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Monday, December 8, 1980
Agrahayana 17, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 8, 1980/Agrahayana 17, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have given you notice under Rule 389. It is a matter of grave national importance. I saw you in the Chamber.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed your notice. You can come under Rule 377. I will allow you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
On Mr. Morarji Desai matter.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

रुई के भाव

* 286. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में रुई के भाव विश्व के बाजार के भाव की तुलना में काफी नीचे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जानकारी का सम्पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The prices of cotton in India are somewhat lower as compared to the prices thereof in world market.

(b) In the world market, there is an imbalance between demand and supply because the world output of cotton in the current year is estimated to be nearly one million bales less than the previous year. In particular, U.S.A. which is a major exporter of cotton, this year is having cotton crop which is about 20 per cent lower than the previous year.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने मूल प्रश्न में यह जानना चाहा था कि भारत में पैदा होने वाली कपास का मूल्य विश्व के बाजारों में, जो काफी नीचे हैं, उसका क्या कारण है। मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि अमरीका में काटन का उत्पादन 20 प्रतिशत (10 हजार टन) कम हुआ है तब तो भारत की काटन का अधिक दाम मिलना चाहिए था ? विश्व बाजार में अधिक मूल्य क्यों नहीं मिला, इसका कारण मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बहारेन्द्र सिंह राव) : स्पीकर साहब, बाहर की कीमतें हिन्दुस्तान की कीमतों से थोड़ी ज्यादा हैं—यह जवाब हमने दे दिया है। बाहर कीमत ज्यादा मिलेगी अगर हम रुई का एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा करें, लेकिन इस वकत रुई की ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। डोमेस्टिक रिक्वायरमें

**Not recorded.

से जितनी हम फालतू समझते हैं उसको हम एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। हमारे मुल्क में भी इसकी काफी खपत है। पहले हम यहां की टेक्सटाइल मिलों के लिए इन्तजाम करना चाहते हैं और उसके बाद जिननी फालतू नजर आती है वह साल ब साल एक्सपोर्ट की जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे तो पैरिटी की बात कर रहे हैं, ताकि हमारे लोगों को भी कुछ मिल जाए।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : यहां की मार्केट का बाहर की मार्केट के साथ पैरिटी का तो मवाल पैदा नहीं होता है, क्योंकि हमारे पास रुई काफी पैदा होती है।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि भारत में रुई का उत्पादन बढ़े और अच्छी क्वालिटी की रुई हम अपने यहां पैदा कर सकें इसके लिए सरकार ने अभी तक क्या प्रयास किए हैं? यहां पर नई-नई किस्म की रुई के बीज आ रहे हैं, इसको हमारे देश के काश्तकार बोयें, ताकि हम रुई के अन्दर आत्म निर्भर बन सकें। अच्छी रुई हम संसार के मार्केट में दें सकें और उसका लाभ हम को मिल सके, इसके लिए मन्त्री महोदय ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : स्पीकर साहब, रुई की पैदावार हमारी पिछले सालों के अन्दर काफी बढ़ी है, क्योंकि हाई ब्रीड किस्म की जो कपास है, उसके लिए हमने बीज पैदा किया है और उसका पर-हैबटेयर यील्ड काफी है और उसको आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। बाहर की दुनिया में काटन के कपड़े का इस्तेमाल लक्जरी के तौर पर होता है, वहां ज्यादा सिन्थेटिक फाइबर का इस्तेमाल होता है। हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी खपत के लिए हमारे पास रुई है? आत्मनिर्भर तो हम हैं, लेकिन इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान में

ज्यादा रुई पैदा की जा सकती है और इसके लिए बहुत बड़ा स्कोप है। रुई ज्यादा पैदा करके और बाहर के मुल्कों में एक्सपोर्ट करके हम फारेन-एक्सचेंज कमा सकते हैं—इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्नीय मन्त्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कपड़े की कीमतें तो बढ़ती जाती है, लेकिन काटन की कीमतें नहीं बढ़ती है, कपड़े की मार्केट प्राइस के मुताबिक ग्रेजुअर को भी तो शेयर मिलना चाहिए?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : मिनिमम प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइम तय करते वक्त इस चीज का ख्याल रखा जाता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले भी हाउस में अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि इस मामले में पैरिटी अभी पैदा नहीं हो पाई है ... (व्यवधान) ... इस वक्त तो मेरे पास फिगरस नहीं हैं कि होलसेल प्राइस-इन्डैक्स टेक्सटाइल का क्या है और रुई का क्या है, यह मैं आगे बता दूंगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister must be aware of the fact that yesterday only a peaceful long march of more than 10,000 farmers has begun and one of the issue involved is also the cotton prices. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what exactly is the cost of production as far as commodity of cotton is concerned and what margin they leave over the cost of production while fixing up the price. If they are able to give that formula we will know roughly the elements behind that for fixing the price of cotton.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The cost of production is calculated on the basis of data supplied by various universities and other organisations. This time the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended a price of Rs. 300 for the common variety of cotton. But the government has increased it by Rs. 4/-. The minimum price fixed for procurement was Rs. 304/-.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पांच क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : जरूरी थोड़े ही होता है हर चीज के लिए पांच करना ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी से नुसखा निकलवा लिया होता कि शुभ कौन सा होता है ।

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
This was after full consideration of the cost of production. But even then the Government thought that the cotton growers should be given something more.

PROF. MDHU DANDAVATE: He has not replied my question. He is only saying that the Agricultural Prices Commission has already fixed up the norm. I am asking the question—what is the norm for fixing up the cost of production? That is exactly what I want.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
Norms for fixing the minimum procurement price for cotton are well known to everybody. It is the total cost of production which is incurred on production of cotton in the field i.e. rent of the land is taken into consideration. The total investment on all the inputs, fertiliser, water, electricity, seeds and other things is calculated. When the price is fixed, it provides a fair margin of profit also. At present, the cotton prices ruling in the market are much higher than the minimum price fixed.

Child Welfare Programme

*289. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:**

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the programmes launched so far for the

welfare of children have fallen short of the desired targets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Satisfactory progress has been made with the specific programmes for children's welfare that were undertaken by various Ministries of Government of India.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
Will the hon. Minister be pleased to State the recommendations of the working group of the Planning Commission regarding primary education, mal-nutrition, etc. for the welfare of children, what is the amount that has been allocated in the Sixth Plan for the same and whether the priority will be given to this?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as the report of the working group for the Sixth Plan is concerned, I do not think I will be able to furnish the information. Unless the Sixth Plan is finalised, it would be difficult for the Government to say what was the recommendation and what is the final decision.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
It is a sad commentary that out of 1000, about 129 children are dying every year in India whereas in foreign countries, science and technology have effectively dealt with this problem of child mortality. I want to know what are the steps that have been taken by the Science and Technology department of our country in this regard.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is a fact that compared to other countries of the world, the rate of mortality in India happens to be definitely more. But if you compare the figures of mortality some 10 years back, we will have to admit the fact that it has

come down from 131 to 125. Efforts are being made by the public health centres to give nutritional food both to the mother and the child.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the hon. Minister the total amount of money allocated for 1980-81 under the integrated children's welfare and development programme and whether the various State Governments for which this money was allocated have fully utilised the money that has been placed at their disposal?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: For 1980-81, the programme has been very recently launched. We feel that they will be able to spend the entire money which has been allocated to them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What is the total amount allocated?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I will require notice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Does he require notice to tell us, what is the total amount allocated for it?

MR. SPEAKER: He might not be having it now.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि जो प्रोग्राम बनाया था, वह फुलफिल कर लिया है। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि बच्चों को एजुकेशन के अन्दर परसेंटेज 18 प्रतिशत कम हुआ है। आज जो बच्चे स्कूलों में पढ़ने जा रहे हैं, उनमें छोटे बच्चे कम जा रहे हैं। इसका क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो वैलफेयर की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो आंकड़ा दिया है, वही सही है या गलत है ? क्योंकि परसेंटेज गिरता जा रहा है।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: In absolute terms, the number has increased.

श्री बीरत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह संख्या इसलिए ज्यादा है कि भारत में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बाल कल्याण के लिए जो कार्यक्रम हैं वे बहुत कम हैं और ग्रामीण बच्चों की देखरेख, पोष्टिक आहार और जच्च-बच्चा की सुरक्षा का कोई विशेष इन्तजाम नहीं है और इस तरफ ध्यान भी बहुत कम गया है ? अगर मृत्यु संख्या ज्यादा है, तो क्या यह बात भी सत्य है कि शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की जो मृत्यु संख्या है, उन दोनों में अन्तर है ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is a fact that, in rural areas, the rate of mortality is definitely higher than in urban areas. I would not be able to give the figures.

रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के लिये नये लाइसेंस

* 290. **श्री राम लाल राहो :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के विस्तार तथा उन्हें नये लाइसेंस देने संबंधी वर्तमान सरकार की नीति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई निर्णय किया था ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार उसे कब तक क्रियान्वित करने देने का है और तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) According to the present policy of the Government, there is a ban on the setting up of new or expansion of existing wheat roller flour mills in the country.

(b) and (c). In partial modification of the policy of total ban followed earlier, the previous Government had in June, 1979, authorised the State Governments to permit setting up of wheat roller flour mills only in the small scale sector with a capacity upto 30 tonnes per day. This policy has, however, been reversed and the authority given to the State Governments in this respect has been revoked with effect from 24th May, 1980.

श्री राम लाल राहो : माननीय मंत्री जी जानती होंगी कि उत्तर भारत में अधिकांश लोग गेहूँ के आटे का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और दक्षिण भारत के लोग ज्यादातर चावल खाते हैं। बिजली की जो आज सारे देश में हालत है, वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। गांवों में और शहरों में जो छोटी-छोटी आटा बनाने की चक्कियां लगी हुई हैं, उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती है और तीन-तीन और चार-चार दिनों तक लोग अपनी गठरियां गेहूँ की बांधे फिरते हैं और उनको आटा नसीब नहीं होता है। इस बात को देखते हुए यह जरूरी था कि आटा मिलों की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाए और खासकर उत्तर भारत में इसको बढ़ाया जाए, जहां गेहूँ ज्यादा पैदा होता है।

दूसरी बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा और माननीय मंत्री जी को ज्ञात होगा कि पिछले साल आटा हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर देशों को गया था और इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि हमारे यहां गेहूँ का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, हमारे देश से गेहूँ और आटा दूसरे देशों को भेजा जाए, जिससे किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिले, इसलिए भी जरूरी था कि इन आटा मिलों की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाए और नई इकाइयां लगाई जाएं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए पिछली सरकार ने इनके विस्तार के लिए निर्देश दिये थे। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिबंध लगाने का क्या कारण है और क्या वर्तमान सरकार को उन मिलों में, जो अभी चल रही हैं, अपना विस्तार करने के लिए कोई आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करिये।

श्री रामलाल राहो : मैं सवाल कर रहा हूँ। उन मिलों ने कोई आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं और दिये हैं, तो कितने दिये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The capacity of the existing mill is very considerable. The existing mills alone have a capacity of nearly six million tonnes. Therefore, the question of shortage of capacity with the mills does not arise. We are not in favour of export of wheat or wheat products. Therefore, the question of allowing more mills to be set up for export of *atta* or other products also does not arise.

In view of the fact that there is already a very large number of mills which can cope up with the requirements of the country and in view of the need to conserve our food stocks, particularly in the matter of wheat, we decided to place a ban on setting up of new mills and also on expansion.

श्री राम लाल राहो : मैंने आप से यह निवेदन किया था कि जिन मिलों ने 1979 के पहले विस्तार के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दिया था, क्या उन्होंने फिर यह मांग की है कि उन्हें विस्तार की अनुमति दी जाए ?

श्री बरेन्द्र सिंह राव : सन् 1979 तक या इससे पहले 338 एप्लीकेशंस आयी थीं। पहले यह काम इन्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री के पास था। उसके बाद दिसम्बर, 1976 से यह सब्जेक्ट फूड मिनिस्ट्री को ट्रांसफर हो गया। उनमें से 145 एप्लीकेशंस पर गौर हो रहा था। उसके बाद 1979 में भी पिछली सरकार ने भी बैन लगा दिया था और इनमें से किसी भी एप्लीकेशन पर लायसेंस नहीं दिया गया।

श्री राम लाल राहो : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी जवाब दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता

हूँ कि हमारे देश में आटे की कितनी खपत है और कितना आटा पैदा हो रहा है ? जिन मिलों को आंशिक रूप से 1979 में छूट दी गयी थी, उनमें से क्या कुछ ऐसी मिलें भी आपकी जानकारी में हैं जिन्होंने कि अपना विस्तार करना शुरू कर दिया था ? किसी ने बिल्डिंग बना ली थी, किसी ने मशीन के लिए आर्डर दे दिया था ? क्या ऐसी मिलों को आप विस्तार करने की इजाजत देंगे ?

श्री बीरो सिंह राव : 1979 में पिछली सरकार के दौरान यह फैसला किया गया था कि तीस टन तक की केपेसिटी के लिए स्माल सेक्टर में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट लायसेंस दे सकती है। तीस टन से ज्यादा की केपेसिटी के लिए भारत सरकार लायसेंस देगी। फिर 24 मई, 1980 में दुबारा यह बैन लगाया गया कि पूरे तीर पर जहां-जहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की इजाजत से मिलें लग गयी हैं या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के लायसेंस से तीस टन तक रोजाना की केपेसिटी की मिलें चल रही हैं उनमें अगर 50 आदमी से ज्यादा काम करते हैं तो उनको भारत सरकार से लायसेंस लेना पड़ेगा। अगर 50 से कम आदमी काम करते हैं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उनको लायसेंस दे सकती है। उनके लिए लायसेंस का यह तरीका बना दिया गया है।

जहां तक आटे की खपत का ताल्लुक है उसका अन्दाजा तो नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन मिलों के जरिये से आटे की खपत का कुछ अन्दाजा हो सकता है। जितना गेहूं हम मिलों को हर महीने देते हैं उससे अन्दाजा लगा लेना चाहिए। कोई तीन लाख टन गेहूं मिलों के नाम से हर महीने फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया इशू करती है। छोटी-छोटी चक्कियां जो आटा पीसती हैं और उसकी जो खपत होती है उसका अन्दाजा हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया की तरफ से फ्लोर मिलों को 31 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की सब्सीडी दी जाती

है। क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि उसका फायदा कंज्युमर को नहीं मिलता है ? जो सब्सीडी आप मिलों को देते हैं वह सब्सीडी आपको किसानों को देनी चाहिए, कंज्युमर को देनी चाहिए। यह जो मिलों को सब्सीडी दी जाती है इससे ब्लेक मनी का जेनरेशन होता है। आप कंज्युमर को न्याय देने के लिए इसके बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं ? मेरे पास इसकी इंफॉर्मेशन आयी है।

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise. You can put a new question.

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : फ्लोर मिल को जो सब्सीडी दी जाती है यह उसका सवाल है। (व्यवधान)

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : माननीय स्पीकर साहब, सवाल यह पैदा होता है मिलों को अगर हम, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा—उसी भाव पर गेहूं दें तो क्या उससे डबल रोटी और दूसरी चीजों की कीमतें नहीं बढ़ेंगी जिनकी कि शहरों के अन्दर खपत होती है और काफी खपत होती है। दूसरी बात यह है और माननीय सदस्य भी इसे जानती होंगी कि बहुत से मजदूर और वीकर सेक्शंस के लोग गेहूं खरीद कर नहीं पिसवाते हैं बल्कि रोजाना अपनी जरूरत का आटा खरीदते हैं। तो अगर मिलों को गेहूं देने का दाम बढ़ा दिया जाए या फर्क कर दिया जाए तो आटे का दाम बढ़ेगा, उससे भी वीकर सेक्शंस पर ही असर पड़ेगा ? डबलरोटी की कीमत भी बढ़ेगी।

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : सब्सीडी कंज्युमर्स को देनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल दुबारा दीजिए आप।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Rahi created a wrong impression that South India is not consuming flour. It is not correct. Previously Government had done a lot of propaganda to consume wheat as rice was

in short supply. I want to know from the hon. Minister in view of the heavy consumption in South India, whether he is going to sanction some more flour mills to South India.

श्री बहारेन्द्र सिंह राव : साउथ इंडिया में भी स्पीकर साहब मिलों की तादाद काफी है। तमिलनाडु में 24 मिलें लगी हुई हैं। इसी प्रकार आंध्र में भी हैं, केरल में भी हैं, कर्नाटक में भी हैं। कोई भी स्टेट ऐसी नहीं है जहां मिलों की कमी हो। कैपेसिटी काफी इन मिलों की है।

Fertiliser Allotted to States

292. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of fertilizers so far allotted to various States during the first half of the current year.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): The fertilisers are allotted separately for Kharif (February-July) and Rabi (August-January) seasons. A statement indicating fertilisers allotted during Kharif (February to July, 1980) is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Fertilizers allotted during Kharif, 1980

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	N+P+K
1	Andhra Pradesh	240.00
2	Karnataka	227.05
3	Kerala	64.08
4	Tamil Nadu	258.43
5	Gujarat	203.06
6	Madhya Pradesh	79.15
7	Maharashtra	254.91
8	Rajasthan	58.04

Sl. No.	Name of the State	N+P+K
9	Punjab	272.58
10	Haryana	96.28
11	Uttar Pradesh	414.36
12	Himachal Pradesh	11.58
13	Jammu & Kashmir	17.68
14	Assam	11.91
15	Bihar	67.66
16	Orissa	38.87
17	West Bengal	130.50
18	Meghalaya	1.40
19	Nagaland	0.50
20	Sikkim	0.72
21	Tripura	2.22
22	Manipur	3.09
23	Others	91.16
TOTAL		2545.63

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister on what basis the supplies were made on the intents by various States and types of fertilisers they have given?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Sir, the fertiliser has been allotted to the States on the basis of their consumption during the last year. Also the availability of fertiliser is taken into consideration. But, for the Kharif season for which the question has been put, there has, in fact, been no difficulty about the availability of fertilisers. People have got as much as they require.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether in Talcher Fertiliser Plant there is more production of the sub-standard urea and fertilisers which were not

fit for being used for the agricultural purposes? Is the Government aware of the fact that ultimately the urea produced by the Talcher Fertiliser Plant used by the agriculturists has caused damage to the crops? If so, the Government action on the issue?

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise from this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The hon. Minister said that according to the requirements of various States, the allocation was made. But, as far as my information goes, to the states like Orissa etc., their indents were not met by the Union Government according to their requirements.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I have already stated that the demands from the States were met. All the states want to put in inflated demands thinking that there might be a pro-rata cut in the allocation to the States for the kharif season which is already over, the total demand from the States was 33.8 lakh tonnes and the allocation made was 25.5 lakh tonnes. I am glad to inform the hon. Member that the total consumption during the kharif year was only of the order of 21 lakh tonnes—four lakh tonnes short of the supplies that were made available to them.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What is the total demand and supply of fertilisers in the country? If there is deficiency it is how much and what action has been taken by the government to bridge the gap?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of the present question. For this you will have to put a separate question.

श्री राम बिलस पासवान: मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश को 2 लाख 40 हजार, कर्नाटक को 2 लाख 27 हजार, तमिलनाडु को 2 लाख 58 हजार, गुजरात को 2 लाख 3 हजार टन खाद दी गई जबकि

बिहार को इन्होंने केवल 67 हजार टन ही दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या कारण है और क्या सरकार भविष्य में जो खाद एलाट करेगी उस में यह जो इम्बैलेंस है इसको ध्यान में रखेगी?

श्री बोरेन्द्र सिंह राव: हम एलाट तो ज्यादा करने के लिए तैयार हैं बिहार को लेकिन खपत तो बढ़ाए। हम तो चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल हो और बिहार की पैदावार बढ़े। बिहार में खपत ही न हो तो गोदामों में रखने के लिए थोड़े ही एलाट होती है?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The hon. Minister has given the impression that he has fulfilled all the demands of all the States in respect of fertilisers. I would like to know what was the demand from Madhya Pradesh for the kharif season and how much was supplied? He also gave the impression that the States put up inflated demands.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, I mentioned of the total demand from all the States on the basis of which allocations were made. This is the general practice that they demand more than their requirements.

Central aid for all round development of rural areas

*296. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Central Government provide financial assistance to the State Governments for the all-round development of rural areas;

(b) the number of villages in Rajasthan for which financial assistance has been provided for the purpose so far and the number of villages for which such assistance would be provided this year; and

(c) the names of villages in Chittorgarh and Kota districts which are likely to be taken up for development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Financial assistance is provided under Centrally sponsored schemes not on the basis of number of villages but on the basis of Development Blocks. From 2nd October, 1980 all blocks all over the country, including Rajasthan, have been brought under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(c) All the 17 Blocks in Chittorgarh and all the 10 blocks in Kota are covered by the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि इस वित्तीय वर्ष में राजस्थान को कितनी धनराशि एलाट की गई है विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत ?

श्री तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव): इस वर्ष में राजस्थान के लिए आई आर डी प्रोग्राम में 4 करोड़ 32 लाख, डी पी ए पी में 5 करोड़ 92 लाख, एस एफ डी ए में 95 लाख और डी डी पी में 4 करोड़ 96 लाख।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत: राजस्थान क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से भारत का दूसरा प्रान्त है और यहाँ की 82 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गांवों में निवास करती है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि अन्य प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में राजस्थान को विशेष सहायता कम क्यों दी गई है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : कम तो नहीं दी गई है। अन्य प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में राजस्थान को ज़ायदा दी गई है क्योंकि वहाँ पर सूखा पड़ा हुआ था।

Financial allocation for development Blocks under integrated rural development programme

*297. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how much finance has been allocated for the scheme to cover all blocks under the Rural Reconstruction Programme and how much will come to Institutional Credit through Commercial Bank to match central subsidy;

(b) whether in the past, the scheme had failed due to lack of finance, bank credit, complicated procedure and heavy security, demands on loans; and

(c) how much amount was allocated by the Central Government for the year 1980-81 for the State of Madhya Pradesh and how much of it was actually used till date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The allocation per block under the IRD Programme this year is Rs. 5 lakhs and it is proposed to step up this allocation to Rs. 6 lakhs next year and subsequently to Rs. 8 lakhs per year in the last three years of the 6th Plan. This amount would be shared on a 50:50 basis by the Central and State Governments. This allocation is mainly for meeting the subsidy component and the rest of the amount is expected to come from banking institutions by way of loans. The credit requirement would be 2 to 3 times the outlay provided towards subsidies.

(b) No, Sir. However, inadequate credit support has been a constraint in the successful implementation of this programme. Considerable headway has already been made in simplifying procedures, relaxing requirements of security and for generally stepping up the flow of credit.

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

Statement

The decision to merge the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme with the Integrated Rural Deve-

lopment Programme was taken recently and the Integrated Rural Development Programme was extended to all Blocks in Madhya Pradesh from 2nd October, 1980. The allocation, releases and utilisation of funds for SFDA/IRD programme in 1980-81 is indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
(Central share)			
(a) SFDA@ 2.50 lakhs	163.75	18.75 (upto 80)	21.21 (upto June 1980)
(b) IRDP			
IRD in SFDA areas	297.50	33.33	} upto Sept. '80
IRD in DPAP areas	92.50	29.60	
IRD in CAD areas	62.50	26.40	
Area planning blocks	207.40	51.70	
Total (IRDP)	679.90	141.03	44.30 (upto June, 1980)
(c) Grand Total (IRD & SFDA)	843.65	159.78	65.51

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

The answer to part (b) of my question is 'No, Sir'. According to my figures available here, during the last financial year the Union Government had allocated Rs. 106.12 crores for the programme out of which only Rs. 81.25 crores were released. But the figure of utilisation has not been given for the last year. Then only we can judge whether your programme has succeeded or failed. I would like to have this data. Based upon that, my question is whether the Government had talks with the Reserve Bank and Nationalised Banks for mobilisation of credit which is not available to farmers at the grassroot level, because of which this ambitious programme has failed. The Government has come forward with a statement in April that they are going to cover all the 5,011 blocks in the whole country. My plea is that some sensitive blocks should be concentrated firstly where the utilisation is very low, which makes this ambitious and beneficial

programme a failure. Therefore, kindly let him give me the utilisation figure of last year and the beneficiaries covered. He had identified last year that beneficiaries will be to the tune of 10.19 lakhs. Hardly 4 lakhs have benefited last year. So, let him kindly give me details of utilisation of the last 3 years.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): For the year 1980-81, before the extension of IRD programme to all the development blocks, the grand total of central allocation for Madhya Pradesh Under IRD and S.F.D.A. was Rs. 843.65 lakhs, out of which Rs. 159.78 lakhs were released. The utilisation was only Rs. 65.1 lakhs. The whole country has been covered. We had stated in the Election Manifesto of the Congress Party that the development of the entire country will be taken up at the same time. Formerly there were only 2600 blocks which were under

IRD Scheme. We have extended it to all the 5011 blocks. This is according to our promise. But if there is less utilisation in certain areas (because of various bottlenecks or inefficiency of local administration or inability of certain banks to provide required credit facilities) it does not mean that other people should not have a chance to come up.

Sir, it would have taken 10 more years to cover the entire country under IRD programme if we had not taken this decision. Therefore, we have brought the whole country on a par for purposes of Development for benefiting the individuals and the big farmers will be identified and we are trying to see that along with this programme which we want to implement, the credit utilisation also, is of the same order.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
The figures for Madhya Pradesh indicate that the SFDA and the IRDP had allocated for the current year Rs. 843.65 lakhs out of which the utilisation is Rs. 65 lakhs only. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of appointing some Committee or agency to go into the causes and find out the bottlenecks whereby the benefit of this IRDP are not available to a number of farmers. The number of branches are less and the bank's security terms very strict. Moreover, an ordinary farmer is not in a position to avail of these facilities. The Government had put it only on paper. I would, therefore, like to know whether the Government will think of appointing a Commission or a Committee to go into the details of working of this ambitious programme so that it works right from the grass-root level.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
The working of the programme is evaluated from time to time. The success of the programme depends more upon local factors and the administrative efficiency in particular blocks and districts. There can therefore be no question of appointing a

Committee by the Centre to look into the success or failure of the programme in each particular block. The implementation of all these schemes is done through the State Governments. The Central Government only provides the subsidy and the credit facility through the banks. As regards simplification of procedures, the Government has been aware of it. From time to time, we have approached the Reserve Bank of India and the R.B.I. has also circulated instructions repeatedly to banks to simplify the procedures for granting loans.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : पिछले सेशन के खत्म होने के बाद जब मैं अपने इलाके का दौरा कर रहा था, तो उस वक्त इस बारे में स्पेशल ट्राइव चल रहा था। मुझे बताया गया कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट एग््रीकल्चर आफिसर को 1133 दरखासतें मिली थीं, मगर उनकी कोशिशों के बावजूद बैंकों का प्रोसीजर बहुत पेचीदा होने की वजह से सिर्फ 323 दरखासतें छः महीने में मंजूर हुईं। कागज पर रुपये का चाहे जितना भी बटवारा हो जाये, लेकिन हकीकत में उतना काम नहीं होता है। आप फार्म मंगा कर देख लें। प्रोसीजर ऐसा होना चाहिए कि जो छोटे और गरीब किसान हैं, उन्हें फौरन दो या ढाई हजार रुपये मिल जायें। इसके लिए हम सब लोग कमिटिड हैं। आज प्रोसीजर इतना कम्पलीकेटेड है कि उसमें बगैर सुधार किये हुए किसानों को राहत नहीं दी जा सकेगी। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ कदम उठायेंगे ?

श्री बोरेंद्र सिंह राव : प्रोसीजर को जहां बँट और आसान बनाया जा सकता है, वहां गवर्नमेंट गौर करती है। मैं जरूर इस पर और ज्यादा तवज्जह दूंगा। इन प्रोग्राम्स में पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं है। मैं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से अपील करूंगा कि वे इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठावें और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का जितना एलोकेशन होता है, उसमें शार्टफाल न होने दें। वे उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल करें, ताकि लोगों को इसका फायदा पहुंचे।

टेलीफोन कर्मचारियों द्वारा आन्दोलन

*298. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संभार मंत्री यद्ग वतारों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में टेलीफोन कर्मचारी पिछले दो माह से "धीमे काम करो" आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप टेलीफोन लाइन प्राप्त करने में अधिक समय लगता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ; और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करके उक्त समस्या का कोई निश्चित हल निकालने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There is no general 'go slow' agitation in the country. However, there have been sporadic 'go slow' agitations in certain areas at certain times for some reason or the other.

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

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मन्त्री महोदय ! ने माना है कि देश के कुछ भागों में किसी न किसी कारण को ले कर यदा-कदा "धीमे काम करो" आन्दोलन हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके क्या कारण रहे हैं ? क्या इसका कारण यह रहा है कि कर्मचारियों को ओवर-टाइम नहीं दिया गया है, या पदों को नहीं भरा गया है या इनएफिशेंसी के कारण वे अपनी ड्यूटी भरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, इस लिए काम नहीं हो रहा है ?

SHRI KARTIK OROAN: The go-slow strikes are not particularly confined to any particular reason. There are strikes and go-slow agitations in various areas for various reasons. For instance, there was a strike by telephone operators on 29th August, 1980 at Pondicherry Telephone Exchange

on the question of proposed change in duty chart. Then, there was a work-to-rule agitation by junior engineers from the last week of November 1979 to December 1979. The services were substantially affected due to this agitation between 26-11-1979 to 10-12-1979. Then, the General Manager, Kerala Circle reported during August 1980 that on account of the various measures for curtailment of overtime allowance, various units joined hands in a non-cooperation movement and the operators resorted to mass absenteeism and refusal to perform extended duties. The agitation was withdrawn after reaching an agreement.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राजस्थान की स्थिति बतला रहा हूँ। उस प्रान्त में कर्मचारी बतलाते हैं कि हमारा ओवर-टाइम एलाऊन्स वन्द कर दिया है इसलिए हम ड्यूटी नहीं दे रहे हैं। वास्तव में वे ड्यूटी नहीं दे रहे हैं। गो-स्लो के कारण, जड़ा पहले दो घंटे लगते थे अब 6 घंटे लग जाते हैं और ट्रंक काटस के लिए कभी-कभी तीन दिन लग जाते हैं। इसके कारण विज्ञानसमेन को, उद्योगों को और आफिसेज को भी बड़ा नुकसान पहुंच रहा है। गो-स्लो के कारण डिपार्टमेंट में इन-एफिशिएन्सी भी बढ़ रही है। तब सुचारु रूप से काम चलाने के लिए मंत्री जी क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): As my colleague stated, we are not aware of any 'go-slow' system as such. There is a provocation for the staff on the point of over-time policy adopted by the Department. I would just inform the House of the figures of overtime allowance for the last few years. In 1977-78, it was Rs. 14 crores; in 1978-79 it became Rs. 20 crores and in 1979-80 Rs. 27 crores. The increase from 1977-78 to 1979-80 was to the tune of 13 crores, almost double. This situation had to be rectified. Therefore, a policy was adopted, not that the overtime be

abolished, but to the extent the overtime is necessary, that will be given. An evaluation was, however, made as to how overtime would be required. We also decided that from time to time it will be evaluated and this evaluation has been going on. This means, of course, curtailment of income for the staff. Therefore, there was some agitation going on and from area to area we have evaluated. There are certain areas where this sort of agitational attitude was taken up. Now we have relaxed this overtime restriction to a certain extent, particularly in the telegraph offices and that has brought back the working to normalcy. For example, the Delhi Telegraph Office has reported that the pendings are very very little with respect to the major areas. The total messages pending today are 2000 as against the large number that is being booked. Relaxation is being allowed in this case.

Further, we are recruiting a large number of staff to be available immediately as the second pool, from whom alone we would be recruiting regularly. The second pool will consist of a staff strength of about 50 per cent of the requirement. They will be available so that in case of need for the staff they can be used for short-term operations in different section. One of the reasons for this overtime is, and I do concede, that there is a certain measure of shortage to the extent of 10 to 12 per cent. This is sought to be filled and this problem can be taken care of. But the increase in the absenteeism has become terrible and that is the result of relaxation in the leave rules. This is what our records show. Formerly, for the leave, you had to give medical certificate from an approved doctor. Now, about two years back, there was a relaxation. For three days leave, no medical certificate is required, for leave beyond three days, any certificate from any Vaidya will do. The result is that the absenteeism shot up to 40 per cent and this is sought to be made up by the overtime arrangement. We propose to meet the situation by recruiting our requirement

in advance and keeping them ready, giving them full training from whom we will immediately recruit to the vacancies which are arising in view of this new demand.

MR. SPEAKER: This question has taken too much of time.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, जब से स्टीफन साहब ने यह महकमा सम्भाला है, तब से बहुत अच्छा काम चल रहा है, जब कोई टेलीफोन मिलता ही नहीं, तो क्या कहें ? जब से ये आये हैं, तो कोई भी टेलीफोन करना हो, जवाब आने में एक घंटा लगता है लेकिन किस तरह से ये यहां पर जवाब देते हैं, बहुत शानदार जवाब देते हैं, उसी तरह से टेलीफोन भी चले तो क्या कहना है। एक बात और है, वहां ज्यादातर लड़कियां काम करती हैं, इसलिये हम किसी को कुछ कह भी नहीं सकते। कहा यही जाता है कि काम बहुत ज्यादा है, मैं कहता हूं कि उनको ज्यादा पैसा दो, ज्यादा रेक्यूटमेंट करो, जिसे वहां की हालत सुधर सके।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I have repeatedly conceded in this House and I hope every Communication Minister at any time will continue to concede that the telephone service is partly perfect. Wherever a single defect exists, we are trying to streamline it and the results show that the streamlining is becoming effective.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : स्पीकर साहब, हम आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं। हमारे टेलीफोन बहुत ज्यादा खराब रहते हैं, जिसकी वजह से हम अपने काम नहीं कर पाते ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल पर पहले ही 15 मिनट लगा दिये हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इस पर तो काफ़ी समय लगना चाहिये था। पहले हमारी व्यवस्था को मंत्री महोदय क्लियर कर देते ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर हाफ-एन-आवर डिस्कशन आ रहा है।

Coverage under Crop Insurance

*299. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether losses due to price fluctuations are proposed to be covered by the crop insurance scheme; and

(b) if so, what are the non-indemnifiable limits proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMAL KUMARI): (a) No, Sir. The Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme currently in operation in some States covers loss of production due to climatic risks, pests and plant diseases and not due to price fluctuations.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a).

SHRI A. T. PATIL: May I know whether the Government of India is proposing to undertake crop insurance as has been undertaken by several States and has the Government examined the issue of losses due to price fluctuation and the difficulties encountered, expected or revealed in the study of this issue?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, to my mind there is no country in the world which has provided crop insurance against fluctuation in prices.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: In view of the support prices fixed by Government for different crops, what is the thinking of the Government, about the securities and guarantees to the farmer for rational return of his labour on his farm?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Does this arise out of this question?

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Yes.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The wages of farm labour are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. There is sufficient guarantee for them. But the minimum support prices fixed and the procurement that is undertaken by the Government of India also is a sort of guarantee. This is an insurance for price fluctuation. If the prices slump in the market, then the Government of India for certain commodities move in to give a support to the prices.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : किसान के जीवन में कई बार ऐसे मौके आते हैं जब वह अपनी सारी पूँजी खेतों में लगा देता है लेकिन प्रकृति का ऐसा प्रकोप आता है, कभी ओले पड़ जाते हैं, कभी सूखा पड़ जाता है, अनावृष्टि या अतिवृष्टि हो जाती है, जिससे वह बरबाद हो जाता है। क्या प्रकृति के इस प्रकोप के विरुद्ध खेती का कोई बीमा करेंगे जिस से किसान को ऐसी स्थिति में कुछ राहत मिल सके ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : मौसम की वजह से जो इस तरह की नागहानी आफतें आती हैं उनके लिये क्रापइंशोरेंस की कुछ पायलेट स्कीम्स कुछ स्टेट्स में चल रही हैं। जैसे वेस्ट-बंगाल, गुजरात, तामिलनाडु में लागू कर दी गई हैं। कुछ दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी, जैसे महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, हरियाणा में इस स्कीम को लागू करने जा रहे हैं। बाकी स्टेट्स जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल— इन्होंने इस स्कीम के लिये अपनी रजामन्दी जाहिर की है और जनरल इंशोरेंस से बातचीत करने के बाद फैसला होगा कि इन स्टेट्स में भी क्राप इंशोरेंस के कुछ पायलेट प्राजेक्ट्स शुरू किये जायें।

Priority to production of pulses and oilseeds

*300. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eminent agricultural scientists have underlined the need to accord highest priority to raising production of pulses and oilseeds;

(b) if so, whether they have stated that this was essentially important since there was little possibility of importing pulses from other countries;

(c) whether any seminar on increasing production of pulses and oilseeds was organised recently;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) and (b). It is not clear which statement of any particular scientist the Hon'ble Member has in view. However, it is a fact that high priority is being accorded to raising the production of pulses and oilseeds. It is also a fact that there is a little possibility of importing pulses from other countries.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A seminar on increasing pulses and oilseeds production was organised by the Fertilizer Association of India on 4th and 5th September, 1980. The Seminar made a number of recommendations pertaining to production of seeds of pulses and oilseeds, introduction of pulses and oilseeds as inter-crops/mixed crop. The Seminar also made recommendations concerning measures for increasing the productivity of these crops.

