured from Nippon Electric Co. Japan. The first installation is expected to start before the end of this year at Bombay.

6.2 Tenders have been decided and orders have been placed for import of 10,400 lines of electronic Telex equipment for installation at the following stations:

Bombay	3700 lines
Delhi	2500 "
Calcutta	2000 "
Madras	2200 "

The first installation at Bombay is expected to start before the end of this year. The equipment is being procured from M/s. Siemens of West Germany.

Setting up of Rice Milling Complex in Rice Surplus State

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

(a) whether his Ministry or the Food Corporation of India have at any stage considered the desirability of setting up a giant sized shore based Intergrated Rice Milling complex in one of the surplus paddy growing States in the South comprising of (i) rice milling plant; (ii) husk-fired power generation unit; and (iii) solvent extraction plant to boost quality rice exports;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the stage at which this proposal stands and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government contemplate the import of technical-know how and equipment from abroad for

such a giant-sized complex in case it is not indigenously available; and

(d) if so, from which countries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No specific proposal has been formulated by the Government of India or Food Corporation of India for setting up a giant sized Rice Milling complex.

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

अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को परीक्षा शुल्क वापस देना

* 864. श्री राजनाथ मोनकर शास्त्री :

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री परीक्षा में बैठने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को शुल्क छूट देने के संबंध में 8 दिसम्बर, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2818 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उन छात्रों से परीक्षा शुल्क लिया है जो 1980 में माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली की 10वीं कक्षा तथा 12वीं कक्षा की परीक्षाओं में बैठे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों से वसूल किया गया परीक्षा शुल्क वापस कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो परीक्षा शुल्क वापस न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि उन्हें इस शुल्क का भुगतान करने से छूट है और यह शुल्क उन्हें कब वापस किया जाएगा ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, बोर्ड से सम्बद्ध और संघ शासित क्षेत्र स्थित स्कूलों के अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बोर्ड की परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को परीक्षा शुल्क से छूट देने के आदेशों को नवम्बर, 1980 में लागू करने से पहले बहुत से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों ने 10वीं और 12वीं कक्षाओं की परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिए शैक्षिक सत्र, 1980-81 के अन्त में परीक्षा शुल्क अदा किया था।

(ख) अधिकांश मामलों में राशि वापस लौटा दी गई है।

(ग) क्योंकि कुछ मामलों में सम्बन्धित प्रधानाचार्यों से राशि वापस करने के लिए अपेक्षित दस्तावेज प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं, अतः इन मामलों में राशि वापस नहीं लौटायी गई है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन

* 865 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री जगदीश टाईटलर :

क्या ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने 'काम के बदले अनाज' कार्यक्रम/राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गए कार्य के मूल्यांकन का काम कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन को सौंपा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त संगठन ने सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट भेज दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और प्राचीन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) व (ख). जी हां।

(ग) मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट की मुख्य-मुख्य बातों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। [देखिए संख्या एल-टी 2390/81]

(घ) मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में बनाई गई कमियाँ तथा कार्यक्रम के निष्पादन में सुधार करने हेतु दिए गए सुझावों को राज्य सरकारी/केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सूचित कर दिया गया है। कार्यक्रम का भलीभाँति पर्यवेक्षण तथा प्रबोधन करने हेतु केन्द्र में भी उपयुक्त एजेंसी स्थापित की जा रही है।

Increase in price of Butter Oil

*866. SHRI DAULAT SINGH JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the price of butter oil recently;

(b) if so, how much per tin of 5 kg;

(c) the reasons for this increase;

(d) whether it is a fact that this butter oil is supplied as free aid and is sold in the market through Government agencies; and

(e) if so, why the rate has been increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. WAMINATHAN): (a) to (e).

Butter oil is being received by the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) as a part of food aid being given by the European Economic Community (EEC) for implementing the Operation Flood II dairy development programme. Under the programme, approved by Government, the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC), the project authority—is required to sell the gift skim milk powder and butter oil, primarily for use in recombination during the lean season. The project also visualises the sale of limited quantities of butter oil as cooking medium through Government and Cooperative agencies. The funds so generated are to be used as resources for the operation flood project.

The price of butter oil sold directly for use as cooking medium has been increased from Rs. 17 per kg. fixed in 1977 to Rs. 20 per kg. in March 1981, by the Indian Dairy Corporation taking into account the increase in prices of desi ghee in the same period.

Opening of Model Schools in Delhi

*867. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to open a model school in each colony in Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which these schools will start functioning and the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether the number of these schools is adequate keeping in view its requirement there;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to open some more schools; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (e). (i) Delhi Administration is proposing to open four Government Model Schools by adding primary classes in the following 4 Government schools;

1. Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Vivek Vihar.

2. Government Boys Secondary School, Qutab.

3. Government Boys Senior Secondary School No. 1, Nazafgarh.

4. Government Co-educational Secondary School, Paschimvihar.

The above model schools are likely to start from July 1981 and the additional expenditure would be around Rs. 15 lakhs during the VIth Five Year Plan period.

Keeping in view the demand for opening such model schools, Delhi Administration is considering to open model schools gradually in other parts of Delhi also.

(ii) Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported as under:

The Education Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has drawn a plan under which one school in each Municipal Constituency is proposed to be converted into a model school.

There is no additional expenditure proposed to be incurred on these model schools. The requirement of furniture equipment and special training facilities for teachers in the form of refresher course etc. are proposed to be met from within the existing sanctioned budget.

For the present the number of model schools has been restricted to 100 and this number is considered adequate. The programme will be extended to more schools in a phased manner in the coming years.

Clearance to Upper Bhadra Irrigation Project

*586. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Upper Bhadra Irrigation Project in Karnataka State has been cleared by the Centre and if so, the details of the Project, alongwith ayacut and cost; and

(b) whether this project is economically feasible in view of existing Bhadra Dam at Lakka Valley about thirty miles below the Dam which is yet to fulfil the expected irrigated area?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The detailed Report on Upper Bhadra Irrigation Project has not yet been sent by the Government of Karnataka for examination and clearance by the Planning Commission. However, a preliminary report prepared by the State Government in April 1980 envisages construction of a storage dam across the Bhadra river near Mahagundi village in Mudgere Taluk of Chickmagalur district with a right bank canal for providing irrigation to an area of 1.02 lakh hectares in Chitradurga and Tumkur districts, at an estimated cost of Rs. 120 crores. The question of economic feasibility of the project can be examined only after the detailed Project Report based on detailed investigations and estimates is submitted by the State Government.

दिल्ली में अध्यापकों के वेतन में कटौती

प्रश्न 7844. आचार्य भगवान बेब : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के अध्यापकों को वे मांगें क्या हैं जिनके लिए उन्होंने 1979 में आन्दोलन छेड़ा था ;

(ख) क्या जस्ता सरकार द्वारा केवल कुछ ही स्कूलों में महिना तथा पुरुष अध्यापकों के वेतन में कटौती की गई थी ;

(ग) दिल्ली के उन स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ अध्यापकों के वेतन में कटौती की गई थी और उन अध्यापकों को कृपया संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन अध्यापकों को राशि का भुगतान करने का है जिनके वेतन जनता सरकार द्वारा कटौती की गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें उतका भुगतान कब किया जाएगा और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अग्रतः की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) शिक्षकों को मुख्य मांगें जिनके लिए उन्होंने 1979 में आन्दोलन शुरू किया था, विवरण I में दी गई हैं।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना दर्शाने वाला विवरण II संलग्न है।

(घ) शिक्षकों की हड़ताल अवधि को आगामी ग्रीष्म अवकाश में उनसे ठीक करने ही दिन काम करना के जिन दिनों ड्यूटी से अनुपस्थित रहे थे, इस अवधि को ड्यूटी पर व्यतीत की गई अवधि मानकर, नियमित करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने हाल ही में आदेश जारी कर दिए हैं।

दिल्ली के शिक्षकों की मांगें

1. वेतनमानों का संशोधन ;
2. 8 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने पर सलेक्शन ग्रेड प्रदान करना ;
3. निम्नलिखित के संबंध में 425-640 रु० के वेतनमान को 440-750 रु० के वेतनमान में बदलना (1) जूनियर शिल्पकला शिक्षक, (2) जूनियर शारीरिक शिक्षा शिक्षक, (3) जूनियर डोमेस्टिक विज्ञान शिक्षक, (4) जूनियर भाषा शिक्षक, (5) जूनियर संगीत शिक्षक, (6) जूनियर नृत्य शिक्षक और (7) प्राथमिक स्कूलों के प्रधानाध्यापक ;
4. शिक्षकों के लिए अर्जित अवकाश की व्यवस्था ;
5. प्रतिपूर्ति योजना के स्थान पर सभी शिक्षकों को चिकित्सा भत्ता ;
6. केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की पद्धति के आधार पर सांविधिक अधिकारों सहित संयुक्त परामर्शदात्री तंत्र का प्रावधान ;
7. चिकित्सा, इंजीनियरी आदि जैसे व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों सहित विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक शिक्षकों के बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा ;
8. विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षकों की पद्धति के आधार पर सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु को बढ़ाकर 60 वर्ष करना जो 65 वर्ष तक बढ़ाई जा सके ;
9. 10 जमा 2 पद्धति के अनुसार दिल्ली के सभी स्कूलों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर 12 वर्षीय स्कूल बनाना ; और
10. अस्पताल तथा शक्ति संस्था विधेयक, 1978 को वापिस लेना।

विवरण II

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बाल अपराध

7845. श्री नवल किशोर बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण संज्ञी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार न्यायालयों में निर्णयाधीन बाल अपराधों की संख्या से यह पता लगाने के लिये, कि क्या ये अपराध राज्यों के लिये कोई खतरा उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं, एक समिति नियुक्त करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण संज्ञी (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है। विभिन्न राज्यों में सम्बद्ध कानूनों में बाल अपराधों के साथ निपटने के लिए उपबन्ध कर दिए गए हैं। इन उपबन्धों को ठीक प्रकार से कार्यान्वित किया जाना आवश्यक है। एक समिति द्वारा इस समस्या का फिर से अध्ययन किया जाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

Post of principal in Kendriya Vidyalayas

7846. SHRI LAXMAN KARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three years' administrative experience is an essential qualification for an applicant for the post of Principal in a Kendriya Vidyalaya;

(b) if so, whether the Sangathan's policy is of treating every Post-Graduate Teacher as First Assistant for a particular activity during the academic session; and

(c) the facts thereof and steps taken to set right the paradox, if any?

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

(b) and (c). The experience of a Post-Graduate Teacher in a Kendriya Vidyalaya as a First Assistant, wherever he/she has been designated as such, is counted as administrative experience for considering his/her eligibility for the post of Principal. How-

ever, the question of treating every Post-Graduate Teacher, incharge of a particular activity as First Assistant, for purposes of administrative experience is under examination.

'New item captioned' ICP exchange Manufacture—selection or Rae Bareli I.T.I. Unit—still a mystery

7847. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'ICP exchange manufacture—selection of Rae Bareli ITI Unit still a mystery' appearing in the Financial Express, New Delhi dated the 14th March, 1981; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The attention of Government has been drawn to the report in the Financial Express dated the 14th of March, 1981. The manufacture of ICP equipment in Rae Bareli Phase II was decided by Government after careful consideration of the recommendations of an expert inter-Ministerial Committee which went into the relative merits of the tenders received from three foreign manufacturers of crossbar equipment and a proposal received from ITI for manufacture of indigenously developed Indian Crossbar Project (ICP) equipment. On the basis of stabilisation of production of such equipment at Rae Bareli, the cost for conversion, and the optimum period of manufacture of crossbar equipment at Bangalore, the Ministry would be examining, in due course, the desirability of changing over the production of the Pentaconta type crossbar equipment in the Bangalore Unit of ITI also to the ICP & type. For

manufacture of ICP equipment, ITI will have only a limited collaboration with M/s. Bell Telephone Manufacturers (BTM). This will be in the form of deployment of experts for technical assistance in manufacture and for documentation. Raw-materials and component worth Rs. 6.2 crores as against the total annual production value of approximately Rs. 56 crores are expected to be imported after attainment of full capacity.

Admission of tribal students in central school Chandragiri

7848. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central School at Tibetan Resettlement at Chandragiri, Orissa stopped the admission of the local tribal students in the school;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to revise the admission policy of local tribal students in the Central School; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The Central Schools for Tibetans are established to cater to the educational needs of the children of Tibetan refugees in India. However, the Governing Body of the Central Tibetan schools Administration has decided to permit admission of Indian students to the extent of 10 per cent of the total enrolment in these schools. Since the limit of 10 per cent had already reached in Central School for Tibetans, Chandragiri, further admission of Indian children was stopped in this school.

For admission against the seats reserved for Indian students, no distinction is made between tribal and non-tribal students. Incidentally, 80 per cent of the Indian students admitted to Central School for Tibetans in July, 1980 are tribals.

बायो : गैस संयंत्र

7849. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1980-81 में बायो-गैस के विकास और अनुसंधान के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं ;

(ख) इस वर्ष कितने बायो-गैस पाइलट तथा वाणिज्यिक संयंत्र स्थापित किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) ये संयंत्र किन-किन स्थानों पर लगाये गये और उनके चयन में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई ?

कृषि और प्राचीन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :
(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान, जैव-गैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने का कार्यक्रम, संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर राज्य क्षेत्र का कार्यकलाप था। तथापि, वर्ष 1981-82 से केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरे देश में एक व्यापक जैव-गैस विकास कार्यक्रम शुरू कर रही है। जिसका ब्यौटा तयार किया जा रहा है।

अनुसन्धान के क्षेत्र में, वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान डिजाइन में सुधार करने, विभिन्न प्रकार की चारा सामग्री का प्रयोग करने, कम तापमान में गैस का सृजन

करने, तथा संयंत्र के निर्माण के स्थानीय सामग्री का उपयोग करने के उद्देश्य से विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की जैव-गैस प्रौद्योगिकी से सम्बन्धित अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परियोजना ने कार्य जारी रखा। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के भी जैव-गैस से सम्बन्धित अपनी परियोजना जारी रखी। छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् का यह कार्यक्रम ऊर्जा के नवीकरणीय स्रोतों से सम्बन्धित परियोजना के रूप में पुनर्गठित किया जा रहा है जिसमें जैव-गैस प्रौद्योगिकी, सौर ऊर्जा, वायु ऊर्जा के पहलू भी शामिल होंगे।

(ख) और (ग) . वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान, कोई वाणिज्यिक जैव-गैस संयंत्र स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग ने, कृषि जनवायु संबंधी विभिन्न परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शन एवं प्रायोगिक एककों के रूप में 21 सामुदायिक जैव गैस संयंत्रों को लगाने का काम शुरू किया है। इन संयंत्रों के स्थान, एक प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा एकत्र किए गए सामाजिक-प्राथमिक आंकड़ों के आधार पर निश्चित किये गये हैं। इन स्थानों की एक सूची विवरण में दी गयी है।

इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने, किसानों के अनुरोध पर, दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र के अर्लापुर ब्लॉक के होल्म्बी कला गांव में एक सामुदायिक संयंत्र संस्थापित किया। गुजरात राज्य डेरी विकास निगम के लिए गुजरात कृषि उद्योग निगम द्वारा तैयार की गई सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्ट के आधार पर गांधीनगर जिले के खोगाज गांव में एक ग्राम स्तरीय सामुदायिक जैव-गैस संयंत्र निर्माणाधीन है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	स्थान
1.	झांध प्रदेश	(1) वीरनगदापुरम, जिला कृष्णा । (2) जिला करीम नगर ।
2.	बिहार	(3) पटना ।
3.	गुजरात	(4) गुजरात कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, आनन्द ।
4.	हरियाणा	(5) हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिसार ।
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	(6) जगारिया जिला कागड़ा ।
6.	कर्नाटक	(7) बरकुर, जिला दक्षिण कानारा ।
7.	केरल	(8) स्थान के बारे में अतिम रूप से निर्णय लिया जा रहा है ।
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	(9) शाहपुर, जिला भोपाल ।
9.	महाराष्ट्र	(10) वाल्हे, जिला पुणे । (11) धनीद, जिला थाणा ।
10.	पंजाब	(12) पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना ।
11.	राजस्थान	(13) देवगढ, जिला उदयपुर ।
12.	तमिलनाडु	(14) कौन्थी, उन्डनपट्टी, जिला मद्रुरई ।
13.	उत्तर प्रदेश	(15) गजारिया, जिला लखनऊ । (16) काशीपुर, जिला नैनीताल । (17) जैनपुर, जिला बलरघरहर । (18) जी० बी० पन्त कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर, जिला नैनीताल । (19) देहवाला, जिला देहरादून ।
14.	पश्चिम बंगाल	(20) जित हुगली ।
15.	संघ शासित क्षेत्र, दिल्ली	(21) मसूदपुर, नई दिल्ली ।

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली पर यू०एन०
ई०एस०सी०ए०पी० सम्मेलन

7851. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या
नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण लोगों की सहायता
के लिये सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली
सुधारने हेतु नवम्बर, 1979 में एक यू०
एन०ई०एस०सी०ए०पी० सम्मेलन हुआ
था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्मेलन द्वारा
किन विषयों पर संकल्प पारित किए गए
और उनको किस सीमा तक कार्यान्वित
किया गया है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) व (ख).
यू० एन० एस्केप (ई०एम०सी०ए०पी०)
के सहयोग से नवम्बर, 1979 में एक
विचार-गोष्ठी (वकिंग पार्टी) आयोजित
की गई। इस विचार गोष्ठी का विषय
“गांवों में रहने वाले गरीबों को जनसेवा
प्रदान करने की प्रणालियों में सुधार लाना
(इम्प्रूविंग पब्लिक सर्विस डिलीवरी
सिस्टम्स फार रूरल पूअर)” था। इस
गोष्ठी में मुख्यतः ध्यान विशिष्ट रूप में
सार्वजनिक वितरण पर न होकर ग्रामीण
विकास प्रशासन पर दिया गया था।

Uniform System of Distribution

7852. SHRI T. R. SHARMA: Will
the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the
notice of Government that there is a
drastic reduction in the quantity of
grains (wheat, rice etc.) issued by
fair deposits;

(b) whether the Central Govern-
ment have issued directions to State

Governments regarding issue of
rationed articles like, sugar, wheat,
rice etc; and

(c) the steps taken to see that as
far as possible there is a uniform
system of distribution all over the
country?

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

(a) to (c). Distribution of food-
grains such as wheat, rice, etc. under
the public distribution system, is the
responsibility of the respective State
Governments/Union Territory Admi-
nistrations. The Central Government
make monthly allotment of foodgrains
to the State Governments/Union
Territories, on the basis of their de-
mands. In the past, wheat allotments
were made as per demands received
from the State Governments. It was
found that off-take was lower than
the allotment made. On a fresh ap-
praisal of the wheat situation in mid
1980, the allotments of wheat to the
States were rationalised since August,
1980, so as to bring the allotment
closer to the off-take, resulting in scal-
ing down the allotment of wheat for
all the States. However, allotment of
rice has been enhanced since August,
1980 in case of some States. The dis-
tribution of wheat, rice, sugar, etc. is
decided by the respective State Gov-
ernments and Union Territory Ad-
ministrations considering the local
circumstances and no directions have
been issued in this regard by the
Central Government.

Pannels of Approved Private Printers

7853. SHRI DHARAM DASS
SHASTRI: Will the Minister of
WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased
to state:

(a) whether his Ministry maintains
panels of approved private printers for
printing of official publications and
magazines;

(b) what are these categories regarding their requirements for classification;

(c) since when Universal Advertisers (Press), Asaf Ali Road and Jhandewallan, New Delhi is on such lists and if so, in which category;

(d) whether the above press is equipped for classification to the category it has been placed;

(e) whether Government have ever received complaints from any Department about this printer regarding his printing work; and

(f) if, so what action is being taken against this printer?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRIBHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a panel is maintained by the Directorate of Printing for awarding jobs to private printers.

(b) There are three categories of printers, viz., "A" "B" and "C". The requirements for classification for these three categories are given in the statement.

(c) M/s. Universal Advertisers are in "A" Class category since 6th March, 1978.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Editor-in-Chief, Sainik Samachar under the Ministry of Defence has complained that M/s. Universal Advertisers who are printing that weekly Journal are not adhering to the time schedule and has also complained about poor performance of work.

(f) The Directorate of Printing is contemplating to take action against the Printer as per the terms and conditions of the contract, in consultation with the indenting Department.

Statement

Minimum equipments to be possessed by private printers/blenders in the approved panel of the Directorate of Printing, New Delhi as well as by the office of the Assistant Director Printing (O.P. Branch) Calcutta

I	II	III
'A' Class Letterpress Printers General Security Deposit Rs. 5000/-	'B' Class Letterpress printers General Security Deposit Rs. 3000/-	'C' Class Letterpress Printers General Security Deposit Rs. 2000/-
(1) <i>Case Room</i> :—	Mechanical setting arrangement (i.e. one or more Lino or mosaic).	About 1500 Kgs of type in each of 6 Pt. 1000 Kgs in different type of sizes. to 12 pt. sizes.
(2) <i>Machines Room</i> :—	a) 3 Double size letter press machines in A-I or B-2 size ; and b) 3 small size letterpress machine.	1 Double size (A-I or B-2) Letterpress machines or 3 single size automatic machines and ; 2 single size automatic machine. 1 single size ordinary machine.
(3) <i>Block making Department</i> :—	Complete equipment with Blocks, Plates, etc. at least 3 or 4 screen on required scale.	
(4) <i>Warehouse Department</i> :—	2 Cutting one 42"x(106 cms.), and one 33"x(84 cms.), size 2 stitching machines and one folding machine.	One cutting 42"x(106cms) size and one stitching machine. One cutting 33"x84 cms size and one stitching machine.
(5) <i>Staff</i> :—	3 proof Readers, 3 copy Holders and 6 machineman.	Two proof Readers, 2 copy holders and 4 machineman. One proof Reader, one copy holder and 2 machineman.
(6) <i>Storage Capacity</i> :—	Besides above equipments, all types of printers should have adequate storage accommodation for safe storing of Government paper/Material supplied against orders placed on them.	

IV

V

VI

'A' Class Offset Printers

General Security Rs. 5000/-.

One 2-colours automatic offset machine in A-I size and 2 single colour automatic offset machine in AI- size; full/ equipped process department; capable of handling all kinds of mono chromatic & poly chromatic work including reproduction from colour transparency;

Preferably the press should have facilities for photocomposing in English & Hindi Languages.

Binders:—

General Security Deposit Rs. 500/-

Case Room:—

(a) Small letterpress machines (for marginal printing)—One

(b) About 400 Kgs. of types in each 6pt. to 12 pt. (in Hindi and English)

Warehouse Department:—

(a) Cutting machineOne.

(d) Stitching machineOne

Desirable:—

(f) Gold Printing machine.

(i) Back Rounding and

'B' Class Offset Printers

General Security Rs. 3000/-

One 2-colours automatic offset machine in A-I size and one single colour automatic offset machine in A-I size/A-2 size, with complete process equipment; capable of handling all kinds of mono/Poly chromatic work including reproduction from colour transparency.

Offset-Cum Letterpress Printer.

General Security Rs. 5000/-.

Offset printers having letter press facilities and vice versa i.e. having one or more letterpress automatic printing machine of A-I size plus one or more single/double automatic offset p/g. machines in A-M-I size (in all a minimum of 3 A-I size machines) and also 2 or 3 small size letterpress/offset machines with all other ancillary equipments required for letterpress/offset press categories as indicated against them for each category

VII

(c) Perforating machine -1

(b) Hand Numbering Machine.....2

(e) Punching machine.....one.

(h) Eycleting.....one.

(g) Section Sewing machine.

(j) Cornor Rounding machines.

Multi storey Flats for Members of Co-operative Society of Chittaranjan Park

7854. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plot of land has been earmarked in Chittaranjan Park, Kalkaji for multi-storey flats for distribution amongst the members of the cooperative society of the said area;

(b) if so, what is the area of the plot of land; and

(c) what is the progress in the work?

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

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

कालोदास गोटेंसरी स्कूल, उज्जैन

7855. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कालिदास गोटेंसरी स्कूल, उज्जैन, (मध्य प्रदेश) केन्द्रीय शिक्षा बोर्ड में सम्बद्ध है और यदि हां, तो सम्बद्धता संख्या और तारीख क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या जिला कलेक्टर, उज्जैन ने इस स्कूल के बैंक लेखों को स्थगित करने के आदेश दिये थे और यदि हां, तो किसके प्राधिकार से ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चन्हाण) : (क) जी, हां, 1-5-1971 से लेकर ।

(ख) "शिक्षा" मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों का दायित्व है । केन्द्रीय बोर्ड केवल स्कूल के संबद्धन से ही संबन्धित है तथा क्या जि ८ ।

कलेक्टर, उज्जैन द्वारा स्कूल के बैंक लेखों पर रोक के आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं इसे इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति सात नहीं है ।

Irrigation Projects Affected due to Shortage of Coal

7856. SHRI VIRBHADHRA SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of irrigation projects that have been adversely affected due to shortage of coal; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from State Governments and would be placed on the Table of the House.

Monitoring of Long and Short Term Measures of Drought Relief and Flood Control

7857. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to monitor and modify short and long-term measures for drought relief and flood control in typical areas of these chronic problem in general; and

(b) details of each case e.g. in flood and drought control and relief measures together with giving details of expenditure and outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of India have taken the following short term and long term measures for drought relief and flood control in general:—

(1) Formulated and circulated for adopting by the State Governments, a Model Action Plan for Disaster

Preparedness for Floods, a Model Manual on Management of Drought and Guidelines for preparation of new relief Manuals as well as for reviewing/updating of existing relief manuals for dealing with natural calamities.

(2) Margin money with the States supplemented by Advance Plan Assistance in the case of drought and grant assistance in case of floods.

(3) Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme for drought management.

(4) Introduction of Drought Prone Areas and Desert Development Programmes.

(5) Taking up flood control works.

Besides the above measures, the Government of India have decided to arrange for more frequent visits by Central Teams and have the utilisation of Central assistance to the States affected by natural calamities monitored by them. Releases of Central assistance are made in instalments after reviewing the progress of expenditure on relief. Inter-sectoral modifications are also considered at the request of the State Governments.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. (See No. LT-2391/81).

Free Boarding and Lodging for Scheduled Caste Students

7858. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide free boarding, free lodging to the Scheduled Caste students from 1st Class to X Class level in order to bring them at par in educational sphere in the society.

(b) whether any provision has been made towards this in the ensuing financial year and also in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Education is not considering any scheme for providing free boarding and lodging to the Scheduled Caste students from Class I to X level, since the main responsibility of providing such facilities rests with the State Governments.

However, this Ministry provides Rural Talent Scholarships to Scheduled Castes at the rate of one per Community Development Block with an additional one to such Community Development Blocks, which have 20 per cent or more Scheduled Caste population. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 600 per annum. For this, a total provision of Rs. 156.00 lakhs has been made for the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 30 lakhs have been provided for 1981-82.

Besides, a sum of Rs. 13 crores have been provided in the Central Sector for the construction of hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Sixth Plan. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50 per cent Central assistance.

गाजीपुर में गौसपुर से बलिया-बैरिया बांध तक तटबंध (पुस्त) बनाया जाना

7859. श्री जैनुज बहार : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को बाढ़ नियंत्रण के उद्देश्य से उत्तर प्रदेश में गाजीपुर जिले में गौसपुर बलिया मार्ग पर गौसपुर से बलिया-बैरिया बांध तक तटबंध के निर्माण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध की है, और यदि हां, तो दी गई सहायता की राशि क्या है ?

(ख) क्या सरकार जानती है कि गंगा में बाढ़ के समय सड़क और नदी के बीच के गांव, इस तटबंध के निर्माण के कारण नष्ट हो जाएंगे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को यह तटबंध न बनाने की सलाह दी है ; और

(घ) उस पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान खतारी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). जैसा कि राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है, तटबंध के निर्माण के बाद भी, गंगा नदी और सड़क के बीच बड़े 73 गांव इस समय की तरह बाढ़ों से थोड़ा-बहुत प्रभावित होते रहेंगे जैसाकि तटबंध स्कीमों के मामले में नदी के निकट बसे हुए गांवों के बारे में होता है । चूंकि बाढ़-नियंत्रण एक राज्य विषय है और बाढ़-नियंत्रण वर्क्स के आयोजन और क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेवारी राज्य की है, इसलिए इस मामले पर विचार करना राज्य सरकार का काम है ।

Exemption of tree growth on Farm Land from Wealth Tax

7860. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government proposed as far back as 1974 exemption of tree growth on farm lands from wealth tax;

(b) whether that Government again took up the matter with his Ministry in June, 1980; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and what steps Government propose to take to process the matter further and approach the Ministry of Finance for making necessary amendment to the Wealth Tax Rules so that all trees including those in com-

pect blocks and in rows (including windbreaks on the periphery of field orchards) and not only solitary trees standing on agricultural farms are exempted from wealth tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal was received to this effect from Punjab Government in 1974.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Finance (No. 2) Act No. 44 1980 excludes from the perview of Wealth-tax, the value of agricultural land other than land comprising in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation. The effect of this would be that the value of Agricultural land including trees of all description grown on such land other than land and trees comprised in tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom plantation would be exempted from wealth tax.

Sanskrit study in Educational Institution in Tamil Nadu

7861. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the Tamil Nadu Government has not provided encouragement to the Sanskrit study in educational institutions; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The question being primarily the concern of the State Government, a reference has already been made to the Government of Tamil Nadu. Their reply is still awaited.

Amenities in Tara Apartments, New Delhi

7862. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the nature and details of amenities provided or to be provided in newly constructed Tara Apartment where large number of M.Ps. and Ex. M.P.s. reside?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The DDA have reported that:

(a) the following amenities are available in the Tara Apartment:

- (i) Electricity
- (ii) Peripheral Sewerage
- (iii) Peripheral Roads
- (iv) Jahanpanha City Forest near Tara Apartment.

(b) they propose to provide the following amenities:

- (i) Peripheral water supply; and
- (ii) Commercial facilities.

Opening of Telegraph Office at Chelidanga, apcar Garden, Sreepalli, and Dhrubadanga

7863. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to open a telegraph office at the Upper Chelidanga, Apcar Garden, Sreepalli, Dhrubadanga, New and Lower Chelidanga; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Telegraph Office is already working at Upper Chelidanga. There is no proposal at present for Telegraph Offices at the other places mentioned.

(b) These localities are served by the existing telegraph offices at Asansol.

Eligibility for admission of Electrical Engineering Diploma Holder in Degree Classes

7864. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether students who have passed three years diploma in electrical engineering from the Board of Technical Education Delhi are eligible for admission in B.E. (regular course or evening course) in the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra and Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, in which year they are eligible for admission in the above course;

(c) the names of other colleges they are eligible for admission and in which year and whether Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi also gives admission to such candidates and in which year;

(d) whether Delhi College of Engineering does not give admission to such candidates, if so, the reasons therefor and how Government propose to remove this anomaly; and

(e) what is the latest position of opening more electrical engineering colleges in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). The latest available information regarding Engineering Colleges which admit Diploma holders in Electrical Engineering for regular or part-time Degree Courses in Engineering/Technology is given in Annexures I & II laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. (See No. LT-2392/81).

It can be seen from this list that there is no provision for admitting Diploma

holders to the under-graduate degree courses being run at the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh and Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi. As regards the admission of students who have passed three-year Diploma in Electrical Engineering from the Board of Technical Education, Delhi for admission in B.E. courses in other colleges, they are admitted if they fulfil the domicile conditions and possess the required educational qualifications for admission. Proposals for conduct of courses in Delhi/and Kurukshetra (part-time or regular) for diploma-holders in Electrical Engineering are under examination.

Opening of Book Banks

7865. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to allocate funds for opening Book Banks in the educational institutions in various States;

(b) if so, whether any such grant has been released to Orissa Government for this purpose during 1981-82; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing these schemes in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission sanctions grants to colleges for this purpose. The guidelines for sanctioning grants to colleges during the Sixth Plan have not so far been finalised by the Commission. Grants for Book Banks will be released to eligible colleges, including those in Orissa, when these guidelines are finalised, and depending upon the resources available with the Commission during 1981-82.

(c) The Commission has so far assisted 2528 colleges in the country for setting up Book Banks, of which 80 are located in Orissa.

Sewer line for J. J. Colony, Madangir, Delhi

7866. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of many assurances, no sewer system in J. J. Colony, Madangir, New Delhi has been functioning till todate since the construction of the colony in 1965;

(b) whether in 1973, huge amount was spent in laying the sewage pipes in that area;

(c) if so, the total amount spent and what are the reasons for the delay in not completing the sewer system; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that the sewerage system was not functioning in the colony in May, 1980 when it was transferred to Delhi Development Authority by Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) to (d). The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that an expenditure of Rs. 2,47,039/- upto December, 1973 was incurred on laying sewerage system in the colony and that sewers were silted up for want of adequate water when it took over the colony in May, 1980. The Delhi Development Authority has also reported that it has since then cleaned more than 50 per cent of the silted lines and the work in connection with functioning of sewer system is in progress. The water supply is also being augmented by boring tube-wells.

Acquisition of farm Houses in Delhi

7867. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lot of farm houses in Delhi are under process of being acquired by the Delhi Administration because their building plans are not being approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of farm houses in Delhi as on 1st January, 1981 whose (i) building plans are approved by MCD (ii) building plans are not approved by Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(c) the steps which are contemplated by Government to approve the building plans of farm houses in Delhi and what are the main hurdles for not granting approval to the building plans of farm houses in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Delhi Administration issued notifications in November, 1980, notifying lands of certain villages in Delhi for acquisition. The following areas are exempt under those notification:—

(i) Government land.

(ii) The land already notified, either under Section 4 or under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(iii) The land in respect of which layout plans/building plans were sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi before 5-11-80.

The Delhi Administration has reported that the above lands include certain farm houses for which layout plans have not been approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by 5-11-80.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that they are granting approval to the farm houses

sheds building plans which conform to the provision of master plan building bye-laws and standard approval by the DDA and adopted by the MCD.

(b) (i) Total number of building plan applications received by MCD between 1-10-80 to 31-12-80=378.

(ii) Number of building plan applications approved by MCD between 1-10-80 to 31-12-80=65.

(iii) Number of building plan applications not approved by MCD between 1-10-80 to 31-12-80=293.

(c) The MCD have reported that they are granting approval to the farm houses/sheds building plans as clarified in reply to part (a) of this question. The main reason for which building plans are not approved by MCD are—

(i) Non issue of clear 'No Objection' Certificate by A.D.M. (LA) in respect of land notified under Section 4 of land acquisition Act, 1894 on which farm houses are proposed to be built.

(ii) Some farm house sites do not have approach through public street having 30/60 feet width with at least 12 wide water bound macadam Surface.

(iii) In some cases unauthorised construction exists at site.

(iv) Sufficient proof establishing ownership is not furnished.

(v) In some of the villages, consolidation work is under progress and at that stage the revenue department, Delhi Administration, is not clearing the ownership.

Reversion of Principals by Delhi Administration.

7868. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 839 on the 23rd February, 1981

regarding reversion of Principales by Delhi Administration and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has not issued the sanction orders for release of salary of 29 reverted Principals for the last six months, who have been restored to their original position;

(b) whether the sanction order are proposed to be issued soon;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration orders for drawal of salary in respect of 27 reverted Principals have been issued by them. The cases of two such Principals have yet to be decided. One of the Principals has already retired and the second Principal is on long leave for three years.

Convention of Nawpara sub-post office into delivery Post Office

7869. SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Nawpara Unnayan Samiti, Nawpara, East Baranagar. Calcutta have been representing since 1973 to the P&T Department for conversion of Nawpara non-delivery Sub-Post Office into a Delivery Post Office; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to convert Nawpara sub post office into a delivery post office in the near future?

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

(b) Immediate action is being taken to convert Nawpara post office into delivery post office.

I.C.A.R. plan to grow Mushroom in North Eastern Region

7870. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Division of Plant Pathology, ICAR, had organised a training programme with a view to help the farmers of the North-Eastern Region to grow mushrooms as cottage industries in view of favourable climate conditions as also to boost their economic conditions; 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. It is a fact that the Plant Pathology Department of the ICAR Research Complex for North Eastern Hill Region, Shillong has organised training programmes for the cultivation of mushrooms in the North Eastern Region.

(b) So far three training programmes have been organised the last one started on April 10, 1981. In all, 61 persons including farmers, unemployed youths, extension workers and scientists were trained. The trainees included nominees from various North Eastern States, Universities and the ICAR Complex in the region. The duration of the training varied from four days to one month. The training mainly related to the methods of cultivation of 3 common edible mushrooms namely, *Agaricus bisporus*, *Pleurotus* sp. and *Volevariella* sp.

The number of persons trained is given below statewise:

Meghalaya	—	20
Tripura	—	3
Manipur	—	24
Nagaland	—	3
Mizoram	—	4
Sikkim	—	2
Arunachal Pradesh	—	1
Assam	—	4

More training programmes are proposed to be organised in the future.

Under the Lab-to-Land programme in Meghalaya State alone, it is intended to cover 50 farmers' families for the cultivation of mushrooms.

Demands of Bhartiya Telegraph Union Maharashtra State, Aurangabad

7871. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a memorandum dated 21st January, 1981 from Bhartiya Telegraph Union, Maharashtra State, Aurangabad Division regarding their demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government on each of the said demands; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Protection of animal population of Gir Forest

7872. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are proposed to be taken to guard the animal population of the Gir forest from epidemic or natural calamity;

(b) whether it is also proposed to set upon alternate home for the Gir Lion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no imminent danger of epidemic or natural calamity. Wild animals in the sanctuary are under total protection and strict vigilance is being exercised.

(b) and (c). The State Government has plans to develop one more sanctuary for lions in Barda Forest of Jamnagar District. An area of 282 sq. Kms. has already been declared as a sanctuary in 1979.

Filling of vacancies at level of under Secretary

7873. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies that occurred at the level of Under Secretaries in his Ministry during 1979 and 1980;

(b) whether these vacancies were reported to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms;

(c) whether the Ministry have received select list for Grade I of CSS for 1979 and 1980;

(d) how many vacancies were filled by officers of the select lists;

(e) how many vacancies have been filled by officers not included in the select list; and

(f) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):

(a) Year No. of regular vacancies

1979 Seven plus 2 temporary vacancies by converting two posts of Assistant Educational Adviser for which no eligible officers were available.

able.

1980 Six.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The 13 regular vacancies which became available during 1979 and 1980 were filled as under:—

(i) Eight C.S.S. Officers included in Select List for 1979 were appointed.

(ii) Two posts were filled by C.S.S. Officers included in the Select List for the year 1978.

(iii) Three posts were filled by appointment of Officers from other Services, nominated by the Department of Personnel & A.R.

(e) As explained at (d) above, all regular vacancies were filled only by eligible officers.

(f) Does not arise.

Fixation of Pay of Class IV employees of Education Department of M.C.D. M.C.D.

7874. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHARA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Karol Bagh Zone of the Education Department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi has not done the fixation of pay of some of its class IV permanent employees with effect from 1st January, 1973 in accordance with the Pay Commission's recommendations;

(b) whether Government are aware that five instalments of CDS due to the employees have not been paid so far;

(c) whether the Government are also aware that the arrears of dearness allowance due to the above employees has not been paid so far; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Accounting to informa-

tion received from the Delhi Municipal Corporation, there is only one case of a class IV servant (Chowkidar) in the Karol Bagh Zone of the Education Department of the M.C.D., in whose case fixation of pay could not be done because his Service Book was misplaced.

(b) All the employees working in the M.C. Schools in Karol Bagh have been paid the C.D.S. except in respect of 15 schools, where payment on account of 5th instalment of C.D.S. is yet to be made. It is expected that the payment will be made shortly.

(c) D.A. arrears have been paid to the class IV servants of M.C. Schools in Karol Bagh Zone.

(d) Does not arise.

गैर-सरकारी प्रयासों द्वारा शिक्षा और तकनीकी संस्थानों का खोला जाना

7875. श्रीमती विशोरी मिन्हा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा शिक्षा और तकनीकी संस्थानों का गैर-सरकारी प्रयासों से खोले जाने पर लगायी गई रोक उचित है ; और

(ख) क्या देश में पहले जितने भी शिक्षा संस्थान अस्तित्व में आये थे वे सभी गैर-सरकारी प्रयासों का परिणाम था और अब गैर-सरकारी प्रयासों द्वारा ऐसे संस्थान खोले जाने पर रोक क्यों लगा दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस.बी. चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) . भारत सरकार को शैक्षणिक विद्युत् संबंधी प्राइवेट प्रयासों की भूमिका की जानकारी है। उन्होंने प्राइवेट प्रयासों द्वारा शैक्षणिक संस्थाएँ न खोले जाने के लिये कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किये हैं।

नई शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं, चाहे वे सरकारी हों अथवा प्राइवेट, खोलने के संबंध में भारत सरकार की नीति समय-समय पर शैक्षणिक विकास के उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रख कर तय की जाती हैं। जनशक्ति संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के मूल्यांकन से सरकार का तकनीकी शिक्षा की सुविधाओं के प्रसार के संबंध में निर्णय लेने में मार्ग-दर्शन होता है।

Families covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme

7876. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families Government propose to bring under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the Sixth Plan;

(b) the number of families from Orissa which are proposed to be covered under the above programme annually;

(c) the number of families from Ganjam District of Orissa benefited in the Integrated Rural Development Scheme during the Fifth Plan period; and

(d) the details of work done in Ganjam district of Orissa under the Small and Marginal Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme and the Command Area Development Programme during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) 15 million families are expected to be covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme by 31st March, 1985.

(b) About 1.88 lakhs families are expected to be covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme each year in Orissa.

(c) The Integrated Rural Development Programme was launched in 1978-79 only. However, 1,38,309 families were benefited in Ganjam District of Orissa during Fifth Plan period (upto March 1978) under the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme.

(d) A statement showing progress of achievement made in Ganjam District of Orissa under the Small and Marginal Farmers Development Agency Programme during Fifth Plan period is at statement. Ganjam District is not covered by DPAP or CAD programme.

Statement

Statement showing progress of achievements in Ganjam District (Orissa) under the S.F.D.A. Programme during Fifth Plan Period (upto March, 1978)

1. Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	167.33
2. Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	141.88
3. Credit mobilised (Rs. in lakhs)	1334.51
4. Beneficiaries (in Nos.)	1,38,309

Shortage of Material for Opening PCOs

7877. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of material for opening PCOs in the country;

(b) if so, since when this shortage is there; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). There has been shortage in the availability of certain items of line materials during the last few years due to general shortage of raw materials like steel, aluminium and pig iron in the country. Substantial orders for the stores have been placed by the De-

partment. The possibility of obtaining increased supply of raw material continues to be explored.

Collection of Water Charges by D.M.C.

7878. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which the system of collection of water charges bills by Municipal Corporation of Delhi through the banks was discontinued;

(b) whether Government are aware that people have to wait in lines for hours together to pay their bills in the Delhi Municipal Corporation offices resulting in loss of million of man-hours;

(c) whether Government propose to revert to the old system of collection of water charges through the banks for the convenience of public; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that the system of collection of water charges through the banks has not been discontinued.

(b) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has denied that the people have to wait for hours together to pay their water bills.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Land under Rohini Scheme

7879. SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how long it will take for the D.D.A. to develop land for allotment of plots under the Rohini Scheme; and

(b) when the first announcement for allotment of plots under the scheme is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Development work is spread over a period of about Five years.

(b) During the current year

Annual Adjustment Accounts of Aided Schools

7880. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aided senior secondary schools in Delhi;

(b) the number of such schools who have submitted their annual adjustment accounts for the year 1978-79 to the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration;

(c) the number of such schools who have submitted their annual adjustment accounts for 1978-79 but who have not been released the adjustment grants for that year so far; and

(d) the reasons for not releasing the grant?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) 196.

(b) 188.

(c) 143.

(d) The adjustment grant could not be finalised by the Delhi Administration for want of certain relevant documents/information which the schools were required to furnish. All efforts are being made by the Delhi Administration to obtain the information from the defaulting schools to finalise the cases as early as possible.

**Disparity in essential Commodities
Quota of Urban and Rural Areas**

7881. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES
be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the disparities in the per capita quota of sugar, wheat, rice and other essential commodities distributed through the fair price shops in rural and urban areas; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove such disparities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):
(a) and (b). Distribution of sugar, wheat, rice and other essential commodities through fair price shops within a State is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, on the basis of reports received from various States/Union Territories, it is observed that in most of the States/Union Territories, there is no disparity in the per capita quota of rice, wheat and sugar, etc. distributed through fair price shops in the rural and urban areas. There are, however, some variations in the per capita quota of commodities being supplied in urban and rural areas in some States which has been necessitated due to consumption/demand patterns.

**Central School Building at Gole
Market, New Delhi**

7882. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) when the building of the Central School in Gole Market, New Delhi will be completed;

(b) how much amount has been sanctioned for the construction and how much amount has been spent out of that amount and who are the contractors for such construction; and

(c) whether Government propose to have a library and sports courtyard in the school?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B.
CHAVAN): (a) The date stipulated by the CPWD for completion of the building for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market, New Delhi, is the 9th May, 1981. The precise date by which the construction of this building will actually be completed cannot be indicated at present.

(b) An amount of Rs. 51.23 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction of this Vidyalaya Building. Out of this, the CPWD have reported an expenditure of Rs. 38.33 lakhs as on 31-3-1981. M/s N.R. Aggarwal & Sons are the contractors for this work.

(c) The plan provides for a library and play grounds.

**Change in Syllabus of Two-year Post
Graduate Course in Commerce of
Delhi University**

7883. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the
Minister of EDUCATION AND SO-
CIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi is considering any proposal to change or modify the syllabus for the two-year Post Graduate Course in Commerce from the year 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are 4 papers of Economics out of a total of 8 papers in the M.Com. (Previous) course; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the above aspect would be taken into consideration while changing or modifying the syllabus?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B.
CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Univer-
sity proposes to restructure the sylla-
bus for the two-year post-graduate
course in Commerce (M.Com.) from
1982-83. It has accordingly appointed

a Committee for the purpose which has yet to submit its Report.

(c) Yes, Sir; for the reason that economic analysis is considered an essential part of education for business and has direct relevance to optimisation in business decisions, business forecasting, investment appraisal and security analysis etc.

(d) All aspects will be taken into consideration by the University while taking a decision on the recommendations of the Committee.

Review of the Functioning of DDA

7884. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at any stage, a review of the functioning of DDA was made by any independent body with a view to seeing how far the Authority has been able to achieve the objectives for which it was set up under the DDA Act and the extent to which it has been able to cope with the rapid growth of the capital;

(b) if so, when and with what result; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) and (c). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, Government of India set up in June, 1974, a Committee of Experts for assessing the work done by the Delhi Development Authority and to find out how far it had achieved the objectives for which it was set up. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on 31-3-1975. To consider and examine various recommendations/conclusions contained in the report, an Empowered Committee was set up by the Government in October 1975 which took final decisions on the recommendations con-

of Experts and submitted its report on 20-5-1976. The Government accepted the decisions of the Empowered Committee and communicated the same to various implementing agencies.

While the various decisions were under implementation, the new Government which was formed in March, 1977, set up a Committee of Experts (known as Baveja Committee) in October, 1977 for examining, in depth, the working of the Delhi Development Authority. The Committee submitted its report on 6th June, 1978. In view of the appointment of the Baveja Committee, the implementation of the final decisions of the earlier Committee of Experts appointed in 1974 was kept in abeyance. To consider and examine the observations/recommendations of the Baveja Committee, an Empowered Committee was set up in June, 1978 which took final decisions on the various observations / recommendations contained in the Report of the Baveja Committee. The Empowered Committee submitted its report to the Government on 20-8-1978. The final decisions contained in the report of the Empowered Committee, with suitable modifications, were communicated to the implementing agencies in Delhi on 2-1-79.

On a communication having been received from Delhi Administration in June, 1980 in regard to the difficulties in implementation of the decisions communicated on 2-1-1979, the matter is under correspondence with the Delhi Administration|Delhi Development Authority.

Solution to Housing Problems

7885. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that housing problem will be solved to a great extent if a scheme like the General Insurance Scheme for the Central Government Employees is introduced as

suggested by the Residents' Association (Regd.) Sector-I (Type II), R.K. Puram; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to launch that scheme in the larger interest of the allottees of Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). In view of the limited resources of the Government and competing demands of various sectors, the proposal submitted by the Residents' Association Sector-I (Type II), R.K. Puram, New Delhi, has not been found to be workable.

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Gaya (Bihar)

7886. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gaya in Bihar is a town of international fame which is visited by large number of Indian and foreign tourists and pilgrims for whom telephone is a necessity;

(b) whether there are more than two thousand local telephone connections in this town but no automatic telephone exchange has been set up there so far although the matter has been under consideration of the department for a long time; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard and the action proposed to be taken in future?

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

(b) As on 30-9-80, Gaya manual exchange had a nominal capacity of 1680 lines with 1652 working connections and a waiting list of 53 applicants.

The department has been keen to replace all the manual exchanges in the country. However, this has not

been possible because of inadequate indigenous production of automatic switching equipment.

(c) Installation of an imported containerised Automatic exchange with a capacity of 3000 lines is under consideration for possible commissioning in 1984-85.

Exempting Farmers from Betterment Levies

7887. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to exempt the peasants from betterment levies;

(b) if so, the decisions of Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SC/ST Employees at I.I.T., Madras

7888. **SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2785 on the 8th December, 1980 regarding finding of study re. observance of reservation orders for SC/ST at I.I.T. Madras; and state:

(a) whether the orders issued by Government of India providing reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at the time of recruitments, promotions and confirmations are being followed from the date of issue of these orders in Indian Institute of Technology, Madras;

(b) if not, what action has been taken to remove the backlog; and

(c) if implemented, the details thereof, cadre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Institute has cleared all the backlog starting from 1-1-1976 in respect of reservation in almost all categories of Class C and Class D posts by making recruitments exclusive of SC/ST candidates and by observing the roster points at the time of confirmation. Action has now started to clear the backlog for the period from 1-4-1970 to 31-12-1975. The Government Orders providing for reservation were issued in May 1970.

(c) The implementation of SC/ST reservations is done category-wise and cadre-wise as stipulated in the Brochure on Reservation for SC/ST in Services (5th Edition).

Development of Village Zamrudpur, Delhi

7889. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated during the last and current financial years by the Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation, Delhi for the redevelopment of urban village Zamrud Pur;

(b) whether some schemes to provide proper sewage, water and drainage etc. facilities for this village have been finalised and are being implemented by Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) D.D.A. has reported that funds are not allocated village wise but for the programme as a whole. An expenditure of Rs. 5.64 Lakhs has been incurred on various development works of this village.

(b) Schemes to provide sewage, water supply and drainage facilities

have been finalised and are under implementation.

(c) DDA has reported that there is no delay in implementation of these schemes.

Rent Control Act, Delhi

7890. **SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steps taken by his Government to control rent under the Rent Control Act in Delhi are sufficient to solve house renters problems;

(b) the new steps which are proposed to be taken to reduce and stop unreasonable rents charged by house owners;

(c) whether any redressal cell exists in Delhi;

(d) the maximum action prescribed against the guilty under the Act; and

(e) the number of house owners found guilty and punished during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Section 6 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 contains sufficient provisions for fixation of standard rent to protect the interests of the tenants. The standard rent is fixed on the basis 7½ per cent to 8½ per cent of the aggregate amount of the reasonable cost of construction and the market price of the land comprised in the premises on the date of the commencement of the construction. Sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the said Act also provides that no person can claim or receive any rent in excess of the standard rent.

(b) Question does not arise keeping in view the reply to part (a) of the Question.

(c) No redressal cell exists in Delhi.

(d) As per statement enclosed.

(e) Eight accused involved in six cases were punished during the last two years.

Statement

Section 48 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, provides sufficient penalties both for landlords and tenants contravening certain provisions of the Act. The penalties are mentioned as under:—

48. (1) If any person contravenes any of the provisions of section 5, he shall be punishable—

(a) in the case of a contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, with simple imprisonment for a term which extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to a sum which exceeds the unlawful charge claimed or received under that sub-section by one thousand rupees, or with both;

(b) in the case of a contravention of the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 5, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to a sum which exceeds the amount or value of unlawful charge claimed or received under the said sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), as the case may be, by five thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) If any tenant sublets, assigns or otherwise parts with the possession of the whole or part of any premises in contravention of the provisions of clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(3) If any landlord relets, or transfers the whole or any part of any

premises in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 19, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

(4) If any landlord contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 45, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

(5) If any landlord fails to comply with the provisions of section 46, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(6) If any person contravenes the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 47, or fails to comply with a requirement under clause (b) thereof, he shall be punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

गुजरात सर्किल की डाक, तार और टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति पर संसद सदस्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व

7891. श्री दोती भाई द्वार चौधरी क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सर्किल की डाक, तार और टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का नाम निर्देशन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन-किन संसद सदस्यों को लिखा गया है; और

(ग) क्या विपक्ष के संसद सदस्यों को भी उसमें सम्मिलित किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांब) : (क) गुजरात सर्किल के संबंध में डाक तथा दूरसंचार

सलाहकार समितियों की नामजदगी अभी तक नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

झालवाड़ जिले में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का ठप्प हो जाना

7892. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या झालवाड़ जिले में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था पूर्णतः ठप्प हो गई है;

(ख) क्या स्थानीय लोगों के संगठनों की ओर से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरुवि) : (क) जी नहीं। परन्तु लम्बी अवधि के लिए तथा बार-बार बिजली खराब हो जाने के कारण जनवरी एवं फरवरी, 1981 में खानपुर एक्सचेंज की सेवा में विशेषरूप से प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा था।

(ख) जी हां,। ट्रंक सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में स्थानीय टेलीफोन प्राधिकारियों को कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ग) टेलीफोन प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं :—

(i) ट्रंक जालकार्य में वृद्धि करने हेतु कोटा झालवाड़ एवं कोटा-

भिवानी मंडी के लिए 8 चैनल प्रणाली तथा भिवानी मंडी रतलाम मार्गों के लिए 3 चैनल प्रणाली की मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

(ii) खानपुर एक्सचेंज की पुरानी बैट्रियों को बदला जा रहा है।

(iii) भिवानी मंडी एक्सचेंज में इंजिन आल्टरनेटर संस्थापित किया जा चुका है तथा झालवाड़ के लिए इंजिन आल्टरनेटर की मंजूरी दे गई है।

डी०डी०ए० की कालोनी यमुना विहार में सीवर और पानी की लाइनें बिछाना

7893. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना विहार के सभी ब्लकों में सीवर लाइनें और पानी की लाइनें बिछा दी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन लाइनों के कब तक लालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) सीवर लाइन और पानी की कुछ लाइनें बिछा दी गई हैं और शेष कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ख) इन लाइनों के शीघ्र ही चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

View of Chairman, K.V.I.C. on Pensionary Benefit to its Employees

7894. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Khadi and Village Industries Commission while addressing the staff of the State Office, Lucknow emphasised that the services of the Commission too should be made pensionable and said that he would take up that issue with the Government;

(b) if so, which the Central Government has received any proposal in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). A proposal for giving pension to the employees of the Commission has been received, which is under consideration.

Diversion of Cement meant for construction of Gobar Gas Plant in Tamil Nadu

7895. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the cement allotted to the State Office, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Madras for distribution to bona fide users for construction of Gobar Gas plant was diverted for construction and repair of building by certain institutions in the State;

(b) if so, the quantity of cement allotment received, actually used for Gobar Gas plant construction, diverted for other purposes, list of institutions to which such diverted cement

was given with quantity and the purpose for which allotted during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) the reasons for the diversion of cement and the authority who took the decision for such diversion; and

(d) whether the diversion of cement for the purpose other than Gobar Gas plant construction was reported to the authority who allotted the cement by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and his approval taken?

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

Shortage of Water in Goa

7896. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of water supply in several parts of Goa; and

(b) if so, action Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). No specific information about acute shortage of water supply in several parts of Goa is available. However, a total of 173 problem villages are reported to have been identified in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu. Of these, 107 problem villages are reported to have been covered with provision of safe drinking water upto 3-3-1980. To cover the remaining problem villages, a provision of Rs. 170 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme of the

Union Territory. Funds will also be released to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu from the amount provided in the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Vacant Posts of Beldars in C.P.W.D.

7897. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
 PROF. AJIT KUMAR
 MEHTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of vacancies of Beldars are lying vacant in various Divisions of C.P.W.D. in Delhi;

(b) if so, details Circle-wise; and

(c) the action contemplated in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the various Divisional and Circle Offices of the CPWD and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Draw of lots in respect of New
 Pattern Scheme; 1979 by DDA**

7898. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-
 SAD VERMA: Will the Minister of
 WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased
 to state:

(a) whether DDA made an announcement that draw of lots in respect of flats registered under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 would be held and the persons declared successful would be intimated during the Fourth week of March, 1981;

(b) whether DDA have not taken any action in compliance with the announcement thereby leaving a large number of registrants kept waiting;

(c) the reasons why DDA did not make another announcement explaining the reasons for not keeping their promise;

(d) when DDA propose to hold draw of lots in respect of the said scheme; and

(e) whether the result of draw would be published in all the leading newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
 TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
 HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
 SINGH): (a) It was announced that the results would be declared in the third week of March, 1981.

(b) No, Sir. The draw had already been held in March, 1981.

(c) On account of a stay order from the Delhi High Court, the results of draw could not be declared. The DDA has intimated that whoever approached it was informed about it.

(d) In view of the reply to part (b) above, the question does not arise.

(e) the results of the draw have been published in some leading newspapers of 18-4-81.

**Diesel at concessional rate to smaller
 fishing boats**

7899. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
 Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
 be pleased to state:

(a) whether diesel is allowed at concessional price to operators of fishing boats fitted with engines of 150 HP and more;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend this concession to operators of smaller fishing boats; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
 THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
 AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
 (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
 Yes, Sir. Some concessions on the
 excise duty are available to such ves-
 sels.

(b) The matter is being examined by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Letting out of their bungalows in Delhi by High Government Officials

7900. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of senior officials of the rank of Secretary, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary to the Government of India who own their bungalows in posh colonies like Vasant Vihar, Sarvodaya etc. and have rented out to foreign missions and multinational companies on fabulous rents but living themselves in Government houses; and

(b) the ground rent and development charges that have been collected by the D.D.A. from these officials?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Number of Officers of the rank of Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, who own their own houses in Delhi/New Delhi but have been allotted Govt. accommodation is 45. As regards the rent realised by them for letting out their houses, it is presumed that such of the Officers as have rented out their houses are receiving rent in accordance with the prevalent level of rents in the market in Delhi.

(b) Information is being collected from DDA and will be laid on the table of the House, as soon as it is received.

Credit to small farmers

7901. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government except a bumper crop during the coming rabi harvesting;

(b) whether Government are aware of the acute financial problems of the farmers despite the number of crops;

(c) whether Government propose to help the small farmers in overcoming their problems by the soaring prices of the petroleum products; and

(d) whether Government plan to provide soft term credits to the small farmers for these financial problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Despite persistent drought in Tamil Nadu, several parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and parts of certain other Central and Western States and some damage by excessive rains and hailstorm in parts of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, the overall outlook for rabi crops is quite promising.

(b) to (d). Government takes all possible steps to help the farmers to overcome their financial problems. Following the increase in the retail prices of various types of chemical fertilizers, the RBI had advised the State Cooperative Banks to review and revise the crop-wise scales of finance with a view to ensuring that cultivators were not handicapped in any way in using adequate quantities of fertilizers. Loans advanced for agricultural purposes by institutional agencies are at rates of interest which are lower than the market rates. Further, within the agricultural sector, loans for small farmers carry lower rates of interest as compared to other farmers. There are also other special concessions for small farmers like low share capital and longer repayment schedules.

Wastage of fibre flax

7902. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wastage of a valuable fibre known as flax in commercial world, is at over one lakh tonnes that is around Rs. 10 crores in terms of money;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken every year to stop such wastage and to increase production of linseed plant; and

(c) the details of production since 1970 to 1980 State-wise and the capital investment and the persons working for its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The cultivation of flax is in the experimental stage. As such the question of its wastage does not arise.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Under Ground Water Survey in Rayalaseema area

7903. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose taking up underground water survey work in Rayalaseema area in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are aware that Rayalaseema is a chronically drought affected area; and

(c) if so, when and what steps Government propose to take to meet the drinking water supply and small irrigational needs of that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Ground Water Board under

the Ministry of Irrigation has carried out hydro-geological survey in an area of 3739½ sq. kms. and proposes to take up further hydro-geological survey for underground water in an area of 2675 sq. kms. during 1981-82. The entire Rayalaseema region is proposed to be covered under hydro-geological surveys during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Government is assisting the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for meeting the requirement of drinking water supply in the State. No separate allocation is made for Rayalaseema area. It is for the State Government to utilise the funds provided by the Centre. The Central teams which visited Andhra Pradesh in 1979-80 and 1980-81 recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4.40 crores and Rs. 13.16 crores respectively for provision of drinking water in the State. The Ministry of Works and Housing had allocated Rs. 2.95 crores under the accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1980-81. Under the minimum needs programme, the State Plan provision was Rs. 12.28 crores during 1980-81.

216 drilling rigs are in operation in the State for drilling of wells and 12 rigs are being supplied through Director General of Supplies and Disposals. On the request of the Central Government, the States of Bihar and West Bengal have offered to give two rigs each for working in Andhra Pradesh.

Review of Subsidy on Investment in Tube Wells and other Minor Irrigation Schemes

7904. SHRI K. K. TEWARY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put off a review of the subsidy to large and medium farmers on investment in

tubewells and other minor irrigation schemes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A review has already been made and it has been decided to restrict the subsidies under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) to farmers with land holding upto 2 hectares only. Accordingly the scheme of subsidy for minor irrigation works to farmers with 2-4 hectares has been discontinued w.e.f. 1-4-1981.

(b) Does not arise.

F.A.O. Projections for availability of Edible Oil

7905. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the F.A.O. projections made in regard to availability of edible oil during the next year and the next three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the planning initiated in the Indian context based on such projections for augmenting the availability of oils from indigenous sources and reducing our dependence on imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). An evaluation of the current market situation and short-term outlook for fats and oils, was made by F.A.O. Intergovernmental Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats which met in Rome during evaluation 9-13, 1981. According to this evaluation, the world output of edible fats and oils is forecast to marginally decline to 58.5 million tonnes as against an estimated output in 1980 of 60.9 million tonnes; but despite this, world output would still be close to the

long-term trend. Moreover, the overall availability for exports would continue to be easy because of the much larger opening stocks at the beginning of 1981 as compared to those in the preceding year.

In another survey, F.A.O. has projected a world output of about 68-71 million tonnes of fats and oils in 1985.

(c) With the ultimate objective of attaining self-sufficiency in edible oils, the production of oilseeds is envisaged to be stepped up from 10.20 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 13.10 million tonnes by 1984-85. The maximisation of production of edible oils from relatively newer sources like soyabean, rice bran etc., will be a major element in the VI Plan strategy for this sector. An outlay of Rs. 38.65 crores, provided in the VI Plan for development of vegetable oils, relates to such programmes as setting up of processing facilities for soyabean oil, modern oil complexes, establishment of a national-level organisation for integrated management of vegetable oilseeds and oils, and a coordinated research and development programme. In addition, there is a large project in the cooperative sector for the modernisation of the vegetable oil industry including production of oilseeds, organised through the National Dairy Development Board.

गुजरात के सूरत और बलसाड़ जिलों में
लक्ष तथा सीमान्त किसान विकास योजना
के लिए अनुदान

7906. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या
श्रीमोक्ष पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात के सूरत और बलसाड़
जिलों में 1978 से 1980 तक की अधि
के दोगन लक्ष तथा सीमान्त किसान
विकास योजनाओं के लिए कितनी अनुदान
राशि मंजूर की गई और इसमें से वास्तव
में कितनी राशि दी गई है;

(ख) इन अनुदानों में से मद-वार कितना-कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) क्या कृषि श्रमिकों के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेद्वर राय) :

(क) विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ख) विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ग) डेरी, मुर्गीपालन, सुअरपालन आदि जैसे सहायक धन्धे मुख्य रूप से कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए है ।

विवरण—1

1978-79, 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी/समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा संस्वीकृत तथा बंटित निधियों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

(लाख रुपये में)

एजेंसी का नाम	1978-79	1979-80 (केन्द्रीय प्रांश)	1980-81 (केन्द्रीय प्रांश)				
	ल०क०वि०ए०, सं०प्रा०वि०	योग ल०क०वि०ए० सं०प्रा०वि०	योग सं०प्रा०वि०*				
1. ल०क० वि० ए०, सूत	27.26	25.00	52.26	11.25	18.75	30.00	45.00
2. ल०क० वि० ए०, बलसाढ़	40.39	25.00	65.39	20.00	37.50	57.50	37.50

* लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी तथा समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम को 2-10-80 से मिला दिया गया है।

विवरण—II

1976-79, 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 (दिसम्बर, 80 तक) के दौरान गुजरात में सूत तथा बलसाड़ जिलों में समन्वित ग्राम विकास (मूलपूर्व लं. छं. वि० ए० सहित) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गए मकदार व्यय को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

(लाख रुपये में)

शर	सूत							बलसाड़
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (दिसम्बर, 80 तक)	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (दिसम्बर, 80 तक)	1980-81 (दिसम्बर, 80 तक)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1. इंधन	.	0.90	1.18	8.20				
2. लघु सिंचाई	.	1.43	0.33	4.14				
3. पशुपालन	.	6.86	2.09	59.52	20.32	115.93	37.38	
4. भूमि संरक्षण तथा सीमा शुल्क सेवा	.	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	
5. विपणन तथा प्रवर्धन	.	2.69	1.74	—	—	—	—	
6. ग्रामीण कारोबार कार्यक्रम	.	11.07	3.10	1.36	—	—	—	
7. ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्य	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. सहायकारी सोसायटी	.	0.64	0.44	1.90	—	—	—	
9. प्रशासन	.	2.46	2.31	2.51	—	—	—	
योग	.	26.06	11.20	59.52*	38.43	115.93*	37.38*	

* व्यय के राज्यवार व्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Ceiling on subsidy of lift irrigation for small farmers

7907. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ceiling on the subsidy of Lift Irrigation Schemes for the marginal and small farmers;

(b) whether in view of the price rise, the economic viability of the Lift Irrigation scheme has gone up;

(c) whether there is a proposal from the agriculturists that the ceiling on Lift Irrigation should be removed in drought prone areas in particular;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a demand that individual ceiling in tribal and non-tribal areas for subsidy in Lift Irrigation scheme should be increased; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Apart from the general ceiling on subsidy under integrated rural development programme viz., Rs. 3000/- per beneficiary in non-drought prone area programme areas, Rs. 4000/- in drought prone area programme areas and Rs. 5000/- for beneficiaries belonging to the scheduled tribes, there is no special ceiling for the lift irrigation schemes take up by the individuals. But, for the community lift irrigation schemes, there is a ceiling of Rs. 2 lakhs per block. Community Irrigation projects involving a total investment of more than Rs. 2 lakhs per block cannot be considered for assistance under the integrated rural development programme.

(b) This is generally true.

(c) and (d). Some proposals were received seeking relaxation of the cost ceiling of Rs. 2 lakhs per block referred to in reply to section (a) above. Relaxation is not considered feasible in view of the limited allocation per block under the integrated rural development programme i.e. Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs per block per annum. Out of this amount 600 families in a block are to be assisted every year to come above the poverty line. If large funds get diverted to community lift irrigation scheme, there will be nothing left to help the rural poor who are not the beneficiaries of the lift irrigation scheme. This will frustrate the basic objective of the integrated rural development programme.

(e) No such proposal has been received by this Ministry.

(f) Does not arise.

Accommodation for Government employees of Metropolitan Cities ..

7908. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to provide accommodation to all Government-employees in metropolitan cities;

(b) whether Government has conducted any survey regarding the Government employees particularly in the Capital regarding the Central Government servants who do not have their own house and seek the assistance of Government so that they can live in their houses built by the Government after their retirement;

(c) if so, whether any scheme to provide accommodation to Central Government servants above 45 years age has been chalked out by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHTMA NARAIN
SINGH):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, the Delhi Development Authority launched in January 1981, a special Self Financing Housing Registration Scheme for Retiring/Retired Govt. servants of Delhi Administration, Central Govt., Public Sector Undertakings and Statutory bodies like the DDA, NDMC and MCD etc. Govt. servants who retired during 1978, 1979 and 1980 and who are likely to retire during 1981 and 1982 would be eligible for registration under the above scheme.

**Claims of Teachers of Raghomal Arya
Kanya Pathshala, New Delhi**

7909. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of the Raghomal Arya Kanya Pathshala (Primary School), 1, Doctors Lane, Gole Market, New Delhi was taken over by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in January, 1978;

(b) if so, whether the PF/GPF claims of teachers who retired between April, 1974 to April, 1978 and thereafter have been settled; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the pensions of teachers who retired after opting for pension scheme have not been paid so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to redress the difficulties of the affected pensioners?

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

615 LS—5

(b) The Provident Fund/GPF claims are settled by the Management of the school concerned.

(c) to (e). The matter is under consideration.

Preservation of forests in M.P.

7910. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reckless felling of trees and denundation of about five million acres of land during the last few years in Madhya Pradesh had changed the natural environment and climate of the State from salubrity to dryness;

(b) if so, whether the Centre propose to sponser reforestation projects of degraded forests and bring more land under forest so as to preserve and promote the beautiful climate of Madhya Pradesh and its adjoining States;

(c) whether any foreign assistance is also envisaged for this purpose in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) According to the reports from State Government of Madhya Pradesh 18 lakhs hectares of forest land has been disforested during the last five years. However, no scientific evidence is available to indicate that any change has occurred in environment and climate on account of this disforestation.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is already sponsoring rural fuel-wood plantation schemes in 10 selected districts of M.P. which would also include reforestation of degraded forests.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The social forestry projects of Madhya Pradesh has recently been appraised by the USAID. The total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 40 crores.

Air Pollution

7911. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert panel appointed by Government has since gone into the question of air pollution in depth;

(b) if so, whether the panel has since made certain recommendations;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) to (d). As a follow-up of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee, Government has enacted the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Liberalisation of leave rules in Gov-ernment of India Presses

7912. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Govern-ment have received any representa-tion for the liberalisation of leave rules for post-1961 Industrial Workers in the Government of India Presses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government on the representation?

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

(b) Industrial Workers of the Gov-ernment of India Presses appointed before 17-11-61 are governed by CCS Rules 1972 whereas workers appoint-ed after 17-11-61 are governed by the Factories Act 1948 in the matter of leave entitlement. This has created certain anomalies and the represen-tation seeks to remove such anomalies.

(c) The entire question of leave entitlement of Industrial Workers was under arbitration under the scheme of JCM. Hence the representation could not be considered in isolation. The Board of Arbitration has since given its award. In the light of this award Government have since issued instructions liberalising with effect from 1-1-81 the provisions of Earned Leave (Annual Leave with Wages) applicable to post 1961 workers. The question of entitlement of half pay leave is still before the National Council of the JCM.

Polluted Environments

7913. SHRI CHANTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government intend to take or have already taken to protect air, water etc. from the polluted environments; and

(b) what is the decision of Govern-ment to frame uniform rules and policy for all the States and the views of various State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHAMA NAR-AIN SINGH): (a) and (b): To prevent and control the pollution of water, Government has already enacted the water (Prevention and Control of Pol-lution) Act, 1974. The Act has been adopted by 15 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Har-yana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and is

also in force in all the Union Territories. The remaining States are also being persuaded to adopt the Act which will ensure the uniform policy of the Government in regard to the prevention and control of water pollution.

Also, to prevent and control the pollution of air the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, has been enacted by the Government and, as per provisions of the Act, it is applicable in the whole of India.

Sale of Land by D.D.A.

7914. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5640 on the 30th March, 1981 regarding plot for construction of hospital for Employees State Insurance Corporation in South Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Modi group has got possession of the land and started building boundary before the maps have been finalised and approved by the Urban Arts Commission;

(b) whether Modi group had been given 15 acres of land in Saket for Rs. 67 lakhs;

(c) if so, what is the money value of that land, and

(d) whether Modis were asked to build their hospital in Paschimpuri, if so, why that has not been done?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The possession of the land was handed over to Modi Group on 14-11-80 and the construction of a 4'-6' high compound wall was sanctioned by the DDA on 3-4-1981.

(b) Land has been allotted by the DDA to Modi Group at a premium of Rs. 6.37 lakhs.

(c) Under the extant Government orders, land is allotted for hospital building at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per acre and land for essential nursing and medical staff quarters attached to the

hospital at the rate of Rs. 3 lakhs per-acre.

(d) Yes, Sir, but the offer was not acceptable to them.

Difference in Milk produced from Imported Milk powder and fresh cattle Milk

7915. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the degree of inferiority between the milk, prepared from imported milk powder under the operation Flood-II and the fresh milk of the cattle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Skim milk powder, whether imported or indigenous is primarily used by milk schemes as an extender to augment the raw milk procured, specially during the lean season. Chemically, nutritionally and bacteriologically the quality of fresh milk when standardised to the same composition as that of milk prepared from fresh milk in combination with reconstituted skim milk powder in water, is the same, except for a slight organoleptic difference.

Improvement in the Working of Super Bazar

7916. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN DAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the steps Government contemplate to take in improving the conditions of Super Bazar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): A statement is attached.