(e) For development of pulses, an intensive Centrally sponsored programme has been taken up in 56 districts. In addition, cultivation of summer moong after the harvest of wheat is sought to be popularised in special campaigns in

Northern States. Similarly, rabi moong and urd in rice fellows is being encouraged in Eastern and Southern States.

With regard to oilseeds, an intensive programme for development has been taken up in 100 districts. In addition, irrigated summer groundnut crop is sought to be introduced in command areas of major irrigation projects. A large effort is also being made for introduction of soyabean crop particularly in Madhya Pradesh.

For both pulses and oilseeds, research efforts are being intensified.

MR. SPEAKER. The lengthy answer should be laid on the Table of the House. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inadequate sports facilities in schools

*287. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a report published in the Hindustan Times, New Delhi dated the 2nd October, 1980 under the heading 'Inadequate sports facilities in Schools';

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to information received from the Delhi Administration, sports facilities available in schools of Delhi are adequate to meet the requirements of the students. Schools located in congested areas are allowed access to neighbouring playgrounds/fields.

दुर्गापुरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, जयपुर

*288. श्री कुम्भा राम शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर में दुर्गापुरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज जब से लगाया गया है तब से यह ठीक ढंग से कार्य नहीं कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके दोषों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं। जयपुर का दुर्गापुरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य करता रहा है। तथापि, अधिक यातायात के कारण व्यस्त अवधि के दौरान डायल टोन मिलने में कुछ विलम्ब होता रहा है। अधिक काल वाली उपभोक्ता लाइनों को पुनः विभाजित करके आंशिक राहत प्रदान की गई है। इस एक्सचेंज में अतिरिक्त उपस्कर जुड़ जाने के बाद सितम्बर, 1981 तक और अधिक राहत मिल जाने की उम्मीद है।

Strike by employees of Central telegraph Office, Delhi

291. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 12th November, 1980 that 3,000 employees of the Central Telegraph Office (CTO) on Janpath went on a lightning strike following the death of one of their colleagues which they said was caused by the negligence of the officers on duty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The employees of the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi and other Departmental Telegraph Offices in Delhi/New Delhi went on a lightning strike at about 11.00 hrs. on 11th November, 1980 on account of sudden death of a telegraphist.

The deceased official late Shri Sat Pal Singh Kuchalia Telegraphist of Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi came for duty at 07.00 hrs. on 11th November, 1980. The official complained of chest pain at around 0835 Hrs. The officer on duty directed him to C.G.H.S. dispensary nearby. A fellow colleague from CTO New Delhi accompanied Late Sh. Kuchalia to the dispensary where the Doctor attended on him and prescribed medicine. On return to CTO Shri Kuchalia applied for casual leave, as his condition was not alright and the leave was granted. Shri Kuchalia then went to Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital accompanied by his brother who is also working in the CTO New Delhi. The official Shri Kuchalia expired on way to hospital.

An inquiry has been ordered in the whole matter.

Children of private businessmen in central schools

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

(a) the number of children studying in Central Schools whose parents, either mother or father, is in private business;

(b) why they have been given admission in Central Schools; and

(c) what action his Ministry has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Children of private businessmen are not barred from seeking admission to the Kendriya Vidyalayas so long as they fulfil the criteria for admission.

It is not possible to indicate the number of such children as one parent of a child can be in Central Government service while the other is in business.

Chairman of Central Warehousing Corporation

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

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation has been functioning without the Chairman since December, 1979; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government and a decision on appointment of Chairman is likely to be taken soon.

Entrance tests for Medical and Engineering Institutes of A.M.U.

*295. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aligarh Muslim University does not hold any entrance tests to its medical and engineering institutes in the same manner as Banaras Hindu University does;

(b) whether the Banaras Hindu University holds entrance examinations to its Institute of Medical Sciences in June, at many centres and admissions to its Institutes of Technology are done on the basis of entrance examination to the five Indian Institutes of Technology in different parts of the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government will ask Aligarh Muslim University for

admitting students to its professional institutes on similar tests conducted on an all-India basis?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University, both the Universities conduct written competitive test for admission to M.B.B.S. Course on an all-India basis. While the Aligarh Muslim University has only one examination centre at Aligarh, the Banaras Hindu University holds examination at five centres in India namely, Varanasi, Delhi, Patna, Bombay and Madras.

As regards admissions to Engineering Courses, the Aligarh Muslim University holds test for admission on all-India basis at Aligarh only, while admissions for Engineering Courses in Banaras Hindu University are made on the basis of a joint entrance examination for the five Indian Institutes of Technology and the Institute of Technology of the Banaras Hindu University held at Centres in different parts of the country.

(c) The University being an autonomous body is competent to decide its admission policy.

Demand of Delhi School Teachers

*301. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Adhayapak Parishad have submitted a memorandum to Government showing how primary school teachers and PGT teachers are getting less emoluments than their counterparts in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the memorandum has also highlighted the fact that 80 per cent of the PGT teachers, 67 per cent

of TGT teachers and 57 per cent of Primary teachers are stagnating at the maximum limit of their pay scales without even the benefit of even annual increment; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the request?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A memorandum has been received.

(b) and (c). The memorandum has made this contention. The contention is not entirely correct.

The demands made are receiving attention of Government.

Shortage of Schools and Colleges in Delhi

*302. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of schools and colleges in Delhi as a result of which there is always a heavy rush of students for admission particularly in the 6th and 9th classes in schools and B.A. or B.Sc. in colleges;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure admission to all students in a school or college the students want to get admission; and

(c) what is the proposal of Government to increase the number of schools and colleges in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, there is no shortage of schools and colleges in Delhi.

(b) For admission to schools admission plans are prepared by the Delhi Administration and all eligible students get admission. So far as admis-

sion to under-graduate courses is concerned, students are admitted as per the eligibility criteria, fixed by the University of Delhi. However, it is not always possible for a student to get admission in a school or college of his choice.

(c) Schools are opened by the Delhi Administration according to the fixed norms and keeping in view the demand for opening of new schools.

Food waste from Delhi Hotels

*303. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey by the students of Lady Irwin College has revealed that an estimated 380 tonnes of food of plant and animal origin was being thrown away every day in garbage dumps outside hotels and eating houses in Delhi; and

(b) what action is being taken by the Government for launching projects for recycling 'Biomass' (edible wastes) to conserve for use such huge wastage of food?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIREN-DRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A survey conducted by the Lady Irwin College has revealed that 383.8 tonnes of food of plant and animal origin is available daily from various eating houses, hospitals and mandis etc. at Delhi. It is understood that most of the waste food from Delhi hotels is sold to contractor who feed it to the pigs.

(b) Appreciating the need for utilization of waste from hotels the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has suggested to the Bombay Veterinary College, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and Madras Veterinary College to draw up the programme proposals for Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras cities separately. As and when ac-

ceptable projects are received, ICAR would consider them for assistance on ad-hoc basis.

Unemployment among educated women

***304. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:**

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment situation among the educated women is growing worse in the country;

(b) what special measures Government propose to take for progress of women, their equal participation in the development of the country and to ensure basic respect and dignity of the women; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The number of educated women registered with Employment Exchanges in the country has been increasing during the last few years. A similar trend is noticed in the case of educated men. But the percentage increase in the case of women has been higher. These figures do not necessarily mean that the unemployment situation among educated women has grown worse. These indicate that the number of educated women seeking employment or improvement of job opportunities is on the increase.

2. A number of programmes are being implemented for improving women's education and training and employment. These include:

(1) Socio-economic programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board for giving work and wages to women;

(2) Condensed Courses of education for adult women run by Central Social Welfare Board;

(3) Training and rehabilitation of women in distress;

(4) Construction of working women's hostels with grant in aid by the Ministry of Social Welfare;

(5) Vocational Training Programme for Women run by Ministry of Labour;

(6) The small Industries Development Organisation of the Ministry of Industries has identified industries particularly suitable for women;

(7) The following three general schemes also benefit women in the matter of training and employment:

(i) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction;

(ii) Craftsman training scheme of Ministry of Labour;

(iii) Apprenticeship training scheme of the Ministry of Labour.

3. The National Plan of Action for Women contains recommendations which, among other things, aim at improving the position of women with respect to employment.

4. A National Committee on Women advises Government on necessary measures for women and reviews the implementation of programmes for them.

Yoga in Central Schools

***305. SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently announced its decision to make Yoga a compulsory subject in all the Central Schools during the current academic year;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into consideration to supply the

books in regional languages for the convenience of students to help inculcate discipline among children and to promote physical and mental well-being of the youth;

(c) whether any Committee has also been appointed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the terms of reference as well as the names of the members who have been nominated to this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided to introduce Yoga as an independent subject in all classes in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) on an experimental basis.

(b) No text-books are as yet proposed to be prescribed/recommended, but the Vidyalayas will be provided with syllabus in Hindi/English.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Amount sanctioned for Blocks covered under Small Farmers Development Agency

*306, **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks from Orissa covered under the Small Farmers Development Agency for the year 1980-81;

(b) the total amount proposed to be spent by the Centre and the State Government; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent under this scheme in different districts of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Prior to 2nd October, 1980 the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme in Orissa was operating in seven Districts covering 115 blocks. From 2nd October this year, the Small Farmers Development Agency programme has been merged with the 'Integrated Rural Development' programme and the latter has been extended to all the blocks in the country. Thus all the 314 blocks in Orissa are now covered under the 'Integrated Rural Development' programme.

(b) Under the revised allocations, for the 'Integrated Rural Development' programme there is a uniform allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs per block which works out to Rs. 1570 lakhs for Orissa during the year 1980-81. This amount is to be shared equally between the Centre and the State Government.

(c) A statement showing the district-wise entitlement of funds under 'Integrated Rural Development' programme for the year 1980-81 in Orissa is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

District-wise allocation of Funds under integrated Rural Development Programme in Orissa during 1980-81

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the district		No. of blocks	Central share	State share	Total
1	2	3	4		6
1.	Sundergarh	17	42.50	42.50	85.00
2.	Keonjhar	13	32.50	32.50	65.00
3.	Mayurbhanj	26	65.00	65.00	130.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Balasure	19	47.50	47.50	95.00
5.	Cuttack	41	102.50	102.50	205.00
6.	Dhenkanal	16	40.00	40.00	80.00
7.	Sambalpur	29	72.50	72.50	145.00
8.	Bolangir	20	50.00	50.00	100.00
9.	Phulbani	15	37.50	37.50	75.00
10.	Puri	29	72.50	72.50	145.00
11.	Ganjam	29	72.50	72.50	145.00
12.	Kalhandi	18	45.00	45.00	90.00
13.	Koraput	42	105.00	105.00	210.00
TOTAL		314	785.00	785.00	1570.00

चीनी के थोक तथा फुटकर विक्रेताओं को
कमीशन

2760. श्री राम सिंह शम्भु : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी के थोक तथा फुटकर
विक्रेताओं को दिल्ली में क्रमशः 50 रुपये
तथा 10 रुपये प्रति बोरी कमीशन दिया
जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रथा को सुधारने
के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है और करने का विचार है ;

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली में चीनी के थोक
व्यापारियों को 7 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की कमीशन
दी गई है जबकि खुदरा व्यापारी को 10 रु०
प्रति क्विंटल की कमीशन दी गई है जिसमें
थोक व्यापारी के गोदामों से खुदरा व्यापारी
के कारोबार स्थान तक लदान उतरान और
ढुलाई प्रभार शामिल है। इसके अलावा,
खुदरा व्यापारी को खाली बोरी भी मिलती
है।

सब्जियों के उत्पादन के लिए मल-जल का
इस्तेमाल

2761. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बड़े
नगरों में हरी सब्जियों के उत्पादन के लिए
मल-जल इस्तेमाल में लाया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्रालय ने इस
बात की जांच की है अथवा करने का विचार
है कि इस तरह उगाई गई सब्जियों में दूषित
तत्व होते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम
निकला ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) से (ग) . जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है
और सभा पटल रख पर दी जाएगी।

Water Project for Rajasthan

2762. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project for Rajasthan has been prepared for additional water source development and distribution under the IDWSSD; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A draft programme has been prepared by the Government of Rajasthan in connection with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

(b) The draft programme contains details of proposed coverage and requirements of finances, materials, manpower, training, etc.

पेय जल की व्यवस्था

2763. श्री बिलास मुत्तेस्वार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सुविधा प्रदान करना प्राथमिकता प्राप्त मामलों में से एक है ;

(ख) देश के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने के इस कार्य पर कुल कितना खर्च आने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इनके लिए कितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(घ) देश के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छ पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने में कितना समय लग जाएगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास

मंत्री (श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेय जल मुहैया करने के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है । इसकी कुल लागत का अनुमान लगभग 2,000 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(घ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेय जल मुहैया करने का लक्ष्य है ।

Setting up of Market centres in Canning, Kakdip and Najat, West Bengal

2765. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up market centres with the help of World Bank for jute, vegetables and fish at Canning, Kakdip and Najat in Sunderbans area in West Bengal;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the agency through which these market centres will be managed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No proposal for the setting up of such marketing centres at Canning, Kakdip and Najat in Sunderbans area in West Bengal with the help of World Bank is under consideration of this Ministry.

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

“ऐतिहासिक इमारतों व बिलखते खंडहर”

शीर्षक से समाचार

2766. **प्राचार्य जगदान देव :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान “ऐतिहासिक इमारतों व बिलखते खंडहर” शीर्षक से पुरानी इमारतों की खराब हालत के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खराब स्थिति वाले खण्डहरों को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार के पुरातत्व विभाग ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। ये पुरानी इमारतें, राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारकों की सूची में नहीं हैं। इसलिए इनके अनुरक्षण का उत्तरदायित्व भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण पर नहीं है।

Translation of Books by N.B.T.

2767. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to National Book Trust of India in the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 for the translation or edition of books;

(b) the number of books translated or edited in different regional languages during the above period; and

(c) the names and number of Oriya books translated during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The amounts earmarked by the Trust for translation and editing of books in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as under:—

1979-80.	Rs. 2.75 lakhs
1980-81.	Rs. 2.95 lakhs

(b) The number of books translated and/or edited was 193 during 1979-80 and 153 during 1980-81 (upto 30-11-80).

(c) During 1979-80 and 1980-81, 7 Oriya titles have been translated into 11 languages. These are:—

Sl. No.	Name of the book	Language into which translated
1	Malajanha	Bengali
2	Atmajivan Charit	Bengali and Hindi
3	Danapani	Punjabi and Telugu
4	Neelashaila	Kannada
5	Shastri	Telugu
6	Oriya Galpamala	Malayalam
7	Swetapadma and Banahansi	Assamese Malayalam & Telugu

Sanction for more Research Sub-Project

2768. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Project Finding Committee of the National Agricultural Research Project has sanctioned some more research on sub-projects recently; and

(b) if so, the names of Universities so far covered under the National Agricultural Research Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Sanction under National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) has been issued for supporting 15 research sub-projects for strengthening of regional research and 9 administrative sub-projects for strengthening research coordination and monitoring under the aegis of the following agricultural universities:—

- (i) Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
- (ii) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.
- (iii) Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (Madhya Pradesh).
- (iv) Gujarat Agricultural University.
- (v) Kerala Agricultural University.
- (vi) University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. (Karnataka).
- (vii) University of Udaipur (Rajasthan).
- (viii) Punjab Agricultural University.
- (ix) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

Further, the eligibility of the agricultural universities in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra has been approved subject to certain terms and conditions. The eligibility of the Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, West Bengal is under consideration.

Widening of Roads in Ravi Nagar, Delhi

2760. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3209 on July 7, 1980 regarding Development of Ravi Nagar, Delhi and state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to restore the width of the roads in the regularised portion of Ravi Nagar, Delhi which have been partly covered by unauthorised constructions in violation of layout plan prepared by the DDA; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, a revised regularisation plan of this colony was approved by the Standing Committee in 1979. The Municipal Corporation has also reported that there is no proposal to make any changes in the revised plan.

(b) Does not arise.

S.T.D. Facilities in District Headquarters of West Bengal

2770. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asansol, Raniganj, Burnpur, Kulti, Sitarampur, Durgapur, Burdwan and Niamatpur have been connected with other cities/towns of the country through STD; and

(b) if so, names of these cities/towns with STD code number?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars are furnished in the Statement please.

Statement

Name of Station	Name of City/town available on STD with Code Number
-----------------	--

PART I

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Asansol | Andal (81) |
| 2. Raniganj | Bahula (82) |
| 3. Burnpur | Jamuraia (83) |
| 4. Kulti served by Barakar | Rupnarainpur (84)
Neamatpur (851) |
| 5. Sitarampur served by Neamatpur | Barakar (86) |
| 6. Neamatpur | Raniganj (87)
Burnpur (88)
Asansol (89) |

PART II

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Raniganj | Kharagpur (80321) |
| 2. Burnpur | Burdwar (803452) |
| 3. Kulti served by Barakar | Durgapur (80343)
Haldia (803224) |
| 4. Sitarampur served by Neamatpur | Bhubneshwar (80674) |
| 5. Neamatpur | Calcutta (8033)
Cuttack (80671)
Jamshedpur (80657)
Muzzaffarpur (80621)
Patna (80612)
Bombay (8022)
Hyderabad (80842)
Madras (8044)
New Delhi (8011)
Dhanbad (80326)
Rourkela (80661)
Ranchi (80651) |

PART III

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Asansol | Calcutta (033)
Kharagpur (0321)
Haldia (03224)
Durgapur (0343)
Bhubneshwar (0674)
Cuttack (0671)
Jamshedpur (0657)
Muzzaffarpur (0621)
Patna (0612)
Bombay (022)
Hyderabad (0842)
Madras (044)
New Delhi (011)
Dhanbad (0326)
Rourkela (0661)
Ranchi (0651)
Burdwan (0342) |
|----------------------|--|

Name of Station

Name of City/Town available on STD
with Code Number**PART IV**

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Burdwan | Asansol (0341) |
| 2. Durgapur | Calcutta (033)
Khargpur (0321)
Haldia (03224)
Durgapur (0343)
Bhubaneswar (0674)
Cuttack (0671)
Jamshepur (0657)
Muzaffarpur (0621)
Patna (0612)
Bombay (022) not for Burdwan
Hyderabad ¹ (0842)
Madras (044)
New Delhi (011)
Dhanbad (0326)
Rourkela (0661)
Ranchi (0651) Not for Burdwan
Burdwan (034)
Bahula (03442)
Barakar (03446)
Burnpur (03448)
Neamatpur (03445)
Jamuria (03443)
Rupnarainpur (03444)
Raniganj (03447)
Andal (03441) |

**Cost of production and use of
Nitrogenous Fertilisers**

2771. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of the principal crops like sugarcane, wheat and paddy per acre last year; and

(b) how much quantity of nitrogenous fertiliser (NPK) is being utilised per acre for each of these crops as per Government research?

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

The cost of cultivation of principal crops like Sugarcane, Wheat and Paddy per acre estimated on the basis of the data collected under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the cost of cultivation Production of principal crops in different States according to the methodology recommended by a Technical Experts Committee is given for the latest available years in the enclosed statement.

(b) The per acre quantity of fertiliser consumed in terms of nutrients (N.P.&K) as collected under the above scheme, is also given in the same statement.

Statement

Cost of cultivation per acre and the quantity of fertilisers (in terms of nutrients) used per acre for Sugarcane, wheat and paddy in different States for the latest years as available under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation/production of Principal crops of Government of India

Crop	State	Year	Cost of cultivation per acre (in Rs.)		Consumption of fertilizer per acres in terms of nutrients (in kg.)
			Cost A2	Cost C	
I. Sugarcane	(i) Maharashtra	1976-77	2257.40	2357.35	96.19*
		1977-78	2043.67	2801.93	136.85*
	(ii) Uttar Pradesh	1976-77	748.43	1569.43	28.53
	(iii) Bihar	1976-77	734.42	1586.67	18.71
II. Wheat	(iv) Andhra Pradesh	1977-78	1873.07	2960.14	109.96*
	(i) Punjab	1978-79	778.14	1231.14	63.12
	(ii) Haryana	1978-79	772.75	1243.68	43.37
	(iii) Uttar Pradesh	1977-78	615.57	1004.11	27.32
	(iv) Bihar	"	492.98	831.36	25.21
III. Paddy	(v) Madhya Pradesh	"	237.41	506.20	5.76
	(i) Andhra Pradesh	1978-79	802.78	1248.06	44.46
	(ii) Assam	1977-78	194.00	442.95	0.09
	(iii) Orissa	"	334.19	584.77	6.41
	(iv) Tamil Nadu	"	829.69	1264.14	44.01
	(v) West Bengal	"	445.22	815.38	8.23
	(vi) Madhya Pradesh	"	211.98	568.51	8.19
(vii) Haryana	"	797.28	1161.78	52.51	

Notes:—Cost A2 pertains to paid out costs or expenses incurred in cash and kind on material inputs, hired human labour, bullock and machine labour (both hired and owned), etc. and rent paid for leased-inland. Cost C is obtained with the addition to Cost A2 of imputed rental value of owned land, interest on owned fixed capital and the imputed value of family labour.

*The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Demands of Departmental Stamp Vendors, Maharashtra Circle, Bombay

2772. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General, Post and Telegraph Department, New Delhi has received a representation dated 15th June, 1980

from Bhartiya Postal Employees Union (Postmen and Class IV) Maharashtra Circle, Bombay in regard to demands of Departmental stamp vendors;

(b) if so, the details of the demands; and

(c) what is the reaction and action of the Department on each of the demands so made in the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. Perhaps Hon'ble member refers to the letter dated 15-7-1980.

(b) In the said letter, the Bhartiya Postal Employees Union (Postmen and Class-IV) Maharashtra Circle requested (i) to provide 20 per cent promotional avenues to those Stamp Vendors (Group D) who did not opt for the amalgamated cadre of Postmen, Village Postmen and Stamp Vendors, in 1968 but continued to remain as Stamp Vendors. (ii) To revise the pay scale on par with Postal Assistants, (iii) to revise the timings and (iv) to introduce direct recruitment to the Stamp Vendors cadre.

(c) Stamp Vendors/Village Postmen and Postmen form one single cadre and there is already a provision for 20 per cent promotion for the cadre. Some of the Stamp Vendors who did not opt in 1968 for the amalgamated cadres, later on represented for their being given an opportunity for fresh option as a special case. The Department as a special case permitted the Stamp Vendors to opt for the cadre of Postmen in 1979. As regards the revision of pay scale on par with Postal Assistants the demand is not justified. As regards the third demand i.e. revision of timings, it is under consideration. With regard to the last demand it may be stated that there is no separate cadre as Stamp Vendors. Postmen/Village Postmen and Stamp Vendors form a single cadre, 50 per cent of the vacancies in this cadre are filled in by direct recruitment and the rest by promotion of Departmental em-

ployees failing which by direct recruitment.

Beldars in C.P.W.D.

2773. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of NMR Beldars working in the Public Works Department in the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, division-wise;

(b) the number of NMR Beldars who have completed more than five years of service as NMR Beldars continuously, division-wise;

(c) whether any proposal is lying pending with the Chief Commissioner, Andaman Nicobar Islands, to bring about 500 NMR Beldars into work-charged Beldars; if so, what action has been taken to bring them under work-charged establishment; and

(d) whether Government are aware that at the meeting of the Labour Working Group held during March, 1978, it was decided to bring all NMR Mazdoors who had completed five years of service, into work-charged establishment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to the information received from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the total number of Nominal Muster Roll Beldars working in Andaman Public Works Department is 870. The division-wise break-up is given below:—

(i) Port Blair North Division	25
(ii) Port Blair South Division	1
(iii) Stores and Workshop Division	113
(iv) South Andaman Division, Port Blair	170
(v) Construction Division No. I, Port Blair	25
(vi) Road Construction Division Wimberleygunj	115
(vii) Construction Division, Diglipur	139
(viii) North Andaman Construction Division, Mayabunder	24
(ix) Construction Division No. I, Rangat	141
(x) Construction Division, Car Nicobar	117

(b) According to the information received from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the number of NMR Beldars who have completed

more than five years of service as on 30-9-80 as NMR Beldars continuously, division-wise is given below:—

(i) Port Blair North Division	24
(ii) South Andaman Division, Port Blair	158*
(iii) Construction Division No. I, Port Blair	25
(iv) Road Construction Division, Wimberleygunj	100
(v) Construction Division, Diglipur	130
(vi) North Andaman Construction Division, Mayabunder	19
(vii) Construction Division No. I, Rangat	118
(viii) Construction Division, Car Nicobar	40

*The information regarding South Andaman Division, Port Blair is again being verified from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(c) Yes. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration is taking necessary action on the proposal.

(d) Recommendations of any Labour Working Group are not binding on Government unless accepted by it.

Setting up of Satellite Communication Systems

2774. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up satellite communication systems in the country;

(b) the main stations established under this system;

(c) the benefits accruing therefrom; and

(d) the cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Two Main Stations Delhi, Madras and five Remote Stations (Port Blair, Car Nicobar, Leh, Aizwal, Kavaratti) have been commissioned for commercial use.

The work for twenty four more stations (Calcutta, Bombay, Shillong,

Jaipur, Lucknow, Jullundur, Patna, Bhubaneshwar Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Ernakulam, Srinagar, Jodhpur, Bhub, Panjim, Minicoy, Gangtok, Itanagar, Kohima, Imphal, Agartala and three transportable earth stations) is in progress. These stations are scheduled to be operational with launch of our first National Satellite (INSAT-1A) by mid 1982.

(b) As 'a' above.

(c) The Satellite provides very reliable telecommunication service to remote and far-flung areas where the conventional terrestrial system is prohibitively expensive because of the terrain.

(d) Rs. 63.18 crores for establishing P&T Ground Segment of 31 stations as above.

Complaints about functioning of Telephone Exchange, Shahjahanpur (U.P.)

2775. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of complaints have been received by Government regarding bad functioning of telephone exchange in Shahjahanpur, District U.P.;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against erring officials and what steps have been taken to stop recurrence of the same faults; and

(c) whether an enquiry was made into the complaints received, if so, the details of the enquiry report?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received from Shri Jitendra Prasad, M.P. regarding unsatisfactory working of Shahjahanpur Exchange.

(b) The Junior Engineer (Indoor) of the Exchange has been charge-sheeted for neglect in exchange maintenance. The SDOT, Shahjahanpur was warned for neglect of duty and has been transferred. Performance of the exchange is being continuously monitored to check that the service is maintained at a satisfactory level.

(c) P&T Directorate Inspection Team was deputed to inspect the Shahjahanpur Telephone system in July 80. As per the report of this team the performance of the Exchange was not quite satisfactory. Action has been taken to improve the performance by fixing targets to be achieved within a period of 3 months. The Shahjahanpur Telephone system was again observed by P&T Directorate Inspection Team in October, 1980 and it was found that considerable improvement has been achieved and the services are satisfactory.

Demands of Central Government Employees and Workers Confederation, Patna

2776. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 30th September, 1980 from Confederation of Central Government Employees and Workers, Bihar State Committee, Patna;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress them?

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

(a) No such representation has been received by the Government.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise

Employees suspended in Agriculture Department of Andamans

2777. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers/employees placed under suspension in the Agriculture Department of Andaman Administration during the last two years, and the nature of charges against each;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted;

(c) if so, the result of the enquiry; and

(d) the reasons for not conducting the detailed audit of accounts of Agriculture Department even after the department has noticed large scale misappropriation of Government money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Seven employees of the Department of Agriculture of Andaman Administration have been placed under suspension during the last 2 years. The nature of charges against each of them, the enquiry conducted and the result thereof as intimated by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration are indicated below:—

(1) Shri Shyam Kishen, an Agricultural Demonstrator, was suspended for alleged misappropriation of government stores and government cash

worth Rs. 2,327.50 p. (Rupees Two thousand Three hundred and twenty seven and paise fifty only). He subsequently deposited the full amount. The Police investigated the case which is subjudice.

(2) Shri Sasi Kumar, an Agricultural Assistant, was suspended. He has been charged with selling the plants from a farm and not depositing the money. Subsequently he deposited the entire amount of Rs. 1,175.76 p. (Rupees one thousand one hundred and seventy five only). The Police investigated the case which is subjudice.

(3) Shri R. Vijayam, an Agricultural Demonstrator, was suspended. He allegedly misappropriated stores worth Rs. 6132.88 p. (Rupees Six thousand one hundred and thirty two and paise eighty eight only). The case is being investigated by Police.

(4) Shri U. C. Biswas, an Agricultural Demonstrator, was suspended. He is alleged to have misappropriated government stores worth Rs. 32,560.59 p. (Rupees Thirty two thousand five hundred and sixty and paise fifty nine only). The case is being investigated by Police.

(5) Shri Satiswar Das, an Agricultural Demonstrator, was put under suspension. He is alleged to have misappropriated government stores worth Rs. 7,946.85 p. (Rupees Seven thousand nine hundred and forty six and Paise eighty five only) The matter is being investigated by Police.

(6) Shri Krishna, an Agricultural Inspector, was suspended. He is alleged to have not accounted for Government Stores worth Rs. 2,715.75 p. (Rupees Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen and paise seventy five only) received from a sub-depot. The matter is under enquiry.

(7) Shri Moritunjay Baroi, an Agricultural Demonstrator, was suspended. He is alleged to have not deposited the money realised from agricultural

inputs sold to farmers worth Rs. 13,669.23 p. (Rupees Thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty nine and paise twenty three only). After the Police investigated the matter a charge sheet has been filed in a court.

(d) The Deputy Accountant General (Central), Calcutta conducted a detailed audit of the Department of Agriculture for the period 1-2-1973 to 31-3-78 during January-February, 1979.

News item captioned 'Energy Plants for oil'

2778. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Energy plants for oil under study" appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated the 11th November, 1980;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to develop crops in India which will produce something resembling petroleum;

(c) whether any research has been or is being conducted in India in this behalf, if so, where and under whose auspices; and

(d) when the breakthrough is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain plants like jojoba (*simmondsia chinensis*), Gophar (*Euphorbia Lathyrus*) and Copaiba (*Copaifera venezuelana* var. *lexa*) have been claimed in the recent years, to possess hydrocarbons which can be used as substitute for energy. In addition, the traditionally cultivated crops such as sugarcane and tapioca hold potential for production of ethanol which can be used as a source of energy.

(b) Since 1965, about 29 varieties of jojoba have been introduced in India from U.S.A. Two varieties of Gopnar were introduced from U.S.S.R. in 1971 and three varieties from USA in 1979-80. One variety of Copaiba has also been introduced this year from U.S.A. These materials are being tested for their suitability to Indian climate and studies on their commercial and economic feasibility are underway.

(c) Research on these plants is being conducted under the auspices of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute and National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources regional station located at Jodhpur; are conducting research on these energy plants. An All India project on Under-utilized Plants is being formulated and will be put into operation very soon. In addition research to standardize technology to produce ethanol directly from sugarcane and conversion of tapioca biomass into alcohol is being conducted at National Sugar Institute Kanpur and Central Tuber-Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum, respectively.

(d) As the research work on utilizing these plants as a source of energy is at a very initial stage, it would be premature to predict anything about the time of breakthrough

राजस्थान को चीनी का आवंटन

2779. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी 1980 से 15 नवम्बर, 1980 तक राजस्थान को खुली बिक्री की चीनी राशन कार्ड पर दी जाने वाली लेबी चीनी और 6.10 रुपये प्रति कि० ग्रा० के भाव पर बेची जाने वाली चीनी की कितनी-कितनी मात्रा आवंटित की गई ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने प्रत्येक माह अपना निश्चित कोटा उठाया था; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार को पहली जनवरी, 1980 से अब तक राशन कार्डों पर बिक्री के लिए 12757 मीटरी टन लेबी चीनी का मासिक कोटा आवंटित किया जा रहा है। पहली सितम्बर, 1980 से 15 नवम्बर, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान जबकि स्वैच्छिक मूल्य विनियमन योजना लागू थी, राजस्थान को घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को 6.00 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर पर और बल्क उपभोक्ताओं को 5.97 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर पर बेचने हेतु कुल 16,600 मीटरी टन मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी आवंटित की गई थी। अन्य महीनों के दौरान किसी राज्य विशेष के बारे में मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी का आवंटन करने की कोई प्रणाली नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). मुख्यतया रेलवे वैनगनों की सप्लाई के बारे में कठिनाइयाँ होने के कारण राज्य सरकार समस्त मासिक कोटा उठा नहीं पायी है।

Permission to sell plot to its holders

2780. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAI-LANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority gives sale/transfer permission to the plot-owners on application by them which are in consonance with the Lease terms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sale/transfer permission is not given to the allottees of flats although this

satisfies lease terms and conditions of the conveyance deed/lease deed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority have recently decided that sale/transfer permission for flats may be granted subject to certain conditions.

(c) Does not arise.

टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

2781. श्री दया राम शंकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने लोगों को टेलीफोन प्राप्त करने हेतु कतिपय राशि जमा कराने को कहा गया है और उन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के क्या नाम हैं जिनसे उक्त कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे ;

(ख) कितने लोगों ने जमानत की राशि जमा कराई है ;

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों द्वारा उक्त जमाराशि दे दिये जाने के बावजूद भी उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उन्हें कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वार्तिक उर्लाकर) (क) एवं (ख) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन चाहने वाले प्रत्येक आवेदनकर्ता को दस रुपये मूल्य का एक निर्धारित आवेदन-पत्र भरना पड़ना है। आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के पश्चात् उसे गैर ओ० वाई० टी० कनेक्शनो के मामले में 1000 रुपये और ओ० वाई० टी०

कनेक्शनो के मामले में 5000 रुपये का डिमांड नोट दिया जाता है। उक्त डिमांड नोट की रकम की अदायगी के बाद आवेदन पत्र को पंजीकृत प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज कर लिया जाता है। दिल्ली के विभिन्न टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की प्रतीक्षा सूची में 1-11-80 को इस प्रकार के 65,798 नाम दर्ज थे। इसकी एक्सचेंज बार सूचना संलग्न विवरणी में दी गई है।

(ग) विल और सामग्री के साधन सीमित होने के कारण अभी विभाग मांग पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगाने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

(घ) ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि शाहदरा और जोर बाग द्वारा सेबित कुछ इलाकों के आवेदनकर्ताओं को छोड़कर 31-12-1979 तक प्रतीक्षा सूची में पंजीकृत आवेदनकर्ताओं को 1982-83 के अंत तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये जायेंगे। शाहदरा और जोरबाग इलाकों के लिए, के लिए भी नये राहत एक्सचेंजों की योजना बनाई गई है। चालू योजना अवधि के दौरान इन एक्सचेंजों को चालू करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	एक्सचेंज का नाम	1-11-1980 क प्रतीक्षा सूची
1.	शाहदरा पूर्वी	1984
2.	शाहदरा	3558
3.	तीमहजारी	3536
4.	दिल्ली गेट	2591
5.	गाजियाबाद	2316
6.	जनपथ	811

क्र० सं०	एकसूत्रीय का नाम	1-11-1980 की प्रतीक्षा मूर्त्ति
7.	मार्चवालय	366
8.	राजपथ	749
9.	कनाट प्लेस	कुछ नहीं
10.	ईदगाह	5584
11.	जोरबाग	3891
12.	ग्रोव्वादा	2248
13.	हो गवाम	4912
14.	चाणस्यपुरी	1088
15.	नेहरू प्लेस	1959
16.	फरीदाबाद	1525
17.	वदरपुर	140
18.	दल्लभगढ़	524
19.	शक्तिनगर	8364
20.	कैंटोनमेंट	2234
21.	करौलबाग	6391
22.	राजोरी मार्डेन	10029
23.	मायापुरी	515
24.	अलीपुर	39
25.	वादली	96
26.	बहादरगढ़	143
27.	नजफगढ़	65
28.	नांगलोई	81
29.	नरेला	59
	योग:	65798

Visit of Central Team to Flood Affected States

2782. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the Report of the Central Team which visited the flood affected States of the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to meet the need of recent flood affected areas and the people; and

(c) the measures taken by the States in the flood affected area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India have, on the basis of the reports of the Central Teams and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 12.72 crores to Assam, Rs. 18.98 crores to Gujarat, Rs. 5.24 crores to Haryana, Rs. 9.09 crores to Kerala, Rs. 79.05 crores to Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 23.56 crores to West Bengal. A further proposal to sanction about Rs. 77 crores as ceiling of expenditure to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa is under consideration.

A Central Team visited flood affected areas of Karnataka between the 12th and 14th November, 1980. The report of the Central Team will be finalised as soon as revised memorandum is received from the State.

(c) The State Governments affected by floods had taken preventive measures such as inoculation, disinfection of drinking water wells, anti-mosquito measures and measures for treatments of ailments particularly the water-borne diseases. The State Governments have also provided veterinary aid to

the cattle affected. The State Governments had also organised rescue and relief operations, air dropping of food packets, rescuing the marooned people etc.

The State Governments have extended gratuitous relief to flood victims, subsidy for repair, re-construction of houses, etc. damaged/destroyed by floods, subsidy for agricultural inputs to the small and marginal farmers, subsidy to fishermen affected by floods for purchase of fishing equipment etc. Besides, with the entral assistance the State Governments have taken up repairs and reconstruction of public properties damaged by floods.

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) सूचना को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियां प्राप्त कर रहे छात्र

2783. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार और देश-वार, विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियों पर अन्य देशों को भेजे गए छात्रों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उनमें से वर्ष-वार, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों में सम्बन्धित कितने-कितने छात्र थे ?

विवरण

देश	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	विदेश में अनु०जाति भेजे गए छात्रों की संख्या	अनु० जाति की संख्या	विदेश में अनु०जाति भेजे गए छात्रों की संख्या	अनु० जाति की संख्या	विदेश में अनु० जाति भेजे गए छात्रों की संख्या	अनु० जाति की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
आस्ट्रेलिया	5	—	1	—	—	—
आस्ट्रिया	3	—	4	—	4	—
ब्रिजजयम	1	—	—	—	3	—
बुलगारिया	1	—	—	—	—	—
कनाडा	19	—	13	1	4	—
चुकोस्लवाकिया	3	—	2	—	2	—
डेनमार्क	8	—	7	—	8	—
पश्चिमी जर्मनी	10	—	6	—	1	—
फिनलैंड	—	—	—	—	1	—
फ्रांस	21	—	13	—	8	—
ग्रीक	4	—	1	—	2	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
हंगरी	2	—	—	—	2	—
इटली	3	—	3	1	9	—
जापान	7	—	7	1	7	—
मंगोलिया	—	—	—	—	2	—
नीदरलड	16	2	18	—	28	1
न्यूजीलैंड	2	—	1	—	2	1
नार्वे	11	—	3	—	—	1
पोलैंड	7	—	3	—	8	—
दक्षिण कोरिया	—	—	—	—	1	—
स्वीडन	3	1	2	—	1	—
तुर्की	—	—	1	—	—	—
यू० के०	95	—	78	—	60	1
यू० एस० ए०	23	—	3	—	5	—
यू० एस० ए० आर०	27	—	20	—	16	1
पश्चिम जर्मनी	9	—	8	—	10	—
यूगोस्लाविया	—	—	—	—	1	—
कुल	260	3	194	3	193	5

Civil and Horticulture work in Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi

2784. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether civil and horticulture works on Baba Kharag Singh Marg (Quarter Nos. 898 to 1090) have been completed; and

(b) if not, the time by which the above works are likely to be completed and the reasons for delay?

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

(b) Development of an area is a continuing process and there is no undue delay in the execution of the civil and horticulture works. All the works are likely to be completed by the end of January, 1981.

Finding of Study regarding Observance of Reservation Orders for S.C./S.T. at I.I.T., Madras

2785. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 197 on the 17th November 1980 regarding observance of reservation orders at IIT, Madras and state:

(a) the findings and recommendations of the spot study on 28th January 1978 of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the observance of reservation orders for SC/ST at IIT, Madras;

(b) what are the recommendations which have been implemented and what action has been taken to rectify/

redress the findings of the commissioner for Scheduled Caste; and

(c) if not implemented, what are the reasons therefor and when this will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) A statement summarising the recommendations made by the study team and the action taken on them is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Recommendation	Action taken
1. To make up the short-fall in representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Institute, open recruitment should be resorted to till the back-log is cleared.	So far as posts reserved for SC/ST are concerned, they are first announced among the IIT employees and employees of the IIT Hostels. If suitable SC/ST candidates are not forthcoming, they are advertised on all India basis after attempts to get them through the local Employment Exchange have failed. Recruitments are made exclusively for SC/ST candidates with specific mention in the advertisement with a view to clear the backlog starting from 1-1-76. For the posts of Lecturers, preference is given to SC/ST candidates who are interviewed separately.
2. The Institute should maintain rosters in the proper form as illustrated in the brochure on reservation for SC/ST in Services so that carry-over/brought-forward account is correctly shown and adjusted from year to year.	The Institute has taken necessary action in the matter
3. An officer of the rank of at least Deputy Registrar should immediately be appointed as Liaison Officer for the work relating to the representation of SC/ST in the establishment.	A Deputy Registrar has been appointed as Liaison Officer as recommended.
4. As far as possible an SC/ST officer should be nominated while constitution departmental promotion committees/selection boards.	There are no departmental promotion committees at the Institute. All posts at the Institute are normally filled by advertisement/announcement, as per Statute 12 (1).
5. The Institute was advised to apply reservation orders to all posts whether academic, technical or ministerial unless exempted from the purview of the reservation orders.	The Institute desired to know the Government orders in this behalf. The Institute was advised to take action for exclusion of certain posts from the purview of the orders relating to reservation for SC/ST in accordance with the orders issued by the Department of Personnel provided the conditions laid down therein are satisfied.

Indian School of Mines

2786. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received regarding Indian School of Mines, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether Government propose to make a probe into the matter; and

(c) if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints had been received against the Director of the school alleging irregularities, corruption etc.

(b) The Executive Board of the School has already probed into the matter and found that there was no substance in the allegations.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Separate Postal Division for Madhubani

2787. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new separate postal division of Madhubani has begun functioning; and

(b) if so, details thereabout including the number of employees, branch post offices etc. covered and the steps contemplated for further development of Communications facilities within this division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) New Madhubani Postal Division has been functioning with effect from 1-11-1980.

(b) Madhubani Postal Division has 1008 employees including 718 Extra-Departmental employees and 314 Branch Post Offices. During 1981-85, it is proposed to open 25 Branch Post Offices and 25 Sub Post Offices.

Procurement of Grain and Chillies by N.A.F.E.D. in Tamil Nadu

2788. SHRI S. A. DORA I SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the officials of the NAFED are showing partiality in the procurement of grains and chillies from the traders of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether several complaints in this regard are received from traders;

(c) what are the quantum of purchases commodity-wise; and

(d) whether a committee is to be constituted to disburse orders while purchases are done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) NAFED makes procurement through its constituent Cooperative Societies/State Cooperative Marketing Federations. Only in exceptional cases and emergent circumstances, some purchases are made from private trade. During the current year 1980-81 a small quantity of 4.453 metric tonnes of wheat was purchased in Tamil Nadu from private trade and no partiality was shown by the officials of NAFED.

(b) No, Sir.

(c)

	Commodity	Quantity (in mt. tonnes)	Value (Rs.)
I. From Cooperatives	Boiled rice	20.00	31,000.00
	Raw rice	16.00	35,200.00
	Tilseeds	114.75	5,56,057.00
	Chillies	6.623	43,711.88
II. From Trade	Wheat	4.453	9,690.21

(d) No, Sir. NAFED has a standing Business Committee which lays down policies and provides guidelines in matters relating to purchases, sales, etc.

Language used in Degree/Diploma of Universities

2789. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Degree/Diplomas of the Universities in Tamil Nadu are to be issued in local languages; and

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission has approved this step?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Syndicate of the Madras University is reported to have accepted a proposal to issue degree certificates in both Tamil and English, using a bilingual format.

(b) The University Grants Commission's approval has neither been sought for the purpose, nor is such approval necessary.

Damage to Mango Trees due to Disease

2790. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the last three years,

Union Territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli and some other parts of the country, mangoes trees have been spoiled due to various tree diseases and as such the production of mangoes have been spoiled worth crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how much loss incurred during the last three years (year-wise);

(c) what steps the Central Government have taken in this regard so as to cure the said diseases;

(d) whether the Government or any other agencies have tried or propose to try to procure any medicine and whether any research work have been done or will be done for its remedy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Sir, the pests and diseases on mango crop occurred during the last three years in Gujarat and some other parts of the country. Precise estimate of loss due to the pest/disease problem alone is not readily available. Gujarat reported a loss of 52,500 tonnes in 1978 and 63,000 tonnes in 1979. 1980 was a normal season.

(c) Plant Protection measures are undertaken by the State Governments and Administrations, to Union Territories. The Central Government sanctions release of Central subsidy for the control of mango hopper under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Control of Eradication of Pests and Diseases including Weed control in Endemic Area" on receipt of suitable

proposals from the State Governments/Union Territories.

(d) and (e) Research findings from Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Agricultural Universities, against various pests/diseases of mango and the required medicines are available in the country. Details are as under:—

(1) Some of the important pests and measures recommended:—

Pests

1. Mango Hoppers
Idiocerus clypealis Leth
I. atkinseni Leth.
I. niveosparvus Leth. Spraying carbaryl 0.15% or malathion 0.05% or Fenitrothion 0.02% @ 10-20 litres per grafted tree and 20-40 litres per seedling tree
2. Mango mealy bug
Dresicha mangiferae Green (i) Putting up sticky bands round main stems before the nymph hatch.
(ii) Spraying with 0.05% malathion or 0.05% parathion @ 10-25 litres per grafted tree and 20-40 litres per seedling tree.
3. Mango scale insects *Aspidiotus destructor* Sign. Spraying 0.05% diazapon or 0.05%
Pulvinaria polygonata Ckll. *P. psidii* Mask. *Parlatoria* methyl parathion or 0.03% malathion
pergandii Comst. *Lepidosaphes glouerii* (Pack.) or parathion @ 10-15 litres per grafted tree and 20-40 litres per seedling tree.
4. Mango psylla *Apsylla cistellata* Buckt. Collecting and destroying galls.
5. Bark eating caterpillar *Indarbela quadrinotata* Wlk Plug the borer holes with cotton soaked with either Kerosene oil or petrol or ED/CT mixture, and then plaster the holes with mud.
6. Mango fruit flies *Dacus dorsalis* Hendel *D. Zonatus* (Saund) (1) Destroying affected fruits.
(2) Spraying 0.25% DDT on the entire vegetation and hedges in the garden with a view to reduce fruit fly adult population.
7. Mango leaf gall fly *Procontarinia matteiana* Kieff & Cecoeni Collecting and destroying affected leaves.
8. Mangostem borers *Bactocera rufimaculata* De Geer *B. Bubus* L. (1) Remove the fross and inject 0.2% Femitrothion or 0.2% methyl parathion and plug the holes with mud.
(2) Fumigating borer holes with petrol or carben disulphide.
9. Leaf cutting weevil *deporaus marginatus* Pasc. Spraying with 0.2% DDT @ 10-20 litres per tree.
10. Nut weevils *Sterenochetus mangiferae* Fb. *S. gravis* Fb. Do.
11. Red ant *Oecophylla smaraglina* Fb. Burning and destroying the nest or spraying 0.25% BHC on the nest.
12. Termites *Neotermes* sp. *Odonto termobesus* Ramb. Mixing 5% aldrin or chlordane dust in the soil around the tree.

Diseases

1. Powdery mildew *Oidium mangiferae* Berthlet
Dusting with fine sulphur @ 0.5-1.5 kg. per tree, prior to flowering and repeating once or twice according to requirement.
Or
Bencmyl 50% WP 3 gm per 10 litres water per tree at 15 days' interval as the symptoms appear; Dinocap 46% EC 5 ml per 10 litres water per tree at 10 days' interval when panicle format, flowering and setting and Tridemorph 75% E/C 3.75 ml to 5 ml per 10 litres water per tree at 10-15 days' interval at usual times of diseases.
 2. Black tip (physiological)
Spraying plants in fruiting stage 3 or 4 times with a solution of 3 kg. borax in 500 litres of water.
 3. Anthracnose *Collatrichum ql oesporioides* (Pensig) Saoc.
Removing the affected parts and spraying the trees with Bordesux mixture 3:3:50 or 0.3 % of any other copper fungicide (50% copper) @ 9.22.5 litres per grafted trees and 25-50 litres per seedling tree.
 4. Malformation (Complex : Yet undetermined fungus, mite virus and other factors)
Pruning followed by a prophylactic spray of a mixture of a fungicide plus miticide at interval of 10-12 days will help gradually in controlling the spread of the diseases.
 5. Scab *Elsinoe mangiferae* Bitane & Zenkins *Sphaeceloma mangiferae* Bitane & Jenkins
Spraying with Bordeaux mixture 5:5:50 repeatedly.
 6. Pinkdisease *Botryobasidium salmonicolor* Berk & Br. *Pellicularia salmonicolor* (Berk & Br.) Das-tur *Corticium salmonicolor* Berk & Br.
The bark is to be scraped lightly and painted with Bordeaux paste (1:1:30).
 7. Red rust (algal disease) *Cephaleuros mycoidea* Karst *C. parasiticus* *C. Virescens* Kunze
Spraying of Bordeaux mixture 5:5:50.
- (2) Spray schedule recommended by Gujarat Agricultural University for the control of Pest/Diseases of Mango Crop:—

Time	Pesticides	Quantity to be added in 200l of water for spray solution
October	Bordaux Mixt.	1600 gms lime 1600 gms CuSO ₄
Nov. 1st Week	Fenitrothion + Bor. Mix	200 ml. of 50 EC
Nov. 4th week	Endosulfan + Zirum	420 ml. of 50 EC
December	Endosulfan + Kerathane	420 ml. 250 ml.
January	Carbaryl 50 W.P. + Bavistin 50 W.P.	800 gms. 70 gms.
February	Carbaryl 50 W.P. + Zineb	800 gms. 300 gms.
March	Endsulfan 35 cc + Maneb	420 ml. 300 gms.
April	Monocrotophos + Meneb	200 ml. 300 gms.

Effect of Price rise of Paper on School Books

2791. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the effect of price rise of paper on school books and exercise books?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The price rise of paper may have some effect on the prices of textbooks and exercise books in future. The exact effect cannot be indicated at this stage.

Opening of Part Time Degree College for Diploma Holders in Delhi

2792. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following a strike of the students of three Polytechnics in Delhi, the Minister of Education assured the students on the 19th January this year that a part-time Degree college for Diploma holders would be opened in Delhi in the present academic session;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the financial arrangements were also cleared by the Education Department and the U.G.C.;

(c) if so, why such a part-time degree college has still not been opened; and

(d) when it is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). In consideration of the Memorandum submitted by the representatives of the students of three polytechnics, it was agreed in principle to introduce part-time Degree courses in Engineering for diploma holders who are in service, at the Delhi College of Engineering. A suitable provision has been made in the Plan

of the Delhi Administration. The College of Engineering have referred the matter to the University of Delhi for preparation of Syllabus and completion of other academic formalities. After the necessary clearance, the Courses will be started.

Telex Facilities in District Bhawani Patna, Orissa

2793. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide telex facilities in the District headquarters, specially Bhawani Patna, Phulbani of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Plots for Lower Income and Middle Income Groups

2794. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5726 on the 28th July, 1980 regarding plots for lower income and middle income groups and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision for allotment of plots of land to the people on reserved rates;

(b) if so, the number of plots being released by the DDA during the current years and in 1981 on reserved rates;

(c) the sizes of plots proposed to be offered, their estimated cost and the areas where these are expected to be offered;

(d) the income of the people being fixed by the DDA for entitlement to various sizes of plots; and

(e) the number of plots proposed to be released in South Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). The new scheme for carving out and allotment of plots for the persons belonging to Low Income and Middle Income Groups has not been finalised by the DDA.

Fishing Harbour at Astarang (Nuagr. Orissa)

2795. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had informed the Orissa Government in August, 1980 that clearance of the Astarang (Nuagr.) Fishing Harbour would be accorded shortly;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in according the sanction; and

(c) by what time this will be done?

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

(b) The proposal is required to be appraised by the various Departments for which a memo has been circulated in September, 1980.

(c) Immediately after comments are received, a decision will be taken in a meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee.

Regulation of Chambal Complex of Reservoirs

2796. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at a meeting held on March 14, 1980, regarding regulation of the Chambal

Complex of Reservoirs between the representatives of the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, it was suggested to constitute an independent agency for regulation of Chambal Reservoirs;

(b) if so, whether the Madhya Pradesh Government representatives readily agreed to the said suggestion of Central Government representative;

(c) whether Rajasthan Government have since communicated its concurrence to the proposal; if so, what further steps have been taken to constitute the independent agency; and

(d) if Rajasthan Government has not communicated its concurrence or has turned it down, what other steps have been taken or are contemplated to ensure equitable distribution of Chambal Waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d) In the meeting held on 14th March, 1980, the question of operation of head regulators of the Chambal Canal System in order to have proper regulation of water was discussed and it was desired that a regulation Committee consisting of officers of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and the Government of India should operate the system on the lines of Bhakra, so that each State gets its due share of water supply. This proposal was agreed to in the meeting by Madhya Pradesh and the Government of India. Rajasthan officers indicated that they would communicate the views of their Government very shortly.

The views of the Government of Rajasthan are yet awaited. In the meantime, the required supplies of water are being made to Madhya Pradesh from the Chambal Right Main Canal. The Government of Rajasthan have also assured that the requirement of Madhya Pradesh will be met.

Grants to Aided Schools by Director of Education

2797. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual adjustment grant for the year 1978-79 have been finalised and paid by the Director of Education, Delhi Administration, to all the aided schools in Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in making payment of such grant this year; and

(c) the date by which the payment to all the remaining schools is proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, adjustment grants of some aided schools could not be finalised for want of audited statements of accounts and other relevant documents/information which the schools are required to submit after the payment of 4th quarterly grants-in-aid.

Efforts are being made by Delhi Administration, to obtain the audited accounts and other relevant documents/information from the defaulting schools to finalise the cases by the end of the financial year 1980-81.

NORMS FOR POST FIXATION IN GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT AIDED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY, MIDDLE, SECONDARY AND SENIOR SECONDARY DEPARTMENT

1. Nomenclature of the Schools:

The following shall be the nomenclature of the schools:—

Schools having classes ;	Nomenclature
Classes: O/I to VIII	Composite Middle Schools
VI to VIII	Middle Schools
O/I to X	Composite Secondary Schools
VI to X	Secondary Schools
O/I to XII	Composite Senior Secondary Schools
VI to XII	Senior Secondary Schools

Norms for Sanctioning of Post of Vice-Principal of Senior Schools in Delhi

2798. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms that have been followed for sanction of the post of Vice-Principal in Senior Secondary Government and aided schools in Delhi during the last two years;

(b) whether the norms for sanction of the post of Vice-Principal have been revised for the year 1980-81;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of norms that are applicable to Composite Senior Secondary Schools at present?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A post of Vice-Principal is sanctioned in a Senior Secondary School where the enrolment is 800 or more.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A copy is enclosed

2. Size of a class room:

Normally a class room shall consist of a floor area not less than 400 sq. feet or 36 sq. metres to seat 40 students.

of a floor area not less than 400 sq.

3. Formation of Sections:

(a) A section shall normally consist of:—

- (i) In a room of normal size in pucca building 40 students
- (ii) In a pre-fabricated accommodation 35 „
- (iii) In a tented accommodation 30 „

(b) For purpose of teaching, a group of students of a class (as mentioned above) studying a course of subject(s) through a medium shall constitute a teaching group/section. The number in such a teaching group

or section below 12 shall be allowed in classes X and or XI provided such students cannot be diverted to other schools within a radial distance of 3 Km./Admission Cluster (5 Km. in case of rural schools).

4. Break up of section:

The break-up of sections will be allowed as under:—

- (a) At 45, 90, 135, 180 in pucca building
- (b) At 40, 80, 120, 160 in pre-fabricated accommodation
- (c) At 35, 70, 105, 140 in tented accommodation

5. Teaching Staff:

taught in class 11th and 12th will be allowed.

(a) Primary Department

(i) One Assistant Teacher per section.

(ii) One Additional Assistant Teacher will be allowed in primary department when number of sections exceed 8.

(iii) One extra teacher to teach Hindi as third language shall be allowed for non-Hindi medium primary classes provided the number of period in Hindi are not less than 18.

If number of periods in class 11th and 12th in a subject is more than 32, additional P.G.Ts. in the subject would be allowed at the rate of 32 periods or part thereof. Rest of the teachers will be in T.G.T. scale. Where a grade lower than that of T.G.T. Grade exists in respect of a category of subject teachers, only one teacher shall be in the T.G.T. grade and all others will be in the lower grade.

(b) Middle/Secondary/Senior Secondary Department.

(iii) One extra teacher for regional language (Sanskrit not being a Regional Language) shall be allowed if the number of periods in the language is not less than 18.

(i) Teachers will be allowed at the rate of 1 teacher per section for classes VIth to XIIth. In case of odd number of sections in a school, one teacher shall be allowed against the marginal half teacher.

(iv) Extra teacher at the rate of 1 teacher for each of the 4 subjects namely, Drawing, Physical Education, Music (with part-time tabla player, and domestic science shall be allowed.

(ii) Out of total number of teachers calculated according to rule 5(b) (i), One P.G.T. in each for the subjects

(v) One extra P.E.T. in co-educational secondary and Senior Secondary schools shall be allowed for girls

students. One T.G.T. is to be deducted in lieu of P.G.T. Physical Education being allowed in XI, XII.

(vi) One additional T.G.T. (Science) will be allowed if the number of science sections in the Senior Secondary department in a school is more than 5.

(vii) One extra teacher for Work Experience for the following subjects will be provided over and above the teaching staff calculated above:—

1. Tailoring; 2. Electrical Gadget;
3. Photography; 4. Electronics; 5. Music; 6. Wood Craft; 7. Batik; 8. Typewriting; 9. Spinning and Weaving; 10. Basic Engineering; 11. Leather Work; 12. Paper Craft; 13. Meal Planning; 14. Bakery; 15. Needle Work.

6. Supervisory Staff:

(a) *Middle Schools*: One Head Master will be provided against the post of a teacher calculated under Rule 5 above.

(b) *Secondary Schools*: Vice-Principal. However half teacher in lieu thereof shall be deducted out of the number of teacher calculated under Rule 5 above.

One Head Master if the enrolment is 800 or more. However, half teacher in lieu thereof shall be deducted out

8. Ministerial Staff:

Secondary and Senior Secondary staff as follows:—

of the number of teachers calculated under Rule 5 above.

(c) *Senior Secondary Schools*:

(i) One Principal. However half teacher in lieu thereof shall be deducted out of the teachers calculated under Rule 5 above.

(ii) One Vice-Principal if the enrolment is 800 or more. However, half teacher in lieu thereof shall be deducted out of the number of teachers calculated under Rule 5 above.

7. Ancillary Staff:

(a) *Middle Schools*: A part time tabla player for music if music is a subject in the school.

(b) *Secondary Schools*: (i) One Librarian.

(ii) Two Laboratory Assistant will be allowed to the school for science groups and one for Chemistry.

(iii) One part-time tabla player for music if music is a subject in the school.

(c) *Senior Secondary Schools*: (i) One Librarian.

(ii) One Laboratory Assistant per Laboratory of Physics, Chemistry and Biology where science subjects are taught in Senior Secondary classes, if not, two Laboratory Assistants as per Rule 7(b) (ii) above will be allowed.

Schools will be provided Ministerial

Enrolment
(including that of attached schools)

Ministerial Staff

	Ministerial Staff			Total
	H.C.	U.D.C.	L.D.C.	
(i) Below 700	1	1	..	2
(ii) Between 700 to 1200	1	1	1	3
(iii) Over 1200	1	2	1	4

9. Class IV Staff:

(a) *Middle Schools:* Class IV employees would be allowed in middle schools as follows:—

Enrolment	Peon	Chowkidar	Sweeper	Waterman
upto 400	1	1	1 (Part-time)	1 (Part-time)
Exceeding 400	1	1	1 (Part-time)	1 (Full-time)

(b) *Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools:* (i) Four Class IV employees shall be provided in each school.

(ii) One Mali shall be provided in day school as also either first shift or 2nd shifts of the two schools functioning on the same premises, provided an area exceeding 1000 sq. metres excluding the pay-grounds is available for gardening.

(iii) One additional Class-IV servant (waterman) will be allowed in the school in which tap water is not available.

(iv) One additional chowkidar shall be provided in a day school.

(v) Two additional Class-IV shall be allowed if the school is run partly in the first shift and partly in the second shift.

10. Miscellaneous:

(a) Proposals involving post fixation in respect of new subject/medium of instructions other than third language will be accepted, provided prior approval of the competent authority, namely, Director or Secretary (Education) is enclosed therewith.

(b) If there is any change in the working hours/week of the school or there is any change in the patterns of Education or any such situation, a review of the norms will be made in conformity with the situation.

Unauthorised Construction on Mezzanine Floor in East of Kailash

2799. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7621, dated the 11th August, 1980 regarding issue of completion certificate by the DDA and state:

(a) the circumstances in which the completion certificate have been or are being issued to the owners of the multi-storeyed buildings in the community centre, East of Kailash (shopping centre) who built mezzanine in violation of the approved D.D.A. plans thus resulting in extra rental perpetual income to them over a long number of years;

(b) what deterrent penalty commensurate with the additional rental income thus earned and being earned by these defiant landlords has been imposed upon them by the D.D.A.; and

(c) why such violation of the approved plans were not stopped at the time of construction itself?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN
SINGH): (a) No occupancy certi-
ficate/completion certificate has so far
been issued to the owners of the
buildings in Community Centre, East
of Kailash.

(b) As a matter of policy, a decision has been taken by the D.D.A. to regularise the unauthorised construction resulting in excessive coverage on mezzanine floor on the following scale:—

Excessive coverage	Amount to be recovered
i) upto 10% beyond Permissible limit.	Rs. 25/- per s. ft.
ii) Beyond 10% and upto 20%	Rs. 50/- per s. ft.
iii) Beyond 20% and upto 30%	Rs. 75/- per s. ft.
iv) Beyond 30%	Rs. 100/- per s. ft.

In addition, in the case of excessive mezzanine floor area the cost of the plot shall be increased proportionately, i.e. 50 per cent. of the premium which the owner would have normally paid for the excessive coverage. The completion/occupancy certificate in individual cases are being processed on the above basis.

(c) Inspection of the construction is carried out at the time of issuing 'C' & 'D' forms which pertain to laying of internal services which are to be covered and the sanitary fittings to be provided in the building. The additional space at the mezzanine floor has been constructed by the parties after getting these certificates, and was noticed when the parties applied for occupancy certificate/completion certificate.

मध्य प्रदेश को भेजी गई चीनी

2800. श्री हरिवेश बहदुर :

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :

श्री जिनैन्द्र प्रसाद :

श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल :

श्री एन० के० शंजवलकर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश को भेजी गई लगभग 32 करोड़ रुपये

मूल्य की चीनी ले जाने वाली दो रेल-गाड़ियां अब तक अपने गंतव्य स्थान पर नहीं पहुंची हैं।

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार चीनी का कालाबाजार रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

कृषि तथा प्रामोण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्व.मीताथन) :
(क) और (ख). भारतीय खाद्य निगम से प्राप्त सूचनानुसार विभिन्न फैक्ट्रियों से मध्य प्रदेश को अक्तुबर 1980 के अन्त तक भेजी गई कुल 1,92,520 मीटरी टन चीनी में से उक्त राज्य में कुल 1,84,456.4 मीटरी टन चीनी प्राप्त हुई है और 8,063.6 मीटरी टन शेष मात्रा मार्ग में बतायी जाती है। क्योंकि यह मात्रा राज्य के मासिक लेबी चीनी के आवंटन का केवल लगभग 40 प्रतिशत बैठती है और इस मात्रा तथा मार्गस्थ अवधि की सामान्य समझा जाता है। अतः वास्तव में यह कहना सही नहीं है कि 32 करोड़ रुपये की मूल्य की चीनी ले जा रही दो रेल गाड़ियां गन्तव्य स्थानों को नहीं पहुंची हैं।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश चोर बाजारी निरोधक एवं श्राव्यक वस्तु सप्लाई अनुरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 लागू किया है और वे चीनी में चोर बाजारी

की रोकने के लिए आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के संमत उपबन्धों के अधीन भी उपयुक्त बन उठा रहे हैं।

caused by insects, pilferage from godowns and during transit; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Corporation to prevent such losses?

Loss to F.C.I. due to Damage of Foodgrains

2801. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss sustained by the Food Corporation of India during the last 3 years ending 30th September, 1980 by way of damage to the foodgrains

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No separate account is maintained for the losses caused by insects. However, the losses sustained by the Food Corporation of India during the last 3 years in respect of storage (including driage), transit and pilferage are as under:—

I. STORAGE AND TRANSIT LOSS INCLUDING DRIAGE

(Value-rupee in crores on purchase—sales)

S.No.	Year	% Storage	Loss*	Transit	Loss*	Remarks
1.	1977-78	16.79	0.5%	24.58	0.7%	1977-78 and 1978-79 figures
2.	1978-79	15.85	0.4%	28.38	0.9%	are audited figures and
3.	1979-80 (RE)@	13.79	0.4%	31.04	0.9%	and 1979-80 audit is not yet over.

*as percentage to total turnover.
@final account under audit

II. PILFERAGE LOSS

S.No.	Year	Loss due to pilferage of foodgrains
		Rs.
1.	1977-78	1,90,660.03
2.	1978-79	23,95,518.85
3.	1979-80	3,58,236.28

(b): (i) The foodgrains are stored in scientifically constructed godowns which are rat proof and and damp proof.

(ii) Modern scientific pest control measures are undertaken to check insect, rodent and bird troubles.

(iii) The foodgrain stocks are periodically inspected by technically qualified staff and remedial measures are taken wherever necessary.

(iv) Efforts are made to move the stocks in covered wagons to avoid damage during transit. However, if the stocks are moved in open wagons these are covered by tarpaulins and secured in position by lashing and ropes. Such wagons are normally escorted by Security Staff and are examined en-route at important checkpoints with regard to their security.

(v) Careful handling of foodgrains at all stages is insisted upon.

(vi) Regular watch and ward staff is deployed for protection of foodgrains against theft and pilferage.

N.B.C.C. Workers in Libya

2802. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 37 labourers terminated by the N.B.C.C. who were recruited for the construction works at Libya had given any petition about the bad behaviour of the N.B.C.C. Management and the grievances suffered by them at Libya; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A representation from 36 workers, who were sent back from Ghat Works in Libya, has been received.

(b) The representation has been examined. The workers had resorted to activities which were unlawful in Libya and were repatriated to India on the advice of the Libyan Government. The allegation of bad behaviour against the NBCC management has not been found to be correct. The workers having violated the Employment Agreement signed by them are liable for damages to the Corporation for breach of contract.

Loss of Paddy due to Disease

2803. SHRI L. S. TUR:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that paddy crops has been badly damaged by some disease in Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts of Punjab State;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to assess the losses of victimised farmers; and

(c) whether Government decided to compensate the farmers from losses and how much grant is being given in lieu of that?

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

The Government are aware of the damage to the paddy crop due to Bacterial Leaf Elight (ELB) disease in Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts of Punjab State.

(b) and (c). A team of agricultural scientists from the Central Government have visited the disease affected areas to investigate the reasons and to suggest remedial measures for the future.

Since eradivative measures against the disease are not yet known, it was not possible to mitigate the damage. The report of the team that visited Punjab has been considered by an expert group to suggest short and long term strategy to minimise the chances of large scale development of the disease in the future. It has been recommended that tolerant varieties with wider genetic base be distributed among the farmers of the badly affected districts. It has also been recommended that early transplanting in the Punjab and application of higher doses of fertilizers should be avoided.

P.C.O. in Allbag, District Maharashtra

2804. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Call Office at village Ambet in Allbag District in Maharashtra is con-

nected to auto exchange at Mandangad in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Public Call Offices are sanctioned in Mandangad Taluka in Ratnagiri District at villages Muapral, Latawan, Panderi, Velas, Bankot, Vesu and Kelashi and they are not connected with Mandangad exchange and have not yet been opened for want of Alluminium wire; and

(c) the reasons for not connecting villages in the same Taluka with Mandangad exchange when Ambet Public Call Office can be connected with Mandangad exchange?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Public Call Offices at Muapral, Panderi, Velas, Vesvi (Vesu), and Kelashi have been sanctioned. Stores required for opening the P.C.Os are yet to be received. P.C.Os have not been sanctioned at Latawan and Bankot.

(c) Long distance PCOs are parented to the nearest convenient exchange, after taking into consideration engineering and traffic aspects. The above PCOs will be parented accordingly.

डाक-तार कर्मचारी फेडरेशनों को मान्यता

2805. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाकतार कर्मचारियों के तीन फेडरेशन हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ दि पोस्टल टेलीग्राफ एम्प्लाइज उनका सबसे पुराना संगठन

है और अधिकांश डाकतार कर्मचारी इसके अन्तर्गत संगठित हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां तो अन्य दो फेडरेशनों को मान्यता देने का औचित्य क्या है ;

(घ) क्या भारतीय डाक-तार कर्मचारी संघ को जनता प्रशासन के दौरान मान्यता दी गई थी ;

(ङ) यदि हां तो क्या इस संघ के पीछे संगठित कर्मचारियों की संख्या प्रायः नगण्य है ; और

(च) यदि हां तो इसे मान्यता देने के कारण क्या हैं तथा इसका औचित्य क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां। तथापि उनकी सदस्यता के प्रमाणिक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) डाक तार कर्मचारियों के राष्ट्रीय महासंघ तथा उससे सम्बद्ध संघों की मान्यता 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की अवैध हड़ताल का समर्थन करने तथा उसमें भाग लेने के कारण समाप्त कर दी गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप स्टाफ सम्बन्धों में रिवित आ गई थी। कर्मचारियों और प्रशासनों के बीच सम्पर्क माध्यम उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से डाक तार संघों के महासंघ एवं उसके सम्बद्ध संघों को मान्यता दी गई थी। भारतीय डाक तार कर्मचारी महासंघ तथा इसके सम्बद्ध संघों को 1978 में इस आधार पर मान्यता दी गई थी कि डाक तार कर्मचारी महासंघ तथा इसके सम्बन्ध संघ डाक तार कर्मचारियों का पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर रहे थे तथा पदाधिकारियों के परस्पर बाध विवाद के कारण राष्ट्रीय डाक तार

संठनों का महासंघ ठीक ढंग से कार्य नहीं कर रहा था।)

(घ) जी हाँ। नवम्बर, 1978 में मान्यता प्रदान की गई थी।

(ङ) संघ की सदस्यता के प्रामाणित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(च) महासंघ और उससे सम्बद्ध को इस आधार पर मान्यता प्रदान की गई थी कि डाक-तार कर्मचारियों के राष्ट्रीय महासंघ और उसके संबद्ध संघ डाक-तार कर्मचारियों का सम्यक प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर रहे थे तथा पदाधिकारियों के बीच बाद-विवादों के कारण ठीक प्रकार से कार्य नहीं कर रहा था।

Appointment of a Technical Person by Khandasari Units

2806. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any statutory enforcement in the State, making it obligatory on the parts of modern sulphitation Khandasari sugar units whose crushing rate is more than 100 tonnes a day for employing atleast one qualified technical person and for setting up laboratories for analysing the products; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will take it up with the States?

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

(b) A Study Team constituted by the Government to go into the cost

of production and other related problems pertaining to Khandasari sugar had submitted its report which has made certain recommendations in this regard. Copies of the report alongwith recommendations of the Study Team have been forwarded to all Khandasari sugar producing States for their consideration and taking further suitable action.

Inadequate Irrigation Facilities in Rajasthan

2807. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sources of irrigation in Rajasthan State are very inadequate which do not give much encouragement to the agriculture; and

(b) if so, what special steps have been taken by Government to promote more irrigation facilities to the farmers of the Rajasthan State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the State is deficient in water resources, projects utilising waters of other river basins like the Indus and Narmada have been proposed to be taken up to increase the irrigation facilities.

State-wise Quota of Fertilizers

2808. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise quota of fertilizers for the current year;

(b) the target of production in the country; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to fix the prices at the

minimum level for the agriculture consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Fertiliser is allotted to State Governments separately for Kharif and Rabi after finalisation in discussions with State Governments in tripartite zonal conferences held before each season. On this basis, State-wise gross requirements announced for Kharif, 1980 (February-July) are in Statement 'I', and the gross requirements for Rabi, 1980-81 (August-January) are in Statement II.

(b) the target of production in the country during 1980-81 is as under:

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Nitrogen	Phosphates
27.50	8.50

(c) In Government's view prices are already being kept at the minimum level, as the Government of India is bearing very heavy subsidy on fertilisers. As an example, for imported Urea, the subsidy exceeds Rs. 700 per tonne.

STATEMENT I SHOWING THE GROSS REQUIREMENTS OF FERTILISERS FOR KHARIF, 1980.