Statement

The operation of Super Bazar has been improving over the last few years. The sales which amounted to only Rs. 9.95 crores in 1978-79, increased to Rs. 12.71 crores in 1979-80 and are expected to touch Rs. 20 crores in 1980-81. During the last five years, the branches of Super Bazar have increased from 15 to 61.

The Managing Committee of Super Bazar has been taking action to improve the working of Super Bazar. Sales Personnel are being given training to improve the salesmanship and consumers' service. A new management system was introduced two years ago. As a result the percentage of pilferage has been brought down from 1.4 per cent in the past to 0.4 per cent during the year 1979-80.

Government has been assisting Super Bazar, New Delhi with share capital, loans and subsidies. During the Sixth Plan period, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made to assist the Super Bazar. This will be used in helping the Super Bazar to set up more and more branches and to increase its business. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs has already been released for setting up 9 branches. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for the purpose.

शास्रीय विकास के लिए स्वयंसेवी एजेंसियों के संगठन (ए० बी० ए० और डी०) का एम० ए० एन० के साथ सम्बन्ध

7917. श्री डी० आर० नहाटा :
कृषि प्रयोग पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण विकास के लिये स्वयं सेवी एजेंसियों के संघ (ग्रवाड) का पश्चिम जर्मनी की बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी एम० ए० एन० के साथ कोई संबंध है ;

(ख) क्या "ग्रवाड" को इसे कंपनी द्वारा कोई ऋण दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस प्रयोजन के लिए दिया गया है ?

कृषि और शास्रीय पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य तंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) सरकार को ग्रामीण विकास के लिए स्वयं सेवी एजेंसियों के संघ (ग्रवाड) का ऐसी कंपनी के साथ किसी प्रकार के सम्बन्ध की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) "ग्रवाड" से प्राप्त सूचना, के अनुसार, उन्होंने पश्चिम जर्मनी की एम० ए० एन० कंपनी को कोई ऋण नहीं दिया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Testing at Logging Training Centre Project, Dehradun

7918. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'National Herald' dated 23rd February, 1981 that a producer gas plant has been successfully tested at the logging training centre project in Dehradun (U.P.); 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) The first trial was made on the Ambassador Car of the Logging Training Centres Projects which ran very well after removing the Carburettor. The second trial was made for running a local sawmill and one horizontal and one vertical band saws in the sawmill which were successfully run with the help of this Producer Gas Plant. According to earlier trials, 10 Kg. of Charcoal costing Rs. 13/- at the current market rate is sufficient to run the Ambassador Engine at full acceleration for about 3 hours.

Article entitled "India's neglected Islands".

7919. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the article titled "India's Neglected Islands" in the Times of India dated 12th March, 1981;

(b) what action Government have taken on the repeated and blatant violations by foreign chartered trawlers and other such boats from Thailand;

(c) what are the safeguards announced to prevent such poaching by foreign trawlers under the garb of chartered trawlers in the future charter policy; and

(d) what is Government's reaction to the various points referred to in the article with regard to the policy?

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

(b) Coast Guard has intensified their patrolling activities especially in the region where unauthorised activities have been reported. It is also proposed to bring in shortly a comprehensive legislation before the Parliament to deal effectively with both the licensed and the poaching foreign fishing vessels.

(c) The important safeguards provided are—(i) posting of Indian under study crew on board the vessel throughout the fishing operation; (ii) provision to have an Indian scientist on board the vessel; and (iii) keeping on board all authorisations issued by the Government.

(d) All the points raised in the article have already been taken care of in the revised charter policy and the proposed legislation to regulate the activities of foreign fishing vessels.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये अधिकारी

7920. श्री दीलत राम सारन :
श्री राम लाल राही :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री निम्न-लिखित जानकारी दशनि भाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधारे पर कितने अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं और वे कब से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए हुए हैं तथा सम्बन्धित नियमों में प्रतिनियुक्ति की कितनी अवधि निर्धारित है ;

(ख) दो-तीन बार या इससे अधिक बार प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए कितने अधिकारी हैं ;

(ग) उन्हें प्रतिनियुक्ति पर तैनात किए रखने के क्या कारण हैं, प्रतिनियुक्ति पर काम कर रहे प्रत्येक अधिकारी के वेतन, भत्तों तथा अन्य लाभों पर हुए वर्ष कितनी अतिरिक्त घनराशि खर्च की जा रही है तथा कितने अधिकारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते की क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में कठोर परिश्रम भत्ता मिल रहा है ;

(घ) प्रतिनियुक्ति पर काम कर रहे कितने अधिकारी सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले हैं ;

(ङ) सेवा निवृत्त के बाद कितने अधिकारियों का सेवा काल बढ़ाया गया है और उनके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) क्या लिफ्टों के भी सेवा काल बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था है या उनकी पुनः नियुक्ति की जाती है ?

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

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उनके यहां कुल 466 अधिकारी/कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने प्रागे यह बतलाया है कि नियमानुसार प्रतिनियुक्ति की सामान्य अवधि 3 वर्ष है, जो कि 1 वर्ष तक बढ़ायी

जा सकती है। उन अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों जो 4 वर्ष से अधिक समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं, की संख्या 61 है।

(ख) 12 अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को दूसरी बार प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिया गया है। किसी भी अधिकारी/कर्मचारी को दोबारा से अधिक प्रतिनियुक्ति पर नहीं लिया गया है।

(ग) अधिकारियों / कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लोकहित में लिया तथा रोका जाता है। उनके नियमानुसार प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता दिया जाता है। किसी भी मामले में प्रतिनियुक्ति के बदले में कठोर परिश्रम भत्ता नहीं दिया गया है।

(घ) यह सूचना दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, प्रतिनियुक्ति पर देने वाले विभागों से सूचना प्राप्त होने पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्रतिनियुक्ति के अधिकारियों / कर्मचारियों को उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख से पहले ही वापिस उनके विभागों में भेज दिया जाता है।

(ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं है।

(च) जी, नहीं।

मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में डाक सेवाओं का विकास

7921. श्री राम प्यारे पतिका : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि सरकार ने वर्ष 1980-85 के दौरान डाक सेवाओं का विकास करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में भी मुख्य रूप से आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, मैं डाकघर खोलने तथा अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराये जाने की व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इनकी संख्या क्या है और ये सुविधाएं कहां कहां उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी, और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां। वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान मिर्जापुर जिले में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर शाखा डाकघर खोले गए। :—

- (i) शिवपुर
- (ii) बिजपुर
- (iii) चैनपुर
- (iv) सावत
- (v) कासियाकलां

अलपाड़ा तार परियोजना में एक उप-डाकघर खोला गया। योजना के शेष वर्षों हेतु विस्तृत कार्यक्रम को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Working of P&T Department

7922. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that working of P&T Department has deteriorated in the country particularly in the North Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the better functioning of the P&T service in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Sir. There has been no general determination of the working of P&T Department in the country. The Postal and Telecom. services in the North-Eastern Region, however, had been to some extent affected due to continuous disturbances in that region.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve the telecom. service:—

(i) Provision of standby Engine-alternators for the telephone exchanges to combat power break-downs.

(ii) Laying of cables in concrete ducts to avoid damages to the cables.

(iii) Use of jelly-filled distribution cables to prevent moisture entering the cables.

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

(v) Use of insulated drop wires to reduce faults on subscriber connections.

(vi) Replacement of overhead lines by underground cables.

(vii) Modernisation and further improvement of telecom. network during the eighties by the introduction of new techniques like electronic exchanges, digital transmission systems, satellite communications etc.

The following steps have been taken to improve the postal services:—

(1) With a view to check up the delays a continuous monitoring process exists for the better functioning of the postal services.

(2) Regarding North-Eastern Region direct bags from Delhi, Lucknow and Calcutta for important post offices in North Eastern states have been introduced to avoid sorting and delay in transit.

(3) Working of sorting mail offices in North-Eastern Region has been reviewed to expedite transmission of 1st and 2nd Class mails.

(4) The Working of Departmental Mail Motor Service between Gauhati and Shillong and at Gauhati has been streamlined and improved.

(5) From February, 1981 a direct flight of the AIC between Delhi-Imphal has been introduced and it is utilised for the conveyance of mails. This has expedited the transmission of mails.

(6) Periodical visits have been paid by the senior officers from Delhi to North-East Region to assess the situation and take necessary action to render efficient service within the prevailing limitations.

(7) Short duty staff have been deployed at Gauhati and other places in North East Region to clear the accumulated mails

Teaching of Hindi as additional language in States

7923. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

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

(a) the names of State in which Government have issued directions or suggestions to teach Hindi as additional language or second preference in the schools;

(b) the number and names of States following the directions of the Central Government in this regard;

(c) whether recently the Government of West Bengal has not favoured to teach Hindi in that State; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The teaching of languages, including Hindi in schools is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government has not issued any direction to State Governments to teach Hindi as additional language. However, the Central Government had addressed the State Governments urging them to intensify the pace of the implementation of the Three Language Formula which includes the study of a Modern Indian Language, preferably one of the southern Languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking States, and of Hindi alongwith the regional language and English in the non-Hindi speaking States.

(c) and (d). According to the information received from the West Bengal Government, Hindi is an optional subject in West Bengal for non-Hindi speaking students from Class VI to VIII. The West Bengal Government has decided that only the mother tongue should be taught at the primary level and that it should also be the medium of instruction.

Bumper Rabi Crops

7924. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has set up an ambitious target of around 10 million tonnes for procurement of wheat in the coming crop;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have written to the wheat producing States to take maximum advantage of the expected bumper crops;

(c) if so, whether the Union Minister has told the wheat growing States that procurement has to be maximised in the coming season not only to replenish the buffer stock but also to take care of the operational requirements of 1981-82;

(d) if so, how many States among the wheat growing have so far procured the wheat;

(e) how much procured in March, 1981; and

(f) whether sufficient provision has been made for stocking the procured wheat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) A target of 9.5 million tonnes has been fixed for the procurement of wheat during the 1981-82 marketing season (1980-81 crop).

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Rabi marketing season is from April to March, 1981 was the last month of the last rabi marketing season i.e. 1980-81 and, therefore, no procurement has been reported during March, 1981. As per reports received upto 18-4-81, during the current rabi season 1981-82, a quantity of 13.7 thousand tonnes of wheat has been procured in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Sugar lying in F.C.I. godowns in Kerala

7925. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of tons of sugar is lying in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Kerala;

(b) when the tender for the same was called and the reasons as to why the sugar has not been disposed of; and

(c) the steps so far taken by Government to clear the godowns at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India has reported that there were 1200 tonnes of sugar lying in its godowns in Kerala at the time of re-introduction of partial control on sugar in December, 1979. These stocks were found to contain 449 tonnes of sound sugar and 751 tonnes of sweated and wet sugar. The sound sugar was offered first to the State Government for the public distribution system and, subsequently, to the Lakshadweep Administration but neither accepted it. The Kerala Government agreed to take the stocks only in addition to their regular monthly allocation of levy sugar and the Lakshadweep Administration declined the offer as they thought that it might not stand further storage. Of the 751 tonnes of wet and sweated sugar, 663 tonnes has since been disposed of through tender enquiry floated in December, 1980, leaving a balance quantity of only 88 tonnes.

The Food Corporation of India is getting these stocks of 449 tonnes and 88 tonnes examined to ascertain their present condition for taking further action for their disposal.

Districts in U.P. to be connected with Lucknow and Delhi by S.T.D.

7926. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASHRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a plan to connect all District Headquarters with the State Capitals with STD Service as also with Delhi;

(b) the names of Districts in U.P. which are yet to be linked with Lucknow and Delhi with STD service;

(c) whether any scheme for connecting District Head-quarters with Lucknow and Delhi has been formulated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the long term plan the connection of all District Headquarters with their respective State Capitals and all District Headquarters within 300 KMs. of Delhi with Delhi by STD has been included.

(b) The information is furnished in the Statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. Long term plans have been drawn up for linking all District Headquarters in U.P. with Lucknow and such of those District Headquarters which are within 300 KMs. of Delhi, with Delhi by STD.

(d) Provision of STD as stated above is planned to be achieved either by providing point-to-point STD between these stations or by linking them with the existing Trunk Automatic Exchanges at Kanpur, Bareilly and Delhi or the Trunk Auto Exchanges proposed to be installed at Agra, Lucknow and Allahabad. This also involves the progressive automatization of manual exchanges at these stations and commissioning of reliable transmission medium connecting these stations.

Statement

I. Names of District Headquarters in U.P. which are not yet linked with Lucknow by STD.

1. Aligarh.
2. Almora.
3. Azamgarh.
4. Bahraich.

5. Ballia.
6. Banda.
6. Banda.
7. Barabanki.
8. Basti.
9. Pratapgarh (Bela).
10. Bijnor.
11. Budaun.
12. Bulandsahar.
13. Chamoli.
14. Dehradun.
15. Deoria.
16. Etah.
17. Etawah.
18. Faehgarh.
19. Fatehpur.
20. Ghazipur.
21. Gonda.
22. Hamirpur.
23. Hardoi.
24. Jaunpur.
25. Jhansi.
26. Lakhimpurkheri.
27. Lalitpur.
28. Mainpuri.
29. Mathura.
30. Meerut.
31. Mirzapur.
32. Muzzafarnagar.
33. Nainital.
34. Narendranagar.
35. Orai.
36. Pauri.
37. Pilibhit.
38. Pithoragarh.

39. Rampur.
40. Saharanpur.
41. Sitapur.
42. Sultanpur.
43. Uttarkashi.

II. Names of District Headquarters in U.P. which are not yet connected by STD with Delhi.

1. Almora.
2. Azamgarh.
3. Bahraich.
4. Ballia.
5. Banda.
6. Barabanki.
7. Basti.
8. Pratapgarh (Bela)
9. Bijnor.
10. Budaun.
11. Chamoli.
12. Deoria.
13. Etah.
14. Etawah.
15. Faizabad.
16. Fatehgarh.
17. Fatehpur.
18. Ghazipur.
19. Gonda.
20. Hamirpur.
21. Hardoi.
22. Jaunpur.
23. Jhansi.
24. Lakhimpurkheri.
25. Lalitpur.

26. Mainpuri.
27. Mathura.
28. Mirzapur.
29. Nainital.
30. Narendranagar.
31. Orai.
32. Pauri.
33. Pilibhit.
34. Pithoragarh.
35. Rampur.
36. Sitapur.
37. Sultanpur.
38. Uttarkashi.
39. Unnao.

Residential accommodation for the employees of G.O.I. Press, Koratty

7927. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees are working in Government of India Press, Koratty, Kerala;

(b) how many of them have been provided with residential quarters and how many are in the waiting list; and

(c) whether there is any plan to construct more residential quarters for the employees of the Government of India Press, Koratty?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 342 employees.

(b) 174 employees have been provided with residential quarters and 168 employees are still on the waiting list.

(c) No, Sir.

Collection of beedi leaves in M. P.

7928. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether till 1979, beedi leaves (forest produce) were collected in Madhya Pradesh and in other beedi leave producing States by appointing individual persons as collecting agents;

(b) whether in the year 1980 certain agencies namely (i) M. P. Co-operative Marketing Federation (ii) Forest Department (iii) private parties were allotted the work of collecting and selling beedi leaves in some States particularly Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the total number of standard bags of beedi leaves notified and collected in Madhya Pradesh and other States in the year 1979 and 1980;

(d) whether due to allotment of beedi leaves units to Government Agencies, there has been poor collection in 1980 and the rural labourers who use to earn their living by collecting beedi leaves have been deprived of their wages; and

(e) whether Government propose to lay down a uniform policy to be followed by States to protect the interests of the rural labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the States Forest Departments on beedi leaves producing States and would be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत सल्लान में स्थानान्तरण

7929. श्री नरुध किशोर शर्मा :

श्री हीरा लाल शरर० परमार :

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान में गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण किया गया और उनमें से कितने स्थानान्तरण आदेश किन-किन कारणों से तथा किन-किन आधारों पर रह कर दिये गये ; और

(ख) देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ उक्त अधिकारी स्थानान्तरित किये गये थे तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को उनके पहले केन्द्रों पर वापस बुला लिया गया था और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :
(क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान में गत एक वर्ष के दौरान किये गये अधिकारियों के तबादलों से संबंधित विवरण, तबादलों के बाद नौकरी के स्थानों के साथ, तबादलों के कारणों और तबादले आदेशों के रह करते का विवरण संलग्न है ।

विबरन

1-4-1980 से लेकर 31-3-1981 को अवधि के दौरान विद्यार्थियों/मुस्थासकों से स्थानांतरित किए गए अधिकारियों के बारे में दाने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम सं०	अधिकारी का नाम तथा पद	तबादले की तारीख	तबादले से पहले का स्थान	तबादले के बाद का स्थान	तबादला रद्द होने/पुराने स्थान को फिर से तबादला होने के कारण	टिपणी
1.	श्री रामलाल यादव, लेक्चरर	4-6-80	पुरी विद्यापीठ	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ	अनुकम्पा के आधार पर उनके अभ्यावेदन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उच्च पद पर नियुक्ति को लेकर	
2.	डा० सी० डी० विजयलक्षण, प्रिंसिपल	20-6-80	इलाहाबाद विद्यापीठ	गुरुबैर विद्यापीठ	उच्च पद पर नियुक्ति को लेकर	
3.	श्री के० हेमवतश्रीसम, लेक्चरर	26-6-80	तिरुपति विद्यापीठ	गुरुबैर विद्यापीठ		--वही--
4.	श्री श्रीधर बीकण्ठ, टीकर	28-6-80	तिरुपति विद्यापीठ	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ	प्रशासनिक कारण से	
5.	श्री चन्द्र हास शर्मा, लेक्चरर	28-6-80	जम्मू विद्यापीठ	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ	अनुकम्पा के आधार पर उनके अभ्यावेदन को ध्यान में रखकर	
6.	श्री एस० पी० मरोह, लेक्चरर	28-6-80	जम्मू विद्यापीठ	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ		--वही--
7.	डा० के० ई० गोविन्दन, अनुसंधान सहायक	2-8-80	तिरुपति विद्यापीठ	पुरी विद्यापीठ	उच्च पद पर नियुक्ति के कारण	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	श्री निबदास मिश्र, रीडर	14-7-80	पुरी विद्यापीठ	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ	अनुकम्पा के आधार पर उनके अभ्यावेदन को ध्यान में रखकर	
9.	श्री यू०सी० पाण्डेय, पुस्तकाध्यक्ष	25-9-80 (लागू नहीं)	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ	इलाहाबाद विद्यापीठ	उनके अभ्यावेदन पर, तबदले के आदेश अथवा भी विचारा- धीन है	
10.	श्री बी० एन० मिश्र, पुस्तकाध्यक्ष	25-9-80 (लागू नहीं)	इलाहाबाद विद्यापीठ	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ	श्री यू०सी० पाण्डेय (क्र।सं० 9 देखें) की बदली पर तबदला लागू होना।	
11.	श्री एस० बी० वर्मा, पुस्तकाध्यक्ष	25-9-80	इलाहाबाद विद्यापीठ	गुरुवैद्यर विद्यापीठ	उच्च पद पर नियुक्ति के कारण	
12.	श्री ए० के० चौधरी, सहायक पुस्तकाध्यक्ष	25-9-80	पुरी विद्यापीठ	इलाहाबाद विद्यापीठ	प्रशासनिक कारण से	
13.	श्री राम चन्द्र, वरिष्ठ आणुसिपिक	27-9-80	मुजफ्फरपुर	तिरुपति विद्यापीठ	पदोन्नति के कारण	
14.	श्री डी० बी० सिंह राजपूत, सहायक	27-9-80	-वही-	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ	-वही-	
15.	श्री सी० एस० कनियाल, सहायक	27-9-80	-वही-	जम्मू विद्यापीठ	-वही-	
16.	श्री शासिगराम त्रिपाठी, सहायक	10-11-80	पुरी विद्यापीठ	जम्मू विद्यापीठ	प्रशासनिक कारण से	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	श्री गंगाधर पांडा, लैक्चरर	10-11-80	जम्मू विद्यापीठ	पुरी विद्यापीठ	प्रशासनिक कारण से	
18.	श्री पी० सी० लिपाठी, लैक्चरर	10-11-80 (लागू नहीं)	पुरी विद्यापीठ	जम्मू विद्यापीठ	विकास के आधार पर उनके अभ्यावेदन को ध्यान में रखकर तबादले का आदेश रद्द कर दिया	
19.	श्री के० के० शास्त्री, लैक्चरर	10-11-80	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ	जम्मू विद्यापीठ	प्रशासनिक कारण से	
20.	श्री एम० एल० वर्मा, कार्यालय अधीक्षक	10-11-80	इलाहाबाद	पुरी	-वही-	
21.	श्री एस० सी० पंत, कार्यालय अधीक्षक	10-11-80	इलाहाबाद विद्यापीठ	पुरी विद्यापीठ	-वही-	
22.	श्री ए० के० दास, लैक्चरर	22-12-80	पुरी विद्यापीठ	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ	-वही-	
23.	श्री भो० पी० भटनागर, कार्यालय अधीक्षक	27-2-81	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ	मुंब्यालय	-वही-	
24.	श्री आई० डी० मदान, कार्यालय अधीक्षक	27-2-81	मुंब्यालय	दिल्ली विद्यापीठ	-वही-	
25.	श्री पी० हरि कृष्णनइचनाइडु, कार्यालय अधीक्षक	16-7-80	तिरुपति विद्यापीठ	गुरुनूर विद्यापीठ	व्यौक्तिक लगभग गत एक वर्ष से विद्यालय का कामकाज सम्भाले हुए थे और प्रिंसिपल भी	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	श्री पी० हरि कृष्णनइचनाडु, कार्यालय अधीक्षक	4-3-81	गुरुवेयूर विद्यापीठ	तिरुपति विद्यापीठ		नये नियुक्त किये गये थे, इस कारण से प्रशासनिक मामलों में मार्गदर्शन के लिए गुरुवेयूर विद्यापीठ में एक अनुभवी कार्यालय अधीक्षक को नियुक्ति आवश्यक समझी गई।
27.	श्री राम चन्द्र, कार्यालय अधीक्षक	4-3-81	तिरुपति विद्यापीठ	गुरुवेयूर विद्यापीठ		अनुकंपा के आधार पर उनके अभ्यावेदन को ध्यान में रखकर प्रशासनिक कामकाज स

Wheat quota to M/s. Saif Company Private Ltd.

7930. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Saif Company Private Limited, Srinagar (Kashmir) had obtained licence quota for milling 60 tonnes of wheat from the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Saif Company Flour Mill, Srinagar obtained quota for milling 100 tonnes of wheat from Food Corporation of India; and

(c) if reply to (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, how wheat quota for milling to Saif Company Flour Mill, Srinagar have been issued, for which the Mill has no licence of milling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The industrial licences for the establishment of roller flour mills are issued by the Central Government under the I(D&R) Act, 1951 whereas the milling licences are granted to the roller flour mills by the State Governments under the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957. M/s. Saif Company Roller Flour Mills Private Ltd. have been issued an industrial licence by Central Government on 27-1-1976 for a capacity of 30,000

tonnes per annum, or 100 tonnes per day.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Poisonous Pesticide from U.S.A.

7931. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of pesticides imported by India during the last 3 years, year-wise;

(b) the quantity and value of pesticides imported from the US during the same period, year wise;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study entitled "circle of poison" carried out for the Sanfrancisco-based institute food and Food and Development Policy, warning against exportation abroad of pesticides, regarded as harmful or poisonous in the US; and

(d) if so, what are the facts there of and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b) The total quantity and value of pesticides imported by India during the last 3 years, year-wise and the quantity and the value of pesticides imported from the U.S.A. during the same period, year wise are as under:—

(Quantity in thousand kilograms)
(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Total quantity of pesticides imported	Value	Quantity imported from the U.S.A.	Value
1977-78 . . .	4211	1190.05	1494	409.79
1978-79 . . .	9305	1814.38	4396	772.58
1979-80 . . .	5414	1603.54	1819	643.90

The above information is based on monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India compiled by Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta. For 1979-80, the information is upto February, 1980 only. Figures are provisional and subject to revision. The terms pesticide, as per Import Trade classification includes disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, rat poisons, herbicides, anti-sprouting

products, plant growth regulators and similar products, put up in forms of packings for sale by retail or as preparations or as articles (e.g. sulphur treated bands, wicks and candles, flypapers).

Quantity and Value of pesticides imported for National Malaria Eradication Programme are as under:—

Year	Total Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity imported from U.S.A.	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79 . . .	4283 M. Tons.	462.56	..	..
1979-80 . . .	4000 M. Tons.	408.00	..	..
1980-81 . . .	15969 M. Tons. + 46575 Lbs. } }	2452.99	15945 M.T. } 46575 Lbs. + }	2438.59

(c) and (d) The study as such has not become available, but the attention of the Government has been drawn to news reports mentioning a study entitled 'Circle of Poison' made in the U.S.A.

These news reports have mentioned that the new US Administration has lifted a ban on export of pesticides etc. whose manufacture or use has been banned in the United States of America. They have also stated that huge quantities of these banned chemicals are being exported to several developing countries. Particular reference has been made to two chemicals, namely, DBCP and PHOSVEL. It has been alleged that these chemicals have very harmful effects.

The Registration Committee took note of the information received from our Embassy in Washington about the harmful effects of PHOSVEL, and refused registration for this chemical in May, 1977. As regards, DBCP, though it was registered in the first instance, the Registration Committee decided in September, 1977 that import of this pesticide should be disconti-

nued. Hence, import of both these chemicals is now not permitted.

निर्माणाधीन बांध

7932. श्री अशोक गलहोत : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय निर्माणाधीन सिचाई बांधों की राज्य वार संख्या क्या है और उनके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) इन बांधों के पूरा होने पर कितनी अतिरिक्त भूमि पर सिचाई की जा सकेगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि इनमें से अनेक बांधों में पन बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री जयानंद एहसान खंसारी : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है (विवरण-एक)

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने पर 25.6 मिलियन हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त क्षमता अर्जित होगी ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा गया है (विवरण-दो) ।

विवरण—एक

निर्माणाधीन सिंचाई परियोजनाएं और उनके पूरा होने में लगने वाला संभावित समय ।

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं की संख्या			पूरा होने में लगने वाला समय		
		*बृहद	मध्यम	जोड़	बृहद छठी योजना	मध्यम सातवीं योजना में ले जाई जाने वाली परियोजनाएं	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	9	31	40	8	1	अधिकांश
2	असम	1	11	12	1	0	मध्यम
3	बिहार	17	46	62	9	8	स्कीमों के
4	गुजरात	13	49	62	9	4	छठी योजना
5	हरियाणा	11	3	14	11	0	के दौरान
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	2	2	0	0	पूरा होने
7	जम्मू व कश्मीर	1	11	12	0	1	की संभावना
8	कर्नाटक	11	19	30	4	7	है ।
9	केरल	9	2	11	5	4	
10	मध्य प्रदेश	21	64	85	16	5	
11	महाराष्ट्र	26	119	145	5	21	
12	मणिपुर	3	3	6	2	1	
13	मेघालय	—	—	—	—	—	
14	नागालैंड	—	—	—	—	—	

*अन्तर्राज्यिक परियोजनाएं केवल किसी एक राज्य में दिखाई गई हैं ।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	उड़ीसा	7	31	38	3	4	
16	पंजाब	5	—	5	3	2	अधिकांश
17	राजस्थान	3	10	13	0	3	मध्यम
18	सिक्किम	—	—	—	—	—	स्कीमो
19	तमिलनाडु	4	10	14	2	2	के छठी
20	त्रिपुरा	—	1	1	—	—	योजना के
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	26	22	48	17	9	दौरान
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	4	16	20	3	1	पूरा होने
23	गोवा, दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1	2	3	0	1	की संभावना है।
जोड़		172	452	624	98	74	

बिबरण—दो

निर्माणाधीन बाध

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	परियोजना का नाम
1	बिहार	1. गंडक
		2. कोसी बराज तथा पूर्वी नहर
2	गुजरात	3. दमनगंगा
		4. माही बजाज सागर
3	हरियाणा	5. व्यास काम्पलेक्स
4	कर्नाटक	6. भद्रा
		7. तुयम्ब्रा
5	मध्य प्रदेश	8. हसदेव बाणो
		9. बागी
6	महाराष्ट्र	10. सूर्य

(1)

(2)

7 उड़ीसा	11. रेंगली
	12. अपर कोलाब
	13. अपर इन्द्रावती
8 पंजाब	14. धीन बांध
9 उत्तर प्रदेश	15. रामगंगा
	16. टेहरी बांध
	17. रखवार ब्यासी
10 पश्चिम बंगाल	18. मयूराक्षी
	19. दामोदर घाटी परियोजना

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम से ऋण लेने वालों गुजरात को सहकारी समितियां

7933. श्री छोनू भाई गामित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में ऐसी कौन सी सहकारी समितियां हैं जिन्होंने 1977 से 1980 तक राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम से ऋण मांगा है और उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा कितनी राशि के ऋण की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) उनमें से कौन सी सहकारी समितियों को दिसम्बर, 1980 तक ऋण मंजूर किये गये थे और प्रत्येक मामले में मंजूर की गई राशि कितनी है ;

(ग) शेष सहकारी समितियों को अभी तक ऋण मंजूर न करने के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसी सहकारी समितियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उन समितियों को ऋण कब तक मंजूर किये जायेंगे ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण संस्थान में राज्य वंश (श्री अर. व. 0 स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) से (घ). जानकारों एकत्र की जा रही है ।

Ban on Telephone Registration under Special Category

7935. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned the registration of telephones under special category in Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Gujarat some time before;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the said ban is likely to be lifted;

(d) whether Government propose to connect some important cities of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat with Delhi with STD facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Some important cities are already having STD with Delhi. It is planned to extend the facility to more such cities in future. The District Headquarters cities within 300 Kms of Delhi

also are included in the long term plan for provision of STD service with Delhi. The facility will be provided progressively by linking these cities with the trunk automatic exchange network after automatization of manual exchange where necessary.

New Telephone Exchanges in Gujarat

7935. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new telephone exchanges in Gujarat State during 1981-82; and

(b) if so, their locations and the number of lines in each telephone exchanges?

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

(b) Proposals for opening a new 25-lines exchange are examined if sufficient number of prospective subscribers register their demands with the prescribed advance deposits of Rs. 100 each, and if the anticipated revenue from the exchange covers at least 40 per cent of annual recurring expenditure on the scheme for provision of the exchange. The schemes are sanctioned progressively by the local tele-communications authorities. The lead time between approval/sanction of the scheme and commissioning of the exchange extends to about 24 months.

Proposals are under various stages of examination for opening of exchanges at following stations in Gujarat:—

Agiol, Arni, Bhadla, Chandrani, Chhipdi Shunel, Dadra Darasadi, Devki-Galol, Dharagani, Dihor, Dolasa Earthan, Fansa, Fatehghadh, Ghoghamba, Gundarana, Gurukulupa, Jangral, Jambala, Junasavar, Kanisha, Kawa, Khanval, Kharel, Khed, Kheroj, Kidiyanagar, Kondh, Lathidad, Lihoda, Limbadia, Mahiyani, Mog, Morva, Mota-Khunta-wada, Munai, Naroli, Navagam, Nirona, Palasawa, Panvad, Pavagadh, Paria, Pithapur, Porda, Pural, Ramania, Samni, Sonjeli, Selamba, Suvai, Taka, Tunka, Vehlal, Velan, Vayas Vasana.

Some of these exchanges are likely to be commissioned during 1981-82.

Incentive to Timber Industry for Development of Forest

7936. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give special financial incentives and income-tax concession to the timber industry for accelerated development of forests in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Bogus Cooperative Societies

7937. SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of big cities of the country where land allotment is being done by the co-operative societies;

(b) whether some bogus co-operative societies have come to light; and

(c) if so, the number thereof and where?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Cooperative Housing Societies are functioning in practically all States. The responsibility to allot land to the cooperative societies, however, rests with the State Governments as 'Housing' is a State subject.

(b) and (c). The Government has no information about the bogus cooperative societies in various States as these societies are registered under the Cooperative Societies Registration Acts of the respective State Governments.

Rigs for Supplying Drinking Water to Drought Affected States

936. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a meeting was held with the representatives of the drought affected and drinking water scarcity hit States to evolve ways and means for purchase of rigs and making them available to the States so that during the coming summer months these affected States do not suffer;

(b) if so, the names of States who were present in the meeting and the demand they projected; and

(c) the demand for Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh voiced in the meeting; and the steps taken to meet them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A meeting was held on the 13th March, 1981 with the representatives of the drought affected States and the non-drought affected States to review the situation of availability of rigs and their mobilisation in drought affected States, as also offer of rigs by other States and the contingency plan for supply of drinking water to the villages affected or likely to be affected by drinking water problem due to drought.

(b) The currently drought effected States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu and the non-drought affected States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal were represented in this meeting.

The demand of rigs as projected in the meeting was as under:

Karnataka	— 50 rigs
Maharashtra	— No rig from other States
Tamil Nadu	— 50 rigs
Andhra Pradesh	— 44 rigs
Rajasthan	— No rig from other States.

(c) Rajasthan has 76 rigs with Government and 18 rigs with private owners. The State Government has placed orders for 33 rigs with D.G.S.&D. to be delivered by the end of June, 1981. The State would not need any rig from other States. The officer from Madhya Praoesh did not indicate any demand.

Sub-standard Rice and Wheat to Tripura

7939 SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tripura have lodged a complaint against damaged and discoloured rice, and wheat being sent to Tripura by Food Corporation of India and requested to stop sending of sub-standard rice and wheat to Tripura; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Tripura had written to the Prime Minister about the rice allotted to them being either damaged or discoloured and not acceptable to the consumers. On investigation, it was found that major portion of the rice stocks are within specifications, though they had developed dull appearance due to long storage. Encrustation in some lots was also noticed. Segregation and upgradation of stocks are in progress and upto 9-4-1981, 3802 metric tonnes of rice so cleared and upgraded and have been accepted by the State Government. In addition, Food Corporation of India has planned for a movement of 12,000 tonnes of rice to Tripura during the current month.

Proposal to Legislate Indian Education Act

7940. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are proposing of legislating the Indian Education Act to achieve uniformity, National Solidarity and cohesion in modernising education to suit the present-day needs; and

(b) whether the West Bengal Headmasters' Association has presented a Memorandum to the Government in November, 1980; if so, the main suggestions therein and Government's reaction thereupon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The contents of the Memorandum have been noted.

Forest and Wild Life under Concurrent List

7941. T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forest and wild life under the Concurrent List of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, by when such a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) 'Forests' and protection of 'Wild Animals and Birds' have already been placed on the Concurrent List of the Constitution in 1976.

(b) The question does not arise.

Pending applications regarding telephone connections in Gajarat

7942. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of applications are pending for allotment of telephone connections under general special category and to social workers in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the number of such applications received, category wise, from each place of Gujarat during the last three years;

(c) the number of telephone connections, category-wise, provided during the above period; and

(d) the time by which the remaining telephone connections would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) As on 1-4-1981, the number of applications pending for telephone connections in Gujarat were—

OYT	2287
Special	1483
General	29298

No separate record is maintained in respect of Social Workers. Their applications are registered under the special category.

(b) and (c). The number of applications registered and telephone connections provided in Gujarat State during last three years were as follows:

	Applica- tions re- gistered	Connec- tions provided
1978-79	29653	22740
1979-80	32225	16597
1980-81	41086	15109

The details of applications received and connections provided in each category for 30 main cities in Gujarat are given in Statement.

(d) It is expected that majority of the applicants registered prior to 31-12-79 would progressively be provided telephone connections by end of 1982-83 except in case of a small proportion of demands of the following types:

- very long distance connections, remote from the exchange.
- general category applications in some stations of large OYT demands should arise.
- demands in large cities involving acquisition of land and construction of buildings for opening relief exchanges.

Statement

Applications for telephone connections registered and telephones connections provided during last three years in main cities of Gujarat

Sl. No.	Exchange	Applications registered during						Telephone connections provided during													
		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81									
		OYT	Spl.	Gen.	OYT	Spl.	Gen.	OYT	Spl.	Gen.	OYT	Spl.	Gen.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1.	Ahmedabad	.	.	868	231	6744	843	323	4933	1470	441	7187	958	790	8421	440	160	1927	811	303	1044
2.	Baroda	.	.	526	212	752	647	294	1322	632	383	1505	321	159	701	375	252	938	433	170	422
3.	Surat	.	.	536	118	1079	670	84	1371	761	219	1946	562	47	358	549	11	961	982	195	468
4.	Rajkot	.	.	60	50	715	169	55	740	320	190	770	45	45	502	159	40	107	240	142	303
5.	Gandhinagar	.	.	..	..	196	4	4	264	47	4	167	..	..	101	3	4	247	36	3	127
6.	Himmatnagar	.	.	4	8	78	21	5	113	14	10	104	4	8	75	16	5	109	16	10	106
7.	Godhra	.	.	12	6	85	20	7	72	23	19	85	12	6	85	20	7	72	17	6	38
8.	Broach	.	.	28	15	130	70	11	126	65	64	145	28	15	57	48	3	54	68	36	114
9.	Mehsana	.	.	35	20	208	47	36	385	63	58	141	17	10	60	23	18	147	31	23	27
10.	Patan	.	.	2	9	110	8	22	141	14	21	155	2	9	18	8	19	91	14	18	80
11.	Palanpur	.	.	5	9	123	9	10	122	19	13	124	5	7	112	10	9	8	17	13	25
12.	Unjha	.	.	17	7	61	38	9	85	22	8	89	17	7	50	28	8	51	14	7	20
13.	Nadiad	.	.	22	12	115	25	25	211	28	41	274	20	13	69	21	23	190	34	32	83
14.	Navsarai	.	.	39	11	179	46	24	113	98	28	220	37	4	61	13	5	..	102	52	291
15.	Bulsar	.	.	27	16	65	44	16	97	51	34	110	22	17	77	37	16	59	51	32	103

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16. Billimora			16	14	63	17	17	60	10	14	63	16	14	91	17	15	60	10	16	60
17. Vapi			18	24	118	40	100	164	66	12	47	28	28	123	22	66	108	23	40	100
18. Anand			2	..	60	4	4	115	11	..	56	2	..	11	4	..	30	11	1	75
19. Cambay			1	2	25	2	3	6	1	..	7	1	1	12	2	2	13	1	2	5
20. Dhoraji			7	..	99	4	2	110	11	8	109	7	..	87	4	2	118	9	6	26
21. Jetpur			17	18	96	37	34	87	34	25	179	17	18	51	37	4	60	26	40	166
22. Morvi			14	37	154	19	30	63	53	73	105	21	25	82	20	..	31	26	45	103
23. Surendranagar			21	19	123	25	16	127	30	51	113	21	19	102	25	16	56	28	32	34
24. Jannagar			67	58	269	83	160	280	84	137	302	62	38	100	7	116	62	35	..	44
25. Bhuj			11	10	132	10	12	96	34	39	116	11	8	123	10	10	75	32	37	106
26. Amreli			11	7	226	7	9	271	12	11	241	11	7	181	7	9	184	10	11	202
27. Verawal			12	4	94	10	8	68	16	20	109	12	4	94	10	8	35	15	18	67
28. Junagadh			10	25	234	36	32	229	46	50	201	12	16	132	15	40	174	35	51	62
29. Porbandra	7	121	5	12	118	3	12	112	..	7	98	5	12	133	3	8	108
30. Bhavnagar			56	29	195	65	62	321	107	135	476	15	..	..	142	106	114	96	61	33

**Government of India Press Koratty,
Kerala**

7943. **SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:**
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many new machines were installed in Government of India Presses in 1979-80 and 1980-81 and how many were imported ones and the total cost thereof;

(b) the presses in which new machines were installed.

(c) whether it is a fact that many of the machines are old or obsolete and the Government Presses are highly under utilised its resources; and

(d) why Government of India Press Koratty is not supplied with new machines and whether Government intend to install new equipments and implement the developmental schemes of Koratty Government Press?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-
IN SINGH):** (a) 21 new machines in 1979-80 and 26 new machines in 1980-81 were installed in the Government of India Presses. Out of these, 17 were imported and their cost is approximately Rs. 115 lakhs.

(b) The machines have been installed in the following Presses:—

(i) Govt. of India Press, Faridabad.

(ii) Govt. of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.

(iii) Govt. of India Photolitho Press, Faridabad.

(iv) Govt. of India Press, Staff College, Wellington.

(v) Govt. of India Press, Nasik.

(c) and (d). Action has already been initiated to review the position of old and obsolete machines in the various Government Presses including Government of India Press, Koratty and to replace them in a phased manner. In the process, it is pro-

posed to introduce new technology to improve productivity. A scheme for augmentation of forms printing in the Government of India Press, Koratty has also been approved by Government, under which 4 Nos. Web Offset and processing equipment are proposed to be installed in that Press. The scheme is expected to be implemented during this year.

**Construction on Agricultural Land by
DDA**

7944. **SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD-
KHAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in large number of agricultural farms in Delhi, more area has been covered by constructing building than permitted under the Delhi Development Authority rules;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such cases; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against this violation of rules?

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

**Jain Cooperative House Building
Society**

7945. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI:** Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Managing Committee of the Jain Cooperative House Building Society Limited, New Delhi was superseded by Government;

(b) how much expenditure on pay and allowances etc. of the administrator and staff has been debited to the society;

(c) what was the schedule of completion of development work for this society and what progress has actually been made in the development of land since it was taken over the Administrator; and

(d) when the members of the society are likely to be allotted plots?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-
IN SINGH): (a) It was superseded
under the orders of Registrar of Co-
operative Societies dated 14.4.78.

(b) The Registrar of Cooperative
Societies has reported that an amount
of Rs. 17,251 has been paid by the
Society on this account from July,
1978 till 31st March, 1981.

(c) Consequent on the supersession
of the Managing Committee, it was
expected that the development work
would be completed at the earliest.
However, due to paucity of funds and
stoppage of work by the contractor
who has filed an arbitration case
regarding dispute in payments, this
could not be accomplished. Part of
road work and sewerage work has
been completed after the administra-
tor has taken over the charge. Earth
filling in plottable area is in progress.

(d) After the development work is
completed and demarcation-cum-
setback plan finalised, the administra-
tor expects to allot plots to the mem-
bers.

जम्मू में महिला क्रिकेट टैस्ट मैच का रद्द
किया जाना

7946. डा० कर्ण सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और
समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और इंग्लैंड के बीच
महिला क्रिकेट टैस्ट मैच, जो जम्मू में फरवरी,
1981 में खेला जाना था, एम्पायर्स द्वारा इस
तथ्य की घोषणा किये जाने के बावजूद कि यह
मैदान खेल के योग्य है, मच अग्निम क्षण में
रद्द कर दिया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कारण
क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इसका विरोध प्रकट किया
गया है ।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोभा कौल) : (क)
जी, हां ।

(ख) ब्रिटिश महिला क्रिकेट टीम के
मैनेजर और कप्तान के अनुसार मैदान गोला,
फिसलन वाला, असमतल और उबड़-खाबड़
था ;

(ग) भारतीय महिला क्रिकेट संघ ने
इंग्लैंड के महिला क्रिकेट संघ और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय
महिला क्रिकेट परिषद से विरोध प्रकट किया है।

Conveyance Allowance to the Field
Staff of Horticulture Directorate

7947. SHRI LOONGAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
rates of conveyance allowance of the
field staff of Horticulture Directorate
who are maintaining their own motor
cycles, scooters, and cars for official
use in the interest of public work are
the same as were at the time the rates
of petrol were almost half of the rates
of present time;

(b) if so, what steps are being
taken by the Government for a rea-
sonable increase in the rates of con-
veyance allowance of such officers;
and

(c) whether Government propose
to place a detailed statement on the
Table of the House in which prevail-
ing rates of conveyance allowance
are given and the time when they
were sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-
IN SINGH): (a) Rates of conveyance
allowance paid to Government ser-
vants to use their own vehicles in con-
nection with the performance of offi-
cial duties are prescribed by the Minis-
try of Finance. Such rates are appli-
cable to all categories of Government

servants including field staff of Hoticulture Directorate.

(b) Revised rates of conveyance allowance have been laid down by the

Ministry of Finance *vide* their Order dated 6th February, 1981.

(c) The prevailing rates of conveyance allowance effective from 6.2.81 are as under:—

Average monthly travel on official duty Km.	Rates of conveyance allowance per month for journeys by	
	(Owned Motor Car) Rs.	(Other modes of conveyance) Rs.
201—300	180 00	63.00
301—450	270.00	90.00
451—600	375.00	108.00
601—800	360.00	125.00
Above 800	405.00	135 00

Refusal of Admission in Public School for Children of Uneducated Parents

7948. SHRIMATI GURBRINDER KAUR BRAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Public Schools in Delhi refuse admission to children of uneducated and under-privileged parents on the basis that they cannot help the children with their home work, thereby denying the children the right to a better education; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No such complaints have been received by the Delhi Administration.

Allotment of Slum Tenements on Hire Purchase Basis

7949. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA's Slum Wing has invited applications on prescribed

proformas for allotting slum tenements on hire purchase basis to their allottees in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) whether more or less similar forms were got filled in by the concerned authorities while regularising the provisional allotment;

(c) the purpose and utility of getting such form refilled in particularly by those who have already filled up such forms and got regular allotment letters.

(d) whether only those will be asked to submit the applications again who have not done so earlier or who now do not want such allotment; and

(e) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) DDA has informed that no application for allotment of slum tenements on hire-purchase basis has been invited. However, applications have been invited for allotment of slum tenements on perpetual leasehold rights basis; hire purchase is one of the modes of payment.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e). All the allottees including those who might have applied earlier for transfer of the tenements allotted to them on perpetual lease hold basis, but no lease was executed in pursuance thereof, shall have to submit fresh applications. This is necessary to ensure that the lease hold rights are given to the regular allottees and not to the unauthorised occupants.

Post Harvest Stages of Foodgrains

7950. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that foodgrains upto 10 per cent and other agro-products from 20 to 30 per cent are wasted after harvesting of crops;

(b) if so, what is assessment of loss of crops on that account; and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose or have suggested in this regard and with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) to (c). Although no precise or reliable estimates are available for the country as a whole on post-harvest losses of foodgrains and other agro-products, experts estimated that losses could be of the order mentioned by Hon'ble Member. Reliable data on the quantitative and qualitative losses at the post-harvest phase are however yet to be collected in different States of the country and for individual crops.

The following steps are being taken to minimise losses of foodgrains at various stages:—

1. The storage structures/godowns are constructed by the public sector organisations on scientific lines and modern technique are adopted for preservation of foodgrains to elimi-

nate losses during storage. Proper plannings in regard to movement of stocks is ensured so as to reduce infertuous movement and losses in transit. Covered wagons are used as far as possible.

2. For preservation of foodgrains at farm level where major portion of the foodgrains produced in the country is retained, a phased country-wide Save Grain Campaign programme is under implementation for education, motivation and persuasion of farmers to adopt modern storage practices to minimise losses.

Extinction of Kathiawari Horses

7951. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the attractive Kathiawari horses are dwindling numerically and there is a fear of this distinguished race being lost for ever; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to ensure the survival of this breed of horses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, there is a decline in the number of horses in the Kathiawar region and the State Government proposes the following steps to preserve/propagate this breed:—

(1) Strengthening of horse breeding farm at Junagarh;

(2) Opening of additional centres for providing service facilities to owners of horses through quality stallions; and

(3) Setting up of horse breeders' association to look after the interests of horse breeders and Kathiawari horses.

National Capital Region

7952. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the National Capital Region Project;

(b) the funds set apart for the project;

(c) whether implementation of the project will be stepped up in view of the alarming rise of population in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the target for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARA-IN SINGH): (a) After the NCR Plan was approved by the Government, certain investments were made in the towns of Meerut, Gurgaon, Alwar, Sonapat and Hapur during the last few years. In all about Rs. 28 crores have been invested with a view to augment the infrastucture, the shelter components, other facilities and urban amenities.

(b) A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, out of which Rs. 2 crores has been allocated for the current year 1981-82.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal is to prepare a new perspective plan for the National Capital Region upto the year 2001. As several projects covering a large number of towns and cities are likely to be included apart from major transport links, both by rail and roads in the NCR plan, it is not possible to give a target for its completion.

Decline in School Enrolment

7953. SHRI P. K. KODILAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a marked decline in school

enrolment according to a survey report of the National Council of Educational Research for 1978;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to improve the position?

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

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

Barring the House owning Government Employees of Government Accommodation

7954. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-allottee Central Government employees Association has urged the Government that the Government Employees owning houses be barred from getting Government accommodation; and

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

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

(b) The Association has urged that the house owning Government employees may be declared in-eligible for Government accommodation. Decision to make the house owning Government employees eligible for Government accommodation has been taken, keeping in view the hardship faced by the employees and also the recommendations of the National Council (JCM). There is no proposal to re-consider the decision.

Duplication of Research Work

7955. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is much duplication in the research works and project

work thesis carried by the Post-Graduate students in Engineering Colleges;

(b) whether there should be annual publication of research work and project work thesis by the U.G.C. and the Universities to avoid this duplication; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue necessary instructions to the U.G.C. and the Universities in this regard?"

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no evidence of such duplication at a significant level. However, the possibility of some duplication is not ruled out.

(b) and (c). The Review Committee on Post-Graduate Education and Research in its report submitted to the Government in June, 1980, has suggested that a national level R&D Newsletter like the Employment News should be published regularly giving information on research projects at Master's Doctoral and Post-Doctoral levels for the benefit of Post-Graduate institutions, R&D organisations and industry.

Statement

[Quantities of Paddy and Wheat procured directly by the Food Corporation of India State-wise during 1980-81 Kharif/Rabi Marketing Season upto February, 1981.

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Paddy	Wheat
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.6	..
2. Assam	13.6	..
3. Haryana	221.0	221.4
4. Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.2
5. Madhya Pradesh	30.6	Neg.
6. Manipur	Neg.	..
7. Punjab	1788.0	1611.9
8. Rajasthan	6.8	17.0
9. Tamil Nadu	10.2	..

The U.G.C. Panel on Engineering Education has also recently proposed that a directory of research projects funded by agencies like U.G.C., DRDO, Department of Space, Electronics Commission, C.S.I.R., etc. may be got prepared.

These recommendations are being processed.

Procurement of Paddy and Wheat by Food Corporation of India

7956. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy purchased by the Food Corporation of India upto February, 1981, State-wise; and

(b) the total quantity of wheat purchased by the Food Corporation of India upto February, 1981, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

1	2	3
10. Uttar Pradesh	0 2	86 3
11. West Bengal	41 0	..
12. Arunachal Pradesh	1 3	.
13. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	0 2
14. Delhi	0 4	3 7
15. Pondicherry	0 7	..
TOTAL	2119 9	1390 7

Neg. =Below 50 tonnes.

Allegations against Director, I.I.T. Kharagpur

7957. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain allegations against the present Director of IIT at Hijli, Kharagpur;

(b) if so, what are the main allegations;

(c) when Government first received the allegations; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The main allegations are annexed.

(c) The Government first received the allegations in October 1980.

(d) The then Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute was re-

quested to look into these allegations. He reported that there was no substance in the allegations. However, the new Chairman has been requested to look into these allegations once again.

Statement

The main allegations are that the present Director has:

(i) selected some Professors without the presence of the nominees of the Visitor in the Selection Committee meetings;

(ii) recruited some people to positions which do not exist;

(iii) chosen some experts (nominees of the Board) for Staff Selection Committees without the approval of the Board;

(iv) unnecessarily renovated Director's residence just before occupation by spending approx. Rs. 0.50 lakh;

(v) incurred infructuous expenditure in constructing a new luxurious guest house in a most awkward location by spending almost Rs. 50 lakhs, particularly, when there are already two guest houses in the Campus;

(vi) unnecessarily altered the Institute Main building at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs thus misusing Institute funds;

(vii) constructed an Officer's Club House in a most unsuitable place at an approximate cost of Rs. 7 lakhs when the present double-storeyed building for the Club is more than adequate for the purpose;

(viii) diverted a large amount of Institute funds for the so-called renovation of the Technology Market having no provision for realisation of rents at reasonable rate from the poor and displaced occupants;

(ix) neglected the historical "Hijli Detention Camp" where this Institute of National Importance was founded;

(x) purchased the Institute car bearing No. WMD 9985 from the Institute fund for his personal use. He always avails free transport from his residence to the Institute and back. Free transport from his residence to the Institute is not under the terms of his service contract;

(xi) conducted a series of staff selection interviews for various posts of the Institute between 12th November, 1980 and 11th December, 1980 by spending almost Rs. 1 lakh for the TA and DA alone of the experts. Most of the experts were paid TA at much higher rates not admissible under any Government TA rules of the country. It is also mentioned that in many cases, the interviews had taken place without having any clear vacancies. It is needless to say that all experts are his good friends;

(xii) appointed one Mrs. Nazma Bose as an Assistant Librarian of the Institute when she was at her advanced stage of pregnancy. She was given all maternity benefits including leave with full pay immediately after her joining the Institute. On

expiry of her maternity leave, she joined the Institute only to offer her resignation.

Procurement of Paddy by States

7958. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement of foodgrains by the States and Union Territories for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81, State-wise and Territory-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Central subsidy has not been granted to the rice mills in West Bengal; if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Central Government have withdrawn the policies required for substantial procurements; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the West Bengal Government are permitted to impose internal cordon of at least in surplus areas of surplus district only during the procurement season?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No subsidy is granted to the rice mills in any of the States in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In the context of free movement of foodgrains throughout the country, the Central Government generally do not favour cordoning off the surplus areas. However, no formal proposal has been received from the State Government during this year.

Statement

Statewise Procurement of Foodgrains in 1979-80 and 1980-81 Kharif and Rabi Marketing Season

(In '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	1979-80	1980-81*
Andhra Pradesh	491.9	402.9
Assam	9.7	45.7
Bihar	87.9	74.5
Gujarat	0.2	..
Haryana	1941.7	1667.4
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	0.5
Jammu & Kashmir	71.9	87.2
Karnataka	78.1	63.8
Kerala	0.5	Neg.
Madhya Pradesh	190.0	347.8
Maharashtra	83.9	152.8
Manipur	0.1	0.1
Orissa	28.5	180.4
Punjab	6492.6	6776.4
Rajasthan	301.3	21.6
Tamil Nadu	132.6	116.8
Tripura . . . . .	..	0.3
Uttar Pradesh	1954.4	1965.4
West Bengal	72.7	105.8
A. & N. Islands	0.1	0.3
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	1.0
Chandigarh	0.1	0.2
Delhi	11.8	4.0
Pondicherry	0.1	0.4
TOTAL	11952.2	11095.3

*Include Rabi foodgrains for the whole season and Kharif foodgrains upto 16-4-1981.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के उपाध्यक्ष
को स्वविवेक शक्तियाँ**

7959. श्री तारिक अमर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के उपाध्यक्ष को पांच प्रतिशत भूदान स्वविवेक से प्रावृटित करने की शक्ति प्राप्त है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका अर्थ क्या है ;

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Persons beyond age of superannuation
in NCERT**

7980. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCERT has Rules and Regulation that stipulate the age of superannuation as 58 years for executive posts and 60 years for academic posts;

(b) if so, whether any changes in these age limits were accepted by Government at any stage;

(c) if not, how many persons are continuing beyond these age limits; and

(d) what action Government are taking to enforce these rules and its general policy not to allow to continue in service after the age of superannuation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The Regulations of NCERT stipulate the age of

superannuation for academic posts as 60 years. The age of superannuation for posts other than academic is the same as in the Government of India. However, the age of retirement of such staff appointed in the NCERT before the date of promulgation of the Regulations of the NCERT, i.e., 12th May, 1971, continues to be 60 years.

The Executive Committee of NCERT has decided that where the date of superannuation of a member of academic staff falls on or after 1st October, the question of extension of his services may be considered on its merit, upto the end of 30th June of next year, with the approval of the President, N.C.E.R.T.

No person is continuing in the service of NCERT beyond these age-limits.

The present Director, NCERT, who attained the age of 60 years on 31-3-1981, is holding the post on contract basis for a period of five years with effect from 19-8-1977.

**Automatic Dialling System at Solapur,
Maharashtra**

7961. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fixed target of programme for installation of automatic dialling system in Solapur city in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, what is the date fixed for the completing it; and

(c) whether the work will be completed by the time bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). It was originally anticipated that the automatic exchange at Solapur could be commissioned by end 1980-81.

(c) Due to persistent load sheddings and labour unrest the equipment could

not be received in time. The automatic exchange is now expected to be commissioned during 1962.

Raids on Fair Price Shops by Civil Supplies Enforcement Staff

7962. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Civil Supplies Enforcement Staff carried out raids on the Fair Price Shops in Delhi during the last few months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the licences of some Fair Price Shopkeepers were either cancelled or suspended as they were found guilty of irregular and unfair practices; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to open new Fair Price Shops in place of those whose licences were either cancelled or suspended so that those consumers should not be made to suffer who were getting their ration from those shops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) To avoid hardship to the consumers in getting their rations, where authorisation of the fair price shops is suspended or cancelled, steps are taken to transfer their stocks and food-cards to adjoining fair price shops, within 3 days. In the event of cancellation of authorisation of a fair price shop, vacancy is notified and applications for new fair price shops are invited, within 15 days. The Delhi Administration have also decided to open about 900 more fair price shops in va-

rious parts of Delhi since the existing number of fair price shops is found inadequate to meet the requirements of the growing population.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के बिक्री डिपो

7963. श्रीमती विद्यावती जतबेदी क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कितने बिक्री डिपो हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं; और

(ख) इन बिक्री डिपुओं के प्रबंधक किन ग्रेडों में नियुक्त हैं और उनके वेतन के अतिरिक्त उन्हें उपलब्ध अन्य परिलब्धियों/ सुविधाओं का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेद्वर राम): (क) व (ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के बिक्री डिपुओं की संख्या, उनके स्थान तथा प्रबंधकों/अधिकारियों के ग्रेड, जिनमें वे नियुक्त हैं, को संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाया गया है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के पहाड़ी/सीमावर्ती पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विभागीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन एवं बिक्री तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, जिनकी संख्या लगभग 134 है, को इस विवरण में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। बिक्री डिपुओं के प्रबंधक/अधिकारी आयोग के अन्य कर्मचारियों को ग्राह्य भत्ते तथा सुविधाएं प्राप्त करते हैं।

विवरण

क्र. सं०	बिन्की डिपुओं के नाम	स्थान	प्रबंधक/अधिकारियों के पेट	कैफियत
1	2	3	4	5
1.	खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली दो सड़कें	कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली (1) अन्नोकम होटल, नई दिल्ली (2) राधाकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली	प्रबंधक 1200-1600 रुपए	आवासीय स्थान सुलभ किया गया है। किराया बेंतन का 10 प्रतिशत लिया जाता है।
2.	ग्रामभित्त, नई दिल्ली	कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली	सहायक निवेशक 650-1200 रुपए	700-1300 रुपए के बेंतनमान में पद का स्तर बढ़ा दिया गया है। स्तर बढ़ाये गये पद को भरा जाना है।
3.	खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, मड़गांव	पणजी	प्रबंधक 330-550 रुपए	—
4.	खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन तोक साबाएं	कलकत्ता चित्तरंजन एवेन्यू, कलकत्ता (1) बडंबान (2) मनीपुर डौर, जिला जलगाईगुड़ी (3) गरिबाहाट रोड, कलकत्ता	प्रबंधक 650-1200 रुपए	1200-1600 रुपए के बेंतनमान में पद का स्तर बढ़ा दिया गया है। स्तर बढ़ाये गये पद को भरा जाना है।
5.	खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, भोपाल	भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश)	अधिकारी 550-900 रुपए	700-1300 रुपए के बेंतनमान में प्रबंधक का पद सृजित किया गया है। पद को भरा जाना है।

1	2	3	4	5
6.	खादी प्रामोक्षोग भवन एल्लकुलम (केरल)	एल्लकुलम (केरल)	अधिकारी 425-700 रुपये	700-1300 रुपये के वेतनमान में पद सूचित किया गया है। पद को खरप जाना है।
7.	आहूद विपणन डिपो	बम्बई	सहायक विकास अधिकारी 425-700 रुपये	डिपो को सहायक निदेशक, मधुमक्खीफसल उद्योग, बम्बई के पूर्ण नियंत्रण तथा पर्यवेक्षण से चलाया जा रहा है।
8.	हर्षो पार्लर (मधुमक्खी उद्योग)	त्रिकेन्द्रम	सहायक विकास अधिकारी 425-700 रुपये	डिपो को सहायक निदेशक, त्रिकेन्द्रम के सम्पूर्ण नियंत्रण तथा पर्यवेक्षण में चलाया जा रहा है।
9.	हाथ से बने कागज का बिक्री डिपो	खादी तथा प्रामोक्षोग, राज्य कार्यालय, कलकत्ता	विकास अधिकारी 550-900 रुपये	—
10.	चर्म शिल्प	कलकत्ता	पर्यवेक्षक -2 330-560 रुपये	—
11.	हाथ से बने कागज का बिक्री डिपो	महालक्ष्मी (बम्बई)	विकास अधिकारी 550-900 रुपये	—
12.	चर्म शिल्प	नासुर (महाराष्ट्र)	पर्यवेक्षक-2 330-560 रुपये	—
13.	चर्म शिल्प	जालंधर (पंजाब)	पर्यवेक्षक-2 330-560 रुपये	—

Drought and Famine in M.P.

7964. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vast areas in Madhya Pradesh had been hit by severe drought and famine conditions during 1980-81;

(b) if so, the details of the areas so hit; and

(c) the details of Central assistance given for helping the drought hit people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the memoran-

dum received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, all the 45 districts affecting 90.08 lakh ha. of cropped area and a population of 267.00 lakhs had been affected by drought during 1980-81. Besides a cattle population of 278.00 lakhs had also been affected.

(c) On the basis of the report of the Central Team, which visited Madhya Pradesh from 14th to 18th April, 1980, for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation created by drought and estimation of requirement of funds and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 47.90 crores for the purpose of Central assistance on account of the following items:

(Rs. in lakhs)

A. Non-Plan :

1. Gratuitous relief to old, infirm, children and expectant/nursing mothers etc. belonging to economically weaker sections in the drought affected areas who cannot be employed on any Plan Employment Generation Works	125.00
2. Drinking water supply arrangements (including transportation of water through tankers, repair and replacement of pump sets) in the areas facing acute scarcity of drinking water	200.00
3. Fodder arrangements for the cattle/Animal belonging to the economically weaker sections of the population in the Drought affected areas	30.00
4. <i>Public Health measures in the drought affected areas :</i>	
(i) Treatment of ailments (providing medicines, etc.)	15.00
(ii) Treatment of deficiencies by providing improved diet, vitamins, iron and folic acid tablets etc.	20.00
(iii) Vaccination of the drought affected population against cholera, typhoid and other communicable diseases	10.00
(iv) Disinfection of drinking water sources	15.00
(v) Anti-fly and other preventive measures	10.00
(vi) Health education of the Public in use of chlorine tablets, disinfection of water in the domestic receptacles, general sanitation and hygiene etc.	1.00
TOTAL : A (Non-Plan)	426.00

B. Plan

1. Acceleration of works in order to provide additional gainful employment on the on going plan schemes/schemes fitting within the Plan priorities and eligible for inclusion in the Plan, in the following sectors in the areas severely affected by drought :

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Irrigation schemes, technically as well as administratively cleared by competent authority :	
(i) Minor Irrigation Works	600.00
(ii) Major and Medium Projects	400.00
(b) To provide cross drainage facilities on Roads, culverts and consolidation of earth work already done on the existing roads, construction of new Kachha road (Lowest priority)	600.00
(c) Afforestation programme like development of nurseries/pasture, soil conservation etc.	250.00
(d) Village works under local development programme to cover only the cash part of wages and the cost of material but excluding cost of equipment	1200.00
Sub-Total : I	<u>3050.00</u>

2. Drinking water arrangements in the severely drought affected areas :

(i) Drilling of tubewells	474.00	} 864.00
(ii) Hand pumps	180.00	
(iii) Tractor tankers	50.00	
(iv) Augmentation of piped water supply	75.00	
(v) Digging of open wells	25.00	
(vi) Augmentation of urban water supply scheme	60.00	

3. Agriculture production programme :

(i) Subsidy on minor irrigation works, completion of soil conservation works in the drought affected areas.	} 450.00
(ii) Subsidy on supply of seeds and fertilizers to small and marginal farmers only @ 25% and 33-1/3% of the cost respectively	
(iii) Subsidy to small & marginal farmers only, for seeds to the extent of the difference between the cost of certified seeds and the market price of the grains (ordinary seed) }	
TOTAL : B (Plan)	<u>4364.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>4790.00</u>

Besides, a short-term loan of Rs. 19.00 crores had been sanctioned to the State Government for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during 1980-81.

Under the normal and special Food for Work programme, the State Government had been allocated 1.99 lakh MT foodgrains in addition to the carry-

forward balance of 0.59 lakh MT foodgrains from 1979-80. During the year 1980-81, the State Government had been allocated 29,500 MT foodgrains and cash assistance of Rs. 5.22 crores for material support and Rs. 1.671 crores towards wage support under the National Rural Employment Programme.

The Government of India allotted 20 rigs to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The Prime-Minister also sanctioned Rs. 16.00 lakhs from the Prime-Minister's Relief Fund to Madhya Pradesh during 1980-81 on account of drought.

Rice, Cash and other Material allotted to States under National Rural Employment Programme

7965. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice, the amount for payment of wages in cash and funds for other material sanctioned by the Central Government to various States under the National Rural Employment Scheme with a view to mobilise additional employment opportuni-

ties and create permanent community wealth in rural areas in the States; and

(b) whether State-wise figures in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Statement I indicating the quantities of foodgrains released to the States/UTs under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1980-81 including the unutilised balance quantity carried over from the year 1979-80 is enclosed. Statement II indicating the cash funds released both for material component and payment of part wages in cash to the States/UTs under the programme during 1980-81 is also appended herewith.

Statement I

The foodgrain released to the States/Union Territories under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme during 1980-81

S. No.	State/UTs.	Foodgrains released including carry over balance (MTs) from last year
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,65,880.00
2.	Assam	12,465.00
3.	Bihar	2,48,769.32
4.	Gujarat	26,695.80
5.	Haryana	26,054.52
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21,347.09
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	25,111.16
8.	Karnataka	58,325.00
9.	Kerala	44,301.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,87,958.00
11.	Maharashtra	72,000.00
12.	Manipur	3,500.00

1	2	4
13.	Meghalaya	750.00
14.	Nagaland	9,056.70
15.	Orissa	1,47,760.12
16.	Punjab	17,639.39
17.	Rajasthan	2,23,226.00
18.	Sikkim	500.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	77,413.72
20.	Tripura	4,750.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3,98,467.11
22.	West Bengal	1,75,288.00
UNION TERRITORIES		
23.	A. & N. Islands	1,050.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	820.00
25.	Chandigarh	50.00
26.	Mizoram	850.43
27.	Pondicherry	799.98
		20,50,828.84

Statement-II

The Cash Component released to various States/UTs Under National Rural Employment Programme during 1980-81

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cash assistance released for material Component	Cash assistance released for wage Component	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1108.50	236.50	1345.00
2.	Assam	216.00	46.20	262.20
3.	Bihar	1422.00	303.50	1725.50
4.	Gujarat	327.00	69.90	396.90
5.	Haryana	84.75	18.00	102.75
6.	Himachal Pradesh	57.75	12.40	70.15
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	86.25	18.50	104.75

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Karnataka	489.00	104.40	593.40
9.	Kerala	474.00	101.10	575.10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	783.00	167.10	950.10
11.	Maharashtra	837.00	178.40	1015.40
12.	Manipur	10.50	2.60	13.10
13.	Meghalaya	10.50	2.50	13.00
14.	Nagaland	7.50	1.50	9.00
15.	Orissa	483.00	103.00	586.00
16.	Punjab	148.50	30.50	179.00
17.	Rajasthan	273.00	57.20	330.20
18.	Sikkim	3.75	0.80	4.55
19.	Tamil Nadu	873.00	186.50	1059.50
20.	Tripura	31.50	6.70	38.20
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1956.00	417.40	2373.40
22.	West Bengal	787.50	168.10	955.60
UNION TERRITORIES				
23.	A. & N. Islands	7.50	1.80	9.30
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.50	1.80	9.30
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..
26.	D & N. Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..
27.	Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..
28.	G. D. & Diu . . . . .	..	..	..
29.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..
30.	Mizoram	7.50	1.80	9.30
31.	Pondicherry	7.50	1.80	9.30
ALL INDIA TOTAL		10500.00	2240.00	12740.00

Supply of Consumer Goods

7966. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Central Government have taken during the last two months to regulate easy supply of con-

sumer goods, such as sugar, kerosene oil, vegetable oils and foodgrains to the common man, especially the economically weaker sections of society; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the poor and landless in rural areas are suffering great hardships for want of these commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):
(a) and (b). The information is being
collected and will be laid on the Table
of the House as soon as received.

**Construction of Houses for Head
Office of P.L.I. Calcutta**

7967. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHAR-
YA: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-
CATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are con-
sidering to build a house for the Head
Office of the Postal Life Insurance at
Calcutta; and

(b) if so, when it will be materialis-
ed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There
is no office by the name 'Head Office of
the Postal Life Insurance at Calcutta'.
The name of the Office is "Office of the
Director, Postal Life Insurance, Cal-
cutta." There is, no proposal at present
for construction of departmental build-
ing to house the office of the Director
Postal Life Insurance at Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाए जाने
के लिए अतिरिक्त भूमि

7968. प्रो० नरसिंहा कुमारी शक्तावत:
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के
अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता से राजस्थान में
कुल कितने हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त भूमि सिंचाई
के अन्तर्गत लाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त कुल भूमि में से राजस्थान
के चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले को कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि
सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाए जाने का विचार है
और उसमें कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की
संभावना है?

सिंचाई संचालक में राज्य सचिव (श्री
जियाउर्रहमान खसरो): (क) राजस्थान
में छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय
सहायता से कितनी सिंचाई परियोजना का
क्रियान्वयन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) यह मवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

**Establishment of National Peoples'
University**

7969. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the
Minister of EDUCATION AND SO-
CIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to establish
a National Peoples' University having
jurisdiction over the entire country was
under consideration of the Central
Government;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether the question is likely to
be pursued now in view of the chang-

ed constitutional position of education being in the Concurrent List?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Government had considered a proposal for establishment of a National Peoples' University (Open University) during 1976-77 but decided not to proceed with the same. Government have not yet examined the matter in the context of the changed constitutional position.

Development District Centres in Delhi

7970. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the areas selected in Delhi for the development of District Centres;

(b) the details of development works so far done there; and

(c) when the construction work is proposed to be started there?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Master Plan envisages development of 15 District Centres in:

1. Pusa Road
2. Khyber Pass
3. Shahdara (North Bund area)
4. Loni Road (North Shahdara)
5. Dilshad (Shahdara)
6. South Shahdara
7. Kalkaji
8. Malviya Nagar
9. 1100 acres scheme (south of Ring Road)
10. West Delhi, Ring Road, Najafgarh Road.
11. New Jail Area.
12. Nangloi area (South of Rohtak Road).
13. Shakurbasti area
14. Wazirpur area (Ring Road)
15. Shalimar Garden area.

(b) The DDA has reported that the development work has been completed in Nehru Place (Kalkaji) and Rajinder Place (Pusa Road). The District Centres at Bhikaji Cama Place (South of

Ring Road); at West Delhi at the intersection of Najafgarh Road and Ring Road and in South Shahdara are under construction.

(c) The construction/development activity is already in progress in the five District Centres mentioned in reply to part (b) above. Plans have been finalised and are under process for development of 5 more District Centres and the DDA envisages that it will take up the planning/designing of the remaining 5 District Centres within this year.

Objections from Orissa regarding construction of second stage of Vamsadhara Project

7971. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Orissa Government raised some objection regarding the construction of second stage of Vamsadhara Project; and

(b) if so, what are the objections and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa had raised certain objections on the Project Report of Vamsadhara Project Stage II prepared by the Andhra Pradesh Government. These related to increased acquisition of land in Orissa required for the project than that agreed to in the Inter State meeting held in July, 81, and also excess utilisation of water by Andhra Pradesh Government from the Neeradi Barrage. These issues were discussed by the two State Governments at a meeting held in Bhubneshwar in July, 1980 when Andhra Pradesh Government agreed to recast the project report taking into account the objections raised by Orissa. Andhra Pradesh Government have reported that they propose to further modify the project in the light of unprecedented floods in Vamsadhara river in September, 1980, as suggested by Orissa after holding further discussions, with Orissa.

Gobar Gas Plants in Orissa

7972. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Orissa, Gobar Gas Plants development is very slow;

(b) the number of gobar gas plants commissioned under the Khadi and Village Industries Board of Orissa in 1979 and 80; and

(c) the funds allotted to Orissa in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 for the establishing of gobar gas plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The progress of setting up of gobar gas

plants in Orissa has been comparatively slow. To increase the pace of progress, publicity is being given through installation of demonstration plants. Cheaper fixed-dome biogas plants are also being popularised.

(b) The programme of setting up of gobar gas plants in Orissa is being implemented jointly by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Khadi and Village Industries Board. According to the information received from the KVIC, 122 and 50 gobar gas plants were set up in the State during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto February 1981) respectively.