(In Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	N	P	K	N+P+K
<i>SOUTH ZONE</i>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200000	63463	17500	180963
2.	Kerala	27000	13600	19000	59600
3.	Karnataka	130000	55500	56400	241900
4.	Tamil Nadu	142000	40934	65000	247934
5.	Pondicherry	2950	700	1400	5050
6.	Coffee Board	10600	8800	10600	30000
7.	Rubber Board	2300	2200	2000	6500
8.	Tea Board (South)	6400	1700	3900	12000
9.	Cardamom Board	600	1200	600	2400
TOTAL		521850	188097	176400	886347
<i>NORTH ZONE</i>					
1.	Haryana	87000	7361	3400	97761
2.	Punjab	220000	36554	10000	266554
3.	Uttar Pradesh	350000	41583	21000	412583
4.	Himachal Pradesh	9582	1282	1000	11864
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	17000	2233	1500	20733
6.	Delhi	1314	169	63	1546
7.	Chandigarh	550	50	25	625
TOTAL		685446	89232	36988	811666

No.	Name of the State	N	P	K	N+P+K
<i>WEST ZONE</i>					
1.	Gujarat	110000	66600	28000	204600
2	Madhya Pradesh	48000	25179	6900	80079
3	Maharashtra	160000	49001	50000	259001
4.	Rajasthan	50000	10509	2200	62709
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1636	815	616	3067
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74	46	..	120
TOTAL		369710	152150	87716	609576
<i>EAST ZONE</i>					
1.	Assam]	6000	2500	2500	11000
2.	Bihar]	50000	9776	6000	65776
3.	Orissa]	32000	8562	6000	46562
4.	West Bengal	87000	15000	21000	123000
5.	Manipur	2500	800	300	3600
6.	Meghalaya	800	500	100	1400
7.	Nagaland	240	110	110	460
8.	Tripura	2032	311	415	2750
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	50	50	200
10.	Mizoram	37	22	52	11
11.	Sikkim	300	200	150	650
12.	A & N Islands]	35	25	35	95
13.	Tea Board (N. E)	16105	925	6430	23460
TOTAL		157149	38781	43142	279072
GRAND TOTAL		1774155	468260	344246	2586661

STATEMENT II SHOWING THE GROSS REQUIREMENTS OF FERTILIZERS OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES/ETC. DURING RABI, 1980-81.

(Figures in Tonnes.)

SLNo.	Name of the States/Union Territories etc.	Gross Requirements Rabi,			1980-81
		N	P	K	N+P+K
<i>SOUTH ZONE</i>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	261000	86300	29000	376300
2.	Kerala	24000	12000	18000	54000
3.	Karnataka	108000	35000	34000	177000
4.	Tamil Nadu	208100	58800	61000	327900
5.	Pondicherry	3430	830	1340	5600
6.	Coffee Board	9700	8800	10600	29100
7.	Rubber Board	1560	1520	1280	4360
8.	Tea Board (South)	6000	1700	3900	11600
9.	Cardamom Board	600	1200	600	2400
	TOTAL :	622390	206150	159720	988260
<i>WEST ZONE</i>					
1.	Gujarat	132200	47850	14570	194620
2.	Madhya Pradesh	105000	47000	11000	163000
3.	Maharashtra	122348	42629	30143	195120
4.	Rajasthan	104320	24500	5430	134250
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1710	642	692	3044
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80	50	15	145
	TOTAL :	465658	162671	61850	690179
<i>NORTH ZONE</i>					
1.	Haryana	112000	27500	8700	148200
2.	Punjab	295000	143300	21000	459300
3.	Uttar Pradesh	524300	168500	62200	755000
4.	Himachal Pradesh	10500	6600	4340	21440
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	10000	3500	1500	15000
6.	Delhi	4240	1012	365	5617
7.	Chandigarh	600	100	50	750
	TOTAL :	955540	350512	98155	1405307

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories etc.	Gross Requirements		Rabi, 1980-81	
		N	P	K	N+P+K
EAST ZONE					
1.	Assam	7000	3000	2000	12000
2.	Bihar	118700	19700	10500	148900
3.	Orissa	36400	9300	5300	51000
4.	West Bengal	86300	41200	29700	157200
5.	Manipur	1800	600	100	2500
6.	Meghalaya	1275	800	200	2275
7.	Nagaland	200	100	100	400
8.	Tripura	2500	600	600	3700
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	17	18	76
10.	Mizoram	30	..	30	60
11.	Sikkim	200	120	80	400
12.	A & N Islands	50	30	50	130
13.	Tea Board (NE)	16105	1025	6430	23560
TOTAL :		270601	76492	55108	402201
GRAND TOTAL:		2315289	795825	374833	3485947

राजस्थान नहर की धीमी प्रगति

2809. श्री अशोक गहलोत :
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान में राजस्थान नहर पर हो रहे कार्य की धीमी प्रगति की जानकारी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस नहर के कार्य को अपने अधीन लेने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउदर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) जी,

हां। इसका मुख्य कारण सीमेंट और कोयले की कमी होना है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि यदि अपेक्षित मात्रा में ये वस्तुएं उपलब्ध हो जाएं तो परियोजना 1985-86 तक पूरी हो जाएगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट और कोयला प्राप्त करने में राज्य सरकार की सहायता कर रही है।

(ख) से (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार का राजस्थान नहर परियोजना को, जो एक सिंचाई परियोजना है और जिसका निर्माण राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा सबी और व्यास नदियों के जल के अपने हिस्से का उपयोग केवल राजस्थान के क्षेत्र में किये जाने के

लिए किया जा रहा है, हाथ में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। संविधान के अनुसार सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई के लिए जल के विनियमन और नियंत्रण के लिए अपेक्षित निर्माण-कार्यों का क्रियान्वयन राज्यों द्वारा अपनी राज्य-योजनाओं की धन राशि में से किया जाता है। राजस्थान सरकार के पास ऐसी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन और प्रचालन के लिए अपेक्षित विशेषज्ञता विकसित है।

Project on forestry as Beneficial and Attractive.

2810. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any expert group to prepare a project on forestry with the object of making it commercially attractive and ecologically beneficial; 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) As per the decision taken in Industry Oriented Forest Policy meeting convened by the Minister of State for Industry on 23rd June 1980 at New Delhi, the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) have constituted a Committee for this purpose. The Members of the Committee are as under:

(i) The Inspector General of Forests—Chairman.

(ii) A representative of the Ministry of Industry.

(iii) A representative of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

(iv) A representative of the Ministry of Home.

(v) A representative of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.

(vi) A representative of the Ministry of Commerce.

(vii) A representative of the Industrial Development Bank of India.

(viii) Deputy Inspector General of Forests Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, New Delhi.

(ix) Project Economist (Forestry) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

The functions of the Committee are to formulate a national project on Intensive Forestry Development Programme incorporating the following features:

(i) Integrate with Intensive Forestry Development Programme the Rural Fuelwood and Social Forestry Programme which have been designed to make it possible for including fuel and fodder in the Minimum Needs Programme;

(ii) Match the wood-based industry profile both in the small and large industry sector at the district level with the production and marketing of the needed wood material;

(iii) Improve the efficiency of post-harvest technology in the field of processing, transport and marketing; and

(iv) Develop an appropriate blend of technological, service and public policy packages which can promote forest farming both for domestic and industrial uses as well as for ecological security.

भिखारी बच्चों

2811. श्री सहायरायण बटिया :
क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह
बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) देश में राज्यवार भिखारी
बच्चों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) अन्तर्गटीय बाल वर्ष के
दौरान भिखारी बच्चों और अपराधी
बच्चों के लिए किया गया उल्लेखनीय कार्य
क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की भावी
योजनाएँ क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री
एस० बी० खड्गवाण) : (क) 1971 की
जनगणना के अनुसार इस देश में 0.14
वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में लगभग 1.48 लाख
भिखारी थे। राज्यवार बटवारा दशनि
बाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) अन्तर्गटीय बाल वर्ष, 1979
के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्ययोजना में अन्य बातों
के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों को अनरोध
किया गया था कि वे सभी क्षेत्रों में बाल
अधिनियम सेवाओं को समान रूप से
प्रदान करें और उनका विस्तार करें।

उस वर्ष के दौरान अपचार नियन्त्रण,
जिसके अंतर्गत भिखारी बच्चों की समस्या
भी आती है, के सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम
चलाए गए। अपचार नियन्त्रण के सम्बन्ध में
एक मोनोग्राफ निकाला गया तथा बाल
अधिनियम के लिए ओपरेशन्स मैनुअल
तैयार किया गया।

(ग) भिक्षा-निरोध और बाल अधि-
नियमों को क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा
लागू किया जाता है, इसलिए उनको इन
अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत सेवाओं का विस्तार
करने के लिए कहा गया है। समाज रक्षा
के सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम भारत
सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जाते हैं।

विवरण

इस देश में भिखारी बच्चों की संख्या
(जनसंख्या आंकड़े 1971)

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	भिखारियों में 0-14 वर्ष के बीच के बच्चे	
		लड़के	लड़किया
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10,347	8,400
2.	असम (मिजोरम शामिल)	1,115	1,100
3.	बिहार	4,680	1,225
4.	गुजरात	1,730	745
5.	हरियाणा	295	40
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	84	72
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	868	315
8.	केरल	705	605
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	3,505	1,995
10.	महाराष्ट्र	7,135	5,415

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	मिस्त्रारियों में 0-14 वर्षों के बीच के बच्चे	
		लड़कें	लड़कियां
11	मनीपुर	49	20
12	मेघालय	17	1
13	कर्नाटक	4,910	3,730
14	नामालीड	20	13
15	उड़ीसा	4,385	4,030
16	पंजाब	520	145
17	राजस्थान	3,085	2,025
18	सिक्किम	41	18
19	तमिलनाडु	1,730	1,620
20	त्रिपुरा	34	39
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	15,775	17,161
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	23,430	14,600

क्रम सं०	कन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	लड़कें	लड़कियां
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	—
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—
3	चंडीगढ़	3	—
4	दादरा और नगर हवेली	—	—
5	दिल्ली	61	30
6	गोआ दमन, और दीव	17	17
7	लक्कादीव मिनिक्काय और अमीनदीव द्वीपसमूह	—	—
8	पांडिचेरी	36	24
जोड़		84,578	63,385

World Bank Loan for Construction of Cold Storages in States

2812. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank team had visited India to negotiate with the National Cooperative Development Corporation to provide loan for a project to construct the cold storages in the States; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The World Bank Appraisal Mission carried out appraisal of the NCDC-II Potato Storage-cum-Marketing Cooperative Project from September 30 to October 31, 1980. The report of the Mission is awaited.

Modern Law on Cooperative

2813. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to appoint a high-power commission to suggest amendments in the cooperative laws and to frame a modern law to make the cooperatives effective instrument of production and distribution and also to check malpractices in various cooperative societies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, following the recommendations of the Committee on Cooperative Law appointed by the Government of India in 1956, a Model Cooperative Societies Law was circulated to the States as Co-operation is a State subject. Since

then, in most of the States within the broad framework of the said model law, the Cooperative Societies Acts have undergone changes to suit the local requirements. The Central Government have from time to time also issued guidelines suggesting measures for the healthy growth of the cooperative movement.

Functional aspects of Vigilance Officers in the Ministry and Central Water Commission

2814. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of functional aspects of the Vigilance Officers working in the main Ministry and the Central water Commission;

(b) subject-wise details of complaints for enquiry submitted and action taken or being taken during last two years;

(c) how many complaints received have been kept pending and filed during the period subject-wise, with reasons thereof;

(d) is it a fact that several confidential Reports are missing and the Vigilance Section of the Central Water Commission is not functioning properly; and

(e) what steps are being taken for removing such negligent officers and to give smooth administration for the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The role of Chief Vigilance Officer in nodal organisation, i.e., in the Ministry and that of Vigilance Officer in lower organisations are broadly divided in two parts, namely preventive and punitive. The Chief Vigilance Officer is concentrating on the punitive side whereas Vigilance Officer is on the preventive side. The Vigilance Officer of the Central

Water Commission performs functions similar to those of Chief Vigilance Officer in the Ministry and also acts as a Special Assistant to the Chairman, Central Water Commission in all-matters pertaining to vigilance in the Commission and provides a link between the Commission and the Ministry and the Central Vigilance Commission. Besides, dealing with the individual cases, the Chief Vigilance Officer in the Ministry and Vigilance Officer in the Central Water Commission are also responsible for such items of work as regular and surprise inspections of sensitive spots,

reviews and streamlining of procedures which appear to afford scope for corruption or misconduct, punishment of corruption and other mal-practices etc.,

(b) and (c). A statement showing subject-wise complaints received during last two years and the position regarding their disposal is enclosed.

(d) No, Sir. The vigilance Section of the Central Water Commission is functioning properly.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing subject-wise complaints received during last two years with their position of disposal.

Broad Subject	No. of complaints	Filed	Finally disposed of	Under action	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
Misuse of power	6	nil	4	2	nil
Disciplinary cases.	7	1	2	4	nil
Misconduct and doubtful integrity	21	nil	7	14	nil
Criminal cases	6	nil	2	4	nil
Grand Total:	40	1	15	24	..

Dust emitted by Orissa Cement Ltd. a health hazard

as a result of thick coat of cement dust settling on the surface;

2815. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(c) whether it is also a fact that management is not taking any preventive safety measures in this regard inspite of repeated instructions from Government; and

(a) whether it is a fact that the excessive dust emitted from the Orissa Cement Ltd. has polluted the atmosphere in Rajgangpur area in Dindargarh district of Orissa to such an extent that it constitutes a serious health hazard resulting in high incidence of Tuberculosis in the area;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action Government propose to take?

(b) whether it is a fact that productivity of the soil of the surrounding area has been adversely affected

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of New H.P.O. Building in Silchar

2816. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the reasons why construction of new Head Post Office Building in Silchar is being held up though it was decided five years back to reconstruct the Present H.P.O. Building?

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

After completion of all prescribed formalities, Administrative Approval and Expenditure sanction for the construction of Head Post Office building at Silchar at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.97 lakhs was issued by the Postmaster General, North Eastern Circle, Shillong on 31-3-1979. The work order has since been awarded and the work is being started shortly. It will not be correct to say that the construction is being held up.

Hfi

Legislation on Diversion of Forest Land for Non-Forestry Use

2817. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to bring in suitable legislation to authorise the Centre to take decisions on the diversion of Forest Land for non-forestry uses; and

(b) if so, the policy and programme of Government in this regard?

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

(b) The bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 2-12-1980 and has been placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Fee Concession for SC/ST Candidates Appearing in Examinations

2818. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the concessions in the examination fee which were being given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students appearing in Class X and XII examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi have since been withdrawn from this year and the students are being forced to pay full examination fee;

(b) since how long these concessions in examination fee were being given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Delhi;

(c) the reasons why these concessions have been withdrawn; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the Notification/letter issued in this regard on the Table of the House?

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

(b) 1962.

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

दिल्ली के टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी देना

2819. श्री धर्मदास झास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में लोगों को विशेष श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत 8-10 वर्ष और सामान्य श्रेणी में 12 से 15 वर्ष तक की प्रतीक्षा करने के बाद ही टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त होती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सभी सच है कि उपरोक्त मंजूरी की सूचना मिलने के बाद भी टेलीफोन लगाने में छह महीने और कई बार वर्षों तक लग जाते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(घ) मंजूरी के प्रत्येक पत्र पर केबल पर्यर्स की उपलब्धता होने पर ही टेलीफोन उपकरण सील लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या उपरोक्त सील लगाने से अष्टाचार का रास्ता खुल जाता है ; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार मंजूरी पत्र जारी करने के बाद टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये समय-सीमा निर्धारित करने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं, सामान्य तथा ऐसा नहीं होता ।

(ग) कुछ मामलों में टेलीफोन लगने में विलंब का कारण उस क्षेत्र के तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य न होने अथवा साज-सामान की महत्वपूर्ण मदों की अनुपलब्धता है ।

(घ) मंजूरी के पत्र में केबल पर्यर्स की उपलब्धता के बारे में एक धारा शामिल है जो कि मंजूरी पत्र जारी करते समय एक्सचेंज से उपभोक्ता के अहाते तक प्रत्येक मामले में केबल पर्यर्स की उपलब्धता के बारे में पता लगाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

(ङ) जी नहीं

(च) जी नहीं

Project for Institute of Rural Management

2820. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project for setting up an Institute for Rural Management near the National Dairy Development Board at Anand has not been undertaken;

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

(c) whether any initiative has been taken to start this Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Institute of Rural Management has started functioning from July, 1980.

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

Import of Telephone Equipment from Sweden

2821. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is planning to import telephone equipment from Sweden; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and amount involved?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Acute shortage of Foodgrains

2822. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing an acute shortage of wheat and other foodgrains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Owing to the wide spread drought during 1979-80, while the off-take from Government stocks increased substantially in Public Distribution System as well as under Food for Work Programme, the decline in production of foodgrains led to lower procurement. Wheat stocks have depleted to some extent, but rice stocks are adequate.

(c) In order to conserve wheat stocks, allotment of wheat from Central Pool to States has been rationalised. As a result of this policy, the wheat allotments had been reduced keeping in view the pattern of off-take and more rice in lieu of wheat is being allotted. The procurement of paddy and other Kharif grains has been intensified.

Memoranda prepared on each State Under U.N.D.P. W.H.O. etc.

2823. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sector memoranda for each State and Union Territory prepared under the Co-operative Programme of U.N.D.P., W.H.O., and World Bank for providing basic in-

formation needed for planning the drinking water supply;

(b) the suggestions made in this respect at the conference organised recently at the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute Nagpur; and

(c) the names of States that have finalised detailed planning in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Sector Memoranda prepared with the co-operation of UNDP and W.H.O. contain details such as institutions, manpower training, service levels, operation and maintenance facilities, financial resources etc. Sector Memoranda for some of the States and Union territories have already been finalised and are under finalisation for the rest.

(b) Some of the important suggestions are:

(i) an organisation should be created at the National level to co-ordinate the efforts of the States and formulate national policies;

(ii) the Work Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation should be taken on priority basis during the International Decade on Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation.

(iii) Organisations at the National level should coordinate Research and Development Programmes with States, Universities, etc.

(iv) A part of the total investment should be earmarked for strengthening infrastructural facilities of research institutions.

(c) All the States and Union territories have furnished the details which will be finalised at the national level shortly.

Economic and Social Development of Small and Marginal Farmers etc.

2824. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the policy and programme of the Central Government with regard to economic and social development programmes for small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and weaker sections of the society during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the District-wise progress in Orissa of such schemes taken up during last 3 years, amount allotted and actually spent during the period on loans, grants in aids, subsidies, agricultural assistance schemes and other items; and

(c) how much amount is expected to be spent on above heads in the State of Orissa during 1980, 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

While a number of different programmes aimed at the economic and social development of weaker sections of society, including small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, are being implemented by various Ministries and Agencies of the Central Government, the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction is implementing mainly the following poverty amelioration programmes:—

(1) *Integrated Rural Development Programme*

Started in 1978-79 in 2,300 development blocks in the country, this programme has been extended to all the

development blocks in India from Gandhi Jayanti day this year. This programme is meant for the exclusive benefit of the poorest among the poor in the rural sector consisting of agricultural labourers, rural artisans and craftsmen, marginal farmers, small farmers and members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under this programme, assistance is provided to families of this "target group" for acquiring assets and starting enterprises of their own for increasing their incomes. The objective is to enable identified families of this target group to earn substantial incremental incomes to enable them to cross the poverty line once and for all. In the selection of families under this programme, care is taken to ensure that the poorest among the poor receive assistance in the first place. During the 6th Plan period, it is expected to provide assistance under this programme to 15 million families. On an average, at least 3,000 families would be directly assisted under this programme in each block.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme was super-imposed on the on-going programme of Small Farmers' Development Agencies started during the Fourth Plan. Since the objectives of both these programmes and the target groups are similar, both these programmes have been merged and a common poverty alleviation programme is now under implementation in all Development Blocks throughout the country. This programme, viz. IRD programme, is implemented by District Rural Development Agencies and Development Blocks under a set of common policy and operational guidelines issued by the Central Ministry. These guidelines are modified from time to time in consultation with State Governments to suit local requirements etc.

This programme is financed by a combination of subsidies provided by the Government and loans advanced by Cooperatives and commercial

banks. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per block is provided for this programme in the current year. In 1981-82, the outlay is likely to be stepped up to Rs. 6 lakhs per block in the remaining three years of the 6th Plan, the likely outlay would be Rs. 8 lakhs per block. The outlays are shared on a 50:50 basis by the Central and the State Governments. In Union Territories, the entire outlay on the programme is borne by the Central Government.

Selected families of the target group are entitled to subsidies at the rate of 33-1/3 per cent of the cost of the scheme when the beneficiary is an agricultural labourer or marginal farmer. Small farmers are entitled to subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost of the scheme. Scheduled Tribe families are entitled to a subsidy of 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme. An individual family may receive upto Rs. 3,000 by way of subsidy. However, tribal beneficiaries are entitled to subsidy upto Rs. 5,000 per family.

(2) National Rural Employment Programme

In order to provide employment to the unemployed and to create durable community assets in the rural areas by utilising foodgrains, a Food for Work Programme was started in 1977. Under this programme, the Central Government has been providing foodgrains to States and Union Territories

for undertaking a variety of schemes in the rural areas. Wages have been paid in terms of foodgrains under this programme.

The Food for Work Programme has been reviewed and it has been restructured into a 'National Rural Employment Programme' (NREP) which would form part of the Sixth Plan. Under the revised schemes, it is proposed to provide employment to at least 1,000 poor persons on an average in each block for 100 days every year. Allocations of foodgrains to the States would be made 75 per cent on the basis of the number of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and 25 per cent on the basis of incidence of poverty in the States. Payment of wages would be partly in foodgrains and partly in cash. The Central Government provides two kilograms of foodgrains and cash equivalent to one kilogram of wheat or coarse grain towards wages. The States may provide higher wages, over and above the provision from the Central Government, out of their own resources.

In addition to the above programmes, assistance to the small and marginal farmers is also provided under the Drought Prone Areas Programmes (DPAP). However, after the extension of IRD Programme to all the blocks, the beneficiary oriented schemes are to be taken up only under the IRD programme in areas covered under DPAP.

Statement

(A) Progress made under the IRD Programme during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81

The IRD Programme was launched during 1978-79. Before its extension to all the development blocks in the country from 2nd October, 1980, 141 blocks out of 314 blocks in Orissa had been brought under the IRD programme. Except in respect of blocks selected under IRD from SFDA areas, the funds under this programme were released to the State Govt. while during 1978-79, the entire cost of implementing this programme was met by the Central Govt., the pending pattern was changed from 1979-80 to 50:50 basis between the Central and the State Govt. The funds allocated to Orissa under this programme during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	584.90
1979-80	456.10 (Central share)
1980-81	785.00 (Central share)

Details regarding the amount utilised, credit mobilised and number of families assisted under the IRD programme is shown in the following table:

Name of district	Amount utilised@		No. of beneficiaries		Credit mobilised@		(Rs. in lakhs)
	78-79	79-80	78-79	79-80	78-79	79-80	
1. Balasore		2.59		2,087	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. Bolangir		62.11		10,255	1,243	155.95	22.79
3. Cuttack		68.18	0.51	13,935	81	284.82	2.89
4. Dhenkanal		49.33	4.54	8,411	2,343	160.51	51.78

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Gaurjan	.	.	25.63	18.39	8,755	N.A.	68.77	67.94		
6. Kalahandi	.	.	4.43	..	316	N.A.	N.A. @	N.A.		
7. Keonjhar	.	.	11.00	10.84	2,873	584	38.43	8.28		
8. Koraput	N.A.	..	N.A.		
9. Mayurbhanj	N.A.	..	N.A.		
10. Phulbani	.	.	19.09	..	3,430	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
11. Sambalpur	.	.	39.56	..	7,687	N.A.	198.93	N.A.		
12. Sundergarh	N.A.	..	N.A.		
13. Puri	.	.	20.98	2.59	3,338	N.A.	121.13	126.35		
TOTAL	.	.	198.60*	302.90	42,962*	61,037	4,251	488.40*	968.54	280.03

*District-wise break-up not available.

@Figures for 1980-81 are upto June, 1980.

Before its merger with the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme was under implementation in Orissa in 115 blocks in 7 Agencies. Upto 1978-79, entire cost of implementing this programme was met by the Central Government. The funding pattern was changed from 1979-80 to 50:50 basis between the Central and the State Govt. Till 1978-79, the allocation was not worked out on the basis of blocks. The following table shows the Agency-wise amount allocated/released, expenditure incurred credit mobilised and number of families assisted under the SFDA programme during 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81.

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Amount allocated/released				Expenditure				No. of beneficiaries				Credit mobilised during			
	78-79	79-80	80-81		78-79	79-80	80-81		78-79	79-80	80-81		78-79	79-80	80-81	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1. Bolangir	45.91	25.00	25.00	46.19	56.21	7.20	4,257	7,221	758	106.08	139.63	11.38				
2. Cuttack	19.00	11.25	11.25	14.52	27.97	1.95	21,480	8,412	2,440	173.19	72.15	6.75				
3. Dhankanel	13.66	20.00	20.00	36.70	24.75	2.81	6,291	4,567	965	167.16	180.54	0.69				
4. Ganjam	..	30.00	30.00	45.32	20.30	10.25	44,626	17,002	7,718	465.19	249.84	93.95				
5. Keonjhar	24.50	16.25	16.25	25.92	19.87	3.45	24,291	30,165	2,492	94.43	132.36	46.15				
6. Puri	41.66	21.25	21.25	46.17	40.76	8.74	10,773	14,005	1,899	490.50	647.15	121.48				
7. Sambalpur	18.56	20.00	20.00	25.22	22.56	N.A.	7,441	5,609	N.A.	62.45	58.95	N.A.				
	163.29	143.75	143.75	240.04	212.12	34.40	1,19,169	86,981	16,272	1559.00	1480.62	290.40				

*From and October, 1980, the SFDA programme has been merged with IRD programme.

NOTE: Figures for expenditure incurred, number of beneficiaries and credit mobilised during 1980-81 are upto June, 1980.

Two districts, viz Phulbani and Kalahandi in Orissa are covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme. The following table shows the number of small and marginal farmers assisted and amount of subsidy paid under this programme during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81:

Name of the District	No. of Small and Marginal Farmers' beneficiaries during			Amount of subsidy paid during		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (Upto June June, 80)	(Rs. in lakhs)		
				1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (Upto June-1980)
1. Phulbani	8680	19776	711	1.378	11.690	1.270
2. Kalahandi	..	1979	82	3.569	13.444	2.241
Total :	8680	21755	793	4.947	25.134	3.511

(B). Progress made under the National Rural Employment Programme** during 1978-79, 1979-78 and 1980-81.

The progress of achievements made under the National Rural Employment Programme* are monitored on State-wise basis. Progress achieved under this programme in Orissa during the last three years is given in the following table:—

	Foodgrains allocated (MT)	Foodgrains released (MT)	Foodgrains utilised (MT)	Employment generated (in lakhs mandays)
1978-79	200,000	200,000	1,80,745.67	362.39
1979-80	257148.15 (including unutilised balance from last year)	257148.15 (including last year's balance)	2,09,888.03	552.27
1980-81	*1,47,760.12 (including unutilised balance from last year)	1,47,760.12 (including last year's balance)	10,670.89 (till Oct. 80)	N.A.

*In addition, Rs. 322.00 lakhs as cash component and Rs. 103.00 lakhs as wage component has been allocated to Orissa during 1980-81.

**The Food from Work Programme till this year.

Statement

Amount expected to be spent in Orissa under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83

	Amount Expected to be spent		
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme	785.00 (Central Share)	942.00 (Central share)	1256.00 (Central share)
2. National Rural Employment Programme	1,47,760.12* MTs of foodgrains (including unutilised balance from last year)	**	**

NOTE :- Allocation under the IRD Programme for 1980-81 has been approved by the Ministry of Finance. However, allocation for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are yet to be approved.

*In addition Rs. 322.00 lakhs as cash component and Rs. 103.00 lakhs as wage component has been allocated to Orissa during 1980-81.

**The size of the Programme will be determined on year to year basis having regard to the buffer stock position and other relevant factors.

Planning Commission Guidelines for Education

2825. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested new guideline for education;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of these guidelines; and

(c) whether Government have finalised its approach to these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). In the context of the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, the National Development Council had considered and approved "A Framework" which included *inter-alia* the objectives of Educational Planning in the Sixth Five Year Plan. A Working Group on Education set up by the Planning Commission made recommendations regarding educational development perspectives in the Sixth Plan within the "Framework" approved by the National Development Council. The Planning Commission is making use of this document in discussing and finalising the Central and State Educational Plans.

Export of Rice

2826. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exporting 10 lakh tonnes of rice to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which this rice will be exported;

(c) how the payment of the rice will be received by India;

(d) whether such a export of the rice will adversely affect the domestic requirements; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check the rise in price of rice in case of shortage of rice in the country?

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

(a) to (c). Besides export of basmati rice, which is already on Open General Licence (OGL-3), Government have decided to allow export of 10 lakh tonnes of rice during 1980-81 under varied arrangements—cash basis, barter basis and commodity loan basis. While the Government-to-Government transactions would be effected through the Government of India, Department of Food, in respect of commercial exports, the designated exporting agencies are free to export rice, within the limits of quota allotted and conditions laid down by the Government, to any country with whom India has trade relations, subject to realisation of minimum export price, where laid down.

(d) and (e). The Government is fully alive to our own internal requirements including provision against any emergency. The quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of non-Basmati rice targeted for export during 1980-81 is considered reasonable taking into account the total stock available with public agencies after taking care of the public distribution system, Food for work and other schemes to the maximum extent, the prospects of Kharif procurement and therefore, it will not affect the availability for internal requirement or unduly push up the prices.

Central Housing Schemes

2827. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Central Housing schemes many houses were built and handed over to the various categories of the people among the weaker sections of the community upto 1979;

(b) if so, how many such Houses were prepared and to what categories of the workers these houses were allotted; and

(c) what are the future plans in this regard and to what extent the weaker sections were helped by way of granting loans?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). There is only one Central Sector Housing Scheme operated by the Ministry of Works and Housing, namely the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, under which 19,405 houses were constructed by the end of 1979 for allotment in six States of Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura & West Bengal. In this scheme, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the extent of 87.5 per cent of the approved cost of construction of houses (50 per cent as loan and 37.5 per cent as subsidy). The Ministry of Works & Housing has proposed construction of a total of 64,000 houses during the Sixth Five Year Plan, but the actual number will depend upon the final allocation of funds under the Plan.

Demand Trunk Service from Delhi to Sambalpur

2828. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the considerable time likely to take to set up an auto exchange in Sambalpur (Orissa), Government propose to introduce 'Demand Trunk Service from Delhi to Sambalpur in view of the existing microwave system available in Sambalpur';

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) No. There is no proposal to introduce demand trunk service from Delhi to Sambalpur.

(b) Not applicable in view of answer at (a) above.

(c) The trunk traffic between Delhi and Sambalpur does not justify the provision of Demand service. On the average there is only one call from Delhi to Sambalpur per day.

Advertisement for the Sale of Plots Apartments

2829. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a spate of advertisements, in the newspapers, speculatively offering plots, cottages or apartments to people willing to make down payments for sites whose proper use is yet to be determined; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps are being taken if any, to ensure that the public is not cheated?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Speculation in farm lands was noticed and notifications have been issued under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, in respect of certain areas.

Filling up of vacancies in P&T Department

2830. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are numerous vacancies to be filled in the P&T Department;

(b) if so, what are the total numbers of existing vacancies, category-wise;

(c) what are reasons for not filling the vacancies; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the efficiency of the departments is adversely affected due to the shortage of staff and disproportionate expansion of the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of vacancies in relation to sanctioned strength of staff is, however, not generally of a high order. The number of vacancies, however, differs from cadre to cadre and among different recruiting units.

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

(c) Sanction of additional posts from time to time to meet the growth in P&T Traffic and the time gap involved between the sanction of posts and completion of recruitment process, are the main reasons for the vacancies remaining unfilled. It also takes some time for the selected candidates to be trained. Keeping in view these constraints vacancies are estimated in advance and recruitment process is also initiated in advance so as to minimise the time gap between the occurrence of the vacancies and deployment of staff.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to ensure provision of adequate man power for meeting the needs of the service. A system of short duty staff has been adopted to meet the situation arising out of shortage of man-power. A standing pool of trained reserve has also been decided to be formed in various units so as to keep additional man power readily available for utilisation.

Rural Development Programme for Adivasis

2831, SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural development programme, which are being taken by Government for the uplift of adivasis in Adivasi districts in the country;

(b) the mode in which they are being implemented; and

(c) what is the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan a comprehensive programme for integrated rural development has been taken up in the 5011 blocks. Under this programme financial and other assistance has been provided for the development of adivasis also mainly with the objective of enabling them to increase their income and to cross the poverty line.

Under the 'National Rural Employment' programme, the areas predominantly inhabited by adivasis receive priority.

Under the Drought Prone Areas programme, the districts having tribal concentration are also covered.

Under the scheme of training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) priority is accorded amongst others to the scheduled tribes.

There is also a scheme for the development of rural markets, under which the markets located in the 'Integrated Tribal Development' projects are provided necessary assistance for the development of the infrastructure.

The programmes under minimum needs, i.e. elementary education, rural health, rural water supply, rural roads, rural electrification, nutrition etc. would cover the scheduled tribe population.

(b) For operational purposes, tribal sub-plans have been prepared and implemented in 180 Integrated Tribal Development projects. Each project is headed by a Project Officer who is assisted by a number of extension workers. The project is formulated on the basis of the requirements of the area and the available resources. Each Project Officer is responsible to the District Collector at the district level, who in turn is answerable to the Tribal Commissioner of the State. Under the Integrated Rural Development programme, the sub-plans for tribal development are covered under the overall block plan.

Under the National Rural Employment programme, 10 per cent of the resources have been exclusively reserved for being utilised on works benefiting the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in the rural areas.

(c) Under the tribal sub-plan, an expenditure of Rs. 752 crores has been incurred during the period 1974-75 to 1978-79 as against the outlay of Rs. 856 crores. Special central assistance has also been provided under this programme to the States and an expenditure of Rs. 165.11 crores has been incurred as against an outlay of Rs. 186.30 crores. The selected physical achievements in this regard are given State-wise in the Statement.

During 1979-80, 1.5 lakh persons belonging to the scheduled tribes were benefited under the programme.

Under the scheme of agricultural marketing, central assistance was provided to 18 wholesale rural markets and 97 primary rural markets situated in the integrated tribal development project areas amounting to Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 102.00 lakhs respectively during the year 1977-78 to 1979-80.

Statement

Selected Physical Achievements (1974-75) anticipated.

	Hectares
1. Additional area brought under minor irrigation.	
Andhra Pradesh	60,768
Assam	21,485
Bihar	45,000
Gujarat	7,200
Maharashtra	3,33,000
Manipur	600
Orissa	1,03,400
Tripura	432
2. Additional area brought under soil conservation.	
Andhra Pradesh	6,804
Assam	8,564
Bihar	62,940
Gujarat	46,608
Himachal Pradesh	280
Manipur	649
Orissa	32,970
Rajasthan	3,315
Tripura	4,127
West Bengal	2,061

3. Villages electrified		Number
Andhra Pradesh	.	926
Bihar	.	2,342
Gujarat	.	95
Maharashtra	.	1,17,178
Manipur	.	175
Orissa	.	119
Rajasthan	.	652
Tripura	.	41
4. Area under horticulture		Hectares
Andhra Pradesh	.	12,082
Bihar	.	50,000
Himachal Pradesh	.	2,661
Karnataka	.	46
Orissa	.	14,000
Rajasthan	.	980
5. Villages provided with water supply		Number
Andhra Pradesh	.	340
Himachal Pradesh	.	21
Karnataka	.	1,927
Orissa	.	5,792
Uttar Pradesh	.	20
Andamand and Nicobar Islands	.	6
Gujarat	.	300
Rajasthan	.	278
6. Alienated land restored to trials		in Hects. (Approx.)
Andhra Pradesh	.	20,000
Bihar	.	8,960
Gujarat	.	7,085
Maharashtra	.	7,920
Orissa	.	6,250
Tripura	.	550
Madhya Pradesh	.	1,200

7. Enrolment of tribal children (1977-78).

	Percentage	
	6—11 yrs	11—14 yrs
Andhra Pradesh	49.4	8.7
Assam	79.0	43.0
Bihar	68.13	33.18
Himachal Pradesh	78.0	32.0
Madhya Pradesh	41.5	10.5
Maharashtra	72.0	22.9
Orissa	62.2	8.8
Rajasthan	35.6	12.9
Tamil Nadu	50.9	17.3
Uttar Pradesh	55.0	27.0
West Bengal	52.24	13.1

**Rate of Utilization of Foodgrains under
Food for Work Programme in
West Bengal**

2832. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the 3 years 1977-78, June, 1980, reports of utilisation for Central foodgrains allotment for West Bengal under Food for Work Programme was 4.16 lakh tonnes;

(b) whether as against this, by June, 1980, reports of utilisation for 3.47 lakh tonnes were sent by the State Government to his Ministry, implying a rate of utilisation of over 83 per cent;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the reasons why the Government has decided to supply foodgrains to West Bengal under F.F.W. Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). Foodgrains under the Food for Work Programme (now National Rural Employment Programme) are allocated/released to States/Union Territories on yearly basis. Accounts of the utilization are also maintained on year to year basis. A statement indicating the year-wise position of the quantity of foodgrains made available to West Bengal and utilization of foodgrains reported by them during the last three years as well as during the current year so far including the percentage of utilisation each year is appended herewith. Further releases of foodgrains under the programme are made only after receipt of the utilisation reports to the extent of at least 50 per cent of the quantities already released.

(d) Government of West Bengal has been implementing the Food for Work Programme (now National Rural Employment Programme) from the very beginning. Hence like other States foodgrains have been supplied to West Bengal also.

Statement**STATEMENT SHOWING THE FOODGRAINS RELEASED AND UTILISED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL UNDER FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME**

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

Year	Unutilised balance from last year	Foodgrain released during the year	Total food-grains released including last year balance	Total quantity of foodgrain utilised	% of utilisation with reference to Cols. 4 & 5
1	2	3	4	5	6
1977-78		51,200.00	51,200.00	44,959.00	87.81
1978-79	6,241.00	1,50,000.00	1,56,241.00	1,26,356.00	80.87
1979-80	29,885.00	2,15,000.00	2,44,885.00	1,49,597.00*	61.09
1980-81	95,288.00	50,000.00	1,45,288.00	58,695.00**	40.39

*Utilisation reported till 9th May, 1980, on which date further quantity of 20,000 tonnes was released, was 1,14,213 tonnes only.

**Last Utilization report was received from the State Govt. *vide* their No. 10677/13R-50/80 dated 29-11-1980. Reports received so far cover the period from 1-4-1980 to 31-10-80.

Amount spent on the Maintenance of Ministerial Bungalows

2833. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH**: Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government on the renovation and maintenance of the Offices and Bungalows separately of each Central Minister during the period January to September, 1980; and

(b) whether Government propose to cut such non-plan expenditure as a measure of economy and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) (i) A statement showing the expenditure incurred by Government on the renovation and maintenance of Bungalows occupied by the various Ministers during the period January to September, 1980 is enclosed.

(ii) Information in respect of the expenditure on the renovation and maintenance of the Offices of Central Ministers is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) While sanctioning expenditure on the renovation and maintenance of Offices and Bungalows of Ministers due regard is being given to keep the expenditure to the minimum required.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.	Sh. Dalbir Singh . . .	8-Teen Murti Marg	1916	..	..	..	1916	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Sh. Buta Singh . . .	16-Ashoka Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Sh. Vikram Mahajan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Sh. Jagan Nath Pahadia . . .	9-K. M. Marg	9000	..	1739	..	10739	..	..	..	..	..
DEPUTY MINISTERS												
1.	Sh. Malikaarjuna . . .	3-Circular Road	416	..	..	..	416	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Sh. Venkat Reddy . . .	7-Akbar Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Sh. Mohd. Usman Arif . . .	15-Akhoka Road	2183	..	..	..	2183	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Sh. Maganbhai Barot . . .	9-Tyagraja Marg	660	..	..	..	660	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Sh. Vijay N. Patil . . .	23-Ashoka Road	..	..	3859	..	3859	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Sh. P. K. Thungon . . .	3-AB Pandara Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRIME MINISTER												
	Smt. Indira Cundhi . . .	1-Safdarjang Road 1-Akbar Road 1-Safdarjang Lane	40410	..	..	..	46410	4844	..	..	..	4844

Note:—Expenditure incurred on construction of new office blocks/extension to existing office blocks is also reflected under renovation of office etc.

In addition to above Rs. 1,20,792/- were incurred on the special repairs of the bungalows which cannot be attributed to any single bungalow. Out of this Rs. 35,955/- has been incurred on re-roofing of servant quarters as per details :

1. 8-Tees January Marg	15451
2. 16-Ashoka Road	19604

	35955

Statement showing total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Central Ministers (including Deputy and State Ministers) & Prime Minister residential buildings from January '80 to September '80.

Annual repair and maintenance expenditure

	Civil	Elect. and Air-Condg.	Horticulture	Total
Hon'ble Ministers	3,82,440	3,39,172	5,06,090	12,27,702
Prime Minister (1-Safdarjang Road)	89,022*†	96,501 (Elect. 58064† } A/C } 38437 }	30,398	2,15,921

*In addition to this an expenditure of Rs. 2,365 has been incurred on special repairs for P.M.'s House (1-S. J. Road).

†This expenditure is 50% of the total expenditure booked against the whole P.M.'s House Complex (1-S. J. Road. 1-Akbar Road. 1-S. J. Lane).

व्यवस्थित संस्थाओं को बढ़ावा देना।

2334. श्री मूल चन्द डाला : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उक्त ध्यान दितांक 2 नवम्बर, 1980 के मन्डे स्टैंडर्ड में 'डिप्लोमा और डिग्रीज' जोरक से छठे संस्करण की ओर दिनाया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार व्यवसायिक संस्थानों को बढ़ावा देगी और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आज तक व्यवसायिक संस्थानों पर कुल बजट का कितना प्रतिशत व्यय किया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). 2 नवम्बर, 1980 के "सन्डे स्टैंडर्ड" में "डिप्लोमाज और डिग्रीज" नामक शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित संपादकीय लेख भारत सरकार के ध्यान में आया है।

बम्बई स्थित विक्टोरिया जुबली तकनीकी संस्थान, ने राज्य सरकार से प्रस्ताव किया है कि शैक्षिक वर्ष 1981-82 से संस्थान में आरम्भ किए जाने वाले डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम को बन्द कर दिया जाए। कुछ वर्ष पहले अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करने वाली डिग्री संस्थाओं को डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम चलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि ऐसा करना आगामी विकास के लिए लाभदायक नहीं होगा और इससे संस्थाएं अनुसंधान सहित स्नातकोत्तर क्रिया-कलापों के विकास पर अपने प्रयास केन्द्रित नहीं कर पाएंगी। देश की अधिकांश संस्थाओं ने इस पर अमन करना शुरू कर दिया है। संस्थान की यह प्रस्ताव अब महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

2. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा उसके बाद संस्थाओं को अनुमोदित सामान्य योजनागत योजनाओं के लिए कोई भी सीधी केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है। अनुमोदित सामान्य योजनागत योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय हिस्सा राज्य की योजनाओं के माध्यम से दिया जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रयास है कि तकनीकी शिक्षा (डिप्लोमा स्तर तक) के सभी स्तरों पर विद्यमान सुविधाओं को मोटे तौर पर समेकित किया जाए और संस्थाओं को विशिष्ट चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में सुदृढ़ करके उन्हें विकसित किया जाए। इस तरह से स्तरों में सुधार किया जा रहा है। पोलिटेकनिक स्तर पर भी, चुनिन्दा संस्थाओं में, उदाहरण के तौर पर द्रव्य श्रव्य कक्षों संसाधन उत्पादन केन्द्रों की स्थापना, पुस्तकालयों और प्रयोग-शालाओं इत्यादि के सुधार जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रमों के लिए सीधी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश भर के ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए पालिटेकनिकों हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत कुल राशि 153.72 लाख रु० है जो इस प्रकार है :

1977-78	34.00 लाख रुपये
1978-79	62.35 लाख रुपये
1979-80	57.37 लाख रुपये

कुल — 153.72, लाख रुपये

Report of committee on Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Rajasthan

2835. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a six-member Expert Committee has found serious irregularities and malpractices in the functioning of the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the salient features of the disclosure made by the Expert Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Part-I of the Expert Committee's report in respect of the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, has been received so far.

Findings of the report are under consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

रतलाम में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना

2836. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम में जहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार और रेलवे के बहुत से कार्यालय हैं, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Development of non-cement Building Material

2837. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Cement Corporation of India to develop non-cement building materials and cement mixtures which are cheaper and equally effective; and

(b) if so, the details in this respect and whether any such material has since been developed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Spray on Coconut Trees in Kerala

2838. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any scheme on comprehensive spraying of coconut trees as well as removal and rehabilitation of diseased plants for the assistance from I.C.A.R. and Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the action taken by the Central Government on it; and

(d) the action, the Central Government propose to take further?

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

(b) The Government of Kerala has requested central assistance in support of the following two schemes which they have sanctioned and implemented:

(i) Scheme for spraying coconut palms to control leaf rot disease.

(ii) Comprehensive Coconut Development Programme.

For the first scheme they have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 167.50 lakhs for 1980-81 as against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 645.45 lakhs. The difference of the amounts is to be recovered from the coconut growers. This programme envisages two rounds of

sprays, one before the onset of Monsoon and the other after the Monsoon.

For the other scheme, a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for 1980-81. This is aimed at arresting the deterioration in the production of coconut and productivity of Coconut palms and thereby to improve the economic condition of the Coconut cultivators especially small and marginal farmers.

(c) The proposal of the Kerala Government was discussed in the Special General Body Meeting of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on October 10, 1980. It was pointed out in the meeting that the role of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is primarily to continue and intensify research on the root wilt and other diseases of coconut and no efforts were being spared to find the cause and remedy for the root wilt disease. However, based on the available information, a number of remedial measures have been worked out which have been made available for application in the afflicted gardens by the Kerala Deptt. of Agriculture.

The Special General Body of the ICAR also decided that a comprehensive paper covering all the major aspects of the coconut root wilt disease as well as the future research and management strategy should be presented and discussed in the next Governing Body Meeting of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be held in December, 1980.

Earlier in reply to an Unstarred Question No. 796 of S/Shri T. Basheer and O. J. Joseph (Rajya Sabha 26-11-1980) relating to item (a) and (c) of the present question, Department of Agriculture of the Government of India had stated that the Technical Committee set up by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for declaration of a post of National importance, in its meeting held on 3-11-1980, did not recommend the inclusion of the Coconut root wilt disease in

the list of diseases of National importance on the ground that neither the cause nor the control measures of the disease were conclusively established. In the circumstances, the question of giving assistance to the Government of Kerala for implementation of the scheme did not arise. However, there is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which Central assistance is made available for the supply of hybrid seeding and fertilizers to the extent of Rs. 6.34 lakhs as Government of India's share during 1980-81.

(d) The meeting of the Governing Body is scheduled on December 30, 1980. The recommendations emanating from the discussion on the detailed paper will form the basis of future action on the request of the Government of Kerala.

Alleged Irregularities by Delhi and District Cricket Association

2839. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the gross financial irregularities and manipulation being indulged in by the Delhi and District Cricket Association as reported in the press;

(b) whether the DDCA have had the same President and other Executive Committee Members for the last 15 years;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard from the Cricket players of Delhi;

(d) whether Government are aware of the financial irregularities being committed by the present Managing Committee; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to rectify the situation and withdraw recognition from DDCA?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a), (b) and (d). Information is being collected from the concerned agencies and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir. A complaint was received from some cricket players of Delhi in March, 1980.

(e) The Government has not granted any recognition to the DDCA. As such the question of withdrawing recognition does not arise

Three Language Formula in Schools

2840. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the three-language formula has not been implemented adequately in the School system, throughout the Country; and

(b) if so, the details and what steps are proposed to be taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education, adopted in 1968, prescribed the three language formula as follows:

“At the secondary stage, the State Governments should adopt, and vigorously implement, 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 along with the regional language and English in the non-Hindi speaking States.”

This formula has been accepted in principle by all the State Governments except Tamil Nadu. The implementation of this policy is the responsibility of the State Governments.

It is a fact that there have been some difficulties in the implementation of the three-language formula.

Scientific Equipment Stolen from Physics Laboratory of B.H.U.

2841. **SHRI RAM AWADH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some rare scientific equipments from the laboratory of physics department of Banaras Hindu University have been stolen;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some employees are involved in it; and

(c) whether the matter is being got investigated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Banaras Hindu University some electric motors and other equipments were stolen from Solid State Physics Laboratory, in the Department of Physics on 1st November, 1980. The University has lodged a report with the Police and the matter is under investigation.

चीनी का भण्डार और इसकी आवश्यकता

2842. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में इस समय सरकार के पास चीनी के भण्डार का ब्यौरा क्या है और चीनी के नये भण्डार आने तक देश की चीनी आवश्यकतायें क्या हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा उत्पादित चीनी को फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा अपने ही गोदामों में रखा जाता है और न कि सरकार के गोदामों में। तथापि,

सरकार आन्तरिक खपत के लिए फैक्ट्रियों से मासिक आधार पर लेवी और मुक्त विक्री की चीनी निर्मुक्त करती है। चीनी फैक्ट्रियों के पास 22-11-1980 तक 3.49 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का स्टॉक था। वर्तमान मौसम 1980-81 में 22 नवम्बर तक चीनी का उत्पादन पहले ही 2.55 लाख मीटरी टन के स्तर पर पहुंच चुका है और नये उत्पादन से चीनी के स्टॉक की आन्तरिक खपत के लिए निर्मुक्त की जा रही है। आन्तरिक खपत के लिए चीनी की वर्तमान आवश्यकता 4 लाख मीटरी टन प्रति मास के आस पास है।

Drinking water Hill Areas

2843. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether there is any scheme of the Government for providing drinking water to the people of Hill area specially the residents of Muzafarabad Development Block of District Saharanpur (U.P.)?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): The target is to provide safe drinking water to all problem villages during the Sixth Plan period with resources in the State Sector supplemented by the grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Schemes for this purpose are drawn up and implemented by State Governments and these will also cover problem villages identified in the hill areas and Muzafarabad Development Block of District Saharanpur (U.P.).

Criteria for Appointment of a Member to Agricultural Prices Commission

2844. SHRI G. S. NIHAL SINGH WALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the criteria and conditions for appointment of members of the Agricultural Prices Commission and whether there is any proposal with the Government that practical agriculturist should be made a member of the Agricultural Prices Commission with all the relevant qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The sanctioned strength of the Agricultural Prices Commission consists of a Chairman and three Members including the Member Secretary. The Chairman should be an economist of repute with experience in Agricultural Economics. One of the Members should be a non-official with understanding of agricultural, production and consumer problems. Of the two remaining Members including the Member Secretary, one should be an economist with statistical background and the other an economist or an agricultural expert or an administrator with experience of agriculture.

The Chairman, Agricultural Prices Commission is an Agricultural Economist of repute. The post of Member earmarked for a non-official with understanding of agricultural production and consumer problems has also been filled by the appointment of Ch. Randhir Singh. There is, therefore, no proposal at present under the consideration of the Government to appoint another practical agriculturist as a Member of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Amount of National Award to Teachers

2845. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the amount of national award to

teachers is far less than in other fields;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise it to bring it at par with awards in other fields; and

(c) whether any representations have been received to this effect from teachers Association and the action taken on them?

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

(c) No, Sir.

Dissatisfaction amongst scientists of Central Tuber Crops Research Institute Trivandrum

2846. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dissatisfaction amongst the scientists of the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum, on account of the mismanagement of the Institute by the Director;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the Scientists and other staff of the Institute had some complaints and grievances against its Director.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two Deputy Directors General from the Headquarters of the ICAR were deputed to the Institute in October, 1979, to look into the complaints and grievances of the Scientists and other staff. In view of the recommendations made by these Deputy Directors General, the Director General, ICAR, and the Secretary of the Council, made a personal visit to the Institute between the 28th and 30th April, 1980 to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation. Director General's visit and advice had a salutary effect on the situation and, by and large, normalcy in the working of the Institute, which had been affected because of the agitation by some of the Scientists and other staff against the Director has now been restored.

In order to find a long-term solution to the problems in the Institute the Director of the Institute has been transferred to another Research Station under the Council. Three Scientists, whose performance was not upto the desired level and who were playing the role of the ring leaders to keep the agitation going against the Institute's management, have also been transferred to other Institutes.

Illegal fishing by Thai fishing vessel on Orissa coast

2847. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI K. A. SWAMI:

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Thai fishing vessels with crew of 36 was recently apprehended off the Orissa coast, catching fish illegally in Indian waters;

(b) whether the arrested crew have claimed that they were fishing under authority of an Indian charter order;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the matter and the outcome thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of Thai, Korean, and Taiwan fishing vessels are regularly poaching in Indian waters without any action being taken against them?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. But the number of crew is 35 as reported to us by the Government of Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The charter period of the detained vessel was found to have lapsed in August, 1980. An advice was given to have 50 per cent of the catch confiscated as fine. However, on a Writ application by the foreign collaborator, the High Court of Orissa has ordered that the catch should not be confiscated until the adjudication is made under the statute.

(d) No, Sir.

Rs. 4.5 crore programme for fuel wood Plantation

2848. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 4.5 crore programme of rural fuel wood plantation had been launched by the Central Government in order to provide for greater need of fuel wood in the country;

(b) whether any amount has been made available to the Government of West Bengal for expenditure towards the fuel wood plantation in the hill districts of that State; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

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

(a) An amount of Rs. 4.5 crores is provided in 1980-81 budget for fuel-wood plantation Scheme but the scheme is still to be launched.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Establishment of head post Office at Ichalkranji, Kolhapur and Gadhinlaj

2849. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) by what time the additional Head Post Office, already sanctioned for Ichalkranji will start;

(b) by what time work of the building of the additional Post Office already sanctioned will start;

(c) whether the demand of the additional Head Post Offices at Kolhapur and Gadhinlaj will be sanctioned; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Additional Head Post Office at Kolhapur has since been sanctioned and has been functioning with effect from 1st October, 1980 as Kolhapur City Head Post Office. Additional Head Post Office at Gadhinlaj is not justified at present in accordance with the Departmental norms.

New Authority to Protect Fishing Operations

2850. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new authority is being contemplated to protect the

interests of actual fishing operation in view of the failure of the Marine Products export Development Authority to protect them;

(b) whether Government are aware of possible collusion by MPEDA and marine food processors to keep marine products prices down?

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

(b) Government are not aware of any such collusion between the MPEDA and the marine food processors.

Banning of Sale of Sugar in open market

2851. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have under consideration a proposal for total banning of "Sugar" selling in the open market other than fair price shops till the situation improves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): No, Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present. The existing policy is of partial control on sugar with dual pricing system under which 65 per cent of the total production of the factories is being procured as levy at controlled prices for distribution through the public distribution system at a uniform retail price and the remaining 35 per cent of the production is being allowed to be sold in the open market.

S.T.D. Facilities from Delhi and Madras

2852. **SHRI ERA ANBARASU:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to provide STD telephone facilities from Delhi to

Mahabalipuram in Chingleput District, Tamil Nadu and from Mahabalipuram to Madras;

(b) if so, when the same will be implemented; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider to provide such facilities to Mahabalipuram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No such proposal at present

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, at a later stage.

Decline in sugar production and closure of Sugar Factories

2853. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country's current sugar production had fallen as against last two years, thereby reducing availability and bringing about sharp rise in prices;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was a fall in sugarcane supply to the factories as the cane was being diverted to gur and khandsari units;

(c) whether it is a fact that many sugar factories had closed down for want of sugarcane; and

(d) whether it was solely due to previous Government's wrong sugar policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The sugar production in the current 1980-81 season upto 22nd November is 2.55 lakh tonnes as against 1.77 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 season and 2.62 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 season. Thus, the sugar production in the current season so far is substantially higher than the production in 1979-80 and it is only slightly

lower than that in 1978-79 season. With the expiry of the voluntary price regulation scheme which was in operation from 1st September to 15th November 1980, there was a rise in sugar prices in open market during 2nd fortnight of November 1980 as expected but with the picking up of the sugar production and increasing supplies in the market the prices of free sale sugar have already started declining and are expected to settle down at reasonable levels in due course.

(b) The figures of sugar production in the current season upto 22nd November mentioned against (a) above, would show that as compared to last year there is no fall in sugarcane supply to the sugar factories this year on account of undue diversion of cane to gur and khandsari units.

(c) and (d). It is not a fact that many sugar factories closed down for want of sugarcane. The number of sugar factories working in the current 1980-81 season as on 30th November were 191 as against 169 on the same date in 1979-80 season.

Telephone and Telecommunication Services in Bihar

2854. SHRI HARI NATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telecommunications in Bihar continues to be in a bad shape;

(b) whether it is also a fact that telephones remain dead for several days mainly because of (i) lack of proper maintenance, (ii) faults are not promptly attended; and

(c) what steps do the Government propose to improve the working of telecommunication in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Sir, it is not a fact that telecommunication service in Bihar continue to be in a bad shape. However, the service

during the last summer months had been affected due to heavy power shortage. This position has improved with the improvement of power supply since November, 1980.

(b) No, Sir. The number of faults is not excessive and they are cleared in about 3.5 hours on an average.

(c) Stand-by engine alternators have been arranged for all the 31 District Headquarters and 12 other major towns. Efforts are being made to arrange stand-by engine alternators for many other exchanges also.

Training Centres under Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment

2855. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many training centres are functioning under the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) in the various States; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the number of training centres in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Training centres functioning under the National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) in the various States include all institutions run by the Central Government and its agencies, State Governments and their agencies, Universities and also private industrial houses, voluntary agencies, charitable trusts etc. which have the requisite expertise and infrastructure for imparting training. All training infrastructure existing in the country can be availed of under the scheme.

(b) TRYSEM visualises grant of assistance by the Central and State Governments for strengthening of existing training infrastructure and not for creation of new training centres, except

in certain circumstances. All institutions which impart or are capable of imparting training to rural youth in any vocation leading to self-employment are eligible for assistance for strengthening their training capabilities. During the year 1979-80, proposals for a total amount of Rs. 277.550 lakhs were approved for strengthening of infrastructure. Out of it, a sum of Rs. 138.775 lakhs was released to Central agencies and State Governments. The balance amount will be released after the satisfactory progress in expenditure. For the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 29.587 lakhs has so far been approved for strengthening of infrastructure. Out of this Rs. 15.288 lakhs is being released to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Obsolete telephone exchanges in Monghyr District of Bihar

2856. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the telephone exchanges at Barahiya, Barbigha, Sheikhpura in Monoghyr District (Bihar) have become obsolete and there is complete break down of the communication system in that area; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to improve telephone facilities speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. The exchanges are not obsolete. There have, however, been frequent break-downs in service due to prolonged power shedding.

(b) Action is being taken to increase capacities of batteries at Barbigha and Sheikhpura to provide standby power for longer duration. The only lasting solution will be to ensure continuous supply from public power mains.

Death of a student in pond of Cathedral Nursery School, New Delhi

2857. SHRI CHHOTY SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VASUDAV ACHARYA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Nehar Verma Alias Bobby aged 4 years died accidentally in the pond of Cathedral Nursery School, Church Road, New Delhi on 12th November, 1980 due to negligence of the staff during school hours;

(b) whether Government propose to take action in this regard; if not the reason therefor; and

(c) how this family will be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the report received from the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, Nehar Verma Alias Bobby, aged 4 years died accidentally due to drowning in the pond located in the garden of the residence of the padri of the Cathedral Church, adjacent to the Cathedral Nursery School, Church Road, New Delhi, on 12-11-1980. No culpable negligence of the staff has been found.

(b) and (c). As the death of the child was accidental, Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Seniority of employees transferred from Farakka Barrage Project

2858. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seniority of Farakka Barrage Project employees transferred to different organisation specially in Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation (now merged with C.W.C.) is proposed to be maintained from their date of appointment in Farakka Barrage Project; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) The relevant rules did not allow a Government servant in the new department the seniority he enjoyed in his former department. The seniority of the employees transferred from the Farakka Barrage Project to Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation was accordingly maintained from the date of their joining the new organisation. Their inter-se seniority in the Farakka Barrage Project was also maintained in the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation.

**HUDCO's assistance to Bangalore
Development Authority**

2859. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount agreed to be given by the HUDCO to the Bangalore Development Authority for the construction of low cost houses at Kumaraswamy Lay-out (1) First stage and (2) Second Stage; and

(b) the amount so far paid to the Bangalore Development Authority for the above Project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Loan sanctioned by HUDCO to Bangalore Development Authority:

	Rs. in Lacs
(i) for construction of 1000 EWS houses for EWS at Kumaraswamy Lay-out Stage-I	54.80
(ii) Development of 1042 Sites & Services Plots for WES in Kumaraswamy Lay-out Stage II	18.80
Total	73.60

(b) (i) Stage I (1000 EWS houses)	50.10
(ii) Stage -II (1042 Sites & Services plots)	5.50
Total	55.60

**चीनी मिल के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र में
उपजाए गए गन्ने की बिक्री**

2860. श्री दौलत राम सराण :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी चीनी मिल के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले गन्ना उत्पादन क्षेत्र में उपजाए गए गन्ने की बिक्री कानूनी रूप से उसी मिल को करनी होती है और किसान न तो स्वयं उसकी पेराई कर सकता है और न उसे किसी अन्य चीनी कारखाने को बेच सकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी मिल मालिक निर्धारित क्षेत्र का गन्ना खरीदने के लिए बाध्य नहीं हैं; और यदि हां, तो क्या किसान इसी कारण से कम दर पर गन्ना बेचने के लिए बाध्य नहीं है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वापीनाथन) :
(क) ऐसे राज्यों, जिनमें गन्ना उत्पादकों तथा फैट्रियों के बीच हुए करार के माध्यम से विशिष्ट फैट्रियों के बारे में गन्ने के क्षेत्र निर्धारित किए गये हैं, में गन्ना उत्पादक केवल उस मिल को राज्य सरकार द्वारा आबद्ध मात्रा को बेचने के लिए कानूनी तौर पर बाध्य हैं और इसे किसी अन्य फैट्री को नहीं बेच सकता है। तथापि, उसे मिल द्वारा प्रयोग न किए गये गन्ने को अपनी पेराई के लिए उपयोग में लाने की अनुमति दी गई है। महाराष्ट्र जैसे राज्यों

में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि यदि सहकारी चीनी फैक्ट्री अपने सदस्य के गन्ने को पेरने की स्थिति में नहीं है तो उस हालत में फैक्ट्री काफी पहले सदस्य को तदनुसार सूचना देने के लिए बाध्य है। अतः सदस्य ऐसे अतिरिक्त गन्ने को बेचने के लिए स्वतंत्र होते हैं जो कि शायरों से सम्बद्ध नहीं होते हैं।

(ख) ऐसे करार के माध्यम से किसी फैक्ट्री के प्रयोग के लिए विशेष क्षेत्र इसलिए निर्धारित किए जाते हैं ताकि चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को गन्ने की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(ग) चीनी मिलें निर्धारित क्षेत्र की मिल के साथ पंजीकृत गन्ने को खरीदने के लिए बाध्य हैं। क्योंकि मिल को उस फैक्ट्री के लिए अधिसूचित मूल्य से कम मूल्य नहीं देना चाहिए इसलिए किसान को अधिसूचित मूल्य से अपेक्षाकृत कम मूल्य पर गन्ना बेचने के लिए बाध्य नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Final recommendation for Mohane Reservoir Scheme by Bihar

2861. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received final recommendations from the State Government of Bihar with regard to the construction of Mohane Reservoir Scheme for irrigation in Gaya District and neighbouring areas; and

(b) if so, what action Government has taken to implement the scheme and how soon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Water made available from Farakka for Bhagirathi since January, 1980

2862. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of water made available from Farakka for Bhagirathi/Hoogly since January, 1980—month-wise; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to prevent large scale withdrawals from Ganga and her tributaries upstream to make more water available at Farakka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The requisite information is given below for the dry season this year—January to May, 1980, which is the period in which the waters reaching Farakka are shared with Bangladesh.

Month	Average monthly withdrawals into the Feeder Canal
	(Cusecs)
January, 1980	30,278
February, 1980	15,249
March, 1980	14,271
April, 1980	14,390
May, 1980	25,999

(b) The demands in the large areas upstream of Farakka have been progressively increasing, and shortages have already developed at various reaches of the Ganga system. It is in recognition of this position that proposals for augmentation of the Ganga flows at Farakka have been drawn up. The Indian proposal envisages a Brahmaputra—Ganga Link Canal supplemented at the appropriate stage by three storage reservoirs on the Dihang, Subansiri and Barak Rivers.

Irrigation schemes of Bihar expenditure which is borne by Centre

2863. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the irrigation schemes in Bihar on which the expenditure is being borne by the Centre and details of the progress thereof;

(b) whether the Central Government have a scheme to provide irrigation facility to the entire fertile land in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The progress of works up to June 1980 on major items of Western Kosi Canal in Nepal territory is as under:—

Work	Total work to be done	Total work already done
(i) Earth work	46.92 lakh cu.m.	44.65 lakh cu.m.
(ii) Lining	17.13 lakh sq. m.	13.59 lakh sq. m.
(iii) Structures	60	18 completed 12 under construction.

The progress of work up to September 1980 in respect of Gandak Project (Bihar), benefiting Nepal is as under:

(i) *Nepal Eastern Canal* has been completed and handed over to HMG Nepal.

(ii) *Nepal Western Canal*: Nearly 70 per cent has been done.

(iii) *Navigation Lock and Navigation Canal*: This work has been completed.

(iv) *Nepal Power House*: All civil works have been completed and electric turbine has been installed and the power house operation has been started. It is expected that the Power House will be handed over to Nepal very soon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Central Government is providing special assistance to the Government of Bihar, outside the State Plan ceilings, for meeting the cost of construction of Nepal portion of the Western Kosi Canal in the Kosi Project. The cost of the Nepal portion of the Canal allocable to Nepal, is met by grants-in-aid. The assistance meant for financing the balance cost is treated as loan;

Similarly the Central Government is financing expenditure on the portion of the Gandak Project benefiting Nepal by giving grants-in-aid to the Government of Bihar.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Irrigation being a State subject, the State Government has to formulate the scheme.

Heavy Siltation in Kosi Canal

2864. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is heavy siltation in the Kosi Canals in North Bihar which obstructs the free flow of irrigation to the fields rendering them less fertile and unfit for cultivation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a heavy amount is being spent over-de-silting the canal during the overall

irrigation cost higher and higher every year; and

(c) if so, what measures Government propose to take to avoid siltation and annual rising cost of irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to relatively high silt charge in the Kosi river during floods despite operation of silt excluder and the ejector, bed silting in the Eastern Kosi Canal is taking place.

(b) Only an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs has been incurred during 1969-70 to 1973-74.

(c) The Government of Bihar are also taking expeditious action for finalising additional works to reduce silt entry into the East Kosi Canals at the head. Central Water Power Research Station, Pune has been requested to carry out required hydraulic model tests.

Construction of Commercial Tenements

2865. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a spurt in construction of commercial tenements in various places in Delhi and advertisements of sale of these tenements at exorbitant prices have been appearing in newspapers;

(b) the reasons for the Delhi Development Authority not constructing of its own and selling the tenements to genuine users at reasonable prices; and

(c) whether Government propose to examine the whole matter so as to check the pushing up of prices?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Base Year for Fixation of Target of Production of Foodgrains

2866. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what will be the base year with regard to the fixation of foodgrains target since in 1979-80 the production levels were abnormally low because of the drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is currently under formulation. The Steering Group, set up by the Planning Commission to formulate the Sixth Five Year Plan relating to Agriculture and Allied Sectors, considered various alternatives for determining the base level of crop production to be adopted for the purpose of working out the Sixth Plan targets. As the year 1979-80, which preceded the Sixth Plan (1980-85) period, was characterised by abnormal drought conditions on account of which the production of foodgrains declined to a very low level, that year could not be taken as the base year. The Steering Group decided in favour of working out the trendline estimate of production of foodgrains for 1979-80 on the basis of the growth rates of production of foodgrains observed during the period 1967-1979 which covered almost the entire Green Revolution period. This trend-line estimate worked out to 127.9 million tonnes of foodgrains for 1979-80 which was considered by the Steering Group as a fairly representative base year figure for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

**Rural Development Scheme in
Nalgonda**

2867. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to locate some special rural development schemes in Nalgonda district and adjoining areas in view of their grave vulnerability to extremist appeal; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) With effect from 2nd October, 1980 the Integrated Rural Development Programme has been extended to all development blocks in the country and Nalgonda district and its adjacent areas are also covered by this programme. This programme directly aims at poverty amelioration and the beneficiaries under the programme will be agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, harijans and adivasis. Effective implementation of this programme, alongwith other steps taken by other agencies, will mitigate poverty in this area. In so far as poverty is a causal factor for vulnerability of the area to extremist appeal, implementation of poverty amelioration programme like the current programme may be expected to reduce the extremist appeal.

(b) Does not arise.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा ठेकेदारों को
अग्रिम भुगतान**

2868. श्रीमती विद्यावती अतुबंदी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने गलत और गैर-कानूनी

तरीके से कुछ ठेकेदारों को लाखों रुपयों का अग्रिम भुगतान किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है और कारण क्या है और उन अधिकारियों के नाम और पद क्या हैं जिनके आदेश से उपरोक्त अग्रिम भुगतान किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या विभाग ने इस गलत और गैर कानूनी कार्यवाही के लिए किसी अधिकारी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है और उसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क)
जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Proposal to establish National
Ware housing Authority**

2869. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a national warehousing authority to popularise the warehousing movement and make agriculturists warehouse-conscious; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation of Jobs for Handicapped in States

2870. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when Government issued orders to various Ministries and asked the State Governments for providing reservations of jobs for the handicapped;

(b) State-wise progress and also in various ministries at the Centre in this regard;

(c) whether there is a proposal to give to the handicapped unemployment allowance of Rs. 60/- p.m.; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Orders for reservation of jobs for the physically handicapped in Group 'C' and 'D' posts/services under Government of India were issued on 4th November 1977 and for public sector undertakings on 30th March 1978. According to these orders 3 per cent of the vacancies (1 per cent for the blind, 1 per cent for the deaf and 1 per cent for the orthopaedically handicapped) have been reserved for handicapped persons. The State Governments were requested on 10th August 1977 to consider reserving 3 per cent vacancies for physically handicapped in the State Services and State public Sector Undertakings on the same basis.

(b) The following State Governments have agreed to give this concession to handicapped persons:—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 9. Rajasthan |
| 2. Gujarat | 10. Tripura |
| 3. Haryana | 11. Uttar Pradesh |
| 4. Himachal Pradesh | 12. West Bengal |
| 5. J. & K. | 13. Chandigarh |
| 6. Maharashtra | 14. Delhi |
| 7. Orissa | 15. Goa, Daman & Diu |
| 8. Punjab | 16. Pondicherry |

Information on progress in various States/Ministries is being collected.

(c) and (d). The proposal of giving Rs. 60 per month as unemployment allowance to the handicapped has been referred to the Working Group set up by Government to consider the question of legislation in this field. This proposal has also been referred to the State Governments for consideration.

Non-Supply of Wheat under Food for Work Programme

2871. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 19th October, 1980 that practically wheat is not being released for the national rural employment programme and this has put the programme for rural employment to serious jeopardy;

(b) if so, what are the facts of the case;

(c) the figures of wheat released for the last 6 months, month-wise and the comparative figures of the wheat released for the same months during the earlier year for food for work programme; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to give rice in place of wheat for the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). The wheat availability position being somewhat tight, rice is mainly proposed to be supplied under National Rural Employment Programme. However, the programme is not likely to be affected on this account as coarse grains and cash funds are to be made available for part payment of the wages.

The following quantities of wheat were supplied during 1979 and 1980 under the Food for Work Programme (now National Rural Employment Programme):—

Month	(in '000 tonnes)	
	1979	1980
May	56.6	134.0
June	67.9	122.9
July	82.6	90.5
August	35.6	34.5
September	34.2	21.5
October	87.6	13.6
Total	364.5	417.0

कपास का उत्पादन

2872. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सिंचाई वाले और बिना सिंचाई वाले, दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में कपास की कौन-कौन सी मुख्य किस्मों का उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) कपास का समर्थन मूल्य किस प्रकार निर्धारित किया जाता है और क्या अलग-अलग किस्म के लिए अलग-अलग समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है और इस वर्ष प्रत्येक किस्म के लिए क्या समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या उन राज्यों के लिए अधिक समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है जहां कपास के उत्पादन पर लागत अधिक आती है और जहां उठाऊ-सिंचाई करनी पड़ती है ;

(घ) उन संकर किस्मों के लिए, जिनके उत्पादन में कीटनाशकों पर अधिक खर्च करना

पड़ता है अधिक समर्थन मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ङ) प्रत्येक राज्य में कपास की विभिन्न किस्मों का उत्पादन कितना-कितना होता है, कपास की प्रत्येक किस्म पर कितनी उत्पादन लागत आती है और प्रत्येक किस्म के लिए इस समय क्या समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है ।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) एक विवरण, न० I सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L T—1531/80]

(ख) तथा (ग). सरकार कपास का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिश पर निर्धारित करती है । कृषि मूल्य आयोग सिफारिश करते समय अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कपास के उत्पादन की लागत में संबंधित उपलब्ध आंकड़ों, प्रतियोगी फसलों के प्रशासित मूल्यों में हुए परिवर्तनों, वर्ष विशेष में फसल की संभावनाओं, बाजार मूल्यों की संभावित प्रवृत्ति, आदि को मुद्दे तजर रखता है । विशिष्ट मूल्य किस्मों की कपास के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य भारत सरकार निर्धारित करती है तथा कपास की अन्य किस्मों के तदनुसूची मूल्य वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा उपरोक्त मूल्य किस्मों तथा अन्य किस्मों के सामान्य मूल्य अन्तर के आधार पर निर्धारित किये जाते हैं । 1980-81 के लिए विभिन्न किस्मों हेतु निर्धारित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्यों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण, न० II सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L T—1531/80] यह उल्लेखनीय है कि न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य राज्यवार निर्धारित नहीं किये जाते हैं, बल्कि ये किस्मवार निर्धारित किये जाते हैं ।

(घ) कपास का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय उत्पादन की कुल लागत, जिसमें कीटनाशी दवाइयों का मूल्य भी शामिल है, को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

(इ) विभिन्न राज्यों में उगाई जाने वाली कपास की विभिन्न किस्मों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण, न० III सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या LT—1531/80]। किस्मवार लागत अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है। विभिन्न किस्मों की कपास के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य विवरण II में दिए गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1531/80]

Pollution to Taj Mahal

2873. PROF. MADHU

DANDEVATE;

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA;

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA;

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA;

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN;

SHRI K. MALLANNA;

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

(a) whether it is true that there is an increasing threat of pollution posed to the Taj Mahal and other historical monuments in Agra; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to prevent the effects of Pollution on the historic monument of Taj Mahal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The existing content of atmospheric pollution in and around Agra is no doubt posing a threat to Taj Mahal and other historical monuments there.