(c) Information regarding central subsidy released/funds allotted to Orissa during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as under:

Year	Subsidy released by Government of India	Funds allotted by KVIC
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1979-80	4.54 (committed liability of previous years)	5.72
1980-81	—	2.12

As for 1981-82, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation proposes to take up a big programme of biogas development in the country. An outlay of Rs. 50 00 crores has been provided for the Sixth Plan period. Details regarding State-wise allocation of funds and physical targets are being worked out.

Sawing Charge per cubic metre in Chattam Saw Mill Andaman

7973. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the sawing cost per cubic metre of timber in the Chattam Saw Mill since last three years in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the sawing charge per cubic metre in the private saw mills in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) the sawing charge per cubic metre in Madhya Pradesh, Assam Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Sawing cost per cubic metre of timber in the Chattam Saw Mill for the last 3 years is as under:—

1977-78	Rs. 350.90
1978-79	Rs. 237.54
1979-80	Rs. 263.88

(b) About Rs. 150 per cubic metre of round timber in the private saw mills in the Union Territory of the Island.

(c) The sawing charges in each of the following States are mentioned against each.

1. Madhya Pradesh. Market sawing charges per cubic metre for Teak and

other species respectively an average are as under:

	Trak		Other species
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1978-79	105	123	123
1979-80	123	146	146
1980-81	140	158	158

These rates are the prevalent average market rates but may vary slightly from town to town or even from Saw Mill to Saw Mill.

2. Himachal Pradesh

Hand Sawing Charges rates.

1978-79	Rs. 62/- to 70/-	Per cu. M.
1979-80	Rs. 62/- to Rs. 74.55	"
1980-81	Rs. 70.28 to Rs. 82.52	"

3. Manipur

Sawing charges per cu. M.

	Rs.
1978-79	70
1979-80	70
1980-81	87.50

4. Andhra Pradesh

Sawing charges of timber per cubic metre in Government Saw Mills at Rajahmundry in East Godavari District and Jannaram in Adilabad District are as follows:—

Government Saw Mills

1978-79	Rs/- 58 to Rs. 70/-
1979-80	Rs. 69/- to Rs. 80/-
1980-81	Rs. 85/- to Rs. 105/-

5. Information in respect of Sawing charges in the States of Assam, Karnataka and West Bengal is not available.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सहायता

7974. श्री कृष्णा दत्त सुलतानपुरी :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से राज्य में विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने हेतु प्राप्त मुझावों का व्यौरा क्या है और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विकलांगों के उत्थान के लिए चालू वर्ष के दौरान राज्य सरकार को कितनी धनराशि दी जानी है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जीयल्लो शोला कोल) :

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रस्ताव के आधार पर योजना आयोग ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाओं हेतु 11.40 लाख रुपये के परिचय की विफारिश की है :—

1. प्रोत्थेडिक सहायक उपकरण ।
2. विकलांग व्यक्तियों को छात्र-वृत्तियां ।
3. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष ।
4. कुष्ठ रोगियों का पुनर्वास ।
5. नेवहीन, बधिर और मूक संस्थानों को सहायक अनुदान ।

Selection of backward District for expertise in Agriculture, Fishery, Animal Husbandry and Agro forestry

7975. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ICAR have selected some backward districts for the development of professional, technical and scientific expertise in agriculture, fishery, animal husbandry and agro-forestry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have selected some backward districts in each State of the country to develop trained professional manpower in tribal, hill, drought or flood prone areas and other ecologically or economically handicapped regions in the field of agricultural sciences by providing scholarships and fellowships at under-graduate and post graduate levels so that well trained scientific personnel in different disciplines are available locally to undertake various educational and research development programmes in Agriculture, Fisheries,

Animal Husbandry, Agro-Forestry etc. in these areas.

(b) It has been proposed to award 2 Post-Matric Scholarships, for study at Under-Graduate level, 2 Junior Fellowships for study at Master's level and 1 Senior Fellowship for study at Doctoral level for candidates hailing from the selected districts every year. The Under-graduate Scholarship will be of the value of Rs. 150/ p.m. with a contin-

gent grant of Rs. 600/- per annum for the entire duration of course. The Junior Fellowship will be of the value of Rs. 400/- p.m. with a contingent grant of Rs. 1,000/- per annum for period of two years. The Senior Fellowship will be of the value of Rs. 600/- p.m. for the first two years and Rs. 700/- p.m. for the next 1 to 1½ years with a contingent grant of Rs. 3000/- per annum. The list of selected districts is enclosed (statement).

Statement

DISTRICTS COVERED UNDER HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1981

The districts in each State to which the fellowship will be awarded are indicated below :

Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar part of Srikakulam Distt. (Tribal area) East Godavary, West Godavary, Visakhapatnam, Khammam and Warangal Distt.
Assam	Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills, Gopalpara, Nawgong, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Darrang and Cachar (Flood effected areas).
Arunachal Pradesh	Siang Subansiri, Kemeng, Lohit, Tirap.
Bihar	Monghyr, Palaman, Nawadah, Rohtas, Ranchi, Singhumi, Saharsa, Patna, Sitamarhi, Motihari, East Champaran, West Champaran, Dharbanga, Muzaffarpur, Madhubani and Khagalia Distts. (Flood Prone area), Santhal Pargana Distt. (Tribal area).
Gujarat	Kutch, Banaskantha, Sundranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Panchmahal (also hill area) Dangs, Subarkantha (Tribal area).
Haryana	Mohindergarh.
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Chamba, Kangra, Kulu, Kinnaur, Lahaul and Spiti, Mahasu, Mandi, Simla, Sirmur, Una, Solan and Hamirpur.
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda (also hill area) Srinagar, Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua, Rajauri, Poonch.
Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Chitaldurg, Kolar, Coorg, North Kanara, South Kanara.
Kerala	Palghat, Malappuram, Idukki Distt. and Wynad areas of Kozhikode Distt. (Hilly areas).
Orissa	Phulbani (also hill area), Kalahandi (also hill area), Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Suniargarh, Puri, Cuttack, Balasore.
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Durgapur, Banswara, Pali, Jodhpur, Nagour, Churu, Ajmer, Sirohi, Udaipur.
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram, Dharampuri, Nilgiris.

Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua, Dhar, Betul, Sidhi, Nandia, Sarguja, Bastar.
Maharashtra	Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Melghat (Amravati Distt.), Sironcha (Chandrapur Distt.) Hill and Tribal Areas of Vidarbha region.
Manipur	Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Manipur Central, Manipur East.
Meghalaya	United K. & J. Hills, Caro Hills.
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur, Allahabad, Banda, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Dehradun, Nainital, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Basti, Ghazipur, Balia, Deoria, Lakhimpur (Kheri).
Nagaland	Kohima, Mokokochug, Tuensang.
West Bengal	Purulia, Bankura, Midnapur, Darjeeling, Hoogli, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Nadia.
Tripura	West Tripura, South Tripura and North Tripura.

Accommodation for the Participants of Asian Games, 1982

7976. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide accommodation to the participants of coming Asian Games;

(b) how many contracts have been given by Government to private parties to construct hotels for providing accommodation to the participants of games and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have also constructed some residential quarters for the Asiad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). About 700 residential flats are being constructed by the DDA at the Asian Games Village, Siri Fort, New Delhi to accommodate the participants in the Asian Games. There is no proposal to accommodate

the participants in hotels to be constructed by private parties/public sector undertakings.

Allotment of Sugar to Nagaland

7977. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had allotted sugar to Nagaland State for the months of November and December, 1980;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Nagaland lifted the same; and

(c) names of sugar mills from which the same has been supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). For each of the months of November and December, 1980, Nagaland State was allotted levy sugar quota of 349.8 tonnes. The said quota was lifted by Nagaland Government in full from the concerned factories i.e. 349.8 tonnes for November, 1980 were lifted from Balrampur factory and 349.8 tonnes allotted for December, 1980 were lifted from the local Dimapur factory in the State.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नफेड के माध्यम से
आलू की खरीद और प्रसीतागार

7978. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने
इस आशय का कोई पत्र भेजा है कि राज्य
में उत्पादित आलू की बसूली "नफेड" के
माध्यम से की जानी चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर
प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों के भण्डारण के लिए प्रसीताग-
गारों तथा गोदामों की भारी कमी है
जिसके फलस्वरूप राज्य को अन्य राज्यों पर
आश्रित रहना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार
उक्त राज्य में भण्डारण सुविधायें उप-
लब्ध कराने की किसी योजना पर विचार
कर रही है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा
क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय
में उपमन्त्री (शुभारो कमला कुमारी) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार चाहती है कि कृषकों
को अपने उत्पादों का उचित मूल्य मिले ।
उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में
आलू के मूल्य उपयुक्त स्तर पर हैं । तथापि,
नेफेड से कहा गया है कि युद्ध मूल्य लाभकारी
स्तर से नीचे जाएं तो वह आलू की खरीद
करे ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) छठी पंच वर्षीय योजनावधि
के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के सहकारी क्षेत्र में 69
शीतागार स्थापित करने का विचार है ।
इन में से प्रत्येक शीतागार की

क्षमता 4000 मीटरी टन होगी ।
इस प्रकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी
की सहायता से तैयार हुई वित्तीय राष्ट्रीय
सहकारी विकास निगम परियोजना के तहत
कुल क्षमता बढ़कर 2.76 लाख मीटरी
टन तक पहुंच जाएगी। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी
विकास निगम की अपनी योजना के तहत
उन शीतागारों को सहायता प्रदान की
जाएगी जो अपनी विद्यमान भण्डारण
क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के इच्छुक हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने
विश्व बैंक की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी
की सहायता से उत्तर प्रदेश में 4000
ग्रामीण भण्डारणों तथा 35 विपणन
भण्डारणों के निर्माण का कार्य शुरू कर
दिया है । इस से 1978-79 से 1983-
84 तक की अवधि में भण्डारण की कुल
क्षमता बढ़कर 4.60 लाख मीटरी टन
हो जाएगी ।

Enactment of B.H.U. Act

7979. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Banaras
Hindu University Act has been suspen-
ded for the last 22 years or so;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that both
students and teachers want early enact-
ment of the Banaras Hindu University
Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and
action taken by Government for the
early enactment of the Banaras Hindu
University Act?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Banaras Hindu University Act was last amended by a Presidential Ordinance, later replaced by an Act of Parliament, in 1969, to bring about Short-term measures of reform in administration. During the intervening period, there has been occasionally a demand from teachers and students for comprehensive amendment of the Act. Proposals in that behalf are being processed.

P. C. Os. in Orissa

7980. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more public call offices are likely to be opened in Orissa during 1981-82; and

(b) if so, the details in the matter?

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

(b) The annual Programme has not been finalised yet.

Request from Orissa to include Galudih Irrigation Project in Sixth Plan

7981. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Orissa to include the execution of the Galudih Irrigation Project (Orissa and Bihar) during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the total estimate of the project and the amount Orissa and Bihar Governments will share each;

(c) the total acres of land of Bihar and Orissa to be brought under irrigation on implementation of the above Galudih Irrigation Project;

(d) the total acres of land from Mayurbhanj and Balasore District of Orissa to be brought under irrigation on implementation of the above project;

(e) when this Galudih Irrigation Project is expected to be taken up; and

(f) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The report on Galudih joint irrigation project of Orissa and Bihar was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Orissa in May, 1978 for technical clearance and obtaining approval of Planning Commission. In the draft Sixth Plan, the Government of Orissa had proposed an outlay of Rs. 56 crores for the Subanarekha Project, in which Galudih Project is a component. The Working Group of Planning Commission did not make any specific recommendations for the Subanarekha Project for the Sixth Plan, but made a provision of Rs. 46 crores if additional resources could be found by the State Government.

(b) The Galudih Project is estimated to cost Rs. 31.44 crores, of which the share cost of Orissa is Rs. 29.10 crores, and of Bihar State is Rs. 2.34 crores.

(c) and (d). The project proposes to irrigate an area of 1.47 lakh ha. in Mayurbhanj and Balasore District of Orissa, and 4737 hectares in Bihar.

(e) and (f). Does not arise as the Project is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission. The Project Report, however, envisages completion of the project in a period of six years from the date of commencement of the Project.

Government Accommodation

7982. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees entitled for Type 'B' and 'C' accommodation have completed 22 and 25 years of service but have not been allotted Government accommodation;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to provide them accommodation; and

(c) what priority dates will be covered in both these categories by November 1981?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The priority dates covered for Types 'B' and 'C' as on 14th April, 1981 are as under:—

Type 'B'—26-6-51

Type 'C'—8-7-57

(b) Government have already launched a crash programme of construction of 2586 quarters in Type 'B' and 5712 quarters in Type 'C'. On their completion, the waiting period for Government accommodation by the employees would be reduced to some extent.

(c) It is not possible to anticipate the priority dates that would stand covered in these categories by November, 1981 as the same depends upon the availability of vacancies by that date.

Cultural and Scientific cooperation Agreement between India and Morocco

7983. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between India and Morocco has been signed in January 1981; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

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

(b) The agreement aims at strengthening mutual relations and development of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education, culture, science and technology. It provides for (i) exchanges in the field of

radio and television (ii) visits of journalists, professors, film producers, men of letters, craftsmen, youth, artists, folklore troupes, sports and athletic teams (iii) organisation of arts and crafts exhibitions (iv) reciprocal training facilities in universities, scientific institutions (v) cooperation amongst museums, libraries (vi) inter-university cooperation and (vii) cooperation between respective bodies of radio/TV, tourism etc. The agreement also provides for periodic review of its implementation and for drawing up of triennial programmes of cultural and scientific cooperation specifying concrete actions and modalities.

Opening of Central School at Purnea (Bihar)

7984 SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Central School in the North-East area of Bihar State to cater the needs of the people of the area;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the desirability to open a unit of the Central School in Purnea, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas are considered when sponsored by an appropriate sponsoring authority in accordance with the prescribed guidelines. No such proposal has so far been received in respect of District Purnea (Bihar).

U.G.C. Criteria for giving grants to Colleges during Sixth Plan

7985. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.G.C. have recently laid down cer-

tain criteria for giving grants to the colleges during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) in what way these guidelines are different from the existing ones;

(c) whether the Commission propose to introduce any change and lay more emphasis on science as against arts teaching colleges;

(d) whether the U.G.C. have formulated any scheme to augment grants to Universities/educational institutions to help intensive development of such institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission has not yet finalised the guidelines for providing assistance to colleges during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Commission.

(d) and (e). In their draft proposals for the Sixth Plan period, the Commission had suggested, among others, the intensive development of selected universities and colleges. In the case of universities, the proposal was to provide critical inputs to those universities which are in the developing stage so that they could attain the developed stage early. As for colleges, the suggestion was to develop one or two colleges in each district situated in educationally backward areas for intensive development. The details of assistance to be provided for this purpose have not been worked out.

Match Box Wing of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission

7986. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission's

match-box wing is unable to market the match boxes manufactured by the tiny units;

(b) whether the KVIC Wing just collects its commission and hands over the products to the producers; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to help the tiny units which have been registered with the KVIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is experiencing difficulty in the marketing of inferior quality match boxes produced by cottage match units.

(b) Besides procuring match boxes bearing its own brand labels, the Commission also procures match boxes not bearing its brand labels. The latter type of match boxes are allowed to be sold by the producers and for this a small service charge is collected to cover the overhead expenditure incurred in the issuance of excise concession entitlement etc.

(c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been experiencing operational difficulties in marketing of match boxes produced by cottage match units outside its fold. It has, therefore, been decided that with effect from 1-7-1981 the Commission will issue bonafide certificates to and market produce only of cottage match units run departmentally by it or the units run by or institutions aided/recognised by the Commission. The State Government have been advised to bring other cottage match units under the co-operative fold by 30th June, 1981.

Monopoly in Export of Eggs

7987. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of eggs is concentrated into a few individuals in the country;

(b) the names of the individuals and exporting firms; and

(c) what steps are proposed to benefit the small scale eggs producer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) No Sir, export of Eggs is allowed under Open General Licence subject to minimum export price of Rs. 40.00 (Rupees forty) per hundred f.o.b.

(b) The names of some of the major egg exporting firms are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) With a view to help the small scale egg producers, the NAFED has entered in the field of marketing of eggs since 1977. NAFED's entry in the market has helped to maintain the prices of eggs at a reasonable level. NAFED is also negotiating with foreign buyers for export of eggs on long term basis. These measures are expected to benefit the small scale egg producers.

Statement

Names of Exporters of Eggs

1. M/s Venkateshware Hatcheries, Poona.
2. M/s Zenith Tin Works, Bombay.
3. M/s. Allanasons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s Arbor Acres Farm India Ltd., New Delhi.
5. M/s. Clare Experts, Bombay.
6. M/s Essex Farms Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
7. M/s Modern International, Bombay.
8. M/s M. J. Duraji & Bros., Bombay.
9. M/s Nadeem International, Bombay.
10. M/s Eastern Exports, Delhi.

11. M/s Blue Star Ltd., Bombay.
12. M/s Shantilal Negindas, Bombay.
13. M/s Hindustan Cold Storage, Bombay.
14. M/s. Universal Imports Exports, Bombay.
15. M/s Srichand Hariram, Bombay.
16. M/s Diamond Laboratories, Bombay.
17. M/s Nitin Trading Company, Bombay.

Regional Colleges of NCERT

7988. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four Regional Colleges of the NCERT have large farms staff and grants for agriculture education graduation and post graduation;

(b) if so, how many staff members are attached to the farm and educational programmes, what is their work-load, annual salary, TA and DA and recurring and non-recurring grants; and

(c) how many students have been produced during last three years from post graduate programme in Agricultural Education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Regional Colleges of NCERT at Ajmer, Bhopal and Mysore have agriculture farms of 35 acres, 65 acres and 10 acres, respectively. The Regional College at Bhubaneswar has no agriculture farm; it has only students' plot measuring about one-acre and a kitchen garden measuring approx. 6 acres for work experience programmes.

The Regional College at Ajmer is running one-year B. Ed. Course in Agriculture. Besides, all the four colleges organise dairy, poultry and kitchen garden activities for instructional purposes in work-experience and socially useful productive work for the students of one-year B.Ed. course in science and languages. In the Regional College at Mysore, work-experience programmes are also conducted for students of Four-year Science Education Course. No post-graduate course in Agriculture Education is being run by these Colleges.

No separate recurring or non-recurring grants are made for the Agriculture Departments in the Colleges. Funds for these are included in the total grants sanctioned for the Colleges.

A statement showing the staff strength in the Agriculture Departments of the four Regional Colleges is given at Statement-I. Details regarding expenditure on annual salary, TA and DA paid to the staff in the Colleges during 1980-81 are given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Present staff strength in the Agricultural Departments of the Regional Colleges of Education at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore.

Designation	Total No.	Scale of Pay	Allowances
Reader	3	Rs. 1200-1900	As applicable to Central Government staff posted to those cities.
Lecturer	2	Rs. 700-1600	
Farm Superintendent	4	Rs. 700-1300	
Work Experience Craft Teacher	4	Rs. 440-750	
Laboratory Assistant-cum-Store Keeper	3	Rs. 330-560	
Tractor Driver-cum-Workshop Attendant	3	Rs. 260-400	
Farm Attendants	13	Rs. 196-232	
Poultry Attendants and Dairy Attendants	7	Rs. 196-232	

Statement-II

Colleges	Annual Salaries	T.A. and D.A.
Regional College of Education, Ajmer	Rs. 97,745.62	Rs. 3,753.00
Regional College of Education, Bhopal	Rs. 80,720.00	Nil
Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 71,856.00	Nil
Regional College of Education, Mysore	Rs. 84,000.00	Rs. 1,000.00
TOTAL	Rs. 3,94,330.62	Rs. 4,753.00

Societies and Organisation of Union Employed Teachers to Run Schools

7989. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Schools are able to cater to only a very small fraction of actual number of wards of Central Government employees specially in big cities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that large number of trained teachers are unemployed and underemployed and the Government is not in a position to expand Central Schools in a big way;

(c) whether Government will consider to encourage or sponsor these teachers to form societies and organise such institutions which may meet the demand and run on the same lines as Central Schools; and

(d) if so, to what extent Government will be able to encourage such effect in terms of resources?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are meant primarily to cater to the educational needs of children/wards of transferable Central Government employees. It is true that the Kendriya Vidyalayas are not able to admit all the children of Central Government employees, especially in big cities.

(b) to (d). It is also true that a large number of trained teachers are unemployed but opening of more Kendriya Vidyalayas will not result in absorption of all trained teachers. Education is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. New schools are opened every year by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations keeping in view the need for increasing schooling facilities as also available financial

resources. Private effort by registered societies, including those comprising trained teachers, in opening schools is permitted under law. Such societies can also adopt syllabi followed by Kendriya Vidyalayas. Subject to overall financial constraints, the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations provide grant-in-aid to such of the private schools as seek for it and are prepared to observe the grant-in-aid rules.

World Bank Assistance for Urban Development Works

7990. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have secured funds for providing houses to the poorer sections and for urban development works from World Bank or from foreign countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Govt. has not secured any loan from World Bank and other Organisations, exclusively for construction of houses. The Govt. has however, secured loans from World Bank/IDA and from Netherlands Govt. for execution of multi-sectoral urban development projects in Calcutta and Madras covering the sectors of shelter, water supply and sewerage, traffic and transportation, area development, employment generation, removal of Khattals, Busti improvement, primary schools, health facilities etc. The Govt. has also secured funds from World Bank/IBRD in the sectors of water—supply and urban transport.

(b) The details of the projects for which the loans have been secured are given in the statement part (A) & (B) which is attached. The terms

of IDA credits which are made to Govts. only, include 10 years grace period, 50 years maturity and bear no

interest, but an annual service fee of 0.75 per cent on the disbursed portion of each credit.

Statement
Statement of World Bank Group Projects

PART 'A'

(Figure in US \$ Million)

S. No.	Name of Project	Credit/Loan No.	Total Cost	Amount of credit/loan
1	2	3	4	5
URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
<i>Water Supply</i>				
1.	Bombay Water Supply I . . .	390-IN (IDA)	158.20	55.00
2.	U.P. Water Supply . . .	585-IN (IDA)	75.00	40.00
3.	Punjab Water Supply . . .	848-IN (IDA)	77.60	38.00
4.	Bombay Water Supply II . . .	842-IN (IDA)	411.60	196.00
<i>Urban Development</i>				
1.	Calcutta Urban Development I . .	427-IN (IDA)	97.00	35.00
2.	Madras Urban Development I . .	687-IN (IDA)	52.00	24.00
3.	Ind Calcutta Urban Development	756-IN (IDA)	187.70	87.00
4.	Madras Urban Development II	1082-IN (IDA)	87.90	42.00
<i>Urban Transport</i>				
1.	Bombay Urban Transport . . .	1335-IN (IBRD)	50.50	25.00
2.	Calcutta Urban Transport . . .	1033-IN (IDA)	121.71	56.00

PART 'B'

Netherlands assistance for the Programme undertaken by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority in Calcutta Metropolitan District

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Grant No.	Total cost	Amount of Grant
1.	(i) Buses Improvement	Nil	Rs. 1.10	Rs. 1.10
	(ii) Primary schools . . .	Nil	Rs. 0.40	Rs. 0.40
	(iii) Health facilities	Nil	Rs. 1.50	Rs. 1.50
			Rs. 3.00	Rs. 3.00
2.	Removal of city kept Khatahs (Cattle) in Howrah and Calcutta	Nil	Rs. 7.36	Rs. 7.36

Expansion of Cashew Cultivation

7991. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme on hand for the substantial expansion of cashew cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to have a coordinated plan for the purpose covering aspects like research, development, marketing etc;

(d) whether Government have taken a final decision in regard to the setting up of a Cashew Board; and

(e) if not, when it may be expected to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A programme covering 77,100 hectares for new plantation and 1,12,875 hectares for improvement of cashew has been proposed as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Vith Plan (1980-85). Under this programme, a subsidy of Rs. 900/- per hectare will be paid in three equal instalments for private plantations and Rs. 500/- per hectare for departmental plantations. The subsidy amount will be borne on 50:50 basis by the Government of India and the States.

A World Bank assisted Cashew Project with an outlay of Rs. 38.36 crores has been taken up from 1980-81 in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The Project will cover 52,775 hectares for new plantations and 7,500 hectares under improvement programme. Out of this 34,000 hectares would be developed by small farmers and 28,275 hectares by the State Cashew/Forest Corporations. Out of Rs. 544 lakhs earmarked for the Cashew Development Programme in the Vith Plan, a sum of Rs. 258 lakhs has been prov-

ided as subsidy for the area expansion programme.

(c) The Cashew development programme provides for effective co-ordination between various aspects like research, development and marketing, etc.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. No proposal for constitution of a Cashew Board is presently under consideration in this Ministry.

Agricultural and Horticulture University and Agricultural Graduates

7992. SHRI DAULAT SINGH JADEA: SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural University functioning in India and their location;

(b) the number of students graduated every year;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open Horticulture University for the development of fruits and flowers in the country; and

(d) if so, where and when it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There are 21 agricultural universities functioning in India, located in 16 states as detailed below:

(1) Andhra Pradesh (Rajendranagar)	1
(2) Assam (Jorhat)	1
(3) Bihar (Pusa)	1
(4) Gujarat (Dantiwada)	1
(5) Haryana (Hissar)	1
(6) Himachal Pradesh (Palampur)	1
(7) Karnataka (Bangalore)	1

(8) Kerala (Mannuthy)	1
(9) Madhya Pradesh (Jabalpur)	1
(10) Maharashtra (Rahuri, Akola, Parbhani and Dapoli)	4
(11) Orissa (Bhubaneswar)	1
(12) Punjab (Ludhiana)	1
(13) Rajasthan (Udaipur)	1
(14) Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore)	1
(15) Uttar Pradesh (Pantnagar, Kanpur and Faizabad)	3
(16) West Bengal (Harringhatta)	1

21

(b) About 5,400 students graduate every year from these Agricultural Universities at bachelors degree level and about 2,000 students at post-graduate level in different disciplines of Agriculture.

(c) There is no proposal to start a Horticultural University at the moment since Horticulture forms an important sector in each agricultural universities. Three agricultural universities have started degree programmes in Horticulture. Thus the department of horticulture of agricultural universities provide adequate support for the development of fruits and flowers in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

Effect of increase in price of Naptha in fertilizers

7993. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) after the increase in prices of naptha used for fertilisers, what will be the corresponding increase in the prices of fertilizers; and

(b) how far it will affect the utilisation of fertilizers?

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

The prices of the fertilisers have not been increased as a result of recent increase in the price of Naptha, used as feed stock by the fertiliser Industry. The question of fertiliser use being affected by the increase of price of Naptha does not, therefore, arise.

Selection Grade for Engineers in C.P.W.D.

7994 SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is selection grade for Junior Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers in the C.P.W.D. and not for the Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria for providing selection grade for the first three categories which could not be made applicable to the other two categories;

(d) whether there is no provision in the rules by which automatically selection grade is to be provided to all categories to avoid stagnation and frustration amongst the different services; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) It is a fact that there is selection grade for Junior Engineers and Superintending Engineers in C.P.W.D. However, there is no selection grade for Chief Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers.

(b) Selection Grade for Junior Engineers has been granted in accordance with the existing Government instructions. Regarding Selection Grade for Superintending Engineers, provision exists in the 3rd Pay Commission's recommendations.

(c) to (e) According to Government instructions, Group 'C' and 'D' (Junior

Engineers belong to Group C posts are eligible for consideration for the grant of selection grade if there is direct recruitment to the extent of not less than 75 per cent in the grade. For other categories, which do not satisfy the criterion of 75 per cent direct recruitment, selection grade is considered if acute stagnation is established in the ordinary grade.

ग्रामीण लोगों को खोले, कपड़ा और मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाय

7995. श्री विहास सिंह : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण लोगों को चीनी, कपड़ा और मिट्टी के तेल की उचित सप्लाय सुनिश्चित करने तथा एजेंसी-घारकों को कालाबाजारी से रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का उपर्युक्त वस्तुओं की सप्लाय की व्यवस्था सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से कराने का प्रस्ताव है?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्तो) : (क) और (ख) लेवी-चीनी, कंट्रोल के कपड़े तथा मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण शहरी तथा ग्रामीण दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के विक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के गठन तथा प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है, जिन्हें यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि इस प्रणाली के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली वस्तुएं वास्तविक उपभोक्तार्थों तक पहुंचें। कई राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण में सहकारी समितियों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका सौंपी गई है।

खन उद्योग में प्रदूषण को रोकथाम के उपाय

7996. श्री विहास सिंह : क्या निर्माण और वातावरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खन उद्योग में प्रदूषण को रोकथाम के लिए कतिपय उपाय प्रयत्न किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन उद्योगों को अब तक कितने खन उद्योगों ने लगूक या है ?

संबंधी वार्ड तथा निर्माण और वातावरण मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन् नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ग) यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी

'S' Grade Scientists in Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute

7997. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons as to why final orders of 'S' grade scientists (Agriculture Stat.) inducted with effect from 1st October, 1975 at Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute into the Agricultural Research Service have not been released so far;

(b) the reasons why the orders of S-I grade Scientists who were promoted by assessment have been released by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research without any enhancement in sanctioned S-I posts or overall increase in the cadre strength of Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute;

(c) how the surplus 47 S-I Scientists are working at the Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute without S-I posts and getting their full salary where under Audit rules promotees can draw their pay in the lower grade posts if there are no higher posts; if so, why this rule is not applicable to the inducted persons in 'S' grade of the Agricultural Research Service; and

(d) the reasons why the recommendation made by the Agricultural Research Service Committee meeting held sometimes in March/April, 1979 in respect of item "Induction of existing scientists" has not been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Consequent to the merger of pay scale of Rs. 425—800 with the pay scale of Rs. 425—700 w.e.f. 1-10-75, 27 Senior Computers of the Institute also became eligible for induction into Grade 'S' of the Agricultural Research Service. The Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board recommended their induction but since the posts were not available in the Institute, orders for their appointment could not be issued so far. As the cadre strength of the Institute has to be revised once in five years, the sanctioned strength of the Institute which was initially fixed could not be augmented. It has been decided to transfer the surplus scientists in the grade S-1 from the Institute so that the Senior Computers who are waiting for their induction orders could be adjusted against the resultant vacancies.

(b) and (c) According to the rules of Agricultural Research Service the promotions in the Agricultural Research Service are to be made irrespective of vacancies. The persons promoted from Grade 'S' to S-1 carried their posts and hence

are being paid their salary in accordance with the rules of the Agricultural Research Service. However, to help surplus Grade S-1 Scientists who are being shown against grade 'S' posts, their salary in grade S-1 (Rs. 700—1300) is being drawn against grade 'S' in the scale of Rs. 550—900 till they reach maximum of 'S' grade i.e. Rs. 900/- or get absorbed elsewhere in their respective grade.

The Senior Computers awaiting induction in grade 'S' of Agricultural Research Service cannot be allowed to draw salary in the existing scale of Rs. 425—700 held by them as the minimum scale provided in Scientific service is Rs. 550—900 and a person inducted into the Scientific service cannot draw his salary against a technical post which is governed by separate set of Rules.

(d) For the above reasons the recommendations of the Agricultural Research Service Committee held in July, 1979 could not be implemented so far.

भारत और फ्रांस के बीच सांस्कृतिक करार के अन्तर्गत अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण

7998. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और फ्रांस के बीच हुए सांस्कृतिक करार के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण गया दिया है ; और

(ख) इस प्रशिक्षण पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है और ये प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति किन-किन मंत्रालयों में कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा उन में से प्रत्येक किस पद पर हैं और इस करार की अवधि क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोभा कौल) :
(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की
जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल
पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**National awards to Sanskrit and
Persian Scholars**

7999. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR: Will the Minister of
EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for the National
Awards to Sanskrit and Persian
Scholars, instituted by the Govern-
ment of India;

(b) the names of the award win-
ners for the last three years along
with their age in each case;

(c) whether the awardees include
any scholar or creative writer who
has enriched the Sanskrit literature
through creative writing like poetry,
fiction, drama, prose etc. in any
of the awards since its inception;

(d) if so, the names thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-
MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Award
of Certificate of Honour to eminent
Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian scholars
is based on substantial contribution
made by the scholar in the field of
Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. The
'Sanad' presented to them by the
President specifically mentions re-
cognition of their scholarship in the
particular literature and their abid-
ing interest in Sastraic Studies.

(b) A statement showing the list
of Scholars who were awarded this
Certificate during the last 3 years
along with their age is attached.

(c) to (e). The awards are given
on the basis of a comprehensive as-
sessment of the all round performance
of the scholars which include en-
richment of Sanskrit, Arabic and
Persian literature through creative
writing. Since awards are not
given only for creative writing se-
parate information in regard to such
scholars is not available.

Statement

The names of the Award winners of certificate of honour for the last three years along with their age

Name of the Scholar	Age in years
1978	
1. Dr. K. Krishnamurthy, Dharwad	58
2. Shri Sundara Iyer Neelakanta Sastry, Trivandrum	77
3. Prof. Prahlad Pradhan, Bhubaneshwar	71
4. Shri V. A. Srinivasavaradacharya Venkataraghavacharya, Madras	72
5. Dr. Rewa Prasad Dwivedi, Varanasi	46
6. Shri Jadabendra Nath Ray, Midnapore	71
7. Prof. Syed Hasan Askari, Patna	80
8. Shri Abdul Hasnat Md. Taha Nadvi	63

Name of the Scholars	Age in years
1979	
1. Shri Jaban Krishna Tarakirtha, Silchar	88
2. Pandit Sthanu Datta Sharma, Kurukshetra	78
3. Shri Mananna Ittiravi Namboodiri, Trichur	77
4. Shri Mayavaram Ramanatha Dikshitar, Madras	73
5. Shri Varaboor Ramanatha Kalyana Sundaram Sastrigal, Madras	70
6. Dr. Ata Karim Burke, Calcutta	59
7. Prof. Muhtaq-ud-Din Ahmed, Aligarh	57
1980	
1. Shri Arinam Brajabihari Sharma, Imphal	69
2. Shri Bharat Mishra, Varanasi	90
3. Shri N. S. Sontakke, Pune	78
4. Shri R. S. Panchamukhi, Dharwad	83
5. Shri Peri Suryanarayan Sastry, Kurnool	71
6. Shri K. Ramamurthy Sastrigal, Madras	67
7. Shri Acharya Vishwanath Sastri, Ludhiana	79
8. Shri Qazi Zainul Abedin Sajjad, Meerut	71
9. Shri Syed Sabahuddin Abdur Rahman, Azamgarh	79

Sanskrit/Persian Scholars recommended for National Awards

8000 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Sanskrit/Persian Scholars, who have been recommended for the National Awards, State-wise (by each of the States/Union Territories during the last three years;

(b) the names of such among them as have been recommended for more than once by the respective State Governments and have not been given the awards;

(c) the reasons for not giving the awards to such scholars;

(d) the names of the States from which no scholars have so far been given any award; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Furnishing the information sought for will not be in public interest since the procedure adopted for the award of Certificate of Honour to eminent Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian scholars is strictly confidential.

(d) A list of States/Union territories from which no scholar has been awarded the Certificate of Honour till date is attached.

(e) the awards are not given State-wise.

Statement

NAMES OF THE STATES FROM WHICH NO SCHOLARS HAVE BEEN AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR SO FAR

1. Himachal Pradesh.
2. Madhya Pradesh.
3. Sikkim.
4. Tripura.
5. Nagaland.
6. Mizoram.
7. Pondicherry.
8. Goa, Daman & Diu.
9. Dadar and Nagar Haveli.
10. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
11. Arunachal Pradesh.
12. Lakshadweep Islands.

Maintenance of Shantiniketan colony, New Delhi

8001. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Delhi Municipal Corporation take over the maintenance of the Shantiniketan Colony of the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Vasant Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) whether as a result of the take-over the first casualty was the discontinuance of the water supply in the noon, thus causing considerable inconvenience to the residents;

(c) whether the normal water supply too is not only erratic but also for very little time both in the mornings and evenings, if so, the steps taken to improve it in view of the very high taxes recovered from the residents of this colony;

(d) when the metalling of road in this colony was undertaken after take-over whether it was done on a selective basis and why some road particularly service-lanes/bye-lanes were left out; and

(e) when work on these roads is likely to be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The maintenance of this Colony was taken over on 29th July, 1976.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has informed that since the take-over, the water supply is available to the Colony for about 3 hours in the morning and 3 hours in the evening. Information about the supply of water prior to the takeover (29-7-1976) is not available. Various measures are being taken by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking to augment water supply in South Delhi. A new 100 MGD water treatment plant is being constructed in Shahdara primarily for trans-Yamuna areas and South Delhi. Six new Ranney Wells are also being constructed in this connection. Water supply to the Palam Reservoir which also serves Shanti Niketan is also being augmented.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that although, the colony was taken over in July, 1976 the deficiency charges were actually received in 1979 by order of the High Court. The work of improvement of roads was done keeping in view the amount of deficiency charges received from the society. Accordingly, the work was taken up on selective basis taking into consideration the site conditions and the requirements of traffic. The service lanes and bye-lanes were left out because the amount received from the society was fully utilised on the works carried out on the main roads.

(e) The work on the remaining roads shall be taken up according to the availability of funds.

Microwave link between Hamirpur and Jullundur

8002. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Microwave link has been sanctioned between Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh and Jullundur in Punjab;

(b) whether the required land for this purpose has also been acquired at Hamirpur; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which the link would be established?

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

(a) No, Sir. However, an Ultra High Frequency Radio Relay System has been approved to be commissioned between Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh and Jullundur in Punjab.

(b) The land at Hamirpur for the UHF Scheme has not yet been acquired.

(c) The link is likely to be established during 1983-84.

Shortage of Telephone operators in N.W. Circle

8003. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of telephone operators in N.W. Circle and the conversion of SAX telephone exchanges into CBM exchanges has been held up for consequently;

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage, the steps taken to overcome the shortage along with the shortage in each Telegraph/Telephone Division; and

(c) the likely date by which the shortage would be completely eliminated?

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

(a) There is a small shortage of about 85 Telephone Operators vis-a-vis sanctioned strength of about 2500 Telephone operators in the North Western Telecom. Circle which works out to only a little more than 3 per cent. But the conversion of SAX exchanges into CBM exchanges has not been held up due to this shortage.

(b) This shortage is mainly due to the time lag in completing the various formalities for recruitment. 200 Telephone Operators have been recruited and are undergoing training prior to their posting. The break-up of shortage in various divisions are as under:

Phones Division Ambala	1
Telegraph Division Ambala	6
Telegraph Division Amritsar	21
Telegraph Division Patiala	—
Telegraph Division Bhatinda	—
Telegraph Division Karnal	1
Telegraph Division Rohtak	4
Telegraph Division Hisar	21
Telegraph Division Dharamsala	2
Telegraph Division Simla	3
Telegraph Division Ferozepur	9
Telegraph Division Sangrur	7
Telegraph Division Jullundur	10

(c) The shortage is likely to be eliminated by July/August, 1981 when the newly recruited Telephone Operators Complete their training and are available for posting.

Damage due to hailstorm to Wheat, Barley and Gram Crops in Punjab and Haryana

8004. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the extensive damage caused to standing wheat, barley and gram crops in the Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh by the recent severe hailstorm and unseasonal rain; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss of the crops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). According to the report received from the Government of Haryana as a result of severe hailstorm in the months of January, February and March, 1981, a cropped area of 2,47,504 acres in 10 districts of Hissar, Bhiwani, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Narnaul, Jind and Sirsa had been affected. The estimated value of crops lost is Rs. 2687.85 lakhs.

The Chandigarh Administration has reported that there had been no damage caused to crops by hailstorm in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

The information from the Government of Punjab is awaited. On receipt, the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shifting of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla

8005. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to shift the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla or to continue it there itself in the present set-up;

(b) if so, what; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government had appointed a Committee to recommend measures for restructuring and re-organising the activities and programmes of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, including the location of the Institute. The Committee has not yet submitted its report to the Government.

रोहतास पोस्टल जोन, पटना के ई०डी० कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए परीक्षा

8006. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार पोस्टल सर्किल के पटना डीविजन के अन्तर्गत रोहतास पोस्टल जोन में ई०डी० से श्रेणी चार के पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए 1978 में परीक्षा ली गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिरिक्त विभागीय कर्मचारी इस परीक्षा में बैठे थे, कितने कर्मचारी सफल रहे, कितने कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत किया गया और कितनों को पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया ; और

(ग) शेष कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार संचालक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव तीसरा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

N.D.D.B. aid for Jersey Cattle Farm at Hosur in Tamil

8007. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Jersey Cattle Farm is proposed to be organised at Hosur in Dharmapuri District (Tamil Nadu) with financial assistance from the National Dairy Development Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Dot not arise.

Unauthorised constructions near Tara Apartments, New Delhi

8008. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of unauthorised houses have come up in Gobindpuri near Tara Apartments and Kalkaji D.D.A. flats; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove such unauthorised encroachments and to keep the area neat and clean?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Some cases have come to the notice of the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that orders of demolition have already been passed and served in 46 cases after due process of law, so far as unauthorised construction in an area within its jurisdiction

between Gobindpuri Colony and the road leading to Okhla Industrial Area from Kalkaji DDA flats is concerned. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has also reported that unauthorised constructions which have been noticed in Gobindpuri area has been booked and action under sections 343 and 344 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 is being taken.

Drinking water in rural Haryana

8009. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in Haryana have been covered by the drinking water scheme; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to cover the remaining villages by the drinking water scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Provision of drinking water is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government is, however, providing grants-in-aid under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement the resources of the State Governments to provide safe drinking water to problem villages. Upto 31-12-1980, 1356 problem villages against a total of 4690 problem villages in the State of Haryana have been provided with drinking water supply. The State Government proposes to cover the remaining problem villages with safe drinking water during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The effort will be to provide at least one source of drinking water for each problem village. A provision of Rs. 80.00 crores has been made in the Sixth Plan for this purpose in the State Sector. Funds will also be released to the State from the provision made in the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Central Housing loans to Haryana

8010. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the total amount given to Haryana Government during 1980 for construction of houses under various schemes, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Housing is a State subject. Central financial assistance which forms part of Plan outlays of the State Governments, is released to the State Governments, by the Ministry of Finance in the shape of 'Block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any scheme or head of develop-ment. The approved outlays in respect of housing, including Police Housing for the Annual Plan 1980-81

of Government of Haryana as approved by the Planning Commission was Rs. 603 lakhs.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, during 1980 released loans amounting to Rs. 307.12 lakhs for 10 housing schemes of Haryana (Scheme-wise details are given in enclosed statement).

The Government allocated during 1980-81 Life Insurance Corporation/General Insurance Corporation loans amounting to Rs. 73 lakhs and 33 lakhs respectively to Government of Haryana for implementing its social housing schemes during 1980-81. Out of the loan of Rs. 73 lakhs of LIC loan, Rs. 19 lakhs are exclusively for rural housing and Rs. 54 lakhs for general housing schemes. G.I.C. loan is exclusively for rural housing and EWS housing.

Statement

Details of Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO to Haryana State during the year 1980

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Borrowing Agency	Project Cost	Loan Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Dwelling sanctioned Nos.
1.	Housing Scheme at Gurgaon	Housing Board	106.04	73.84	303
2.	Housing Scheme at Sonapat	Do.	90.73	63.08	257
3.	Housing Scheme at Jind	Do.	21.01	16.23	155
4.	LIG Housing Scheme at Kurukshetra	Do.	29.50	22.50	165
5.	LIG Housing Scheme at Gurgaon	Do.	17.14	10.71	106
6.	MIG Housing Scheme at Kurukshetra	Do.	25.87	15.24	70
7.	MIG Housing Scheme at Sonapat	Do.	15.09	12.05	122
8.	Rental Housing Scheme for the Employees of Bharat Steel Tubes at Gunhar	Bharat Steel Tubes	46.72	31.40	100
9.	LIG Housing Scheme at Panipat	Housing Board	70.04	52.07	432
10.	Rental Housing Scheme at Karnal	Housing State Minor Irrigation Tubewell Corporation	14.32	10.00	16
			436.46	307.12	1726

National Nutrition Policy

8011. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the stage at which the proposal to formulate National nutrition policy to improve the physical capacity of the people as at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): A draft has been prepared, but its various elements are being considered in consultation with the various Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission.

Scheme to connect all major cities in Karnataka with STD

8012. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities and towns in Karnataka where STD facilities have been provided;

(b) whether there is any scheme to connect all the major cities in Karnataka with the STD system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of cities and towns in Karnataka where STD facilities have been provided are 13.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to the long term plan, all District Headquarters towns of Karnataka are to be provided with STD.

(c) The STD facility is proposed to be extended to these towns by expanding the existing Trunk Auto Exchange at Bangalore and later, by installing a new trunk auto exchange at Belgaum. Manual exchanges presently serving some of the district headquarters will be progressively automated.

Report of Committee on Lift Irrigation Scheme

8013. SHRI DAULAT SINHI JADEJA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee for 'formulation of norms for operation and maintenance charges at lift irrigation scheme' in the country has submitted its report;

(b) what are the main recommendations made; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations exclusively for agricultural use.

(i) Provision of wireless operating system/telephone system for better communication facility.

(ii) Automatic safety control devices for both mechanical and electrical systems of power operated pumps/tubewells.

(iii) Earmarking of some power exclusively for agricultural use.

(iv) Better liaison between the operating agency and the beneficiaries.

(v) A Central workshop with adequate equipment and spares to meet the demands of each area and mobile workshops for carrying out repair works.

(vi) Establishment of monitoring units for evaluation of the performance of the various types of lift irrigation schemes.

(vii) Construction of public tubewells/lift irrigation projects in a cluster and feeding these clusters by exclusive power feeders which should not be subjected to power shut-down during irrigation season.

(viii) Entrusting operation and maintenance of irrigation systems below the minor to Water Users' Associations, guided, by the field formations.

(ix) For optimum realisation of benefits from irrigation water, application of water at the right time and in the right quantities, execution of on-farm development works to ensure proper distribution and application of irrigation water over the field, construction of field channels upto the last survey number, lining of field channels wherever necessary, introduction of turn schedule (warabandi), selection and introduction of suitable cropping pattern etc.

(x) Consider the possibility of increasing the flow irrigation water rates to meet the higher operation and maintenance charges for lift irrigation schemes.

(c) The Report of the Committee is under consideration.

Amount spent of NAEP in 1980-81

8014. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JAD-EJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the National Adult Education Programme in the country for the year 1980-81;

(b) its distribution, State-wise;

(c) the amount actually spent by each State on the Programme;

(d) whether this scheme applies both to urban and rural areas; and

(e) how far this Adult Education scheme has been successful in achieving its objects?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A statement, indicating, Statewise, the amount earmarked for Adult Education during 1980-81 is attached.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The National Adult Education Programme was launched in 1978. It is too early to make an assessment of its success in achieving its objects. The Programme, has, however, been reviewed by a Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari which was appointed in October, 1979 to go into all aspects of the Programme. The recommendations of this Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Statement

The amount earmarked for Adult Education during 1980-81

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Amount earmarked during 1980-81
1.	Andhra Pradesh	217.33
2.	Assam	159.32
3.	Bihar	280.59
4.	Gujarat	255.22
5.	Haryana	107.12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.94
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	48.54
8.	Karnataka	173.46
9.	Kerala	84.57

1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	*23.14
11.	Maharashtra . . .	266.71
12.	Manipur . . .	27.68
13.	Meghalaya . . .	57.42
14.	Nagaland . . .	44.22
15.	Orissa . . .	121.03
16.	Punjab . . .	86.07
17.	Rajasthan . . .	196.18
18.	Sikkim . . .	10.21
19.	Tamil Nadu . . .	227.59
20.	Tripura . . .	111.36
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	374.12
22.	West Bengal . . .	286.17
23.	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	3.27
24.	A & N Islands . . .	4.26
25.	Chandigarh . . .	12.22
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	2.48
27.	Delhi . . .	80.60
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	9.68
29.	Lakshadweep . . .	2.27
30.	Mizoram . . .	45.35
31.	Pondicherry . . .	10.87
	TOTAL . . .	3299.09

*Figure includes only the Central allocation.

NOTE : The statement does not include the following expenditure incurred directly by the Central Government during 1980-81.

(i) Directorate of Adult Education Rs. 36.22 lakhs

(ii) All India and State Level Agencies for Cells and Seminars. Rs. 0.49 lakhs

TOTAL Rs. 37.71 lakhs

Opening of telegraph office at upper Chelidanga or Asansol

8015. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to open a Telegraph Office at Upper Chelidanga or Court area of Asansol;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Telegraphs Offices are already working at at Upper Chelidanga and Court area of Asansol.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Construction of Rural Godowns by N.C.D.C.

8016. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to undertake a network of rural godowns in the country during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation propose to provide incentives in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 26600 rural and 2460 marketing godowns with an established additional storage capacity of 35 lakh tonnes in the cooperative sector. The rural godowns will be established by Primary

Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies and the size of these godowns will vary from 50 tonnes to 200 tonnes capacity each; whereas the marketing godowns will be in the range of 250 to 1000 tonnes each according to requirements. The rural godowns are to be utilised for the storage of fertilisers, stocking of agricultural commodities as also sale of consumer goods. With the additional programme envisaged during the Sixth Five Year Plan it is estimated that at the terminal year of the Sixth Plan there would be 50,000 rural godowns and 7500 marketing godowns in the Co-operative Sector with a total storage capacity of about 82 lakh tonnes.

A scheme for establishing a national grid of rural godowns was sanctioned in the middle of 1979-80. The scheme aims at creation of a network of rural godowns in States and Union Territories primarily to take care of storage requirements of agricultural producers, particularly, small and marginal farmers. The godowns are intended to meet the storage requirements in respect of food-grains and other agricultural produce including perishable commodities like fruits, vegetables and animal products. The capacity of each godown may be from 200 tonnes to 1000 tonnes which would be set up/implemented by market committees, State Warehousing Corporations and Cooperative Societies. The godowns receipt will be a negotiable instrument and advance may be granted against the Warehouse issued by the rural godowns. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, about 20 lakh tonnes of godown capacity is proposed to be created under the scheme.

(c) and (d). In order to encourage the State Governments to take up development of additional storage capacity in the cooperative sector, the National Cooperative Development Corporation provides financial assistance by way of loans and subsidies,

besides providing standard designs and lay outs and general guidelines. In the case of cooperatively under-developed States, namely, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Mizoram, NCDC provides 75 per cent of the cost of the godowns—50 per cent by way of loan and 25 per cent as subsidy; in the case of other States, the Corporation provides 60 per cent loan assistance and the State Governments are expected to provide 40 per cent subsidy from their own resources. The Corporation charges low rate of interest compared to commercial market rates and allows a moratorium of 2 to 3 years depending upon the stage of cooperative development of the State. In order to cater to the large financial requirements of the storage programmes, NCDC is securing financial assistance from international agencies like World Bank and EEC for supplementing its resources. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 10 States will be covered with financial support from the international funding agencies.

Selection grade for staff of Kendriya Vidyalay Sangathan

8017. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules exist regarding giving of selection grade to permanent staff in Kendriya Vidyalay Sangathan;

(b) if so, whether necessary action has been taken after 1972-73 onwards; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Selection grade posts for almost all categories of teachers have been created upto 1.8.1976. Steps to create selection grade posts after this date are being taken.

Appointments to selection grade posts have been made upto 1.1.1973 in all categories. In the case of Home Science Teachers, Grade I and Grade II, and Librarians, appointments have been made upto 1.8.1976. Necessary action is being taken for making appointments to the remaining posts.

Selection grade posts have also been created with effect from 1.8.1976 in respect of all such categories of non-teaching posts in the Kendriya Vidyalayas as fulfil the prescribed conditions. Instructions have also been issued to make appointments against these posts. Necessary action to create selection grade posts for the non-teaching categories in the Headquarters and Regional Offices of the Sangathan is in progress.

Representation from villagers of Sakoli regarding new telephone line

8018. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation dated 8th February, 1981 from the villagers of Sakoli, District Bhandara (Maharashtra) regarding the new telephone line; and

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

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

(b) Separate trunk line from Sakoli to Gondia has been provided. The proposal for a direct trunk line between Sakoli to Desaijanj is under examination.

Outlay on wild life during Sixth Plan

8019. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial outlay on wild life development schemes under the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the main projects to be undertaken during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Schemes included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the financial outlays thereof are as follows:—

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay (in lakh Rs.)
1.	Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	400.00
2.	Project Tiger	500.00
3.	Development of selected Zoos	50.00
4.	Management and Development of Nature Reserves of National & International Importance (including Slient Valley National Park)	100.00
5.	Setting up of Indian Institute of Wild Life Management, Training and Research (including the existing Central Crocodile Breeding and Management Training Institute)	100.00
6.	Delhi Zoological Park	60.00
TOTAL		1210.00

Approval of Harnav and Hadaf irrigation projects, Gujarat

8020. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has approved the

Harnav and Hadaf irrigation projects in the Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the area to be brought under irrigation after the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Harnav Stage II and Hadaf Irrigation Projects of Gujarat have been approved by the Planning Commission in February, 1981. The estimated cost of these projects and their benefits are given below:

Name of Project	Estimated cost (In Rs. lakhs)	Annual irrigation (In ha.)
Harnav Stage-II	349.36	3,440
Hadaf	677.64	4,950

Assistance from world wild life fund for protection of endangered animal species

8021. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects in regard to the protection of endangered animal species which are likely to receive assistance from the World Wild Life Fund; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) The only Project which is likely to receive assistance from the World Wild Life Fund is 'Project Tiger'. This is likely to be of the tune of about US \$ 48 lakhs for the period upto 1982 and as given below:

Equipment	US \$	2,67,000
Vehicles and Boats	US \$	2,10,000
Books and Periodicals	US \$	3,000

Amount spent on Somnath Temple

8022. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the amount spent during the last three years by the Department of Archaeology on the upkeep, preservation and beautification of the Somnath Temple the oldest temple in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Since the temple is less than 100 years old it is not a centrally-protected monument; as such, the Archaeological Survey is not responsible for its upkeep, preservation and beautification.

Opening and upgradation of post offices in Burdwan

8023. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Branch and Sub-post offices are being sanctioned and opened in Burdwan District of West Bengal during the last one year;

(b) how many proposals for opening branch post offices, departmental and extra-departmental and upgrading branch post office to sub-post offices have been made in this district of West Bengal; and

(c) the names of the places in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b) In Burdwan district, one branch post office and one sub-post office were opened. Sanction of 2 more branch post offices and one sub-post office remains to be implemented. Proposals have been received for opening of 13 branch post offices.

3 sub-post offices and upgrading 8 branch post offices into Departmental sub-post offices.

(c) The names of the places where proposals for opening and upgradation of post offices are furnished in the Statement.

Statement

(A) Names of places where Extra-departmental branch Post Offices are proposed.

1. Boringdana
2. Amlajore
3. Salimabad
4. Begut
5. Jugalipara
6. Ibranbad Sonadanga
7. Aradanga Domohani
8. Kakara
9. Premganj
10. Babladihi
11. Akra
12. Bhojpur
13. Hatkaluha

(B) Names of places where Departmental sub-post Offices are proposed.

1. Gaurandi Bazar
2. Benjemari
3. Parasia Colliery

(C) Names of places where existing branch post offices are proposed for upgradation to Departmental sub-post offices.

1. Samdi
2. Panuria
3. Gopalpur
4. Kumardihi
5. Nutandanga
6. Mithani
7. Piplon
8. Chakdighi

Development of Telecommunication in Koraput District, Orissa

8024. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry intimated to the Telecommunication Circle, Orissa the decision of the Government of India regarding inclusion of Koraput district for development of telecommunication network according to new technological pattern in Sixth Plan and also issued necessary guidelines for preparation of schemes;

(b) if so, whether the Directorate has set-up task force preparation of schemes for integrated telecommunication net works for that district;

(c) when the detailed schemes from the Circle are expected and progress made so far by the Orissa Circle; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure timely submission of the scheme by that circle as the proposed scheme is scheduled for implementation in the year 1982-83)?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Collection of data relevant to network planning is in progress.

(d) After the most cost effective technology suitable to meet the needs of telecommunication and its growth in Koraput Districts has been determined, preparation of project and detailed estimates will be taken up. The exact year of implementation has not yet been finalised but it would be within the Sixth Plan period.

Archaeological Survey of River Valley civilisation in Orissa

8025. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of EDUCA-
TION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry surveyed the Southern Districts of Orissa under the village to village survey programme of Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the districts, sub-divisions and the areas covered so far and the monuments, archaeological ruins and remains discovered by the department therefor;

(c) the names of the river valleys surveyed by the Department of Archaeology Government of India in Orissa to locate the river valley civilisation of that part of the country; and

(d) the programmes for Sixth Plan by the State and his Ministry in Orissa proposed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). With a view to locating ancient remains, the Prachi river valley has been surveyed by the State Department of Archaeology and also by the Archaeological Survey. The districts of Mayurbhanj and Cuttack are being surveyed at present by the Archaeological Survey under the Village-to-Village Survey Scheme. Under the Sixth Five Year Plan, State Government proposes to explore the river-valleys of the Chitrotpala, the Daya, the Birupa and the Jel.

Special Assistance to colleges in tribal areas

8026. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has issued circular to the Universities inviting proposals for special assistance to colleges located in the predominantly tribal areas/districts;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted to identify such colleges and nature of assistance to be provided by the Commission therefor;

(c) the names of the Universities which have sent the names of the college for special assistance under the scheme and the names of the colleges therefor;

(d) the names of the colleges that received such special assistance from the Commission since the introduction of this programme; and

(e) the colleges qualified for such grants/assistance for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI
S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The
University Grants Commission invited
these proposals in July, 1979.

(b) According to the criteria prescribed by the Commission, the College concerned should be located in a tribal/rural/Semi-urban area; at least 1/3rd of the students on the rolls of the College, or 100, whichever is less, should belong to Scheduled Tribes; and the College should have maintained adequate standards.

The Commission had agreed to provide 100 per cent assistance to such Colleges to secure outstanding teachers from other Universities for short periods; to organise remedial courses for enabling Scheduled Caste/Tribe students to come up to the required

standards; and to organise programmes of educational extension whereby the Colleges could assist Higher Secondary Schools in the neighbourhood. The Commission had also agreed to provide 75 per cent of the expenditure on construction of class rooms, laboratories, libraries and hostels for teachers and students. All this assistance, however, was subject to the overall ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per College during a Plan period for development of undergraduate education.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2393/81.*]

(d) and (e). A statement showing the names of Colleges whose proposals have been approved so far is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2393/81.*] The names of Colleges that will be provided assistance under this scheme during 1981-82 have not been finalised.

Export of rice by F. C. I.

8027. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of export of rice at present under bilateral agreements; open commercial bidding and canalisation of exports through the Food Corporation of India;

(b) the machinery devised to maintained standards and uniformity in quantities of supplies made;

(c) whether any complaints of inferior quality or sub-standard quality have been received during the last two years; if so, the broad details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to countenance the situation and prevent such complaints in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The

Food Corporation of India has been exporting limited quantities of rice under bilateral agreements and also through the State Trading Corporation of India on commercial basis. Food Corporation of India has not so far entered into open commercial bid-dings nor at present does it canalize all exports of rice from the country.

(b) Rice meant for exports is thoroughly checked at despatch depots, port godowns and also during the course of loading into the ships. Samples are taken frequently and detailed analysis is made to ensure that the supplies are in conformity with agreed specifications. To avoid insect-infestation, necessary fumigation of rice is also carried out before loading into the ship. It is also open for the buyers to appoint surveyors on their behalf to ensure supplies of the agreed specifications, quality.

(c) No complaint of supply of sub-standard rice by the Food Corporation of India has been reported during the last two years except one complaint from Vietnam regarding excess in percentage of broken rice. The complaint was, however, not found tenable.

(d) In view of the rigid quality control measures adopted, no additional measures are contemplated.

Milling of paddy

8028. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures which have been or being taken to evolve export-oriented dependable quality of paddy and its being milled according to certain specifications and standards;

(b) what are the arrangements made for the milling of paddy procured by the Food Corporation of India and whether the existing capacity in the various States is adequate to meet their needs;

(c) whether it is a fact that for want of full capacity the Food Corporation of India has to carry over stocks of paddy;

(d) if so, the measures which Government proposes to take to ensure that the paddy procured is milled during the same year instead of its being carried over; and

(e) the total quantity of rice and paddy held by the Food Corporation of India as on 31st March, 1981 and the portion thereof reserved for export purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Export-oriented and dependable quality of paddy is widely grown in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Separate specifications have been laid down for special Average Quality rice meant for exports. As quality requirements vary from country to country, tenders are invited for milling of paddy according to export requirements.

(b) and (c). All possible steps are being taken to get the paddy shelled expeditiously. Where considered justified paddy is being moved to other States where milling capacity is available. The milling capacity in most of the surplus paddy producing

States is generally considered adequate but due to power cuts and other disruption in the mills, the pace of rice milling is rather slow which results in carry over of paddy stocks.

(d) In order to expedite milling of paddy, the Food Corporation of India Management has delegated powers to Zonal Managers/Senior Regional Managers/Regional Managers in this behalf. The terms and conditions of milling contracts have also been suitably revised. Besides, the

State Government of Punjab have been requested to lift power cut on the rice milling industry.

(e) As on 15th March, 1981, a quantity of about 30.64 lakh tonnes of paddy and about 42.92 lakh tonnes of rice is available with the Food Corporation of India. Out of this stock, approximately 4.25 lakh tonnes of superfine paddy has been reserved for export as and when contracts are finalised. Similarly, the export of common variety of rice will be made from the existing stocks.

Pilot Project on reading habit of people in Rural Areas

8029. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Book Trust of India has launched a pilot project to ascertain the reading habits of people in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether such type of pilot project have also been launched in Orissa; and

(c) the details regarding the report about the pilot project of National Book Trust of India?

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

(b) Such a project is proposed to be undertaken in Orissa and as a preliminary step a Seminar on "Publishing for Rural Areas in Orissa" was organised in Cuttack on 28th and 29th November, 1980.

(c) National Book Trust has launched a new scheme for publication of reading material for the rural areas. This involves on-the-spot surveys to ascertain the specific categories of reading material required by the local people, followed by preparation of material by local writers

at especially designed workshops organised for the purpose. Material thus prepared will be published by the Trust. The first of such pilot projects was undertaken in Gujarat in 1980-81 and the material prepared is under publication.

**दिल्ली के अन्तर्राज्यीय बत्त प्रकल्प पर
लाइसेंसशुदा दुकानें**

8030. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री बोलत राम सारण :

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

(क) दिल्ली के अन्तर्राज्यीय बत्त प्रकल्प पर कितनी लाइसेंस शुदा दुकानें हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन दुकानों के आवंटन के समय उनमें केवल एक ही बत्त जलाने की अनुमति दी गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है कि उक्त लाइसेंस-धारियों ने अनधिकृत रूप से कितने अधिक बिजली के प्वाइंट लगा लिये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो संबंधित दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) 44
दुकानें ।**

(ख) लाइसेंस-धारी दुकानदारों के साथ निष्पक्षित करारों में प्रत्येक दुकान में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले बत्तों की संख्या विशेष रूप से नहीं दी जाती ।

(ग) तथा (घ) . उन्मुख भाग (ख) के उत्तर की दृष्टि से प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Proposals for opening post offices in
Ratnagiri District, (Maharashtra)**

**8031. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARU-
LEKAR:** Will the Minister of COM-
MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals have been submitted to P&T department by various institutions, persons in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra for opening of branch Post Offices, sub-post offices, and P.C.Os. in last three years, year-wise;

(b) how many of them are sanctioned and how many are rejected and the grounds of rejection;

(c) the names of villages where the proposals are rejected; and

(d) how many units have been commissioned out of the sanctioned proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a), (b) and (d). The required information is furnished in the statement in Statement I. The proposals for post offices after due consideration are either rejected for want of justification in accordance with the norms prescribed by department or kept pending on grounds like the target for the year having already been reached. Proposals for P.COs are rejected where they are unremunerative or the loss is beyond acceptable limit.

(c) The required information is furnished in the Statement-II.

Statement—I

The number of proposals received sanctioned, rejected Commissioned by the P & T Department for branch post offices, sub-post offices and PCOs during the last three years in the District Ratnagiri

	1978-79				1979-80			
	Proposed	Sanctioned	Rejected	Commissioned	Proposed	Sanctioned	Rejected	Commissioned
1. Branch Post Offices	47	43	Nil	43	58	57	2	55
2. Sub Post-Offices	10	10	Nil	10	2	2	Nil	1
3. P.C. Os	33	20	13	7	18	1	17	1

	1980-81			
	Proposed	Sanctioned	Rejected	Commissioned.
1. Branch Post Offices	60	52	Nil	20
2. Sub Post Offices	3	3	Nil	3
3. P.C.Os.	18	7	11	7

Statement—II

The names of places where the proposals for post offices and PCOs were rejected by the P & T Department

Part (a) POSTAL

The names of villages where the proposals for branch post offices were rejected in 1979-80 are :—

1. VETARDE and
2. BHADGAON.

Part (b) TELECOM.

Year-wise break-up of the names of the villages where proposals for PCOs were rejected.

78-79	79-80	80-81
VETAL BOMBADE	TALKOT	MAT
BHEDSHI	CHANDVAN	KELMIST
KOLMIST	KAVTHI	DUKANWAD
UKANWAD	KASHELI	MAGHERI

78-79	79-80	80-81
SATVADE	MATOOAN	KADVAL
WAKAVLI	TURAMBAV	
PHANASE	MALDOLI	SHIR-WARNESHWARWADI
ASODMUN	JAMGHE	PANGARD
BANKOT	MORGAON	KHURDANDA
DELVADE	VISAPUR	HARDKHALI
USAP	HERE	DHABIL
GOLVAN	FANASVANE	BUDRUK
PEDAMBL	NERUR	
	VANOSHI	
	BHATIVADE	
	ARE	
	DEVGAON	

Development of Postal and Telecom. Wing in Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)

8082. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compared to the development of postal wing in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra the telecom. wing is lagging behind in the District and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of development of postal wing and telecom. wing in this district, in last three years; year-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a separate Telegaph En-

gineering Division for this district, at Ratnagiri and whether demand in this respect has been made; and

(d) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) As per statement.

(c) There is no such proposal at present. No such demand has so far been received either.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of development in Ratnagiri district in the last three years

Sl. No.	Facility provided	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1.	MAX-II exchange lines added	200	Nil	Nil
2.	MAX-III new exchanges	2	7	2
3.	MAX-III expanded lines	60	Nil	10

Sl. No.	Facility Provided	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
4.	CBM exchange lines added	120	Nil	Nil
5.	CBNM new exchange lines	100	100	Nil
6.	CBNM expanded lines	Nil	160	Nil
7.	Trunk Boards added	1	1	Nil
8.	8-Channel carrier system added	1	Nil	Nil
9.	3-Channel carrier system added	3	1	1
10.	Long distance public telephones	9	9	9
11.	Local Public telephones	7	6	3
12.	Combined Offices	21	11	14
13.	Sub Post Office	10	1	3
14.	Extra Departmental Branch Post Office	14	20	16
15.	Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	43	55	20
16.	Villages provided with counter facilities	54	15	4
17.	Letter boxes installed	119	81	33
18.	EDAS appointed	60	38	39

Relaxation of conditions for opening P.C.Os. in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra

8033. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions required to be fulfilled for opening P.C.Os. in the villages;

(b) whether any of these conditions have been relaxed for Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra which is declared as backward for P&T expansion purpose;

(c) if so, details of new P.C.Os. likely to be opened in this district because of the relaxation of conditions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) PCOs are opened if financially viable. Even with Loss, PCOs may be opened under certain conditions as given in Statement-I.

(b) The condition applicable to backward areas apply to Ratnagiri District.

(c) The list of Public Telephones likely to be provided progressively in Ratnagiri District is given in Statement-II.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

POLICY FOR PROVISION OF PCOs ON LOSS CATEGORIES OF STATIONS

- (1) District Headquarters.
- (2) Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters.
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
- (5) Block Headquarters.

- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in backward or hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

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

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

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

- (8) Out of the way places.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

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

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

Conditions for provision of Public Call Offices.

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

- (10) All other Stations

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

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

NOTE: (1) (a) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 kms. from each other.

(b) when identifying improvement central villages for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order:—

- (i) Tribal Development block Headquarters.
- (ii) Places where LAMPS (Large sized Multipurpose co-operative societies) are established, and
- (iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

Statement-II

List of Public Telephones sanctioned in Ratnagiri District

1. BHEL SAI
2. KHOPI
3. BHIWANDI
4. KALSULI
5. MHAPRAL
6. PANDHERI
7. VELAS
8. VESHWI
9. CHOWKUL
10. SANGELI
11. CHINDES
12. KALSE
13. MUNAJE

14. HTIRLOT
15. DHAMAPUR T SANGAMESHWAR
16. ADUR
17. PEVE
18. TAWASAL
19. KUTRE
20. SHICAL
21. NANDGAON
22. HAREHERI
23. KARBUDE
24. PHANSOP
25. ANSURE
27. DHAULVALLI
28. KELAWALI
29. PRABANVALLI
30. MATOND
31. BURHAMBAD
32. DABHOLE

Telephone Exchange at Makhajan in Ratnagiri District (Maharashtra)

8034. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a telephone exchange was sanctioned at village Makhajan in Sangameshwar taluka in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra long back;

(b) whether material for this exchange such as poles, wire have been taken to the village but no construction has started and the material is lying on road for many months;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the villagers are ready to provide accommodation to house the exchange; and

(d) the difficulties in not commencing the work and when the exchange would be commissioned?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A scheme for providing a 25-lines small automatic exchange at Makhajan has been sanctioned on 20th March, 1960;

(b) The line materials referred to are meant for other works.

(c) A few offers have been received for accommodation of telephone exchange at Makhajan. Negotiations for renting suitable building are in progress by the local authorities.

(d) The normal lead time between sanction of the proposal for an exchange of this type and its actual commissioning is about 24—30 months. The main equipment for this exchange is not yet available.

Installation will be taken up after receipt of the equipment and pending stores and finalisation of the renting out of a suitable building.

Water Scarcity in R.K. Puram New Delhi

8035. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the residents of Sector-III, R. K. Puram, New Delhi face great hardship during every summer season due to scarcity of water and the residents of First Floor are always the worst sufferers because on certain days they have to go without water;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to alleviate the hardship of the people living there;

(c) whether Government are also aware that even during the months of January, February and March, 1961 water was available up to 7.30 A.M. to the residents of first floor; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps taken by Government to ensure that these people get regular supply of water during the coming summer?

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

**Routing of STD facility through T.T.
System in Delhi**

8036. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that STD
facility in respect of 71 and 25 ex-
changes has been routed through a
Trunk Tandom system instead of
Trunk Auto Exchange in Delhi;

(b) whether Government are
aware that public is facing great
difficulty under the new arrange-
ments and one cannot get out station
number even during lean hours; and

(c) if so, the action Government
propose to take to ease the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):**

(a) Yes, Sir. STD facility on level
'O' for exchanges '71' and '25' has
been provided via outgoing trunk
tandom with overflow/alternate route
via Trunk Auto Exchange.

(b) No complaint so far has been
received regarding unsatisfactory
working of this arrangement.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Government accommodation to the
children of retiring Government
employees**

8037. **SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH
VERMA:**

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:**

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI T. S. NEGI:

**SHRI CHANDRADEO
PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI SATISH PRASAD
SINGH:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to refer to the
reply given to Unstarred Question
No. 3840 on the 15th December, 1980
regarding Government accommoda-
tion to the children of retiring Gov-
ernment employees and state:

(a) whether a decision has since
been taken in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many such cases are pend-
ing with the Government at present?

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

(b) The Government have decided
that:—

(i) the spouse, dependent sons
or unmarried daughters residing
with retiring parent(s) in Govern-
ment service and eligible otherwise
for general pool accommodation
would be eligible for ad hoc allot-
ment of Government accommoda-
tion if he/she is working in an
office eligible for allotment of
general pool accommodation, pro-
vided such dependent had been
residing with the retiring officer
for a continuous period of three
years preceding the date of retire-
ment of the retired officer. In case,
however, a person is appointed to
Government service within a
period of three years preceding the
date of retirement or had been
transferred to the place of posting
of the parent any time within the
preceding three years, the date on
which he was so appointed or
transferred would be the date cru-
cial for the purpose;

(ii) the cases arising on or after
the 7th November, 1979, would be
dealt with under the criteria laid

down in (i) above. In case of allottee officers who retired prior to the 7th November, 1979, the concession of making ad hoc allotment to an eligible dependant, i.e. the spouse, son or unmarried daughter only would be considered on fulfilment of the old conditions i.e. the dependant was residing continuously for a period of six months with the retired officer immediately prior to his retirement. In such cases, the officer will be required to pay licence fee at market rate for the period of unauthorised occupation of Government accommodation. This concession would also be extended on request to dependents of those officers who vacated Government accommodation after 1st May, 1978; and

(iii) In respect of other pools of Government accommodation like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs, the respective Ministries would consider the matter and take their own decisions.

The above concession will not be applicable in cases where the retiring officer or the member of his family owns a house in the place of posting.

(c) 337.

Sale price of DDA flats in Pankha Road, New Delhi

8038. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Brochure brought out by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA/PP) in March, 1978 containing the 'List of Flats which are to be released' the price of the MIG Flats in 'Pankha Road (Three storeyed M.I.G. C3A Block) Locality'—First Floor was notified as Rs. 39,300/-;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in case of MIG flats actually allotted in March, 1979 in pursuance of the terms and conditions notified in the above

brochure, the price actually charged was Rs. 40,014/-;

(c) if so, the reasons for charging amount in excess over that notified originally; and

(d) what action is being taken to refund the excess amount thus charged from the allottees concerned?