(b) With a view to combating or lessening the pollution extent the Government has decided to,

(i) close down two thermal power stations at Agra which are coal-based;

(ii) convert the coal-fired locomotives to diesel operated ones in the Railway shunting yards at Agra;

(iii) shift the existing foundries from Agra; and

(iv) prohibit the setting up new polluting industries within a specified geographical zone.

(v) The Archaeological Survey of India is making studies on the measurement of air-quality for taking appropriate steps and also conducting experiments on the efficacy of various preservatives over the marble work of Taj Mahal.

Import of Sugar to meet Annual demand for 1981-82

2874. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would import sugar to meet the annual demand of the country for 1981-82; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, how the annual demand for 1981-82 would be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Sugar year is reckoned from October to September. There is no proposal under consideration for the present to import sugar during the current sugar year 1980-81. The annual demand would be met from the carryover stocks of sugar of about 7 lakh tonnes at the beginning of 1980-81 sugar year and the estimated sugar production of about 52 to 54 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 season.

Method to stop stone cancer on Taj Mahal

2875. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision and permanent method to stop the stone cancer

on Taj Mahal and increasing pollution in the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what consideration has been given to the suggestions of the Indian Heritage Society, the various expert studies by conservationists and environmentalists to safeguard the Taj Mahal; and

(d) whether Government have appointed any permanent advisory body to periodically study effect of poisonous pollution on Taj and the surrounding area?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have taken decisions to combat the effects of air pollution, on the Taj Mahal and other monuments in Agra. These anti-pollution measures taken cannot be called as permanent as with the continuous advancement in science and technology, improved methods may have to be adopted if needed.

The decisions taken so far relate to controlling the identified sources of pollution. A High Power Committee has been constituted to implement the Government decisions. Besides, an Expert Group has also been set up to examine the results of data obtained through monitoring at various stations and to advise the High Power Committee for taking appropriate preventive actions.

(c) The suggestions mentioned in the representations made by the Indian Heritage Society in respect of protection of the Taj Mahal, against the threat of pollution, have more or less been covered by the decisions taken by the Government.

(d) A High Power Committee has been set up to ensure periodical study of the effects of pollution and to take adequate protective measures to combat the effects of air-pollution

on the Taj Mahal and the surrounding area.

Export of Rice through Food Corporation of India

2876. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed State Government agencies to route all rice export through Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some State Governments' export deals with foreign countries have been disapproved by Government on this ground; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In respect of commercial exports of rice the Food Corporation of India and the designated State agencies are free to export rice independent of each other within the limits of quota and conditions laid down by the Government of India and subject to realisation of minimum export price, where laid down. The Government-to-Government transactions would however be effected through the Government of India, Department of Food.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Minimum support prices of unginned cotton

2877. SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the minimum support price of unginned cotton; and

(b) if so, the details of prices fixed for procurement of unginned cotton of different quality?

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

(b) A statement giving the minimum support prices for kapas of fair average quality fixed by the Government for the cotton season 1980-81 is enclosed.

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICES FOR KAPAS OF FAIR AVERAGE QUALITY AS FIXED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE COTTON SEASON 1980-81

Variety	Basic staple in inches & basic class	Spot support prices for Kapas F.A.Q. (in Rs. per Qil.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Short Staple		
1. Bengal Deshi	Fine	250
2. Dholleras/Wagad	24/32" Fine	270
Medium Staple		
3. P.A. 320F/J-34/Bikaneri Narma	27/32" Fine	304
4. M.P. Virnar/197-3	27/32" Fine	312
5. V-797	27/32" Fine	326
6. Sarjay/C J-73	27/32" Fine	304
Superior Medium Staple		
7. Digvijay 'A'	28/32" Super Fine	387
8. Gaorani-22/46	28/32" Fine	310
9. Jayadhar	28/32" Fine	310
10. Laxmi B/Hampi-A	29/32" Fine	331
11. Hampi B	28/32" Fine	320
12. Suyodhar	28/32" Fine	305
13. Khandesh Virnar/Y-1/Jyothi	28/32" Fine	337
14. A.K. 235 & 277/AKH-4	28/32" Fine	348
15. A-51/9	28/32" Fine	347
16. J.K.H.Y.-1	29/32" Fine	414
17. H-777/Agatti	28-30/32" Fine	314
18. L-147	30/32" Fine	359
19. Cambodia C/Co 2	30/32" Fine	337
20. Khandwa-2	30/32" Fine	347
21. S.R.T. 1	30/32" Fine	387

(1)	(2)	(3)
Long Staple		
22. 1007/MCU-7	3 1/32" Fine	370
23. Cambodia 'B'	1" Fine	370
24. Cambodia 'A'	1-1/32" Fine	391
25. Laxmi 'A'	1-1/32" Fine	391
26. Nimkar	1-1/32" Fine	391
Superior Long Staple		
27. H-4	1-1/16" Fine	436
28. MCU-5B	1-1/16" Fine	426
29. MCU-5A	1-1/8" Fine	453
30. Shankar-4	1-1/8" Fine	453
31. Varalaxmi 'D'	1-5/32" Fine	415
32. Varalaxmi 'C'	1-5/32" Fine	425
33. Varalaxmi 'B'	1-6/32" Fine	442
34. Varalaxmi 'A'	1-7/32" Fine	470
35. Suvin	1-12/32" Fine	675

Telephones to Social Workers

2878. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stopped allotting the telephones to the social workers;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering to restart giving Telephones to socialworkers; and

(d) if so, when?

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

(a) and (b). The social workers were earlier registered under "publicmen category" which has since been replaced by "eminent publicmen" category. This was done so that only those social workers who

are well known in public life may avail themselves of this facility.

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

मधु-मक्खी पालन केन्द्र

2879. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में राज-सहायता प्राप्त मधु-मक्खी पालन केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके पते क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ; और

(ग) मधु-मक्खी पालन केन्द्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार की योजनायें क्या हैं ?

कृषि और प्राथमिक पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) व (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में राज सहायताप्राप्त कोई मधुमक्खी पालन केन्द्र नहीं हैं। तथापि राज्य में मधुमक्खी पालन कार्यक्रम का विकास 15 जिलों में चलाया जा रहा है तथा आधुनिक मधुमक्खीपालन को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग के क्षेत्राधिकार में मधुमक्खी पालन भी ग्रामोद्योगों में से एक है तथा इस प्रकार के

केन्द्रों को आयोग तथा राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों से प्रत्यक्ष सहायता से चलाया जा रहा है। बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में 1979-80 में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों से सीधे सहायता प्राप्त केन्द्रों की संख्या तथा उनका कुल उत्पादन नीचे दर्शाया गया है :

राज्य	केन्द्रों की संख्या	1979-80 में उत्पादन	
		मात्रा किलो ग्राम में	लाख रुपए में मूल्य
बिहार	414	3.56	42.66
उत्तर प्रदेश "	62	0.27	3.25

बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग से सीधे सहायता प्राप्त केन्द्रों की सूची संलग्न है।

(ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का यह प्रस्ताव है कि बिहार के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों और उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय तथा सीमावर्ती इलाकों में मधुमक्खी पालन के कार्यक्रम में तेजी लायी जाए। प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 5000 मधुमक्खी पालन की नई कालोनियां स्थापित करने के लक्ष्य के साथ इन राज्यों में खंड स्तरीय इकाइयां गठित की जाएंगी जिनसे 500 मधुमक्खी पालकों को अतिरिक्त रोजगार उपलब्ध होने की आशा है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जिम्नोलीकोट (नैनीताल) तलवाड़ी (चमोली), मेरठ तथा इलाहाबाद में 4 प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षेत्र अनुसंधान केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए हैं।

सूची

1. बिहार

1. मुजफ्फरपुर मधुमक्खी पालन ग्रामोद्योग सहयोग समिति लिमिटेड गोशाला रोड, सर्वोदय ग्राम, पटेल नगर, मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार)।
2. मेहसी मधुमक्खी पालन औद्योगिक सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, पूर्वी चम्पारन जिला, पो० आ० मेहसी (बिहार)।
3. समस्तीपुर जिला मधुमक्खी पालन औद्योगिक सहयोग समिति लिमिटेड, काशीपुर, जिला समस्तीपुर, बिहार राज्य।
4. गादर मिश्र स्मारक निधि, पो० आ० गान्धीग्राम, जिला सन्थाल।

5. काशीकुण्ड समग्र विकास परिषद्,
पो० आ० काशीकुण्ड, जिला
सन्थाल परगना (बिहार) ।
6. मुजफ्फरपुर जिला खादी ग्रामोद्योग
संघ, प्रधान कार्यालय सर्वोदया
ग्राम, मुजफ्फरपुर-2, बिहार ।
7. छोटा नागपुर खादी ग्रामोद्योग
संस्थान, सर्वोदय आश्रम,
पो० आ० तिरिल—जिला
रांची, बिहार ।
8. पश्चिम चम्पारन जिला खादी
ग्रामोद्योग संघ, उज्जैन टोला,
बेट्टिहा, लाल बाजार (बिहार)
9. रायरीह समग्र विकास परिषद्,
पो० आ० मधौली, जिला रांची
(बिहार) ।
10. राजेन्द्र खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ,
बृज किशोर आश्रम, पो० आ०
सिवन (बिहार) ।
11. रूपौली प्रखण्ड स्वराज्य विकास
संघ, पो० आ० रूपौली, जिला
पूर्णिया (बिहार) ।

2. उत्तर प्रदेश

1. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, खादी तथा
ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, उत्तरकाशी
(उत्तर प्रदेश) ।
2. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खादी तथा
ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, पिथौरागढ़
(उत्तर प्रदेश) ।
3. इलाहाबाद पोलिटैकनीक, इलाहा-
बाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) ।
4. कस्तूरबा महिला उत्थान मण्डल,
पो० आ० कसौनी, जिला अल्मोड़ा
(उत्तर प्रदेश) ।
5. दसौली ग्राम स्वराज्य संघ,
गोपेश्वर चमौली (उत्तर
प्रदेश) ।

6. खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ, चन्द्रावल,
लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश) ।

Working and Audit of Cooperative Societies in Delhi

2880. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative so-
cieties functioning in the Union Terr-
itory of Delhi;

(b) whether the accounts of a large
number of societies had not been
audited for the past several years;

(c) whether the accounts of these
societies are being audited by depart-
mental officials who have not been
able to bring forth the errors or
lapses of the societies; and

(d) whether it is proposed to carry
out a thorough survey and special
auditing of these societies which are
either dead or exist only on paper
and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-
TION (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-
NATHAN): (a) As on 1st July,
1980, there were 3927 registered co-
operative societies in Delhi, out of
which 877 societies were under
liquidation.

(b) The progress regarding audit
of cooperative societies during the
past four years is as under:—

Year	No. of societies required to be audited (ex-cluding those under liquidation)	No. of societies audited
1976-77	2856	1608
1977-78	2788	1419
1978-79	2645	1025
1979-80	3050	232

(c) The audit reports of the departmental auditors bring out the errors and lapses in the working of the concerned societies and also suggest measures for their improvement.

(d) The pendency in the audit of these societies is mainly due to inadequacy of audit staff of the Cooperative Department. In order to accelerate the progress of timely audit of all cooperative societies, the audit staff of the cooperative Department is being strengthened under a Plan scheme.

Schemes for Landless Agricultural Labourers in Orissa

2881. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the schemes introduced by his Ministry to help the landless agricultural labourers of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to provide home-stead and agricultural land to the landless Harijan labourers of the State;

(c) if so, the number of Harijans of Tajpur Sub-division to be proposed to avail the above opportunity by the end of this financial year; and

(d) the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The following are the main schemes:

(i) Distribution of ceiling surplus land to landless agricultural labourers and provision of assistance for development of such land;

(ii) Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(iii) National Rural Employment Programme; and

(iv) Drought Prone Areas Programme.

(b) to (d). The distribution of home-stead and agricultural land is a continuing programme. The State Government settle waste lands free of salami with landless labourers including Harijans both for agriculture and home-stead purposes.

By the end of August, 1980, 99,605 acres of ceiling surplus land have been settled with 75,523 landless persons inclusive of 30,657 acres with 25,204 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

These facilities in any local area are given according to availability of land for such purposes and Sub-division-wise targets are, therefore, not worked out.

Link Roads in Village of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Orissa

2882. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated in the Sixth Plan for providing link roads in the rural areas;

(b) the amount allocated for Orissa in the said plan in that head;

(c) whether his Ministry wants to give top priority to provide such link roads in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populated villages of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the name and number of link roads identified in Jaypur sub-division of Cuttack district to be brought under the above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The sectoral allocation for the Sixth Plan and for the Orissa State Plan for 1980—85 are yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

(c) The rural roads programme being in the State Sector, the State Government will be requested to keep this in view while working out the details of the programme.

(d) The information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Creches

2883. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to open more creches for children of working and ailing mothers;

(b) if so, the amount provided for the purpose during 1980-81; and

(c) the number of creches to be opened during the current financial year?

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

(b) Rs. 100 lakhs.

(c) About 400 additional Creche Units are expected to be opened during the current financial year.

Silo Plant at Calcutta Port

2884. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Silo Plant fully mechanised and constructed under the Indo-American Technical Cooperation Mission used for discharging wheat has been lying idle at Calcutta Port for about four years;

(b) what is the amount spent on the construction of the plant;

(c) what are the reasons for keeping it idle; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to put the plant in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (c). The silo plant at Calcutta has handled foodgrains totalling 3.29 lakh tonnes of wheat during the period 1976-1980. It has not been possible to utilise the plant to its full capacity because of the dwindling imports over the year 1976-77 and eventual stoppage of imports altogether thereafter.

(b) The amount spent on the construction of the silo installation at Calcutta Port is Rs. 23 lakh, excluding the cost of mechanical equipments.

(d) In the context of the present need for moving grains from the northern producing areas to Calcutta area, attempts have been made to fill up the silo for buffer stocking by movement of foodgrains by piece-meal wagons. However, due to the insistence of the railways on the movement of grains in the form of rakes only, it has not been possible to pump adequate stocks into the silo at Calcutta. Efforts are, however, being made by the Food Corporation of India to rent out this silo to some other public sector undertakings which need such facility.

Central Aid for Grain and Pulse Production in Flood and Drought Affected Karnataka

2885. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government have approached the Centre for financial assistance to tide over the short fall in grains and pulses production due to flood and drought in the State;

(b) if so, the quantity of short fall of foodgrains and pulses separately and the amount asked for; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of Karnataka have requested the Government of India to depute a Central Team to make an on-the-spot assessment of the damage caused by floods and scarcity conditions in Karnataka and for assessment of the Central assistance.

(b) According to the Memorandum received, an area of 24 lakh hectares as against the normal area of 40.32 lakh hectares have been covered under cereals upto the end of August, 1980. Under pulses, 7.74 lakh hectares as against the normal area of 10.35 lakh hectares have been covered during Kharif 1980. The State Government have confirmed that there will be a set back in the production of various kharif crops due to the adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed in the State and that it is too early to quantify the extent of loss in the agricultural production during kharif.

The Government of Karnataka have sought Rs. 16.00 crores on account of relief for damages caused by floods and Rs. 28.00 crores on account of relief measures in the drought affected areas.

(c) A Central Team on Flood visited the flood affected areas between the 12th and 14th November, 1980. The report of the Central Team will be finalised as soon as a revised memorandum is received from the State.

A separate Central Team on Drought will visit the drought affected areas in Karnataka to make an on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation shortly.

On receipt of the reports of the Central Teams on Floods and the drought, the same will be considered by the High Level Committee on Relief and further action will be taken to sanction Central assistance to the Government of Karnataka.

Regularisation of Vishnu Garden, Delhi

2886. **SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the whole of Vishnu Garden in West Delhi has been regularised or adjusted in the layout building plan; and

(b) if so, the progress made in providing civic amenities in this colony?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that Vishnu Garden is a regularised unauthorised colony.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it is providing basic civic amenities but that its proper development is possible after development charges are fixed and paid by the beneficiaries, as per the policy laid down.

Issue of Postal Stamps of 'Lamp' Series

2887. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1641 on 23rd June, 1980 regarding issue of Lamp series of special postal stamps at the time of Deepavali festival and state:

(a) whether the suggestion to issue a 'Lamp' series of postal stamps at the time of Deepavali festival was placed before the meeting of Philatelic Advisory Committee;

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

(c) if the committee rejected the suggestion, the reasons thereof; and

(d) if the suggestion was not placed before the committee the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The proposal was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee on 29 August, 1980. The Committee, while recommending the programme of stamp releases for the year 1981 did not include the proposal in their recommendations.

(d) In view of the answer to (a) to (c), the question does not arise.

Plan for Development of Fishery in West Bengal

2888. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated or propose to have any plans for the development of fisheries in West Bengal particularly in the Sunderbans area;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir. The Government have approved an Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance. The Sunderbans Development Project envisages a component for development of fisheries also.

(b) The Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance has commenced its operation in West Bengal from 1-4-1980 in 11 selected districts with a total investment of Rs. 14.3 crores during 1980-85. The Project will bring 34,000 ha of water area in Project districts under intensive fish

farming. The Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in these 11 districts have already been established to identify suitable water area, train fish farmers and provide them assistance for inputs and reclamation. Under the Project a Fish Seed Development Corporation has been set up in West Bengal to construct and operate 9 fish seed hatcheries. The Project on full development envisages an additional production of 82,000 tonnes of fish per annum.

Under Sunderbans Development Project which is likely to commence from January, 1981 and will go on upto 1985, 2 Brackish Water Fish Farms at Jharkhali and Mahisani Islands will be constructed at a total cost of Rs. 2.1 crores for taking up brackish water fish and prawn culture.

(c) Question does not arise.

Daily rated Mazdoors in P & T Accounts Office, Patna

2889. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of daily rated mazdoors working in the P & T Accounts Office, Patna;

(b) how many of them have been regularised;

(c) how many of the remaining mazdoors have put in more than 10 years of service; and

(d) the reasons for not absorbing them in regular service?

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

(a) Sir, the number varies from day to day, but as on 29-11-1980, the number was 12.

(b) None, Sir.

(c) None, Sir.

(d) Sir, none of the 12 daily rated mazdoors is eligible for absorption in regular service as none of them satisfies the conditions of eligibility prescribed by the Government of India, in this behalf.

Automatization of Telephone Exchange in Karnataka

2890. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Karnataka State where Telephone Exchanges are likely to be automatized during the current and next year;

(b) the names of places which will be further linked with Bangalore through S.T.D. facilities; and

(c) the places likely to be provided with telephone and telegraph facilities during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) One Exchange-viz. White field in Karnataka state is likely to be automatized during the next year.

(b) During the current year (1980-81), Bellary, Bhadrawati, and Hubli have been connected to Bangalore Trunk Automatic Exchange for S.T.D. Next year Chitradurga, Puttur and Gadag are proposed to be connected.

(c) 40 Public Telephones and 40 Telegraph Offices have been planned to be opened in Karnataka during 1980-81. The targets for 1981-82 have not yet been finalized as yet.

Help Books for Students

2891. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the students' book market is

flooded with cheap notes and guides, mostly written by unqualified and unnamed persons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are innumerable misprints, the language is ungrammatical and students who look up on them as a sure passport to success neither read the prescribed books nor prepare notes; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to suggest to the Universities to set up a board of experienced and highly qualified professor who should write help books on each subject for the benefit of students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A number of publications in the form of notes, guide-books, help-books, etc. are brought out by various authors and publishers as aids to candidates appearing in different examinations including those conducted by universities. These are not prescribed or recommended by University bodies for the courses offered and examinations conducted by them.

(c) No, Sir. Teachers and Research workers in universities are, however, encouraged and assisted in the production of quality books for the use of university and college students.

पंजीकृत गृह निर्माण सहकारी संस्थाओं को आवंटित भूमि

2892. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री दिल्ली में पंजीकृत सामूहिक आवास संस्थाओं के बारे में 11 अगस्त, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7616 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 117 पंजीकृत सामूहिक आवास संस्थाओं में कितनी संस्थाओं को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा भूमि आवंटित कर दी गई है

और कितनी संस्थाओं को अभी आवंटित की जानी शेष है; और

(ख) सरकार को अक्टूबर, 1980 तक सरकारी आवास संस्थाओं के कितने नये आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रा (श्री मोक्ष नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अभी तक किसी भी नई पंजीकृत समिति को भूमि आवंटित नहीं की। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ग्रुप आवास समितियों को भूमि का आवंटन नहीं करता।

(ख) सहकारी समितियों के पंजीकरण से सूचित किया है कि 11 अगस्त, 1980 को उत्तरित अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7616 में उल्लिखित 117 समितियों सहित 404 समितियों को नवम्बर, 1980 के अन्त तक पंजीकृत किया गया है।

Technical working group Meeting on Curriculum Development in Health and Nutrition Education

2894. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Educational Research and Training in New Delhi collaborated with UNESCO Regional Office in hosting a TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MEETING ON CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN HEALTH AND NUTRITION EDUCATION from 15th to 24th September, 1980;

(b) whether it is also a fact that neither the Nutritional Advisor in the Ministry of Health nor any expert with school health education background from the Directorate General of Health Services was involved in this meeting; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The National Council of Educational Research and Training collaborated with UNESCO Regional Office in Bangkok in hosting a Technical Working Group Meeting on Curriculum Development in Health and Nutrition Education under their Asian Programme of Educational Innovations for Development. The number of participants from India was limited. The participants were chosen keeping in view the guidelines of the UNESCO Regional Office. Although there was no representative from the Ministry of Health, experts on Nutrition and Health education and Environmental Sanitation participated in the Working Group meeting.

Material on Health Education produced by NCERT

2895. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the educational materials produced by the National Council of Educational Research and Training containing Health education content are not got cleared from Ministry of Health for accuracy of content; and

(b) if so, what mechanism is used to ensure correctness of health education content in such materials?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Curriculum development in various subjects is a major and continuous activity of NCERT. In general, the curricular materials developed by the NCERT are not sent to any governmental or non-governmental agencies for clearance. However, in order to ensure that the facts represented are correct

the NCERT usually associates experts in different areas with its activities in regard to development of curriculum, textual materials etc.

The representatives of the Central Health Education Bureau, Ministry of Health were associated by the NCERT with the preparation of following publications containing Health education content:—

(a) Teachers' Hand Book of Activities (Units Human Body, Health and Hygiene and Safety and First Aid) used under Science Education Programme assisted by UNICEF during 1967—75;

(b) Science Syllabus (1967-1975);

(c) The curriculum guide on Nutrition/Health Education and Environmental Sanitation in Primary Schools (1976).

(d) How to achieve Better Health? (1980);

(e) Question Bank on Motivational Programme in Health and Hygiene.

In 1975 NCERT gave funds to the Central Health Education Bureau to organise a workshop to develop a Health Reader for Classes IX and X.

Training of Teachers for Teaching Health Education in Schools

2896. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several workshops, conferences and seminars organised by the National and International Agencies during last one year have recommended the introduction of health education in schools and colleges for the benefit of younger generation;

(b) whether Health Education is being taught in Kendriya Vidyalayas as a separate subject at present; and

(c) if so, the measures contemplated to train teachers for the purpose and also preparation of educational materials for teachers and students?

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

(b) In all Kendriya Vidyalayas, in classes IX and X, Health and Physical Education is taught as a separate subject. It is also taught as a part of a separate subject "Socially Useful Productive Work" in classes I to XII.

(c) The measures taken and contemplated are:

(1) Organisation of various courses in health education for teachers and non-teachers by the Central Health Education Bureau of the Ministry of Health.

(2) A resource book on health for teachers and a textbook—'Health'—for classes IX and X in schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education have been developed by the CHEB.

(3) Health messages and teaching aids for teaching of health education have been developed in a recent workshop organised by the Ministry of Health.

(4) Wider implementation of the UNICEF—assisted pilot project on Nutrition/Health Education and Environmental Sanitation to train teachers in the technique of integrating health/nutrition concept with the components of curricular subjects and to prepare instructional materials for students and teachers.

(5) Publication of a Manual entitled "How to Achieve Better Health: A Primary Teachers' Manual for Child-to-Child Activities" to introduce the simple activities of health and nutrition education and environmental sanitation practices in the primary schools. The States have been requested to bring out

language editions, where necessary, for introducing the activities.

(6) A Committee on Health Education has been formed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training to suggest ways and means to improve health education in all school stages and to prepare educational materials for teachers and students.

राजस्थान में समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल की गई पंचायत समितियां

2897. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान की प्रत्येक जिले की किन-किन पंचायत समितियों को समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम में अब तक शामिल किया गया है;

(ख) उक्त कार्यक्रम में 1980-81 में प्रत्येक जिले की किन-किन अन्य पंचायत समितियों को शामिल करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजनायें राज्य में जिस सीमा तक उक्त कार्यक्रम का प्रसार किया जायेगा उसके सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालदेव राम) : (क) 2 अक्टूबर, 1980 से सभी विकास खण्डों/पंचायत समितियों को समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) राजस्थान में 232 खण्ड हैं । निधियों का आवंटन इस वर्ष 5 लाख रुपये प्रति खण्ड की दर से होगा । छोटी योजना के शेष तीन वर्षों हेतु आवंटन को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है । यह व्यय केन्द्र तथा राज्य के बीच बराबर-बराबर आधार पर वहन किया जाएगा ।

आशा है कि राजस्थान में 6.96 लाख परिवारों की सहायता की जाएगी, ताकि प्रति खण्ड 3000 परिवारों की दर से छोटी योजना अवधि में उनकी आय को निर्धनता की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया जा सके ।

Drought prone area Programme and Desert Development Programme in Rajasthan

2898. SHRI VIRLDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far by the Rajasthan Government under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme during the last several years, year-wise, indicating the different items on which it is spent;

(b) whether the State Government had provided very small amount for the development of forests under this programme as compared to other programmes and has thus ignored it; and

(c) whether the Central Government would take effective measures to compel the State Government to provide more money for development of forests in the desert Districts under the Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Expenditure incurred under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). Most of the desert districts of Rajasthan are covered both under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme. Expenditure on development of forestry and pasture was about Rs. 418 lakhs under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (during April 1976 to May 1980) and about Rs. 382 lakhs under the Desert Development Programme (during April

1978 to May 1980). On an average about 11 per cent of the total funds under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and about 22 per cent of the funds under the Desert Development Programme in the State have been utilised for the development of forests and pastures. In view of the multi-disciplinary nature of these programmes and natural constraints, the provision for development of forests can not be considered small.

The Government is conscious of the importance of development of forestry in the desert districts and due importance is being given to forestry programmes while approving sectoral allocations.

Statement

Expenditure under the drought prone areas Programme and the Desert development Programme in Rajasthan

Sectors	(Rupees in lakhs)								
	DPAP				DDP				
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (Upto May 1980)	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (Upto May 1980)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Agriculture including soil conservation	102.69	53.20	108.70	92.80	8.52	41.92	118.25	10.33	
2. Irrigation	194.26	141.34	275.91	266.76	12.60	50.08	52.33	5.27	
3. Forestry and pasture development	84.46	110.45	101.93	116.70	4.34	111.79	260.36	10.04	
4. Animal husbandry	202.58	252.60	175.55	209.16	6.23	283.68	232.84	2.36	
5. Rural electrification	244.40	12.62	62.00	139.00	..	256.03	169.66	..	
6. Drinking water supply . . . . .	..	9.95	91.75	67.87	..	..	..	..
7. Project management	34.20	29.72	43.62	26.95	4.12	7.01	20.84	4.95	
8. Others including SFDA type schemes	118.46	44.76	212.00	138.44	7.76	50.27	78.70	1.05	
TOTAL	981.05	654.64	1071.46	1057.68	43.57	800.78	932.98	33.90	

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना

2899. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जिले बाड़मेर के गुरा, वातांग, उमथ, भिवण्ड, मेडुसर, राखी और खादप गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की मंजूरी मिल जाने के बावजूद टेलीफोन अधिकारियों ने उन्हें खोला नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब तक खोले जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) गुरा, उमथ तथा मेडुसर के लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। इन्हें अभी तक संस्थापित नहीं किया जा सका है। उपरोक्त स्थानों के लिए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) साज-सामान की अग्रयान्त सजाई के कारण मंजूरी प्राप्त सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों को नहीं खोला जा सका है।

(ग) 1981-1982 के दौरान सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों को चालू करने हेतु प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी का दुविनियोग

2900. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य निगम तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारियों ने

कई करोड़ रुपये की चीनी का दुविनियोग करने में साठ गांठ की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस ने बिलासपुर स्थित खाद्य निगम के गोदाम से चीनी ले जाते हुए दो ट्रकों को पकड़ा था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (घ) : इस मामले, जिसके बारे में राज्य सरकार और भारतीय खाद्य निगम से पता लगाया गया है, के सम्बन्ध में यह मालूम हुआ है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए 9 जुलाई, 1980 को भारतीय खाद्य निगम डिपो बिलासपुर से भारतीय खाद्य निगम डिपो मुंगेली को भेजे गये चीनी से लदे दो ट्रक अपने गन्तव्य स्थान तक नहीं पहुंचे थे। बताया जाता है कि सम्बन्धित चीनी प्राइवेट पार्टी को बेची गई थी और मालूम पड़ता है कि इस मामले में प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों के अलावा, डिपो इन्चार्ज, भारतीय खाद्य निगम, मुंगेली तथा निरीक्षण, खाद्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति, मुंगेली का भी हाथ था। आवश्यक वस्तु सप्लाई चोर बाजारी निवारण तथा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 की धारा 3 के अधीन इस मामले के मुख्य अभियुक्त श्री हरिचन्द चोपड़ा को बन्द किया गया है। वह बिलासपुर का एक व्यापारी है। सभी सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और जमानत पर छोड़ दिए गए थे। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के संबंधित अधिकारी को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में अभी भी जांच की जा रही है।

Lift-Irrigation schemes of Cuttack Districts sponsored by Central Government

2901. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of the lift-irrigation projects of Cuttack district of Orissa earmarked to be completed between 1975 to 1980 under the Central Government sponsored schemes;

(b) which of them have been completed by now; and

(c) which lift-irrigation projects of Cuttack district have been earmarked to be completed by the Central Government sponsored schemes during the 6th plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There are no Centrally sponsored lift-irrigation schemes in the Cuttack District of Orissa.

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

Irrigation projects damaged by Floods in Orissa

2902. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Minor, Medium and Major irrigation projects breached or washed away in the September, 1980 Orissa floods;

(b) whether his Ministry has received the report of the Central Study Team;

(c) if so, the steps taken so far for reconstruction and repairing those damaged Irrigation projects; and

(d) the details thereof including the amount sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The State Government in their Memorandum submitted to the Central team, which visited the State in October, 1980, indicated that 399 minor irrigation projects were damaged in the nine flood affected districts. Besides the above, main canals, distributaries, minors and important structures of several medium and major irrigation projects were also damaged in the flood affected districts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). On the basis of the visit and the report of the Central team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, an assistance of about Rs. 43 crores is under consideration of the Central Government. Reconstruction and repairing of the damaged Irrigation project is under the purview of the State Government.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ एक्सटेंशन दिल्ली में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं

2903. श्री राम विकास पातवाज : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्द्रप्रस्थ एक्सटेंशन दिल्ली में बनाई जा रही सहकारी आवास कालोनियों में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की सरकार की योजना है ;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह कहां पर और कब तक स्थापित की जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) और (ख). माहवरा दक्षिण एक्सचेंज नाम के एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की योजना बनाई जा रही है, जो इस क्षेत्र में सुविधा प्रदान कर सकेगा।

(ग) प्रस्तावित एक्सचेंज विद्युत् उप स्टेशन के निकट राघू पैलेस के पीछे स्थित होगा। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से एक भू-खण्ड प्राप्त कर लिया गया है : भवन योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है। उपस्कर प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं।

उम्मीद है कि नया एक्सचेंज 1984-85 के दौरान चालू हो जाएगा।

Limit on Fertiliser Quota of Bihar

2904. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government has protested against the reported recommendation by an official team of the Union Agriculture Ministry to limit the State's quota of fertilisers for the coming rabi consumption last year; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The initial allocations to Bihar, as to other major States, were restricted to the best consumption ever achieved by them, in view of the then uncertain availability position. This was clearly explained to the representative of Government of Bihar in the zonal conference. However, in order to cover

possible shortfalls in domestic production, States in the Eastern Zone including Bihar were allotted additional quantities from the pool to the extent of 50 per cent of allocation from domestic industry. Thus, in effect, the total allocation to Bihar was more than the quantity asked for by the State. Since then, there have been further reviews of the position and additional allocations have been made to the State from the Pool, as and when requested by the State.

Issue of New Stamps Planned for 1980-81 and 1981-82

2905. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the new stamps which have been planned by the Department for the year ending 31st March, 1981 and for the year 1981-82;

(b) whether there has been a request from Marathi Dramatist Literary organisation to issue a stamp Commemorating the memory of Balwant Pandurang alias Annasaheb Kirlorker to work the centenary of Marathi Drama;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the controversy of repeated news on issuing a stamp on Sanjay Gandhi; and

(d) what are the fixed norms, rules and conditions of a issue of a stamp of an individual?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The Department plans the programme according to the calander year, a copy of the programme for the issue of commemorative/special stamps for 1981 is given at Annexure 'A'.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A copy of the guidelines for the issue of commemorative/special postage stamps is placed at Annexure 'B'.

Statement 'A'

1981 Stamp Programme

Date of Issue	Subject	Denomination
January 2, 1981	Maulana Mazharul Haque	1 × 35 paise
January 1981	Tribes of India	4 × 100 paise
February 1, 1981	St. Stephen's College	1 × 35 paise
February 9, 1981	Gomateswara	1 × 100 paise
February 27, 1981	G. B. Mavalankar	1 × 35 paise
April 1981	International Year for the Disabled Persons	1 × 100 paise
April 1981	Herinrich von Stephen	1 × 100 paise
May 1981	IX Asian Games, New Delhi, 1982	1 × 35 paise 1 × 100 paise
May 1981	IOCOM Submarine Telephone Cable	1 × 100 paise
June 5, 1981	Environmental Preservation	1 × 100 paise
June 22, 1981	Nilmoni Phookan	1 × 35 paise
June 23, 1981	Sanjay Gandhi	1 × 35 paise
July 1981	IX Asian Games, New Delhi, 1982	1 × 35 paise 1 × 100 paise
July 18, 1981	Indian Space Research Achievements	1 × 100 paise
August 1981	Indian Butterflies	1-35 paise 1 × 50 paise 1 × 100 paise 1 × 230 paise
September 1981	Indian Navy	1 × 35
October 16, 1981	World Food Day	
October 21, 1981	Pablo Picasso	1 × 230 paise
November 14, 1981	Children's Day	1 × 35 paise
November 27, 1981	K. P. Jaiswal	1 × 35 paise
November 29, 1981	Palestinian Day	
November 1981	Indian Costumes	6 × Denominations to be notified later on.
December 14, 1981	Henry Heras (Subject to change)	1 × 35 paise

Guidelines for the issue of commemorative/Special Postage Stamps.

- Proposals may be taken up well in advance, say about a year before the proposed date of issue, to enable proper examination, designing, approval, announcement, printing and supply of stamps as part of a planned programme.
- A commemorative stamp may not be issued honouring a living personality.
- The personalities on whom commemorative stamps are issued may be of national or international importance and the occasion may be ordinarily birth centenary or 10th/25th/50th/100th death anniversary.
- No stamp may ordinarily be issued commemorating an institution unless the occasion in its centenary.
- Events of very important national or international character may only be considered for issue of stamps, occasions of lesser importance may be commemorated by providing special cancellation.

Effect of use of Chemical Fertiliser on Crop Production

2906. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 15th September, 1980 that although the use of chemical fertiliser results in increased crop production, but it is seldom realised that more than half of this costly material is wasted in the fields and in no way raises production;

(b) if so, whether any seminar has been organised by the Fertiliser Division of the Department of Agriculture in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the suggestions given in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the news item which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 15th September, 1980 dealing with the efficiency of fertilizer use.

(b) The Fertilizer Division of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation organised a seminar at New Delhi on 'Maximising fertilizer use efficiency' from September 15—19, 1980 in collaboration with the F.A.O. and the Norwegian Agency for Development.

(c) Suggestions made in the Seminar include adoption of multi-media approach to arouse consciousness of farmers and to impart necessary skills to them on efficient use of fertilizers, organising special campaigns by State Governments, Agricultural Universities and fertilizer Industry, to evolve location specific guidelines, nitrogen harvesting through biofertilizers and introduction of legumes in cropping sequence, regular training of soil test staff and calibration of soil testing instruments for quick and accurate

soil test recommendations, monitoring of soil fertility changes for discriminate use of nutrients and to step up R&D efforts to evolve newer products which are intrinsically more efficient and economical to use.