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

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that in this scheme some flats were provided with glazed tiles etc. and the price of such flats on First Floor was Rs. 30,900/-. After adding other charges, the total price came to Rs. 40,014.50 p.

(c) As explained in reply to part (b) above.

(d) Does not arise.

Central aid for tiger project in Sunderban, West Bengal

8039. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what contribution has been made by the Central Government during this year or expected to be made during the next financial year by way of technical and financial assistance towards the successful implementation of the 'Tiger Project' in the Sunderban area in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): For the current financial year 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for release to the State Government of West Bengal as Central share of assistance for the implementation of Project Tiger in the Sunderban area. For the next financial year 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been tentatively earmarked for this purpose.

As regards technical assistance, the needs of Tiger Reserves are considered individually and necessary assistance in the shape of equipment and expertise is provided to them, as and when necessary.

**Building plans for Arjun Nagar,
New Delhi**

8040. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the colony of Arjun Nagar, opposite 'B' Block of Defence Colony, New Delhi-3 was approved by the erstwhile Delhi Improvement Trust under the Scheme of New Delhi Southern Town Expansion Scheme (Part I) in 1950 and certain building plans were approved by the then Improvement Trust; and

(b) if so, what are the building plans and the progress made in this direction?

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

**लेवी चीनी के वितरण पर हुई हानि का
पूरा करना**

8041. श्री दौलतराम सारण : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेवी चीनी के वितरण से
हुई हानि को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भार-
तीय खाद्य निगम को गैर-सांविधिक चीनी
मूल्य समीकरण निधि में से वहन किया
जाता है ;

(ख) क्या दिसम्बर, 1979 से
दिसम्बर, 1980 की अवधि के लिए
उपभोक्ता फंडेशन, थोक विक्रेता और
राजस्थान सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों को
पांच करोड़ रुपये की राशि देय है ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान राज्य ऋण-
विक्रय संघ, राजस्थान सरकार का भूतपूर्व
थोक विक्रय प्रतिनिधि को देय
47 लाख रुपये की राशि चीनी मूल्य
समीकरण निधि की ओर राजस्थान सर-
कार को देय है ;

(घ) यह राशि कब से बकाया है.
और इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

(ङ) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने यह
अनुरोध किया है कि उपभोक्ता फंडेशन
को चीनी मूल्य समीकरण निधि से 2.5
करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम राशि दी जाये ;
और

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यवाही की
गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा प्राचीण पुनर्निर्माण संभालय
में राज्य संज्ञी (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-
नाथन) : (क) 1972 से लागू लेवीचीनी के
समान निर्गम मूल्य की प्रणाली के अधीन
राज्य की लेवी चीनी की लागत और
राज्य द्वारा निवल विक्री से अर्जित
प्राप्तियों (समान खुदरा निर्गम मूल्य घटा
खुदरा व्यापारियों के लाभ) के बीच के
अन्तर की केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य
सरकारों को भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा
रखी जा रही गैर-सांविधिक चीनी मूल्य
समीकरण निधि से प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है
वर्षों की निवल विक्री से प्राप्तियां कम हों ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1979 से जून,
1980 की अवधि के लिए उपभोक्ता संघ
ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को 2.36 करोड़
रुपये की धनराशि की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के
लिए एक दावा प्रस्तुत किया है ।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय खाद्य
निगम के अनुसार, राजस्थान त्रय विक्रय
संघ से संबंधित दावों के प्रति चीनी मूल्य
समीकरण निधि से राजस्थान सरकार को

47 लाख रुपये की धन राशि देय है। ये दावे मार्च से अक्टूबर, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान प्राप्त हुए थे और निधि में अनुकूल शेष राशि न होने के कारण ये दावे तब से लंबित पड़े हैं। तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि 16-2-1979 से 26-11-1980 की अवधि से संबंधित 56.30 लाख रुपये के दावे लंबित पड़े हैं।

(ड) और (च). राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वे उपभोक्ता संघ को 2.50 करोड़ रुपये का अग्रिम भुगतान करें। तथापि, चीनी मूल्य समीकरण निधि में अनुकूल शेष राशि न होने के कारण कोई अग्रिम राशि नहीं दी गई है।

Reallotment of Land to Unauthorised Occupants by D.D.A.

8042. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of unauthorised occupants on Government land, outside Government Sunder Nursery, Mehrauli Nursery and Parliament Nursery, Delhi, who were got evicted by the Land and Development Officer through the Delhi Development Authority in 1976;

(b) whether some of them made attempts to reoccupy the land forcibly in 1977;

(c) whether the same land was again allotted to one of the unauthorised occupants in December, 1979 who was evicted in 1976;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the terms and conditions of allotment; and

(e) whether Government have received any complaint about the violation of the terms of allotment by the same allottee and if so, the action taken thereon?

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

News Item Captioned 'Pork Products' Unhygienic

8043. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned 'Pork Products' unhygienic appearing in the 'Indian Express' New Delhi, dated the 10th March, 1981;

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

(c) the measures which Government propose to take to prevent the health hazard aspects of the contaminated pork products sold in the market?

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

(b) The quality of Pork products should be improved.

(c) Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction who is implementing the Meat Food Products Order, 1973 has been asked to take necessary steps at all production levels of the Meat Processing Plants and Bacon Factories, so that pork products of assured quality are prepared by maintaining strict vigilance for proper quality control check. Eight bacon factories situated in different states have also been asked to improve the conditions, so that quality pork products are produced.

12 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to make an appeal to the hon. members and to the House.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Under what rule?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मारे राजस्थान में बिजली का भयंकर सकट आ गया है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under residuary rule. We have got to discuss the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs; and tomorrow by 6 p.m. we have got to apply the guillotine formula. My fear is that without wasting even a single minute of this House, we should discuss the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants which is very important.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. The Home Ministry's Demands for Grants are very important. Therefore, I would like to make an appeal to you that we will continue our business.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only for this, I am making an appeal to you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you not want that the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants are to be discussed? Therefore, I will make an appeal to you all to please sit down and we will continue our business.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You reserve all these things for the Zero Hour day after tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will be wasting our time. I only want to help you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar, please all of you sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not agreeable to this?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made an appeal to you. What is that?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us please go to the next item.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

12.03 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1981-82 OF MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Steel and Mines for 1981-82. *(Placed in Library. See No. LT-2372/81).*

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 WITH STATEMENT, FOR DELAY, AND DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82 OF MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (DEPTTS. OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE) AND MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE

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 Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2373/81]

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2374/81].

(4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Culture) for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2375/81].

(5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Social Welfare for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2376/81].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82 OF MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Works and Housing for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2377/81].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82 OF MINISTRY OF PLANNING

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Planning for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2378/81].

ANNUAL REPORT OF BANANA AND FRUIT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., MADRAS FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2379/81].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82 OF DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Atomic Energy for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2380/81].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION, NEW DELHI FOR PERIOD ENDED 31-5-80

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM: On behalf of Shri R. V. Swaminathan I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi for the year ending 31st May, 1980.

(2) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi, for the year ending 31st May, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2381/81].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**ELEVENTH REPORT AND MINUTES**

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Communications—Telephones and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**REPORTED DEATH AND DESTRUCTION BY TORNADO IN ORISSA**

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्रद्धा और कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में दक्षतय दें— “उड़ीसा के बर्धमान जिले के कई गांवों में 17 अप्रैल, 1981 को आये बंडार में एक सौ से अधिक व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु और रिहायशी मकानों के व्यापक रूप से नष्ट होने के समाचार तथा सरकार द्वारा किये गये राहत कार्य ।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): With a sense of deep grief I rise to inform the House about a very tragic occurrence in Orissa. In accordance with the reports obtained from the Government of Orissa, a devastating tornado swept across nine villages in Saharapada and Patna blocks of Keonjhar district on the afternoon of the 17th April, 1981. According to the report obtained by the evening of the 18th April, 1981, 32 dead bodies had been recovered and 200 persons, of whom about 100 had been injured seriously, were lying hospitalised. More than 500 families with a population of about 3,000 were reported to have been worst affected. Severe damage to

houses and heavy loss of property and cattle are also reported. Detailed information is being awaited from the State Government.

2. A short while ago we collected some more information and according to the Revenue Secretary, Orissa, the number of deaths is stated to be 35. About 1,000 houses and 6,000 persons have been affected. One more village, Began also had affected by the tornado making the total number of villages affected, ten. The State Government is giving Rs. 1,500 as cash/gratuitous relief, for each earning member who has died.

3. The villages affected are about 30 to 35 kms away from the district headquarters at Keonjhar. The tornado struck between 2.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. in the afternoon and the information was received by the Collector, Keonjhar by 4.15 p.m. The Collector, Keonjhar started the relief operations by about 5.30 p.m. The State Ministers of Agriculture and Irrigation visited the area on the day of occurrence and the Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister visited the affected areas along with other Cabinet colleagues on the following day. The relief operations started on a war-footing immediately after the occurrence. Three mobile health teams with sufficient medicines and a team of veterinary personnel were pressed into service in the affected areas. The Indian Red Cross despatched tarpaulins, polythene sheets, water purifiers tables, dhosis and saris by midnight between the 17th and 18th April, 1981. They also have sent two medical units and two tonnes of milk powder. The Ministry of Health have issued instructions for supply of essential medicines, etc., to the State Government on demand. The Ministry of Social Welfare is mobilising voluntary agencies for relief operations.

4. The injured persons have been removed to three hospitals and more serious cases have been brought to Cuttack. High level officers are supervising the relief operations and

jaggery, choora, match-boxes, tents and tarpaulins, building materials, etc. have been arranged. All the dead bodies have been disposed of and the debris is being cleared. Emergent relief has been declared for 15 days and Rs. 15 lakhs have been released from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. The State Government does not have any problem of availability of funds and they have the margin money of Rs. 8.71 crores for initiating intensive relief operations. The State Government has requested for a visit of a Central Team for assessment of damages and assistance needed by the State Government. The Team will be sent as soon as the State Government is prepared to receive the Team along with the Memorandum. Constant watch is being maintained over the relief operations and everything possible will be done by the Central Government to assist the Orissa Government in their hour of need. The Government of India send their heartfelt sympathies for the bereaved and grief stricken families and wish early recovery of those who have been injured. I am sure the affected families will be rehabilitated very soon by the State Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mool Chand Daga.

Every hon. Member will be very short.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): We have accepted the advice for zero hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you. I am telling all.

श्री मूल चन्द्र ढागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 17 अप्रैल, 1981 को दिन के दो बजे जो विनाशकारी लीला हुई उसमें आपके सूत्रों के अनुसार 32 शव निकाले गये लेकिन जितने शवबार हैं वे कहते हैं कि सौ-डेढ़-सौ व्यक्तियों

को इस तूफान का शिकार होना पड़ा और हजारों घर डह गये। हमने शवबारों में क्या है कि आपका जो ऋतु और विज्ञान कार्यालय कलकत्ता में काम करता है उसने इसकी सूचना पहले दे दी थी। वास्तव में आपने एक अच्छी बात की है कि आपने मरने वालों के प्रति सहानुभूति और संवेदना व्यक्त की है। इस संवेदना के साथ मैं अपने स्वर भी जोड़ता हूँ।

मैं उन स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं की भी सगाहना करता हूँ जिन्होंने कि वहाँ जा कर तत्परता के साथ लोगों की सेवा की। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसी अप्रैल के महीने में, 16 तारीख को 1978 में भी इसी जगह पर, इसी उत्तरी उड़ीसा में यह घटना घटी थी। इस बीच आपका यह ऋतु कार्यालय, मौसम कार्यालय जो काम करता है उसने इस बारे में क्या क्या इतिहास दीं? हमने शवबारों में क्या है कि उसने इतिहास दी थी कि यहाँ पर इस प्रकार का तूफान खड़ा होगा। क्या गवर्नमेंट को यह मालूम था? अगर हाँ तो गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कदम उठाये और क्या लोगों को इसके लिए पहले से सावधान किया या नहीं?

आपका जो यह मौसम कार्यालय है, इसके जो वैज्ञानिक हैं, यह जो कलकत्ता में काम करता है और विज्ञान की दृष्टि से यह मौसम कार्यालय विश्व में तीसरे नम्बर पर गिना जाता है इसने पहले आये तूफान के बाद से क्या कार्य किया और इस बारे में क्या दखता और तत्परता बरती? इसके बारे में आपको क्या कहना है?

आप यह भी बताइये कि दिन को दो बजे वहाँ तूफान आया। वहाँ के कलेक्टर फणी भूषणदास और एस० पी० श्री जोन नाथक को सब से पहले इतिहास किस ने दी? क्या वहाँ पर कोई विलेज लेवल वर्कर था, कोई तहसीलदार था, सरकार का कौन कफादार आदमी था जिसने सरकार को यह इतिहास दी और क्या इतिहास दी? इतिहास देने के बाद कलेक्टर

[श्री नूज चन्द ङाणा]

साहब जब वहाँ पहुँच गये तो वे क्या एम्बुलेंस या दो-तीन गाड़ी लेकर पहुँचे ? अगर उनके वहाँ पहुँचने के तत्काल बाद उनको राहत मिल जाती तो मेरी समझ से बहुत से लोग बच जाते । आपने राहत का काम किस समय शुरू किया ? आज भी अखबार वाले सब यह कहते हैं कि सी-डेढ़-सी आदमी इसके शिकार हो गये और 6 हजार आदमी बेघरबार हो गये । मेहरबानी करके यह बताइये कि वहाँ कौन-कौन-सी स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं ने काम किया । साथ-साथ यह भी बतला दीजिए कि जब 18 तारीख को आपके यंत्री महोदय वहाँ पहुँचे और उनके वहाँ पहुँचने के बाद वहाँ बड़ी दक्षता और तत्परता दिखायी गयी, तो उन लोगों की कितनी क्षति हुई, कितनी जमीन बर्बाद हुई ? क्या इसके बारे में अब तक कोई सर्वे हो चुका है ? यदि नहीं तो क्या आप सर्वे करवायेंगे ? आप उनको बनाने के लिए क्या राहत देने जा रहे हैं ?

वहाँ पर मरने वाले कौन हैं ? वे सब हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं । भगवान जानता है कि इन लोगों को कहां बनाया जाता है ? ऐसी जगहों पर बनाया जाता है, ऐसी जगहों पर मकान दिये जाते हैं । इस तूफान में मरने वालों में 80 परसेंट लोग भी हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं । हरिजन और आदिवासियों के ही घर नष्ट हुए हैं । आपने अब तन न को क्या राहत पहुँचायी है ? आपने उनको कितना राशन दिया है, किस रूप में दिया है ? उनके लिए कोई सर्वे कराया है ? उनको बनाने के लिए आप कितनी राशि देंगे ? उनको मकान बनाकर किस जगह बसाया जाएगा, ये सब बातें मंत्री महोदय कृपया अपने उत्तर में बताएं । बताया गया है कि एक बच्चा अनाथ हो गया है, जिसके मां-बात दोनों चले गए एक वर्ष का बच्चा है, कौन उसको गोद लेगा उनकी देख-रेख कौन करेगा, यह भी बताने का कष्ट करें । क्या सरकार ने उसको गोद ले लिया है ? इसी तरह से कई बच्चे अनाथ हुए होंगे, उन सब का क्या होगा ?

इसी प्रकार से आपने कहा कि "इन्फॉर्मेशन इस अंबेडेड", 17 तारीख की बात है और आज 20 तारीख के दिन में यहाँ बात कर रहा हूँ और हमारे मंत्री जी को अभी तक पूरी सूचना ही नहीं मिली है । हो सकता है कि टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था ठीक न हो । येरे खयाल से किसी सूचना का इंतजार न करते हुए किसी मंत्री को भेज देना चाहिए था । कृषि विभाग में तो मंत्रियों की भरमार है, मंत्री पर ही पहुँच जाते, यहाँ से पूछने की जरूरत ही क्या थी, लेकिन नहीं, दूसरे मंत्री चले गए, लेकिन उन्होंने भी वहाँ पर जाकर सहानुभूति के अलावा क्या कार्य किया, ये सब बातें मुझे बतला दें ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The hon. Member knows very well that relief measures are taken by the State Government and not directly by the Central Government. The Central Government has a system of providing margin money to the States from year to year for meeting such situations. And a sum of Rs. 8.71 crores or so, as has been stated, is already at the disposal of the State.

This information, as we were told on the phone by the State officers, was received through a messenger who came on a bicycle to report to the Collector. After the receipt of the information, within an hour or so, the Collector moved in the matter. Relief measures were taken. Some Ministers rushed to the spot immediately. The Chief Minister along with other Ministers of the State Government also visited. I do not know if it would have served any purpose if a team of Central Ministers had also gone to the spot. All the State Ministers along with officials are there looking after this thing.

On receipt of the Calling Attention Motion we contacted the State Government. You would appreciate that at this time it is more important to provide relief, to look after the injured, to open camps for the people, to provide medicines and food. That

is being done. But to collect all the detailed information as to how many children have been left orphan, what is the extent of damage of the crops and houses and other property, will take some time. If the hon. Member is interested I shall get it and write to him about it later.

Tornadoes are very difficult to forecast. It is not being done even in the most advanced countries. The hon. Member has been mis-informed that a forecast was made by the Meteorological Office at Calcutta on 17th that a tornado was going to hit parts of Orissa. The only forecast and the warning that was given by the Meteorological Centre in Calcutta was:

"Scattered thundersqualls likely over North Orissa during the next 36 hours."

There was no such warning that a tornado was going to hit any area of Orissa.

Tornadoes are a general feature of the North-Eastern Region. But even in other parts of the country, sometimes they hit suddenly. At about the same time in the year 1978 tornado hit Delhi also. Buses were sucked up, cars were put on the top of the trees, walls of houses and colleges disappeared suddenly. This sort of thing is not possible to forecast. No advance action can be taken in this matter. We are doing everything possible.

As I have already stated, there is no dearth of funds for the purpose. This is a localised calamity which has hit only ten villages. Nearly Rs. 9 crores is at the disposal of the Government of Orissa. If they need more money after they have spent it, they may write to the Central Government we are prepared to send a team to get the area visited and in such matters if the margin money is not sufficient, then whatever the State Government spends, out of that 75 per cent is met by the Central Government as grant. That is sufficient relief in my view.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I join the Minister in expressing our deep sense of grief and concern for those who have fallen victims to the tornado in Keonjhar District of Orissa. To-day's newspaper carried the news that there has been a widespread cyclone also in some parts of West Bengal and some other States. I think the hon. Minister might have by this time collected information about the cyclone which swept some parts of West Bengal yesterday. Since the issue is not cyclone as a whole, I am not raising that question. I am drawing the attention of the Minister simply to say that information should be made available immediately and necessary steps should be taken.

My information regarding these areas of Keonjhar District is that there the main problem is for and arrangement to provide temporary shelter. I agree that the State Government has been doing their utmost, of course subject to certain financial constraints. The State Government has announced that emergency relief will be provided for fifteen days only. My first question is since 500 families have been affected, they have lost their homes and everything; the entire area consisting of eleven villages has been completely destroyed, the operation for relief should be for a long period. But the State Government has decided to provide relief for an emergency time specified—only for fifteen days. Would the hon. Minister advise the State Government of Orissa that these affected persons are provided relief till they are completely and comprehensively rehabilitated in their places? Will the Government of India provide shelter, tarpaulin, polythene sheets for providing temporary shelter for those who have been rendered homeless. I think this is not within the capacity of the State Government to provide temporary shelter for those who have been rendered homeless. The questions of the visit of the Central Team and money have been raised. Does he agree with me that the

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visit of the Central Team, assessment, by the team of the requirements, is a long drawn and time consuming process? Having regard to that would the Government make *ad hoc* grant, apart from that particular provision of money, which can enable the State Government to start immediately the rehabilitation work of those affected people?

Thirdly, in the long statement that the hon. Minister has made, he has not mentioned anything about the compensation. About 100 persons have died.....

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: 35 persons.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But some newspapers say that about 100 persons have died.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Don't go by newspaper reports.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: All right; 35 people. This number may also increase because some people are in the hospital also.

May I know whether the Government propose to advise the Government of Orissa to provide for compensation to the surviving families of those who have been killed and, particularly, to provide employment to the members of the surviving families so that they may be helped to have a permanent settlement?

May I also know whether the Government would take up the responsibility of reconstructing all those 11 affected villages which have been completely destroyed? Merely giving Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000, as is generally provided as relief by way of house-building grant or Rs. 500/- by way of house-repairing grant, will not do. Since these 11 villages have been entirely destroyed and this area is tornado-prone, the Government should

take up the responsibility. If I am not mistaken, on 16th April, 1978, Purnabandhuguda village was affected by this kind of Torando which took a toll of 175 persons. This means that this area is a torando-prone area. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see that a comprehensive plan is taken up by the Government of India for the reconstruction of these 11 villages by way of helping them to build pucca houses so that there may not be repetition of this kind of tragedy.

In this connection, I may remind the hon. Minister that on an earlier occasion, when there was a cyclone in your State, Sir, in Andhra Pradesh and in other parts of the country, we raised the matter in this House and made a suggestion that the Government should have a permanent mechanism of national reconstruction or relief measures to meet the exigencies of national calamities of this nature and that a statutory authority be set up with sufficient funds to meet the requirements of the situation. Would the Government give an assurance to the House that the proposal made by a large number of members belonging to all the parties in this House about two years ago, and I repeat it, would be considered?

Lastly, I would like to say about the meteorological forecasting. He has also made some observation about that. In this particular case, as I am informed, the Calcutta meteorological centre claimed that they had informed the Orissa Government but the time was too short for the Orissa Government to take any precautionary measures. Of course, the tornado is a different type of a thing which cannot be foreseen. But, overall, the cyclones are taking place and fore-warnings are not always forthcoming. In this context, he will agree with me that this lack of fore-warnings indicates or reveals certain deficiencies in the working of the meteorological system in our country. India had decided to participate in the MONEX,

the Monsoon Experiment, which is a special programme of global atmospheric research project in 1979. This Global Atmospheric Research Programme, it is claimed, is to increase the range of accurate weather forecasts by as much as 2 weeks, to develop more realistic computer models of the atmosphere and to understand and predict the climate. This is the claim of the Global Atmospheric Research Programme. India is also included in this world weather organisation right from 1950, if I am not mistaken.

May I know from the hon. Minister what particular benefit we have so far derived out of our association with the MONEX or GARP or our association with the world weather organisation. Have we been able to improve our forecasting system? Have we been able to create an infrastructure for forecasting and meteorological observation so that forecasts may be made effective? If not, what particular efforts every State Department proposes to make to generally improve the meteorological observation system and forecasting?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I have already stated that weather forecasting is not capable of giving any specific information with regard to tornadoes.

Tornadoes hit like lightning and thunder-bolt any place at any time. Nobody can foresee a tornado by the atmospheric conditions. Fortunately, in India we are not very much susceptible to tornadoes. In the recent past, we had only 4 major tornadoes, one in West Bengal in 1963, another in Orissa in Cuttack and Keonjhar district in 1978 as the hon. Members mentioned. Then there was one at Ludhiana in Punjab in 1975 and Delhi also had one tornado in March, 1978.

As you would see these are places scattered all over the country but I have already said that North-Eastern Region is somewhat more prone to

tornadoes. But this country, as I said, is fortunate. The occurrences are very few and far between.

We have been trying to improve our meteorological service for weather forecasting. That process is going on. We are taking benefit of the latest scientific advancement in the field and it is my opinion and I hope hon. Members also would probably agree with me, that we have a fairly good system of weather forecasting. Well, there is always room for improvement on all sides.

As regards this particular calamity in Keonjhar, I have already stated that relief camps have been opened. I will convey the feelings of the hon. Members to the Government of Orissa. There should be no difficulty in keeping these relief camps open for a longer period, if need be. Relief has already been provided though I myself would not think that it is very adequate as it is only Rs. 1,500/- per earning person dead in a family. I wish something more could be done. But, in a matter like this, I would not think in terms of giving any specific instructions to a State Government from the Central level. We have to go by the judgment of the State Governments according to the circumstances of the particular case in a particular area. But the money provided is quite sufficient—it is Rs. 8.71 crores. In 1978 when a tornado hit nearly the same area in Cuttack and Keonjhar district, the amount of money provided was only Rs 3.58 crores. Now, it is almost double of that, and it should be possible to provide better relief. Tarpaulins, medicines, food and other things are already being provided to the affected people.

There is also a thinking going on at the Planning Commission level, as the hon. Member suggested that there should be some Central agency, organisation, on disaster management. I hope something will emerge out of that. But the provision of margin money which is placed at the disposal of a State is also for the same purpose. The State Governments do

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not have to ask for permission of the Central Government to spend this money; and if this money is exhausted or not found sufficient, then immediately Central Teams are sent to visit the areas on the demand of the State Government and more money is always provided.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What about compensation?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have said that they have given Rs. 1500. I wish it could be more.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): History has an uncanny way of repeating itself. Arising out of the reply of the Minister, it is obvious that this catastrophic tornado hit the Keonjhar district, only 35 kms away from the District Headquarters with near-demonical fury leaving behind death, destruction and devastation. The Minister has given us the figures of people who have been rendered homeless—6,000—, the number of cattle which have died the number of people who have died and the people who have been hospitalised and whose condition is serious. The paper reports indicate that all the drinking water facilities have dried up; some of the wells and ponds have been sand-cast and filled up with mud and most of the people who have been affected are the landless labourers, the tribals, the Harijans and other weaker sections of the society, who are the inhabitants of Keonjhar district which is a predominantly tribal district of Orissa. 41 per cent of the people of Orissa are either tribals or Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections, and 71 per cent of the 2.6 crore population of Orissa are below the poverty line. Therefore, the speed and promptitude with which the State Government have acted so far. So also, the district authorities as well as the students and the people of that area—is very commendable; the Chief Minister, the Revenue Minister and the Agriculture Minister have been camping there; even our colleague,

Shri Brajamohan Mohanty, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, is also there. If you go through the Parliamentary proceedings, you will find that, in the past two decades, from 1954 onwards, every year, every Session has been marked by debates, discussions, Calling-Attention, and Short Notice Questions on natural calamities in Orissa in the form of drought, floods, cyclones—starting from the breach in Dalaighai in 1955, the cyclone in 1967 in Paradeep which left two lakhs of people homeless, then 1971, 1972, cyclone of 1978, and floods of 1980 and cyclone of 1981 as has been indicated today. These natural calamities and furies of nature have only resulted in the State Government diverting its scarce resources away from development in giving doles and relief. When the Minister has said that a margin money of Rs. 8.3 crores is now available with the Government of Orissa, which is better than Rs. 3.5 crores which amount was available in 1978, I hope he would have taken into consideration the fact that in the last three years the inflation rate has neutralised Rs. 8.3 crores and it is less than Rs. 3.5 crores. Therefore, unless the Central Government comes in a massive manner with liberal aid—he also said that “whenever the State Government wants the Central Government will come in a big way,”—the State Government alone cannot meet the situation. Sir, the Revenue Secretary of Orissa. Mr P. K. Patnaik has sent a wireless message yesterday to Mr. S. P. Mukherjee, Addl. Secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture for liberal central assistance and immediately despatching a central team to go and study the damage done.

Sir, the Government of Orissa is in dire need of liberal central assistance. When the last cyclone took place in 1978, the then Agriculture Minister took the plea that the Sixth Finance Commission had made no such recommendation. What Orissa

needs is not the Gadgil formula or the Sixth Finance Commission recommendation, neither sympathy nor pity. What Orissa needs today is a massive and liberal central assistance not only for immediate relief but also for a permanent measure.

The Minister also said that cyclones or tornadoes cannot be forecast. Any elementary student of geography knows very well that cyclones occur because of differences in pressure and when winds blow from high pressure to low pressure areas. Tornadoes are an offshoot of such cyclones under squall conditions. The Meteorological Department has totally failed in this case. It could not give any advance warning that such a low pressure area was developing in the Orissa and Bengal coast as it has predicted today that in the next 24 hours the country and the Parliament should expect another thunder-shower, another low pressure belt and another cyclone. Therefore, Sir, living in a world of science and technology we must utilise the results of scientific and technological research and studies towards reducing the intensity of cyclones and tornadoes as is happening in other countries.

Therefore, I would like to know whether the intensity of the cyclone or the tornado is because of the interference in the ecological balance and the environmental control. (2) With regard to the liberal central assistance sought by the Government of Orissa, what is the quantum going to be given apart from the formula of the Sixth Finance Commission or the Seventh Finance Commission or the Gadgil formula which does not serve the purpose at all? Thirdly, since it is the same area which has always been beset with this sort of natural calamities—it is not a man-made calamity—I would like to know what is the permanent solution which is going to be taken to rehabilitate and resettle these Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society which are every year subjected to such type of calamities?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already stated that this amount of margin money is at the disposal of the Orissa Government and everything needed should be possible to be found within the means at their disposal. But this margin money cannot be increased by the Government from year to year. This has been fixed by the Finance Commission and the margin money as now available to the States was according to the decision of the Seventh Finance Commission. But that should not stand in the way of finding more money to meet such calamitous situations as I have already stated.

I have never said that cyclones also cannot be forecast by the meteorological people. I have said that weather conditions can be forecast fairly accurately. But the question of tornadoes is absolutely different. Conditions are suddenly created in the atmosphere—funnel like things—due to difference in pressure. Then it sucks up things with a great pressure. Even advanced countries like Japan and the United States which are prone to tornadoes very frequently have not been able to deal with these situations. As you might be hearing from time to time, the frequency in some of the countries is very high. It is only a few hours or a few minutes earlier that the fishermen are warned that there will be tornado hitting the coast. That is causing damage in some of the countries in the world. But, we are fortunate that the frequencies in India are not very large. We only had about two to five tornadoes reported in this country every year and they also differed in their intensity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said that Orissa was affected more than two times. Therefore, he wants some permanent arrangements. Something like that he said.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Orissa had only one more tornado in the recent history; one was in 1978 and this is the second one.

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I hope this will be the last time that Orissa gets the tornado.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants a permanent solution to this problem.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Last time the damage was much more. Many people died in Orissa. As I already stated, we are thinking of some other organisation at the Central level. The exercise is going on at the level of the Planning Commission; if possible and practicable, we shall try to set up some mechanism so that better relief in such emergencies can be given.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: The State Government is giving the relief. What is the permanent solution which the Central Government is planning? We want liberal assistance apart from whatever is given by the Sixth or Seventh Finance Commission as per the Gadgil Formula.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants special assistance for Orissa.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Naturally.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I said that for Orissa, if the money is not sufficient and if we receive the recommendation of the High Level Committee, we shall certainly find more money.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa. Not here. Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Minister while expressing the deep grief over the tragic occurrence in Orissa.

Sir, the tornado is not a matter of recent occurrence. As for my information, since 1872 till this day, that is 1981, we had many tornadoes. Of course, as compared to the tornadoes in the world, they are less in number here. But, the important thing which

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is this. All these tornadoes from 1872 upto this day excluding the one at Jullundur and one at Delhi are mainly near the east-coast of this country. Therefore, it would be necessary to find out the reason for this. I am mainly going to ask questions to the hon. Minister not with reference to the relief but the main causes for this. My friends have already asked about the relief given. I would like to know if any in-depth study has been made by Government in all these years to find out the reason or the cause for such tornadoes. I am fully aware when the hon. Minister stated that the tornadoes are such that they cannot be detected well in advance. But, as Mr. Singh Deo has rightly said, the tornadoes cannot be distinguished from the cyclone because the tornadoes are the off-shoots of the particular cyclone.

In this connection, I would like to invite the hon. Minister's attention to the fact that within 24 hours, the very belt has been hit by the cyclone, that is on the 17th and 18th April. The incident in 1978 also took place on the 16th April. So, these dates and month are important. If you make an analysis of the tornadoes and cyclones, you will find that in the months of April and May these tornadoes and cyclones take place on the east-coast. The history shows that in seventy years, there were 408 cyclones and tornadoes which erupted from the Bay of Bengal. Only 83 were in the Arabian sea. This would show that there is something which leads to the occurrence of the tornadoes on east-coast.

I further find from the Meteorological Department Statistics that the centre of the cyclones is in the Andaman Islands and when this erupts, it moves eight degrees to fourteen degrees northwest and in between these eight degrees and fourteen degrees there are areas which fall in the belt of Orissa and some parts of Chittagong.

I would like to know through you from the hon. Minister whether since 1872 till 1981, all these tornadoes and cyclones had erupted on east-coast and whether any study had been made as to the reasons why this particular belt was affected by the cyclones and tornadoes.

I want to know whether any study team has been appointed so far. What we do is immediately after the tragic incidence happens, we go with all the assistance. That is not sufficient. We must go to the root cause of the same. Sir, the hon. Minister has just now said that it is not possible to detect a tornado. This may be correct as far as our country is concerned. In Latin America where about 200 to 300 tornadoes have taken place they have studied in depth the causes for the same and they have found a solution. I would, therefore, like to ask the hon. Minister whether this Government would sent a special team to study the steps taken by the Government of United States in connection with emanating of tornadoes and how best they could be avoided. I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in March 1963 the Ministry of Transport and Communications had published a pamphlet 'How to Guard against Cyclones and Tornadoes' and they have made valuable suggestions. Has the hon. Minister gone through this particular Report. If so, whether any suggestions made in this particular Report have been implemented or the Report has just been put in cold storage?

Sir, when it is not possible for the Meteorological Department to give data the cyclones are termed as tornadoes because then it becomes easy for the Department people to say we could not detect the same because it was a tornado. With reference to this particular incident there is a report which says that this was mainly a cyclone which came from Andamans. It passed through the valley and because of the cutting of forest trees this particular cyclone got converted

into a tornado. The details given by one of injured says that first a thick blanket of clouds appeared. Then it became red. Then there were showers. It came from the Eastern side. Then there was whirling wind. So, these details mainly show that it was a cyclone. I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House what was the length of the track and speed along the track and whether there is any relationship between intensity and rate of travel. This answer can provide us a clue to decide whether it was a tornado or a cyclone.

Another question which I would like to ask the hon. Minister is whether the Government is thinking of taking active and passive steps? This is the phraseology used in warfare. But in the United States they have taken active Defence measures to meet the cyclones and tornadoes for deflecting, interrupting and moderating the impending disaster. There was an international seminar on this and in that particular seminar a conclusion has been arrived at as to how these particular tornadoes can be deflected or ceded. I would like to know whether Government of India had participated in this seminar and whether any report has come to the Government of India, and if so, whether the suggestions made in this particular seminar have been considered. There is one more question which I would like to put to the hon. Minister through you. As far as the Home Ministry is concerned, there is an Emergency Relief Organisation. This is assisted by the Central Advisory Committee which coordinates the relief measures whenever there are such types of disaster. Now, Sir, I do not find any report that this ERO which is to coordinate such activities has really gone into action. Then, I would like to know one thing from the Minister through you. May I know whether this ERO has in fact has gone into action with the assistance of the Central Advisory Committee and if so, what have they done? These are my four or five questions

and I request the hon. Minister to reply to these questions.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: To my mind, there is difference between cyclone and tornado.

As I have already stated, it is possible to fairly accurately forecast a cyclone. But, sometimes, a cyclone can also be termed as 'tornado'. My friend Mr. Chitta Basu was talking about Tornado in West Bengal.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I said, Cyclone. Please don't misquote me. I said, tornado came in Keonjhar district of Orissa and what came in West Bengal was a cyclone. Now the question remains: What is a cyclone? Can it be converted into a Tornado?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: What you call as 'cyclone' is not a 'cyclone'. They were only strong winds. At best you can call them a squall. They are usual features and they are called *kal baisakhi* winds in West Bengal. So, this is one like that. Nothing more than that. Bengal also gets strong winds during this time of the year and they call them *kal baisakhi* because of the damage that they do. Tornado has a width of 50 metres only, or it may be slightly larger. Cyclone can be anything from 150 to 1,000 kilometres. They cover very large areas. They are formed about 10 to 17 kilometres high up in the atmosphere. But Tornado is more or less like whirlwinds which we suddenly find when we walk along a *bagoola* evolving right in front of you. Anything which is far more stronger and much larger can be a tornado. It is very difficult to predict them though of course there may be some relationships between the atmospheric conditions which create cyclone and which create tornado. The same condition may be creating tornado also. But the frequency of tornado is so little in India that it is very difficult to establish a direct relationship between these two. You can't establish a direct relationship between the cyclones which normally occur on the eastern coast, in the Bay of Bengal

area etc. and these tornadoes, which have no particular places in India to hit,—it can hit any area, it can hit Punjab or Delhi or Orissa. In Orissa unfortunately it happened twice during the recent past. I have already said that the north eastern region is more prone to such occurrences. It may not be possible to identify immediately the reasons for such occurrences but it will certainly make an interesting study for scientists and meteorologists to study such strange coincidents. It took place in the same area in Orissa. It took place in 1978 on the same day as this, on the 16th of April, or so. It was followed by cyclone. But these strange coincidences do occur in nature as well as in our daily lives. I will suggest to the scientists that they make a study of it. It will be very interesting study. But I don't think that anything more could be done at this time,

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I asked a question, whether you can send a team of Scientists to U.S. to study the question.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There are large number of meteorologist officers all over India engaged in forecasts about cyclone and about weather conditions. When I say that I will suggest to the scientists that they may study it, certainly, visiting the area will be a part of the study.

13 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

(i) Special Trains for Mata Purna-Matters under Rule 377

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माता पूर्णागिरि का मेला जो कि टनकपुर (नैनीताल) क्षेत्र में हजारों वर्ष से लगता आ रहा है और लाखों भक्त इस मेले में माता के दर्शन हेतु पहुंचते हैं। प्रति वर्ष रेल प्रशासन यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए

अनेकों मेला स्पेशल ट्रेनों चलाता है । परन्तु इस वर्ष केवल 2 या 3 स्पेशल चलाने के बाद स्पेशल ट्रेन सहित अनेक प्रमुख ट्रेनों बन्द कर दी गई हैं जिससे लाखों लोगों को अनेकों कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । ट्रेनों रद्द हो जाने के कारण सीमित मात्रा में धन लेकर चलने वाले यात्री अधिक व्यय के कारण मात्रा के दर्शन निमित्त या तो अपने सामान को गिरवी रखते हैं या कम मूल्य में बेचने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं । रेलवे सूचना प्लेट पर अनेकों बार तरह-तरह की सूचनाएं अंकित की जाने के कारण हजारों यात्री प्रति दिन परेशान हो रहे हैं ।

13.01 घंटे

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU in the Chair.]

अत्यन्त दुःखद बात यह है कि बसों के मालिक यात्रियों से बड़े गर्व से यह बात कह रहे हैं कि हमने अपने प्रयासों व दबाव से रेल गाड़ियां रुकवा व रद्द करा दी हैं । पूर्णागिरि मेला अभी 1 माह और चलेगा, अतः मैं लोक महत्व के इस अविलम्बनीय प्रश्न पर माननीय रेल मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए पूर्णागिरि मेले के लिए गत वर्षों की भांति सुचारू रेल सेवा की मांग करता हूँ ।

(ii) Halt station at Durgachak Railway crossing near Haldia

SHRI MATILAL HASDA (Jhargram): Sir, for a long time the people of Durgachak, a fast growing township adjacent to Haldia have been demanding a halt station near Durgachak level crossing. But the South-Eastern Railway authorities have turned down their proposal on the ground that Durgachak level crossing is only 3 Kms. from their proposed "Silpa Prabesh" halt station.

Sir, several offices of the Central Government and the State Government, commercial banks, large private sector units and statutory bodies are already functioning at Durgachak. The offices at Durgachak employ nearly 4000 persons, and 5000 residential units are located there. All these people will have to spend money and face considerable hardship in coming to Durgachak after getting down at "Silpa Prabesh" halt, 3 kms. away.

Under the circumstances, I urge upon the Government to instruct the Railway either to shift the proposed "Silpa Prabesh" halt to Durgachak level crossing or another halt station at Durgachak level crossing may be sanctioned to fulfil the demands of the local people.

(iii) Utilisation of tail water of Koyana for drinking and irrigation purposes.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Tail water of Koyana is flowing to the Arabian Sea for the last over 14 years. It is reported that the tail water from Koyana thus being wasted is twice in quantity of water which is being consumed in the city of Bombay for all purposes. This water can be utilised for drinking and irrigation purposes. This water flows through Chiplun Taluka in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra where there is acute shortage of water for drinking and irrigation purposes. If this water is properly utilised the problem of drinking water and water for irrigation purposes not only of Ratnagiri district but also of adjoining Raigad district will be solved. The Government of Maharashtra has prepared a scheme for utilisation of this water but the said scheme could not be implemented for want of funds. I, therefore, request that the Government should give serious thought for utilisation of this water which is flowing to sea and prevent waste of national wealth and give adequate funds to State Government for implementing the scheme drawn for utilisation of water.

(iv) Need for take over by Government of the University College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, five hundred medical students of University College of Medical Sciences (Safdarjung Hospital) are on the roads because of decision of the Medical Council of India to derecognise the college.

The basic cause of this is the dual authority in U.C.M.S; the College is under Delhi University and the hospital under the Ministry of Health. Because of this, the hospital does not have designated staff to teach the students; no studies and examinations are being conducted.

To solve this, the medicos of U.C.M.S. are on indefinite strike since 30th March demanding the implementation of April 6 agreement signed by the Government with the medicos in 1979 after a 45-day strike. As per the agreement, the medicos are demanding the introduction of a Bill in the present Parliament session, effecting take-over of the college by the Health Ministry, which alone can and the dual authority of the college and start regular teaching.

The Government should bring the Bill for the take-over of the U.C.M.S.

(v) Drinking water problem of residents of DIZ area, New Delhi.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): श्रीमन्, मैंने दिनांक 23 फरवरी, 1981 को लोक सभा में नियम 377 के अंतर्गत डी. आई. जूड क्षेत्र सैंक्टर "सी" के निवासियों के पेय जल आपूर्ति की समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचा था।

इस संबंध में निर्माण तथा आवास एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने मुझे अप्रैल को एक पत्र भेजा है। पत्र में कहा गया है

कि सारे मामले की जांच करवा ली गई है, किंतु पूरा पत्र पढ़ने पर ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने उच्चस्तरीय जांच के बिना, नीचे के कर्मचारियों से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर ही उत्तर दे दिया है।

यह कथन सही नहीं है कि 13 फरवरी, 1981 से 17 फरवरी, 1981 के बीच नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका से पानी की सप्लाई कम थी। यदि ऐसा होता तो इन पांचों क्षिणों निवासियों को पानी की कमी खलती, केवल 15 फरवरी को पानी न मिलना यह बताता है कि उसी दिन कोई गड़बड़ हुई था।

सचाई यह है कि 15 फरवरी को ब्लाक नं० 2, 4 तथा 10 को छोड़ कर शेष सभी ब्लाकों के ऊपरी टैंकों में पूरा पानी भरा था। यहाँ तक कि भूमिगत टैंकों के ऊपर पानी बह रहा था, इसका कारण पंप का न चलना था। टैंक के ऊपर पानी बहने की शिकायत बहुत पुरानी है और कई ब्लाकों में ऊपर पानी बहने के कारण सीलन फूलने की शिकायत होती रहती है। सैंक्टर "सी" में पानी के वाल्व ठीक तरह से कचे हुए नहीं हैं और इसलिए सैंक्टर—"सी" के 12 ब्लाकों में से कुछ ब्लाकों के ऊपर टैंकों में पानी कम जाता है, तो कुछ ब्लाकों के टैंकों में इतना पानी जाता है कि पानी घण्टों तक बहने लगता है। इस संबंध में ब्लाक नं० 3, 5, 7, 8 का उल्लेख किया जा सकता है।

15 फरवरी को ब्लाक नं० 2 में सबेरे 7 बजे पानी बंद हो गया, यहाँ के निवासियों ने इसकी शिकायत वैलफेयर एसोसिएशन के प्रधान के पास की। बाद में पता चला कि ब्लाक नं० 4 तथा 10 में भी पानी बंद हो गया है। पंप पर देखभाल के लिए तैनात कुछ कर्मचारियों ने भी

ऊपर जाकर देखा और टैंकों को खाली पाया ।

मंत्री महोदय का यह कथन है कि टैंकों के पानी में कोई मरी हुई छिपकली नहीं मिली, सत्य से परे है । यहां के निवासियों की मौजूदगी में जिस इंजीनियर ने टैंकों का मुआयना किया था उसने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देखा था कि टैंकी सूखी पड़ी है, उसमें मोटी कीचड़ जमी हुई है और अनेक मरी हुई छिपकलियां पड़ी हुई हैं । यहां के निवासियों ने 15 फरवरी को ही एक वक्तव्य पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे, जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर, हैवलाक स्क्वायर, सी०पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० इन्वॉयरी तथा अन्य दो वाल्वमैनो की उपस्थिति में टैंकी की सफाई की गई और उसमें से कीचड़ तथा मरी हुई छिपकलियां निकाली गई । कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर से घटना स्थल पर मौजूद नागरिकों ने वक्तव्य पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए कहा था, किंतु उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया ।

मंत्री महोदय का यह आरोप कि यहां के निवासी पानी निकालने के लिए टैंकी के ताले तोड़ देते हैं, निराधार है और कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपनी अक्षमता पर पर्दा डालने का प्रयास है । ब्लॉक नं० 2 के अलावा पूरे क्षेत्र में कहीं ताले नहीं लगे हैं जब ताले लगे ही नहीं हैं तो उन्हें तोड़ देने का सवाल कहां से पैदा होता है ।

इस क्षेत्र में जल आपूर्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए ट्यूबवैल लगाने के आदेश दिए गए थे ; किंतु अभी तक उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ ।

सैक्टर "सी" की सफाई के लिए कोई जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार नहीं है । बस्ती को बसे हुए 5 वर्ष होने को आए

किंतु अभी तक नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को यहां की सफाई का काम नहीं सौंपा गया है । सी०पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० बस्ती की सीवर लाइन की ठीक प्रकार से देखभाल नहीं कर पाता, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि सारी बस्ती में गंदा पानी फैल जाता है । 8 अप्रैल, 1981 को इसी प्रकार गंदा पानी फैल गया और यहां के निवासियों को बड़ी असुविधा हुई । ब्लॉक नं० 1, के पास तो गंदे पानी का छोटा-मोटा तालाब ही तैयार हो गया था ।

सैक्टर "सी" में एक पार्क लगाने की योजना थी । पता नहीं उस पार्क का क्या हुआ ? यहां जानवरों के चरने का मैदान बन गया है । गंदे पानी की निकासी के लिए छोटी-छोटी नालियां लगाने का काम भी खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है ।

मेरा आग्रह है कि मंत्री महोदय नीचे से मिली जानकारी के आधार पर इस सदन में उठाए गए मामले के उत्तर देने के अपने शरीके में परिवर्तन करें । इस क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी रहते हैं, उनकी कठिनाई वास्तविक कठिनाई है, उन्हें अपनी बात बड़ा-चढ़ा कर कहने की आदत नहीं है । किन्तु यदि तथ्यों को भी छिपाने की कोशिश की जाएगी और कर्मियों को पूरा करने की बजाए उल्टा कर्मचारियों पर ही दोषारोपण किया जाएगा, तो यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा ।

(vi) Andaman-Kakinada Pulp Mill Project in East Godavari District.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI (Narasapur): Sir, I rise to make a special mention under Rule 377 as follows:

The pulp is in great demand these days. It is used as basic material for several paper industries. With the growing industrialisation, the need for pulp is being felt all the more. The

[Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Alluri]

Andaman-Kakinada pulp mill project will fulfil a long felt demand of the region. It is a viable project since the raw material is available in abundance. The pulp mill has profoundly bright prospects. It will boost the economy, generate and provide employment to a large number of persons. The location of the mill is ideally suited. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation was granted the letter of Intent for setting up the pulp mill at Kakinada in East Godavari district based on Andaman Hardwoods No. LI: 328(78) dated 18th November, 1978. This grant is due to expire on 31st December, 1981 vide the Government of India's letter. And unless renewed efforts are made for the actual setting up and commencement of production for the pulp factory, the project is likely to dwindle into uncertainty. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to take steps in this regard immediately and help the State Government towards formulating a detailed project report and further necessary steps

(vii) Need for setting up of a relay Radio Station at Almora and a Television Centre in Kumaon Division.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) :
कन्द्रीय सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा शहर में सन् 1976-77 में एक रेडियो रिले केन्द्र की स्वीकृति प्रदान की। लेकिन आज तक भी इस केन्द्र के निर्माण का कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है जबकि स्थानीय प्रशासन, भवन निर्माण के लिए स्थान बहुत पहले उपलब्ध करवा चुका है जिसे प्रशासन मंत्रालय के विशेषज्ञों ने पसन्द भी किया है। इस अकारण विलम्ब के प्रति स्थानीय जनता में गहरा रोष व्याप्त है। अपना विरोध व्यक्त करने के लिए स्थानीय जनता ने संघर्ष समिति का गठन किया है जिसके तत्वावधान में आम हड़ताल का आह्वान किया गया है।

अल्मोड़ा की सांस्कृतिक, कलात्मक पृष्ठ-भूमि अत्यधिक समृद्ध है। इस संदर्भ में यह समस्त पर्वतीय अंचल का अग्रगण्य है। यह स्टेशन यहाँ की कलात्मक सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि को अभिव्यक्त करने का सशक्त माध्यम बनेगा। अतः इस क्रम में स्थानीय जनता का रोष स्वाभाविक है। माननीय प्रसारण मंत्री को इस स्टेशन के द्रुत निर्माण हेतु विभाग को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिये।

इसी क्रम में मैं माननीय सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस सम्मानित सदन के माध्यम से उ० प्र० के कुमाऊँ मंडल में टेलीविजन सेटम के दुष्टव्य की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इन स्थानों की सुविधा के लिए मंसूरी में टेलीविजन प्रसारण केन्द्र खोला गया लेकिन मंसूरी व कुमाऊँ के मध्य पर्वतों का अवरोध आ जाने के कारण टेलीविजन का दुष्टव्य धुंधला है। यह त्रुटि तब ही दूर हो सकती है जबकि कुमाऊँ मंडल में टेलीविजन प्रसारण केन्द्र खोला जावेगा। इसके लिए मजखाली (रानीखेत) नामक स्थान सर्वथा उपयुक्त है। अतः सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस संभाग में उप-भोक्ताओं के हित साधन हेतु इस पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में मजखाली-रानीखेत में टेलीविजन प्रसारण केन्द्र खोलने की कृपा करें।

(viii) Need for restoration of train services in Jodhpur division.

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, उत्तर रेलवे के जोधपुर मंडल ने कोयले की कमी के कारण अनेकों महत्वपूर्ण सवारी गाड़ियों को रद्द कर दिया है। इन गाड़ियों की संख्या लगभग 34 तक पहुँच गई है। इनमें से 7 गाड़ियाँ तो ऐसी हैं जिनको रेलवे में हड़ताल के

समय रद्द किया गया था और 16 गाड़ियों ऐसी हैं, जिन्हें इस चालू माह में ही रद्द किया गया है। यहीं नहीं अकेले पाली मारवाड़ सैक्शन पर चलने वाली चार गाड़ियों में से तीन गाड़ियां बन्द हैं।

जब विभिन्न उत्तर रेलवे के सभी मण्डलों पर रेल यातायात सुचारु रूप से चल रहा है तब किन कारणों से जोधपुर मण्डल को मिलने वाला कोयला हर बार कहां चला जाता है जिससे रेल अधिकारियों को यहां की सवारी गाड़ियों को रद्द करने के अलावा और कोई अन्य उपाय नहीं सूझता है? रेलों के रद्द होने से जहां ग्राम यात्रियों को असुविधा उठानी पड़ रही है, वहीं रेल विभाग को भी काफी आर्थिक हानि उठानी पड़ रही है।

जोधपुर संभाग में अधिकांश रेल गाड़ियों के रद्द हो जाने के कारण गाड़ियों की मौजूदा हालत यह है कि प्रत्येक गाड़ी जरूरत से ज्यादा यात्रियों से भरी होती है और प्रत्येक यात्री अपने गंतव्य स्थान पर पहुंचने के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहता है। इसके लिये यात्रियों को गाड़ियों की छतों पर बैठकर भी यात्रा करने पर मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। इस प्रकार से यात्रा करने से हर समय दुर्घटना होने का भय यात्रियों में सवार रहता है, लेकिन यात्री अपनी जान को हथेली पर रख कर भी इन दिनों गाड़ी से यात्रा कर रहे हैं जिसका जीता जागता उदाहरण वहां की गाड़ियों पर इन दिनों देखा जा सकता है। पूरे संभाग का रेल यातायात पूरी तरह अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है।

एक ओर रेलवे विभाग गर्मियों की छुट्टियों में अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां चलाने की बात कर रहा है और वहीं दूसरी ओर नियमित रूप से चल रही गाड़ियों को ही रद्द किया जा रहा है, जिससे सभी वर्ग के लोगों को गाड़ियों के बारंबार रद्द

होने से असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और उद्योगों को आर्थिक हानि उठानी पड़ रही है। इससे सारा आवागमन काढाचा ही डगमगा गया है।

मेरा रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वे इस ओर अविलम्ब ध्यान दें और जोधपुर मण्डल में रद्द की गई सभी गाड़ियों को पुनः चालू कराने के लिए ठोस उपाय एवं आदेश प्रदान करें जिससे भविष्य में जोधपुर मण्डल को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला प्राप्त होता रहे और गाड़ियों सुचारु रूप से चलती रहें जिससे ग्राम लोगों को हो रही असुविधा का सामना न करना पड़े।

13.18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

1981-82—Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTRY OF RURAL RE- CONSTRUCTION—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Jai Pal Singh Kashyap.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवाला) : माननीय सभापति जी, कृषि मंत्रालय के इन अनुदानों पर मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारी कृषि नीति की असफलता का इस समय प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है गेहूं और अनाजों की कीमतें, जो पिछले 10, 15 दिन में इस देश में गिरती जा रही हैं और किसानों को सही मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। अभी तक सरकारी केन्द्रों पर गेहूं और अनाज खरीदने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। खेत-खलिहानों से जो भी गल्ला निकल कर जा रहा है वह बाजार में जा रहा है। मैंने जिला बदायूं के दातागंज आदि क्षेत्रों के बाजारों में, पठों पर देखा है, वहां गेहूं का मूल्य 105 से 110 रुपये क्विंटल तक है। व्यापारी किसानों का मनमाना शोषण कर रहे हैं। किसान की

[श्री जय-शाल सिंह क यप]

लागत के आधार पर जब गेहूँ का मूल्य कम से कम 165 रुपये क्विंटल होना चाहिये था, वहाँ पर सरकार ने केवल 130 रुपये क्विंटल मूल्य तय किया है। जिस समय बाजार में पूरी फसल आने लगेगी, गेहूँ की कीमत और घटने की आशंका है। इस पर कृषि मंत्रालय को और सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये वरन् किसान की जो हालत होने जा रही है उससे देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

ग्रामतौर से चने और मटर व तिलहनों की लागत कम होती है, लेकिन उनका मूल्य गेहूँ से कहीं ज्यादा है, गेहूँ का भाव गिरता जा रहा है। इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। सरकारी केन्द्रों पर जहाँ गेहूँ की खरीद की व्यवस्था की जाती है वहाँ दलालों ने अभी से अपना जमघट बना लिया है। किसान को कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारा गेहूँ नहीं लिया जायेगा वापस ले जाओ, यह गन्दा है, इसमें मिट्टी है, धूल है। उस वेचारे को दो-दो और तीन-तीन दिन वहाँ पड़े रहना पड़ता है। इस तरह से वहाँ दलाल लोग पीछे लग गये हैं। मैंने स्वयं देहात में जाकर देखा है कि विक्री केन्द्रों पर किसान को सही मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता है। सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि उम्मे मही मूल्य मिले और जो भी अनाज वहाँ पर पहुँचे वह सब लिया जाना चाहिये, एक दाना भी उसका वापिस नहीं जाना चाहिये। क्रय केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था की जांच होनी चाहिये और जिला अधिकारियों से लेकर तहसील अधिकारियों तक और गुप्तचर विभाग द्वारा भी इस व्यवस्था को देखना चाहिये कि दलाल और व्यापारी मिल कर किसान को नुकसान न पहुँचा सकें। ये लोग आपस में मिलकर क्रय-केन्द्रों से

ऐसी सांठ-गांठ करते हैं कि किसान को उसका सही मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता और उससे बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान होता है।

आज खलियानों में अनाज लगा हुआ है, लेकिन बिजली न मिलने की वजह से थ्रेशर नहीं चल पा रहे हैं। मौसम किसी भी वक्त आखें दिखा सकता है। अगर इस वक्त पानी बरस गया या आंधी आ गई, तो सारा गेहूँ नष्ट हो जायगा—वह खलिहानों में सड़ जायेगा, उसमें अंकुर निकल आयेगे। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जहाँ कहीं इस समय फसल पड़ी हुई है, वहाँ कम से कम एक महीने के लिए चौबीस घंटे बिजली मुहैया की जाये, ताकि थ्रेशर चल सकें। और अगर कहीं पर वे डीजल या पेट्रोल से चलते हों, तो उन्हें मुहैया करने की कोशिश की जाए।

किसानों में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए फसल के बीमे और पशुधन के विकास की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं एक ऐसे विषय के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ, जो किसी भी माने में कृषि से कम महत्व नहीं रखता है, और वह है मत्स्य उद्योग तथा वाटर क्राप्स, पानी की पैदावार, जैसे सिघाड़ा, कमलगट्टा, बोरो चावल और सुरहा चावल। नदियों के कछार में बालू में तरबूज, खरबूजा और ककड़ी तथा कई सब्जियाँ पैदा होती हैं। उन किसानों को अधिकार देने के बारे में सरकार आज तक कोई नीति नहीं बना पाई है। गांव पंचायत, गांव सभा और असामाजिक तत्व डंडा ले कर जाते हैं और उन लोगों से मनमाना लगान वसूल करते हैं और ककड़ी, खरबूजा और तरबूज ले जाते हैं। ये फल-सब्जियाँ पैदा करने वाले किसानों को परमानेंट राइट्स मिलने चाहिए।

हमारे देश में मछली पकड़ने वाले धीवर, केवट, मल्लाह और कहार आदि करोड़ों लोग हैं। उन लोगों को भी परमानेंट

राइट्स मिलने चाहिए और उनके घंघे को सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए । इसके साथ ही मछली के ट्रांसपोर्ट की समुचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

अगर कृषि-उत्पादन के साथ साथ पशुधन के विकास और दूध तथा मछली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए, तो देश का भविष्य और उसका अर्थिक उत्थान सुनिश्चित होगा । मैं अभी बरेली और बदायूँ के देहात में घूम कर आया हूँ । किसानों को अपनी उपज का सही दाम मिलना चाहिए । सरकार इस बात पर अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगाए कि किसान के अनाज का एक भी दाना क्रय-केन्द्र से वापस न जाए और उसकी बिक्री की पूरी व्यवस्था हो । गेहूँ का समर्थन-मूल्य कम से कम 165 रुपये तय किया जाए ।

SHRI ANAND SINGH (Gonda): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since there are a number of speakers who want to speak, if each member takes five minutes, we can cover almost all the members. Please confine yourself to five minutes.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : In the beginning certain members get more time. Then you keep on cutting the time. How can you expect me to finish within five minutes? Thank you for giving me five minutes. I expect that you will give me some more time to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. This country has done fairly well in this mouth and morsel race. Since 1976, we have not imported a single grain. We are moving towards self-sufficiency and it still shows that we are doing well. We have got good plans and very ambitious plans also ahead, but there are certain points which must not be

overlooked while executing our plans; and out of which the first thing is the percentage annual growth of foodgrains which is on the decline.

In the first Plan, we produced at the rate of 4 per cent. Then we came down to 2.8 per cent. In the last Plan, it was barely 2 per cent. It is not a very encouraging figure when we invested more in every plan. In this Plan, we will invest almost 35 per cent of our GNP. We have almost reached the crash point. What I mean by the crash point is when you compare the population growth with the grain growth, the figure derived from it. Right now, I will give you the figures of the comparison of population *vs.* grain growth. From 1951 to 1961, the population growth was 21.8 per cent while your food production was 49 per cent. Even if your plan did not work out so well, you were far ahead in grain production compared to population growth. Then between 1961 to 1971, your population growth went upto 24.6 per cent and your grain production to 31.7 per cent. You were still ahead. But from 1971 to 1981 we are at par. The population growth is 22.7 per cent and the grain production has also gone up by only 22.7 per cent. That is just crash point level. So, if you peep into the future, in the next five years if you are not going to check the population growth which is a very difficult thing to do and fail this time, the population growth will over-take the grain production in this country and all these rosy figures which you are giving and all the good things which we are saying, might backfire.

I would like to mention one more thing. In 1951 we were 36 crores. It took us 13 years to add 10 crores. The next 10 crores came only in nine years. Another 10 crores came in seven years. So, it is obvious that the next 10 crores that are going to be added in this country will come in the next five years. When population is growing at that rate, your

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ambitious plan of 4.0 per cent or 3.9 per cent more annual reduction has to be met. You cannot fail; you cannot afford to fail. Because, if you fail this time, you will probably be handicapped and you will go into deficit.

I would like to explain one more thing here. You say that we are self-sufficient in foodgrains. Then, why is malnutrition there? Why are so many people undernourished? So, all these things do not go together. There are no imports today. There are no starvation deaths now, of course and self-sufficiency in foodgrains is our aim. But if you look into the figures, you will be surprised to know that a hard core criminal in this country, who is put behind bars, he is getting more food to eat than a free, honest hard working man who is outside. For 60 per cent of the people it is difficult to say which side of the bars lies the prison. They are eating much less than the prisoners. According to your figures, the *per capita* grain consumption in this country is something like 446.8 grammes per day. And this has been there the last ten, fifteen or twenty years. Do you know that a 'C' class prisoner in jail averages gets 685 grammes a day? I want to say one thing. We are self-sufficient to the extent that there are no starvation deaths and there are no imports. But, surprisingly not many people are above the purchasing line. If everybody starts buying will you be able to meet the demand? Even today, if we were to feed the people at the level of prisoners, we will need 25 million tonnes more. Do you have enough foodgrains to meet that demand? You do not have. Therefore, our aim should be to make this country self-sufficient, so that there is no malnutrition and we should also have enough to export. This country has the potential to become one of the largest grain producing countries and exporting countries. That should be our aim. That has been our aim. Even today, in your experimental blocks and research blocks or

national demonstration blocs whatever you call them, you have stretched your yield three times more. In Punjab today—according to figures—the average yield is three times more than the national yield. They have only three per cent land and but they contribute ten per cent of the grain to the country. We must give them due respect and honour. So, one thing is that we should plan ahead looking into these figures. Secondly, how to do it and how to implement it? We make plans here and the State Governments implement them, but how many Chief Ministers have taken interest in this portfolio and kept it to themselves? If you go through the record, you will find that hardly any Chief Minister has been interested enough to keep agriculture as one of his portfolios. They make speeches all right saying that this is an agriculture-based country, India lives in its villages, etc. But not many cases are there where the Chief Minister has kept agriculture as one of his portfolios. There should be a directive from the Centre that agriculture portfolio should be looked after by the Chief Minister. And, the coordination should not be at the APC level but at the Chief Secretary level, so that he can expedite many things. What happens is that there are four or five ministers—Agriculture Minister, Power Minister, Irrigation Minister, etc.—and the APC is running from one Minister to another Minister trying to coordinate them. After all, they are all Ministers and they cannot be coordinated like that. Sometimes it so happens that so many groups are there and one Minister belongs to one group, another Minister to another group and so on. They make it a prestige not to coordinate and the country suffers. So, if this portfolio is taken up by the Chief Minister and coordination is done, you can have quicker and better results.

You plan to spend Rs. 4000 to 5000 crores in the next plan, annually but it is common knowledge and my estimate is that by the time your assistance reaches the village level, about

35 to 40 per cent goes to vested pockets and vested interests; it goes here and there to the middle men, but it does not reach the village in the shape of farm input. Unless you increase the farm input, how can you increase the output? All the assistance you send from Delhi does not reach the village level to the full extent. Hardly 50 to 60 per cent reaches the village and the rest lies with the BDO; etc. So, this should be looked into.

The next point I want to make is, apart from increasing the potential in agriculture, we must look into other avenues. The other avenue can be fisheries. Hardly any work has been done in fisheries in this country. It is all right that we claim that we are the second in inland fisheries. But it is no credit to the Department; it is only credit to Mother Nature who has given us so much. But what do we do about fisheries? We chase the fish with the net or hook and that is all our accomplishment so far as fisheries go. It is true that in most countries fisheries lag far behind in development compared to agriculture. But our country has an immense potential. If there is going to be any revolution in agriculture or animal husbandry in another four or five years, it is not going to be green or white revolution, but it has to be blue; it has to be fisheries because of the immense potentialities.

The other day, the Minister while he was replying, said that they are having a catch of 9 lakhs tonnes today and there is a potential of 40 lakhs. Here are the figures for U.P. which show that their total catch is 8 kg per hectare and U.P. happens to be one of the biggest States. That is why I say that either this figure of 9 lakhs is wrong or 40 lakhs is wrong. The potentiality we have is at least 100 to 200 times more, rather than just four or five times, according to the Minister's statement as far as fisheries go. U.P.'s figure is 8 kg. per hectare and it must be more

or less the same in all the States—in some States it may be more and in some States less. So, we have to go ahead full steam with the fisheries. If there has to be a break-through, it has to be in fisheries than in anything else.

Look at the credit of the department. I am not trying to be nasty or something, but this is a very important book published every year. All the achievements are listed in it. Let me refer to page 165. They have spent about half-a-page of print but there is no achievement. Induced breeding is not a new term in this country. From 1965 onwards they have been doing it. It has been 15 years now and the achievement has been hardly anything in the field of breeding. At the end what they have claimed is that they have collected 3.5 lakh eggs. What does it mean? It means only one female fish and not even two. What is your yearly investment? So, with that, they managed to breed one single fish. I do not know how much money you spent on this. Similarly, all that your other seed production farms have done is to breed 45 fish of major carps and two pairs of grass carp. Grass is the fish that is going to provide revolution to the country in the field of fisheries. You can compare it to the hybrid grains that gave you the green revolution. They have managed to breed two fish. The total is 80 allowing 20 per cent after mortality. Your capacity is 700 hectares through your sources only. UP has 11 lakh hectares to be looked after and your capacity is 700 hectares. This research is nothing new. We should have been far ahead in this. We should put more energy in it. In the last year's report, it was almost the same. Unless you do something in this field it is very difficult to keep it up.

We must allow this country to build up capital in the farm rather than help them from outside. If you go through the figures, next year you will be supplying Rs. 4000 and odd crores to the

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farms and you will be taking away Rs. 5000 crores through the disparity in the prices. Like this farm capital is not going to be built. Unless capital is built on the farm you cannot expect higher potential. At the same time, in fisheries whatever capital they have, as they need far less capital to grow more higher targets can be achieved. What other farm of animal husbandry can produce 5, 7 or 10 tonnes of flesh per hectare. I do not know.

I again request them to put more inputs in fisheries and see that the Department does move and bring out some concrete and positive results.

श्री नवीन रवाणी (अमरेली) :
सभापति महोदय, मैंने कृषि, अन्न और ग्राम विकास विभागों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में देखी हैं और इन विभागों में जो कार्य हुआ है हमारी मैं मराहना करना हूँ। इसलिए इन विभागों की जो मांगें पेश की गयी हैं उनका मैं अनुमोदन करता हूँ। कृषि और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हम जितना भी काम करें वह कम ही रहेगा, क्योंकि हमारे देश के अमी प्रतिशत लोग जो कि देहातों में रहते हैं उनका जीवन कृषि पर ही आधारित है। इन विभागों ने काफी प्रगति की है लेकिन कुछ पहलुओं पर विशेष ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। इसलिए सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान सिर्फ दो तीन बातों पर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कृषि मंत्री जी इन पहलुओं पर अपना विशेष ध्यान दें। हमारे देश में किसानों को उन के पैसे की कीमत प्राप्त नहीं होती, इसीलिए आज सारे देश में हलचल दिखाई पड़ती है। वास्तव में बड़े किसानों का इतना प्रश्न नहीं है जितना छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों का है। जब तक हम अपने किसानों को रिम्पुनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं दिलवायेगे, तब तक हम उन

के हितों का रक्षण नहीं कर सकेंगे। सपोर्ट प्राइस से छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को लाभ नहीं मिलता है।

पिछले साल हमने गन्ने का मूल्य 13 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तय किया था, जब कि चोनी का दाम 12 रुपये किलो तक पहुंच गया था। 13 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल दाम तय करके समय कौनाल इरिगेशन और लिफ्ट-इरिगेशन की पैदावार के दामों में कोई डिफरेंस नहीं रखा। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्रीय सोराष्ट्र में 6 शुगर मिलें हैं, वहां शुगर की परसेन्टेज भी कम है और सब गन्ना लिफ्ट इरिगेशन से पैदा होता है, हमने लिफ्ट इरिगेशन से पैदा होने वाले गन्ने का अलग जोन नहीं किया। इसलिये मेरे क्षेत्र के छोटे किसानों और सीमान्त किसानों का बहुत नुकसान हुआ। कृषि मंत्रालय अलग जोन के लिये जल्दी निर्णय ले।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र अमरेली, भावनगर, साबरकण्डला के अनुभव से मैं कहता हूँ कि प्याज, गन्ना, आलू, तम्बाकू और मूंगफली तथा जौरे की पैदावार होती है वहां छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को कम काम मिलती है और बड़े किसानों को ज्यादा मिलती है। जौरा पैदा करने वाले किसानों की हालत यह है कि 20 किलो का 150 से 200 रुपया मिलता है। छोटे किसान को 150 रुपया और बड़े किसान को 200 रुपया मिलता है, जब कि उन को कम से कम 400 रुपया मिलना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान में जो तम्बाकू पैदा होता है उस का 80 प्रतिशत गुजरात में पैदा होता है और सारा व्यापार बीड़ी पत्ते के व्यापारियों के हाथ में है। वे किसानों को दो-दो साल तक पैसा नहीं देते और दलाली के रूप में 10 टका प्रतिशत काट लेते हैं। दिक्कत यह है कि छोटा किसान अपने माल को ज्यादा समय तक रोक नहीं सकता, इसलिये मिडिल-मैन उस के तम्बाकू को हड़प लेता है और हड़पने के बाद किसानों का इतना शोषण

होता है जिसका शब्दों में वर्णन नहीं हो सकता । इसीलिये गुजरात के सभी सदस्यों ने सरकार को एक शोधन दिया था जिसमें हम ने अनुरोध किया था कि एक कारपोरेशन का गठन किया जाये जिस के द्वारा किसानों के तम्बाकू को परचेज करने का इन्तजाम किया जाये, जिस से छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों का शोषण बन्द हो सके ।

प्याज बाजार में सवा रुपये किलो बिकती है, लेकिन हमारे किसानों को 15 पैसे किलो मिलता है । आलू बाजार में 2 रुपये किलो मिलता है, लेकिन हमारे किसानों को एक किलो का केवल 25 पैसे मिलता है । छोटे किसानों को मूंगफली का दाम भी बहुत कम मिलता है, जब कि उसका तेल 14 रुपये किलो मिलता है । इस से साबित होता है कि शोषण पहले किसानों का और बाद में कन्ज्यूमर का दोनों का शोषण होता है । इस में 90 फीसदी कन्ज्यूमर तो आम जनता है, इनमें 51 प्रतिशत लोग भरीब हैं, जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीने वाले हैं । आप की वर्तमान नीति से बीच वाले लोगों को लाभ मिलता है, न किसानों को मिलता है और न कन्ज्यूमर को मिलता है ।

इस शोषण को बन्द करने के लिए हमने कुछ एजेंसीज बनाई हैं । एफ० सी० आई० के बारे में बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा है, इस लिये मैं इसके बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता । लेकिन जहाँ तक नाफेड का प्रश्न है, जितना कहा जाय उतना कम है । नाफेड द्वारा खरीदने में विलम्ब, कार्यक्षमता का अभाव, कुछ व्यक्तियों के प्रति पक्षपात तथा गलत तरीके से काम होता है, यही सब नाफेड की कार्यपद्धतियों की लक्षण है । वह तब खरीदने के लिये बाजार में आता है जब किसानों का माल पूंजीपतियों के घर पहुँच जाता है । सौराष्ट्र में जो प्याज पैदा

होता है, वह उसको परचेज नहीं करता, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में खरीद करता है । भावनगर के विधान सभा सदस्य श्री बाबू भाई पटेल का मुझे ता० 16 का तार प्राप्त हुआ है जिस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि प्याज की ह्यूज फ्राप हुई है जिस के लिए 700 बैग्स की डिमांड की गई है । लेकिन नाफेड का तरह से उस प्याज को परचेज नहीं किया जाता । क्या सौराष्ट्र नाफेड के कार्यक्षेत्र में नहीं आता है ? आज सौराष्ट्र में प्याज पैदा करने वाले किसान डूब रहे हैं । महाराष्ट्र में प्याज 70 से 75 रुपये क्विंटल तक खरीद की जाती है लेकिन सौराष्ट्र में 15 से 20 रुपये क्विंटल में बिक रही है । यह स्थिति सौराष्ट्र के किसानों की है ।

कृषि तथा ग्रामिण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री राव बरिन्द्र सिंह: वहाँ भी खरीदेंगे ।

श्री नवीन रवानी : बाद में क्या खरीदेंगे, इस वक्त वहाँ पर किसान डूब रहा है उसका शोषण हो रहा है, इस वक्त उस को बचाइये । आप ने छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिए बहुत सी योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, लेकिन छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को उनका लाभ नहीं मिला है । यह एक रिपोर्ट में साफ स्वीकार किया गया है, यह रिपोर्ट में आपके समक्ष पढ़ता हूँ :

Report of Evaluation Study of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Projects.

रखना चाहता हूँ और जो 1979 में प्लानिंग कर्मिणन की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है, उस में यह साफ स्वीकार किया गया है, चैप्टर 6, पैराग्राफ 2 (1) में :

"2.1. The progress of identification was slow in most of the areas. The overall percentage of the target groups identified in the Projects covered by the Study was nearly 34. The performance of MFALs was par-

[श्री: नवीन खानी]

ticularly poor in this regard. This situation could be attributed to the absence of a clear understanding of the exact extent of the work to be done and at times apathy of the staff engaged on this work.

2.3. As a result of improper identification and verification of beneficiaries, the benefits of the schemes accrued to wrong persons to the extent of about 9 per cent both in SFDA and MFAL Projects.

2.4 Very little attention has been paid to identification of agricultural labourers. In nearly one-fifth of MFALs not more than 5 per cent of total agricultural labourers in the area had been identified and in another one-fourth, the percentage of the identified ranged between 11 and 15 per cent. In three Project areas, this groups was not identified at all."

इस रिपोर्ट पर कृषि मंत्रालय में विचार किया जाय और त्रुटियों के प्रति जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि "लैंड रिफार्मस" के लिए हम 34 सालों से प्रयत्न करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन क्या हरेक राज्य में लैंड रिफार्म कर पाये है; श्री: श्री: जगह: लाल नेहरू इस कार्य के लिए बहुत चिंतित थे और उन्होंने इस काम को प्रमुख स्थान दिया था और हमारी प्रमुख नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी भी इस के लिए चिंतित है मगर कुछ राज्यों में बेस्टेड इन्स्ट्रुट्स ने लैंड रिफार्म को इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होने दिया है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने रूरल रीबन्स्ट्रक्शन की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है मगर उन में कुछ कांटा-डिकगनस है। कुछ राज्यों में लैंड रिफार्मस का तेजी से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है और सीमित लाज में जो लैंड मिली थी उन जमीनों का आवंटन नहीं हुआ है और टर्निट्स के नाम रिफार्मस में उन के

हक के बारे में नहीं लिखे गये हैं। इस के अलावा लैंड रिफार्मस अप-टू-डेट नहीं हो पाये हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में लैंड रिफार्मस के बारे में सारे देश में है लेकिन हमने पेज 42 पर इस बारे में संतोष व्यक्त किया है लेकिन यह संतोष व्यक्त करने जैसी नहीं है कि जब देश में सीलिंग लाज का अमल हो रहा था तो जो लोग दुनिया में नहीं थे और आने वाले थे और मां के पेट में ही थे, उन को भी जमीन का मालिक बना दिया गया था। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि सारे देश में जमीन के लिए एक सा ही कानून होना चाहिए और उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन केन्द्र से होना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि "किसान" की धारणा करना चाहिए। गुजरात के अन्दर तथा पूरे देश में एक टैक्सटाइल मिल का मालिक भी किसान है, लाइयर भी किसान है, डाक्टर भी किसान है और उद्योगपति भी किसान है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि बम्बई टिनेन्सी एक्ट जो है, उस के अनुसार 15 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर रहने वाला आदमी किसान नहीं रह सकता है। ऐसा कानून सारे देश के लिए बनना चाहिए।

अब समय ज्यादा नहीं है, इसलिए मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। हमारा समाज जब तक शोषण-विहीन समाज नहीं होगा तब तक हमारी राजकीय आजादी निष्प्राण ही रहेगी और आर्थिक अस्मानता, लोकशाही समाजवाद हमारे इस ध्येय को खोखला बना देगी। 34 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारे देश में अघे लोगों को न अन्न मिलता है और न बस्त्र मिलता है, उन के लिए मकान की बात तो छोड़ ही दीजिये। सभापति महोदय, हमें ऐसा समझना चाहिए कि हमारे पास ज्यादा समय नहीं है और लोगों का विश्वास कानूनों और

लोक-साही से टूट न जाये, इसके पहले ही सच्चे अर्थों में समाजवाद लाने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेगे और मंत्री महोदय, इस कार्य में हम आपके साथ हैं ।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

बौधरी मुख्तार सिंह (जलेश्वर) :
समाप्ति महोदय, आज कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और कुछ कमियाँ जो इस मंत्रालय में हैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ ।

भारत देश पहले किसानों का देश कहलाता था लेकिन आज यह देश शहरी देश है और बिलकुल चार सौ बीसों का देश हो गया है । किसानों की तरफ और गांवों की तरफ कुछ देखा ही नहीं जा रहा है । न गांवों में पानी है, न बिजली है, न सड़क है, न स्कूल है और न उन के पास खाने को रोटी है और न पहिने को कपड़ा है । भुवमरी के कगार पर आज गांव वाले खड़े हुए हैं और शहरी खा-खा कर हाथी बनते जा रहे हैं । 34 साल हो गये हैं संस्कार ने शहरों में ही लगाया और यह सरकार किसानों की बात कहती आ रही है । लेकिन किसानों की तरफ अब तक कोई ख़ान नहीं है । माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं । अभी सपोर्ट प्राइस रखी गयी हैं । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में शनिचर को गेहूँ का दाम 170 रुपये क्विंटल था लेकिन शनिचर की रात को जिला बंदी और प्रदेश बंदी कर दी गयी । इस से इतबार को 120 रुपये क्विंटल दाम हो गया । महानबानी कर के ऐसा न करिये नहीं तो गरीबों का बहुत जबर्दस्त शोषण होगा । आप गरीबों के हिमायती बनते हैं । इस तरह से गेहूँ का दाम 120 रुपये क्विंटल उत्तर प्रदेश में आ गया है । इससे किसानों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान है, आपने सपोर्ट प्राइस रख दी है, उसमें चाहे आपको गेहूँ मिले या न मिले । जब दाम ऊपर जाता है तो आप नहीं

खरीदते हैं । आप जिलाबन्दी रखें, प्रदेश बन्दी हटायें जिससे किसान अपना माल उचित दाम पर बेच सकें ।

आप भारत में एशिया खेल करने जा हैं । 100 करोड़ रुपये आप इस पर खर्च कर देंगे । इतना रुपया अगर प्रदेश के लिए दे दिया जाता है तो वहां की एक-एक बीघा जमीन सिंचित हो सकती है । पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की भूमि सिंचित हो सकती है । आप सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर के मसाले बुझा कर बैठ जाएंगे । खाली दो तीन दिनों के लिए इतना रुपया खर्च कर देंगे । गरीब देश के लिये इतना रुपया बरदास्त से बाहर है ।

आशा यह थी कि किसान को अनाज का मूल्य उलका पूरा खर्चा जोड़ कर दिया जायेगा क्योंकि देश में कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं है जिसकी कीमत लागत जोड़ कर तय न की जाती हो । मैं चाहता हूँ कि 15 साल पहले की हर चीज की कीमत लगा ली जाय और जिस तरह के दाम बढ़े हैं उसी तरह अनाज का भाव भी तय किया जाय । किसान को उनके उपयोग की चीजे मंहगी मिलती हैं, उसकी फसल सस्ती बिकती है । जैसे 15 साल पहले जीटर ट्रेक्टर की कीमत 14 हजार थी, अब साठ हजार है । सीमेंट की बोरी 7 रुपये की थी, अब 40 रुपये की है । फीट कार 14 हजार की थी अब 70 हजार की है । 1979 में बिरला की डीजल कार 52 हजार की थी अब 97 हजार की है । एलमिन के चादर की कीमत पांच रुपया थी, अब 28 रुपया है । जब 5 रुपये की जूती आती थी अब 40 रुपये की आती है । जब लोहे की कीमत 1100 रुपये टन थी अब 8,000 रुपये टन है । जब इंट 40 रुपया हजार थी अब 250 रुपया हजार है । लेकिन जब किसान का गेहूँ 75 रुपया क्विंटल था, अब 130 रुपये क्विंटल है । इस तरह किसान का 100 पर 55 रुपये बढ़ा है और दूसरी

[चौधरी मुलतान सिंह]

चीजों के काम चार से छः गुना बढ़े हैं। ऐसे किसान किस तरह जिन्दा रह सकता है।

कसाई भी जानवर को काटता है तो मांस टटोल कर काटता है लेकिन किसान की हड्डी-हड्डी रह गई है। उसे भी बेदरती से काटा जा रहा है जबकि उसके पास पहने को कपड़ा नहीं है खाने को रोटी नहीं है चरने को सड़क नहीं है रहने को झोपड़ी नहीं है झोड़ने को चादर नहीं है, दवाई को अस्पताल नहीं है पढ़ाई को स्कूल नहीं है और सुरक्षा को पुलिस नहीं है।

सरकार मूतने वाले की पूजा करती है और पूजने वाले को खाती है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठिये पांच मिनट हो गये हैं।

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : जो लोग स्ट्राइक करते हैं उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ जाती है। जो मीलों को बन्द कर देता है उसकी कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं। किसान तो सरकार के मुंह और भंगमान की तरफ ही देखता रहा है उसका कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है।

सभापति महोदय : प्रो० एन० जी० रंगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time. You cannot get 5 minutes.

प्लीज आप बैठिये।

Nothing will go on record.

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : **

सभापति महोदय : नो नो। यह आप गलत बात कर रहे हैं। मैंने आपको दो मिनट दिये थे, आपने पांच मिनट ले लिये हैं। प्रो० एन० जी० रंगा।

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : *

सभापति महोदय : आप कुछ भी करो आपका नाम नहीं था। बहुत से लोग बात करने वाले हैं टाइम नहीं है।

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : **

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): I am glad that the various aspects of the needs of our agriculturists, landless the landed, small farmers, marginal farmers and the middle-class farmers have come to be ventilated in this House and I am generally in agreement with all the suggestions made. But I would like one special consideration to be kept prominently before all planners who are responsible for making the policies concerning agriculture.

I wish to congratulate my friend, the Minister for Agriculture, for having in our Prime Minister, Indiraji, the most sympathetic leader for our agriculturists. Other Ministers also who had been in charge of agriculture were good enough as Ministers with sympathies for agriculturists. But they were not as fortunate in having from the Prime Minister the kind of sympathetic, interested and an almost dynamic support and strength that our present Agriculture Minister is having.

I want him to pay special attention to the price problem for agricultural products. If our Government pay special attention to this, I am sure all the other needs of our agriculturists can be expected to fall in their proper place.

Now where from should they start in trying to fix the agricultural prices? I would like him to start from the agricultural worker himself. They number more than 100 million people. There is a colossal problem of how to make both ends meet. Till now for ages their fate has been neglected very badly and if we start from them, it would be possible for us to come to the right conception as to the level of prices for the agricultural commodities which we should be able to maintain. It is true that all of them cannot be provided employment throughout the year for a long time to come as it has

been in the past and in the future also it would be there. They would be suffering from under-employment and unemployment also for pretty prolonged periods of time. But, at the same time, the basic wage, the human wage as it were, should be fixed and it must be assured to these people at least for those days during which they are employed at such a rate as it would be possible for them to maintain themselves at least with two meals a day for most of the rest of the year during which they would be unemployed.

14. hrs

Secondly, efforts have to be made to see that processing of all agricultural commodities should be developed. Their preservation should also be developed in various ways—from the domestic industry, cottage industry and then from that level right upto the highly developed industry for preservation so that these agricultural workers would be helped to gain more and more employment. The whole thing has got to be looked at from the employment orientation point of view and not from the point of view of a capital-intensive organisation. Then there are the other 100 million people, that is, small farmers, marginal farmers and others have also got to be helped not only to gain more employment in agriculture but also more employment through all these various facets of agro-industrial environment that we should create from the village level right upto the national level.

Then credit is an important input and this has been neglected for a long time. Fortunately, ever since some of the banks have come to be nationalised and a new orientation has also been given to banking as such by what is known as socialisation of banking control, more and more money has come to be diverted towards agriculture. Even then I do not think that even one-fourth of as much capital as is necessary is going to agriculture. Therefore, some special attention has got to

be given to this. Then the rate of interest has got to be lower. But, unfortunately, although the Reserve Bank of India has been lending money at a very low rate, the cost of processing this money from the Reserve Bank through all these co-operative credit societies and other agricultural finance organisations that we have also right down to the level of the agriculturist has become so costly that the agriculturists are obliged to pay nearly as much as the other classes of people pay, that is, 15 per cent or even a higher rate of interest. Now some special attention has got to be paid to this in order to see that somehow or other the rate of interest at which the capital would be supplied to these people would be lowered considerably.

Then I am very glad that the Rural Reconstruction Department has come to be organised. Its special task is to provide employment for the unemployed workers through these various rural reconstruction, village reconstruction and development activities. It is all very good.

But the very organisation of the Agriculture Ministry has got to be revamped. Just as you have a Secretary-General for External Affairs so also you should have a Secretary-General for Agriculture in addition to the various Secretaries that you have, to concentrate upon various directions in which the whole of this colossal responsibility of agriculture can be planned, organised and developed.

In the same way there should be a Cabinet Sub-Committee presided over either by the Agriculture Minister or by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in which the Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Industries Minister, Agriculture Minister, Irrigation and Power Minister and their associates would be Members so that it would be possible for them to co-ordinate all the various activities that are needed in order to protect the various types of agriculture. Now, for instance, take cotton. The Commerce Minister

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

deals with it. Tobacco—the Commerce Minister deals with it. Credit—the Finance Minister looks after it. Irrigation—another Minister comes in. So, there is not enough of co-ordination now. So, unless you strengthen the Agriculture Ministry in this manner by placing the Minister for Agriculture in as high a position of precedence within the Cabinet as you have the Finance Minister or the Home Minister, Defence Minister I do not think it would be possible for the Agriculture Minister really to give a good account of the manner in which agriculturists can be saved and protected.

My hon. friend has made a suggestion this morning and the Agriculture Minister responded to it. That question was discussed several times in this House by myself and other people also in both the Houses. And that is the need for having a national level fund for protecting agriculturists from these natural disasters.

Unless you provide that fund, it would not be possible for any ministry to develop crop insurance. Now you have got to have cattle insurance as also house insurance. All these important aspects of social security have been neglected so far. They have got to be developed and taken up as soon as possible and, in order to be able to do it, you have got to have the basic thing. That is national insurance fund against natural disasters. Now this morning my hon. friend was telling how so many hundreds of families there in Orissa have come to be destroyed with all their properties and everything else because of that tornado, the cyclone, coming in. The other day the frost has also done so much of damage on a large scale. The calamities are hurting our people and millions of them are suffering. Then our people go on asking; our Members go on asking as to what compensation the Government are going to give. How is it possible in an *ad hoc* manner for

the Government to go on giving adequate compensation for these sufferers?

My hon. friend said, the Minister for Agriculture said, he was sorry that only Rs. 1500/- was given as a kind of an interim compensation. He is likely to give something more. That kind of approach is not enough. It should be a systematic approach and a sympathetic one as also an effective approach towards this problem. That can be done only by having that national level fund.

Coming to the question of preservation of our agricultural produce, we have yet to plan to see that there are granaries in every village. There are many private godowns. I would like the Government to take them over and run them either on rent or by paying so much of money to these people because it is going to take a long time for the Government to construct their own godowns. Without godowns, it would not be possible for the Government to really ensure that at the minimum prices the agricultural produce is made available.

What do you mean by minimum price for the agricultural produce? This has to be a support price and it should cover all the legitimate expenses of cost of the product as well as the out-of-pocket expenses as also the cost of chemical fertilisers and interest on capital and all the other expenses including the minimum possible remuneration for those self-employed people who are employing themselves along with their own families and the agricultural workers. This basic price has got to be ensured. It can be maintained only when you give them these godowns for preserving and storing these agricultural products. There is surplus product which is being placed at the disposal of the markets. To start with, we have got to have preservatory factories also for tobacco, for cotton and for various other horticultural and perishable products. When is the

Government going to have. Where would the money come from? That is, when you reach the World Monetary Fund, World Bank and the other International Agencies which are ready to advance credit to our country for various purposes, I would like the Government of India to give special priority to the needs of our agriculture. Thus we should bring into our country not less than Rs. 1,000 crores in any particular period of five years. For building up this infrastructure. Now we do not have such thing as infrastructure from social or collective point of view. We have to develop all these things and if, we develop these things, then the price question will come into its own proper place. These industrialists and the professionalists are having all their demands satisfied. They are jealous now when the farmers begin to ask for their own rights. They are angry. The Prime Minister has begin to lend her ears to their needs and to their demands. Therefore, these highly-paid columnists, journalists and economists and even politicians are now trying to dole out arguments against these demands of the kisans. If these demands are not going to be satisfied, how would it be possible for this country to defend itself. Jai Kisan at one time we shouted; Jai Jawan at one time we shouted and now Indiraji has put these two together and said that it is from the kisan's home that the sepyo comes. Now we know that any day anything might happen on any one side of our country to get us into war. Who is going to protect us? Who can protect us? It is only the kisan. For a long time Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and myself were at logger heads with each other. Why? Because he wanted this country to become self-sufficient in food and he felt that ordinarily our kisans would not be able to achieve that. Therefore, he wanted to go the communist way. I disagreed with him. Now, Sir, our country is self-sufficient in food and in many other fields our country has yet to achieve self-reliance. All glory to our kisans and to our agriculture

scientists. But then are we to stop there? Are we not to make this industry or occupation in which more than 50 per cent of our population are actually employed and dependant upon and where they work without any idea of going on strike-protected not only from the ravages of nature but also from the ravages of capitalist economics, from the ravages of all these urban-oriented, proletarian-oriented, capitalist-oriented parliamentarians and politicians. So, Sir, I want the Minister for Agriculture to pay special attention to this question of prices.

Lastly, I want the Agricultural Prices Commission to be enlarged so that there would be representatives of agricultural workers because it is only when you think in terms of the basic wage for the agricultural workers and see whether the prices offer that basic wage for the agriculturist then you can possibly come to the right conception of agricultural price for any particular produce. Therefore, representatives of agriculturists, agricultural workers, small farmers, marginal farmers and good enough farmers should be there. These are the four sections. There should be at least four people on behalf of the producers and at least one on behalf of the agricultural workers. Then a Chairman like the present one you have and for whom the hon. Minister has also paid compliments. Agricultural oriented and rural oriented Chairman we have but he is not enough. He should be strengthened by broadening the representative capacity of this Agricultural Prices Commission.

Further, Sir, the Agricultural Prices Commission can only make a recommendation and that recommendation generally speaking has been till now consumer-oriented. Fortunately because of the present atmosphere prevailing—thanks to Indiraji's interest—the ill-balanced terms of reference have come to be more or less fairly balanced now but that is not enough. So, I want the Minister for Agriculture

[PROF. N. G. Ranga]

ture to strengthen the Agricultural Prices Commission in its personnel and also to develop its strength by re-organising the equipment he would be having by having a Secretary-General and by having a Cabinet sub-committee and then seeing to it that proper publicity is given to the activities of our kisans and the achievements of our agricultural scientists and the needs of the producers as a whole.

*SHRI SYED MASUDAL HUSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the discussion on the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Minister of State for Agriculture had intervened and said certain things against the Government of West Bengal which are not at all true. For example, he said that only 54,271 acres of land have been distributed in West Bengal. This is not correct. Actually 59,392 acres of land has been distributed. We can say in this case that wrong facts have been supplied. Along with this the hon. Minister very tactfully suppressed another fact which is, that the High Court has issued injunction against another 1,79,207 acres of land and as a result of that we could not distribute that land. This fact was not stated before this House and it was said by him that the quantum of land distributed in West Bengal is well below the national

standard. This is not correct. Then comes the issue of 'Food for work'. This has become a oft discussed subject and the West Bengal Government have been many a time accused and put in the dock in this matter. It has been alleged that we have not submitted utilisation reports and accounts for 50 per cent of the allocation. This charge has been repeated again and again

Sir, the Minister for Agriculture, Rao Birendra Singh had stated in the Rajya Sabha on 11-6-80, in reply to a question that we had not submitted accounts for even 50 per cent of the allocation. But the interesting thing to be noted is that in the same month i.e. on 3-6-80, the Secretary in his Ministry namely Shri S. C. Varma had written to the West Bengal Government vide his D.O. No. M 13015/12/80 FWP dt. 5-6-80, in which he had admitted that for 1979-80 West Bengal was allocated 2,44,885 metric tonnes of foodgrains and upto January '80 accounts for 1,57,278 metric tonnes had been already furnished and the accounts for only 78,626 metric tonnes were pending. This proves that we have furnished accounts about 70 per cent. In spite of this it is being said again and again that we have not furnished accounts for even 50 per cent. Prolonged discussions and bickerings are going on over this issue. Our Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu had ultimately written to the hon. President of India and had furnished to him the clear accounts which are reproduced below:

Year	Allocation by G.O.I.	Released by F.C.I.	Utilisation reported
1979-80	1,200	48,654	44,959
1980-81	200	1,49,300	1,26,342
		2,02,760	1,49,597
		12,558	58,696 (Upto October)

(in metric tonne)

Delivered in Bengali.

Thus the total utilisation reported was 3,79,594 metric tonnes Sir, from these accounts it will be clear that we have furnished utilisation accounts for 87.02 per cent against total allocation and for 91.85 per cent utilisation against release by F.C.I. has been furnished. We have demanded earlier that this matter may be referred to the Supreme Court. I will again ask the hon. Minister to refer this matter to the Supreme Court. Let us ascertain once for all whether the Government of West Bengal is lying. If it is found to be so, then the State Government can be dismissed on this ground alone. There will not be any need for you to create violence there and to explode bombs etc.

Sir, they have themselves admitted in their annual report for 1980-81 that the food for work programme in West Bengal has been conducted very successfully. They have stated in this report that 54,061 new roads have been constructed in West Bengal. Whereas, in Uttar Pradesh which happens to be the biggest State only 44,506 new roads have been constructed. Ten thousand more roads have been constructed in West Bengal as compared to U.P. In the matter of land, Sir, it has been stated in this very report.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It has been discussed 10 times in the House.

*SHRI SYED MASUDAL HUSSAIN: But your State Minister at the time of intervention had accused us. That is why I am repeating it once again. So, this is the situation. We are running the Government efficiently and in a healthy manner in West Bengal but accusations brought against us in the House and outside and efforts are being made to put us in the dock in a most unreasonable way. These accusations are absolutely politically motivated.

Now, Sir, I will say a few things about agriculture. Agriculture has two main and basic problems. The first is total and comprehensive land reforms and the second is just and remunerative prices for the produce of the farmers. I will not touch upon the first

problem because my party colleague Shri Zainul Abedin has spoken at length about land reforms. I will confine myself to the second problem viz., remunerative prices for the farmers. Sir, all the members of this House whether belonging to this side or that side said many sweet things about our farmers.

Members of the ruling party say that the green revolution has been successful. Foodgrain production has almost trebled. That is all very good. We do not deny that foodgrain production has trebled. We accept it. But has anybody realised what price the farmers had to pay for the success of the green revolution? Sir, small and medium farmers owning 5, 7 or 10 acres of land got intoxicated by the green revolution and purchased shallow pumpsets for 500 rupees? Have they been able to repay their loan of 5000 rupees? They have not been able to repay the loan because they do not get remunerative price for their produce. That loan of 5000 rupees have now multiplied to 10,000 or 12,000 rupees. Due to accumulated interest the farmers are unable to repay their loan. The Government of West Bengal and the Government of Kerala had that loan written off.

SHRI CHITTA BOSU (Barasat): You were not able to convince them on that.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The West Bengal Government was never in favour of raising the prices of foodgrains.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaisarganj): That was the only State which opposed raising of the prices in the whole of the country.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended the price of Rs. 105 per quintal for paddy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But the West Bengal Government has already given a price of Rs. 110 to Rs. 114 per quintal for paddy.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They don't want us to increase the price beyond Rs. 100.

***SHRI SYED MASUDAL HUSSAIN:** Yes Sir, I was saying that the farmer does not get just and reasonable price for his produce. You just try to realise the situation. Farmers were forced to sell their sugarcane at Rs. 11/- a quintal and was compelled to buy sugar at Rs. 11 a Kg. You will say that you have now raised the price at Rs. 26/- a quintal. That is good no doubt but do you know that with the price of one quintal of sugarcane the farmer cannot buy one quintal of firewood for fuel. The price of one quintal of firewood is much higher than the price of one quintal of sugarcane, and by the grace of Ghani Sahib's Ministry coal has turned into gold, beyond the reach of poor farmer. About the price of wheat you have raised the procurement price of wheat of Rs. 130/- you deserve thanks for that. But while thanking you I will have to draw your attention to another department and that is the department of Shri P C. Sethi. You have raised the price by Rs. 13/- but Shri Sethi has raised the price of diesel twice during the last one year. The price of fertilizers have been raised one and a half times. So what benefit has the farmer derived by raising the price of wheat by Rs. 15/-. Sir, the farmers are perishing. You may say that if the price of wheat is raised to Rs. 150/- then the consumers will suffer. No. I am urging you to reduce the price of wheat. Make it 100 rupees a quintal. But you guarantee that farmers will get diesel at Re. 1/- a litre. He will get pump sets at Rs. 2500/- other inputs and all essential commodities will be supplied to him at cheap rates. Can you give that guarantee? The farmer is today neck deep in debt. He is indebted to the banks, to the cooperative societies to the money lenders. If you take into

account all his debts, then the owners of 7 or 10 acres of land shall lose control over their lands. I think you also realise it in your hearts but are afraid to give expression to it. I will request you to save the farmers from this hopeless condition.

In the end I will say a few things about Khadi. Many good things have been said about khadi. If properly administered, khadi can play a very useful role. But have you ever enquired whether all the amount that is allocated for the development of khadi, reaches the hands of the artisans? What percentage of the amount allocated for khadi reaches the actual artisans do you know that? The bulk of the amount allocated for khadi is swallowed by fat middleman. They all pocket it. The poor artisan is left high and dry. This sort of help will not do. You should have a clear outlook. If you work with honest intentions of helping the poor artisans and farmers they may get some benefit. With this Sir, I wholly and totally oppose the demands of this Ministry and conclude my speech.

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा (करनाल) :
चेयरमैन साहब मैं आपका भयकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया लेकिन उम्मीद नहीं थी। अब मे 13-14 साल पहले, 1967 की बात है हमारे आज के कृषि मंत्री, राव बारेन्द्र सिंह, जो हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री बने थे, तो उस वक्त आपने तंकरौर को भी कि मैं किसान के बाजरे और मक्का को अंगूर के भाव बिकवा दूंगा और बिकवाया भी, चैयरमैन साहब। इसलिए उस वक्त एक कहावत बना "राव आया भाव आया राव गया भाव गया" - तो राव साहब अब यहाँ आप कृषि मंत्री हैं, मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि आपने पुरानी कहावत पर मोहरे संसदीक सबत की है ..

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

और आप ने यहाँ भी कहलवा दिया कि "राव आया भाव आया" । आपने जब से इस जरायत महकमा को संभाला है गन्ने की माकूल कीमत दी, फिर जौरी की कीमत दी, अब किसान को गेहूँ की माकूल कीमत दी। मुबारकबाद की मुस्तहिक है हमारी सरकार और आपकी सरकार, खास तौर पर मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद प्रधान मंत्री ने आपके फर्ज की अदायगी से खुश होकर आपको इरिगेशन का महकमा भी दिया है। और अब बाद में सप्लाई भी आपके जिम्मे सौंपी गई। हमें इस चीज का फक्र है - हरियाणा के किसान का बेटा किस कदर कामयाब साबित हो रहा है। लेकिन राव साहब, मुश्किल यह है कि हमारे कुछ साथी जो इमी सदन में बैठे हैं, मुखालिफ बैचों पर जल्दा-अफरोज हैं, वे भी अपने कर्नी में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ते। हमारी सरकार ने किसानों के जजबात का अहत राम करत हुए एक माकूल कीमत दी। किसान जिस मेहनत और जाँ-फिशानी से, खून और पासीने से, सुबह से शाम तक काम करता है - उन सारी चीजों को महेनजर रखते हुए कीमते मुकरिर की, लेकिन हमारे मोअज्जज साथी लोक दल के भाई, देहातों में जाते हैं और किसानों से कहते हैं कि जब तक 150 रुपये क्विंटल दाम न मिलें मंडियों में मत जाओ। "एक सुरतिथा में दो सुरतिथा।" वहाँ कहते हैं कि मंडियों में अनाज मत ले जाओ, यहाँ कहते हैं कि अनाज महंगा मिलता है। पिछले दिनों इन लोगों ने एक रेगुलर - कैम्पेन चलाई थी - गन्ने के बारे में। किसानों को प्रेरणा दी कि गन्ना शुगर-मिलों में मत ले जाओ। मैं आप को हरियाणा की बात बतलाता हूँ - हमारे यहाँ पाँच शुगर मिले हैं। 20-25 रोज तक वे बन्द पड़ी रहीं, लाखों नहीं, करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। किसानों

को इस तरह की प्रेरणा क्यों दी जाती है, समझ में नहीं आता ...

श्री बेबी लाल (सोनीपत) : तभी गन्ने का भाव बढ़ा है।

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा : चौधरी साहब, गुस्ताखी मुआफ करोगे, मेरे दिल में उन के लये बहुत ज्यादा अहत राम है और बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ - अगर गवर्नमेन्ट सपोर्ट प्राइस मुकरिर न करती तो इस साल भगवान की दया से जैसी फसल हुई है, 70-80 रुपये से फालतू गेहूँ का दाम नहीं मिलता। लेकिन हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने, जिन की अंगुली किसान की नब्ज पर है, उन की दिक्कतों और उन के जजबात का अहत राम करते हुए फसला किया कि माकूल कीमत तय की जाय ..

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : आन्दोलन हुआ था।

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : आप का मतलब है कि आन्दोलन के डर से कीमतें बढ़ाई गईं? मेरे ख्याल में आप गलत फहमी के शिकार हैं।

हकीकत आशना हूँ, बाकिरे-इसरारे हस्ती हूँ, समझता हूँ, मगर दुनिना को समझाना नहीं आता। आप समझते हैं कि एजीटेशन की धमकियों से दाम बढ़े हैं, पीने तीन साल तक आप ने भी राज किया था, उस वक्त दाम क्यों नहीं बढ़ा लिये। उस वक्त वह किसान की हमदर्द सरकार कहाँ चली गई थी?

श्री बेबी लाल : उस वक्त मोरारजी देसाई थे।

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा : उस वक्त चौधरी देवी लाल हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री

[श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा]

थे। उस वक्त जो कीमती बड़ाई और जो सहूलियतें दी गई—चौधरी देवी लाल का दिल जानता है। गन्ना साढ़े-तीन रुपये क्विंटल के भाव बिका। चौधरी देवी लाल ने खुद हरियाणा के किसानों को प्रेरणा दी कि गन्ना बोना बन्द कर दो।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जला दो।

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : नतीजा क्या हुआ ? चीनी के दाम बढ़े।

राव साहब, एक बात मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ आप ने गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाये हैं, ज़ीरी के दाम बढ़ाये हैं, गेहूँ के दाम बढ़ाये हैं, माकूल कीमती तय की है, वहाँ दूसरी तरफ़ चीनी के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। इनकी तरफ़ ज़रूर तवज़ूह दीजिये, चीनी की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के ट्रेण्ड को रोकना जाना चाहिये। इस तरह की पालिसी फामुलेट कीजिये कि जिससे रेगुलर, सिस्टेमेटिक और मैथाडिकल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम से लोगों को सही दामों पर चीनी मिल सके। हमारा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम बहुत डिफेक्टिव है। एक मुनजिज़म साजिश रची जा रही है। जी डोलर्स बैठे हैं, जो डिपो-होल्डर्स हैं, जिनके पास परमिट्स और लाइसेन्सेज हैं और उन इनार्कों के अफरान मिल कर, अगर किसी गाँव के लिये 12 बोरी चीनी मन्ज़ूर होती है तो 4 बोरी देहात में जाती है और बकाया 8 बोरी मंडी में बिक जाती है...

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : इनमें एफ० सी० आई० का हाथ है।

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा : हो सकता है, एफ०सी०आई० का हाथ हो, लेकिन मुझे मालूम नहीं है। शायद आपके पास इसकी सीकेट इन्फार्मेशन है, अगर जिम्मेदारी से आप यह बात कहते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय की

नोटिस में लाइये। अगर इस किसम के कोई कर्मचारी एफ०सी०आई० में बैठे हैं तो मंत्री महोदय उनका इलाज करेंगे। यह हमारा और आपका फर्ज है कि इस सिलसिले में उनको दस्ते-तआवुन दें। तो वितरण प्रणाली के बारे में मैं आप से अज़ कर रहा था। हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट ग्रिवेंसेज कमेटी में हैं और हमें पता है कि चीनी की इतनी कमी नहीं है जितनी कि पैदा की जा रही है, डीजल की इतनी कमी नहीं है, जिनकी कि पैदा की जा रही है। एक साजिश की जा रही है कि किसी तरह से इन्दिरा सरकार को बदनाम किया जाये लेकिन चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि घी तो अंधेरे में भी दिखाई देता है, चन्द्रमा के चेहरे पर स्याही नहीं लग सकती। इनके सभने कभी कामयाब नहीं होंगे। जिस तरीके से ये चल रहे हैं, ये लोगों को गलत रास्ते पर गामज़न करते हैं और ये अपने मिशन में कभी कामयाब नहीं होंगे। आज देश का हित यह कहता है कि ये सहयोग दें और इन सिलसिले में अगर कहीं ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होती है, कहीं हॉर्डिंग होती है, स्मगलिंग होती है, तो उनको पकड़वाएँ आगे आ कर।

अभी मैं तकरीर सुन रहा था एक माननीय सदस्य की। वे कह रहे थे कि न बिजली है, न पानी है न स्कूल है। तो मुझे बड़ी हंसी आ रही थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बीज बदले, पानी बढ़ा, फर्टि-लाइजर्स आये और जिस जमीन में पहले 30 मन अनाज होता था, वहाँ आज 90 मन अनाज होता है। क्या हालात थे पहले। हम करोड़ों, रुपया तो, अनाज की इम्पोर्ट पर, गन्धुम की इम्पोर्ट पर ही किराये का देना पड़ता था। आज हम न सिर्फ सैल्फ-सफािशियेन्ट हैं बल्कि दूसरे मुल्कों को अनाज भेज रहे हैं और इन चीज पर हमें गर्व है। इन्दिरा सरकार ने 11, भाई 11 साल पहले और अब जब से वागडोर संभाली है, हालात

बदले हैं, देश का नकशा बदला है और पैदावार को बढ़ाया है और पिछले पौने तीन साल में चौधरी देवी लाल की सरकार ने, जनता और लोकदल की सरकार ने तो इस देश का भट्ठा ही बैठा दिया था, 10 साल पीछे देश को धकेल दिया था, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का तो खयाल ही नहीं उठता।

इसके साथ-साथ चैंबरमैन साहब, मैं अपने फ़र्ज की अदायगी में कोताही करूंगा अगर मैं आपकी बलात्ता से मौजिब बजीरे-जरायत की तबज्जह इस तरफ़ मञ्जूल करूँ। ठीक है कि हम किसानों को माकूल कीमत अदा करें। हमारी यह जिम्मेदारी है, हमारा फ़र्ज है, किसान मेहनत करता है लेकिन देश के अन्दर वह तबका भी है जो गरीब है, जो भूमिहीन है, जो हरिजन है, जो पिछड़ा वर्ग है और जो दबा हुआ है और जिसकी खरीदना पड़ता है। उनकी तकलीफ़ और उनकी जेब की तरफ़ भी हमें देखना है। जहाँ हम किसानों को माकूल कीमत अदा करें, वहाँ उन गरीब तबकों को भी, जिनकी खासी तादाद हमारे देश में है, उनकी जरूरतों-जिन्दगी जिनमें खास तौर पर अनाज शामिल है, मुनासिब कीमत पर दी जाए।

एग्रीकल्चर के प्रोडक्शन के लिए हम ने बड़े कदम उठाए हैं और इसके लिए कानक्रीट प्रोपोजल्स बनाए हैं। एग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स में जिनमें फर्टिलाइजर्स हैं, सीड्स हैं, केटिल फीड हैं, हर एक चीज़ मुनासिब दामों पर दी जा सके, इसके लिए पानी का होना जरूरी है और इस सिलसिले में मैं राव साहब की तबज्जह खास तौर पर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हरियाणा के लिए पानी का जो खयाल है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें पानी मुनासिब नहीं मिलता। पंजाब को छोड़ कर सेंट्रल पूल में या मन्सुम और क्या खीरी, देने के मामले में हरियाणा नं० 2 पर आता है। एक छोटी सी स्टेट

है, जिस स्टेट की 13, 14 साल की उम्र है मुश्किल से और जिसकी आबादी सवा करोड़ है। लेकिन उसका कन्ट्रीव्यूशन सेंट्रल पूल में नेक्स्ट टू पंजाब है और यू०पी० से ज्यादा है लेकिन पानी हमें नहीं मिलता। 1976 में हमारे देश की महान् नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने रावी-ब्यास का एवार्ड दिया। पानी का जो मामला है वह अदालत में जेरे-तजवीज है। इसलिए मैं उस पर ज्यादा हाशिया-आराई करना मुनासिब नहीं समझता। अभी अभी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने यह मामला बाहमी फैसले के लिए ला मिनिस्टर को सुपुर्द किया है ताहम मैं फ़र्ज करूंगा कि जो पानी का हमारा हिस्सा था और जो है, वह हमें दिलाएं। पानी पाकिस्तान में वेस्ट हो रहा है। मैं अभी 3-4 तारीख को वागाह-हुसैनीवाला बोर्ड पर गया था। वहाँ बोर्ड पर पाकिस्तानके अफसरान से भी बात करने का इत्तिफाक हुआ है। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आपके यहाँ चीनी का क्या भाव है, बोले—'20 रुपये, 22 रुपये किलो।' सेब क्या भाव है?' 18, 20 रुपये किलो।' केला 9-10 रुपये दर्जन। उन को हमारा पानी जाता है। हरियाणा का पानी हरियाणा को नहीं मिलता, हमारा हक हमको नहीं मिलता। इन्दिरा जी ने 35 लाख एकड़ फुट पानी का अवार्ड दिया हुआ है। हम भारत सरकार से इसके लिए कह चुके हैं। पांच साल हो चुके हैं। हरियाणा सरकार सी करोड़ रुपये के करीब खर्च कर चुकी है। 106 किलो मीटर के करीब पक्की नहर बन चुकी है। हमने पंजाब सरकार को दो करोड़ रुपया दिया। जमा कराया। मैं जब हरियाणा का माल मंत्री था तो एक करोड़ रुपया तो मैंने खुद लेण्ड के कम्पेन्सेशन का दिया था। हमें काफी नुकसान पहुंच रहा है। जब तक हमें वहाँ पर अमीन अक्वायर कर के नहीं दी गयी। जब तक 109 किलोमीटर इस नहर का हिस्सा पंजाब तक नहीं पहुंचेगा, वह नहर पंजाब में नहीं बनेगी तब तक हमारा जो सी करोड़

[श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा]

रूपया नहर बनाने में खर्च हुआ है वह बिल्कुल जाया जाएगा ।

हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी के पास इरीगेशन का महकमा भी है । मुझे माफ करें, हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी अपने अन्दर एक कमजोरी महसूस करते हैं । क्योंकि इस वक्त बेहरियाणा के नहीं, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के कृषि मंत्री है । हम आपसे इस बात में एहजाम करते हैं । हम एम०पी० ज० का डेपुटेशन ले कर उनसे मिले थे और उनसे हमने इस बारे में सवाल किया था कि अब तो आपके पास इरीगेशन का महकमा भी है, हमें पानी दिलवाइये तो राब साहब ने जवाब दिया था कि महज हरियाणा का ही नहीं है, हरियाणा का सवाल ही मेरे सामने नहीं है, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के सवाल मेरे सामने हैं । यह ठीक बात है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को आप एक नजर से देखते हैं । लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारे हकूक का सवाल है, उनके लिए हम किस के पास जाएं ? हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी मिले, उनसे भी अर्ज की । अब हम क्या करे ? क्या हम अदालतों के दरवाजे खटबटाएं ? हमारा जो हक है, जो कि हमें अर्बाई के जग्ये से दिया हुआ है, वह हमें मिलना चाहिए । हमारे गृह मंत्री, हमारे बड़े भाई, जो मुख्य मंत्री भी रहे हैं, जिन्होंने पंजाब का नभशा बदला, वे भी खुशकिस्मती से आज यहां जलवाफरोश है । इस सिलसिले में मैं उनसे भी दरखास्त करूंगा कि वे भी हमारी मदद करे ।

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक तजवीज रखना चाहता हूँ । हमारे यहां हिसार एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी, लुधियाना एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी और पंतनगर एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी हैं । इन यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो रिसर्च हुई है उनके बड़े अच्छे रिजल्ट्स सामने आये हैं । मैं तजवीज करूंगा कि कृषि मंत्री जी एक टेम्प्लेट क्लाइमेट रिसर्च यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने की तरफ भी ध्यान दें । हाई एड्युकेटिव की यूनिवर्सिटी बनाएं ताकि

वहाँ की आबोहवा के मुताबिक रिसर्च हो सके जिससे ऐसी जगहों में प्रोडक्शन बढ़े ।

एक तजवीज मैं यह रखूंगा
There should be an inter-changeability of science and technology, experience and know-how.

इस से किसी का घाटा नहीं होगा, बल्कि दूसरों के तर्जुबे से हमें फायदा होगा ।

गोबरगैस प्लांट के बाबत मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें गोबरगैस प्लांट्स को एन्करेज करना चाहिए । गोबरगैस प्लांट्स की हमें मोबाइल स्कीम्स बनानी चाहिए । मंत्री जी इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें और देहात के अन्दर कम्युनिटी लेटरींस सौ-सौ और दो-दो सौ की तदाद में बनाएं और उनसे इन गोबरगैस प्लांट्स को कनेक्ट करे जिससे हमारा बिजली, गैस, लाइट का मसला हल हो । यहां तक कि ट्यूबवैल्स भी गोबरगैस प्लांट्स से चल सकते हैं ।

इसी तरह से मेरी तजवीज एग्रीकल्चरल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीच्यूट एंड वर्कशाप के बारे में भी है । देहातों के अन्दर आप ऐसी वर्कशापस खोलें जिससे कि किसानों को जो अपने ट्रेक्टर के मामूली से डिफेक्ट के लिए शहरों की तरफ दौडना पड़ता है और काफी डीजल फूकना पड़ता है और कई दिन जाया करने पड़ते हैं वह न करना पड़े । किसानों की सहायलयतों के लिए ऐसी वर्कशापस आप देहातों में ही बनाएं ।

क्राफ इंजिनरिंग के बारे में प्रो० रंगा जी कह चुके हैं । वे बहुत पुराने तजुर्वेकार हैं । मैं उस चीज को रिपीट करके आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता ।

एक चीज जरूर मुझे कहनी है । आपके पास कोआप्रेसन का भी महकमा है । यह सब से जरूरी और अहम महकमा है । इस से देहात के किसान को, मजदूर को, हरिजन को, पिछड़े वर्ग को और बीच के वर्ग को सभी का ताल्लुक पड़ता है । लेकिन चेयरमैन साहब मुझे मेरी साफगोई के लिए माफ करेंगे जहां इतनी अच्छी सर्विस कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट की है, वहां

लोगों की खाल बहुत उतरती है। 4 हजार का कर्जा अगर उसको मिलता है तो हकीकत में 400-500 रुपए उसकी जेब से इस तरह से जाते हैं जैसे कि घर्मावे में काट दिए हों। राजी-खुशी से उसको लोन नहीं मिलता, इसके लिए पूरी तरह से सरकार को मुल्जिम नहीं ठहराया जा सकता। इस किस्म के जो कर्मचारी हैं, अहलकार हैं, अफसरान हैं, जो कि लोगों को इन सहूलियतों से महकूम रखने के लिए षडयंत्र करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कदम बढ़ाया जाए, जिससे जनता की भलाई हो।

मेरा लास्ट प्वाइंट है, "रिसर्च इन पल्सेस एंड आइल सीड" (जहां इन सेल्फ-सफिशिएंट हुए हैं, वहीं ब्रेक थ्रू होने की वजह से दालों के दाम बहुत बढ़े हुए हैं जो गरीब-अमीर सब के लिए चाहिए। तेल-जिससे वनस्पति बगैरा बनता है, जो हर अमीर-गरीब को चाहिए, उसकी कीमत पर कंट्रोल करने के लिए एक ही तरीका है कि उसका उत्पादन उसी तरह से बढ़े जिस तेज ग्फार से गेहूं, जौरी, गंदम का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। पल्सेस और आइल सीड के बारे में रिसर्च करने और इनका ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन करके हम इस ओर आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

*SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. In the net national domestic product the share of agriculture is 41 per cent and no other sector of our economic activities has got this much share in the net national domestic product. This clearly confirms that agriculture is the backbone of our national economy. 70 per cent of country's population is employed in agriculture. The agriculturists and the agricultural workers have dedicated themselves for the progress of the nation in our 5.5 lakhs of villages. If

we continue to allow agriculture to the whims and fancies of Nature, naturally agriculture will not progress. We have to ensure that the dependence of agriculture on the monsoon is reduced as much as possible.

Unfortunately, during the past three decades, we have been able to give only to 17 per cent of the cultivable area the irrigation facilities. Out of 132 million hectares of land about 21 million hectares of land have irrigation facilities. Unless we increase the irrigation facilities we will not be able to augment our agricultural production. I have seen from the Annual Report that nearly 530 major and medium irrigation projects are yet to be completed though they have all been taken up many many years ago. If we had taken up minor irrigation projects in the place of major and medium irrigation projects we would have been able to complete them, resulting in increased agricultural production. This shows that we have not paid adequate attention in providing more irrigation facilities to agriculture. Another example of our callous approach to the problems of our agriculturists is that 3.75 lakh villages in our country do not have drinking water facility. Without being able to quench their parched throats, these agriculturists provide water to the parched fields and produce food for the country. The number of cultivators tilling one acre of land is running into crores, but they cultivate only 10 per cent of the cultivable area in the country. In order to ensure that improved varieties of seeds, fertilisers, bank credits etc. are made available to these small farmers, we have set up the Small Farmers Development Agencies in some districts of the country. This is not enough. We have to set up the SFDA's in all the districts of the country so that the small farmers are able to get fertilisers, diesel, improved varieties of seeds etc. in adequate quantities at the proper time.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Thazhai M. Karunanithi]

Now the Food Corporation of India is not procuring foodgrains from these small farmers directly. They are being exploited by the middlemen, with the consequence that they are not getting remunerative prices. The Food Corporation should be bifurcated into regional Corporations which will enable them to procure foodgrains from the small farmers directly. If the middlemen are eliminated then there is a chance for the small farmers to get remunerative prices. The malpractices presently prevalent in the F.C.I. will also be eliminated by the setting up of regional Food Corporations.

Thanjavur district, known as the granary of Tamil Nadu, may soon become a vast arid zone if the Cauvery water dispute is not satisfactorily settled on the basis of 1924 Agreement. The Central Government should take direct interest in the settlement of this issue between the three States. Unfortunately, our Chief Minister Thiru M.G.R., is not showing as much interest in the preparation of State Government's report on Cauvery water dispute as he shows in the shifting of capital of Madras State. When my party the D.M.K. was ruling Tamil Nadu, on the basis of an Export Committee's recommendations the Veeranam water supply scheme to Madras was formulated and partly completed also. With some more expenditure this scheme could have been completed. But due to the apprehension that if completed the credit would go to D.M.K., the State Government of Tamil Nadu has dropped this scheme. The AIADMK Government has drawn up a fancy scheme called Kattalai canal scheme aiming to get water to Madras over a distance of 400 miles. A staggering sum of Rs. 400 crores is required for implementing this scheme. Before the people in Madras get the drinking water, the agriculturists in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli will be deprived of water for their cultivation. With less than one-twentieth of this

sum the Veeranam drinking water scheme could have been completed. But politics does not understand economics. The Central Government should intervene and not give its approval for this scheme of extravagance meant to perpetuate the political influence of the ruling party.

Tamil Nadu is facing an unprecedented drought and even if one is prepared to pay money water is not available. I have to condemn the inaptitude of the State Government in tackling this human problem. In 1981-82 a paltry sum of Rs. 3 crores has been provided for crop insurance scheme in the Agriculture Ministry's Budget. This is like dropping asafotida in ocean. The agriculture, which is the life-force of the nation, is being battered by floods, drought and cyclone and yet there is no crop insurance scheme. Similarly, in the urban centres we have insurance coverage for buildings, plant and machinery, vehicles etc. But the cattle, which is the mainstay of the agriculturist, has not got insurance coverage. The crop insurance scheme and also the cattle insurance scheme should be implemented all over the country.

It is very essential to set up an Underground Water Development Corporation at the central level for full utilisation of available underground water resources for augmenting agricultural production.

It may not be possible to implement the grand scheme of linking Ganga with Cauvery in this century. But we have to plan for linking Godavari with Krishna and Krishna with Cauvery so that the water going waste into the sea can be used for agriculture. It is said that 40 per cent of Godavari water is going waste into the sea. The investment required for this scheme will also not be much. With this scheme we will be able to find a permanent solution for the recurring drought in southern States.

Because of the vagaries of weather the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu are unable to pay back the loans taken from the Banks. But the State Government, without any compunction, is seizing cattle, agricultural implements, cooking vessels and other tinsels of the agriculturists in lieu of the loan. This should be stopped by the Centre. During D.M.K. rule in Tamil Nadu, our leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi saw to it that the agricultural loans were sanctioned within two days from the date of application. But now it takes more than 20 months for the AIADMK Government to sanction agricultural loans. The policy of assigning land to the tiller through statute must be uniformly implemented throughout the country.

Before I conclude, I have to refer to the atrocities being perpetrated on the Harijan agricultural labourers in Ramanathapuram District by the caste Hindus with the benevolent support of the State Government. The complicity of Police headed by the I.G. Paramaguru with the encouragement of the State Government under the leadership of Thiru MGR has resulted in the carnage of harijan agricultural workers. They have been burnt alive, along with their huts. If we do not end this immediately, any time the volcano of agony will erupt which will destroy the entire State. The murder and massacre of harijan agricultural workers must be stopped forthwith in Tamilnadu.

With these words I resume my seat.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत शुक्र-गुजार हूँ कि आप मुझे समय दे रहे हैं। यह एक ऐसा महकमा है, जिस पर सारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था निर्भर करती है। हमारे देश में जो सारे परिवर्तन और क्रांति की बात की जाती है, वह कृषि के आधार पर ही की जा सकती है

देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का संचालन आज कृषि मंत्री के हाथ में है, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इस व्यवस्था को सुधारने की कोशिश करते होंगे। किसानों को आज वाजिब दाम मिलने चाहियें। लैवी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में काफी परेशानी उपभोक्ताओं को है, राशन की दुकान पर गेहूँ और शक्कर नहीं मिल रहा है। ग्राम उपभोक्ताओं को 250 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर गेहूँ मिल रहा है। चावल और शक्कर समय पर मिल नहीं रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

शक्कर का भाव इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट ब्यूरो ने 3 रुपये किलो तय किया था। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि सरकार ने यह भाव साढ़े 3 रुपये किलो किस प्रकार से किया? चुनाव से पहले शक्कर का भाव 2 रुपये 35 पैसे था और चुनाव के बाद यह 2 रुपये 85 पैसे हुआ और अब यह साढ़े 3 रुपये ओपन मार्केट में है। सरकार का कहना है कि देश में शक्कर का उत्पादन 54 लाख टन हुआ है। 36 लाख टन शक्कर लैवी के रूप में आनी है। 50 पैसे प्रति किलो के हिसाब से जो अधिक बढ़ाया गया है, इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट ब्यूरो द्वारा तय किये गये भाव के अलावा, उससे 1 क्विंटल पर 50 रुपये बढ़ा और एक टन पर 500 रुपये बढ़ गया। इस प्रकार से जो लैवी शक्कर पर एन्सेस दाम इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट ब्यूरो के सजैश्चन के वाक्जूद बढ़े उससे 180 करोड़ रुपये अधिक मिल मालिकों को चला जायेगा। इसके बाद जो 18 लाख टन शक्कर बाकी है वह मिल मालिकों द्वारा ओपन मार्केट में सेल के लिये एवलेवल है। अभी करेंट मार्केट प्राइस शक्कर का 10 रुपये किलो है, इस प्रकार से एक किलो पर डिफरेंस हुआ 7 रुपये और यह एक क्विंटल पर 700 रुपये ब

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

1 टन पर 7000 रुपये होगा। 18 लाख टन पर यह 1260 करोड़ रुपये होगा। इस प्रकार से 1440 करोड़ रुपये मिल मालिकों को अधिक मुनाफा हो गया। इसका क्या औचित्य है? किस प्रकार से यह शक्कर के भाव बढ़े हैं, उससे किस को लाभ हुआ है और किस को नुकसान हुआ है?

मैं मानता हूँ कि 17 रुपये क्विंटल के आधार पर गन्ने किसानों से लिया गया। एक क्विंटल गन्ने से शक्कर का ईल्ड यदि 10 परसेंट से लें तो 10 किलो और 9 परसेंट से लें तो 9 किलो और गन्ने से शक्कर के प्रासेस के लिये मजदूरी, सल्फोटेशन, कैल्सीनेशन, और सैटरीफ्यूगल तक पहुँचते-पहुँचते 3 रुपये खर्च और ले लीजिये, और इसके अलावा ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का 1 रुपया और ले लीजिये और इसके हिमाव में यदि 25 रसेंट मुनाफा भी शक्कर मिल-मालिक लें तो यह 7 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार से 9 किलो शक्कर का दाम 27 रुपये मारे खर्च लगाकर उपभोक्ता तक पहुँचता होगा। इस तरह से 3 रुपये प्रति किलो से ज्यादा भाव नहीं आता है।

14.58 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अब शक्कर के प्राइस ग्राम उपभोक्ता तक दिल्ली में 9 रुपये किलो हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में 10 रु० किलो तक हैं। इस तरह से ग्राम उपभोक्ता को परेशानी में डाल दिया गया है। इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट थ्यूरो ने एक किलो के दाम 3 रुपये तय किये थे लेकिन यह भाव आज कहां तक बढ़ गये हैं? इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

रूरल कंस्ट्रक्शन की जा बात आप करते हैं, तो आज कुछ ही लोग छत के नीचे रहते हैं, बाकी सब लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह रहे हैं। अगर हम किसी प्रकार लोगों को छत भी मुहैया कर सकें, रहने के लिये सहारा मुहैया कर सकें तो यह बड़ी उपलब्धि की बात होगी। आज हिन्दुस्तान की 80 प्रतिशत जनता कृषि पर आधारित है 80 प्रतिशत का 80 प्रतिशत यानी 40 करोड़ लोग राहत कार्यों पर निर्भर हैं। यह सारे राहत कार्य आज गांवों में नहीं हो रहे हैं, इसलिये जरूरी है कि यह राहत के कार्य गांवों तक पहुँचाये जायें।

मध्य प्रदेश में कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के अन्तर्गत चलाई जाने वाली योजनाएं चल नहीं रही हैं। जब तक इन स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत काम नहीं चलेगा तब तक लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिल पायेगा। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इन सारी बातों पर ध्यान देकर आप यह सोचें कि किम प्रकार से कृषि के लिये किसानों को खाद, बीज आदि ने व सबसीडी वर्ग देने की योजना को आप कार्यान्वित करेंगे।

हमारे यहां नर्बदा बहुत बड़ी नदी है। उस पर सिंचाई का प्रोजेक्ट अभी भी विवाद में पड़ा हुआ है। ट्यूबवैल का फैसला हो गया, उसके बावजूद भी कोई निर्माण कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। सिंचाई के लिये नर्बदा की योजना को कारगर तरीके से चालू कराने के लिये इनीशियेट किया जाना चाहिये, इससे मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और राजस्थान, सब को फायदा होगा।

बिजली की कमी देश में हो रही है, सोर्सज काफी कम है। बिजली पर

बन्द हो जाते हैं इसलिये हाइड्रल सोलेंज यदि हो जायेंगे तो प्रकृति के आधार पर बिजली तैयार हो पायेगी और उससे जैनेरेशन होने के कारण सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका पुनः आभार प्रकट करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री से अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि वह किसानों के लिये अच्छे कार्य करेंगे और उन्हें महायत्ना प्रदान करेंगे । इतना कहते हुए मैं अपना कथन समाप्त करता हूँ ।

15.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I am very thankful to the whole House for this very fruitful discussion that we have had over the Demands for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction. Along with them we have also been discussing allied matters like irrigation. I am also grateful to my two colleagues who have reduced my burden to a great extent. They have replied to many of the points of hon. Members in respect of the subjects of Animal Husbandry, fisheries, Dairy Development, which Shri Swaminathan is looking after in my Ministry. Shri Baleshwar Ram has also intervened to reply to the points raised by the hon. Members with regard to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

Rural Reconstruction Ministry's criticism mostly has been from my friends from West Bengal. They have been harping on one or two matters which have been discussed in this House time and again. I have tried to convince them about the correctness of the Government's stand and information but they have refused to see light. There are many creatures who would shut their eyes against day light even. I would not now expect that anything that I say

will improve matters. But one hon. Member from West Bengal who spoke last mentioned about the difficulties in West Bengal in Food for Work Programmes on account of inadequate supplies. He wanted me to reply to that particular point essentially. I shall take a little time to say something about that. About 1,75,288 metric tonnes of foodgrains have been given to West Bengal last year. Out of that till date the Utilisation Certificate has been received only in respect of about 75,000 metric tonnes. It is less than 50 per cent of the total quantity released for West Bengal. In spite of that as a special case, we have been helping West Bengal with release of more and more foodgrains. Recently, in the month of February, we released 30,000 metric tonnes more, even though according to rules that we are observing in respect of all the States nothing should have been released. But still they go on complaining. Under similar circumstances, some time back last year, we had released 20,000 metric tonnes as a special case against the rules and guidelines that we have been observing.

I would again assure the Members through you that there is no discrimination, not even an inkling of it on the part of the Central Government to withhold anything from West Bengal which comes to its share. But they should at least learn to appreciate good things.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
They would not.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There are friends who have appreciated the performance of the Government in increasing food production, in giving a boost to agriculture, in many ways. They have encouraged us, me and my colleagues, and the officers in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction. We are thankful to them. We shall certainly try to come up to their expectations in future also. These who have criticised us, I am

[RAO BIRENDRA SINGH]

also thankful to them, because even if their criticism is not well-founded, at least it makes us vigilant and we shall try to find if there are any faults in our working which need to be rectified.

The progress of agriculture in India cannot be denied. Recently, even the world scientists the experts in agriculture have praised the advance that India has made in looking after its agricultural economy. Most of my friends here have praised our scientists. I would not waste the time of the House in speaking about what we have done in the Agriculture Ministry. It is for the hon. Members to judge.

Agriculture in India has become, more or less, stable. It has shown its resilience under very difficult and trying conditions. In 1979-80 drought, the production that we had achieved in 1978-79 was about 132 million tonnes, suddenly fell steeply to 100 million tonnes. A loss of 23 million tonnes of foodgrains in one year was a colossal loss. But in spite of that, because of the policies framed by our Prime Minister, with great foresight, several years back, we could tide over the difficult period. We did not have to import any foodgrains.

It would be incorrect to say that this year we have achieved a high level of production on account of favourable weather. We always depend upon nature; we are always grateful to God. But I would like to make it clear that we have not been so fortunate even this year in the matter of weather, as it was in 1978-79. Although the area affected in 1978-79 drought was less, but the intensity in that area was much worse. But during this year, although the drought conditions may not be very acute, a large area is still suffering from drought. In 1978-79, it was only one rainfall division that experienced severe drought conditions during kharif season out of 35 rainfall divisions. But during this year, during rabi

season; almost 22 rainfall divisions have been affected. It is nearly 260 districts out of a total of 384 districts in the country that have experienced drought conditions or deficient rainfall. In large parts of Tamil Nadu, in large parts of Andhra Pradesh like Rayalaseema, in large parts of Karnataka and Rajasthan, wherever we had very good crops, perhaps, the evil eye of someone from that side did not even allow the crops to ripen properly. Right at the end, just before harvest, we had the hailstorms and untimely rains. I cannot have any other explanation because the crops were kept up very well. (*Interruptions.*) In spite of all this, we have done very well. I think I can say this with confidence because we have not only retrieved the position which we had lost in agricultural production but, in certain commodities we have achieved a record level production this time as, for instance, in rice. From the highest production of 53.8 million tonnes under the best weather conditions in 1978-79, we produced 56 million tonnes this year.

In wheat production, the highest record production of 35.5 million tonnes was achieved during the year 1978-79.

I maintain that 1978-79 was a year of ideal weather conditions for farming.

This year we expect wheat production of 36 million tonnes or even above.

If I compare the production figures with last year, my friends might say that it is not right because last year was a drought year. But, even if we take the basis of trend estimates, last year's production would have been under normal circumstances, 128 million tonnes. But we expect total foodgrains production of 133 million tonnes this year, that is, 5 million tonnes more than the trend estimates of last year. It is 24 million tonnes more than what was actually produced last year.

All this has not come about without proper advance planning on without hard-work on the part of not only the farmers but also the people responsible for looking after inputs like seeds, fertilisers, etc. and irrigation facilities and, of course, good prices and credit facilities, all these and several other things.

If that had not been done in this vast country, it might have been a disaster and if my friends do not appreciate that, well, it is my misfortune. It is difficult to plan the distribution of necessities even to small Union Territories or even to towns. It is not possible to maintain even the water and power supplies in small towns even for domestic purposes. To maintain timely supplies of essential inputs for agriculture in this country is not a small task. That has been done and we have done that in spite of shortages.

All this could be achieved because our Prime Minister is so deeply interested in the welfare of the farmers.

Our Members on this side of the House are very much interested in the farmers. My cabinet colleagues..

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Polachi): This side also.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am thankful. It would not have been possible to obtain the huge amounts to be spent on agriculture without our Prime Minister and the Cabinet colleagues thinking of farmers all the time.

I have had no difficulty at the hands of even the Finance Minister in carrying him with me wherever it was a question of farmers' cause, and I am glad to say today that we are well set to show better performance in future years. We have set apart substantial amounts for agriculture. If I give the budget estimates, they compare well with the previous estimates. The budget estimates in 1980-81 were Rs. 1536.63 crores—Plan

and non-Plan—for agriculture and allied activities; as against that, the outlay proposed now is Rs. 1843.25 crores—more by more than Rs. 300 crores.

I do not know wherefrom my friend, Choudhuri Devi Lal got his figures. It baffled me and created confusion in the House.

श्री देवीलाल आप मिले नहीं,
मिल कर पूछ लेते

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I know him for a long time. I knew his difficulties. He has himself stated that he is a simple farmer and he does not properly know what is percentage. But I never thought before this that he was really such a simple farmer... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May be, he may be a simpleton.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: No. (Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Now it has been proved to me that he is a simple farmer and he has been misled. He has not tried to mislead the House...

श्री देवीलाल मैंने कम्पेयर किया

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not know what friends you have got whom you call professors. Perhaps, for you anybody who has reached High School is a professor. I would advise you to consult some educated person as to the definition of a professor...

श्री देवीलाल : आप भी एजूकेट कर रहे हैं। यह भी एजूकेशन है।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You said that one professor had told you—I am referring to Choudhuri Devi Lal—

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that the total budget of the Central Government was Rs. 73,784 crores, 98 lakhs and nine thousand; he has given even the breakdown, right upto thousand—not only in crores. Our total Plan is Rs. 97,500 crores. And he says that this year's budget, somebody informed him, was Rs. 73,784 crores and more. And one professor, and the same professor informed me—I am sure it was not a professor amongst those whom I know like Prof. Madhu Dandavate or others... (*Interruptions*) Even jugglers call themselves professors—magicians and show-men; it might have been one of those.

श्री बेबी लाल : मैंने 668 करोड़ भाखड़ा-राजस्थान का बताया था और फिर आप के "एशियाड" से कम्पैरर किया था ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: He said that, out of these Rs. 73,784 crores, only Rs. 1510—not crores but Rs. 1510 thousand crores were allocated for agriculture...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he is wrong, he is withdrawing it. You can go to the next point.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: According to that Professor of Chowdhary Devi Lal, the share of agriculture was only 2.4 per cent. And one B.A., LL.B.—that is what he said and I do not know how other advocates and Barristers would take it—a private lawyer is reported to have informed Chowdhary Devi Lal that the percentage came to 6.4 per cent. The total budget, non-plan and plan, of the Government of India for 1981-82 is Rs. 24,871 crores only... (*Interruptions*) Out of this, there is some non-plan budget. That is for essential services, like Defence and mostly for Gyaniji to maintain law and order. But the Plan budget is only Rs. 6309 crores and out of this, the share of agriculture and allied activi-

ties is Rs. 1154 crores and that comes to 18 per cent of the total budget and if we take into account the Plan outlay for Centre and States, all together, for 1981-82, the total is Rs. 17,479 crores and the share of the Departments which we are discussing is Rs. 4338 crores and Chowdhary Devi Lalji, that comes to 25 per cent of the Plan Budget for agriculture and allied activities and that is the ratio which is intended to be maintained throughout the Sixth Plan, as you must have noticed, for agriculture, irrigation and allied activities.

Now, this is such a high percentage and nobody should have any grievance about it even though he may be better interested in farmers than I am...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur): Do you agree to this—Mr. Devi Lal?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not know...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said that he may be.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have been very old friends. Sometimes and many times he has gone wrong. But I do not doubt his intentions. He is very easily misled and even now he may be in wrong hands.... (*Interruptions*) He tries to get out of those hands time and again but he again falls back into their clutches... (*Interruptions*)

श्री बेबी लाल : ये बिलकुल सच कह रहे हैं—मेरी बदौलत आये हैं ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं आप को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ । जो-जो आप ने खेल खेले हैं मुझे अच्छी तरह से मालूम है ।

श्री नारायण चौबे : आप खेलों से हार गये थे, क्या ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You now leave Mr. Devi Lal because it is sufficient.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I was talking about production figures. It is not only rice and wheat, but even in oilseeds we have to do well. Oilseeds and pulses are one thing where we concede there has not been a major breakthrough in production and yields, but we are doing our best.

Some special projects have already been sanctioned like the Soyabean project for Madhya Pradesh and the special groundnut project for Gujarat. I will not go into details. Rs. 35 crores have been set aside for the Government project for four years starting from 1980-81 and for another project Rs. 15 crores have been earmarked for the period 1981-86. So we want to increase the production substantially during the Plan period. Other places are also being looked after. We want to bring larger areas for groundnut production by providing partial irrigation for better yield.

Sir, oil seeds production in 1978-79 was 100.5 lakh tonnes. This year it is 102 lakh tonnes. We had exceeded the 1978-79 figure. Last year, it was only 86.5 lakh tonnes. But, in the year 1981-82, that is, next year, we want to go up to 112 lakh tonnes. In Punjab, in sugarcane and everything, we have made similar progress. In sugarcane, we have already achieved a production of 154 million tonnes as against 128 million tonnes only last year, thanks to the policies of many of my friends there who saw to it that from the kisans, the sugarcane is bought from the field. The previous figure was 151.7 million tonnes in 1978-79. In cotton and other fibres, jute and mesta, we are maintaining steady progress.

In regard to fertilisers, there were difficulties in looking after agricultural production. The target fell down. Last year it was 61 lakh tonnes. But, unfortunately, due to cir-

cumstances and conditions prevailing which all hon. Members know, our indigenous production which was expected to be 38 lakh tonnes (nutrient) fell down to 29 lakh tonnes. That was a big loss. But, we then tried to make it up by importing more fertilisers. In spite of difficulties in purchases at high price outside, during the last year we purchased 11 lakh tonnes more of fertilisers (product) from outside compared to the previous years. But in spite of all these efforts, our target could not be achieved. We could only utilise 55.8 lakh tonnes of fertilisers. If these 5.5 lakhs or 6 lakhs tonnes of fertilisers (nutrient) had been available to us, then, perhaps, we would have produced 40 to 50 lakh tonnes more of foodgrains. For each unit of fertiliser, it has been ascertained and proved that we could get anything from 8 to 10 times return. Therefore, it was because of the fertiliser difficulties, that we could not achieve the target. It would have stunned my hon. friends in the Opposition side. We shall try to see that these difficulties are solved in future. We have taken certain steps about the supply of fertiliser at the block level. Some of my friends, probably do not know about the subsidy that goes into fertiliser supplied to farmers at a uniform rate throughout the country at each block level whether it is situated on the rail head or away from the rail head. In the year 1979-80 the subsidy burden was Rs. 602.67 crores. Last year it was Rs. 466.15 crores and, in the year, 1981-82, for the information of my friends, who always criticise us for the higher price, I want to say that the estimated burden of subsidy that the Government of India will bear on account of fertiliser alone, would be Rs. 678.89 crores. So, we are trying to supply fertiliser as cheap as possible in spite of financial constraints.

Sir, many friends—Shri D.P. Yadav, Shri Ranvir Singh, Shri M. A. Khan, Shri Bhim Singh from this side—have complained. I cannot give all

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names of the other hon. Members within the short time you have given me and I cannot reply to this debate point by point, because of shortage of time. I wish I could do that because after 10 hours of debate if I have only 40 minutes you know my difficulty. I do not know where to start and where to end. I have taken note of all the suggestions and criticisms of the hon. Members and I shall reply to them later on giving them full information on everything that they have referred to.

Sir, I agree that the production of seed has not made good progress and this is a very important subject. It is not just seed but certified seed and not certified seed but really good quality seed properly certified. That is most important. There are complaints. There are malpractices. But now you would be glad to know that the responsibility for seed production has been put upon the National Seed Corporation to see to the production of more breeder seed in State farms with the Universities and we are paying due attention to this. In the year 1980-81 25 lakh quintals of certified seed was distributed. That was against a figure of 14 lakh quintals only in 1979-80. Last year only we exceeded the certified seed supply by 80 per cent. Almost doubled it. In 1981-82 we have a target of supplying 32 lakh quintals of certified seed to the farmers. We are taking steps to ensure that processing of seed, production of good seed is speeded up and increased. This is an area where I concede that it has been neglected.

We are doing work on the same lines for plant protection which is also very important particularly for some of our pulses and oilseed crops. We have a good installed capacity for production of pesticides and insecticides. We want to enlarge from the present level of consumption of 52,000 tonnes of this material to 80,000 tonnes by the end of Sixth Plan. But this is not all. We are laying em-

phasis on the need to control the quality of pesticides and insecticides. At present I am not satisfied with it. We are asking the States to take steps in this direction—to set-up laboratories and to alert their vigilance organisation. We are trying to do what we can at the Central level also. We shall see that right quality of standard insecticides and pesticides are made available to the people. Shri Bhim Singh, Shri Mallu and other friends mentioned about this and I am happy that they have brought this to the notice of the Government and the House and I am sure this will go a long way to put our officers on the watch not only at the Centre but also in the States. Irrigation is another important input, about which I would like to say something if you allow me some time. This was not being discussed in the Demands before the House, but as it is allied and it is an important input, and it also happens to be under my charge for the time being, I would like to mention about it and answer some of the points which have been raised by hon. friends here.

Chaudhuri Devi Lal mentioned about Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Pandit Chiranjilal from Haryana knows the position very well. He knows that we have always felt the need to solve this dispute. We know how the time was wasted when Shri Devi Lal was Chief Minister. When he was in Haryana his friend was there in Punjab as Chief Minister; both belonged to the same party. When I put a question in the Haryana Assembly once, he assured me, and he even mentioned a date. I don't remember the date exactly. He said he is going to start digging of the Link Canal by such and such a date. But it never came about. Perhaps he did not know what an assurance in the House means. (Interruptions) Then the Government of Haryana and Punjab decided to go to the Supreme Court. That was in 1979. When P.M. had given the Central Government's award, I don't know how it

happened, I don't know how they decided to go to the Supreme Court.

श्री सुरज भान (अम्बाला) : पानी तो दे दीजिए।

राव बिरेंद्र सिंह : आपको तो पानी चाहिए ही नहीं सुरज भान जी।

Now the matter is before Supreme Court. Now it is really our party which is ruling in Haryana and Punjab. Under our P.M's advice, the C.M's had been asked to sit outside the Supreme Court and settle the matter.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Are they withdrawing the case? Have the Governments of Haryana and Punjab withdrawn the cases?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Well, you leave it to me. I don't know your persuasion. You need not take any credit for this because I know that you will try to put them on the wrong track, if you have your own way.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में क्या हो रहा है, यह तो बतला दीजिए।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This matter is being discussed by the two Chief Ministers with our Law Minister, Shri P. Shiv Shankar. We hope that we will be able to settle this matter very soon. It has come to P.M's notice and the C.Ms. have already started talking about it. Officer-level meeting has already taken place. At this stage I am not able to say much on this point. But we are aware of the need for settling all such inter-State disputes. Some of our large projects are still incomplete. There are disputes between various States. Sometimes disputes are there between several States on the same matter. Such things take place.