मूंगफली के उत्पादन के रूपे उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में सर्वेक्षण

2907. श्री रामकुमार राही: क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तरी उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर, शाहजहांपुर, हरदोई जिलों तथा मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट के कारणों का पता लगाने और इस क्षेत्र में एक अनुसन्धान संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में एक सर्वेक्षण कराने सम्बन्धी किमी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है; और

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

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का उत्तरी उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर, शाहजहांपुर, हरदोई जिलों तथा मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तथापि राज्य के अनुसार, इन क्षेत्रों में मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आने के मुख्य कारण प्राकृतिक प्रकोप, मुख्य रूप से 1975-76, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान भारी वर्षा की वजह से बाढ़ आने और 1976-77 तथा 1979-80 के दौरान अभूतपूर्व सूखा पड़ना है।

मूषफली पर अनुसन्धान कार्य हेतु प्रखिल भारतीय समन्वित तिनहन परियोजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के मैनपुरी में पहले से ही एक अनुसन्धान केन्द्र मौजूद है।

Use of Rain Water through water-shed Management

2908. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GARAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged for a more intensive use of rain water in agriculture through water-shed management; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have been aware of the need for more intensive use of rain water in agriculture as 70 per cent of the area, which includes even areas receiving moderate to good rainfall, is subject to different degrees of drought or water stress conditions due to erratic rainfall. The strategy for stabilising and increasing production in these areas has, therefore, been to promote in-situ conservation of rain water, collection, storage and re-using part of unavoidable runoff, restoration and development of degraded lands, improvement of agronomic and tillage practices and contingency cropping through integrated watershed management. Besides the on-going programmes of soil & moisture conservation in 74 drought prone districts, 31 catchments of river valley projects and under other schemes, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely (i) propagation of soil & moisture conservation techniques in medium rainfall areas; and (ii) integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers, are under consideration for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Storage Dam in Nepal on Ganga Tributaries potential

2909. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has expressed its inability to accept the suggestion of the Government of Bangladesh that construction of storage dam in Nepal on Ganga tributaries was essential to augment dry season flow of water in Ganga;

(b) if so, whether at the meeting held in the first week of November, 1980 in Dacca, any agreed formula could be evolved on this issue and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the working of the Indo-Bangladesh agreement on sharing of Ganga Water was reviewed at Dacca and if so, the findings thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The Indo-Bangladesh Agreement of 5th November, 1977 provides, *inter-alia*, that the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission should carry out investigation and study of schemes for the augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga proposed by either Government and make its recommendations to the two Governments within a period of three years. The two Governments shall consider and agree upon a scheme/schemes taking into account the recommendations of the Joint Rivers Commission and take necessary measures to implement the scheme/schemes as early as possible.

The two countries exchanged their respective proposals in March 1978. The Indian scheme proposes construction of Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal supplemented at the appropriate stage by three storage reservoirs on the Brahmaputra-Barak rivers as the best solution

to the problem. The Bangladesh proposal envisages construction of storages in India and Nepal alongwith an international navigation canal in the Nepal Terai through the Siliguri area of India to Bangladesh.

Bangladesh appeared to have *prima facie* objections to the Indian proposal, and before the study of the two schemes was taken in hand, wanted as a pre-condition, that Nepal should be made a member of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission or of its Committee to study the Bangladesh proposal.

India, however, did not object to the study of the Bangladesh proposal, and desired that a comparative study be made of both the proposals. In so far as the storages in Nepal are concerned, India suggested the study could commence with the data available with India and Bangladesh, and an approach made to Nepal, later on, if necessary, to get any further data necessary or investigations. In India's view it was not necessary that Nepal should be made a member of the Joint Rivers Commission, as bilateral body, or of the Committee to study Bangladesh proposal, as this study had to be carried out by the Joint Rivers Commission, under the provisions of the bilateral Ganga Waters Agreement.

The difference could not be resolved, and the Joint Rivers Commission could not even commence a study of the two proposals. The mandate to the Joint Rivers Commission expired on 4th November, 1980, and the matter is no longer with the Commission. However, the two Governments are in touch at various levels in regard to finding a solution to the augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga.

The Agreement provides for a review of the working, impact, implementation and progress of both the short-term and long-term arrangements at the end of three years. An inter-Governmental meeting for this purpose was held in Dacca between 5th and 7th November,

1980. In this meeting, discussions were held on the procedures, modalities and time schedules to be adopted for the review. Discussions are to be resumed in Delhi after eight weeks.

Progress of National Rural Employment Programme

2910. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the state-wise progress of the National Rural Employment Programme in each of the last three years and since 1st April, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM: Statements giving the details of foodgrains utilised (Statement I), employment generated (Statement II) and the assets created (Statement III to V) during the last 3 years under Food for Work Programme including the utilisation of foodgrains during the year 1980-81 (Statement VI) are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1532/80] National Rural Employment Programme replaced the Food for Work Programme only recently.

Symposium of Indian Bustards

2911. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three day international symposium on the Great Indian Bustards was held in Jaipur recently;

(b) the important recommendations made in the symposium on the preservation and protection of this rare species of bird;

(c) whether during the international meeting new facts about the killing of bustard by the foreigners so far were revealed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The recommendations made in the symposium which have been received from the organisers are given in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The International Symposium on Bustards, organised by the Tourism and Wild Life Society of India at Jaipur on 1, 2 and 3 November, 1980, adopted the following recommendations:

"Whereas there is great paucity of authentic information on the Bustards in general and Great Indian Bustard in particular such as population dynamics, habitat identification, feeding, movement and reproductive behaviour, breeding in captivity, decimating factors affecting the population, the International Symposium on Bustards, 1980 Organised by the Tourism and Wildlife Society of India, recommends that:

1. The Indian Bustard Study Group should be formed. Its membership should represent the national governmental organisations concerned with the conservation and study of wildlife. The Indian Bustard Study Group would liaise closely with its counterparts, the International Council For Bird Preservation, World Working Group on Bustards, and would coordinate active survey and research on all Indian Bustard studies. This Group should have the services of full time field staff.

2. The forthcoming Department of Environment should be constituted

without delay so that all future legislative action concerning the environment would be promulgated through parliament effectively; and the National Environmental Institute Project of the Government of India should be implemented expeditiously with its branches in five different Zones in the country.

3. The District Panchayat, the Taluka Panchayat, the Gram Panchayat the village Defence Services and other similar voluntary and elected local bodies should be taken into confidence in the conservation programmes.

4. In case of migratory species of Bustards the countries which share a common range of distribution or migration, may extend mutual cooperation and exchange of information on the population and migration.

5. The Press, Radio, Television and all aspects of media should be stimulated to highlight environmental issues and that a campaign be mounted to eliminate the unlawful killing of Bustard species; the State text-books, in consultation with the University Grants Commission, should draw up curricula for including information on natural history and environmental conservation.

6. The ecological management plans of the sanctuaries/closed areas be reviewed or expanded to include local Bustard populations with a view to improving the habitats.

7. Captive breeding is not accepted as a good technique for the restitution of the Great Indian Bustard, and if any research project is to be set up, it should be a single site, in natural habitat i.e. under open pan conditions, under supervision of the Indian Bustard Study Group, and employing a project officer to observe and record behaviour, diet, breeding etc., of this species; in any case, no such project should be started before thorough ecological fieldwork has been undertaken.

8. Whereas Rajasthan has the largest populations of the Great Indian Bustards and Bustards in the country and has evinced keen interest in projecting this bird, it is in fitness of things if the Great Indian Bustard is declared as the State Bird of Rajasthan.

9. With a view to improving the wildlife management, the personnel posted for administering the Bustard Reserve should be trained in wildlife management and experts from different countries should be exchanged.

10. The Government should liberally sponsor and support the Non-Governmental Organisations which more than supplement the government action by taking the confidence of people at large."

Legislation to safeguard the interest of blind

2912. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to safeguard the interest of the blinds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A working group has been set up to consider the advisability of taking legislative measures to promote economic rehabilitation and social integration of handicapped persons. The Group will consider the problems of the blind also among other segment of the physically handicapped population. Report of the Group is awaited.

नागडा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने के उपाय

2913. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के नागडा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में वायु तथा जल के प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं और क्या इन उपायों से यह प्रदूषण समाप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) नागडा में वायु प्रदूषण सम्बन्धी पर्यावरणीय गैस-विश्लेषण क्या है और जल अथवा वायु प्रदूषण करने वाले उत्पादों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इन कारखानों द्वारा लगाये गये तरल रसायन कहां फँके जाते हैं और क्या उन्हें खुली नालियों अथवा पाइपों द्वारा फँका जाता है, यदि इन द्रवशिष्टों को खुली नालियों द्वारा फँका जाता है तो उन नालियों को न ढकने के क्या कारण हैं ;

संसदीय-कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Price of Text Books

2914. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the prices of text books and academic books?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Production and distribution of school textbooks and their pricing is the responsibility of the State Governments. To ensure availability of textbooks at reasonable price,

all States except Manipur and Meghalaya have taken significant steps towards nationalisation of school textbooks. The Government of India arranges for supply of printing paper at concessional rates for text-books.

NCERT also produces textbooks for schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education and those States and Union Territories who may place demand for them. NCERT supplies its textbooks to the book banks in various educational systems/institutions at a special discount of 22½ per cent.

Minimum need programme for Rural Communication

2915. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had a programme 'Minimum Need Programme' under which rural communications roads were constructed in various States;

(b) if so, the kilometre of roads constructed in each State and Union Territory; and

(c) whether Government are aware that there is dire need of continuance of such programme in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Construction of rural roads received encouragement during the 5th Plan period as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme with the object of linking of villages having a population 1500 and above with all weather roads and connecting clusters of villages with matching population in hilly, tribal and coastal areas.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Governments and Union

Territories and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the need to continue the Programme not only in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka but also in other States and Union Territories. The construction of rural roads under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme is being continued in all States and Union Territories during the Sixth Plan period.

Scheme for improvement of rural roads

2916. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a scheme and has forwarded it to the Planning Commission for giving highest priority to improve the rural roads in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission and sufficient funds have been allotted to implement the scheme in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(d) the total funds allotted for the purpose; and

(e) the roads that will be developed during the current year' and also in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (e). The rural roads programme which forms part of the minimum needs programme is in the State Sector and provision is made in the Plans of the States/Union Territories for the programme. As a supplement effort, the Ministry has also formulated a scheme for rural road development and it is under examination.

लेवी चीनी का नियंत्रण

2917. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने अगस्त, 1980 से अक्टूबर, 1980 के दौरान राज्यवार कितनी लेवी चीनी का कितना-कितना कोटा नियत किया और उक्त नियतन किस आधार पर किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) अन्य संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों सहित दिल्ली में राज्यवार प्रति व्यक्ति कितनी मात्रा में चीनी सप्लाई की गई ; और

(ग) क्या चीनी की जारी की गई प्रति व्यक्ति मात्रा प्रति राज्य भिन्न-भिन्न है यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) से (ग) . परिशिष्ट 1 संलग्न है जिसमें अगस्त से अक्टूबर, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान आवंटित किए गए लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा और 1-4-1978 तक परियोजित जनसंख्या के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक उपलब्धता का राज्यवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है । ये कोटे उसी स्तर के हैं जिस स्तर पर विभिन्न राज्यों

को 16-8-1978 से चीनी से नियंत्रण हटाने से पूर्व की गत आंशिक नियंत्रण की अवधि के दौरान आवंटित किए गए हैं । इन राज्यवार कोटों का 1-4-1978 को परियोजित जनसंख्या के लिए 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक उपलब्धता के आधार पर दिसम्बर, 1977 से पुनर्निर्धारण किया गया था । कुछेक राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के मामलों में जहां उनके अतीत के कोटों से उक्त परियोजित जनसंख्या के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता 425 ग्राम से अधिक पायी गई थी । उनके कोटे को कम करने के बजाय, उसे पहले के अधिक स्तर पर ही रहने दिया गया था जैसाकि उपर्युक्त विवरण में उल्लेख किया गया है । अतः कुछेक राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को छोड़कर, लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे 1-4-1978 को परियोजित जनसंख्या के लिए 425 ग्राम की सामान्य प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता पर आधारित थे, हालांकि गत 2-1/2 वर्षों में जनसंख्या में वृद्धि होने से विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों में प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता में कमी हुई है और इस संबंध में प्रत्येक राज्य में मामूली अंतर हो सकता है ।

विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों में चीनी के वितरण की मात्रा का ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट-II में दिया गया है ।

परिशिष्ट-II

विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों में लेवी चीनी के वितरण की मात्रा को बताने वाला विवरण ।

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश . लेवी चीनी का जिलावार आवंटन विनियंत्रण से तुरन्त पूर्व किए गए आवंटन पर आधारित है । हैदराबाद और सिकन्दराबाद के दोनों शहरों में 500 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास बशर्ते कि कम आय के कार्डधारियों के प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए 3 किलो से अधिक न हो और एक किलो प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास बशर्ते कि 650/- रुपए और उससे अधिक की प्रति मास आय के अधिक आय गुप के कार्डधारियों के प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए 6 किलोग्राम से अधिक न हो ।

2. असम . . . ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास समान आघार पर ।
3. बिहार . . . 875 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति—शहरी क्षेत्र; 356 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति—ग्रामीण क्षेत्र ।
4. गुजरात . . . जून, 1980 के लिए ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित किया गया 500 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास । मई, 1980 में अग्रिम आवंटन से इस मात्रा को बढ़ाकर 550 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति कर दिया गया था ।
5. हरियाणा . . . राशन कार्डों के प्रति शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए समान रूप से 400 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास ।
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश . . . 400 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति जून, 1980 से इसे बढ़ाकर 500 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति कर दिया गया । ग्रामीण और शहरी उपभोक्ताओं में कोई भेद-भाव नहीं है ।
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर . . . शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 400 ग्राम की समान मात्रा ।
8. केरल . . . राज्य भर में राशन कार्डों से समान रूप से प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 450 ग्राम ।
9. कर्नाटक . . . शहरी क्षेत्र—425 ग्राम से एक किलो प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास । ग्रामीण क्षेत्र—300 ग्राम से 500 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास ।
10. मध्य प्रदेश . . . शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 450 ग्राम । पिछली बची चीनी प्राप्त होने के कारण मई, 1980 में शहरी क्षेत्रों में इसे बढ़ाकर 750 ग्राम से एक किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति कर दिया गया था ।
11. महाराष्ट्र . . . राज्य भर में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 425 ग्राम । मई अथवा जून, 1980 में एक बार आवंटन प्राप्त किए जाने के रूप में इसे बढ़ाकर 500 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति कर दिया गया ।
12. मणिपुर . . . (1) इम्फाल म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के क्षेत्र में जहां पर राशन कार्ड प्रणाली लागू हैं । राशन कार्ड के प्रति प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 400 ग्राम ।
(2) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां पर कार्ड प्रणाली लागू नहीं है और बितरण राशनिंग एजेंटों के माध्यम से किया जाता है । 1000 की जनसंख्या के लिए 3 क्विंटल प्रति मास तथा साथ में 500 व्यक्तियों की प्रत्येक वृद्धि पर एक क्विंटल अतिरिक्त मात्रा दी जाती है बशर्ते कि यह मात्रा 6 क्विंटल प्रति मास से अधिक न होने पाए ।

(3) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए वितरण
प्रति मास एक मुश्त आधार पर
निम्न प्रकार किया जाता है :—

(1) पूर्वी जिला	150 क्विंटल
(2) उत्तरी जिला	200 क्विंटल
(3) पश्चिमी जिला	100 क्विंटल
(4) दक्षिणी जिला	200 क्विंटल
(5) टैंगनोनपाल जिला	100 क्विंटल
(6) जिरीबाम उप-प्रभाग	50 क्विंटल

13. मेघालय . शहरी क्षेत्र—400 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास ।
ग्रामीण क्षेत्र—200 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास ।

14. नागालैंड . राज्य सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई ।

15. उड़ीसा . शहरी क्षेत्रों में :

(1) 'ए' क्लास कार्ड एक किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास लेकिन 5 किलोग्राम प्रति परिवार ।

(2) 'बी' क्लास कार्ड 750 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास लेकिन 3 किलोग्राम 750 ग्राम प्रति परिवार प्रति मास ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र : 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास ।

16. पंजाब . शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 400 ग्राम । इस मात्रा को तदर्थ आधार पर बढ़ाकर मार्च, 1980 में प्रति व्यक्ति 600 ग्राम और मई, 1980 में प्रति व्यक्ति 800 ग्राम कर दिया गया था ।

17. राजस्थान . शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 425 ग्राम । कलकटर उपलब्धता के अनुसार मात्रा में वृद्धि करते हैं ।

18. सिक्किम . शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति यूनिट प्रति मास एक किलोग्राम ।
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कूपन पर प्रति हैड एक किलोग्राम ।

19. तमिलनाडु . (1) मद्रास शहर और अन्य 5 किलोग्राम प्रति कार्ड प्रति मास ।
जिला मुख्यालय

(2) अन्य म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज 3 किलोग्राम प्रति कार्ड प्रति मास ।
और टाऊन शिप्स

(3) टाऊन पंचायतें और ग्रामीण 1 किलोग्राम प्रति कांड प्रति मास ।
क्षेत्र

मई, 1980 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति कांड एक किलोग्राम प्रतिरिक्त चीनी दी गई थी ।

20. त्रिपुरा . 400 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास ।

21. उत्तर प्रदेश . (1) नैनीताल जिले में शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में एक किलोग्राम प्रति यूनिट प्रति मास ।

(2) अल्मोड़ा, टिहरी गढ़वाल, चमौली, उत्तरकाशी, पिथौरा-गढ़ और पौड़ीगढ़वाल जिले (क) शहरी : एक किलो प्रति क्षेत्र यूनिट प्रति मास (ख) ग्रामीण : 500 ग्राम प्रति क्षेत्र यूनिट प्रति मास

(3) अन्य जिलों की नगरपालिका और नगर पालिका क्षेत्रों में 1 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास ।

(4) पुलिस, पी०ए० सी० मैस, विद्यार्थी हौस्टल मैस, सरकारी अस्पतालों के इनडोर वाइंड्स के यूनिट 3 के रोगियों के लिए एक किलोग्राम प्रति यूनिट प्रति मास

(5) अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों में 750 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास

(6) नगर क्षेत्र में 508 ग्राम प्रति यूनिट प्रति मास

(7) मैदानों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में

(1) 4 यूनिट्स तक के राशन कार्डों पर 1 किलोग्राम प्रति मास

(2) 5 से 9 यूनिटों के राशन कार्डों पर 2 किलोग्राम प्रति मास

(3) 9 यूनिटों से अधिक के राशन कार्डों पर 3 किलोग्राम प्रति मास

22. पश्चिमी बंगाल .

(क) कलकत्ता कम्प्लैक्स तथा दुर्गापुर के सांविधिक राशन व्यवस्था वाले क्षेत्रों में शिशु अथवा वयस्क में भेद-भाव किए बिना प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति सप्ताह 100 ग्राम ।

(ख) अन्य क्षेत्रों में 75 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति सप्ताह

2-6-80 से केबल 4 सप्ताहों के लिए सांविधिक राशन व्यवस्था वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति सप्ताह 200 ग्राम और अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति सप्ताह 100 ग्राम की बढ़ी हुई दरों पर लैवी चीनी का वितरण शुरू किया गया ।

23. अंडमान द्वीप समूह . शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए राशन कार्डों पर समान मात्रा में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 900 ग्राम।
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश 900 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति (वयस्क) प्रति मास।
25. चंडीगढ़ . ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए 600 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास।
26. दादर तथा नागर हवेली शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए राशन कार्डों पर वितरण की मात्रा समान है। संघ शासित प्रदेश भर में राशन कार्डों पर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 500 ग्राम।
27. दिल्ली शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 900 ग्राम।
28. गोआ, दमन और दीव ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए राशन कार्डों पर समान रूप से प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास 400 ग्राम।
29. लक्षद्वीप राशन कार्डों पर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास एक किलोग्राम।
30. मिजोरम ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में राशन कार्डों पर चीनी का वितरण समान रूप से 425 ग्राम प्रति वयस्क प्रति मास की दर से किया जाता है।

31. पांडिचेरी . (1) पांडिचेरी और कारिकल क्षेत्रों में

'ए' और 'बी' कार्डधारियों के लिए	4 किलोग्राम
'सी' कार्डधारियों के लिए	3 किलोग्राम
'डी' कार्डधारियों के लिए	1 किलोग्राम

(2) पहे क्षेत्र में

प्रति वयस्क एक किलोग्राम और शिशु के लिए 1/2 किलोग्राम की दर से समान सप्लाई लेकिन प्रति कार्ड 6 किलोग्राम से अधिक मात्रा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(3) यनम क्षेत्र में

'ए', 'बी' और 'सी' कार्डधारियों के लिए एक किलोग्राम प्रति वयस्क और 1/2 किलोग्राम प्रति शिशु लेकिन 7 किलोग्राम से अधिक मात्रा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

'डी' कार्डधारियों के लिए।

1/2 किलोग्राम प्रति वयस्क और 1/4 किलोग्राम प्रति शिशु लेकिन 7 किलोग्राम से अधिक मात्रा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

दिल्ली के राशन कार्डों पर ही जा रही चीनी की किस्म

2918. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में राशन कार्डों पर सप्लाई की जा रही चीनी घटिया किस्म की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अच्छी किस्म की चीनी सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और अच्छी किस्म की चीनी कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राशन मंत्री (श्री अर० बो० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

फर्रुखाबाद जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में उत्पादित आलू के लिये लाभदायक मूल्य

2919. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में आलू के कुल उत्पादन का 14-15 प्रतिशत उत्पादन उत्तर प्रदेश के फर्रुखाबाद जिले में होता है लेकिन किसानों को लाभदायक मूल्य न मिलने से उन्हें हानि होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वे अरारूट, अलकोहल, आलू का पावडर तथा चिप्स आदि के विनिर्माण के लिए सरकारी सैंक्टर में एक कारखाना लगाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राशन मंत्री (श्री अर० बो० स्वामी-नाथन) : (क) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के फर्रुखाबाद जिले में आलू का उत्पादन लगभग 6 लाख मीटरी टन होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था, जो देश में आलू के कुल उत्पादन का करीब 6 प्रतिशत है । इस वर्ष फर्रुखाबाद में आलू के मूल्य गत वर्ष की तुलना में काफी अधिक हैं ।

(ख) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अरारूट, अलकोहल, आलू के चूर्ण तथा चिप्स के विनिर्माण के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Administrator for labour cooperative House Building Society, Pandav Nagar, New Delhi

2920. SHRI CHANORA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi had appointed Administrator in 1976 to look into the irregularities, mismanagement, misappropriation etc. by the Labour Cooperative House Building Society, Pandav Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Administrator has since submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the persons held responsible for the irregularities etc. and the action taken so far against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Society was superseded and an Administrator appointed to manage the affairs of the Society on 30-12-76.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

इन्दौर और उज्जैन, इन्दौर और देवास तथा उज्जैन और देवास के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन डायरिंग सेवा

2921. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का इन्दौर और उज्जैन, इन्दौर और देवास तथा उज्जैन और देवास के बीच तत्काल एक सीधी टेलीफोन डायरिंग सेवा आरम्भ करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सेवा कब तक आरम्भ कर दी जायगी; और

(ग) इस बारे में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरख) (क) इन्दौर उज्जैन के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन डायरिंग सेवा पहले से ही कार्य कर रही है । इन्दौर-देवास और उज्जैन-देवास के बीच इस सेवा को उत्तरोत्तर चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) इन्दौर एवं देवास के बीच सीधी डायरिंग सेवा 1882 में उपलब्ध कराये जाने की संभावना है जबकि देवास एवं उज्जैन के बीच यह सेवा 1983 के आरम्भ में प्रदान किए जाने की आशा है ;

(ग) इन्दौर-देवास के बीच सीधी डायरिंग सेवा पाइन्ट-टू पाइन्ट आधार

पर उपलब्ध कराई जायगी जबकि देवास-उज्जैन सीधी डायरिंग सेवा इन्दौर ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज के जरिए उपलब्ध करायी जाएगी ।

Opening of Schools in Residential area of Delhi

2922. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA;

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that opening of schools in residential colonies and particularly newly developed colonies in Delhi is very profitable and people open such schools in their houses without taking any permission for the same from the authorities, employ unemployed educated persons for a paltry sum and charge high fees from the parents of students who do not want to send their children in authorised schools located at a distance; and

(b) what is the future of the students getting education in such schools and what is the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). It is a fact that there are unrecognised schools in Delhi. It is for the parents to decide whether they would like their children to be admitted in a recognised or an un-recognised school. Admissions in recognised Government and Municipal schools are available to every child. Children who study in un-recognised schools can also seek admission in a recognised school in any class upto class VIII in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973.

आदिवासी और लोककला के संरक्षण और विकास संबंधी सलाहकार समिति

2923. श्रीकुम्भा राम शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री निम्न-लिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में आदिवासी और लोक-कला के संरक्षण और विकास संबंधी सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) इस समिति की पहली बैठक में की गई सिफारिशों पर की गई और की जान वाली कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस समिति की पिछली बैठक कब हुई थी और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) सलाहकार समिति की संरचना इस प्रकार थी:—

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. शिक्षा मंत्री | अध्यक्ष |
| 2. अध्यक्ष, संगीत नाटक अकादमी | सदस्य |
| 3. अध्यक्ष, ललित कला अकादमी | —वही— |
| 4. रजिस्ट्रार जनगणना आयोग | —वही— |
| 5. संयुक्त सचिव, जन-जातीय कल्याण, गृह मंत्रालय | —वही— |
| 6. अध्यक्ष, साहित्य अकादमी | —वही— |
| 7. अध्यक्ष, आदिवासी सेवा संघ | —वही— |
| 8. अध्यक्ष, हाथकरघा बोर्ड | —वही— |
| 9. अध्यक्ष खादी तथा ग्राम-उद्योग बोर्ड | —वही— |
| 10. सचिव, श्रम विभाग, भारत सरकार | —वही— |

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 11. अध्यक्ष, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग | —वही— |
| 12. निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् | —वही— |
| 13. निदेशक भारतीय मानव-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण, कलकत्ता | —वही— |
| 14. निदेशक (योजना), समाज कल्याण विभाग, भारत सरकार | —वही— |
| 15. श्री सुशील भट्टाचार्य, लेखक | —वही— |
| 16. प्रोफेसर संखो चौधरी, कलाकार | —वही— |
| 17. श्रीमती दुर्गा भागवत, लेखिका तथा मानव-विज्ञानी | —वही— |
| 18. श्री एच० शाह, निदेशक, जन जातीय संग्रहालय, अहमदाबाद | —वही— |
| 19. डा० बी० डी० शर्मा, जन-जातीय आयुक्त, भीपाल | —वही— |
| 20. संयुक्त शिक्षा सलाहकार (संस्कृति) | सदस्य सचिव |

(ख) और (ग) 21-11-1978 को इस समिति की केवल एक बैठक हुई थी और इसकी सिफारिशों पर नई दिल्ली में दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 1979 को हुई एक बैठक में राज्यों तथा संघ शासित प्रदेशों में कला और संस्कृति के प्रभारी मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया था। सम्मेलन ने सिफारिश की कि जन-जातीय कल्याण संगठनों और राज्य सरकारों के जन-जातीय विकास विभागों और उद्योगों को भारत में जन-जातीय समाज के सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए, स्कूल तथा

कालेज पाठ्यचर्या में ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किए जाने चाहिए, जो छात्रों को ग्रामीण तथा जन-जातीय स्तर की समृद्ध तथा विविध सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं की जानकारी प्रदान कर सके और उन्हें इन परम्पराओं में शामिल होने के योग्य बना सके। सम्मेलन ने यह भी सिफारिश की कि जन-जातीय भाषाओं और बोलियों के विकास के लिए राज्य स्तर पर विशेष संगठन स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए।

Central Assistance for Lasariya Nullah

2924. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Central Government for Lasariya nullah, constructed by the Government of Punjab to drain out rain and logged waters;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the construction of Lasariya nullah; and

(c) the reasons why Rajasthan was not supplied water from this nullah for irrigation purpose even after the Central Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Punjab Government has reported that no financial assistance was given by the Central Government for the Lasariya Nullah. The expenditure incurred by the Punjab and the Haryana Governments is Rs. 207.16 Lacs.

(c) In case the Hon'ble Member can give some further particulars regarding the decision of the Government of India referred to in the Question, necessary information will be collected and furnished.

राजस्थान के सीकर जिले में शाखा डाकघर तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

2925. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के सीकर जिले में चालू वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितने शाखा डाकघर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोले गए; और

(ख) वर्ष 1980 के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सीकर जिले में सात शाखा डाकघर तथा एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोला जा चुका है।

(ख) 1980-81 में सीकर जिले में 7 शाखा डाकघर तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। सार्वजनिक मांग तथा भंडार उपलब्ध होने पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जायेंगे।

चावल मिल संघ द्वारा मांग-पत्र

2926. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चावल मिल संघ ने सरकार को एक मांग-पत्र पेश किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुर्नर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख) : चावल मिलों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले किसी भी अखिल

भारतीय निकाय से कोई मांग-पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिमी बंगाल की चावल मिल मालिक एसोसिएशनों से कुछेक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। क्योंकि उनमें उठाए गए अधिकांश प्रश्न राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित थे, इन अभ्यावेदनों की प्रतियां राज्य सरकारों को उनके टिप्पण और आवश्यक कारवाई के लिए भेज दी गई थी।

Small and Marginal Farmers and area covered under rural Development Scheme

2927. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the areas in the country covered under the Rural Development Schemes;

(b) the number of small and marginal farmers who have been benefited, (State-wise);

(c) whether the Central Government have provided some additional financial assistance to the drought affected States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Following are the important rural development schemes operated by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction:

(1) Small Farmers Development Agency (This has been merged with Integrated Rural Development with effect from 2-10-1980).

(2) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(3) Drought Prone Areas Programme.

(4) Special Livestock Production Programme.

(5) Desert Development Programme.

(6) National Rural Employment Programme.

The first was in operation in 1818 blocks in 200 districts upto 2nd October, 1980 when it was merged with the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The Integrated Rural Development Programme has been extended to the whole country with effect from 2nd October, 1980. The Drought Prone Areas Programme is in operation in 557 blocks in 74 districts—56 main and 18 contiguous. The Special Livestock Production Programme consisting of (i) Rearing of Cross-bred Heifers Programme and (ii) Establishment of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Units, is in operation in 183 districts. The Desert Development Programme is in operation in 20 districts covering 132 blocks of Rajasthan, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. The National Rural Employment Programme is applicable to the entire country and is at present in operation in 25 States/Union Territories.

(b) A statement is attached (Annexure I) showing the number of beneficiaries consisting of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans under Small Farmers Development Agency, Integrated Rural Development, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Special Livestock Production Programme. The Desert Development Programme is an area development programme. The National Rural Employment Programme is meant to supplement the resources of the State Governments for taking up durable community works through utilisation of foodgrains stocks.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Financial assistance has been given to the States affected by drought under the following schemes:

(i) Normal and Special Food for Work Programme (1979-80).

(ii) Advance Plan Assistance.

The assistance given to the affected States in the last 3 years under the above schemes is given at annexures II and III.

ANNEXURE-I

Total No. of beneficiaries under integrated rural development programme, small farmers development programme, special livestock production programme and drought prone area programme since inception upto 30th June, 1980

States/Union Territories	IRD	SFDA	SLPP*	DPAP**
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	221360	443678	28898	415205
2. Assam	9485	117643	3566	
3. Bihar	113347	1064456	1832	1042465
4. Gujarat	69249	183330	9518	104714
5. Haryana	45239	201193	22787	1088821
6. Himachal Pradesh	55402	197757	3038	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5475	132955	4658	129394
8. Karnataka	88110	324164	19629	777873
9. Kerala	72779	249167	20341	
10. Madhya Pradesh	124720	577732	9929	664769
11. Maharashtra	145913	340086	8758	417557
12. Manipur	11657	22310	..	
13. Meghalaya	4798	12509	595	
14. Nagaland	16298	64701	5456	
15. Orissa	108250	586748	15937	81321
16. Punjab	55291	129283	20294	
17. Rajasthan	62465	357572	19895	227338
18. Sikkim	564	1892	..	
19. Tamil Nadu	283175	921681	27179	1319385
20. Tripura	12176	86109	505	
21. Uttar Pradesh	706409	1642389	11162	607132
22. West Bengal	4526	262699	5927	77929
UNION TERRITORIES:				
23. A. & N. Islands	NA			
24. Arunachal Pradesh	480			
25. Chandigarh	71			
26. D. & N. Haveli	NA			
27. Delhi	2630	14056	..	...
28. G. D. & Diu	6092	35858	1158	
29. Lakshadweep	NA			
30. Mizoram	315		550	
31. Pondicherry	610	12552	1180	..
ALL INDIA :	2226886	7982518	242792	7553903

*Information upto May, 1980.

**The beneficiaries under DPAP include direct beneficiaries as well as indirect beneficiaries from the activities such as Development of Forestry, Community, Irrigation Scheme etc. The information relates from 1975-76 to 30th June, 1980.

ANNEXURE-II

Statement showing information regarding Foodgrains allotted/released under normal as well as special Food for Work Programme for Drought Affected States in 1979-80.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Food-grains allotted under normal F.W.P. (1979-80) (Lakh MTs.)	Food-grains allocated under special F.W.P. (1979-80) (Lakh MTs.)	Unutilised balance from the last year (MTs.)	Total of Cols. 3 to 5 (MTs.)	Total Food-grains released including last year's balance (MTs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.28	0.97	32570.00	257570.00	257570.00
2.	Bihar	1.96	1.50	40124.57	386124.56	386124.56
3.	Gujarat	0.43	0.075	(-)2041.00*	50541.00	50541.00
4.	Haryana	0.25	0.45	4097.00	74097.00	74097.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.07	0.225	702.46	30202.46	30202.46
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.15	0.30	..	45000.00	45000.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1.30	2.20	1220.00	351220.00	351220.00
8.	Maharashtra	0.81	0.55	24700.00	160700.00	160700.00
9.	Manipur	0.02	0.02	..	4000.00	4000.00
10.	Nagaland	0.02	0.05	1500.00	8500.00	8500.00
11.	Orissa	1.50	0.81	26248.15	257148.15	257148.15
12.	Punjab	0.29	..	2988.99	31988.99	31988.99
13.	Rajasthan	1.81	1.25	13633.00	319633.00	319633.00
14.	Tripura	0.08	0.14	(-)2010.00*	22000.00	22000.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2.04	3.75	13880.00	592880.00	592880.00
16.	West Bengal	1.40	0.75	29885.00	244885.00	244885.00
17.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.0005	0.0005	..	550.00	175.00
Total :		13.4105	13.0405	19,15,49.16	28,37,040.16	28,36,665.16

*Not accounted for in the total.

ANNEXURE-III

Advance Plan Assistance Released to States for Drought Relief Measures during:

States	1977-78	1978-79	(Rs. in crores)
			1979-80
1. Andhra Pradesh	20.28
2. Assam	3.50
3. Bihar	5.46
4. Haryana	2.00
5. Himachal Pradesh	3.00
6. Jammu & Kashmir	1.50
7. Karnataka	9.62	..	..
8. Madhya Pradesh	6.45	20.97
9. Maharashtra	5.00	6.85
10. Manipur	0.75	2.60
11. Meghalaya	0.58
12. Nagaland	0.53
13. Orissa	10.30
14. Rajasthan	16.20
15. Tripura	1.00
16. Uttar Pradesh	7.04*	..	31.21
17. West Bengal	12.66
Total:	16.66	12.20	138.64

* Advance Plan assistance was released for meeting the expenditure on drought as well as floods also. It is not possible to segregate the amount.

Welfare of Government Employees

2928. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a simple calculations reveal that during the two decades of his occupation of a Government quarter a Government servant pays the Government more than the cost of that quarter and on retirement he finds himself stranded; and

(b) if so, will the Central Government take it seriously and do something in this regard for the welfare of their employees who devote the best part of their lives as faithful servants?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA
NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The
rate of licence-fee chargeable from
Government employees, who are allot-

ted Govt. accommodation, as calculated under 'FR-45-A' is based on a rate of interest of 6 per cent per annum of the capital cost of a building. This rate is far below the rate of interest charged by the commercial banks. Recovery of licence-fee from the Govt. employees is further limited to 10 per cent of their emoluments (7½% in respect of civil officials drawing salary of less than Rs. 300 p.m. and 5 per cent in the case of Defence personnel) or the rate as fixed above, whichever is less. House taxes are paid by the Govt. and no share thereof is taken from the allottees. Besides, regular maintenance/repairs of the premises is done by the Govt. The rate of licence-fee thus chargeable from the Govt. employees who are allotted Govt. accommodation, is heavily subsidised. The retired employees get other benefits such as pension and DCRG. Besides, retirement is an event known to a Govt. employee well in advance. While in service it is open for him to avail of Govt. loan to construct a house at concessional rate of interest.

Educating people against taking Liquor

2929. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the wine is the cheapest and the best method to incite and bribe people to act against the moral, social, constitutional and legal norms and laws; and

(b) if so, what efforts Government have made to educate people that there is no social benefit from the consumption of liquor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.
B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Govern-
ment is fully aware of the evil effects
of the drinking habit and favours the

adoption of suitable measures by the State Governments to implement the prohibition policy. Government also assist voluntary organisations engaged in educating people about evil effects of drinking habit.