You know very well the Centre's authority in the subject, River Water being a State subject. So there are difficulties. But we are trying our best to see if we can bring in some legislation before the House for the solution of such disputes. We shall come before the House as soon as we are ready.

Flood control was also mentioned by some hon. members, I will not take much time but I will mention about this very briefly, for the information of hon. Members. Upto March 1980, a sum of Rs. 975.9 crores has been spent on Flood Control. An area of 11.5 Million Hectares was protected. During the year 1981-82 we are providing Rs. 178.43 crores for Flood Control. The work is to be speeded up. The outlay in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 1,045.10 crores. The flood prone areas are very large. It is about 40 million hectares. It will take time and it will also take huge amounts of money to tackle this whole problem successfully and within a time bound programme. Some hon. Members have spoken about soil and water conservation and they have suggested setting up of a Commission which could look after this subject at the Central level. It is a very important matter. Mr. Harish Chandra Singh Rawat and Mr. Digvijay Singh and other friends have mentioned about this. We are doing what we can. The thinking is going on and we hope that we shall be able to do something about it.

Now, oil seeds have already been talked about. We are attending to pulses also. It is a very important source of production in a country like India particularly where large number of population are vegetarians. We have taken up some very special projects and we are also speeding up the work not only in the fields but also in research.

Sir, very good short duration varieties have already been evolved like Pusa Baisaki and we hope that with the short duration variety of some

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pulses which can be cultivated in between wheat and rice crops, we should be able to increase the production substantially.

Now, horticulture is another important subject. We have set up for the first time a separate Division for horticulture in the Agriculture Ministry last year realising the importance of this subject and we hope to be able to produce substantial amount of fruits and vegetables. We have already done very well in the production of potatoes. We have already achieved the production of 105 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 and have planned for 110 lakh tonnes during 1981-82 and by the end of this Plan we hope to be able to produce 125 lakh tonnes of potatoes.

In the case of coconut, cashew and other things, we are taking care. We have not ignored these plantation crops too. Some hon. Members from Southern India have mentioned this. For cashew we have taken up a special project under the World Bank to increase the per hectare yield. Our cashew yield is very low. It is only about 10 Kgs. per hectare or something like that. We want to see that cashew production is increased because at present it is only 1.80 lakh tonnes. We hope to increase its production up to 3 lakhs tonnes by the end of this Plan. Already we have set a target of 2.22 lakh tonnes for the coming year 1981-82, which is a substantial increase over the past production. We have also been increasing the production of vegetables and fruits.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaoon): What about drip irrigation in desert and drought areas?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: These are all the schemes which we have taken up. We are doing some research work. Now, forestry has also been mentioned by some hon. Members. I am glad that they have shown

keen interest in forestry. I know that last year we had passed Forest Conservation Act to save our forest lands. During the last 30 years, more than 4 million hectare areas have been deforested in India. We want to see that no forest land is now diverted for non-forest use unless it is absolutely necessary. We hope to come up before this House with another comprehensive legislation so that not only can we stop diversion of forest areas without the approval of Central Government, but also we can stop the felling and cutting of trees on private lands unless it is necessary and done in a planned manner.

Development of social forestry is going on and larger amounts have been provided for this. For the 6th Plan, we have set a target of 15.2 lakh hectares for social forestry. In the Fifth Plan, it was 5.7 lakh hectares, but we want to increase it to 15.2 lakh hectares in the coming Plan. Hundred selected districts will have this special social forestry programme, where there is acute shortage of fuel wood.

Cooperatives have also got attention from the hon. Members during the course of the debate. We have done rather well in cooperative field in many areas. Our dairy development programme, Flood I and Flood II programmes, are being taken up in the cooperative sector. We have also set up large fertilizer plants in the cooperative sector. Our IFFCO plants have done very well. They have worked over and above their capacity, 151 per cent more in respect of phosphatic fertilizers and about 105 per cent in urea production. Two more plants are coming up under the Krishak Bhartiya Cooperative, which has already been set up and four billion dollars loan has also been negotiated with the World Bank. We hope that in the next four-five years, it shall start production.

We are also taking up the question of storage capacity. We want to increase it substantially, I would not like to quote the figures because of limited time at my disposal.

Hon. Members have also mentioned about the crop insurance. It has been discussed in the House before; I have stated so many times in reply to questions that we are increasing the area and taking up more pilot projects under the Crop Insurance Schemes and more funds have been set apart for this purpose.

The Agricultural Prices Commission has again been criticised very strongly and vehemently by some friends, but then A.P.C. cannot be blamed, because it is just an advisory body. We have taken decisions at the governmental level every time recommendations of A.P.C. are received. I have talked about the composition of A.P.C., its Members and its Chairman. I need not go into that. But the prices that we have fixed this time should be a matter for gratification for all hon. Members even on the opposite side, if they are farmers' friends. In 1977-78, when the Janta Government was in power, the wheat price was Rs. 110/- a quintal.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): What was the price of fertilizers?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: In 1978-79, they increased it to Rs. 112.50, a quintal. What were the fertilizer prices in the would market then? That is the most relevant question. In 1979-80, again they made a jump of only Rs. 2.50; from Rs. 110/- to Rs. 112.50 and then from Rs. 112.50 to Rs. 115.00 a quintal. It was when the Government was led by farmers' leader, as they say. Now, under Mrs. Gandhi's leadership, it has gone up from Rs. 117 to Rs. 130, a jump of Rs. 13 in one year.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: What is the cost of the inputs?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It has all been properly calculated. It is a very remunerative price. The biggest decision that this Government took in favour of farmers was that last year immediately after Mrs. Gandhi took over as Prime Minister, the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission was changed. It was decided that while recommending the minimum support prices for farmers' produce, the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural commodities will be taken into account.

Sir, in the year 1975-76, the terms of trade between the two sectors were as follows: The Index-Number over the base of 1970-71 for prices paid by the Agriculturists was 170.3 and for prices received by farmers for their produce was 168.3. That was under Mrs. Gandhi's Government. In 1975-76, the terms of trade were not unfavourable to the farmers. It was almost the same between the two sectors.

But what happened in 1978-79 and afterwards is as under:

In 1979-80, the Index Number for prices paid by the farmers rose to 216.2 and the Index Number for prices received by the farmers was only 188.9. This deterioration took place at that time and the responsibility is on that side. We are trying to rectify it now after this decision and I give the figures as follows:

In Foodgrains as on 28-6-1980, the Index-Number was 207.1 and on 14-3-1981 i.e. last month, it rose to 228.8. On 28-6-1980, the Index number of All Cereals, including foodgrains, was 191.8 and on March 14 it was 205.7. Index Number for all pulses was 282.6 on 28th June and now it is 342.6+21 per cent rise. In foodgrains, it is +10.5 per cent rise. Index Number for all agricultural commodities on 28-6-1980 was 203.3 and it rose to 219.7 on March 14, 1981—a rise

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of +8.1 per cent for agricultural commodities combined as against manufactured products. The Index Number for manufactured products on 28-6-1980 was 252.9 and on 14th March this year, it rose to 263.3—an increase of +4.1 per cent only as against 8.1 per cent of all agricultural commodities. So, we are trying to rectify the terms of trade. It is very clear. The Index Number for non-agricultural commodities on 28th June, 1980 was 283.5. And on 14th March, this came to be 301.6—again, the rise was less than for agricultural commodities, i.e. plus 6.4 per cent only. So, we are trying to set right this deterioration.

There is not much time left for me; but if you are interested in food and sugar... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am interested in rice. You are speaking only about wheat.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: About rice, I said 56 million tonnes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Several friends have mentioned about buffer stand on the need for it. Even from the opposition Mr D. P. Yadav supported it. Our friends Mr. Rana Vir Singh and Mr. M. M. A. Khan have spoken about it. There has been some criticism also from people like my friend Mr. M. M. A. Khan. He talked about the Modern Bakeries and the Central Warehousing Corporation. But his information is not correct. I would like to correct it. He said that the total loss upto 1980-81 in Modern Bakeries was Rs. 28.28 lakhs. In fact, bakery units have been making profit for the last few years. Of course, these two plants which Modern Bakeries took over from FCI are certainly very bad business, a bad bargain. But we are trying to see that they are put to some other use.

Sugar production has increased. We hope to get about 52 lakhs tonnes this year. On account of the various steps that we have taken in providing incentive to sugar mills and also to ensure higher prices for the sugarcane growers, it is ranging between Rs. 22 and Rs. 28 per quintal—which is a very good price, and the farmers are happy. We hope the cultivation will increase, and next year we shall have a very comfortable position, and we shall also be able to create some buffer stock

But the prices of sugar are rising for the past some time. I agree with hon. Members that there is no reason why they should rise, when we have sugar stocks, and when we are releasing sufficient quantities of sugar in the market. We are trying to see how this is happening. We are trying to check the collusion between factories and traders, if there is any. We need the support of all sections of this House in this matter.

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: rose.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We are determined to check prices. We shall see that they do not rise abnormally. I don't even hesitate to say that if the prices go on rising like this, we may even have to import some sugar. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he is not yielding, you cannot speak. He has to conclude now.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Now they can do what they like. They can put questions; but I must appeal to them. I hope I am able to carry the House with me. I have tried to convince them. I hope they will be convinced, and they will pass these Demands. I do not want that they should be able to say that they did not get a convincing reply, and that only on the basis of the majority, the

Demands were passed. They should all support us.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. If I allow you, I will have to allow everybody. I am not allowing.

16 hrs.

श्री बदराम शास्त्र (फर्रुखाबाद) :
मंत्रो महोदय ने "पूना बैलाखी" वैरायटी बताई है, यह व्हीट की वैरायटी है या पैडी की वैरायटी है—इतना बता दें।

राज बिरेन्द्र सिंह: बता दूंगा आपको।
व्हीट और पैडी के बीच में पैदा करके बता दूंगा आपको।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are other opportunities. You can raise it under Rule 377. If the House agrees, I shall put all the cut motions moved against these Demands to the vote of the House together?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions to the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Demands for Grants, 1981-82 in respect of Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Reconstruction voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	53,08,000	..	2,65,37,000	..

**Not recorded.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put Demand No. 75 relating to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 75 relating to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction."

The motion was adopted.

1	2	3	4
2. Agriculture	12,63,88,000	209,96,10,000	63,19,39,000 1049,80,52,000
3. Fisheries	2,98,19,000	2,90,05,000	14,90,94,000 14,50,25,000
4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	17,94,00,000	2,63,58,000	89,69,98,000 13,17,92,000
5. Forest	4,07,25,000	13,50,000	20,36,26,000 67,50,000
6. Cooperation	2,76,92,000	21,22,13,000	13,84,58,000 95,10,62,000
7. Department of Food	110,06,37,000	8,59,62,000	550,31,86,000 42,98,11,000
8. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	5,58,000	..	27,86,000 ..
9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	16,96,82,000	..	84,84,07,000 ..

MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

75. Ministry of Ral Reconstruction	75,12,67,000	12,25,88,000	375,63,36,000 61,29,38,000
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16.02 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82— Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs which can be discussed till 6 P.M. only on 21 April, when guillotine will take place.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Now the time allotted for this discussion is 10 hours. We are start-

ing it at 4 P.M. If it is the intention or desire of the House whether we could sit even after 6 P.M. then we have to decide. The Government has no objection. They are agreeable to it. Now we have to decide till what time we want to sit.

AN HON. MEMBER: Upto 8 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will sit upto 8 P.M. and then continue it tomorrow.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants, 1981-82 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
47.	Ministry of Home Affairs .	60,74,000	..	3,03,72,000	..
48.	Cabinet . .	26,94,000	..	1,34,71,000	..
49.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,56,58,000	..	7,82,92,000	..
50.	Police . .	49,43,57,000	1,72,83,000	247,17,82,000	8,64,41,000
51.	Census . .	6,84,18,000	..	34,20,91,000	..
52.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	62,56,91,000	23,61,09,000	300,94,19,000	100,39,79,000
53.	Delhi . .	35,44,01,000	24,98,95,000	177,20,08,000	103,94,86,000
54.	Chandigarh . .	5,64,55,000	2,15,73,000	28,22,78,000	12,28,88,000
55.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,80,26,000	3,54,83,000	23,01,32,000	17,74,43,000
56.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	59,21,000	34,64,000	2,96,08,000	4,18,22,000
57.	Lakshadweep . .	1,19,36,000	1,34,56,000	5,96,60,000	6,72,81,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Niren Ghosh. The time allotted to your party is 35 minutes. There are two hon. Members representing your party.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): The Home Ministry has become a symbol of authoritarianism. Over the years the Home Ministry has transformed itself into a ubiquitous organ of suppression and repression riding roughshod over the States in the name of a strong Centre emasculating the federal content of our polity and thus posing a danger to the fabric of unity of India. Sir, just we should have a glance over it and see how it has armed itself with the draconian powers. First, there is the National

Security Act, an Act which has been practised in total disregard of the assurances given before the House. Known trade unionists and known political party workers have been arrested and detained under this Act and this is what they always do. They do exactly the opposite of what they say. And we knew it. They use it to suppress the Opposition. Then there is the COFEPOSA. Then there is the Preventive Detention Act. Then a Bill has been circulated, the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill which aims at taking over powers which are thoroughly within the purview of the States, and they want to establish Special Courts and haul up people before

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

those Courts, according to their sweet will irrespective of whatever the State Governments may say. This is the beginning of an effort to make law and order a concurrent subject like education. That is what I apprehend.

Now, just look at the budgetary provision for the para-military forces. In 1972-73 it was Rs. 130.90 crores, in 1976-77 it has jumped to Rs. 207.06 crores, in 1979-80 it has taken a further jump to Rs. 259.46 crores, in 1980-81 the budgeted expenditure is Rs. 300.81 crores. In 1981-82 it is Rs. 323.23 crores. Over and above this, for the intelligence agencies a sum of Rs. 17 crores has been earmarked. It has jumped from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 17 crores in 1981-82. Not only this, the para-military forces are also being currently strengthened. Three more battalions of C.R.P. are to be added. In the name of modernisation of the Police, a sum of Rs. 100 crore is going to be spent on them. So, if you have a look at the annual report presented to us, you will see that the student movement, the labour movement the peasant movement, anything under the Sun is brought under the umbrella of the Home Ministry more especially when law and order is supposed to be a State subject! It is done deliberately to deprive the States of their privileges and their constitutional rights which are enshrined in the Constitution. That is what they have done.

16.09 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*]

Now over and above this, egged on by the Centre, certain Congress (I) ruled States have already Preventive Detention Acts, and we have information that Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are also going to have Preventive Detention laws. That is what they are doing. Therefore, it is

not only engulfing entire India under its jurisdiction, overriding the States but it has also become an embodiment of leonine violence.

I would like to bring to your attention the fact that the Home Ministry has specialised in the art of toppling State Governments which they think are not prepared to toe the ruling party's line. They do not tolerate them. By hook or by crook, they want to topple them. Up till now 38 times they have toppled different Governments, after the elections were held in 1952 under the present Constitution. At present they are engaged in the ruse as to how to topple particularly the West Bengal Government. I will come to that later on. I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that dictatorship authoritarianism and the concept of unity of India cannot go together. One excludes the other. In pre-independence days, the spokesmen of the national movement were agreed that the fabric of the unity of India has to be built upon the willing and voluntary cooperation of all the different linguistic groups, States and peoples in India. This phrase was uttered by Pandit Nehru himself. After independence, this idea has been given the go-by and thrown overboard. Now the ruling bourgeois classes think that the unity of India can be secured only on the basis of rifles, guns and blood-bath and nothing else. The unity of India must be achieved by force. According to them the unity of India should not be a concept based on the cooperation of all the States of India and their full-throated and wholehearted support. If you suppress the States, if you discriminate against them, if you consider certain States to be secondary States, if you play one State against the other and if you think that only the ruling Congress (I) can rule in the States and no other State Government can exist, the whole concept is based on suppression and violence. With violent suppression and guns you want to secure the unity of India,

which is impossible, which harms national integration, which has done away with the concept of national integration and it poses a serious danger to the unity of India. It leads to defections, frustrations, deceptions and denial of opportunities to various linguistic groups etc. to develop and blossom forth according to their genius and culture. The various linguistic groups etc. should be given ample opportunities to develop and blossom forth according to their genius and culture. That is what it should be, so that we can form and cement a mighty united India. But my fear is that if this ruling class continue in power for an indefinite period, they may break up India. I apprehend that. This is the charge that I make. Therefore, Centre-State relation occupies one of the most sensitive and pivotal positions in the polity of India. There are different States and in every State, there are different linguistic groups. Of course, in every State there is one major linguistic group, with their culture. Barring certain subjects, on all other subjects there should be devolution of power to the States and the subjects should reside in the hands of the States. For example, defence, foreign affairs, currency, communications, economic coordination, like that certain subjects should be with the Centre and all the other subjects should be with the States. Then all the States will engage in a competition with one another to develop and the Centre should help them to develop and not to deny any State their legitimate demands, etc. so that we can have a mighty united India. The Home Ministry's policies are disruptive to the unity of India. And in order to preserve the unity of India we will fight to the last ditch as against their policies

The present Government after coming into power just dismissed 9 State Governments. They said that because the Janata Government did that, they also followed in their steps. In 1977 the conditions were different. And the peoples' verdict was for dis-

mantling authoritarian set up. For that it was necessary to have elections in the States. But there was no such verdict in 1980 elections. Therefore, there was no ground to dismiss them. But now, the non-Congress (I) Governments particularly West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura and Jammu & Kashmir have become a eye-sore to them. By hook and crook they want to dismiss them. We have heard that just after the Budget Session the West Bengal Government would be dismissed and the Congress (I) Party there was instructed to go on a rampage and resort to violence and force in the State and create a situation so that a pretext be given to the Centre for dismissal of the Government. Throughout all these years, these State Governments have been squeezed, embarrassed, denied their legitimate demands. Innumerable times explanations have been called for from them. Whereas no explanation has been called for from the Congress (I) ruled States where law and order is abominable. That is the differential state of approach they are following. We have also heard that an ex-IG had a consultation at the highest level in Delhi. He has been entrusted with the task as in 1971-72 after the dismissal of the West Bengal Government, to have a mini massacre of the cadres and leaders of the Left Front. That is what we hear. On April 3, on this direction, violence had taken place there and 22 murders were committed. But the Central Government did not shed a single drop of tear for them. They have not condemned those open and naked violence. Of course, whether they can keep the time schedule in dismissing the Government I do not know, but that is what we hear. On April 3, I want to bring it to the notice of the House that central agencies like railways, banks and others directly and openly supported the Bangla Bandh call given by the ruling Congress (I) Party. Never before had such a thing taken place.

Not only this. Our 14 Bills are still hanging fire. They are not being

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

given assent to. All of them have been passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly for the benefit of the 80 per cent of the people. Some of the Bills are:

1. Civil Code Amendment Bill.

2. West Bengal Restoration of Alienated Land Amendment Bill, which is supposed to be the model Bill for agrarian reforms.

3. Calcutta Municipal Corporation Bill, 1980.

4. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1980. The draft Bill is awaiting prior approval of the President.

5. Compulsory Screening of the West Bengal Films Bill, 1979. Shri Venkatasubbaiah gave an assurance that this Bill will be assented to. But the Law Ministry has now gone back.

6. Industrial Relations Bill. It is to provide for the recognition of the union on the basis of secret ballot.

All these things have been hanging fire since then.

Not only that, two times the by-elections have been postponed. This was arranged by the Election Commission with the State Government there in November last. It was to be held on 17th May, now. Suddenly, without any reason whatsoever, it has been postponed because the ruling party thinks that it cannot win at this stage. They feel that they should hold election only when the ruling party can win.

Election Commission, I am sorry to say, has perhaps lost its independent status. It does not function independently. It works at the dictates of the Central Government. Things have gone this far.

I demand that the role of Governors should be completely changed.

It should be exactly similar to that of the President of India. As an agent of the Centre, utilising and manoeuvring against the State Government must be done away with. He must be responsible to the State Government. He must be responsible to the State Assembly and not to the Centre. He is utilised to manoeuvre things, defections are encouraged to have a particular Ministry formed. The prestige of the Governor in this way has been brought to the lowest ebb. It must be set right. His role should be similar to that of the President, nothing more, nothing less.

National Police Commission has submitted several reports—six or seven. This Commission was set up by the Janata Government. This Government does not like the reports. Therefore, they are gathering dust... (Interruptions) There was an open complaint in the news paper. I bring it to the notice of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken twenty minutes.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Delhi has become crime city. In the Annual Report the position in regard to crimes in Delhi has been underestimated. There have been reports in the press that cases are not registered. Hundreds and hundreds of cases have not been registered by the police in order to show that the crime position has improved.

Why have important top level officers of Research and Analysis Wing, C.B.I. Intelligence Agency, gone to Bengal? I hope the position in this regard will be clarified. We apprehended that they will conspire with the Ex-I.G. so as to organise violence and mini-massacre in the State. Let the country know these things in time.

I demand that the dismissal orders of the employees, para-military force, issued during the last two, three, or four years should be revoked. Their

right to form association should be recognised. They should be re-instated in their posts.

The Research and Analysis Wing is not under the Home Ministry. This is under Prime Minister's Secretariat. But where is the Budget for its expenditure? In the entire scheme of things, one does not know how to discuss this agency. Where has the expenditure been provided for this particular agency? Why should it not be under the Ministry of Home Affairs? That I do not know. So, with this, I would say that the path chalked out by the bourgeois landlord classes under the inspiration of the Home Ministry poses a danger to the unity of India. We apprehend that like 1971-72, when the backdrop of Emergency was approaching—even today, without the declaration of Emergency, there is an emergency of Emergency—a similar backdrop of Emergency has been created now. If they succeed in dismissing West Bengal Government, Jammu and Kashmir Government and other State Governments, another nail will be driven into the coffin of democracy. So, I say, all parties irrespective of their political views and all democratic forces, should combine together and give a fitting rebuff and a dogged resistance and see to it that authoritarianism is not installed and that democracy is maintained in India. This is our sacred-task.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for reduction in the prices of application forms prescribed by various recruiting Commissions and Boards of Central Government.] (46)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for the speedy disposal of the applications for pension of the freedom fighters from Maharashtra.] (47)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to review the selection procedure adopted by Staff Selection Committee.] (48)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for investigation into the reported racket of refugees in the country.] (49)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to supply requisite application forms to freedom fighters in Sholapur District (Maharashtra).] (50)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Supersession of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.] (51)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Slow progress made in the matter of freedom fighters applications with reference to Maharashtra State in the light of New policy declared by Home Minister in July, 1980.] (52)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check the exodus of innocent muslim girls who are lured away by foreign nationals, particularly from Gulf countries, on the promise of marrying them and who are deserted and maltreated thereafter.] (53)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

[Unsatisfactory existing arrangements for imparting training in Hindi to employees of the Central Government.] (54)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to consider number of cases of freedom fighters in Maharashtra.] (55)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to constitute a committee of Members of Parliament to advise the Government regarding freedom fighters.] (157)

"That the demand under the Lead Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give pension to all the freedom fighters released after Gandhi-Irwin pact without any condition.] (158)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the amount of the pension of freedom fighters from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 keeping in view the present price rise.] (159)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to fix the uniform criteria of jail term for granting pension to all freedom fighters.] (160)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give freedom fighter's pension along with pension as ex-M.P. to ex-members of Parliament.] (161)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give freedom fighters pension to the persons who participated in Telangana movement in Travancore, Punnapra, Vaylar, Mopala and many other movements launched outside the country such as in Egypt revolt, and movements launched in Germany, Singapore and Malaysia by recognising them as freedom fighter movements.] (162)

"That the demand under the Lead Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide medical facilities to freedom fighters in all the States.] (164)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give Rs. 300 per month as pension to the widows of freedom fighters.] (165)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the amount of pension to unmarried daughters of freedom fighters till their marriage from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem.] (166)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give pension to all those freedom fighters who had been in jails for three months by waiving the condition of six months jail term.] (167)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give pension to parent of freedom fighters.] (168)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give free education and scholarship in schools and colleges to sons and daughters of freedom fighters.] (169)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide reservation for the families of freedom fighters in technical schools and colleges.] (170)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide freedom fighters' homes in each State for all homeless freedom fighters of the country as has been done in Delhi.] (171)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the services of retiring freedom fighters employed in Government and semi-Government services by five years.] (172)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give grants in lump-sum to freedom fighters for (1) the marriages of their daughters or dependent sisters; (2) Medical assistance to the freedom fighters or for members of their families suffering from fatal diseases; and

(3) the educational expenses of their sons and daughters studying in schools and colleges.] (173)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot Government accommodation to the freedom fighters.] (174)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to find out bogus freedom fighters.] (175)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make arrangement for the payment of pension to the freedom fighters in the nationalised banks situated in blocks.] (176)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give Tamra-Patta to freedom-fighters who have not received it so far.] (177)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide free medical treatment to the freedom fighters.] (178)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reservation in services, schools, colleges and in allotment of plots for the dependents of freedom-fighters.] (179)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to inscribe the names of freedom fighters on stone slabs in the concerned blocks headquarters.] (180)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute committee taking the representatives of freedom fighters' organisations for solving the problems of freedom fighters.] (181)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give pension to the sons of freedom fighters having no source of income.] (182)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to do away with the procedure of stopping the payment of pension to the freedom fighters on a minor complaint without proper verification.] (183)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate delay in taking decision on the pending applications of freedom fighters.] (184)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to do away with the rule of realising arrears from the freedom fighters.] (185)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct memorial for the martyrs who sacrificed their lives in connection with the freedom struggle in Delhi.] (186)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the memorial of the greatest martyr Chandrashekhar Azad at Allahabad.] (187)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct memorial of martyrs in the capitals of various States.] (188)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give all kinds of assistance to the members of family of martyrs.] (189)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give pension to the freedom fighters who served jail terms in Meerut conspiracy case without inviting applications from them.] (190)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the incident of insult to freedom fighter M.F. by the officers.] (191)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce democratic system in police administration.] (192)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to punish those police officers who are guilty of committing serious crime like rape.] (193)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to withdraw the suspension and dismissal orders against the personnel of Industrial Security Force, BSF, and CRPF and accept their demands.] (194)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recruit Harijans and Tribals in Government job and give them promotion in accordance with the reservation policy.] (195)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give rigorous punishment to persons who commit rape on women.] (196)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to find out solution of the movement in Assam.] (197)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect Harijans and Tribals from social atrocities.] (198)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to change the policy of suppressing popular and democratic agitations by trade unions, farmers, students and youths.] (199)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to accept the demands of police personnel.] (200)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check increasing police excesses.] (201)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to control police atrocities.] (202)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to discontinue the practice of asking for fresh applications from Members of Parliament who had already been sanctioned pension as freedom fighters.] (203)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain law and order in the country.] (204)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent the incident of beating of Members of Parliament by police.] (205)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have control on police.] (206)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the provisions of Official Languages Act, 1963.] (207)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undue delay in constituting Central Hindi Committee.] (208)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for an in-depth study by Government of the increasing distortions of reservation in the services and academic institutions.]
(163)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have given notice of a token cut motion: "The need for an in-depth study by the Government of the increasing distortions of reservations in the services and academic institutions".

Every right thinking Indian will condemn unreservedly the latest manifestations of violence in Gujarat and, before that, we had it in places like Bihar and U.P. I feel strongly, and I have studied the subject more than most people, that the whole issue of reservation must be examined frankly, not only with regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I want my friends not to misunderstand me what I say. But I want this whole spectrum of reservation with regard to the backward classes and more specially with regard to the "sons of the soil" concept which has become an evil, an anti-national concept, to be examined in-depth.

All parties gave a standing affirmation to the principle of reservation. That was a good gesture. But some people including myself were a little cynical. We were not certain of the motivations of some of the groups or parties that joined in that gesture because people like myself know that no party dare vote against a sizeable section of the country. They cannot forget that there are 825 Harijan and Advaiti MLAs and 130 MPs. It is common knowledge that some of the parties have an avowed caste orientation overtly against the less fortunate classes. Unfortunately, the whole issue

has been distorted by populist gimmickry of trying to secure as many votes as possible.

Unfortunately, in different States, different parties, when they have been in power, have been competing in this populist gimmickry. In Bihar, as we know, already there is 24 per cent reservation of all Government and quasi-Government posts and seats in academic institutions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and then there is a reservation of 28 per cent of all posts and seats in academic institutions for the backward classes. Thus, 50 per cent of all reservations were fore-closed either in employment or in academic institutions for those particular labels. But the question that arises and which the Government will have to face is: What happens to the millions of Hindus who do not come within the purview of a caste label that brings them this particular reservation complex? What happens to the millions of non-Hindus who do not have any kind of Hindu caste label?

Unfortunately, because of as I said, populist gimmickry, the competition in securing votes, most States are joining in this competition and there is proliferation of reservations. I can name a few—U.P., Tamil Nadu, Punjab and, recently, I have read about Rajasthan. Some of them are now reserving upto 66-1/3 and 66-2/3 per cent. Today, as never before—it is a tragedy—Hindu society has been politically polarised on a caste basis, and a more accurate expression would be, it is being fractured. Some of my friends may protest, but I know this too that both the Janata and the Lok Dal propagated the thesis that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were being favoured at the expense of the backward classes. What did Mr. Charan Singh's care-taker Government do? They had proposed, they were on the verge of promulgating an Ordinance reserving 25 per cent of posts in the Central Services for the backward

classes. Thank God, there were some sane elements in the then Government and that was not put on the Statute Book. It was fashionable, Mr. Chairman, for people to condemn quotas—my community had quotas—at that time it was called quotas,—to condemn quotas on a community basis, as a hostage to communalism. But what is this? Let us look at it frankly, what is reservation on a caste basis, other than a variant?—And it promises to be a vicious variant—of the old communalism. And unfortunately, we have that today. Almost everybody wants to climb on to the backward class band-wagon. Even some stupid people from my community wanted to stigmatise my whole community as backward class, so that they could get a few crumbs. And I went to the Prime Minister and said "Madam, don't do that, I will not allow this brand of backwardness, I think it is an affront for anybody to put on his child or his grand-child this stamp of backwardness. Don't do that. Rather let some of my community starve in unemployment than brand the whole community as backward so that some should get a few crumbs." I have got here a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It has doubled to 130, between 1950 and 1958. Attracted by the crumbs of reservation, 60 caste groups, 130 tribes, demanded inclusion in the Act No. 63 of 1956. What has happened—Jats, Yadavas, Kurmis, Kohlis, all people, well-off, powerful politically, well off financially, all climbing on the backward class band-wagon.

Today my friend Mr. Chandrajit Yadav is not here. What is going to happen? There was a recent split in the Lok Dal. Before that, they presented a united front—Jats, Yadavs together. With the recent split, I suppose, one splinter will project the Yadavs. The other splinter will project the Jats. What I am afraid of is this. They said the old communal quotas inspired communal riots. But what have these reservations done.—Institutional-

ising caste, internecine caste warfare. That is what the country faces, which it never faced before. We saw that in Bihar, in the U.P. and Gujarat. And what happened in Bihar? We forget it so easily. I have got all the cuttings—closing of universities, disrupting of trains, burning of buses, students of different castes cutting, literally cutting, one another's throats. That is what has happened and this is the position that has plagued the whole body politic. I have studied this position perhaps, more than most people. I am not pleading a case as I did in the Supreme Court.

I happened to be in the Supreme Court and I accepted the case on one condition. I appeared for a very powerful union, the Akhil Bharatiya Soshit Karmachari Sangh. It is a very powerful union, the Akhil Bharatiya in the South. I took it on one condition that I would not speak against reservations. But they were so bitter so resentful and they said: "Sir, unless you try and stop this poison which is being spread because of rank discrimination, which is co-terminus with promotions, not even God will be able to help this country." That is my fear, these people are becoming emotionally and psychologically disturbed. Political groups, in spite of all lip service they pay, are joining to inflame these people till you have violence, inter-caste violence, which you will not be able to check.

When I was arguing the case before the Supreme Court, what did I say? I said: we are not challenging reservations for the Scheduled Castes, let them have reservations for class IV, let them have reservations for Class III, let them have reservation for class II, let them have reservations for Class I, although sometimes the numerical yardstick does not seem to be very fair because in Class I and Class II, you require degrees and normally you should not have reservations based on counting of illiterate heads but let that go. But what did I say? I said this: because Hinduism has spelt helotry for centuries for these unfortunate people, let the Hindus expiate their

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sons for sometime. But then, what is happening? And I said this also to the judge: let the Government give free education to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto and including the Degree level but, I said this, do not give reservations to them in the promotion cadres. I know what the position is because I got special quotas for my community, along with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the Constitution. And I made it very clear in the Supreme Court that in the promotion cadres to give reservations was not only distortion but it was a perversion, perversion of the Constitution. Also it makes a mockery of article 335 which enjoins efficiency in the administration. Above all, I underlined the Home Ministry's Resolution. I would ask the Home Minister to look it up and refresh his memory. Unfortunately, the judges glossed over it. This is the Home Ministry's first Resolution of 13-9-1950. What is that Resolution? That referred to the quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have got it here Para 4(i):

"Orders regarding reservation of vacancies in favour of the various communities will not apply to recruitment by promotion which will continue to be made as heretofore irrespective of communal considerations and on the basis of seniority and or merit as the case may be."

The Anglo-Indians also have their quota. The principle was the same. They could not get it in the promotion cadres. That was the first Resolution. It was the proper Resolution, it was the proper interpretation. But, after that, because of pressure from certain senior members of the Scheduled Castes, particularly the influential people, because of this populist gimmickry of trying to get as many votes as possible from sizeable sections, the whole Constitutional position was distorted.

I gave example after example to the judges. I know a good deal about the Railways because I was the President,

for many years, of the National Union of Railwaymen, the oldest Railway Union in the country. And I know not a little about the working of the Railways. I gave examples specially from the Railways. I gave from the Loco Department, the Traffic Department, the Commercial Department. See what happened. And this is bound to happen if you give reservations in the promotion cadres. I gave this example. A non-Scheduled Caste Hindu who joined as a Khalasi on 8-3-1976 is still a Khalasi! But a Scheduled Caste person, within three years, first becomes a semi-skilled in the scale of Rs 210—290, after three months a fitter in 260—400, then a highly-skilled in 330—480, then jumps to the higher grade 380—560, then becomes an Assistant Foreman in 550—750—all within three years. And the non-Scheduled Caste man is still there as a Khalasi!

On the commercial side also, there is the same accelerated, utterly-unprincipled promotion. Here is a non-Scheduled Caste person, he joined as a Clerk on 1-11-1955, 23 years later, he becomes a Senior Clerk. But what happens to a Scheduled Caste person who joined 19 years after? He becomes Senior Commercial Clerk on 7-5-1975, then Head Commercial Clerk in 425—640, then Chief Commercial Inspector—all within three years. But that non-Scheduled Caste man is rotting there as Senior Clerk after 23 years of service. What do you expect? The iron is entering their souls.

Let me give the last example. I could give a whole lot of them. There were certain non-Hindu Fireman Apprentices. One joined on 5-6-1953 and the other on 16-9-1972. Both were promoted as 'C' Grade Driver, 330—560, on 22-11-1961 and 11-10-1977. One was promoted to the 'B' Grade on 28-2-1974, that is, after 21 years, the other is still in 'C' Grade. But what happened to the Scheduled Caste Apprentice? He joined as Fireman on 17-9-1972—this is the tragedy, see what is happening—and he becomes Driver 'C' Grade in five years, on 5-2-1977, in the same year, in six months, he becomes Driver 'B' Grade, within one month after that,

he becomes 'A' Grade Driver, and after that he becomes Special 'A' Grade Driver on 5-4-1978.

I told the Supreme Court: This is not a hostage to inefficiency, this is a hostage to criminality. Have you ever heard of it in the history of the Indian Railways? I know something about it. My community was largely responsible for building the railways. Have you ever heard that in 3 years a person from fitter-apprentice becomes an A Grade Special Driver? You are putting the lives of hundreds of thousands of people in the hands of the utterly inexperienced persons—to say the least. This is what is happening and this is not the exception, this is the rule. This is the rule and I am telling you from authority.

To-day what is happening? My friends refer to the Supreme Court judgments. I knew what the Supreme Court was going to do. The Supreme Court Judges, I say with respect, in many matters are utterly unpredictable—Mr. Chairman, utterly unpredictable. Some Judges go along with the political climate, Mr. Justice William Douglas—I was reading his autobiography—who was one of the most distinguished Supreme Court Judges in America said that 90 per cent of their opinions—they call their judgments opinions—are subjective and only 10 per cent they rationalise and make them appear to be objective. I do not know what percentage of the judgments of our Supreme Court are objective. Even 10 per cent may be is an overstatement, And I knew what was happening. There were three Judges and I told my clients, 'I know the presiding Judge. The result is a foregone conclusion so far as he is concerned.' We knew his views. I said, 'One Judge goes along with him, then you are finished,' and they were finished because it resolved itself into two Judges against one, the one dissenting. Do you know what has been done? before that they had two unanimous judgements of the Supreme Court that these reservations cannot extend beyond 50 per cent. If you do that, it will be a clear violation of the Constitu-

tion. Look at these two gentlemen and what they have done. I said the matter was very crucial. It is pointed at the jugular artery of the nation. 'Let it go to the Five Judges.' But the presiding Judge was so determined that he would hand down his judgment. I do not want to mention his name. People know who he is. Two of them against one dissenting, 'Now you could have reservations in the services and academic institutions upto 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.' Look at what you are doing. What are you going to do now? It is an open invitation to all those politicians who are competing in proliferating reservations to have 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Where will millions of the Caste Hindus go? Where will millions of non-Hindus go? Where will their children go for jobs?

Sir, I do not want to burden the House. In Rangachari case of 1962, there five Judges—2 Judges dissenting—gave a decision on the promotion aspect. There Justice Wanchon—people still recall his judgment—wrote a lucid judgment where he said, 'Yes, let them have reservation at the point of appointments.' That is what I have always said. That is what I have fought for the Anglo-Indians. This is what he said.

"Reservations could not be illegitimately used to disturb the legitimate interests."

More important is that Art. 335 postulates maintenance of efficiency and lastly he said:

"Reservations in the promotion grades are bound to result in deterioration of efficiency."

This is what is happening in the Railways to-day. Inefficiency is now a by word in the Railways.

Then you have got the majority judgment because of the predilections of two Judges. And then to the Judge who was presiding I pointed out this resolution of the Home Ministry. But he glossed over it. He had to gloss over it. He had his own judgment of March, 1980 in Balasubramniam's case.

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This is what he said. This was his definite view. His language is *sui generis*. If you read it, sometimes you cannot understand it. Now, this is what he said:

“Once several persons become members of one service, they stand as equals. They cannot be treated, once they enter a service, as unequals.”

Once you enter a service you become an equal. To treat equals unequally, once they enter a service, is the worst form of *apartheid* isolation—that was his language.

I will end on this note. You know the sons of the soil movement. What is happening in some States? Recently the Chief Minister of Karnataka said, ‘I am going to reserve 100 per cent of all vacancies in the public sector for Kannadas.’ He said that all posts in the public sector will be reserved only for Kannada people. What is going to happen to the country? How does he interpret Kannada people? Why I say this is because I had to deal with a family in the railways who have been, for generations in Karnataka, because the father, in the course of their service, was transferred from one place to another, he could not stay for fifteen years as a continuous resident in Karnataka, his children could not get admission to a college in Karnataka. What are you going to this country? It is worse. What happens to our postulate of a single nationality and common citizenship?

Take the Shiv Sena in Bombay. If you are not a Maharashtrian, that is, a person whose mother-tongue is Marathi, then you will be driven out from there. In Karnataka, the Chief Minister says that hundred per cent vacancies in the public sector will be reserved only for the Kannada people. That will exclude a person who is not continuously there for 15 years, even though the grand-fathers have been there. Mr. Chairman, that is why, I am pleading with the Government that this is one of the greatest dangers that

the country is facing. Please have an in-depth study and have a uniform policy. I am not against reservation for the scheduled castes. I would like to say that it is only because the Hindu castes have to expiate their crimes against the other, everybody is suffering not only the millions of Hindus but also the millions of non-Hindus. Please do that, please have an in-depth study. For God's sake do something about the sons of the soil movement. What are you doing? Are you going to have 100 per cent reservations? I can understand your reserving a certain number of class III and Class IV posts for the sons of the Soil but what will happen to the Class II and I posts? What will happen to anybody going to Bihar or Bengal? That is why I have given a notice of my cut motion. I am pleading earnestly to have an in-depth study and to use your powers to have a uniform policy of reservations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhagat.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Frank Anthony, while concluding, said that he is not against reservation for the scheduled castes. He has made it clear more than once. Normally, I do not want to disagree with him because he is a very eminent, capable advocate, as also a very seasoned Member of this House. On one thing, I am glad that he has lost the case in the Supreme Court. I think he is basing his arguments—with all respect to him on reservation in promotions because of which the performance of the railways deteriorated. I do not see any evidence to show that kind of rail accidents have taken place due to that. I do not think anybody has gone into it and said this. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) For the technical posts, there is no reservation at all in the Railways.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Anyway, my feeling is that the conclusion which the hon. Member, Shri Frank Anthony, has drawn is not supported by any facts. I do not wish to enter into any

further arguments with him and I do not want to go into the whole gamut of reservations. About the reservation in the services the whole House has very unanimously supported the principles of reservation with which he himself agrees.

Now, Sir, I have my sympathy with the Home Minister. He is like a housewife who has to keep the house clean which is made dirty by all members of the family, and sometimes by others also. We have a mainly bearded housewife in the Home Minister, supported by a young co-wife, co-house wife, I mean. So, the whole thing that is created in the home is the responsibility of the house-wife. What are we all doing in our country? Irrespective of the fact that it is a State subject, for the law and order, the Home Ministry is considered responsible here and they have to answer many things. Sometimes, the house-wife has to deal with very difficult children. I do not mean any disrespect to my friend from the C. P. M., Shri Naren Ghosh, who in his own way, has developed a thesis. But, I must say that it was very amusing for me to hear charging the Congress with violence in West Bengal and preaching democracy.

I can understand his frustration. Personally I do not like 'bandhs' by any party but I can understand his frustration with the success of the 'bandh' in West Bengal. Sir, I just want to remind him—not that we want to copy him—that a couple of years ago the CPI(M) Government in Bengal organised a 'bandh' officially in which the whole Government took part and for him today to preach this is very amusing.

Sir, he was talking so much about para-military forces of the Centre and giving us the figures that the expenditure has gone up. Even his party Government in Tripura asked for para-military forces and at their request the forces were sent and their role has been appreciated. Similarly in Tamil Nadu they asked for these Central forces and their role has been generally appreciated. To run down these forces to my mind is not being fair to them.

Now, he has his own theory of Centre-State relationship. We do not agree with that. To my mind the present Centre-State relationship as propounded in our Constitution is quite healthy. We do not want to see that Centre should be too strong and certainly we do not want to see that States should be too strong. Actually the strength of the Centre will depend on the strength of the States and the strength of the State will depend on the strength of the Centre. There has to be a delicate balance and that delicate balance is maintained by the present system in which, I think, the Central Government has been quite fair to the States.

Now, he is making predictions that after this Session the West Bengal Government is going to be finished. I do not know on what basis he is making these predictions. Similarly, he said about the J. & K. Government and Tamil Nadu Government and so on and so forth. Sir, I can understand his frustration. In Democracy we have to see agitations but the law and order situation in West Bengal to say the least is worse than most other States in India today. Who is responsible for that? It is their party which is responsible for it and I do not mean any personal reference to him but sometimes I am just reminded of that picture which entitled 'Chor Machaye Shor' In West Bengal you are taking law into your own hands. You have completely finished the independence of the educational institutions. You have finished the democratic values in West Bengal and you are teaching us today Democracy and the pattern of Centre-State relationship.

Now this talk of authoritarianism is an old fad. He is against NSA. All right. He is against COFEPOSA. They say normal laws are enough to tackle the law and order situation. I want to know by using those normal laws how many smugglers, racketeers and black-marketeers have you been able to deal with effectively? In West Bengal is the price situation in any way better than elsewhere in India? No, I am surprised at these so-called revolu-

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tionary parties who used to say: Hang the blackmarketeers at the nearest lamp post. They are not prepared to use preventive detention against them. Now his grievance is that it is being used against trade unions. Here or there it may be so. Some foolish official might be by mistake doing it. Some people might have used it like that which is bad but my grievance is that the effective powers which this Government has got are not being used as effectively as they should be used and the situation demands that these powers should be used effectively and the people want it.

That is why this Government has to do it. My grievance is also on the other side. My friends talked of many things. My friends talked in terms of what is happening in the country and so on. Sir, when our Government came into existence in 1980 what happened? I would not like to blame the Janata Government for that. I will not spend time on it. What was the unanimous view of the country? What was the view of the Janata party leaders? I need not spend time quoting all these things. The situation became chaotic in the country. I am not going to compare these things and say, we have done wonderful things, Giani Zail Singh ji has done wonderful things and all that. We all know how deliberate attempts have been made by this group or that group to make the existing situation more and more difficult. The Assam situation was made more difficult day by day. Now the situation fortunately is not as difficult as it was some six months ago, or about a year ago. This problem after all has to be solved by understanding and cooperation and goodwill; the Government is prepared for this. But then attempts were made to involve the Central Government employees in Assam on a large scale. And then came the Gujarat agitation. Today, the Medicos have withdrawn their

agitation there. But others jumped into it. Their attempt is to keep the pot boiling all the time and at all the places! All kinds of caste and communal slogans have been raised. Much playing to the gallery is being done. Sir, they make good speeches, very conscientious speeches in the House. But they enjoy the situation outside. Sometimes I feel very strongly that deliberate attempts are being made to de-stabilise the situation in the country. Mr. Niren Ghosh said that the unity of the country cannot be maintained merely by guns. It has been maintained and it is being maintained by the willing co-operation of the people and in a democratic system such as ours, all of us have our contribution to make. We have full confidence in our party and in our leader as I have said previously on other occasions. The issue in the last election was not merely the post of Prime Minister. In the last election the issue was this.

In the situation of emotional disintegration prevailing in the country, in that chaotic situation prevailing then—which person really could become P.M., which leader of the nation could become Prime Minister? It is the people who gave the verdict. And after our Government has come to power things have really started improving. For the Home Ministry every day has been a difficult day. Almost every day they have been facing one problem or the other. There have been communal riots, communal deaths have taken place. Certain figures have been given by the Government themselves and these situations have got to be tackled. Government have tried their best and are doing their best to give all facilities for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the weaker sections of the population. But still such numbers of instances have taken place. But the Government has tried to deal with the situation with goodwill and understand-

ing. We have taken a number of step in this direction. For example, there is now an increase provision of Rs. 500 crores for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes instead of Rs. 100 crores previously. I don't say that the law and order situation in the country is very good. I would not say that. I would not say that it is very very satisfactory in Delhi. But I would say this much that keeping in view the situation which existed a few years ago, and the attempts which are being made by some groups or the others to do establishing the situation, one can say, it has improved to some extent. That is my honest opinion. (*Interruptions*) It may not be your opinion, it is my opinion. We do not like such incidents. But every day such incidents take place. The Home Ministry has a very difficult role to perform. It has got a difficult task to perform. As you know, law and order is a State subject. I don't say that the Centre has no responsibility. The Centre has its responsibility. Various public undertakings are located in Assam or Gujarat for instance. Various refineries are there. With the cooperation, goodwill and understanding of the Central Government and with the full cooperation of the States only these problems can be solved. The attempts being made by the Central Government to tackle this problem have quite good. This is my sincere feeling.

Now, lastly I would like to make one or two points about Delhi. Very briefly I would like to tell the hon. Home Minister with humility about the position of Delhi today. It is a multiplicity all round in the Central Government. About 8 or 9 Ministries deal with the problems of Delhi. At the local level, more than 12 agencies are dealing with the problems of Delhi. The pattern of Delhi Administration is like a hydra-headed monster with no head controlling its power. It got good treatment from the Centre.

12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We have the most sympathetic Prime Minister who is always considerate to the problems of Delhi and the people. A lot of money is being spent in Delhi and the per capita expenditure is more in Delhi. Some parts of Delhi can be considered as the most beautiful city in the world. Yet Delhi has tremendous problems. I think the multiplicity of dealings at the local level and at the Central level requires to be eliminated. If you make some institutional changes, the results of Delhi could be far more better. The bureaucracy howsoever efficient is no substitute for political leaders. There has been a lot of developmental activities going on in Delhi. The situation has improved as compared to in 1930. But it can be far better if you give a thought to the suggestions which I am making. The people of Delhi are very much agitated over the running of the Administration here. I am not going into many things at the moment. But I wish to say that things need to be improved in Delhi. Many problems of Delhi are not within the scope of the Home Ministry. We cannot discuss them. There are many problems of the poor people in Delhi who are crying for your attention. Things are not that good which they appear to be. Certain matters are quite bad and they require very immediate attention, particularly the poorer sections of people. While we are all in a way in New Delhi, I do not think that most people living in New Delhi are poor people. In the south part of Delhi and also in some parts of New Delhi, there are poor people. There is a tremendous disparity in the developmental activities between one part and the other parts of Delhi. This disparity should go. This situation is prevalent in the whole country. This is a situation which can be solved if we have co-operation, understanding and unity

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between all of us and here the responsibility of the ruling party is of course more. I would accept that. But the cooperation and understanding of the Opposition parties and their leaders are very necessary. I do not object to their forming various parties and projecting one or the other as the alternate Prime Minister. We have a spectacle of so many bridegrooms without a marriage party, all waiting to become the bridegrooms. They will have no courage to face the situation in the country at the time when casteism need to be fought, communalism need to be fought, all tendencies to disrupt production on food front need to be fought and all tendencies to help increase production in the factories have to be considered with sympathy taking the workers along with others. Where do India stand today? Where all we stand today? If India is in danger, we all will be in peril. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants for the Home Ministry.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गार्जापुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की भागों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज हमारा देश जिस स्थिति से गुजर रहा है वह बहुत मुश्किल है। रक्षा मंत्रालय की भागों पर हुई बहस का उत्तर देते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति जितनी खराब है, उतनी पहले कभी खराब नहीं थी। मैं गृह मंत्रालय की भागों पर बोलते हुए इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी गृह-स्थिति आज चुनौतियों से घिरी हुई है। आज गृह-मंत्री जी के सामने, आज हमारी सरकार के सामने, आज इस संसद के सामने और इस देश की जनता के सामने गंभीर चुनौतियाँ उठ खड़ी हुई हैं। ये चुनौतियाँ राजनीतिक तनाव की हैं, ये चुनौतियाँ सामाजिक तनाव की हैं, ये चुनौतियाँ आर्थिक

तनाव की हैं और आज गृह मंत्री जी का काम बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है। गृह मंत्री जी को और पूरी सरकार को इन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ेगा और आने वाला समय बताएगा कि हम क्या कर पाये हैं और क्या नहीं कर पाये हैं। स्थिति इतनी गंभीर है कि आने वाले चार सालों में अगर इन गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना नहीं किया गया, उत्पन्न समस्याओं को हल नहीं किया गया, तो पिछले 33 वर्षों से जो ढाँचा हम ने अपने देश में बना रखा है, वह ढाँचा चरमराकर गिर जाएगा और मुझे खर्चा है और इस देश का यह सौभाग्य है कि इतिहास ने इन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को रखा है। आज गृह मंत्री जी को इसके लिए रखा है और आज कांग्रेस की सरकार इस देश में मौजूद है। इस माननीय सदन में चर्चा की गई रिजर्वेशन के मामले पर और हमने उन पर बहस की। रिजर्वेशन को लेकर जो हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी भाई हैं, उनके दिलों में तनाव है कि उनके साथ न्याय नहीं किया जा रहा है। दूसरे और लोग भी हैं जहाँ अभी हमारे फ्रैंक एन्थनी माहव ने कहा कि उनको पेशानी है, उनको चिन्ता है कि प्रमोशन के मामले में, तस्करी के मामले में, उनके साथ न्याय नहीं किया जा रहा है। आज इस देश में 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा और मैं तो समझता हूँ कि 55 और 60 प्रतिशत पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग हैं, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग हैं जो यह समझते हैं और सही समझते हैं कि उनके साथ न्याय नहीं किया जा रहा है। आज इस देश में 14, 15 प्रतिशत अल्पसंख्यक लोग हैं, जो माइनोरिटीज कहे जाते हैं, आज वे समझते हैं और सही समझते हैं कि उनके साथ न्याय नहीं किया जा रहा है। पिछले तीन वर्षों से मैं उसकी डिटेल् में नहीं जाना च हूँगा लेकिन पिछले तीन वर्षों से उनके विल पक रहे हैं और उनके दिलों में एक अविश्वास सा पैदा हो रहा है, उनके दिलों में एक चिन्ता हो रही है और आन्दोलन के

रूप में यह बढ़क उठी है कभी आसाय में, कभी गुजरात में, कभी बंगाल में, कभी बेलछी में और कभी मुरादाबाद में। जगह-जगह पर यह चिंता की भाग बढ़क उठी है और हम एक ऐसी गंभीर स्थिति के सामने आ गये हैं, कि ये जो समस्याएँ हैं, इनको हमें हल करना होगा। केवल बन्दूक की नोक पर होम मिनिस्टर साहब इन समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर सकते, केवल पुलिस लगा कर, मिलिट्री लगा कर या सी०आर०बी० लगा कर हम इन समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर सकते।

आज हरिजनों को नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है आरक्षण होने के बावजूद, ये आंकड़े दिये जा चुके हैं इस माननीय सदन में और मैं उन आंकड़ों को देने में सदन का समय नहीं लूंगा। आज बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोगों को नौकरी उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं नहीं जानता कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के कितने लोगों को नौकरी दी गई है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि 50 फीसदी उनकी आबादी होने पर मुश्किल से 5-6 फीसदी ही उनको नौकरी दी गई होगी। इस से ज्यादा नौकरी नहीं दी गई होगी। आज अल्पसंख्यकों को नौकरी उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैंने कितने ही प्रश्न किये इस लोक सभा में लेकिन मुझे बताया गया है कि अंग्रेजों के समय से एक ऐसी परम्परा है कि कम्युनल रेप्रेजेंटेशन पर लोक सभा में प्रश्नों के उत्तर नहीं दिये जाते। मैं अल्पसंख्यक कम्युनिटी से आता हूँ। मैं मुसलमान हूँ और मुझे चिन्ता है कि मुसलमानों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती। मैंने अभी दिल्ली की जो नयी टेलीफोन की डायरेक्टरी आयी है, उसको देखा है। मैंने उसमें यह देखने की कोशिश की कि दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में जो बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं, जिनके घरों पर टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं उनमें माइनोरिटीज की, मुसलमानों की क्या हालत है। उसमें मैंने पाया—

एग्जीक्यूटिव एण्ड रूल कंस्ट्रक्शन में कुल दो सौ के घर टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं उनमें 615 LS—

से सिर्फ एक मुसलमान है। इसी प्रकार से—

एटोमिक एनर्जी में 43 में से एक,
राष्ट्रपति भवन सेक्रेटेरियेट में 26 में से निल,

केमिकल एण्ड फटिलिज्जर में 36 में से एक,

सिविल सप्लाइज में 32 में से 1,

कोमर्स में 80 में से 2,

कम्युनिकेशंस में 47 में से निल,

डिफेंस में 58 में से निल,

एजुकेशन एण्ड कल्चर में 56 में से 1,

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में 32 में से 1,

एनर्जी में 38 में से निल,

एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स में 82 में से 1,

फाइनेंस में 212 में से 5,

हेल्थ एण्ड फेमिली वेल्फेयर में 44 में से 1,

होम अफेयर्स में 187 में से 1,

इंडस्ट्री में 70 में से 1,

इन्फर्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग में 24 में से निल,

इरीगेशन में 25 में से निल,

लेबर में 37 में से 2,

ला, जस्टिस और कम्पनी अफेयर्स में 114 में से 2,

पार्लियामेन्ट्री अफेयर्स में 8 में से निल,

पेट्रोलियम में 23 में से निल,

प्लानिंग में 23 में से निल,

रेलवेज में 180 में से निल,

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

साइंस एण्ड टेक्नोलोजी में 40 में से निल,

शिपिंग एण्ड ट्रांसपोर्ट में 98 में से निल,
सोशल वेल्फेयर में 19 में से निल,

स्पेस में 5 में से निल,

स्टील एण्ड माइंस में 33 में से 1,

सप्लाइ एण्ड रिहैबिलिटेशन में 31 में से निल,

टूरिज्म एण्ड सिविल एवियेशन में 10 में से निल,

वर्क्स एण्ड हाउसिंग में 30 में से 1

के बरों पर टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं। अगर मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के धीर डिपार्टमेंट्स के बारे में कहूँ तो इसी तरह का परसेन्टेज मिलेगा। मैं सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स के बारे में बता कर आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैंने यह प्वाएंट आपके सामने क्लियर किया है। इसी तरह से दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आप देखें तो वहाँ भी 274 में से केवल 8 के बरों पर आपको टेलीफोन लगे हुए मिलेंगे। इन सब का आप परसेन्टेज निकालें तो 1 प्वाएंट कुछ परसेन्टेज वर्क आऊट होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में क्या होगा? (श्रवण)

गृह मंत्री जो यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं उन्होंने इस माननीय सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी आश्वासन दिया था, मुरादाबाद में जो कॉम्प्युनल टेंशन हुए थे उसके बाद दिया था कि एक पीस फोर्स बनायी जाएगी और सी० आर० पी० के अन्तर्गत बनायी जाएगी। क्या मैं होम मिनिस्टर से पूछ सकता हूँ कि उस पीस फोर्स का क्या हुआ? उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि तीन पलटने तैयार की जा रही हैं जिनमें अल्पसंख्यकों और कमजोर वर्गों को

नियुक्त किया जाएगा। लेकिन मैं तीन मर्तबा होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि यह पीस फोर्स बनायी जा रही है दुर्गापुर में, जम्मू में, अहमदाबाद में जहाँ कि कोई मुसलमान मिलने वाला नहीं है। जम्मू के बारे में आप जानते हैं, अहमदाबाद में मुसलमान नौकरी करने आते नहीं। जब पीस फोर्स के लिए ये नहीं मिलेंगे तो यह कह दिया जायेगा कि मुसलमान मिलते ही नहीं, हम कहां से बनाएं। आखिर दिल्ली में इनकी भर्ती क्यों नहीं हो रही, यू० पी० और बिहार के लोगों को इसमें क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है जहाँ कि टेंशन है। जहाँ के लोगों की फीलिंग्स हैं, भावनाएं हैं? आखिर उन लोगों को इसमें क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है? आप केवल जम्मू, अहमदाबाद और दुर्गापुर में इसके लिए भर्ती करेंगे और जब आपको आदमी नहीं मिलेंगे तो आप कह देंगे कि हमें आदमी नहीं मिले। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब का काफी शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि वे मेहरबानी कर के इसमें काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन वे इसके लिए जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला करें। जैसा कि उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था, इस सिलसिले में वे जल्दी ही फैसला करें।

इसी प्रकार से, उपाध्यक्ष जी आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए चाहे वे बड़ी कास्ट के हों, ब्राह्मण हों, ठाकुर हों, बनिये हों, कोई भी हों उनमें सभी अमीर नहीं है। आज गांवों में आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए लोगों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है, आगे बढ़े हुए केवल 10 परसेंट लोग हैं वही मौका पा रहे हैं। आप कहेंगे कि हमने तो कंपीटीशन रखे हुए हैं, टैस्ट लेते हैं और उस टैस्ट में जो आ जाते हैं, उनको हम अच्छी नौकरी देते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सबको समान अवसर प्राप्त है? क्या अंग्रेजी मीडियम

स्कूल और पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़े हुए लड़के और म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के स्कूल में पढ़े हुए लड़के में समानता की जा सकती है। हमारे देश में जो अंग्रेजी का चक्कर चल रहा है उसके कारण क्या अंग्रेजी जानने वाले और हिन्दी या दूसरी क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं जानने वालों को समान अवसर दिए गए हैं? आज आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए लोगों की पूरी फौज इस देश में फैली हुई है, उनके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। आज इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर कहा जाता है कि केवल 12-15 फीसदी जो बड़ी जाति के लोग हैं उन्होंने 80 फीसदी-75 फीसदी नागरिकों पर कब्जा कर रखा है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, 88 फीसदी जो पिछड़े और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर लोग हैं उनको कोई अवसर नहीं मिला है वे धक्के खा रहे हैं, उनको चपरासी की नौकरी भी नहीं मिल रही है। कहीं नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है। जो कभी खुशकिस्मती से अंग्रेजों की नौकरी करते थे, पब्लिक अंडर टेकिंग्स में काम करते थे, उनके लड़के आज अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में पढ़कर अच्छी अच्छी नौकरियों पर जा रहे हैं और दूसरों को मौका नहीं मिलता है। इसके लिए लोगों के दिल में तनाव है, उसके लिए लोगों के दिल में चिंता है। आज शासक कौन है? असल पूछिए तो शासक आज नौकरशाही है। यह ठीक है कि यहां बहुत सारी बातें कही जाती हैं, सरकार पालिसी और प्रोग्राम बना लेती है, लेकिन क्या वह नौकरशाही जो अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में पढ़कर आती है, वह नौकरशाही जो कि गेहूं और जौ के पीछे में फर्क नहीं जानती, क्या वह नौकरशाही इस देश की समस्याओं को हल कर लेगी - कभी नहीं कर सकती। इसको दूर करना पड़ेगा और यह तब तक दूर नहीं होगी जब तक इस देश से अंग्रेजी को नहीं हटाया जाएगा। अंग्रेजी भाषा हमारे देश की प्रगति में सबसे बड़ी रुकावट है, सबसे बड़ी बाधा

है। अंग्रेजी हटाने का मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम अंग्रेजी के बदले हिन्दी को लाद दें—नहीं हिन्दी को लादने की बात नहीं है। जो लोग खुशी से हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहते हैं, हिन्दी में काम करना चाहते हैं—वे करें, लेकिन हमें क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को भी आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। हमें क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी काम लेना चाहिए तभी जो टैलेंट है वे सामने उभर कर आ सकते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस सदन में भी हम डिबेट में देखते हैं, मैं माफी चाहता हूँ कि आज जितने भाषण अंग्रेजी में करते हैं क्या उनका वही स्तर है जो आज से 30 साल पहले इस लोकसभा में हुआ करता था या 25 साल पहले इस लोक सभा में हुआ करता था? तो ये अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे लोग इस देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देंगे।

आज हिन्दी "लिक-लैंग्वेज" बन चुकी है। आज ग्राम आदमी, सड़का का आदमी अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता। चाहे बंगलौर चले जाइए—त्रिवेंद्रम चले जाइए, वहां पर रिकशे वाला, मामूली दुकानदार होटल का बैरा या जो पटरी पर बैठता है, ये सब हिन्दी जानते हैं। इसलिये ये लोग हिन्दी में बात करते हैं और हिन्दी समझते हैं। दूसरे प्रांतों में जाकर भी वे हिन्दी में काम करते हैं। इस प्रकार से कामन मैन लेवल पर, निचली सतह पर आज हिन्दी लिक-लैंग्वेज बन चुकी है, लेकिन अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे लोग अपने निहित स्वार्थों के कारण हिन्दी को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहते। वे चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी रहेगी तो वे और अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में पढ़ी-लिखी उनकी संतान इस देश में आगे रहेंगे, इस देश पर शासन करेंगे। हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में कोई लड़ाई नहीं है। अंग्रेजी बहुत अच्छी भाषा है। अंग्रेजी को पढ़ने में बड़ा आनन्द भी आता है। बहुत कुछ हम उससे सीखते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दी हमारी भाषा है। आपस में इन भाषाओं का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। लेकिन अंग्रेजी देश के ऊंचे लोगों को सिम्बोलाइज

[श्री जनूल बरार]

करती है और हिन्दी कामन लोगों को सिम्बोलाइज करती है। कामन लोगों और ऊंचे लोगों का सम्बन्ध है। यह झगड़ा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के सम्बन्ध से उठा हुआ है। इस को आपको खिन्नना चाहिये। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब किसी से कम काबिल नहीं हैं। अंग्रेजी का भालेज उनको जितना है वह सब जानते हैं। लेकिन वह कम काबिल नहीं है। उर्दू बहुत अच्छी जानते हैं। बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे उर्दू के शेर भी पढ़ते हैं। हिन्दी भी बहुत अच्छी जानते हैं। होम मिनिस्टर हैं और पूरे देश का शासन चला रहे हैं। अंग्रेजी की पर्याप्त जानकारी न होने से उनको कोई नुकसान नहीं है और न यह उनके लिए ड्राबैक साबित हो रहा है। बहुत अच्छा शासन वह चला रहे हैं पूरे देश का। हिन्दी में क्या बुराई है, कौन सी खराबी है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे माफ करने अगर मैं कहूँ कि तमिलनाडु हो या कर्नाटक हो या बंगाल हो, वहाँ पर लोग अपनी सन्तानों को अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा लिखा रहे हैं इस वास्ते कि वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का स्थान ले ले और अगर ऐसा हो गया तो उनके निहित स्वार्थों को धक्का पहुंचेगा। इसके बारे में भी होम मिनिस्टर साहब को गौर करना चाहिये। हमारे देश का यह बहुत बड़ा मसला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब वह जवाब देंगे तो जरूर कुछ ज्यादा तैयारी के साथ बतायेंगे कि हिन्दी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और अंग्रेजी की लाबी को कमजोर करने के लिए वह क्या कर रहे हैं।

मैं अब पुलिस के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था। मैंने पूछा था :

“Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police men after a population of every 1000 in the

country and the State-wise details thereof; (b) how many police men should be after a population of 1000 as per the policy of the Government whether the Government have given any advice to State in this regard?”

पहले का जवाब आया है आंध्र प्रदेश में आठ हैं एक हजार पर, बिहार में नौ हैं और केवल नागालैंड में 12 प्वाइंट कुछ हैं। जम्मू-काश्मीर में 1.9 हैं। किसी जगह पर चार प्वाइंट कुछ हैं। मैं डिटेल में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में जो सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड है चार प्वाइंट कुछ है और अंदमान निकोबार में 6.6 हैं। इतनी कम पुलिस एक हजार पर कैसे एफिलेंसी दिखा सकती है? एक हजार पर एक या दो सिपाही और पुलिस के अफसर आदि भी जोड़ दें तो क्या वह कर लेगी? कैसे कंट्रोल कर सकती है जबकि इतना सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक सभी प्रकार का तनाव है, सभी प्रकार का टेंशन है और उसके बाद क्राइम्स है, चोरियां, डकैतियां हैं, सीनाजोरी होती है, लूट होती है, उचक्कापन वगैरह सब चीजें हैं, एक हजार पर एक कैसे काबू पा सकता है? मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि कितने पुलिस के सिपाही होने चाहिये एक हजार पर? अब आप होममिनिस्ट्री की एफिलेंसी देखिये। ज्ञानी जी की जानकारी में इस चीज को लाना जरूरी है। जब मैंने पूछा एक हजार पर कितने होने चाहिये तो लिखते हैं कि इसको वर्क आउट नहीं किया गया है। क्या गाइड लाइज दी है स्टेट्स को, इसके जवाब में (बी) में वह कहते हैं :

“The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as collected.”

अभी यह वर्क-आउट नहीं हुआ है कि 1,000 पर कितने सिपाही होने चाहियें जब कि नेशनल पुलिस कमीशन ने भी 6, 6 वाइयूस की रिपोर्ट दी है। उसमें भी, अगर किसी ने पढ़ा हो तो

लिखा है कि 8 या 9। क्या पाइलान्कन दिया है आपने, क्या लिखा है, उसकी भी इम्फार्मेशन लगता है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं है। उसकी फाइल लखनऊ और पटना से मंगायी जायेगी कि क्या चिट्ठी लिखी है। इस तरह से होम मिनिस्ट्री फंक्शन करेगी तो देश की चुनौतियों का समाधान नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं होम मिनिस्टर श्री ज्ञानी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बहुत काबिल आदमी है, बहुत दूरन्देश है, बातचीत से खुश कर देते हैं, उन्होंने अरम का मसला ठोक कर दिया है, गुजरात वालों को भी खुश कर दिया है, बहुत कुछ हल कर लिया है, बहुत अच्छे तरह से मसला डोल करते हैं, लेकिन मेहरबानी कर के अरमो होम मिनिस्ट्री के अफसरों को भी जरा डोल कीजिये। उनको भी कहिये कि वह इसके लिए तैयार रहे।

हम अरमो सरकार को मुबारकबाद देना चाहते हैं, उनके बहुत शुक्रगुजार हैं, और यह मुबारकबाद भी देश के लाखों-लाखों राजनैतिक स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को तरफ में देना चाहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार ने, पिछले साल गृह मंत्री जी ने एनान किया कि उनकी पेशन बढ़ा दो है। उनके साथ जो 5 हजार रुपये की आमदनी पर सीलिंग लगी थी, उसको भी उन्होंने हटा दिया, लेकिन मैं उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक राजनैतिक स्वतंत्रता सभ्य सेनानी को पेशन स्वीकृत होने में बहुत देर लगती है।

आप जानते हैं कि जिन लोगों ने देश की आजादी के लिए कुर्बानी की, जो परेशान हुए और उन्होंने तकलीफें झेलीं, उनकी उम्र इस समय 70, 75 वर्ष की है गानी 60 से 75 वर्ष की उम्र के वे लोग हैं, कितनी कठिनाई से उनकी गुजर हो रही होगी? आज कोई आदमी जब एप्लीकेशन देता है तो उसकी

बैरीफिकेशन यू०पी० में रहने वाले की यू०पी० में होती है, बिहार में रहने वाले की बिहार में होती है, तो इस तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स 6, 6 और 7, 7 महीने तक उसका कोई जवाब नहीं देती है। हमारे मकवाना जी ने कई बार चिट्ठी लिखकर कोशिश की, धरमलस भेजकर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहा गया कि वह जवाब दें। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया है। मेरा ज्ञानी जी और मकवाना जी से कहना है कि वह मिलकर कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाले जिससे काम जल्दी हो सके। यह कैसे होगा कि 6,6 और 7,7 महीने और 1,1 साल तक उनकी पेशन स्वीकृत नहीं होगी? दरखास्त देने के बाद जब वह मर जायेंगे तब अगर उनकी पेशन स्वीकृत होगी तो उनका यह सम्मान किस काम का होगा? कोई ऐसा तरीका निव्वालिये कि राजनैतिक पेशन के स्वीकृत होने में कोई देर न लगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Zainul Basheer, you are making very good points. But you have already taken 22 minutes.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: I will take only eight minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give you only three minutes more. You will be taking the time of another hon. Member of your own Party.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER. I think the hon. Members will not mind.

AN HON. MEMBER : No. We do mind.

श्री जैनुल बशेर: आखिर में मैं अपनी बात यह कह कर समाप्त करूँगा कि जब देश में इस प्रकार की चुनौतियाँ हैं, इस प्रकार के तनाव है और धातावरण गर्म हो रहा है, हमारे सम्पूर्ण जनतांत्रिक ढाँचे में नीचे नीचे घुन लगता जा रहा है, कहीं चरमकारक वह गिर न जाये, ऐसी स्थिति में कितनी ही अच्छी सरकार हो, कितनी ही एफेक्टिव सरकार हो, कितने ही

[श्री जैनुल बखर]

योग्य और निपुण मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री हों, केवल एक पार्टी इस मामले को हल नहीं कर सकती है। इसके लिये जितने भी देश के राजनीतिक लोग हैं, जितने भी सार्वजनिक नेता और कार्यकर्ता हैं, चाहे किसी सिद्धांत को वह मानते हों, किसी आईडियालाजी में वह विश्वास करते हों, उनका राजनीतिक कार्यक्रम चाहे कुछ हो, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें सभी विश्वास करते होंगे कि इस देश का जो राजनीतिक ढांचा है, उसको बनाये रखना चाहिये, उसको गिराने की या उसके चरमराकर खत्म करने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसलिये मैं उधर के साथियों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ, चव्हाण साहब, वाजपेयी जी और पासवान जी से कि कम से कम इस समय आप इस तरह का तनाव पैदा करके, इस तरह की चुनौतियों का सहारा लेकर सरकार के लिये मुसीबत पैदा मत कीजिये, यह बहुत खराब बात होगी और देश के भविष्य के लिये चिन्ताजनक होगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको ऐसे लोगों पर नजर रखनी पड़ेगी, जो लोग जनतंत्र का फायदा उठाकर जनतंत्र में रहकर, उसका उपयोग करके अन्दर से जनतंत्र को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। सिर्फ विरोध के नाम पर, सिर्फ आपोजीशन के नाम पर, श्री वाजपेयी, श्री चव्हाण और श्री रामविलास पासवान उन लोगों के कंधे के साथ कंधा न मिलाये। यह देश के भविष्य का सवाल है, आने वाली नस्लों के भविष्य का सवाल है, हमारे देश के वर्तमान ढांचे और हमारे देश की आजादी और स्वतंत्रता का सवाल है। इस देश में कुछ लोग हैं, कुछ राजनीतिक संगठन हैं, जो हमारी प्रजातांत्रिक संस्थाओं में शामिल हो कर हमारे प्रजातंत्र को धराशायी करना चाहते हैं। मेरे मित्र मुझसे बेहतर समझते हैं, वे मुझसे ज्यादा योग्य और ज्यादा विद्वान हैं। देश की नब्ज पर उनकी पकड़ है और उनका तजुर्बा मुझसे ज्यादा है। वे इस बारे में सीधे।

हमारे देश में कई विघटनकारी शक्तियाँ हैं, जैसे राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ है। मैं जानता हूँ कि वाजपेयी जी उससे प्रसन्न नहीं हैं। लेकिन उनको कोई उपाय निकालना चाहिए। हमारी नार्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स में ऐसे कई संगठन हैं। गृह मंत्री की स्टेट, पंजाब, में खालिस्तान की बात कही जा रही है और एक राष्ट्रविरोधी मांग सामने आई है। हम इस बारे में खामोशी के साथ नहीं बैठ सकते हैं। हमें इससे पूरी तरह से निपटना पड़ेगा। देश में ऐसे संगठनों के खिलाफ बड़े पैमाने पर एक वातावरण बनाया जाना चाहिए—मुझे दुख है कि अभी वह नहीं बनाया जा रहा है—ताकि इस देश के लोग यह समझ सकें कि वे कौन सी शक्तियाँ हैं, वे क्या चाहती हैं, उनका मतलब क्या है और अपने राष्ट्रविरोध में वे किस हद तक जाना चाहती हैं, देश को कहां तक नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहती हैं। चाहे खालिस्तान का नारा लगाने वाले लोग हों, चाहे राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ हो और चाहे वे राजनीतिक दल हों, जो जनतंत्र को अन्दर से खोखला करना चाहते हैं, उन पर कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिए।

इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, होम मिनिस्टर साहब और सरकार उन पर गंभीरतापूर्वक गौर करेंगे और जो मूनासिब समझेंगे, उसके अनुसार कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री सुरज भान (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का टाइम दिया है।

सबसे पहले मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की अपनी रिपोर्ट से कुछ आंकड़े पेश करना चाहता हूँ। सफह 4 पर ला एंड आर्डर की पोजीशन के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े दिये गए हैं। नम्बर आफ कम्युनल इन्सिडेंट्स : 1977 में 188 और 1980 में 421। यह मुंह बोलती तस्वीर है। नम्बर आफ पर्सन्ज किलड : 1977 में, जबकि यहां जनता रेजीम था, 36 आदमी मरे, जबकि 1980 में

372 धादमी मरे। यह दूसरी तस्वीर है। नम्बर आफ पर्सनल इन्जर्ज : 1977 में, जबकि जनता रेजीम था, 1122 लोग ज़ख्मी हुए, जबकि 1980 में 2691 लोग ज़ख्मी हुए।

यह आंकड़े सरकार की अपनी रिपोर्ट के हैं। इससे जाहिर होता है कि स्थिति में कितना सुधार हुआ है। मैं आदरणीय ज्ञानीजी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन हालात को सुधारने के लिए वह क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं, ताकि कम्युनल इन्सिडेंट्स कम हों, लोगों की जानें न जायें और खून न बहे।

मुल्क में ला एंड गार्डर की पोजीशन क्या है, दिल्ली उसका बेहतरीन नमूना है। अभी आदरणीय भगत जी कह रहे थे कि दिल्ली में रोजाना कुछ न कुछ होता रहता है और यह शीशा है, सारे देश की शकल उसमें नजर आती है। किसी महिला के गले में से हार छीनना आम बात है। एक टैक्सी ड्राइवर टैक्सी चला रहा है और पुलिस के कहने से उसने टैक्सी रोकी नहीं, उसको गोली से मार दिया गया, तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। एक शाहदरा का ट्रक ड्राइवर यू पी में जाता है, सिर्फ उसका यह कसूर है कि पुलिस आफसर के कहने पर उसने पुलिस की जीप को आगे नहीं जाने दिया, उसको थाने में ले जा कर मार दिया जाय, इसमें कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। यह अगर दिल्ली में हो रहा है, दिल्ली के आस पास हो रहा है तो फिर आसाम में, बिहार में, यू० पी० में, केरल में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसका अन्दाजा आप दिल्ली से लगा सकते हैं। अगर दिल्ली में कुछ कदम उठाए जाते तो आसानी से हालात सुधर सकते थे।

इसी रिपोर्ट में पेज 6 पर एक पैरा है : कुछ चीफ मिनिस्टर इकट्ठे हुए, होम सेक्रेटरी और चीफ सेक्रेटरी इकट्ठे हुए, उसमें उन्होंने 6-7 सजे शंस दिए हैं जिसमें से एक यह है कि—

“Places of worship should not be used to hold meetings which tend to create communal disharmony or ill-will.”

यह आपकी रिपोर्ट में पृष्ठ 7 पर छपा है। इस पर जो हुकम आपने जारी किए हैं उन पर कार्यवाही क्या हो रही है? पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है? पूजा के स्थानों पर खालिस्तान की मांग हो रही है। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा आदरणीय ज्ञानी जी से कि क्या यह सच है कि हरियाना में एक जगह पर अमेरिका के नेशनल सरदार गंगा सिंह से उनकी मुलाकात हुई?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जेल सिंह) : गलत है; बिलकुल बेबुनियाद है।

श्री सुरज भान: अच्छी बात है, आपने डिनाई किया। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को आप खत्म कैसे करना चाहते हैं? कम कैसे करना चाहते हैं? हकीकत यह है कि ज्ञानी जी और वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर का झगड़ा यह रंग खिला रहा है और दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका ज्यादा कारण है कि वहाँ पर तलवंडी ग्रुप के जो एम एल ए हैं उनके आधार पर वहाँ की दरबारा सिंह की हुकूमत बनी हुई है। इसलिए वह कुछ भी बयान दे दें, वह खालिस्तान की मांग करें, यू एन ओ में जा कर बैठने की मांग करें, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि अगर वह कार्यवाही करेंगे तो तलवंडी ग्रुप के एम एल ए उनके खिलाफ जाएंगे और उनकी हुकूमत हार जायगी।

यह केवल पंजाब की बात नहीं है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले मुझे हैदराबाद जाने का मौका मिला। वहाँ पर एक बहुत बड़ा पोस्टर छपा है, उसकी हैडिंग मैं सिर्फ पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ— हुकूमते हिन्द मुसलमानों को अलाहिदा इलाका दे दे—यह बहुत बड़ा पोस्टर वहाँ छपा है।
..... (व्यवधान)

एक साननीय सवस्य : किसने छपा है ?

श्री सुरज भान : उसमें नाम लिखा है, पता लिखा है उस धादमी का और 15-20 हजार

[श्री सूरज भान]

के करीब यह दीवारों पर लगाया गया। उस आदमी को गिरफ्तार तो किया गया, ऐसी मेरी जानकारी है, लेकिन गिरफ्तारी के बाद उसको अस्पताल में भेजा गया कि यह बताइए कि यह मेंटली ठीक है या नहीं? डाक्टर्स का कहना है कि यह मेंटली बिलकुल ठीक है लेकिन नतीजा यह होगा कि बाद में कह दिया जाएगा कि हां, कुछ गड़बड़ी है ताकि कहीं ऐसी बात न आए और उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होगी।

आसाम में क्या हो रहा है? आसाम में फारेन नेशनल्स जो आ कर बसे हैं, मैं आदरणीय ज्ञानी जी से पूछना चाहूंगा, अगर पंजाब की सरजमीन पर कोई दूसरे देश का आदमी आ जाय तो दो ही नतीजे उसके होंगे कि या तो हमारे बोर्डर पर जो आर्मी बैठी है वह उसे गोली से उड़ा देगी या वह जेल में डाल दिया जायगा, तो फिर आसाम में यह क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? क्या आसाम हिन्दुस्तान की धरती नहीं है? पंजाब और आसाम के लिए क्या डिफरेंट स्टैंडर्ड्स होंगे? वहां पर यह कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं हुई? लेकिन बदकिस्मती से वहां पर जो इस चीज को खत्म करने के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं, एजिटेशन कर रहे हैं, उनको दबाया जा रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, आपने कह दिया कि वहां की जो प्रादेशिक सरकार है उससे जाकर यह बात करे। यह कौन सा तरीका है? अब तक तो आप बात करते आए, अब आप अपनी बात उन पर टालते चले जा रहे हैं। वह सरकार तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार कहलाने के काबिल ही नहीं है। दलबदल के आधार पर तो वह सरकार बनी। वह हार चुकी है। न उसे इखलाकी हक है और न कानूनी हक है वहां रहने का।

अभी अभी एक इंसीडेंस वहां हुआ है। एम एल एज हास्टेल वहां है, वहां पर आम आदमी जा नहीं सकता। कांटेदार तार लगे हुए हैं। कोई आदमी अगर किसी एम एल ए से

मिलना चाहता है जो एम एल ए कि पब्लिक का नुमाइन्दा है तो उसको बाकायदा अप्लीकेशन देनी पड़ती है, अपना नाम लिखता है और यह लिखता है कि मैं कब आया हूँ, कब वापस जाऊंगा। क्या मतलब है एम एल ए से मिलने का और फिर एम एल ए का उन्तर साइन करेगा तब जा कर मुलाकात होगी। इतने अरेंजमेंट्स के बावजूद वहां पर बम फटा एम एल एज हास्टेल में और उस बम फटने की जब इन्क्वायरी शुरू हुई तो इन्क्वायरी के बाद वह जो पुलिस के कुत्ते थे इसकी जांच के लिए वह चीफ मिनिस्टर के घर पर जा कर रुक गए। इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है चीफ मिनिस्टर के रेजिडेंस से? वह पुलिस के कुत्ते वही जा कर क्यों रुके, आदरणीय ज्ञानी जी इसका जवाब दें हमें कि क्या इसका सम्बन्ध है उससे? ...

(व्यवधान)

हमें बताया गया कि कुछ ऐक्शन ऐसा हो रहा है कि फारेन नेशनल्स शायद निकाले जा रहे हैं। लेकिन एक सर्कुलर है आसाम गवर्नमेंट का, मैं पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूँ। इसके लिखने वाले हैं Commissioner and Secretary to the Government of Assam, Political (A) Department:

“No. PLA 161/80.

Government desire that in order to enable effective utilisation of available forces for law and order duties with a view to cope with the present situation in the State, eviction from various reserves and other areas should be suspended until further instructions.

आगे लिखते हैं —

Where orders issued and dates fixed for eviction further actions should be stayed.’

किसी को बाहर नहीं निकाला जायेगा तो फिर हालात कैसे सुधरेंगे? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक भाई कह रहे थे कि असम का मसला

हल कर दिया है लेकिन इसका हल निकालने के लिए विद्यार्थी संगठनों से आपको बात करनी चाहिए, आपको इनीशिएटिव लेना चाहिए। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, असम के दो वजीर महोदय ऐसे हैं जो फारेन नेशनल्स हैं। वे बजारत की गद्दी पर बैठे हैं, कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स हैं। यहां पर नाम लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, वहां हाउस में भी यह सवाल हुआ है।

मिजोरम के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ अर्सा पहले मैं वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ब्रिगेडियर साइलो से मिला था तो मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आप यहां के हालात सुधारते क्यों नहीं हैं? उनका जवाब था कि वहां जो शाही मेहमान बैठा है वह हालात सुधारने नहीं दे रहा। लाल डेंगा को रेड कार्पेट रेसेप्शन दी जा रही है। और यह मूव भी चल रहा है कि ब्रिगेडियर साइलो को हटा दिया जाए और लाल डेंगा की हुकूमत बना दी जाए। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक पापुलर गवर्नमेंट एलेक्ट हुई है, उसको आप किस आधार पर हटा देंगे? क्या यह डिमोक्रेसी का मर्डर नहीं होगा? इसलिए आप उसको अपना टर्म पूरा करने दीजिए, उसके बाद फ्री एंड फेयर एलेक्शंस हों उसमें जो भी जीत कर आए—लालडेंगा या ब्रिगेडियर साइलो, जो भी जीतकर आए वह सरकार का गठन करे। आप बजाए कोई रोड़ा अटकाने के उनको खुली छूट दीजिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ब्रिगेडियर साइलो की आर्मी की बैकग्राउण्ड है, उन्होंने पूरा देश देखा है वे एक टू नेशनलिस्ट है। लालडेंगा के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केरल में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह बहुत दुःख भरी चीज है। वहां पर पोलिटिकल मर्डर्स हो रहे हैं। अगर केन्द्र इस तरह से खामोश रहेगा कि ला एंड आर्डर स्टेट का मामला है तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

एक दूसरी बात भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा। ऐथनी साहब यहां पर रिजर्वेशन के बारे में कह रहे थे। मैं उनसे इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के आदमी, रिजर्वेशन होने के बावजूद, यहां पर एलेक्शन लड़कर आते हैं, एलेक्शन जीतकर आते हैं, ऐथनी साहब की तरह से यहां पर नामजद होकर नहीं आते हैं। उन्होंने बहुत चतुराई के साथ यहां पर कह दिया कि वे रिजर्वेशन की मुखालफित नहीं करते लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में केस कौन सा लड़ रहे थे, वहां पर वे किसका पक्ष ले रहे थे? वहां पर वे उन्हीं का पक्ष ले रहे थे जो कि रिजर्वेशन की मुखालफित कर रहे थे।

एक बात मैं दिल्ली के बारे में भी कहना चाहूंगा। यहां पर न तो महिलायें सुरक्षित हैं, न लोगों की जान-माल सुरक्षित है, रोज ही डाके पड़ते हैं और रोज चोरियां होती हैं और सीना-जोरी होती हैं। यहां पर धार्मिक गुरू भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। पिछले साल निरंकारी बाबा गुरुबचन सिंह को कत्ल कर दिया गया लेकिन आज तक केस वही का वही है। गवर्नमेंट को पता है कि कौन लॉज जिम्मेदार है। मैंने खुद यहां पर मवाल किया है। यह जानते हुए भी कि फना आदमी जिम्मेदार है, कुछ भी नहीं किया जाता है। एक आई आर में नाम तक लिखा हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा मन्त्री जो जवाब देते समय इसकी बजाहत करेंगे कि निरंकारी बाबा केस में निरपकारी क्यों नहीं हो रही है? क्या इसका कारण यह है कि जो मुस्लिम हैं वे पूजा के स्थानों पर छिपे हुए बैठे हैं? और इसी बजह से आप हाथ नहीं डाल रहे हैं।

अब मैं रिजर्वेशन की बात को लेना चाहता हूँ। रिजर्वेशन के बारे में बहुत

[श्री सूरज भान]

गलतफहमियां फैलाई जा रही हैं। रिजर्वेशन दो तरह का है—एक पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन और दूसरा सर्विसिस का रिजर्वेशन। पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन को कोई कहता हो कि इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको सबसे पहले संबोटाज किया गया था। पहले इलैक्शन 1952 और 1957 में डबल कान्स्टीच्यूएसी के आधार पर होते थे। 1957 के इलैक्शन में एक ऊंची जाति के महोदय जो मंत्री भी मैं, वे इलैक्शन में सिर्फ इस लिए हार गए कि रिजर्वंड कान्स्टीच्यूएसी में शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स केन्डिडेट्स की वोटें ज्यादा थीं और वे डिक्लेयर हो गए और वे साहब हारे हुए डिक्लेयर कर दिए गए। यह सरकार कब खामोश बैठने वाली थी। 1961 में बिल लाया गया और मुखालिफन के बावजूद डबल मैम्बर कान्स्टीच्यूएसी को खत्म किया गया और अब सिंगल मैम्बर कान्स्टीच्यूएसी है। यह बात खत्म नहीं होती है, अब फिर एक चक्कर चला हुआ है, चाफ-इलैक्शन कमिश्नर ने होम मिनिस्टरी को लिखा है, ज़ानी जी बतलायेंगे कि आपको लिखा है या नहीं लिखा है? अगर लिखा है, तभी मेरे पास चिट्ठी आई है। शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों ने एम० एल० एज० और एम० पीज को लिखा है कि चीफ कमिश्नर की प्रोजेक्ट के तहत रिजर्वंड कान्स्टीच्यूएसी को रोटेट किया जाए, लेकिन रोटेशन का आधार क्या होगा? अभी तक तो कान्स्टीच्यूएसी रिजर्वंड की जाती थी, वह शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की पोपुलेशन के आधार पर की जाती थी वह प्रिंसिपल फिर भी समझ में आता है, लेकिन इस बिना पर रोटेट कर दिया जाय कि यह पहले से रिजर्वंड है तो कोई प्रिंसिपल दीजिए।

अगर अभी 20 प्रतिशत को शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की पोपुलेशन है, उनके आधार पर आधे रिजर्वंड सीट से जीत कर आता है, तो वह सही मायनों में शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का नुमाइन्दा नहीं है, मैं भी अपने को ऐसा मानता हूँ और 80 परसेंट और भी हैं वोट डालने वाले। अगर रोटेशन मान लिया गया तो कान्स्टीच्यूएसी रिजर्वंड की जायेगी, जहाँ पांच परसेंट भी शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की पोपुलेशन नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीफ इलैक्शन कमिश्नर ने जो कहा है और होम मिनिस्ट्री उसको प्रोसेस कर रही है, उसको वही खत्म करना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक सर्विसिस में रिजर्वेशन का-ताल्लुक है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतने सालों की सर्विसिस में रिजर्वेशन के बावजूद भी इसको इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया और जानबूझ कर नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हर चीज के लिए कानून बनाए हुए है, लेकिन सर्विसिस में रिजर्वेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए कानून क्यों नहीं बना रहे हैं? इसलिए कि आपके सीनियर क्लास-वन आफिसर्स आपके रास्ते में रोड़े अटकाये जा रहे हैं। ईमानदारी से आप भी महसूस करते होंगे कि इसको अमल में लाने के लिए कोई न कोई कानून बनना चाहिए। आज अगर कोई आफिसर शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जगह पर रिजर्वंड केन्डिडेट नहीं लेता है तो उसके खिलाफ कोई सजा नहीं है, इसी वजह से उनके हकूक उनको नहीं मिलते हैं। जब तक आप पीनल क्लाज के साथ कोई कानून नहीं बनायेंगे, तब तक रिजर्वेशन इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होगा। और इस प्रकार गलतफहमियां फैलती जायेंगी।

जब तीन स्टेट्स उड़ीसा स्टेट ने एकट बना लिया है, मणिपुर ने एकट बना लिया है और बैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने एकट बनाया है पीनल क्लास के साथ तो सैन्टर को उनके सामने एक नमूना बनना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सैन्टर इसको करना नहीं चाहती है। मैं आपसे मांग करता हूँ, रिजर्वेशन के तहत आज भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को उनका पूरा हिस्सा नहीं मिला है, इस पर आप वाइट-पेपर इशू कीजिए। उनको इकोनोमिक फील्ड में क्या दिया है, सर्विसेज में क्या दिया है, इस संबंध में लोगों को कुछ पता तो चले और गलतफहमियां तो दूर हों।

जहां तक रिजर्वेशन इन प्रोमोशन का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ आदरणीय एन्थनी साहब से कि डायरेक्ट रिक्लूटमेंट और रिजर्वेशन इन प्रोमोशन के तहत, अभी तक क्लास-वन सर्विसेज में 2.3 परसेंट का ही शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का रिप्रजेंटेशन है और डायरेक्ट रिक्लूटमेंट ज्यादा है। प्रोमोशन के जरिए जो आदमी गए है, वे 0.005 परसेंट बड़ी मुश्किल से होंगे। वह जो फर्मा रहे थे कि प्रोमोशन के जरिए कुछ आदमी आने से एफिशियेंसी पर फर्क पड़ेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इसको 0.5 परसेंट भी मान लिया जाए तो क्या 0.5 परसेंट आदमियों के आने से क्या 99.5 परसेंट की एफिशियेंसी खत्म हो गई। अगर यही कारण है तो 99.5 परसेंट आदमी बिल्कुल इन-एफिशियेंट है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक तो देखने में यह आया है कि घड़े में पानी डाला है, लेकिन घड़े में नीचे से सुराख कर दिया गया। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोगों को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में एकट बनाइए और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के साथ जो लगातार अन्याय करते आए हैं, उनके धर्मगुरुओं की छुट्टियां नहीं की जा रही हैं। खुशी की बात है कि

आदरणीय स्पीकर साहब ने डा० अम्बेदकर के जन्म दिन पर और गुरु रविदास के जन्म दिन पर लं.क सभा की छुट्टी कर दी, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री की धं.र से मेरे पत्र का जवाब आता है कि महर्षि बाल्मीकि, गुरु रविदास और डा० अम्बेदकर की हम कदर तो करते हैं, लेकिन छुट्टी नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब और धर्मगुरुओं की छुट्टियां होती हैं तो हरिजनों के साथ सौतेली मां का व्यवहार क्यों होता है? अगर आप छुट्टियां बढ़ा नहीं सकते हैं तो छुट्टियां घटा दीजिए, हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त की छुट्टी होनी चाहिए और बाकी सभी छुट्टियां बन्द कर दी जाए और हरिजनों के साथ सौतेली मां का व्यवहार मत कीजिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह (खगरिया) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ तथा कुछ बातों की तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने बहुत सारी समस्याओं पर बात की, लेकिन एक बात साफ है कि पिछले 33 सालों में हमारा मुल्क बहुत चीजों में आगे बढ़ा है, लेकिन कुछ चीजों में हम लोग पीछे गये हैं। वे चीजें हैं—आपस का द्वेष-भाव भाषावाद, प्रान्तीयता—ये सारी चीजें जमा हो कर मुल्क को कमजोर कर रही हैं। ऐसी हालत में इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि इसका क्या रास्ता निकल सकता है। जैसे अभी एक साथी ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सम्बन्ध में कहा। उनके लिये जो रिजर्वेशन है, उसके खिलाफ जहाँ-तहाँ दंगे होते हैं। जो पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग हैं वे भी कहते हैं कि हमारे लिये रिजर्वेशन करो। उनके लिये:

[श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह]

होती है, कहीं धर्म के नाम पर लड़ाई होती है। इसका मतलब है कि देश के अन्दर इन सारी समस्याओं ने घर कर लिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि इन समस्याओं को लेकर जिस तरह से देश कमजोर हो रहा है—इस का क्या समाधान हो सकता है।

अभी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये हमारे एक सदस्य बतला रहे थे कि 1926. 5 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया उनको तरह-तरह के बेनिफिट्स दिये गये, स्कालरशिप्स दिये गये। इसी तरह से पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को भी स्कालर-शिप्स दिये गये। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये कमीशन बनाया गया। उसी तरह से पिछड़ी जातियों के लिये भी कमीशन बनाया गया जिस पर साल में 4-5 लाख रुपया खर्च होता है। इतना सब होने के बाद भी वे माननीय सदस्य बतला रहे थे कि फायदा कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। देश में दुराव की भावना, धर्म के नाम पर, जाति के नाम पर, भाषा के नाम पर, प्रान्तीयता के नाम पर, बढ़ती जा रही है। इस समस्या का हल क्या है? माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा भी इसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया।

जिस समय आजादी की मूवमेंट शुरू हुई थी उस समय देश बहुत से भागों में बटा हुआ था। जातीयता और छुआछूत का इतना ज्यादा प्रचार था कि राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा करने के लिये महात्मा गांधी जी ने हरिजनों के घरों में जा कर यह भावना पैदा की कि हम लोगों में कोई दुराव नहीं है, सारे देश के लोग एक हैं। मुसलमानों की मस्जिदों में जाकर, हर जगह जा कर, यह भावना पैदा की कि हम सब एक हैं और उसके आधार पर लड़ाई लड़ कर आजादी हासिल की। लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि आजादी के 33 वर्ष बाद हम सब क्षेत्रों में अग्रे बढ़े, लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में कि सब में राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा हो,

हम एक-जुट हों, और उस भावना के जरिये राष्ट्र को मजबूत करें—इस काम में हम पीछे रह गये और इसका परिणाम है—हिन्दू जाति में यूं तो 118 जातियां हैं, लेकिन सब जातियों को जोड़ें तो 3 हजार हो जाती हैं, मुसलमानों में भी कुछ जातियां हैं, क्रिश्चियन्ज में भी कुछ अलग-अलग सेक्शनज हैं—ये सब लोग केवल अपनी बात सोचते हैं, राष्ट्र की बात नहीं सोचते। हरिजन कहते हैं कि हमारे रिजर्वेशन में कमी हो रही है, जो रिजर्वेशन मिला है उसमें नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है। मुसलमान कहते हैं—चूँकि हम माइनारिटी में हैं, इसलिये हमें रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं मिलता है। जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने कहा—टेलीफोन तक नहीं मिलता है। इस तरह से देश में बहुत सारी बातों में दुराव बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है और यहां तक हो गया है कि जिनको संविधान के अनुसार रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है उन लोगों को भी मारा जाता है, कहा जाता है कि तुमको रिजर्वेशन नहीं दिया जायेगा। ये लोग समझते हैं कि यह उनका हक है जिसको वे छीन रहे हैं। मुसलमान समझते हैं कि हम अलग हैं, हमारी कोई कदर नहीं है, हम माइनारिटी में हैं, जब मन होता है राइट्स हो जाते हैं, कुछ लोग इधर के मारे जाते हैं, कुछ लोग उधर के मारे जाते हैं। धार्मिक दुराव बढ़ रहा है जिससे देश में बिखराव पैदा हो रहा है। इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायगा तो जिस राष्ट्रीय भावना को पैदा करके हम देश को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं हो पायेगी और हो सक्ता है कि हमारी स्थिति और ज्यादा खराब हो जाये। आज तक यह परिघाटो यहां रही है कि ऐसे ही मौके को देख कर दूसरे देश के लोग यहां आ कर राज्य करते रहे हैं, अथवा वह चीज आज भी चलती रही तो आपका देश सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकेगा। इसलिए राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये क्या प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, इस पर सारे सदस्यों को विचार करना चाहिए और होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इस पर खास तौर पर ध्यान करना चाहिए कि ऐसा

कौन सी बातें हैं, जिनको किया जाए और जिनसे लोग एकत्रित रहें और सब की मनो-भावना एक जैसी रहे। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि इसका सोल्यूशन क्या है। अब जितनी भी लड़ाइयां होती हैं और एक जाति के लोग दूसरी जाति के लोगों से लड़ते हैं, इसको कैसे रोका जाए और हरिजन-आदिवासी ये कहते हैं कि हमें रिजर्वेशन के अनुसार नौकरी नहीं मिलती, वे हमें मिलनी चाहिए और मुसलमान कहते हैं कि हमें जगहें नहीं मिलती हैं, इन सारी बातों का समाधान होना चाहिए ताकि हमारा देश मजबूत बने और उसके लिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब को गौर करना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ इस हाउस के सब मेम्बरों को गौर करना चाहिए कि इस समस्या का कैसे हल हो। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि अन्तर-जातीय विवाह ही इन सब बातों का समाधान है। जब तक अन्तर-जातीय विवाहों को कानूनी रूप नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक इसका समाधान नहीं हो सकता। अन्तर-जातीय विवाह से मेरा मतलब सिर्फ हिन्दू जातियों के विवाह से ही नहीं है। अन्तर-जातीय विवाह जो हों वे एक धर्म के लोगों का विवाह दूसरे धर्म के लोगों से और अन्तर-भाषीय लोगों के आपसी विवाह से भी है। यह जब तक नहीं होगा, तब तक एक दूसरे के साथ अपनेपन की भावना नहीं पनप सकती इस मुल्क के अन्दर इसलिए इस तरफ ध्यान देना है।

आज रिजर्वेशन की बात होती है। कुछ परसेन्टेज आदिवासियों के लिए किया जाए, कुछ परसेन्टेज हरिजनों के लिए किया जाए और कुछ परसेन्टेज पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों के लिए किया जाए, ऐसी मांग होती है। आखिर इसका समाधान कैसे हो सकता है। इसका एक ही समाधान है और वह यह है कि जितनी जगहें सरकार की हैं चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार की हों या राज्य सरकारों की हों, चाहे केन्द्रीय अन्डरटेकिंग की हों और चाहे स्टेट अन्डरटेकिंग की हों, जितनी भी सर्विसेज में बेकेंसीज हैं, वे सारी इन्हीं लोगों के लिए

रबी जाएं जो अन्तर-जातीय विवाह करें। कुछ ऐसे भी हो सकते हैं जो विवाह नहीं करना चाहते हैं या जो हिजड़े हैं, तो उसके लिए मेरिट पर जितना देना चाहें दे दीजिए लेकिन उसके बजाया जितनी जगहें हैं, वे सब उन्हीं लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए जो अन्तर-जातीय विवाह करेंगे।

17.58 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

सरकारी दफ्तरों में या सरकारी अन्डरटेकिंग में अगर ऐसा हुआ, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे दस, पन्द्रह साल में एक ऐसी भावना पैदा होगी, जिसमें यह बात नहीं रहेगी कि यह अमुक धर्म के मानने वाले हैं, ये अमुक भाषा के बोलने वाले हैं, ये अमुक जाति के हैं, ये छोटी जाति के हैं और ये बड़ी जाति के हैं। इस तरह की जो भावना लोगों में है, वह दूर हो जाएगी और यह जो समस्या हमारे सामने आती है, उसका समाधान हो जाएगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक दो बातें बताना चाहता हूँ। हो सकता है कि मेरी बातें कुछ लोगों को अच्छी न लगे और उसको वे मंजूर न करें लेकिन मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सारी पार्टियों के लोग यह कहते हैं कि हमें समाजवाद लाना है। इसको कोई डिनाई नहीं कर सकता कि समाजवाद आए लेकिन वह समाजवाद आएगा कैसे। समाजवाद में बराबरी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उसके बिना समाजवाद की कल्पना थोथी है। अगर समाजवाद को सही माइनों में लाना है और समाजवाद की परिकल्पना सभी पार्टियों के लोग करते हैं, उसको अगर अमली जामा पहनाना है, तो इस बराबरी के बिना वह नहीं हो सकता। हो सकता है कि मेरी सजेशन से कुछ लोगों को तकलीफ हो लेकिन उन पर गौर करना चाहिए। जब तक उस तरह से नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक देश में एकता नहीं होगी और जब तक एकता

[श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह]

नहीं हूँगी, सब तक देश मजबूत नहीं हूँगा। फिरकापरस्त लोग धर्म के आधार पर या भाषा के आधार पर या जाति के आधार पर देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर देंगे। उससे अगर देश को बचाना है, तो मेरे जो सुझाव हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाए। मेरी समझ में इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि उच्च वर्ग का लड़का या पिछड़े वर्ग का लड़का निम्न जाति या आदिवासी जाति की लड़की से अगर शादी करता है, तो उसके लिए सर्विसेज में एक जगह सुरक्षित रहनी चाहिए।

(बी) उच्च वर्ग का लड़का या पिछड़े वर्ग की लड़की

दूसरे भाग में उच्च वर्ग के किसी अन्य उच्च वर्ग के लड़के या लड़की के साथ, पिछड़ी जाति के किसी अन्य पिछड़ी जाति के लड़के या लड़की के साथ, निम्न जाति के या आदिवासी के किसी अन्य निम्न जाति या आदिवासी के लड़के या लड़की के साथ, अपने वर्ग के किसी अन्य भाषा-भाषी वर्ग के लड़के या लड़की के साथ शादी हो तो ऐसी स्थिति में लड़के या लड़की के लिए योग्यतानुसार नौकरी सुरक्षित रखनी चाहिए।

18 hrs.

दूसरे खण्ड में पिछड़े वर्ग के लड़के या उच्च वर्ग का निम्न वर्ग की लड़की के साथ, दूसरे धर्म के लड़के के साथ अन्य धर्म की लड़की, अन्तर-जातीय या अन्य भाषा-भाषी के साथ विवाह करें तो दोनों को योग्यतानुसार नौकरी दी जाए।

तीसरे खण्ड में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि निम्न वर्ग का लड़का उच्च वर्ग या पिछड़े वर्ग की लड़की के साथ, निम्न वर्ग की लड़की और उच्च वर्ग का लड़का, दोनों चाहें एक ही धर्म के मानने वाले हों, या अन्य

धर्म के मानने वाले हों, अगर विवाह करें तो दोनों के लिए नौकरी सुरक्षित रखी जाए।

उच्च वर्ग और पिछड़ी जाति, चतुर्थ वर्ग, निम्न वर्ग ये जितने भी वर्ग हैं, इनका चयन जैसा कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है उनकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर किया जाए।

निम्न जाति का लड़का यदि दूसरी भाषा की और उच्च जाति की लड़की से विवाह करे तो ऐसी हालत में उसे सरकार द्वारा नौकरी और मकान दिया जाए।

इस तरह से जितना पैसा हम बैंकवर्ड क्लास कमीशन, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स या शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमीशन पर खर्च करते हैं, या स्कोलर-शिप देने पर खर्च करते हैं फिर उस सबकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इस तरह से न आपस में झगड़े पैदा होंगे, न आपस में दुराव पैदा होंगे। इनका सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होगा और न कोई रिजर्वेशन की बात करेगा।

अब ये जो सारी बातें हैं कि अलग अलग धर्म के मानने वाले, अलग अलग भाषा के बोलने वाले कैसे एकसूत्र में जुड़ें, कैसे यह काम हो, यह बात कैसे मजबूत हो यह सारा काम होम मिनिस्ट्री का है। कैसे यह काम करके देश की एकता को मजबूत किया जाए, कैसे जो रुढ़ियां चली आ रही हैं उनसे छुटकारा पाया जाए, इनके बारे में मेरा होम मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन है कि वे ध्यान दें। अगर वे इस कार्यवाही को करेंगे तो रिजर्वेशन के ये तमाम मसले हल हो जाएंगे और एक आदमी दूसरे आदमी की जान लेने पर उतारू नहीं होगा। फिर जो स्थिति पैदा होगी उससे हमारे बहुत सारे सामाजिक मसले हल हो जाएंगे और भागे से इस प्रकार के मसले पैदा नहीं होंगे।

मैं एक सजेशन यह भी देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बम्बई और कलकत्ता दो बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं। इनकी जो लोकल प्रान्लम्स होती

हैं उनका सारे भारत की मनीवरी पर असर पड़ता है। इन दोनों शहरों में केवल उसी प्रान्त के लोग नहीं रहते बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान से भा-भा कर लोग रहते हैं और उन्हीं से वहाँ की इकोनोमी चलती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इन दोनों शहरों को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले और इनका मैनेजमेंट अपने द्वारा चलाए।

मैं इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: (Ernakulam): I support these Demands and congratulate the Minister and especially our Prime Minister for showing the fortitude, patience and statesmanship in handling some of these problems. I know this is a very sensitive issue—the Centre-State relationship. But that does not deter us from exposing certain problems and analysing the law and order situation in our country. Violence anywhere is an attack on the human civilisation and culture. Time and again it is condemned by all the people here. I hope this House also will unanimously condemn the violence, the murder, the destruction and above all, the indiscipline in this country. In this context, may I ask through you as to why the Opposition is not extending its support to a national consensus on this issue. Why cannot we agree on this vital issue that affects millions and millions of the people of this nation? I say, referring to certain remarks of the Opposition Parties, they are not conducive to the atmosphere. Also our Prime Minister has made a public call to have a national consensus on this issue. Is this not the time to unite and not take to recourse to violence? I pose this question before you.

Sir, I may also be permitted to refer to the horrible and sordid murders that are taking place in Kerala. (Interruptions) please listen to me and the hon. Member will have his

own opportunity to explain. Sir, in Kerala human blood is shed. Murders and attacks are resorted to by the Marxists and R.S.S. (Interruptions) I ask: when your people are butchered and murdered there, are you not ashamed of this? Please do not try to take a wrong attitude. Let us examine this dispassionately and try to find out where the fault lies and what the remedy for it is. (Interruptions) It is no use shouting at and upsetting me. Please listen to my point.

Sir, everyday two or three people are murdered in Kerala from one end to the other in Kerala. We see the horrible incidents being reported by the national dailies. It is said here that this being a State subject cannot be discussed. I am afraid there is no protection to the citizens here. I pose a question before the House—When and where does the right of the State to maintain law and order ends and the duty of the Centre begins? This is a question I pose before you for your consideration in the House.

May I refer that political parties who are in power have a feeling of insecurity there? That is the worst part of the episode. In other words, the administration of the Government of Kerala has utterly failed to protect the lives and provide securities to their own people. Shri Chavan is here. Please ask your P.C.C. President and the Secretary as to how they have reacted to this issue of law and order there. (Interruptions). I pose another question before you. If a political party resorts to armed training and calls for violence, what is the duty of the Central Government and the State Government in the matter? Sir, C.P.I. Unit of Kerala has made a public call to train two lakhs of red volunteers to face it? Can you deny this? Can a political party resort to the armed training? The workers are brutally murdered by the Marxists and the CITU there. What is the value of the human lives? I am sorry to say that this is a very serious matter. Never in the history of

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

Kerala we have heard such a thing. Since there is no session of Assembly there I am bringing this fact for the consideration of this House. Never in the history of Kerala so many lives had been destroyed. I am sorry to say that when the religious services were going on in a church at Kumbalangi in Ernakulam District, the police went inside and brutally beat the priest and the devotees there. Tell me where your conscience is. Is that the record of your Government there? Sir, the police there is playing a peculiar role. You will be surprised to hear that more murders and rapes are committed by the police of Kerala. In Trivandrum and other districts police has resorted to these brutal murder attempts but the worse part is that the accused are not apprehended so far. Is it a State subject and can we wash our hands off and only ponder over the Centre-State relationship? The murderers have not been apprehended so far. If I say there is total breakdown of law and order in the State, can it be denied. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, this House had occasion to debate on atrocities on women and rapes of women. In Palitura town in Trivandrum district police committed a mass rape on 17 women and still you say there is law and order in the State of Kerala and the police is impartial. When the 17 women were raped they marched from door to door. Finally they went to meet the Governor and submitted a memorandum. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, they talked about the ideal of chastity of women and their role in India. Are the women of Kerala not a part of this nation? Are not they part of this nation's culture? Is not their chastity as valuable as is the chastity of women in other parts of the nation? The Left Front Government in Kerala deserves condemnation of this House unanimously. You will be surprised to hear every district of

Kerala is under prohibitive order. Why is that? Let them tell.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): That is in Gujarat and not in Kerala.

SHRI KAVIER ARAKAL: These people have no shame and no pride in human dignity. This is the sad state of affairs in Kerala.

Another point which I would like to mention is that when a newspaper which highlighted these atrocities and murders in Kerala their offices were attacked. These people come and talk high about the freedom of Press and protection and safety of the Press. What happened in Kerala?

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: That is in Karnataka.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Since that Paper published news about the atrocities on the women their offices were attacked. This is the sum total of misrule of the Kerala Left Front Government which this House has to expose here. I feel that very serious consideration should be given to the law and order situation in Kerala. Mr. Minister, may I tell you what we can do in the matter? We say that this Government in Kerala should not be dismissed but we say that the suffering of the citizens should be ended. Security of their life and property should be considered the security of the nation as a whole. An enquiry should be conducted into the whole lawlessness and hooliganism prevailing in Kerala from one end of the State to another. This is my submission. When we talk of the National Security Act, when we talk of other Preventive Detention Acts, the Kerala Government says; No, we are not going to implement these. What is the net result? Lawlessness, smuggling, blackmarketing, hoarding, -these things take place. Very often we say: "This is a Centre-State relationship. We don't want to interfere." That is a different matter. I do feel that the time has come now for us to undertake an appropriate examination of the entire

law and order situation. As the previous speaker has pointed out, necessary legislation is needed and proper amendments may be brought forward for the relevant Acts. Unless we undertake such a task, these disruptive and antisocial elements will thrive. To suppress such elements we do believe that proper examination should be conducted in this regard. With these words, I once again appeal to the House to condemn the total failure of the Kerala Government to maintain law and order in the State.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झंझारपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं सम्मानित सदस्य श्री घोष, जो सबसे पहले बोले और उन्होंने केन्द्र व राज्यों के सम्बन्धों के विषय में अपने विचार व्यक्त किये, उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

आज जो परिस्थिति है, हालत है उसका जो निराकरण है या उपाय है, वह यह नहीं है कि अथोरिटेरियनिज्म को मजबूत किया जाये, केन्द्रीयकरण को मजबूत किया जाये, उसका उपाय यह नहीं है कि शक्ति का केन्द्रीयकरण किया जाये, बल्कि उसका उपाय यह है कि शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जाये।

शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण जब मैं कहता हूँ, तो केवल केन्द्र और राज्य तक ही मैं अपने को सीमित नहीं रखता हूँ, बल्कि राज्यों में ऐसी संस्थाओं के निर्माण के बारे में भी मेरे दिमाग में योजना है, जिससे शक्ति जनता तक पहुँच पाये और अधिक से अधिक जनता राज-काज में हिस्सा ले सके। उद्देश्य यह है, विशा यह है कि व्यवस्था और शक्ति का इस ढंग से बँटवारा होना चाहिये, विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिये जिससे वह ग्रास-रूट तक जाये और अधिक से अधिक जनता इसमें शामिल हो सके। इसलिये जो हालत है, उसका उपाय केन्द्रीयकरण नहीं है, उसका उपाय विकेन्द्रीकरण है।

दूसरी बात श्री घोष के समर्थन में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हालत है, उसका उपाय जनतंत्र या जम्हूरी को कम करना नहीं है, बल्कि उसको और अधिक बढ़ाना है।

आज जो स्थिति है, जिसकी भयावहता का माननीय सदस्यों ने चित्रण दिया है—मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन वह काफी भयावह स्थिति है—उसके कारण को समझना चाहिए/यदि कारण को समझे बिना हम इलाज ढूँढने लगे, तो हम गलत साबित हो जायेंगे। कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में 33, 34 साल से जो जनतंत्रीय प्रक्रिया चल रही है, उसने नये नये समूहों को जाग्रत कर दिया है। उदाहरण के लिए हरिजनो को ही ले लीजिए। हरिजन पहले अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जाग्रत नहीं थे। वे अपने आपको मनुष्य और मानव भी नहीं मानते थे। लेकिन आज हरिजन अपने आपको मनुष्य और मानव मानने लगे हैं। वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जाग्रत ही नहीं हो गए हैं बल्कि वे संगठित हो कर उन अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

जनतंत्रीय प्रक्रिया की वजह से जो नये नये समूह जाग्रत हो गए हैं, चारों तरफ जो आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं, इस स्थिति से निपटने का उपाय यह नहीं है कि हम घबरा कर जनतंत्र को कम या समाप्त कर दें, बल्कि उसका उपाय यह है कि हम जनतंत्र को और भी बढ़ायें, उसको और भी व्यापक करें। इसलिए मैं श्री नीरेन घोष का इस आधार पर समर्थन करता हूँ कि जो हालात हैं, उनका उपाय शक्ति का अधिक केन्द्रीयकरण नहीं, बल्कि शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण है—उनका उपाय जनतंत्र को कम करना नहीं, जनतंत्र को और मजबूत करना है, उसको जनता तक ले जाना है।

इस सरकार ने विगत वर्ष आर्टिकल 356 का प्रयोग करके नौ राज्यों की सरकारों को बर्खास्त कर दिया था। इस बारे में माननीय

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गृह मंत्री ने कहा था कि जनता पार्टी ने ही हमें रास्ता दिखाया था। आज सरकारी बैंकों से जो यह मांग हो रही है—प्रौर लगता है कि शायद सरकार के इशारे पर ही यह मांग हो रही है—एक बाकी राज्यों में जो गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं, उन्हें खत्म किया जाये। हमारे संविधान में फेडरलिज्म का, सघ का, जो प्रावधान है, यह तो उसके मूल पर आघात करता होगा, यह मैं पहले से ही चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूँ।

इस बहस में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो अपनी अपनी बातें रखी हैं, मैं उनका खुलासा बाद में करूँगा। अभी मैं गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। एक माननीय सदस्य ने साम्प्रदायिकता के मामले को उठाया है। मैं भी उसको उठा रहा हूँ, लेकिन वह केवल साम्प्रदायिक दंगों तक ही सीमित नहीं है। इन रिपोर्ट में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों, किसान आन्दोलन और उग्र-नये गतिविधियों के बारे में बताया गया है। लेकिन उसमें बहुत से मामलों को लिया ही नहीं गया है, जैसे गुजरात का मामला, पंजाब का मामला, और जगहों के मामले।

इस रिपोर्ट में ला. एंड आर्डर, विधि और व्यवस्था की हानन का जो वर्णन किया गया है, उसमें पता चलता है कि हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे बढ़े हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त आसाम में विदेशियों के खनाफ आन्दोलन चल रहा है। गुजरात में जातीय दंगे उभरे हैं, और वहाँ से वे धीरे-धीरे देश के और भी हिस्सों में फैलते चले जा रहे हैं। ये पहुँच गए हैं तामिनाडू, तामिनाडू से पहुँच गए हैं कर्नाटक और कर्नाटक में कई दूररे हिस्सों में भी फैलते जा रहे हैं।

वैसे ही पृथक्तावादी आन्दोलन, अलगवाव करने वाला आन्दोलन पंजाब में शुरू हुआ, बालिस्तान की मांग को ले कर। पश्चिमी

बंगाल के उत्तरी हिस्से में गोरखालैंड की मांग की जा रही है। ये जो पृथक्तावादी आंदोलन या देश को खंडित करने वाले आंदोलन हैं, जिनके सम्बन्ध में उस दिन अध्यक्ष महोदय ने बड़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी, या जो कई दूसरे आन्दोलन देश में चल रहे हैं, उनका कारण क्या है? इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बम्बई में एक बात कही है, जो मैंने आज के अखबार में देखी है। उन्होंने इंग्लैंड के महान पार्लियामेंटेरियन, बर्क का हवाला देते हुए कहा है कि जब मनुष्यों के हृदय में घृणा और हिंसा की भावना व्याप्त है, और राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ, बिरोधी पार्टियाँ, उसका लाभ उठा रही हैं, तो देश में जनतंत्र कैसे फल-फूल सकता है। क्योंकि जनतंत्र के लिए यह जरूरी है कि लोग इन रास्तों को त्याग दें, हिंसा के रास्ते को, घृणा के रास्ते को त्याग दें। इन सारी चीजों के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बात कही मैं उससे इनकार नहीं करता लेकिन मेरा कहना दूसरा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी जो मूल कारण है उससे अलग दूसरे कारण की बात कर रही है यद्यपि वह भी सही कारण है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो गृह मंत्रालय ने रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है और सारे हालात का जिक्र किया है, उसका कारण है फेल्योर आफ दि मिस्टम, हमारी जो व्यवस्था है उसकी यह विफलता है। जब मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह हमारा व्यवस्था की विफलता है तो दानों दृष्टियों से कह रहा हूँ। एक दृष्टि तो है कि जिम्मेदारी की कमी हो गई है। जैसे मुरादाबाद का कांड है, वह यह स्पष्ट बताता है कि जिला प्रशासन अक्षम रहा, उसकी विफलता रही और यह केवल मुरादाबाद की ही बात नहीं है, कमोवेश यह पूरे देश का हाल है कि हमारी जो प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था है वह अक्षम होती चली जा रही है। उसका एक सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि कोई भी अपने को जिम्मेदार महसूस नहीं करता। पूरी जो यह व्यवस्था है उसमें किसी पर भी आप रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी फिक्स नहीं कर सकते। सब एक दूसरे पर रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी टाल देंगे।

हम आपको बता देंगे, आप हमको बता देंगे या इनको बता देंगे, ये उनको बता देंगे और इस तरह से सब की जिम्मेदारी टल जायगी। किसी एक आदमी को आप पकड़ नहीं पाएंगे उसको सजा नहीं दे पाएंगे। यही 33 वर्षों से आज तक हुआ है। यह जो स्थिति आज पहुंच गई है वह इसलिए पहुंच गई है कि हमने आज तक किसी को सजा नहीं दी।

नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल की बात गृह मंत्रालय में है और गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि इन्होंने नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल को रिवाइव कर दिया। बड़ा अच्छा किया या नहीं, क्या वह अलग बात है क्यों उससे कोई मतलब नहीं निकला है। उसने जो सिफारिशों की है उनमें से एक को भी लागू नहीं किया गया है। एक उदाहरण में जिला प्रशासन के बारे में चेना चाहता हूँ। नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल ने सिफारिश की थी कि जिला प्रशासन को साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के लिए जिम्मेदार माना जायगा और कलेक्टर और एस पी को जिम्मेदार माना जायगा, उनको उसकी सजा दी जायगी। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 33 वर्षों में क्या आपने एक भी कलेक्टर या एक भी एस पी को सजा दी है? एक भी बता दीजिए कि हमने फलों को डिस्मिस किया या उसको सजा दी। आज तक नहीं हुआ है। (व्यवधान) आसाम का दूसरा मामला है, मैं वाद में आसाम पर आऊंगा।

ता मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो यह जिम्मेदारी की विफलता है और दूसरी विफलता है स्ट्रक्चर की, ढांचे की। व्यवस्था की या स्ट्रक्चर की विफलता की बात जब मैं कहता हूँ तो वह इसलिए कहता हूँ, जो मैंने पहले बात कही थी विकेन्द्रीकरण की कि जो जनतंत्रीय प्रक्रिया है उसका जो विकास हुआ है और जो अपने देश में फली-फूली है, उसने नयी नयी आकांक्षाओं को जन्म दिया है और नये नये वर्ग की नयी नयी आकांक्षाओं को

जन्म दिया है। उसको यह प्रशासन समझ नहीं पाता है। और समझ नहीं पाता है इसलिए उसको रेस्पॉन्ड नहीं करता है। मैं एक दूसरा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। आप पुलिस के मामले में ले लीजिए। आज आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं लेकिन उसमें जिस प्वाइंट को मैं स्ट्रेस करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि एक तो आन्दोलन कितने होते हैं उसमें फर्क करना चाहिए। शांतिपूर्ण आन्दोलन हो, जनतांत्रिक पद्धति से आन्दोलन हो उस आन्दोलन में और जो हिंसावादी आन्दोलन हो, उपद्रववादी आन्दोलन हो उसमें फर्क करना चाहिए। बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस देश में गांधी जैसे महान नेता को जन्म दिया जिस गांधी के नेतृत्व में देश आजाद हुआ और हमारे जैसे लोगों ने जिस से प्रेरणा ग्रहण की है उनको इससे बड़ा दुख होता है कि शांतिपूर्ण आन्दोलनों के साथ भी वही व्यवहार होता है और हिंसावादी आन्दोलनों के साथ भी वही व्यवहार होता है। फल क्या होता है कि देश में हिंसावादी आन्दोलन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। बैंड मनी ड्राइज्ज आउट गुड मनी—यह सिद्धांत है कि जो गलत या खोटा सिक्का होता है वह अच्छे सिक्के को बाजार से निकाल देता है। यह एकोनामिक्स का सिद्धान्त है। इसके अनुसार मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अच्छे लोग हैं, जो सही रास्ते से आन्दोलन करते हैं, अपनी मांगों के प्रति सरकार का ध्यान आर्वापन करने के लिए, उनको और दूसरी तरफ जो हिंसा की कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं, दोनों को आप एक ढंग से हांकना चाहते हैं। ऐसी हालत में यह बिल्कुल लाजिम है, स्वाभाविक है कि जो हिंसावादी आन्दोलन करने वाले हैं वे धीरे धीरे सत्याग्रह के द्वारा आन्दोलन करने वालों को बाहर कर देंगे। इसलिए आपको दोनों प्रकार के आन्दोलनों में फर्क करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात विकेन्द्रीकरण के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब कोई नयी बातें

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

सामनें आती हैं तो हमारा जो प्रशासन है वह उनको समझ नहीं पाता है। प्रशासन अपने फिक्स्ड तरीकों से ही ऑपरेशन करता है। और इस तरह से देश में हिंसा भड़कती है। आप निधानी की घटना को ही ले लें। वहाँ पर किसान-तम्बाकू के मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए शांतिपूर्वक कम से कम 22-24 दिन पीछे से आन्दोलन कर रहे थे। आप चाहते तो उनसे बातचीत करके, कोई समझौता करके उस मामले को समाप्त कर सकते थे लेकिन प्रशासन ने ऐसा नहीं किया। इसी प्रकार की अनेक घटनायें हैं।

इसी प्रकार से समस्तीपुर जेल में फायरिंग हुई। वहाँ पर सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 15 व्यक्ति मारे गए हालांकि हमारे हिसाब से 35 व्यक्ति मारे गए। वह जिला जेल है जहाँ पर फायरिंग हुई। वहाँ पर कैदियों की जो मांग थी वह वही थी जोंकि जेल मैनुअल में लिखा हुआ है। वे मांग कर रहे थे कि जेल कानून के अनुसार उनको सुविधा दी जाए। 24 दिनों तक यह मामला चलता रहा लेकिन किसी ने उनके साथ बातचीत नहीं की और जब मामला तूल पकड़ गया तब आपने गोली चला दी। इस प्रकार के अनेकों उदाहरण हैं। यह तो प्रशासन की विफलता है, उसमें जिम्मेदारी का अभाव है। आज हर कोई अपनी जिम्मेदारी दूसरे पर डाल रहा है। इसलिए विकेन्द्रीकरण करके इस ढाँचे में आपको परिवर्तन करना होगा। आज जो नये समूह जनतन्त्र में आए हैं उनकी बात को आप समझें—यह भी नहीं किया जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी पार्टी के लिए कुल 33 मिनट हैं, जिसमें से करीब 15 मिनट आप ले चुके हैं। इस तरह से जो आपकी पार्टी के दो और सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं वे रह जायेंगे।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : अभी तो मुझे बोलने दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आपको बतला दिया है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि जब तक इन बातों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता, तब तक देश की बिगड़ती हुई हालत को सुधारा नहीं जा सकता है। आज ऐसा लगता है कि यह देश लड़खड़ाता हुआ चला जा रहा है, कोई खेने वाला नहीं है। गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हैं उनको उधर के लोगों ने शाबाशी दी है लेकिन आज इस देश की हालत वैसी ही है जैसे कि किसी बाढ़ में पेड़-पौधे, जानवर आदमी सभी बहते हुए पता नहीं कहाँ चले जा रहे हैं। गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में साम्प्रदायिक, जातीय, पृथकतावादी दंगे—इन सभी का जिक्र है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इनकी रिपोर्ट से ही ऐसा लगता है कि देश की नया लड़खड़ाती हुई चली जा रही है जिसका कोई खेने वाला नहीं है। इसको रोकिए और इसको रोकने के उपाय मैंने आपको बताए हैं।

महोदय, असम के संबंध मैंने आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि असम के मामले में क्या हुआ। आज तक हम लोगों को इस सरकार ने ठीक से नहीं बतलाया है कि मामला क्या है। जो आन्दोलनकारी है और आन्दोलनकारियों की जो मांगें और सरकार कहाँ तक उन मांगों को कबूल करती है—इसका खुलासा आज तक नहीं हुआ है। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार खुलासा करना भी नहीं चाहती है। इस संबंध में मैं है आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, गृह मंत्री कहेंगे कि इसका अर्थ क्या है, यहाँ पर बोलने का। अर्थ यह है कि गृह मंत्री जी ने दूसरे सदन में आश्वासन दिया कि हम लोग आसू से, आन्दोलनकारियों से बात करेंगे और बात करके मामले की तय करेंगे। विरोधी

दल के नेताओं की बैठक बुलाई गई और उसमें इन्होंने सहयोग की याचना की। सहयोग मांगा कि सहयोग करें। विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं की ओर से पहले की गई और भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई, स्वयं गृह मंत्री जी से मिले और उन्होंने कहा कि आप तीनों पक्षों को बुलाइए—आन्दोलनकारियों को बुलाइए, विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं और सरकारी पक्ष के लोग रहें—तीनों बात करके फैसला करें। हम लोग पूर्ण सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं। श्री चन्द्रशेखर की ओर से, जो कि जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता कीजिए और आसू के नेताओं को बुलाइए। जो बात है वह यह है कि पहले वे तैयार नहीं हुए, बाद में फिर वे त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता के लिए भी तैयार हो गए। अब सब राजी हैं, लेकिन गृह मंत्री जी बैठक नहीं बुला रहे हैं। नतीजा क्या निकला है—नतीजा यह है कि गृह मंत्री आमंत्रण देते हैं आन्दोलनकारियों से बातचीत करने के लिए, विरोधी पक्ष को बुलाते हैं, जब विरोधी और आन्दोलनकारी इनको सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार होते हैं, तब ये चुप रहते हैं। गवर्नर साहब क्या बोल रहे हैं—गवर्नर साहब बोल रहे हैं कि बातचीत करीब करीब अब फाइनल पर है और जब ऐसी हालत हो जाएगी कि बातचीत करना लाभकारी होगा, तब बातचीत हम लोग शुरू करेंगे। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह बात हम लोगों के समझ में नहीं आती है। गवर्नर साहब ने कहा है कि बहुत सारे मुद्दे हैं, जिन पर सहमति हो गई है, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे होते हैं, जहां सहमति नहीं है और उस पर हम लोग बातचीत कर रहे हैं और स्थिति अनुकूल होने पर हम बैठक बुलायेंगे। दूसरी तरफ आसू के कुछ नेता हैं, जिनकी तरफ से लेटेस्ट पन्द्रहवां सरकूलर निकला है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि यह सरकार अब बातचीत करना नहीं चाहती है और हम लोगों को समाप्त करना चाहती है। देयर-बिल-बी-इक्यूल-

एंड-अपोजिट रियेक्वै-टु-एवी-एक्शन—
ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है कि जो भी लोग काम कर रहे हैं, वे सरकार की ओर से काम कर रहे हैं। इस ढंग से फिर दबाव की ओर चला जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर क्या बात है कि असम के मामले में इतनी देरी हो रही है, जब कि सब पक्ष बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार है, तो आप क्यों नहीं बैठक बुलाते हैं और मेहरबानी करके जब हर बार यही कहा जाता है जो सोल्यूशन है; वह वार्ता ही है और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है तो फिर आप इस में देरी क्यों कर रहे हैं—इसका खुलासा कीजिए। इस संबंध में मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि एक वाइट-पेपर पब्लिश करके माननीय सदन में रखें कि कौन-कौन से मुद्दे हैं और उन पर आसू और सरकार का क्या कहना है, जिससे हम लोगों को सारी बातें ठीक से समझ में आये। इसलिए हम लोग एक वाइट-पेपर की आज सरकार से असम के मामले में मांग कर रहे हैं क्योंकि असम का मामला कोई मामूली मामला नहीं है। असम की संस्कृति माडल संस्कृति है, मैं आदर्श संस्कृति उसको इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि वहां पर भिन्न-भिन्न समुदाय है, भिन्न-भिन्न संस्कृतियां हैं, भिन्न-भिन्न रहन-सहन के लोग हैं, भिन्न-भिन्न धर्मावलम्बी है, भिन्न-भिन्न भाषा-भाषी हैं, इस प्रकार से यह देश का मीनिअर है। आसाम के ये सारे लोग आज तक वहां अच्छी तरह से रहते आये हैं, देश के दूसरे हिस्सों के मुकाबले उन का रिकार्ड अच्छा है, न वहां पर कोई साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, न कोई अन्य दंगे हुए। लेकिन इस तरह की जो आदर्श संस्कृति है जो इस देश को रास्ता दिखला सकती है, उस के रास्ते में आज विघ्न डाला जा रहा है और गलत ढंग से चलाया जा रहा है जिस से आज इस देश को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इसीलिये मैंने आज

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

आसाम के मामले पर व्हाइट-पेपर की मांग की है।

अब मैं आरक्षण के विषय पर आता हूँ। इस पर अभी काफी अच्छी चर्चा हो गई है और अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी अपनी राय दी है। हमारे एन्टनी साहब ने भी कुछ बातें कही हैं। एन्टनी साहब हिन्दू समाज के बारे में कितना जानते हैं या नहीं जानते हैं, मुझे पता नहीं है। वह यहां पर इस समय मौजूद नहीं है लेकिन इस के बारे में उन्होंने बहुत कुछ कह दिया। उन के बाद भगत जी, जैनुलबशर साहब और सूरजभान जी ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि हरिजनों को जो आरक्षण मिला हुआ है और जिस को ले कर काफी विवाद गुजरात में हुआ, देश के अन्य भागों में भी वह जाने लगा था, लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि अब कुछ दब गया है। एक मायने में तो दब गया है, लेकिन दूसरे मायने में अभी भी जीवित है। मैं इन्हीं की रिपोर्ट से हवाला देता हूँ—गृह मंत्रालय ने जो रिपोर्ट यहां पर प्रस्तुत की है उस में यह कहा है कि—

“भारत सरकार ने पिछड़े वर्गों का आयोग सामाजिक तथा शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों को द्विनिर्दिष्ट करने के लिये मानदण्ड की परिभाषा और लोक सेवाओं में आरक्षण सहित ऐसे वर्गों की उन्नति के लिये उपायों की सिफारिश करने के लिये नियुक्त किया है। आयोग ने 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी और आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की सरकार द्वारा धांच की जा रही है।”

अब जो आम आरक्षण का मामला है उस पर पक्ष और विपक्ष में बहुत सी बातें कही जा रही हैं और कही जा सकती हैं। लेकिन जो मूल बात है वह यह है कि देश तब ही मजबूत होता है जब उस के सारे लोग मजबूत होते हैं। देश की मजबूती के लिये ही हम लोग यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि संविधान में जो प्रावधान है, जो उपबन्ध किया गया है, उस को अमल में लाया जाय। हरिजनों के लिये तो लाया गया है, लेकिन उस में जो “अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज” के लिये क्लाज है—आर्टिकल 15(4) और 16(4)—उस के तहत बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ—1953 में काकासाहेब कालेलकर आयोग का गठन किया गया था, जिस ने अपना प्रतिवेदन 1955 में दिया उस आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर आज तक इस सदन में चर्चा नहीं हुई। इतने बड़े आदमी काका साहेब थे, जो राष्ट्र-पिता महात्मा गांधी जी के सहयोगी थे, उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी लेकिन उस पर इस सदन में चर्चा तक नहीं हुई, वह रिपोर्ट गृह मंत्रालय में ही कहीं पड़ी रह गई। उस के बाद जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार यहां आई, उस ने एक दूसरे आयोग का गठन किया—मंडल आयोग जिस को उन्हीं विषयों पर सिफारिश करने के लिये कहा गया। इस आयोग ने भी 30 या 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। अभी तक गृह मंत्रालय ने उस रिपोर्ट को इस सदन के टेबिल पर नहीं रखा। आप की इस वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में हम को यह जानकारी दी गई है कि उस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। मुझे यह भय है—जिस तरह से काकासाहेब कालेलकर

आयोग की रिपोर्ट को इस सरकार ने समाप्त कर दिया—You have killed it by silence.

चुप्पी मार कर समाप्त कर दिया, उसी तरह से मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट को भी यह सरकार चुप्पी मार कर समाप्त कर देगी, खत्म कर देगी, उस पर चर्चा तक नहीं होने देगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You started it at 18.15 hrs. You have taken 1/2 hour now. You have got one minute more.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय ठीक है। हमारा क्या कहना है? हमारा कहना यह है कि जो संविधान में प्रावधान है, संविधान के उन प्रावधानों को आप लागू करें। 33 वर्ष हो गये हैं आज तक संविधान के सभी प्रावधानों को लागू नहीं किया गया है। यह क्या खेद की बात नहीं है, यह आम चिन्ता की बात नहीं है? संविधान ने जो कुछ प्रावधान किये हैं और जिन लोगों की बात नहीं है? संविधान ने जो कुछ प्रावधान किये हैं और जिन लोगों के लिए प्रावधान किये हैं, आज तक उन का अनुमान नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से मांग करता हूँ कि इन प्रावधानों के अनुसार आप काम करें।

अब मैं पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं दो, तीन मिनट ही और लूंगा। पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस की बड़ी आलोचना होती है। उन को इस तरह का काम करना होता है, इसलिए पुलिस की आलोचना होती है लेकिन पुलिस की आलोचना करने से ही काम नहीं होगा। उस में सुधार लाने की जरूरत है। जब यह सरकार कहती है

जैसे मैंने अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी का हवाला दिया, तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार कोई परिवर्तन का काम नहीं करना चाहती है, पुलिस के मामले में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहती है, कोई सुधार का काम नहीं करना चाहती है। मैं आप को पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में बताता हूँ कि पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट क्या है यद्यपि एक ही रिपोर्ट सदन में रखी गई है, और जो चार रिपोर्टें हैं उन को सदन में नहीं रखा गया है। पुलिस कमीशन ने जो कहा है, उस को आप देख लीजिए पुलिस कमीशन ने यह कहा है :

"In public estimate the Police appear as an agency more to implement and enforce the objectives of the Government in power as distinct from enforcing law as such as an independent and impartial agency. The dividing line between objectives of Government as such on the one side and the interests and expectations of the ruling political Party as such on the other side, and this gets blurred and in actual practice and the image of Police as an impartial law enforcement agency suffers in consequence."

अगर हम यह बात करते, तो माननीय गृह मंत्री कहते कि अभियोग लगा रहे हैं क्योंकि विरोधी दल में हैं। मैं पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कह रहा हूँ उस ने कहा है कि पुलिस की जो छवि है, वह जनता की आंखों में धूमिल हुई है इस का कारण यह नहीं है कि पुलिस की आलोचना होती है बल्कि उस का कारण खुद सरकार है। सरकार पुलिस से इस तरह का काम लेती है। पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को मैं ने आप को पढ़ कर सुनाया। उस में यह है कि जो कॉलिंग पार्टी है

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

सत्ताधारी दल है, उस की जो इच्छा है, उस का जो स्वार्थ है और उस का जो हित है, उस के लिये ही पुलिस का इस्तेमाल होता है और जनता की जो अपेक्षाएं हैं, जनता की जो उच्छाएं हैं, जो कानून है, जनता की इच्छा को छोड़ भी दीजिए, उस कानून का पालन नहीं होता है। जनता की इच्छा का पालन नहीं होता है बल्कि रूलिंग पार्टी की जो इच्छा है, उस का जो हित होता है, उस में पुलिस का इस्तेमाल होता है और इस तरह से पुलिस आइडेंटिफाई हो जाती है रूलिंग पार्टी के साथ और उस का एक आर्म बन जाती है

not of law but of the Government.

जो सत्तारूढ़ दल है, उस की एक बांह बन जाती है, कानून की वह बांह नहीं रह जाती है। यह पुलिस कमीशन ने कहा है। पुलिस कमीशन ने जो सिफारिश की है, उस को मैंने आप को बताया है। पुलिस कमीशन ने यह सिफारिश की है कि इस तरह की कोई मशीनरी होनी चाहिए कि पुलिस की जो लायलटी हो, वह कानून के प्रति हो, संविधान के प्रति हो, जनता के प्रति हो, जनता के भाईचारे के प्रति हो और उस की आशाओं के अनुरूप हो और जो रूलिंग पार्टी है, जो पावर में है, उस के प्रति न हो। इस तरह की पुलिस कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी है। गृह मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा? उन्होंने कहा कि यह संभव नहीं है। पता नहीं गृह मंत्री जी ने किस मूड में यह कह दिया कि यह संभव नहीं है। गृह मंत्री जी क्या सदियों तक यही काम करवाना चाहते हैं जो अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यशाही ने करवाया था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now. You have taken more time now. You have taken five minutes

more than the time allotted to your Party.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I am concluding.

मेरा यह कहना है कि पुलिस की जो व्यवस्था है, उसमें और चीजों के अतिरिक्त पुलिस के जो भर्ती के नियम हैं, उसके केडर फॉर्मेशन की बात है, उसके स्टेटस का सवाल है, उसके एमोल्युमेंटस का सवाल है, हार्जिसिंग का सवाल है, वॉल्फेयर का सवाल है, ये सारी जितनी बातें हैं, सब पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कही गयी है। मुझे आशा है कि उस पर गृह मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस समाज में निष्पक्ष, ईमानदार, कुशल और जिम्मेदार बने, इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह एक ऐसी मशीनरी के अण्डर हो जिससे कि लोगों में उसके प्रति विश्वास हो, वह केवल सरकार का आर्म बन कर न रहे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री मनोरंजन भगत (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह) : सभापति जी, चूंकि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले से खतरा पैदा होता है, काफी खतरा पैदा होता है, इसलिए मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि मैं हिन्दी में अपने विचार प्रकट करूँ।

सभापति जी, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों के ऊपर चार बजे से बहस चल रही है। काफी वक्ताओं ने अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। मैं दो-चार विषयों के ऊपर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। एक तो यह है कि गृह मंत्रालय शासन में ऐसा स्थान रखता है कि जिसके काम के ऊपर जहाँ देख

का अन्दरूनी समझ जाने वाला विषय निर्भर करता है, वहाँ पर हमारा पर राष्ट्र विषय भी निर्भर करता है, हमारी प्रतिरक्षा का विषय भी निर्भर करता है। इसलिए हमारे शासन के जितने भी विभाग हैं उन सब विभागों में सरकार का यह विभाग काफी महत्व रखता है। इस विभाग को काफी गंभीरता के साथ काम करना चाहिए।

अभी जब यहाँ सारी बातें हो रही थीं तो मैं उनको सुन रहा था। हमारे देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की जो बात है, संविधान को लागू कराने की जो जिम्मेदारी है, वह सब इस विभाग के पास है। अगर कोई राज्य सरकार, बंगाल हो, चाहे और कोई राज्य सरकार हो अगर उसके नीचे किसी को सिटीजनशिप के हक नहीं मिलते हैं, फण्डामेंटल राइट्स नहीं मिलते हैं या नागरिकों के अधिकारों का हनन होता है, उनमें गड़बड़ी पैदा हो जाती है तो उनको ठीक करने, उनको ठीक तरह से अमल कराने की जिम्मेदारी इसी विभाग पर आती है। अगर कहीं यह देखा जाता है कि सिटीजनशिप के मामले में राज्य सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है तो वहाँ इसकी व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को सोचना होगा क्योंकि यह मामला बहुत गंभीर होता जा रहा है। अगर किसी राज्य में कानून और व्यवस्था गड़बड़ा जाती है, लोगों को सिटीजनशिप के राइट्स नहीं मिलते हैं तो वहाँ के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई न कोई उपाय ढूँढना होगा, कोई न कोई कार्यवाही करनी होगी और वहाँ पर कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

माननीय सदस्य श्री सूरजभान जी ने जो कहा कि जब हम किसी राज्य में

किसी सिटीजन की सिटीजनशिप के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई जवाब चाहते हैं तो सरकार यह जवाब दे देती है कि यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है, हम इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, मैं उनकी इस बात से सहमत हूँ। अगर यह हालत होगी तो देश के नागरिक की रक्षा कैसे होगी? देश के हर नागरिक की रक्षा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार संविधान के अनुसार वचनबद्ध है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर कोई राज्य सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा नहीं करती है तो उसकी तरफ ध्यान दे।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा। जब यह सरकार सत्ता में आयी थी तो मुझे मालूम है कि कितनी कठिन हालत थी। उस समय असम का हंगामा था। उस समय देश के आदिवासियों के साथ क्या क्या जुल्म होते थे, देश में मायनों-रिटोज वर्ग पर क्या क्या होता था, कमजोर वर्गों पर क्या क्या होता था। सारे देश में कानून और व्यवस्था गड़बड़ा गयी थी। एक किस्म की अराजकता पैदा हो रही थी। उस हालत में सरकार शासन में आयी थी। जब देश में ऐसी हालत हो तो इस सारी हालत को सुधारने में दो-तीन साल का समय जरूर लगता है। यह बात हम सबको मालूम है और इस सरकार ने विरासत में काफी कमियाँ पाई हैं, इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं। इसलिए सरकार के पास कोई जादू का डंडा नहीं है कि वह इन सारी कमियों को एकदम दूर कर दे। यह काम तभी हो सकता है जब हम सब लोग, विरोध पक्ष के और सत्ता पक्ष के, सब मिलकर समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए विचार करेंगे। जब तक हम सरकार की मदद नहीं करेंगे तब तक ये तकलीफें दूर नहीं हो सकतीं।

[श्री मनोरंजन भक्त]

सरकार ने प्रिवेंटिव कानून पास किए हैं, लेकिन कुछ राज्य सरकारें कहती हैं कि हम लागू नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन जो यूनियन टेरिटरीज हैं वहां पर इन्हें लागू करना तो केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। उन जगहों पर अगर कमियां पाई जाती हैं तो उसके लिए मैं विभाग को और मंत्री महोदय को दोषी ठहराऊंगा। इसी प्रकार से दिल्ली में और कई जगहों पर और यूनियन टेरिटरीज में तो सुधार हो गया है, लेकिन बाकी को सुधारना बाकी है, इसके लिए जो सही ढंग के लोग हैं उनको रखना पड़ेगा। आज सब से बड़ी जरूरत डिपार्टमेंट आफ पर्सनल को सुधारने की है। उनकी सर्विस कंडीशंस की ओर ध्यान देना होगा। जब तक उनको इंसेंटिव नहीं देंगे, सही तरीके से काम करने के लिए उन्हें तैयार नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कोई भी चीज सही तरीके से अमल में नहीं लाई जा सकती। नीति तो हम बनाते हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद नीति जब तक अमल में नहीं आएगी, तब तक उसके लोगों को फायदा पहुंचने वाला नहीं है। यह तभी हो सकता है जब आपकी इंप्लोमेंटिंग मशीनरी का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल हो। उनकी मुख-मुविधाओं का पूरा ध्यान रख कर उनको टोन-अप करके इस ओर आगे बढ़ा जा सकता है। इस ओर मुझे कभी मालूम होती है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जो इसको देखेंगे।

एक और बात पर मैं खेद प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। जो यूनियन टेरिटरीज हैं, केन्द्र शासित अंचल हैं, उनकी शासन व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी गृह मंत्रालय की है। यह रिपोर्ट द्रबन्ध के बाद मैंने देखा कि जिन लोगों ने यह रिपोर्ट बनवाई है, उन्होंने छोटे और दूर-दराज के इलाकों को रिपोर्ट बनाते समय ध्यान में नहीं रखा है। उन लोगों ने इस

तरह से रिपोर्ट बनाई है कि जहाँ-जहाँ कामयाबी हुई है, उसका जिक्र तो किया गया है और जहाँ कामयाबी नहीं हुई है, उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। अंडमान-निकोबार के बारे में यहाँ पर कई विषयों का जिक्र किया गया है, लेकिन कई विषय ऐसे हैं जो बहुत महत्व रखते हैं, लेकिन उनका जिक्र नहीं किया गया—जैसे मैडीकल की बात है और अन्य दूसरे महत्वपूर्ण विभागों की बात है, इनके बारे में कोई चीज इसमें नहीं बनाई गई है, क्योंकि इसमें काफी कमियां रह गई हैं, कोई देखभाल ठीक ढंग से नहीं हुई है।

मुझे एक बात का गौरव है कि इतनी व्यस्तता के बावजूद हमारी प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने हमारे दूर-दराज इलाकों का दौरा किया, जबकि आज तक किसी कैबिनेट स्तर के मिनिस्टर भी उस क्षेत्र में विजिट के लिए नहीं गए। उन्होंने वहाँ जाकर वहाँ के निवासियों की हालत देखी और उनकी तकलीफों को जानने की कृपा की, लेकिन जिन विभागों की जिम्मेदारी है और जिन विभागों से हम उम्मीद करते हैं, उनकी तरफ से हमें निराशा होती है। हमें मालूम है कि ज्ञानी जी भी करना चाहते हैं और दूर-दराज के इलाकों का

19 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.)

डेवलपमेंट मकदाना साहब भी करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि कहां जाकर ये चीजें रुक जाती हैं। मिनिस्ट्री में कोई जगह तो ऐसी होगी जहाँ कोआपरेशन नहीं मिलता, जिसकी वजह से यह काम सही ढंग से नहीं हो पाते। मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ कि होममिनिस्ट्री एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में हॉम मिनिस्टर साहब ने

एक सब्र.कमेटी—ग्रंडर द वेयरमैनशिप आफ मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट बनाई थी। जो इमिडिएट प्राबलम हैं उनको आप देखें। (छु: महीने में ऊपर हो गए हैं), एक भी मीटिंग आज तक उस सब कमेटी की नहीं हुई है। कमेटियां या सब कमेटियां चाहे आप पचासों बना दें लेकिन अगर उनको मीटिंगें ही नहीं होती हैं तो उनका कोई फायदा नहीं है। कौन जिम्मेदार है इसके लिए जानी जी हमें बताएं।

19 hrs.

मेजर डिब्लेपमेंट एक्टिविटीज के ज़ारे में कुछ बातें बताई गई हैं। ट्रांसपोर्ट एंड कम्युनिकेशंस का जिक्र किया गया है। आप इंटर आइलैंड शिपिंग की हालत को देखें। वह बहुत ही खराब है। एक द्वीप में दूसरे द्वीप तक जाने के लिए लोगों को महीनों भर जहाज नहीं मिलता है। लोग जो सब्जियां उगाते हैं और उनको बेचने के लिए जाते हैं तो उनकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जेट्टी के ऊपर वे उनको लाते हैं लेकिन बोट न मिलने की वजह से उनको इन सब्जियों को वहीं पानी में बहा देना पड़ता है। ऐसी अवस्था में... किस तरह से उनकी इकोनोमी सुधर सकती है, किस तरीके से उनका काम चल सकता है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी के जाने के बाद हम ने मिनिस्ट्री के स्तर पर बात की है। झगड़ा क्या है, इसको आप देखें। झगड़ा यह है कि शिपिंग एंड ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि ठीक है, ये जहाज तो चाहियें, इंटर आइलैंड ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए भी जहाज चाहियें और अंदमान मेनलैंड के लिए भी चाहियें लेकिन इनके लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा और पैसे के लिए तो होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाना

पड़ेगा, वही पैसा देगी। होम मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि हम तो सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट में बजट ग्रांट को पास करते हैं, बाकी का जो काम है वह रिस्पैक्टिव मिनिस्ट्रीज का है और उनको ही यह काम करना है। वे पैसा नहीं रखती हैं तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं? होम मिनिस्ट्री शिपिंग एंड ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए कहती है और शिपिंग एंड ट्रांसपोर्ट होम के लिए कहती है। लेने देने के चक्कर में जहाजों का लेना-देना बन्द है और लोगों की तकलीफें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी यूनियन टैरिटरोज की बात तो दूसरे माननीय सदस्य करेंगे लेकिन अंदमान निकोबार के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि होम मिनिस्ट्री जो उसका खर्च है वही रखें और दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज जो उनके काम हैं इन टैरिटरोज के लिए उनके लिए वे अपने बजटों में प्रावधान करवाएं। इंटर मिनिस्ट्रीरियल झगड़ों में फंस कर हमारा काम रुका हुआ है और लोगों की तकलीफें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। आप अंदमान निकोबार की स्ट्रेटेजिक पोजिशन को देखें। प्रधान मंत्री जी जब वहां थीं उसी वक्त एक द्वीप में विदेशी नौवी के लोग जहाज में आ गए थे और हमारे आदमियों को कहने लग गए थे कि आप यहां कैसे आ गए हैं, यह हमारी टैरिटरोज है। हमारी नौवी ने उनको हटाया। जिस गांव से मैं आता हू पिछले महीने की लीस तारीख की बात है उस दिन दो जहाज हमारे गांव के पास दूसरे मुल्क के आ गए और आ कर पूछताछ करने लग गए। हमारी नौवी के जहाजों ने उनको पकड़ा और 36 आदमी उन में सवार थे। ये जो दूर-दराज के इलाके हैं इनकी स्ट्रेटेजिक इम्पार्टेंस को आप देखें। इनकी घोर सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए और वहां सुरक्षा का पूरा बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए। इंटर मिनिस्ट्री-

[श्री मनोरंजन भक्त]

रिजन माडों में फंफ कर लोगों की तकलीफों को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहिए।

उपस्थित महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री मनोरंजन भक्त : आप की दया दृष्टि दूर-दराज के लोगों पर रहती है। आज आप इतने क्यों निर्दयी हो गए हैं। दयालू बने रहें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Andaman is a very small place, but a strategic place, I agree.

श्री मनोरंजन भक्त : वहां पर आज भी सड़कों का घोर अभाव है। बीस-बीस और पच्चीस-पच्चीस मील दूर से लोगों को मिरों पर बोझा लाद कर आना जाना पड़ता है। अपनी उपज को बेचने के बास्ते उनके पास सड़कों का कोई साधन नहीं है। गृह मंत्रालय को चाहिए कि उन द्वीपों के लिए वह एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव प्लान बनाए ताकि वहां पर डिप्लेपमेंट एक्टिविटीज को बढ़ावा मिल सके। इटर आइलैंड सर्विस के लिए आपने बताया है कि आप 27 बोट्स प्रोक्वायर करना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन इलाकों के लिए आप छोटी छोटीसी बड़ी बोट्स का बन्दोबस्त करें ताकि ग्राम लोगों को फायदा पहुंच सके। और उधर के किसानों को भी इससे लाभ पहुंचेगा।

ग्रंडमान में जो फारेस्ट डिपॉजिट है, उसके हिसाब से फारेस्ट बेड इंडस्ट्री वहां पर बननी है लेकिन सन् 1960 के बाद आज तक उधर कोई इस तरह की इंडस्ट्री नहीं बनी। उधर जब नौजवान लोग पढ़-लिखकर आते हैं तो उनके लिए नौकरी कहां से पैदा होगी? जब तक इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के लिए वहां को कोई योजना नहीं बनेगी, उधर के लोगों के लिए नौकरी का बन्दोबस्त नहीं होगा। इसलिए इस विषय पर ध्यान देना

चाहिए और वहां के इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के लिए ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए।

एक बात जो इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं है और ग्राम लोगों के लिए ज्यादा महत्व रखती है, वह रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम की है। गये साल में जब पूरे इलाके में सूखा पड़ गया था तो फूड फार वर्क स्कीम से लोगों की और किसानों की जान बची। इस साल काफी एरिया में आखिर में पानी होने के कारण फसल खत्म हो चुकी है। वह जगह देखने के बावजूद भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने आज तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया कि वहां पर रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम लागू की जायें। जब एग्रीकल्चर या किसी दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री में जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से बात करो, होम मिनिस्ट्री से बात करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हमारा काम नहीं। हम शटल-काक की तरह इधर से उधर घूमते हैं और एक खिलौना बन गये हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस और विशेष ध्यान दें।

एक छोटे से और मसले के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा, जो अफसर दिल्ली में है और आपको अच्छे नहीं लगते, पीछे जनता पार्टी के समय में मंडल साहब मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट, होम मिनिस्ट्री में थे, वह यहा बैठे हैं, उनको उस समय यहां टमटा साहब पसन्द नहीं थे, तो उन्होंने उनको उस समय ग्रंडमान भेज दिया, अब 4 साल से ज्यादा हो गये, वह बेचारे उधर पड़े हुए हैं, इस तरह से डिमारेलाइजेशन बढ़ता है। जो भी नए अफसर हैं, वह उधर जाना नहीं मांगते, उनका ख्याल है कि एक दफे ग्रंडमान चले गये, तो वापिस नहीं जा सकेंगे, इसलिए वह वहां जाना नहीं चाहते। जो दिल्ली में किसी को पसन्द नहीं आता है, उसको ग्रंडमान भेज दिया जाता है। वहां जाने के बाद वह सोचते हैं कि इधर ज्यादा बदमाशी करो, तो फिर उधर वापिस जा सकेंगे। आज यह हांलात है, इसके बारे में आपको सोचना होगा।

यह दूर-दराज का इलाका है, उसको महत्व को सोचना होगा। उधर अच्छे अफसरों को भेजिये, उनकी एश्वॉरेंस दीजिए कि 3 साल वहां काम करने के बाद आपको वापिस बुला लिया जायेगा और यहां वापिस आने के बाद उनकी उनकी मन-पसन्द की जगह पर लगाइये, तब लोग वहां जाने के लिए अपना श्रौण्यन देंगे।

आज ऐसी ही हालत हमारे मंडिकल में है, वहां हस्पताल में कोई डाक्टर नहीं है। डाक्टर क्यों नहीं जाना चाहते? फिर डाक्टर है कि अगर एक दफे चले जायेंगे तो ट्रांसफर नहीं होगा। जब उनका टेन्योर भी पूरा जाता है तो भी ट्रांसफर नहीं होता है इसलिए वहां कोई जाना नहीं चाहता।

इसलिए जितने दिन के लिए किसी की पोस्टिंग होती है, वह समय पूरा होने पर उसको इधर बुला लीजिये, तब ज्यादा और अच्छे लोग वहां जाने के लिए तैयार होंगे। जब वह वापिस आयें तो उनको उनकी मन-पसन्द पोस्टिंग दीजिये इससे देखिए किनने लोग जाने को तैयार होंगे।

इसके साथ अगर मैं एक बात और नहीं कहूंगा तो शायद अन्याय होगा, हमारे जो ट्राइबल्स है, खासकर निकोबार आदि-वासी, उनकी शिक्षा बहुत कम है, लेकिन अब वह भी पढ़ते जा रहे हैं। उनकी नौकरी के लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन का बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। रिजर्वेशन है, लेकिन पेपर में है, काम देने के टाइम पर नहीं है। अभी उनके अन्दर से एक लड़के को, जिसको एसिस्टेंट कमिश्नर की पोस्टिंग मिली थी, उसको रिवर्ट कर के तहसीलदार में भेज दिया। मैंने इस बारे में ज्ञानी जी को लिखा था, उन्होंने मेहरबानी कर के एक बहुत बड़ी चिट्ठी में तो जबाब दिया है, लेकिन आखिर में एक एक ही शब्द कहा कि नहीं कर सकते। मैं उनसे यह दूर-दराज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक सेलिक्टिव एरिया है वहां के आदि-

वासी लोग बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं, वे हर एक संकट में जी देश के साथ खड़े होते हैं, इसलिए अगर उनके लिए नियम में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन कर के कुछ किया जाये, तो वह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस मामले पर विचार करें।

अभी तक मैंने गृह मंत्रालय की कमजोरियों की बात कही है। अब मैं उसकी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मैं बहुत दिनों से आवाज उठाता रहा हूँ कि अंडमान में डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप होना चाहिए। मंडल साहब बैठे हुए हैं। जब वह गृह राज्य मंत्री थे, तो मैंने अंडमान में चौदह दिन तक भूख-हड़ताल की थी। मंडल साहब पोर्ट ब्लेयर गये थे, लेकिन उन्होंने कोई पूछ-ताछ नहीं की कि यह आदमी जिन्दा है या मर गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he becomes Minister again, he will do it.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I accepted his demand. I said that he would get it.

श्री मनोरंजन भगत. अब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने अंडमान-निकोबार के लिए प्रदेश कोसिल की बात को मान लिया है। उसने नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर दिया है और 15 अप्रैल से प्रदेश कोसिल के रेगुलेशन लागू कर दिये गए हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वहां पर एक महीने में प्रदेश कोसिल बन जाएगी। अंडमान-निकोबार के लोगों के लिए, उनकी डेवेलपमेंट और तरक्की के लिए, यह एक बहुत बड़ी ऐतिहासिक घटना है। मुझे कोई संदेह नहीं है कि सरकार इस बड़े काम के लिए बधाई की पात्र है।

मैं ज्ञानीजी से दोबारा यही अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह मेहरबानी कर के ऐसे दूर-दराज और पिछड़े हुए छोटे छोटे इलाकों की तरफ खास ध्यान दें। वह स्वयं भी कभी वहां आएँ, उस दूर-दराज इलाके को देखें और वहां की समस्याओं को समझाने तथा हल करने की कोशिश करें। इससे

[श्री मनोरंजन भक्त]

देश का भला होगा और उस द्वीप के रहने वाले लोगों का भी भला होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन भागों का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): If anybody has got any love with the Home Department after the formation of the present Government, it is the people of the North Eastern region, because the Home Department inherited the legacy of the previous Janata Government which created the Assam problem.

Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal is going away.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I know your views.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You know my views! Anyhow you can read my views to-morrow.

This Government, after having come into power, under the able leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, with the co-operation of some of the Opposition Parties, have created a situation for a happy solution. But, unfortunately, during the last few months, after the installation of the Government, there are about 98 Bomb explosions and six time derailment of trains. Who are responsible for this? It is not known to me. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Government of Assam know better. But I would like to appeal to the Ministry of Home Affairs and through the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of Assam, that they should take some drastic steps to find out those culprits who are trying to create such a situation in Assam or such an unhealthy atmosphere there. I do not know how far it is correct, but it has been found that in most of the incidents which occurred in Assam, there is involvement of cer-

tain elements who are being helped by the people of Manipur. Also, there is a Government of India Department SSB which has disbanded certain officers and some low-grade staff of that Department who are actively helping this terrorist movement there by giving training. About the incidents which have happened in Margereita, an ex-SSB man along with his three daughters has been arrested. It has been found that they are responsible for this. I would request the Government to take care of that.

As regards the allegation which was made in the House by the hon. Member on the other side, Mr. Suraj Bhan, that, in regard to bomb explosion, the police dog had entered the residence of the Chief Minister, I must say that there is an English proverb, little knowledge is a dangerous thing. He got a little information from some source and he tried to vomit it on the floor of the House. The Chief Minister does not stay within the campus of the Assembly Hostel. She stays at Guest House No. 1 which is at a distance of 12 km. from the Assembly Hostel. One house was originally allotted to her when she was an M.L.A. That house is now empty. When a bomb explosion took place at the residence of a C.P.M. M.L.A. Mr. Deepak Bhattacharayjee that morning, the police dog which was brought there went to another member's residence who belongs to the Janata Party through the residence of the Chief Minister which was allotted to her as an M.L.A. When a dog passes to trace the culprit, it goes through the same route from where the culprit comes.

I am also unhappy to see the poor specimen of the former Home Minister of the Janata Party Government. He asked, what action this Government has so far taken against any police official in the country and he categorically said that not a single officer has been punished. In Assam, a person no less than the rank of the DIG has been suspended by this Govern-

ment for his involvement in this agitation. This Government has got the guts to take action when an occasion arises. But why should an officer be unnecessarily penalised? The Government has to give all chance to an officer or anyone to explain his point of view. So, the Government has taken certain drastic steps.

The Home Ministry has done a wonderful job there, in the north-eastern region. I was in Assam for 20 days, in Gauhati, and I met a cross-section of people. I must convey this feeling to our hon. Home Minister that the people of Assam have got enough faith in him and they have extended their gratefulness to our CRP boys who have done a wonderful work in Assam. They have created a situation where the people of Assam, irrespective of the people belonging to different linguistic and religious minorities, have been able to live peacefully now. That has been done with the help of CRP boys. The Assam Police which was initially also involved in the movement has now realised their fault and they are also amending themselves. The CRP personnel, both officers and jawans, are looked upon by the people belonging to different linguistic and religious minorities as their saviours. For that reason, on behalf of the people of Assam, I want to convey my thanks to the hon. Home Minister and also to CRP boys who have done a wonderful job there.

There is always an element of criticism by certain sections of the Opposition for deploying army in certain cases. The Army Act clearly provides that when there is a natural calamity or a man-made calamity, at request of the local civil administration, the army can go to their help. What happened in Manipur after the army deployment in October? The situation there has now come under control. The army has taken an active part there to stop the insurgency movement. We must learn our lesson from history. What happened

in Mizoram, what happened in Nagaland cannot be allowed to happen in Manipur or in any other region. After this Government came into power, thanks to the bold steps taken by it, in Arunachal, in Meghalaya, in Nagaland, we have seen attempts at peace. Unfortunately in Tripura, there were some incidents and the Government has taken prompt action and the Central Government had extended all cooperation to the Tripura Government. But in the report it has been submitted by the Home Ministry that a Committee has been formed under Mr. Makwana. Mr. Makwana is present here. I earnestly request him that this Committee should not be a sleeping Committee, going to Arunachal or going somewhere doing some meeting. When it passes on some resolutions to the officials there, they are not in a position to implement unless there is some to monitor it. We have been telling by and large that there should be a separate Ministry in the Central Government for North-Eastern region. If this is not acceptable, Mr. Makwana should evolve himself in a more active way. NEC is there. Enough funds are being given to them and I have been told by some Ministry officials that when money is provided to different States and Union Territories, they do not know to utilise this money. Why this situation is there? Because of the dearth of various raw materials, steel, cement and other products which go from outside to Assam. There should be monitoring from the Central Government for movement of these materials and I hope they will take active interest in it and the Makwana Committee will be an active Committee but not like Mandal Committee which has already left.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry is the present security in Assam. Mr. Mandal has alleged that while Central Government is not taking active interest in Rajya Sabha the Home Minister has declared that Govern-

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ment is prepared to discuss with the AASU and Assam Gan Sangram Parishad (AGASAP) without any pre-conditions because it has been seen that whenever they come to Delhi, they do not believe in coming to any settlement without taking the counsel of certain All India political parties. Out of the Assam House, they agree to something. When they go to Assam House, there are some people, All-India leaders, to give some advice to them and next morning, they come and they do not agree. So, I appeal to the Government that there should be a discussion at the Governors' level, in the Assam Ministerial or other political parties in the State and there should be a wide settlement between the AASU and the State Government or the Governor there and they should not be brought here because now we have examinations in all the Universities. After the examinations are over in April, we have lost another year and Government of Assam has decided, with the help of the Gauhati University, to have another examination in the month of June. We should not allow anyone to create any situation there. A solution is most welcome. Mr. Mandal has stated that, no one, no national party knows what is in the mind of the Home Ministry. It is really very sad. Home Ministry has accepted, except the cut-off year, all the proposals which were given by AASU about the deduction and deletion from the voters' list, about the issuing of identification to the voters, by sealing the borders, issuing identity card and citizenship by Central Government machinery and also they have decided to take another two battalions of border security force to protect the border areas of Assam. I have seen personally. My district is also in the border area of Bangla Desh. There is a constant vigilance of the border forces in the border areas and there are also motor-boats which are being supplied by the Central Government to have a check of the river route. All these things

are happening, but, unfortunately, some of the national parties to which Mr. Mandal and Mr. Vajpayee belong, are making propaganda all over the country that the Central Government is doing nothing. The Central Government has done the best they can and they had created a situation there. Now, with folded hands they should request the Janata and Bharatiya Janata and so many Janatas there, that if they behave well, Assam problem can be solved within 24 hours. Mr. Morarji Desai came and met Mr. Zail Singh in a hospital. He said publicly—and there was a lot of propaganda about it—that he had a solution in his pocket. And what is the solution he has given? 'You have a meeting with the three parties I will also come; the others will come; we will, perhaps, solve it'. This is the solution he has given. He was giving a wide publicity all over the country that he had a solution.

Mr. Vajpayee very often goes to Assam. He is not here. I would have asked him in front of him as to why he goes there and meets only the people belonging to the Brahmin community. I can give the names. To each and every district he will go and meet the people belonging to the Brahmin community only. What is the reason? Does he want to create a communal situation there because a Muslim lady has become the Chief Minister? Is that the reason? He goes all over Assam and says that Assam is going to become a part of Bangladesh because there is a Muslim Chief Minister? I refuse to believe it. But, at the same time, on the floor of this House I would like to request the Chief Minister that she must not give any feeling to anybody by her action that she is tilting towards the Muslims. That should not be done. There are people to take advantage of it. I was present in the Assam Assembly. The Muslims leaders belonging to the CPI, the Muslims

leaders belonging to the CPI, the Muslim leaders belonging to the Congress-I, have said on the floor of the House that, by giving appointment to some Muslim people here and there, she cannot help the Muslim people. Please do not do it. I think, it will be 'thus far and no further' because there are parties like that of Mr. Vajpayee' who goes and tells people, "See what she has done; Assam is going away; Assam is on the Bangla Desh border; we must protect it; you prepare yourselves with RSS, have a lathi and you can protect your country". What a theory! The Border Security Force is there; the Army is there. With a lathi they want to save the border! This is the situation that they are creating.

I must say and I would request that this sort of a situation in Assam must not be kept—having an Acting Governor. Unfortunately, the person who was supposed to go there as Governor died. It is very unfortunate for us because I understand that he was a very good man, with a good political background and active social life. I would request that either a new Governor should be named immediately or the present Governor should be given extension for a year or so. There are some people who may be against him; there are also some who are for him. But Assam, with such a situation as is there, needs someone there, and with the Assembly with a thin margin, with all the situation that is there, I think, we must have a Governor who is permanently there. This type of Governor, relieving-Station Master-type of Governor, will not do. It is very difficult for him to act.

Before I conclude, I would say that I am very much worried to see some of the statements made by an hon. Member of this House, Dr. Farooq Abdullah. Recently he gave a statement that all Central laws extended to Jammu & Kashmir after 1953 should be withdrawn. That is a very dangerous statement. It is not acceptable to us. I would request the Home

Minister to take note of it and see that that does not happen. Dr. Farooq Abdullah gave another statement recently; he has welcomed the Rawalpindi road-construction by Pakistan and he wants that it should be kept open for Kashmiris. I do not think that this is a good statement by him. Only two days back he has supported openly making of atom bomb by Pakistan and he has said that this is the right thing that they are doing. I do not know whether he had a meeting with some dignitaries who have come recently. We must take care of this. I am coming from Kamakhya. This is our border State, and we must read the writing on the wall. I am a new Member of this House. But when I spoke on Assam issue, I said that the Assam situation would spread all over the country and that there was a plan by some of the Parties to do it. They are doing it. The more I see Mr. Fernandes being absent from the House, the more I feel concerned over it. There are political parties—I know I will not be liked when I say that—who are going all over the country—I do not know what our Intelligence Department is doing—and they are provoking people whenever they got a chance. As the Prime Minister very rightly said in Bombay the other day, in our country there is poverty, in our country there are various grievances of the people; there is anger, there is anguish, in the minds of the people. But we should try to utilise it for a good cause. We should try to utilise it for the cause of the country and for the good of the country. But there are certain leaders who do not believe in this. They have got the taste of the power. Once they were out of the chair, they want to come back. They made millions out of it. So they want to come back by hook or by crook. That is why they are creating a situation. They are not prepared to wait for five years. But this Government has come into power after getting a massive support of the masses and so long as the masses want us, ye shall stay here and they will have their chance after five years. By

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creating a situation of law and order all over the country which has been spelt out in the report of Home Ministry, I think they will meet the same fate as they did in Gujarat where the houses of the persons who were agitating were burnt. Time is not very far when these leaders have to answer to the public in the streets of Delhi and other capitals. People are seeing through their game and they have to answer it. In Assam that situation has come.

Lastly I conclude by saying to the Home Minister that he must take note that many of their all India leaders are going to Assam with big suit cases and coming back with smaller ones. Why big suit cases with all the gifts and they come back with small suit cases? Why do they go and what do they carry in these suit cases? ... (Interruptions) Mr. Yash Pal Kapoor went only once but you are raising a hue and cry. Mr. Chitta Basu you are still in love with RSS and the Janata Party because you do not know their unholy activities with the AASU and AGSP. I am not blaming your Party. But there are Parties and there are leaders who are trying to aggravate the tension in Assam. Sir, in spite of two years of agitation in Assam, there was not a single communal incident in Assam. You must give credit to the people of Assam. Hindus and Muslims are fighting together shoulder to shoulder in Assam. There are parties which are trying to provoke the people there and create a situation. I will request our Government to take care of them.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The report of the Home Ministry for the year 1980-81 conceals more than what it can reveal. I do not like to take much of your time. I would only point out certain basic facts which should be taken into consideration with all seriousness they deserve. The question of communal situation

in our country, even the report of the Home Ministry admits, during the period of 1980 has worsened in comparison with the preceding years. If you go through the figures, you will find that the number of communal disturbances has touched a new high in 1980-81. It reached the figure of 421 and it is the highest during the period from 1976 to 1980. It is not necessary for me to give the yearly figures of the communal disturbances that took place in our country. What I want to convey to the House is that this is a sad commentary on the administration and the efficiency of the Home Ministry. I would only request the Home Ministry to see that more effective steps are taken in order to bring about a situation wherein communal harmony can be established and there cannot be any repetition of communal disturbances in our country.

In this connection, I only want to mention the report of the Minorities Commission. According to my information, very valuable recommendations were made by the Minorities Commission. For reasons not known to the House—they may be known to them—many of the good recommendations of that Commission have not been accepted or even considered. The question was brought before the House on many occasions. But, this Government appears to remain insensitive to those recommendations.

Sir, during the election campaign or the election manifesto of the Congress (I), it was mentioned that the Minorities Commission would be given statutory backing. Sir, to my great surprise, even after a lapse of more than one year, that particular electoral promise of giving the Minorities Commission the statutory sanction has not yet been fulfilled. May I know the reason? Would the hon. Home Minister kindly stand up and say the reason for which this Minorities Commission recommendation has not been accepted giving statutory sanction to it? During the years, that is, from 1976, the Central Government did not

appoint any commission of inquiry to go into the communal riots. I do not know the reason for it. In the case of Moradabad when the inefficiency of the U.P. Government was on the increase, the trigger-happy attitude of the P.A.C. brought about mass-killing of the Muslims. In spite of that, the Central Government did not consider it wise to have a commission of inquiry.

On the other hand, the U.P. Government has been allowed to have the inquiry. A common man who has been mainly responsible to a very large extent to the communal trouble had been given the authority to inquire into the incident and to give the recommendation.

Therefore, I conclude on this subject that the Central Government main responsibility is to protect the lives and properties of the minority communities of our country. On this front, the Home Ministry has miserably failed and they could not ensure the safety and security of the minorities. Another important area where the Home Ministry has miserably failed is in the increase in the growing students unrest.

The report itself says in page 117 that the students unrest is on the increase, particularly, during this year, that is, during the year 1980. As against 9,174 incidents of students unrest in 1978 and 9,203 in 1979, there were 10,600 incidents in 1980. The students unrest is growing this year contrary to the preceding year. I know everybody will agree with me that the students unrest is a phenomenon which is inter-linked with the socio-economic conditions of our country. There are deep laid reasons for it. On the other hand, in the socio-economic milieu that exists today, unless some radical steps are taken, the students unrest cannot be done away with as a whole. There should be educational reforms. Unless there is reform in the educational system, the students unrest would not be checked. It will be growing as days pass by.

Therefore, my allegation on this point is that the Home Ministry did not take a serious view. You do not take serious note of the situation arising out of the growing students unrest. I would only suggest that the Home Ministry or the Ministry of Education should immediately set up a Commission consisting of the academicians and other important personalities including the students representatives to find out the basic reason for the growing students unrest and to find a solution to this problem.

Sir, I come to the question of National Security Act. It is claimed that National Security Act has been enacted to achieve certain objectives, namely, to curb the anti-social elements and to curb those forces which work against the unity and integrity of the country. I have got figure with me. According to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1360 dated 26th November, 1980 the position regarding detention under the National Security Ordinance as on 10-11-1980 was:

Number of persons actually detained	250
Number of persons released	57
Number of persons under detention	193

Now, in reply to that particular question it is said:

“Action against hoarders and black-marketeers is appropriately taken under the provisions of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, and against the smugglers under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. In view of these provisions, the provisions of the National Security Ordinance, 1980 are not sought to be invoked against the activities of such persons.”

So, Sir, National Security Act is not aimed at dicurb smugglers or those

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offenders who come under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. Then against whom it is sought to be applied? May I know from the Home Minister what are the grounds of detention of 193 persons who were under detention as on 10-11-1980? Am I to draw this conclusion that the grounds have not been disclosed or not going to be disclosed because according to the Government the grounds of detention are being withheld as the same cannot be disclosed in public interest? Sir, there is a pernicious Clause in the National Security Act whereby the detaining authority cannot disclose the grounds for detention if that particular detaining authority considers that it is in the public interest not to disclose the grounds.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
Not the grounds but the facts. It is Section 8(2)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Facts also constitute the grounds. Anyway ground is based on facts; otherwise how can you have grounds?

Therefore, Sir, though you, I want to know why these 193 persons were under detention and what are the grounds or facts—as he says—for detention. It is not under COFEPOSA or in Economic Offences. Would the Government give the reasons or grounds of detention of these 193 persons who have been detained in 1980?

Sir, I would say on the other hand the intention of the Government is *mala fide*. They have applied this Act against the genuine trade unionists. They have arrested the loco staff leaders you know. Even today there are two leaders of the loco running staff who have been arrested under the National Security Act. They have not yet been released. Then I refer

to the question of Shankar Gohanu. He is a wellknown and renowned trade union worker. This is not any economic offence. He is not any anti-social element. But he was arrested under the NSA. Therefore what we apprehend is this: We apprehend that the Government's intention is only *mala fide*. This Act will be applied against those who are engaged in carrying on democratic agitation against the anti-people policy of the Government. Many of the Chief Ministers have already declared that the NSA can be applied against those who build up the Kisan Movement in the country. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has made a statement to that effect. The Bihar Chief Minister has also made a statement to this effect. Therefore the intention of the Government is very clear. If the Government's intention is to stick to their commitment not to apply the NSA against any political dissident, then, they should withdraw and repeal this National Security Act forthwith.

Since my time is over, I wish to say only one more point and then conclude

The supreme need of the hour is national unity and national integration. We find various secessionist forces, parochial forces, communal forces, are working within the country. It is the separatist forces which work within the country which constitutes a great assault on national unity and national integration. Government has not taken proper action in order to safeguard, preserve, further expand and deepen the unity and the integrity of the nation. On the other hand, Centre-State relations (which are important ingredients of maintaining preserving and depending the national unity of the country) are being badly tackled by the Centre.

Government does not seem to learn and unlearn things, Sir.

India has entered into a stage of multi-party polity. The results are very clear. One party rule is no longer there, at the Centre and the States. This is the present reality of the situation. The era of multi-party polity in India has begun. But the Government does not realise this reality. Centre-State relations have been allowed to be deteriorated during the last few months. For example I am sorry to say this: The Prime Minister of our country is credited to have made a statement on April 5, in Srinagar or somewhere in Kashmir. I quote:

"If the Centre wanted, the non-congress (I) Governments would not have survived for one hour."

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): No, Sir, that is not a correct statement.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is what she is reported to have said. This is her statement, of April, 5.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: P.M. has contradicted that very statement. It is no correct.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What she said, I know.

The question is this: If such a statement is made.....

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: No question of 'if'.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): Sir, this is a very serious allegation. The question is this: The hon. Prime Minister has categorically stated that there is no desire on the part of the Central Government to topple any of the non-congress (I) Governments. It is only vested interests which report such things as he mentioned in the Press. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it should not go on record.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: That has already been denied and it has appeared in the newspapers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My point is that under the Constitution, the Centre has got its own power delineated by the Constitution. The States have got their own powers. No State Government is at the mercy of anybody. The West Bengal Left Front Government does not exist because he or she wants it. The Left Front Government in Kerala does not exist there because he or she wants it there. The Kashmir Government does not exist because he or she or anybody desires. The State Governments have been constitutionally elected. They will be there so long as they enjoy the confidence of the people. Sir, the Congress-I has started an agitation in West Bengal. Every party has got a right for peaceful agitation against a party or Government of any State. But, Sir, was it a peaceful one? Did it not lead to wide scale killing and violence? Is it the Gandhian method of peaceful agitation? Therefore, my contention is this that a deliberate attempt is being made consistently at the behest of the Centre, at the behest of the Home Ministry to create a law and order situation in West Bengal in order to dismiss the Government there, at their point of convenience.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You yourself have said that the State Government is not at the mercy of he or she.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have said that they may try to create a ground for that. Now, what is the reason for not having a by-election in the State, if they are so sure that the Left Front Government in West Bengal has lost the confidence of the people.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is because of thousands of bogus voters in the list.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is the Election Commissioner who is to give judgement, not you my dear friend. But don't throw bombs and cocktails. Don't kill innocent women. Don't kill innocent boys. Don't kill ordinary men and women. Therefore, I say that the agitation in West Bengal is being conducted with the deliberate objective of creating a law and order situation in order to dismiss the constitutionally elected Government there. Two days before, in Durgapur while making a statement, Mr. Makwana had given an impression that the West Bengal Government is a fit case to be dismissed and it is the intention of the Central Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): May I make the point clear? The Press asked me 'Don't you think it is a fit case to dismiss the West Bengal Government?' I said that we did not think so.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am glad that he has corrected and clarified the statement. He has said that it is not considered to be a fit case for dismissal. It has gone on record. That is good and we are happy to know that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The authority is not Mr. Makwana. It is somewhere else.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: To my great surprise, I find that it is the Congress (I) party which is collaborating with the Tripura Upjati Juba Samiti against whom the Home Minister has made the charge that they are connected with foreign agencies. This Samiti and the Congress (I) party in Tripura are jointly collaborating to bring about the fall of the Government there. Now, come to Kerala. RSS and Congress (I) party are collaborating to create conditions in Kerala so that the 1959 *vimochan samaram* can be enacted there. I have only given a few examples. One Congress

(I) General Secretary, Moopanar gave a philosophy that there should be no other party which should be allowed to form the Governments in other States; that would be in the interest of the prosperity and unity of the country. That is the philosophy. The philosophy is to have one party Government at the Centre as also in the States, and to maintain the Centre-State relations through manipulation, through party discipline and through the test of loyalty to personality. That is the concept of Centre-State relations under which the Home Ministry is working.

On the other hand, in order to maintain, preserve and further strengthen the sense of national unity and integrity, the basic principle of federalism as enshrined in the Constitution of our country, should become the main instrument to achieve that objective. I would, therefore, appeal to them to review the Centre and the Home Ministry's relations with the States. Instead of taking recourse to the policy of confrontation, they should take recourse to the policy of living together co-existence, and give to the people the opportunity to elect their own representatives at the Centre as also in the various States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want that there should be peaceful co-existence.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We are prepared for both, peaceful co-existence, or non-peaceful co-existence. We are prepared for peaceful co-existence, but if you choose the path of non-peaceful co-existence, we are also prepared to accept that.

But, as I said, in the larger interest of the country, not in the interest of any party, the Centre and the Home Ministry should adhere to the basic principles of federalism as enshrined in our Constitution. That will strengthen the unity and integrity of the country.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Since there are a number of hon. Members, who desire to participate, would you kindly take the pleasure of the House to further extend the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In view of this, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by another half-an-hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time is extended upto 2030 hours.

20 hrs.

श्री नरसिंह रावबाना (दूधुका) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पेज 6 की तरफ गृह मंत्रों का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ बताया गया है कि देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने के उपाय करने के लिए सन 77 के समय पर राज्यों और मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन हुए हैं, जिनमें राज्यों के लिए अलग अलग सिफारिशें की गई हैं। उनमें से एक सिफारिश यह है—

(6) साम्प्रदायिक समाचारों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाय और भड़काने वाले लेखों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता को धारा 153-ए के अन्तर्गत तुरन्त तथा प्रभावशाली कार्रवाई की जाय।

यह आदेश हर एक राज्य सरकार को भेजा गया है। मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में आरक्षण-विरोधी जो आन्दोलन हुआ, जिससे जानो-माल की इतनी बर्बादी हुई, उसकी वजह वहाँ के अखबार हैं। अखबारों ने उस आन्दोलन के बारे में बहुत गलत खबरें छपीं, जिसकी वजह से आन्दोलन बढ़ा और भड़का। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेश होते हुए भी गुजरात सरकार ने उन अखबारों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही

नहीं की। खासकर गुजरात में गुजराती-भाषी अखबारों ने लोगों को हरिजनों के खिलाफ भड़काने में बड़ा काम किया और बड़ी गलत और झूठी खबरें छपीं।

एक अखबार ने छापा कि हरिजनों के एक बड़े टोले ने जैन मंदिर पर हमला कर दिया। एक दूसरे अखबार ने छापा कि सात हजार हरिजनों के एक बड़े जुलूस ने हथियारों से लैस हो कर पुलिस चौकी पर हमला कर दिया। एक अन्य अखबार ने छापा कि गीता मंदिर रोड पर सत्रणों की एक बारात पर हरिजनों के एक बड़े टोले ने हमला कर दिया और वहाँ पर पश्चिम बंगाल की रवीन्द्र सरोवर जैसी घटना घटी, जिसमें बहुत सी स्त्रियों की आबरू ली गई।

गुजरात के अखबारों ने इस तरह की गलत खबरें छपीं, लेकिन न तो राज्य सरकार ने उनको रोकने की कोशिश की और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की। मुझे दुःख है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया। गुजरात में जो आन्दोलन चला, जिसके छीटे सारे देश में पड़े, अगर उसके लिए कोई जिम्मेदार है, तो वे गुजरात के अखबार हैं। हमारी मांग है कि उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

श्री चित्त वसु ने इस बात की आलोचना की है कि गुजरात के आन्दोलन में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम का इस्तेमाल किया गया। मेरी तो शिकायत है कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम में ऐसी कई त्रुटियाँ हैं, जिनके कारण ऐसे लोगों को नहीं पकड़ा गया है, जिन्हें जेल के बाहर नहीं रहने देना चाहिए। गुजरात के आन्दोलन में जिन असामाजिक तत्वों ने भाग लिया, जिनका जेल के बाहर रहना समाज के हित में नहीं था, गुजरात के

[श्री नरसिंह मकवाना]

हाई कोर्ट ने उन्हें भी छोड़ दिया, और सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकी। मेरा सुझाव है कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम में संशोधन कर के उसकी बूटियों को दूर किया जाये और उसके प्राविजन्ज को कड़ा बनाया जाए।

इस अधिनियम में रीब्यू कमेटी की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन गुजरात हाई कोर्ट ने केसिज को रीब्यू कमेटी के पास जाने से पहले ही लोगों को छोड़ दिया, और वही लोग बाहर आ कर हरिजनो को छुरे मार रहे हैं, उनके घर जला रहे हैं। जिस कानून का श्री चित्त वसु ने विरोध किया है, उस कानून के होते हुए भी हम गुजरात में हरिजनो को सुरक्षा नहीं दे पाए हैं। गृह मंत्री से मेरी विनती है कि इस कानून को और कड़ा बनाया जाये, ताकि जिन लोगों को पकड़ा जाये, उन्हें जल्दी छोड़ा न जा सके। जिन लोगों का जेल से बाहर रहना समाज के हिंसे में नहीं है, उन्हें जेल में रखना चाहिए।

सारे देश में बिना लाइसेंस के हथियारों के बहुत बड़े कारखाने हैं। गुजरात में भी यही स्थिति है। बन्दूक, रिवाल्वर और बम गैर-कानूनी तरीके से बनाए जाते हैं। हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि सारे देश में बिना लाइसेंस के हथियार बनाए जा रहे हैं। सरकार इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है और क्यों नहीं उठाती है? अगर सरकार कदम नहीं उठाएगी तो इस देश के अन्दर जो गरीब और मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं वह जिंदा नहीं रह सकेंगे। आज तो देहातो के अन्दर और दूसरी जगहों के अन्दर भी जिन के पास गैरकानूनी तौर पर हथियार हैं वही नीब दादागिरी करते हैं, वही लोग दूसरों

का परेशान करते हैं, तंग करते हैं, वही लोग दूसरों की या बहनों की इज्जत आबरू लेते हैं। इसको रोकने के लिए पहला कदम गृह मंत्रालय को यह उठाने की जरूरत है कि बिना लाइसेंस के गैर-कानूनी जो अस्त्र-शस्त्र हैं किसी भी हालत में उनको पकड़ लेना चाहिए। दुख तो इस बात का है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बहुत से विदेशी हथियार पकड़े गए। विदेशी हथियार हमारे देश में कैसे आते हैं, कौन लाता है और उसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है, इस के बारे में कोई स्पष्टीकरण रिपोर्ट में भी नहीं है। इस के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण हो जाना चाहिए।

गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश या क्षेत्र हैं उन के विकास के बारे में बात कही गई है। गुजरात के अन्दर भी जो ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं खास कर दादरा नागर हवेली, द्वीव और दमन, वे गुजरात से बिलकुल मिले जुले हैं। वहाँ की प्रजा गुजरात की भाषा बोलती है, वहाँ की प्रजा का गुजरात के लोगों से पूरा सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि केन्द्र शासित होने की वजह से वहाँ का प्रजा का कोई विकास नहीं होता है, वहाँ की जो प्रगति होनी चाहिए वह प्रगति नहीं होती है और वह लोग चिल्लाते हैं। दो मील के अन्दर गुजरात के अन्दर कोई काम हो रहा है और वहाँ नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है सरकार से कि अगर हो सके तो केन्द्र शासित जो प्रदेश हैं उनको केन्द्र से थोड़ी छूट देनी चाहिए और मेरी ऐसी मांग है कि दादरा, नागर हवेली, द्वीव और दमन को गुजरात के साथ मिला देना चाहिए। अगर इनको गुजरात के साथ मिला दिया जायगा तो वहाँ की प्रजा का विकास होगा, उनको प्रगति

होगी । इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस क्षेत्र को गुजरात के साथ मिला दिया जाय ।

गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अंदर हरिजनों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए विकास निगम बनाने की सिफारिश की है । इसी रिपोर्ट के अंदर यह भी कबूल किया गया है कि बहुत से राज्यों के अंदर अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आर्थिक विकास के लिए निगम बनाए गए हैं और बहुत से राज्यों में निगम थे वह काम नहीं करते थे, उन को भी सक्रिय करने के लिए सरकार कोशिश कर रही है । मगर क्या कोशिश हो रही है ? हम तो देखते हैं कि सारे देश में किसी भी राज्य के अंदर हरिजनों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए जो निगम बनाए गए हैं वह कहीं ढंग से काम नहीं करते हैं । उन के पास पैसा नहीं है, वह हरिजनों को पैसा नहीं दे सकते, लोन नहीं दे सकते । वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा बैंकों के जरिए लोन दिलाने की कोशिश करते हैं, मगर वह भी बराबर नहीं । अगर गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अंदर यह बात है और इन निगमों को सरकार अगर ज्यादा सक्रिय करना चाहती है तो करे, नहीं तो आज तो तकलीफ यह है कि बाहर के लोगों के अंदर जो गैर-हरिजन लोग हैं उन को ऐसा लगता है कि हरिजनों को बहुत कुछ मिल गया है जब कि हरिजनों को वास्तव में कुछ मिलता नहीं है । आज जो हरिजनों की सारे देश में हालत हो रही है, उन को मार खानी पड़ती है, गालियां खानी पड़ती हैं उस की वजह यही है कि सरकार की तरफ से ढिंढोरा बहुत पीटा जाता है मगर वास्तव में हरिजनों को कुछ मिलता नहीं है, उन को कुछ फायदा नहीं होता । अगर सरकार हरिजनों की कुछ देना चाहती है तो वह उन को मिले, उन को उस का फायदा हो, उन की प्रगति हो, उन की आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिस्थिति सुधरे, ऐसा कुछ कदम उठाना चाहिए । बहुत से राज्यों में तो निगम केवल नाम के लिए बनाए हैं । कहीं कंपनी ऐक्ट के अंदर बनाए

हुए हैं, कानून के मुताबिक नहीं बनाए हैं । गुजरात के अंदर हालत में बताऊं, आदिवासियों के लिए जो कारपोरेशन बना है वह बाकायदा ऐक्ट असेम्बली ने बना कर तब बनाया है लेकिन हरिजनों के लिए जो बनाया है वह कंपनी ऐक्ट के जरिए बनाया है । उस निगम को कोई अधिकार नहीं है । गुजरात सरकार का डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी कुछ हुक्म करता है तो उस हुक्म के मुताबिक वह काम करते हैं । वह निगम खुद कुछ नहीं कर सकता है । ऐसी हालत में निगम का नाम ले कर ऐसा करने से क्या फायदा है ? सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है तो ठोस कदम उसके लिए उठाए ।

नागरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम के बारे में बहुत कुछ जिक्र किया गया । दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस के बारे में कहा है । मेरी तो शिकायत है कि यह जो कानून बना है यह हरिजनों के लिए बड़ा अच्छा कानून है, हरिजनों को उस के अंदर इसान की तरह का अधिकार देने का प्रावधान है मगर किसी प्रदेश के अंदर उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है और आज तो यह कानून होते हुए भी पुलिस स्टेशन पर कोई हरिजन जाता है तो उस की शिकायत नहीं दर्ज की जाती है । अगर दर्ज करते हैं तो उसके अंदर कोई ऐसा लूपहोल या खामी रखते हैं जिस से कोर्ट में जा कर गुनहवार छूट जाता है । इस के बारे में भी कोई तजवीज करनी चाहिए । मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि खास तौर से नागरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम के जो केसेज कोर्ट्स में जाते हैं सरकारी बकील या पुलिस का जो प्राजीक्यूटर होता है वह सही ढंग से उस केस को चलाने की कोशिश नहीं करता है । इससे हरिजनों को मदद नहीं मिलती है । यदि इस कानून को सही ढंग से अमल में लाना है तो जो इसमें दृष्टियां हैं उनको दूर करना होगा ।

मंत्री महोदय ने रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि रिजर्व पुलिस की 8 बटैलियन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । ठीक है, लेकिन आज का जो

[श्री नरसिंह मकवाना]

वातावरण है, देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में जो स्थिति है क्या उस में 8 बटैलियन से काम चलने वाला है? मैं समझता हूँ नहीं चलने वाला है। मैं आपको गुजरात की ही बात बताना चाहूँ, वहाँ पर रोज हरिजनों पर हमले हो रहे हैं। अगर समय से वहाँ पर बार्डर सिम्पॉर्टिंग फॉर्स और सी आर पी की टुकड़ियाँ नहीं भेज दी गई होतीं तो हरिजन बचने वाले नहीं थे। गुजरात के हरिजनों ने मिसेज गांधी और गृह मंत्रालय का बड़ा आभार माना है क्योंकि समय पर वहाँ रिजर्व पुलिस की टुकड़ियाँ भेज दी गईं जिनसे कि वे बच सके। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रत्येक राज्य में यही हालत हो रही है। केवल 8 बटैलियन से आप सारी स्थिति को कैसे सम्हाल सकेँगे? मेरा सुझाव है कि 8 बटैलियन के बजाए 15 बटैलियन बनाई जानी चाहिए। इसमें से 7 बटैलियन हरिजन और अन्य पिछड़े लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए रखनी चाहिए। अगर किसी भी राज्य में हरिजन और गरीब लोगों पर कोई अत्याचार हो रहा हो तो केन्द्र सरकार को और से वहाँ पर बटैलियन भेजने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मेरी राय में ऐसा करना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं आपके द्वारा गृह मंत्रों जी का ध्यान आरक्षण की ओर खींचना चाहूँगा। आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर बहुत बात-चीत हुई है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ जब इस सभा ने आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में उन्नत मसौदा से खंडे होकर एक राय से यह प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया उसके बाद आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में बात करना बेकार है। देखना यह है कि आरक्षण पर प्रमल करने की जो जिम्मेदारी गृह मंत्रालय पर है उसकी पूर्ति हो रही है या नहीं? किन राज्यों में पुलिस फोर्स में हरिजन आदिवासियों को उनका पूरा कोटा दिया गया है या नहीं? मैं समझता हूँ एक भी राज्य ऐसा नहीं होगा जहाँ पर इनका कोटा पूरा किया गया हो। इसलिए पहले तो गृह मंत्रालय और पुलिस में इनका कोटा

पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। हरिजनों पर अत्याचार रोकने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है।

गुजरात में आरक्षण को लेकर जो जुलम किए गए उनकी चर्चा करके मैं इस सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। वह एक दुःखद घटना है। इसी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि अगर जरूरत पड़े तो विशेष अदालतों की स्थापना की जा सकती है। मेरी मांग है कि गुजरात में जहाँ जहाँ पर हरिजनों पर बड़े पैमाने पर अत्याचार हुए हैं वहाँ विशेष अदालतों का गठन करके गुनहगारों को दंड दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। केन्द्र अथवा राज्य सरकार, जिसको भी यह करना हो वह इसका करे।

आरक्षण के बारे में लोक सभा के प्रस्ताव के बाद कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य एन्थनी साहब ने यहाँ पर जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं उनसे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ और मेरा विश्वास है कोई भी माननीय सदस्य उनसे सहमत नहीं होंगे। इस देश की सर्वोपरि संस्था, लोकसभा द्वारा प्रस्ताव पास कर देने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी बात करना, मैं समझता हूँ, उचित नहीं होगा। दो दिन पहले मैंने अखबार में यह खबर पढ़ी कि गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को एक सुझाव दिया है कि आरक्षण के सवाल पर पंच नियुक्त करें, लेकिन हम लोग पांच नियुक्त करने के खिलाफ हैं। चार मार्च को गुजरात में सर्वपक्षी सभा हुई थी, उसमें सी०पी०एम० वाले थे, लोक दल वाले थे और सभी पार्टियों के लोग थे, चार घंटे की चर्चा के बाद पंच नियुक्त करने की बात को ठुकरा दिया गया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंच नियुक्त करने का जरूरत नहीं है। हम लोगों को देखना चाहिए स्वराज्य के 33-34 साल बीत जाने के बाद हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की हालत क्या है, उनकी आर्थिक-सामाजिक परिस्थिति में क्या सुधार हुआ है और यदि सुधार हुआ है, तो कितना सुधार हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दो-चार परसेंट का सुधार हुआ होगा। हम आरक्षण

के सफल-पर पंच नियुक्त करने की बात को ठीक नहीं समझते हैं, जो गरीब लोगों के विधान में दिया है, उनको खींचने की बात है—मुझे ऐसा लगता है ।

मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में जो मोर्चा जाती है उसको हरिजनों की जातियों में रखा गया है । वे अस्पृश्य नहीं हैं, पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, पैसों वाले लोग हैं—गुजरात के मोर्चियों में और दूसरी जगहों के मोर्चियों में फर्क है । गुजरात के मोर्चा सभ्य एरिया में रहते हैं, लेकिन उन को हरिजनों वाली सुविधायें मिल रही है और इस पर हरिजनों को, जो कि वास्तव में हरिजन हैं, लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है । इस लिए मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी सूची में सुधार करने के लिए एक विधेयक लायें और विधेयक लाकर इस समस्या का समाधान करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी के सामने जो मैंने सुझाव रखे हैं, उस पर वे कुछ ठोस कदम उठावेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Acharya Bhagwan Dev. You would be the last speaker, and you have to conclude by 8.30. We have extended only up to 8.30.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं गृह मंत्री और उनके सहयोगी श्री मकवाना जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ी सूझ बूझ के साथ गुजरे हुए साल में अपने मंत्रालय को चलाया ।

विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों ने जो विचार व्यक्त किए, अभी हमारे श्री चित्त बसु जी

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम की बात कर रहे थे, तो मुझे एक बात याद आई कि एक मूर्ख अपने पजामों में अपने हाथ से आग लगा कर कहता है कि बचाओ-बचाओ । यही हालत विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों की है, अपने हाथ से अपने पजामों में आग लगा कर के फिर कहते हैं कि बचाओ-बचाओ, उन को भिस्फार कर लिया, इन को भिस्फार कर लिया और सुरक्षा अधिनियम का दुरुपयोग किया गया । क्या सदन नहीं जानता, दुनिया नहीं जानती, देश की जनता नहीं जानती, देश नहीं जानता कि इस देश के अन्दर अराजकता लाने के लिए विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों के इशारे पर ट्रेनों को रोकने का प्रयास किया गया । क्या दुनिया को यह मालूम नहीं है कि किसानों को भड़काया गया, विद्यार्थियों को भड़काया गया, आम का आन्दोलन चलाया गया गया, गुजरात के अन्दर अराजकता पैदा की गयी—इन तमाम बातों को देखकर इस सदन के अन्दर कोई व्यक्ति यह कहे कि ट्रेटयूनियन का नेता था, तो हम इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । इस देश के अन्दर अराजकता लाने के लिए चाहे कोई भी हो, चाहे इस सदन का मेम्बर ही, उस को भी माफ नहीं करना चाहिए । क्या दुनिया यह नहीं जानती कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, पंचर हो जाने के बाद भी कहते रहे कि असम में आन्दोलन चलता रहेगा । क्या दुनिया यह नहीं जानती कि श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीज ने त्रिवेन्द्रम में बैंकों के अन्दर जाकर कहा कि जो काला धन जमा कराना चाहे उनसे धन छीना जाये और विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों ने यह बात नहीं कही कि ट्रेनों को रोका जाये । भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने, विद्यार्थियों ने ट्रेनों के पट्टों पर बैठकर गाड़ियों को रोकने की कोशिश की, वेने खींच कर के ट्रेनों को समय पर पहुंचने के प्रयास को रोका गया । इस सदन

[भाचार्य भगवान देव]

के अन्दर श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने एक दिन चर्चा में खड़े होकर यह बात कही कि मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि चीनी-दुतावास के साथ मेरा संबंध है।

ये बातें क्या बतला रही हैं ? क्या दुनिया को मालूम नहीं है कि श्री रामजेठ-मलानी, श्री आर्ज फर्नान्डीज और सुन्ना-मध्यम स्वामी एक सैनिक तानाशाह के विशेष निमंत्रण पर पाकिस्तान क्यो गये थे, इस के पीछे क्या उद्देश्य था ? क्या दुनिया इतनी बेबकूफ है कि वह इन की गतिविधियों को नहीं समझती है, ये क्यों चीन, पाकिस्तान और अमरीका की हिमायत करते हैं ? एक तरफ कहते हैं कि भारत सरकार का झुकाव एशिया की तरफ है दूसरी तरफ खुद चीन, पाकिस्तान और अमरीका की हिमायत करते हैं।

चन्द दिन पहले में अमरीका गया था। वहा इन्टरनेशनल दीन दयाल उपाध्याय केन्द्र बना हुआ है। उस केन्द्र का मंत्री मि० तिवारी है, वह हिन्दुस्तान समाचार समिति, जो भारत सरकार से मदद ले कर चलती है, का वहां पर प्रतिनिधि है और मुझे निश्चित तौर पर यह बताया गया है कि वह अमरीकन गवर्नमेन्ट के साथ सांठगांठ करके इस देश के अन्दर काबे में क़ुफ़ करने का काम कर रहा है।

हमारे इस सदन में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सम्बर है—सूरजभान जी, उन्होंने अपने भाषण में अरुम सरकार के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि वे उस सरकार को सरकार नहीं समझते, क्योंकि वह दल-बदलू सरकार है। उस में कोई नैतिकता नहीं है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता को कहना चाहता हूँ—नैतिकता भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों के अन्दर नहीं है। उन्होंने जनता के साथ धोखा किया है।

मैं नई दिल्ली में रहता हूँ और नई दिल्ली का नागरिक हूँ। यहाँ की वोटर्ज लिस्ट में मेरा नाम है। यहाँ से भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जो नेता हैं—श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी—वे चुने गये है। पहले वह विदेश मंत्री थे, इस नाते वह प्लेन्ज में बाहर घूमते रहे और अब चुने जाने के बाद वे इस क्षेत्र को कभी मुह नहीं दिखलाते, लेकिन सदन में यहाँ आकर बात करते है कि यहा कानून और व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चेलेंज देकर कहता हूँ—श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कितनी बार अपने एरिये में घूम है ? कितनी बार रामकृष्णपुरम या जोरबाग गये ? क्या किसी कालोनी में जाकर किसी गरीब से पूछा कि उस को क्या कष्ट है ? आज नई दिल्ली के लोग भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के पास नहीं जाते। मैं वहाँ 14 सालों से रहता हूँ, वहाँ के सारे नागरिक मेरे पास कठिनाइयां लेकर आते है, शायद इसलिए भी कि मैं रूनिंग पार्टी का व्यक्ति हूँ, इस लिए काम हो जायेगा, लेकिन अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी से उन को कोई आशा नहीं है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने यहाँ की जनता के साथ विश्वासघात किया है, इन्होंने जनता पार्टी के नाम पर वोट लेकर, जनता से पूछे बिना भारतीय जनता पार्टी बना डाली, इस से बढ़ कर अनैतिकता दल-बदल और जनता के साथ विश्वासघात दूसरा नहीं हो सकता। मैं इस सदन में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सदस्यों से जो जनता पार्टी के टिकट पर चुन कर आये है, त्याग पत्र की माग करता हूँ। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और उन की पार्टी के अन्य सदस्यों को इस सदन में बैठने का कोई हक नहीं है। उन्होंने जनता पार्टी के साथ विश्वासघात किया है। आज उनके प्रतिनिधि इस सदन में कहते हैं कि अरुम की सरकार में नैतिकता नहीं है, वह दल बदलू सरकार है

तो क्या यह नैतिकता है, कि जनता पार्टी के टिकट पर चुने जा कर अपना उल्लू स्वीधा करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ? आज इस पार्टी के नेता, आर० एस० एस० के. वरकज नकशलवादी, आनन्द मार्गी और चन्द दिन पहले मैंने विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए कहा था—महश्वि महेश यांगी तथा कुछ इसी प्रकार के अन्य संगठन भी हैं जो इस देश में विदेशी सत्ताओं का सहयोग लेकर अराजकता पैदा करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ।

यहां पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया, मैं विस्तार में ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, खालिस्तान के संबंध में चन्द मुठ्ठी भर सिख लोग भी विदेशी सत्ताओं के हाथ में खेल रहे हैं, इस तरह की आवाज उठा रहे हैं । क्या दुनिया को पता नहीं कि पंजाब सूबे की पंजाबी भाषा के आधार पर रचना हो चुकी है । जानी जैल सिंह जा के नेतृत्व में पंजाब के अन्दर जो आवश्यकता थी, चाहे वह भाषा की थी, चाहे सीमाओं की थी, उस का समाधान बहुत न्याय पूर्वक और उचित ढंग से कर दिया गया है । उस के बावजूद भी कुछ लोगों की बहका कर अमरीकन गवर्नमेंट के सहयोग के आधार पर इस देश के अन्दर वे लोग अराजकता लाना चाहते हैं । मुझे यह पता लगा है कि चन्द लोग अमरीका के किसी शहर के अन्दर सिखों का कोई सम्मेलन करने जा रहे हैं और वहां से सहयोग ले कर इस देश में अराजकता लाना चाहते हैं । इस लिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कोई भी इस प्रकार का एलामेंट यहां से अमरीका जाना चाहे, उस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिये जिस के माध्यम से कोई राजनीतिक षड़यंत्र चलता हो, तो ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्ति को इस देश में पासपोर्ट या इजाजत न दी जाये । इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश के अन्दर अराजकता लाने के लिए अनेक प्रकार की जो प्रवृत्तियां चलती हैं, उन सब को प्रोत्साहन देने का काम हमारी विरोधी पार्टियों के नेता ही कर रहे हैं ।

आज आरक्षण की बात कही गई । उस के सम्बन्ध में यहां सदन में खड़े हो कर बात कही गई और सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास हुआ, परन्तु भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग बाहर जाकर, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बाहर जा कर क्या कहते हैं 'परन्तु' और 'लेकिन' । 'लेकिन' और 'परन्तु' कह कर दुनिया को वे गुमराह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कर्मचारियों और विद्यार्थियों को भड़का कर, उनके खून से अपनी नेतागिरी चमकाना चाहते हैं । उस बात के ऊपर इन पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखा गया, इन की गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखा गया, तो ये देश के अन्दर अराजकता लाने का प्रयास करेंगे । आज उन की मदद मिलती है आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में और गुजरात के अन्दर जो आन्दोलन चला, उस के बारे में मुझे मालूम है । मैं उस आन्दोलन के टाइम पर गुजरात गया था और मुझे पता है कि वहां रिलीफ सिनेमा के पास आर० एस० एस० वाल का एक साधमा केन्द्र है और श्री दिग्गु प्रसाद वहा से अपनी गतिविधियां चलाने वाले हैं । वहा से योजनाबद्ध ढंग से गुजरात का आन्दोलन चलाया गया और आर० एस० एस० की तरफ से उसको प्रोत्साहन दिया गया । ये वहां पर पैसा बटोर रहे हैं और इस तरह का कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

श्री चित्त बसु ने एक बात कही कि हमारे इस सदन में यह पेश किया जाए कि किस व्यक्ति को क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया है । राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के

[भाचार्य भगवान देव]

अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्ति को जानकारी देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं हो सकती। रक्षा मंत्रालय की मागों पर बोलते हुए कुछ दिन पहले श्री इटल बिहारी बाजपेयी ने कहा था कि रक्षा मंत्रालय का जो बजट है, जो उस की गतिविधियां हैं या और बातें हैं, उन की जानकारी नहीं दी जाती। तो उस समय मैंने कहा था कि मि बाजपेयी, आर. एस. एस. की जो गुरु दक्षिणा होता है, उस गुरु दक्षिणा का भी जो हिसाब-किताब है, वह दुनिया के सामने नहीं आता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय उस का भी ध्यान रखे कि आर. एस. एस. वालों की जो गुरु दक्षिणा होती है, उस गुरु दक्षिणा के अन्दर अमेरिका और दूसरे विदेशों से पैसा आने लगा है और उस पैसे के आधार पर इस देश में अराजकता लाने का पूरा प्रयास योजनाबद्ध तरीके से किया जा रहा है। आसाम के अन्दर एक समस्या आ गई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you are attached to Vajpayeeji so much. You have mentioned his name 15 times.

भाचार्य भगवान देव ये अराजकता ला रहे हैं और गृह मंत्रालय से यह सम्बन्धित है इसलिए मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ। वे इस को चला रहे हैं।

इस के साथ साथ मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि एक एक प्वाइन्ट हर व्यक्ति टच करता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

भाचार्य भगवान देव स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों की जो बातें कही

गईं, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिन्ध के भगत सिंह अमर शहीद श्री हेमू कलानी, जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई के लिए बहुत काम किया, उन की जो माता है, वे 74 साल की हैं और उन को कोई पेंशन नहीं मिलती। कईयो को पेंशन दी जा रही है और 100 रुपये उन को आकर दिया गया है। भारत के महान देश-भक्त की माता को 100 रुपये पेंशन देना उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सिन्ध के भगत सिंह, श्री हेमू कलानी की माता को कम से कम 500 रुपये मासिक पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था करे।

इन चतुर्दश शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ और उस की जो मांगें हैं, उन का समर्थन करता हूँ और जो कार्य जानी जल सिंह जी और उन के सहयोगी श्री मकवाना सुचारू रूप से कर रहे हैं, उस के लिए उन को बधाई देता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. Most of the Members have made some concrete suggestions also. But there are a few Members who have gone out of the way and criticised the Government, which they were not able to substantiate with facts.

The first speaker Mr. Niren Ghosh was very bitter about the Central Government. He criticised that the Central Government wants to intervene in the State's affairs. Time and again, the Prime Minister has clarified the position that we are not at all interest-

ed in toppling any State Government. But if they are living under fear psychosis what can we do? If they are afraid because of their actions...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Guilty conscience!

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Guilty conscience, you may say, but what can we do?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Wonderful discovery!

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Wonderful or not wonderful, but it is a fact that you are suffering from fear psychosis. Therefore, every time, you say that the Centre is trying to topple the State Government we never intend it. There are some suggestions made regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly last but one speaker, Shri Makwana.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name sake.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: He is from Gujarat, but his name is Shri Narsinh Makwana. He has made some suggestions about the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, that they are not given sufficient funds by the State Government. We have drawn the attention of the State Government in this regard. Whenever we visit the States, we make it a point to have a discussion on the special component Plan and the tribal sub-plan and we draw the attention of the State Government. I can assure the hon. Members that necessary funds will be provided to the Corporations by the State Governments. We are also helping them by giving them special Central assistance in that respect.

A point was made, particularly by Shri Chitta Basu, that the grounds are not given to the detenu under the National Security Act. I have replied in this House some time back that in every case the grounds are given. But the facts are not to be disclosed in certain cases, when it is not in the inter-

est of the nation. So, sub-section (2) of section 8 of the National Security Act says that the facts are not to be disclosed, where it is not necessary; where it is not in the interests of the nation. But, at the same time, grounds are to be given in every cases; the grounds are communicated to the detenu. The only question which was raised in the House was regarding the language in which it was communicated to the detenu. We have assured the hon. Members of this House that it may be communicated to the detenu in the language which is known to him, the language which he knows and understands.

Some mention was made about the National Police Commission, particularly by the former Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal. He said that the Centre has kept it in cold storage. That is not the case. In fact, we have examined partly the report of the National Police Commission and certain recommendations have been communicated to the State Governments for implementation. The other recommendations are under study and examination by the Central Government.

A point was made by Shri Chitta Basu about detaining blackmarketeers and smugglers under the National Security Act. I would like to point out to the hon. Members that there are different Acts for different purposes, like COFEPOSA for smugglers and a different Act for dealing with blackmarketeers. So, when there is a specific Act for a specific offence, it is not necessary to use the National Security Act. In fact, it is meant for different purpose altogether; particularly, in view of the situation of communal riots in different parts of the country, it was proposed that this Act will be used against those anti-social elements, who are indulging in anti-national activities, in creating law and order situation in the States, particularly communal tension in the States.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Locomen have been arrested under the Natio-

[Shri Chitta Basu]

nal Security Act. A trade unionist, Shri Sankar Guha Chaudhuri has been arrested.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is misuse.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: If one is a trade unionist or a politician, it does not mean that he cannot act in a prejudicial manner. Whenever and wherever they are indulging in such activities, when there is a ground to arrest them, certainly the Government will arrest them.

Some mention was made about the law and order in Kerala and West Bengal. I recently visited West Bengal and in fact I returned only today, after visiting Assansol, Durgapur and other places. I have myself seen many things and people have narrated to me horrible stories about law and order. I have met a cross section of people, including labourers who are working in coalmines, officers and others, and they were telling me that their children were not allowed to go to schools by the CPM workers... (Interruptions) While they are doing their duty, these people were forcing them and telling them "you provide us electricity, you provide us water." Now, for a small officer who is not connected with this, how can he promise to the people that they will provide electricity and water etc. to the villagers? Also, there are 13 projects, 13 coalmines which are to be opened and operated, but it is a project of Rs. 400 crores, but because of the agitation by the CPI(M) party there, it is not possible to run it. This is not in the interests of the nation. Can they tell me that it is in the interest of the nation?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You are distorting the facts.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: No, I am not distorting.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: There, some local people want some jobs. Everywhere this is the phenomenon.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Director of Coalmines told me that

he has told the Chief Minister specifically: 'Allow us to work for six months and we will be able to take all of them in service.' (Interruptions). That is the promise that the coalmine officers have given, but the CPI(M) is not interested at all in it and therefore, they do not allow.

Sir, bombs were thrown on the Congress (I) workers. I have personally visited them in the hospital in Durgapur. I have met them and I have seen them. Three of them will not be able to get back their eye sight. Only in one case the person will be able to see. In all the four cases, they were seriously injured and the bomb was thrown by CPI(M) workers. Now they are telling that it is because of the infight in the Congress. I do not understand how it is due to the infight in the Congress when the bomb was thrown and the people were charge-sheeted for it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Subroto Mukherjee said so.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I do not know what Subroto Mukherjee had said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, he should not make statements which appear to be irresponsible. He is a responsible Minister. He should speak impartially. He has visited such persons who complained that CPI(M) have thrown the bombs. But some others who were attacked by bombs while going by bus had died. Five women and one child died. He did not have the courtesy to go to their families and get statements from them. Were they all killed by the CPI(M)? (Interruptions). The grounds are being prepared for dismissing the Government. All these are political things. You are making a political speech.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am speaking from my personal knowledge and from the facts narrated by the officers. The FIR itself which was lodged in the police station....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: CPI(M) only throw *rasagullas* when they throw bombs on us? (*Interruptions*). They throw bombs on us and you expect that the people will remain quiet!

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In the FIR itself it is mentioned that some of the CPI(M) workers have thrown the bombs. All these people belong to one family and they were injured.

Many things have been said about the Kerala Government particularly not by my party people, but by the people in the Opposition. Mr. Suraj Bhan, who belongs to Bharatiya Janata Party complained about the law and order situation in Kerala and he asked, 'Has the Centre any responsibility to take action against this Government?' And he was suggesting dismissal of the State Government which we never intended. But the law and order situation in Kerala has deteriorated to such an extent that it requires to be improved. If the State Government does not do it, then we have to draw their attention....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Prime Minister went there, made public speeches....

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Because, she has to make speech in the interest of the people. (*Interruptions*). And last time also when I visited Kerala during my visit, four murders took place....(*Interruptions*).... and two of them were in the police custody. One Harijan boy was killed in the police custody. His young wife came to me weeping. Mr. Arakal was narrating the incident of Pallitara, the ladies also met me when I visited Kerala and they complained that they were beaten while entering into their own houses and some of the men were beaten mercilessly by the police. This is the situation in Kerala and West Bengal and whenever somebody points it out, the CPI(M) members are not in a position to hear it silently and to advise their Government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You have seen that there have been several efforts for peace. For maintaining peace, the Chief Minister called a meeting in which leaders of both sides assured that both sides will sit together and try to bring about peace in that area where trouble is taking place. So many of our people are being killed and your party men supporting RSS...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is in their own interest to keep peace and maintain tranquility in the State. Primarily, law and order is a State subject and it is their duty to maintain law and order in the State.

Hon. Member has stated that it is my party who is creating trouble. C.P.M. is in power there and they gave a call of strike to the workers and the loyal workers who wanted to attend office were not allowed. No protection was granted to them. That is the situation prevailing in West Bengal at present for which hon. Members are very proud.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You are stating only one sided version here.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Whatever I have said, I have said from my information.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Your agency are your own men.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Some mention was made by some hon. Members about the inclusion and exclusion of some of the communities from the list of Scheduled Castes. I can only assure this House that we are preparing amendment for this list and we will be coming before this House with the amendments. At that time, all the points raised and all the communities which have been mentioned here by different Members of the House will be taken into consideration. Exclusive amendment will be brought before the House so that this list can be amended finally.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

Some points were made about reservation by Shri Frank Anthony. Shri Suraj Bhan and other Members have rightly replied to him that it is the policy of the Government and this House is committed to it. It has been rightly pointed out by Shri Makwana that it is not necessary and it should not even be allowed to open this issue when this House has passed the Resolution about it. I think there is no point in discussing that. There is no intention on the part of the Government to review the reservation policy.

Some mention was made about the minorities by the hon. Member belonging to my party. He said that the minorities should be assured of some reservation in the police force, C.R.P.,

etc. He particularly mentioned about the recruitment to three battalions, which is now going on. It is in Durgapur and other places. C.R.P. is located there. But the recruitment is done throughout India. I can assure the hon. Members that proper representation will be given to the minorities as well as to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

With these words I want to say that whatever points the hon. Members raised, I have tried to reply. If time permits, to-morrow I shall intervene and give more information.

20.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 21, 1981/Vaisakha 1, 1903 (Saka).