Microfilming of Manuscripts at Sikkim in Institute of Tibetology

2930. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Sikkim Institute of Tibetology with the largest collection of Tibetan manuscripts in palm leaves and Tibetan leather paper are getting damaged for want of proper preservation;

(b) if so, the reasons for stopping the micro-filming of these valuable manuscripts; and

(c) the reasons for not carrying on the functions mentioned in the Charter of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.
B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Sikkim
Research Institute of Tibetology,
Gangtok is an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of the Government of Sikkim. The Government of Sikkim have intimated that it is not a fact that the important Tibetan manuscripts in palm leaves are being damaged for want of proper preservation. Micro-filming of manuscripts has been discontinued from 1976 partly because of absence of qualified experienced technical personnel to operate the machine and partly for want of films.

Construction of Hotel at Mandir Marg

2931. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hotel proposed to be constructed on Mandir Marg plot

is in violation of the Master Plan, as it was part of the green belt and an animal pond was to be developed;

(b) whether this proposal has been rejected by the Finance Ministry; and

(c) if so, whether the hotelier has been given back the money paid by him for the plot?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi development Authority has reported that at present the land use of the plot is neither "Green" nor for "Animal pond" as per Master plan/Zona! plan. The DDA have, however, passed resolution for change in the land use of this plot of land from "Institutional" (Religious) to "Commercial" (Hotel). The Government have not taken a final decision in the matter.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Promoting Sugar Beet Production

2933. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the wake of sugar crisis and growing consumer demand, Government are seriously thinking of promoting sugar beet as a commercial crop;

(b) if so, how much area is at present under sugar beet production and what are the new targets fixed, (State-wise);

(c) what plans have been drawn to popularise production of sugar beet and what special subsidies would be given to encourage the same; and

(d) what are the figures worked out for production of sugar beet and its sale price anticipated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Sugar-beet is already being grown on a

commercial scale in only one sugar factory, namely, the Ganganagar Sugar Mills, Sriganganagar. The Government have not arrived at a decision to promote further production of sugar-beet for the manufacture of sugar.

(b) The area sown to sugarbeet in the Ganganagar Sugar Mills, Sriganganagar in 1979-80 was 743 hectares. The concerned sugar factory has fixed a target of 800 hectares during 1980-81.

(c) Further promotion of sugarbeet for the production of sugar will depend on the economic viability of the beet sugar. The question of giving subsidies will arise only after the structure of beet sugar manufacture is fully studied.

(d) The production of sugarbeet during 1979-80 was 13,106 tonnes in the Ganganagar Factory area, and the price paid by the sugar factory to the farmers was Rs. 160.00 a tonne.

Marketing facilities to Central Aid for Poultry, Livestock and Dairy in Madhya Pradesh

2934. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided marketing facilities and financial assistance to Poultry, Livestock production and dairy in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the current operating schemes on the above and the facilities, monetary assistance etc. provided;

(c) the progress of the Operation Flood-I and Operation Flood-II schemes in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) how many Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies are operating under I.D.A. Scheme in Madhya Pradesh and the Districts in which they are operating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement giving the details is attached.

(c) The State of Madhya Pradesh was not covered under Operation Flood I. The agreement for implementation of Operation Flood-II in 30 districts of Madhya Pradesh was signed between the State Government and IDC on 6-2-1979. This includes preparation and appraisal of prospective Plan for dairy development, formation of State Level Cooperative Federation for implementing the project and training of 68 officers recruited by the Federation.

(d) 397 Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies under I.D.A. Scheme are operating in the Districts of Bhopal, Raisen, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Indore, Dewas, Ujjain, Dhar and Ratlam.

Statement

(a) and (b).

Development of poultry, livestock production and dairy including marketing are the responsibility of the State Government who have taken up several schemes in this regard like intensive poultry production-cum-marketing programme, mass poultry production scheme, intensive cattle development projects etc. in different parts of the State. However, with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Government, the Government of India have also provided financial assistance to the State Government for implementation of the following schemes:—

1. Special Livestock Production Programme:

Allocation to the tune of Rs. 52 lakhs has already been communicated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the current year (1980-81) for this programme. This is meant to improve the economic status of weaker sections, viz., small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers through rearing of

cross-bred heifer calves and establishment of poultry, piggery and sheep production units. For rearing of cross-bred heifers, subsidy is provided at the rate of 66-2/3 per cent to agricultural labourers and 50 per cent to small farmers and marginal farmers. For establishment of poultry, piggery and sheep units, subsidy is provided on capital cost at the rate of 25 per cent to small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Subsidy for tribal participants is 50 per cent. 15 districts are covered under cross-bred heifer Rearing and 12 districts under poultry, piggery and sheep units. The poultry Scheme includes a production of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per district for marketing of poultry and eggs. Similarly, the sheep scheme also has a provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs per district for marketing and health cover. This programme was started in the year 1975-76 and upto September, 1980 beneficiaries to the tune of 10,593 have been assisted.

2. Drought Prone Areas Programme:

Parts of 6 districts in the State viz., Sidhi, Betul, Dhar, Jhabua, Shahdol and Khargone are covered. The programme components, among other things, include development of poultry, livestock and dairy. Financial assistance is provided for establishment of poultry farms, distribution of poultry and milch animals, establishment of chilling plants and training of livestock and poultry farmers, etc. During the current year (1980-81), poultry and livestock schemes with an outlay of Rs. 14.92 lakhs have been approved in the districts of Sidhi, Betul, Khargone and Shahdol. The plans for Jhabua and Dhar districts are under examination.

3. Small Farmers Development Agency/Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the rural areas are assisted to take up poultry, livestock and dairy as subsidiary occupations in the rural areas with a

subsidy of 25 per cent to small farmers, and 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. For tribal participants the subsidy is 50 per cent. So far (upto June 1930) 13,794 families have been assisted through the livestock sector. Assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the project period is available under the small farmers development agencies/integrated rural development programme for the development of regulated markets and 10 per cent of the outlay could be utilised for the development of infrastructure. There are 12 small farmers development agencies functioning in Madhya Pradesh at present. From 2nd October, 1980, the integrated rural development programme has been extended to all the blocks in the country and thus all the 458 blocks of Madhya Pradesh have now been covered under integrated rural development programme.

4. Others

The Deptt. of Agriculture and Co-operation have also provided assistance for dairy development project in the form of equity to the State Dairy Development Corpn. and training and extension for World Bank assisted project. So far Rs. 169.90 lakhs and Rs. 95.04 lakhs have been disbursed towards equity to the State Dairy Corporation and for training and extension respectively. Under this project, marketing facilities will be provided at Bhopal, Indore and Ujjain by the State Dairy Development Corporation.

लूना नदी की बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्र के संरक्षण के लिए योजना

2935. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा लूना नदी की बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्र

के संरक्षण के लिए कोई बृहद योजना बनाई गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ग) उस पर कितनी वार्षिक राशि खर्च की जाएगी और उसमें केन्द्र का भ्रंश कितना होगा ; और

(घ) इस बारे में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है कि इस बृहद योजना के अंतर्गत बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जाएगा और पूरा किया जाएगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान खंसारी): (क) और (ख) जैसा कि राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है, लूनी बेसिन के लिए मास्टर योजना तैयार की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). 1217 लाख रुपए की अनुमति लागत में से छठी योजना के दौरान लूनी बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 500 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की है । 9 लाख रुपए 1980-81 के लिए, 41 लाख रुपए 1981-82 के लिए तथा शेष 450 लाख रुपए योजना के अन्तिम तीन वर्षों के लिए प्रस्तावित हैं । शेष कार्य सातवीं योजना में किया जाएगा । केन्द्रीय सरकार समूची राज्य-योजनाओं के लिए केवल ब्लाक ऋण और अनुदान देती है और उनके विकास कार्यक्रम के किसी एक सेक्टर के लिए विशेष रूप से धन नहीं दिया जाता ।

Setting up of Telephone Factories during Sixth Plan

2936. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up two more telephone

factories in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the places where these factories will be set up;

(c) the total cost involved; and

(d) to what extent this will be helpful to improve the telephone facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). Government have decided to set up manufacturing capacity of 2 lakh (equivalent lines) of crossbar telephone exchange equipment of the Indian Crossbar Project (ICP) type at the Rae Bareilly Unit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. at a capital cost of Rs. 64.50 crores. Proposals are under active consideration to increase the present manufacturing capacity of 10,000 lines per annum of small electronic exchanges of the Palghat Unit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. to 1.5 lakh lines per annum by including manufacture of Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchanges and Rural Auto Exchanges at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.95 crores. Further, Government have also decided, in principle, to set up two Electronic Exchange Factories during the eighties. The Schemes for these proposed Electronic Switching Factories have not yet been formulated and their locations have not yet been decided.

(d) The expansion of indigenous production capacity for switching equipment will increasingly support the P&T Department's expansion plans which have the objective of providing telephone connections on demand by 1990.

Wheat Production

2937. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 m. tonne wheat output is expected this rabi season because of excellent rainfall pattern and soil moisture situation in large parts of the country;

(b) whether five point strategy has been evolved by the Wheat Project Directorate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Wheat sowings are going on in major wheat growing areas. It is therefore too early to make any assessment of the expected production at this stage.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the strategy include (i) increasing the productivity through timely supply of inputs and adoption of recommended package of practices; (ii) extension of wheat cultivation to non-traditional areas of eastern and southern States; (iii) control of pests, diseases and weeds; (iv) use of seed and fertiliser drills for placement of seeds and fertilisers at appropriate depths in the soil; and (v) judicious use of inputs, both monetary and non-monetary.

Construction under Subsidised Housing Schemes

2938. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether upto December, 1979, the Ministry has sanctioned 32,298 houses under various housing schemes for construction under the subsidised housing schemes;

(b) if so, how many houses were allotted to the various States under these schemes;

(c) the number of houses sanctioned under the integrated subsidised housing schemes for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community, State-wise; and

(d) how many houses will be built under above schemes during the current year and also during the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is only one Central Sector Housing Scheme, operated by the Ministry of Works and Housing, namely, the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, under which 32,258 (and not 32,298 houses), were sanctioned upto December, 1979, with the following State-wise break up:—

Name of the State	No. of houses sanctioned
Assam	15709
Tripura	58
West Bengal	12065
Tamil Nadu	948
Karnataka	1130
Kerala	2348
Total:	32258

(c) Under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community, which is a State Sector Scheme, 2,51,018 houses had been sanctioned as on 30.9.80 with the following State-wise break up:—

S.No. State/Union Territory	No. of houses sanctioned
1. Andhra Pradesh	6,978
2. Assam	851
3. Bihar	16,229
4. Gujarat	27,159
5. Haryana	2,811
6. Himachal Pradesh	48
7. Jammu & Kashmir	112

S.No. State/Union Territory	No. of houses sanctioned
8. Karnataka	15,757
9. Kerala	2,807
10. Madhya Pradesh	18,119
11. Maharashtra	67,429
12. Meghalaya	50
13. Orissa	4,527
14. Punjab	7,930
15. Rajasthan	4,864
16. Tamil Nadu	9,383
17. Uttar Pradesh	39,160
18. West Bengal	20,761
19. Goa, Daman & Diu	106
20. Chandigarh	312
21. Delhi	5,375
22. Pondicherry	250
Total.	2,51,018

This scheme is not being implemented by the States of Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshdweep and Mizoram.

(d) Under the Central Sector Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, 9727 houses are to be constructed during 1980-81. The Ministry of Works and Housing has proposed construction of a total of 64,000 houses during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, but the actual number will depend upon the final allocation of funds under the Plan.

The Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community being in the State Sector, the State Governments are free to earmark funds for it according to their own

priorities and requirements. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate as to how many houses will be built under this Scheme during the current year and also during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

High cost of Material a hindrance to Construction

2939. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of land in Delhi has increased much;

(b) whether due to this most of the allottees of land for building residential houses have not yet started construction or submitted the plans to authorities even after the lapse of more than 3-4 years of allotment as they want to sell them on attorney and thus fetch premium thereon; and

(c) what is the policy of the Government in respect of such persons who are in possession of land but have not yet started construction?

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

(b) About 14,000 plots were allotted during 1975-76 by the DDA in four newly developed colonies viz., Pitampura, Ghonda, Shalimar Bagh and Bodella. The normal period for completing construction is 2 years. However, a further period of one year is also allowed as grace. In the case of these four colonies the year of 1980 has also been allowed as grace period as there is shortage of building material. A large number of allottees have not yet started construction. Government have no information that the allottees want to sell the plots at premium.

(c) According to the terms of the lease deed executed by the allottees,

failure to construct a building within the specified period is considered a breach of the terms and conditions of the lease. However, under the policy guidelines the lessor has the right to condone the breach on payment of appropriate penalty.

Relieving of congestion in Old Delhi

2940. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the old city of Delhi is highly congested and thereby causing problems of education, medical, health facilities, sanitation and social and psychological tension;

(b) whether Government have formulated any plans to decongest the city and relieve overcrowding there; and

(c) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand and Supply of Sugar

2941. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of demand and supply of sugar for internal consumption during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether there was shortage of production during the current year and if so, the extent thereof?

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

(a) The demand for sugar varies from

time to time in accordance with the prices and availability of sugar together with prices and availability of other sweetening agents namely, gur and khandsari on different occasions. The figures of internal consumption of sugar during the last 3 sugar years are as under:—

Sugar Year	Internal consumption of sugar (in lakh tonnes)
1977-78	45.48
1978-79	61.82
1979-80	52.03

(b) No, Sir. The sugar production during the current 1980-81 season upto 22nd November is 2.55 lakh tonnes as against 1.77 lakh tonnes upto the same date in 1979-80. The total sugar production in 1980-81 season is estimated at about 52 to 54 lakh tonnes as against 38.6 lakh tonnes achieved in 1979-80.

Fraud Cases in Cachar Postal Division

2942. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many fraud cases have been detected in Cachar Postal Division during the last three years and what steps have been taken against the involved staffs;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of Inspecting and clerical staffs in Cachar region and as a result smooth working of the Postal Department is lacking; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take overcome these difficulties?

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

(a) Twenty-five fraud cases have been

detected in Cachar Postal Division during the last three years. Suitable punishments have been imposed on a majority of the involved staff, and against others, action is in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Payment of Peripheral Charges by the Preet Nagar Cooperative House Building Society

2943. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether members of Preet Nagar Cooperative House-building Society (trans Yamuna) have been exempted from the payment of peripheral charges to the DDA running into several lakhs of rupees unlike other Cooperative House Building Societies in that area from whom these charges are being recovered; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures contemplated by Government for removal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that building activity was permitted in the case of this Society, without asking for peripheral charges from the individual members keeping in view the fact that:

(i) this Society had laid down peripheral sewerage line to take the discharge from Preet Nagar Cooperative House Building Society and Nirman Vihar Society;

(ii) the Society has constructed overhead tank of 1.5 lakh gallons capacity which could be utilised for integrated scheme and also deposited Rs. 2.5 lakhs towards the cost of trunk/outfall sewers;

(iii) the Society has submitted an undertaking that proportionate cost

of water mains and storm water drains will be paid, immediately on receipt of a demand letter.

However, the DDA is re-examining the question of payment of peripheral charges by this Society and for such action as may be deemed necessary.

Functioning of Food Corporation of India

2944. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the poor functioning and inefficiency prevailing in the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the State Administration are facing a lot of difficulties in obtaining supplies of wheat, rice and sugar from the F.C.I. godowns; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the Government on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Complaints are occasionally received by Government alleging inadequate supplies and inefficiency in the Food Corporation of India. The causes of inadequate supplies are constraints on movement and other operational difficulties beyond the control of the Food Corporation of India.

Very close coordination has been established with the Railways for expediting movement of foodgrains to the needy States. Special squads have been set up by the Food Corporation of India for making surprise inspections at the loading/unloading points. Quality control measures are also enforced to ensure that foodgrains of the prescribed specifications are supplied in the Public Distribution System.

Seizure of wheat meant for 'Food for Work' Programme at Gorakhpur

2945. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that wheat meant for 'Food for Work' Programme was seized at Gorakhpur, Basti and Deoria Railway Stations while it was being smuggled outside the State and quantum thereof;

(b) the action taken in the matter, and

(c) whether reports of similar incidents have been received from other States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Government are not aware of any such seizure.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Purchase of USMA variety of Rice by F.C.I., Katangi, (M.P.)

2946. SHRI NAND KISHOR SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India, Katangi, Balaghat district, (Madhya Pradesh) is purchasing USMA variety of rice as levy rice whereas the people of this area do not consume this variety of rice;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether USMA variety of rice is purchased in the East also; and

(c) whether there is any pressure from the Rice M^{an} Association for purchasing USMA variety of rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). During the current Kharif

season, the Food Corporation of India have not so far (upto 25th November, 1980) purchased any USMA (par boiled) variety of rice in M.P. However, following a decision taken recently the Food Corporation of India will start making purchases of this variety of rice in the whole of M.P. to the extent of 50 per cent of levy due. The rice not required locally is sent to other consuming centres in the country.

(c) No Sir, some representations were however, received from Rice Millers Association and individuals for acceptance of par-boiled rice also in levy.

Development of Rural Lands in Gujarat

2947. SHRI CHHITUBHAJ GAMIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified such areas of Gujarat State which have minimum of rural road development programmes;

(b) if so, the names of such areas; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to develop them?

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

Enquiry into corruption charges against Suptd. of Post Offices, Etawah

2948. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the charges of corruption and malpractices against the Superintendent of

Post Offices, Etawah has been completed;

(b) if so, the results of the findings; and

(c) the nature of action initiated against the said officer on the basis of the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The matter is still under investigation.

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

News Item captioned 'Wild Life Act to preserve Plants'

2949. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Wild Life Act' to preserve plants date-lined November 10 Bangalore, appearing in the 'Tribune' Chandigarh, dated 11th November, 1980;

(b) if so, the specified plants that will be included in the Schedule of the Indian Wild Life Act; and

(c) when amending legislation will be brought up before the House?

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

(b) A Sub-Committee of the Indian Board for Wildlife has recommended inclusion of 22 Plant Species in Schedule I and 47 Plant Species in Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, (as given in the attached statement).

(c) The above-mentioned recommendation is presently under consideration of Government.

Statement

SCHEDULE I-B

1. *Aconitum* spp.
2. *Cephalotaxum oriffithii*
3. *Colchicum luteum*
4. *Coptis teeta*
5. *Costus speciosus*
6. *Cypripedium* spp.
7. *Dendrobium densiflorum*
8. *Dioscorea deltoidea*
9. *Dioscorea prazeri*
10. *Drosera* spp.
11. *Ephedra* spp.
12. *Iphigenia stellata*
13. *Nardostachys grandiflora*
14. *Nepenthes khasiana*
15. *Paphiopedilum* spp.
16. *Pectelis gigantea*
17. *Rauvolfia serpentina*
18. *Renanthera imschootiana*
19. *Rhododendron edgeworthii*.
20. *Rhododendron dalhousiae* var. *rhabdotum*
21. *Rhododendron nuttallii*
22. *Saussurea obvallata*.

SCHEDULE II—PART-B.

Flora

1. *Abies delavayi*
2. *Aldrovanda vesiculosa*
3. *Anemia tomentosa*
4. *Angiopteris evecta*
5. *Bentinkia condapanna*
6. *Botrychium* spp.
7. *Brainea insignis*
8. *Ceropegia* spp.
9. *Cyathea* spp.
10. *Cycas beddomei*
11. *Cycas pectinata*
12. *Dianthus cachemericus*
13. *Didicea cunninghamii*.
14. *Diospyros marmorata*.
15. *Dipteris wallichii*.
16. *Dischidia rafflesiana*.

17. *Entada pursaetha*.
18. *Eremostachya superba*.
19. *Frerea indica*.
20. *Gentiana Kurroo*.
21. *Gentium* spp.
22. *Helminthostachys zeylanica*
23. *Hyphaene dichotoma*.
24. *Lavatera kashmiriana*.
25. *Lespedera elegans*.
26. *Lilium manipurense*.
27. *Lilium neilgherrense*.
28. *Lobelia nicotianaefolia*.
29. *Loropetalum chinese*.
30. *Osmunda cinnamomea*.
31. *Platynerium wallichii*.
32. *Podocarpus neriifoliosus*.
33. *Podophyllum hexandrum*.
34. *Rauvolfia beddomei*.
35. *Rheum emodei*
36. *Rheum nobile*.
37. *Rhododendron arizelum*
38. *Saussurea bracteata*
39. *Saussurea lappa*.
40. *Saussurea gnaphelodea*
41. *Schizaea digitata*.
42. *Taeniophyllum* spp
43. *Tetracentron sinense* var. *himalense*.
44. *Uvaria nicobarica*.
45. *Valeriana* spp.
46. *Vanda coerulea*
47. *Zanthoxylum scandense*.

Adoption of Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act in Delhi

2950. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHAI-LANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act is being adopted for Delhi and it is under the active consideration of the Government,

(b) if so, whether the Act will cover Delhi DD^A flats also; and

(c) when it will be brought up for adoption?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). A proposal to have an independent legislation in Delhi, on the lines of the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970 covering apartments built on land leased by L&DO/DDA was examined in consultation with the I&DO, DDA and the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law have advised that the proposed legislation cannot cover the existing leases and in respect of future leases the objective could be achieved by suitably modifying the terms and conditions of the lease granted by the DDA/I&DO to safeguard the rights of individual apartment owners. In view of this, the proposal to have Apartment Ownership Act for Delhi may have to be dropped.

Death of Apes in Talan

2951. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the current year apes were caught in Talan village of Rajasthan and were left in distant place keeping their hands and legs tied where some ten apes died in a helpless condition; and

(b) whether SPCA is not functioning in the said State; if it is there, the action taken against such hunting of helpless creatures?

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

(b) SPCA is an all-India organisation. This case is covered by the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972. Action has already been initiated by the Wild Life Authorities of Rajasthan to prosecute the offenders under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Inter-State smuggling of Sugar

2952. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases have been notified by Government in which sugar was smuggled from one State to another;

(b) how many persons in this connection have been arrested; and

(c) the action which Government have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b): According to reports recently received from the State Governments, there have been no cases of any large scale smuggling of sugar from one State to another. However, the number of persons arrested in different States for malpractices connected with sugar trade during the recent festival months are reported as under:—

State	No. of persons arrested
1. Andhra Pradesh	26
2. Haryana	25
3. Maharashtra	60
4. Orissa	6
5. Punjab	21
6. Chandigarh (Union Territory)	3
7. Delhi (Union Territory)	42

(c): Appropriate action is being taken by the State Governments against the arrested persons under the existing statutory provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and the Indian Penal Code.

2

Holding of Civil Elections in States

2953. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked some of the States where civic elections are due for the last one or two decades to hold elections immediately to remove the public grievances through civic methods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In 1978 the then Minister for Works and Housing had addressed a letter to all the Chief Ministers of the States/Union Territories requesting them to take necessary steps for holding early elections to the super-seeded municipalities.

Dave Committee on functioning of Hostel of J. N. University

2954. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru University is facing serious administrative and academic problems such as disappearance of large quantities of material like steel worth Rs. 2 lakhs from the construction site of the new library building and total confusion about missing and other arrangements at the university hostels;

(b) whether the University had set up the 'Dave Committee' to review the functioning of the hostels;

(c) if so, what are the findings of the committee; and

(d) what steps are taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Engineering Department of the University noticed in April, 1978 that out of 516.554 M.T. of steel issued by the University to M/s Uppal Engineering Construction Company, Contractors for the construction of the new Library building, 86.313 M.T. of steel costing approximately Rs. 2.13 lakhs was outstanding against them. The University asked its Clerk of Works and also the Architect to go into the details and arrange for the return of the surplus steel by the Contractor to the University. The Contractor represented that 30 M.T. of steel had not been measured or not been carried forward in the bills. Even on this basis, about 56 M.T. of steel remained to be accounted for by the Contractor.

As the Contractor had stated that certain measurements were not recorded, the University made arrangements to compute the quantity of steel that should have gone into the work according to the structural drawings issued by the Architect. The University has further rescinded the contract and is getting the work done at the risk and cost of the Contractor.

The steel was all along in the custody of the Contractor at the construction site of the Library building and in terms of the contract, the Contractor was fully responsible for accounting for the same. The entire matter is now under arbitration and the University has claimed the cost of the material from the Contractor in accordance with the terms of the contract. The University has with it, two Bank Guarantees given by the Contractor of the value of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively, Fixed Deposit Receipts

amounting to Rs. 45,000 and unpaid amount of bills of the Contractor amounting to Rs. 7000 totalling in all an amount of Rs. 1,07,000.

With regard to the improvement in the working of the hostels, the University had appointed a Committee headed by Prof. J. M. Dave in February, 1979 to review the working of the hostels, examine the structure of hostel administration and to suggest ways and means for improving the present conditions in the hostels, the management of stores and distribution of supplies, mechanism of pricing and mess billing etc. This Committee has since completed its deliberations and is expected to submit its report shortly. On receipt of the report of the Committee, the University will take further action in the matter.

Appointments in Delhi University

2955. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments made by the Delhi University for its various Departments during the last three years and the posts for which appointments were made; and

(b) the number of cases, if any, where statutory requirements for the posts were relaxed and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The information furnished by the University of Delhi is as follows:

Year	Professors	Reader	Lecturer	Research Associate	Part-time Tutors Lecturers
1978	13	37	32	13	3
1979	13	20	20	4	16
1980	7	31	10	1	..
TOTAL	33	88	62	18	19

(b) Nil.

Irrigation Programmes in U.P. with World Bank assistance

2956. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce the irrigation programmes in Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of World Bank alongwith the details of the areas covered thereby and the schemes under which these programmes would be undertaken; and

(b) the amount proposed to be provided by the World Bank for these schemes and the details of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, has agreed to provide credit assistance of US \$ 18 million. as per the Agreement signed in May, 1980, for construction of 500 State Tubewells in Uttar Pradesh. The districts select-

ed and the number of tubewells to be installed are as follows:—

Name of District	No. of Tubewells
Saharanpur	45
Aligarh	40
Etawah	40
Mainpuri	40
Lucknow	40
Lakhimpur	40
Hardoi	45
Faizabad	45
Azamgarh	40
Varanasi	40
Ghazipur	40
Allahabad	45
	500

On completion of the project, an area of 62,500 ha. is expected to be brought under irrigation. The project is expected to be completed by March 31, 1982.

Besides, the following two projects of the State are under consideration for credit assistance by the World Bank:

(i) U. P. Public Tubewells Project—II.

(ii) U. P. Composite Irrigation Project—I.

(Modernisation of Upper Ganga Canal).

The scope of the projects and quantum of credit assistance are under discussion.

Area of Reserved and de-Reserved Forest Land and its effect on Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes

2957. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JADIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of reserved forest land in the past three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the area out of it declared de-reserved by each States each year and the object of doing so in each case;

(c) the impact this reservation or de-reservation of forest land has had on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population living there and the other employment opportunities; and

(d) the States where the tribal population living in reserved forest limits are not allowed to sell their produce at their will and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A statement giving the necessary information is enclosed.

(c) Reports received from the State Governments show that by and large there has been no significant impact on the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population living in these areas due to de-reservation of the forest area.

(d) There are generally no restrictions, except where State Governments have introduced nationalisation of trade in respect of some minor forest produce of great economic importance to protect the trade from exploitation by middlemen. In such cases, remunerative prices are paid to the collectors through approved agents, like Girijan Development Corporation in Andhra Pradesh, Forest Development Corporations, Tribal Development Agency, Forest Departments and Large-scale Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS).

Statement

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Reserved Forest Area (000' ha)					Area de-reserved (in ha)			Objective for de-reservation
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	6	7		8
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4822.1	4867.9	4925.5	1013	806	—	—	Cultivation, Rehabilitation & Colonisation.	
2.	Assam	1642.0	1652.2	1652.6	—	—	—	—		
3.	Bihar	505.0	505.0	505.0	—	—	—	—		
4.	Gujarat	1210.4	1213.5	1267.8	222	2005	581	—	Submergence and rehabilitation.	
5.	Haryana	22.4	22.5	22.5	—	—	—	—		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	182.3	182.3	182.3	—	—	—	—		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2188.6	2188.6	2188.6	Not Available			—		
8.	Karnataka	2828.8	2790.2	2791.7	—	—	—	—		
9.	Kerala	916.1	916.1	916.1	—	—	—	—		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8019.7	8019.7	8017.7	—	2048*	—	—		
11.	Maharashtra	4147.8	4332.2	4370.0	—	1100	1900	—	Cultivation River Valley Project & Rehabilitation.	

(*Year-wise break-up not available)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
12. Manipur	.	.	137.7	137.6	138.4	—	52	—	Towaship & Cemetry.
13. Meghalaya	.	.	70.6	70.6	70.6	—	—	—	
14. Nagaland	.	.	28.6	23.0	23.0	—	3508	—	For settlement.
15. Orissa	.	.	2600.4	2668.6	2675.7	350	239	2348	River Valley Project, Re-settlement, minor Irrigation Project.
16. Punjab	.	.	4.3	4.3	4.3	—	—	—	
17. Rajasthan	.	.	1262.4	1262.4	1262.4	Not Available	—	—	
18. Sikkim	.	.	225.0	214.4	214.4	560	—	—	Settlement.
19. Tamil Nadu	.	.	1731.0	1766.2	1780.0	—	2	45	For Kundeh Hydro Electric Project.
20. Tripura	.	.	393.0	393.0	393.0	Not Available	—	—	
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	.	3424.9	3424.9	3424.9	Not Available	—	—	
22. West Bengal	.	.	700.0	700.2	700.2	—	—	—	
UNION TERRITORIES :									
23. A & N Islands	.	.	291.2	291.2	291.2	—	—	—	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	866.9	1237.9	1237.9	—	—	—	
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	.	20.3	19.9	19.9	—	398	—	Relhabilitation.
26. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	.	0.5	2.0	5.7	—	—	—	
27. Mizoram	.	.	525.5	525.5	525.5	—	—	—	

Telephone connections on Medical Ground

2958. **SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to give telephones in Delhi on health and other grounds on temporary basis for six months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it takes 2 to 3 months for the installation of such telephones;

(c) the number of temporary telephone connections sanctioned from March to October, 1980, their date of sanction and the installation date in each case; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government/Department to streamline the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delay in installation occurs in areas which are technically not feasible immediately.

(c) 834. Exchange-wise list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1533/180].

(d) To avoid inconvenience to the public, Demand Notes in respect of sanctioned temporary connections are issued only after ascertaining the technical feasibility of the case. In cases reported Technically Not Feasible, the Sub-Divisional Officer Phones carries out periodical review and reports when the same become feasible.

News-Item captioned "West Bengal may buy Grain in Open Market"

2959. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news "West Bengal may

buy grain in open market" appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated 29th October, 1980;

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

(c) the quantity of food grains since rushed to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The reason for reported intention of West Bengal Government for buying grain in open market is said to be insufficient releases of foodgrains under food for work programme (now National Rural Employment Programme), which is not true. As on 1-4-1980, the State Government had an unutilised balance quantity of 95,288 MTs of foodgrains from the year 1979-80. In addition a quantity of 20,000 MTs was released to the State in May, 1980. Another quantity of 30,000 MTs was released to the State on 10th November, 1980, bringing the total quantity of foodgrains available to West Bengal under the programme during the current year to 1,45,288 MTs. Against this, the total utilisation reported by the State till the end of November, 1980 showing utilisation upto August, 1980 was 45,188 MTs. Reports have recently been received giving utilisation figure of 58,263 MTs till end of October, 1980. Even now, the State Government has a balance of about 87,000 MTs of foodgrains released under the programme. Hence it is not true that at any point of time ever since 1-4-1980, Government of West Bengal has been short of foodgrains released under FWP/NREP. The problem of the State Government seems to be that they could either not lift the foodgrains released to them or could not fully utilise the same. This could not be solved either by releases of more foodgrains or permission to buy foodgrains from the Food Corporation of India.

(c) During November, 1980, about 1.98 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were loaded for movement to West Bengal. During December, 1980, movement of about 2.23 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been programmed out of which more than 18,000 tonnes have been loaded upto 3rd December, 1980.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTES, NORTHERN REGION, (CHANDIGARH) AND SOUTHERN REGION, MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) (i) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region) Chandigarh, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region) Chandigarh, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1519/80].

(2) (i) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1529/80].

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION No. 98 DATED 24.11.80

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): On behalf of Shri Bhisma Narain Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the answer given by him on the 24th November, 1980 to Starred Question No. 98 by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi regarding News-item captioned "DDA Flouts Master Plan for 3 Star Hotel." [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1521/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHR R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1980-81 Production) Order, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 650(E), in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1980 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1055. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1522/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) GSR 669(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of exemption to wet blue hides and skins from the whole of the basic and auxiliary duty of customs upto 30th November, 1981.

(ii) GSR 670(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 77-Customs, dated the 18th June, 1977 so as to fix basic customs duty on stainless steel bright bars and wire rods at 60 per cent *ad valorem*.

(iii) GSR 671 (E), published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of exemption of whole of customs duty on rough uncut precious stones upto 31st March, 1981.

(iv) GSR 1222, published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum prohibiting the export of maps on a scale of 1/4th inch or more equal to a mile and the microfilms of such maps depicting any part of India including its international boundaries and showing topographical features by contours. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1523/80].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) GSR 666(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment to Notification Nos. 68-76-CE and 69/76-CE, dated the 16th March, 1976 to substitute "Rs. 3500/- per metric tonne" in place of the previous "Rs. 3000/- per metric tonne."

(ii) GSR 668(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1980 together with an explanatory note regarding continuance of the concessional rates of duty on naphtha based LDPE, HDPE, Polypropylene, PVC and

Phthalic anhydride beyond the 30th November, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1524/80].

PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO STATE OF ASSAM UNDER ARTICLE 356(3) OF CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 6th December, 1980 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 12th December, 1979 in relation to the State of Assam, published in Notification No. GSR 684(E), in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1980, under article 356(3) of the Constitution [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1528/80].

12.02 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

[Secretary]

in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Architects (Amendment) Bill, 1980 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1980."

12.03 hrs.

ARCHITECTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Architects (Amendment) Bill, 1980 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.03 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झंझारपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, इसे सुन लीजिए। (व्यवधान)...

मैंने एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने उसको नामंजूर कर दिया है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: आपने उसको नामंजूर कर दिया है लेकिन उस संबंध में मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारा जो एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन है, उसको आप पढ़कर सुना दीजिए क्योंकि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जहां आवश्यकता होती है और जहां मैं उचित समझता हूँ पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ लेकिन जब इस तरीके से करते हैं कि सारे के सारे एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दे दिये हैं, तो उनको पढ़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: आप जरा एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप कानून बता दीजिए, जिसके अन्तर्गत मैं उसको पढ़कर सुनाऊँ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: आप एक मिनट सुनिये। मेरा जो अधिकार है, उसके आप गार्जियन हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बिल्कुल। आपने ही यहां बैठाया है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: मैं आपका आदर करता हूँ लेकिन मेरा जो अधिकार है, उसके आप गार्जियन हैं। मेरा जो अधिकार है, उसका मैं इस्तेमाल कर रहा हूँ। आप एक मिनट सुन लीजिए, मैं क्यों यह कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कोई पागल तो नहीं हूँ।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नहीं, आप तो गृह मंत्री रह चुके हैं। अगर कोई ऐसा करेगा तो मैं उसे कहने भी नहीं दूंगा।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: ये जो सरकारी बैंचेज पर बैठे हुए लोम हैं, इन्होंने जब बंगाल में हड़ताल हुई थी, तो कहा था कि सारा जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: असम की समस्या को हल करने के लिए... (व्यवधान) असम में घर-घर में आपका स्वागत हुआ है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मंडल जी, यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। आप बैठ जाइये। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते: अध्यक्ष महोदय, फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस को कुचलने का सवाल इस सदन में हो सकता है। (व्यवधान) बम्बई में गुण्डे लोग हाथ में नंगी तलवार लेकर घूम रहे हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्रमिला जी, यह नहीं होगा। नाट अलाउड, ओवर रूल्ड।

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने 377 में अलाउ कर दिया है ।

श्री देवी लाल (सोनीपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंटे आफ आर्डर है । 18 तारीख को जहरीली शराब के सिलसिले में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चौधरी देवी लाल जी, आपका एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन मैंने पहले ही डिसअलाउ कर दिया है । मैंने 377 में अलाउ कर दिया है ।

I have already very strongly expressed my views on this.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक हरिजन सब इंस्पेक्टर को गुन्डे लोगों ने बांधकर मार दिया** ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाउड ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम :
(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नथिंग विल गो आन रिकार्ड ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव सुसाइड केसिज के बारे में दिया है
(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाउड ।

श्री हरिकेश बहाबुर (गोरखपुर) : अनएम्पलाएमेंट की वजह से लोग सुसाइड कर रहे हैं । यह एक गंभीर मामला है । इसको उठाने दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाउड ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मैंने दिया है ।

आपने पार्लियामेंट खुलने के साथ रेल एक्सीडेंट पर एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन अलाउ किया था । हमारी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में रेल एक्सीडेंट हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दुबारा तो अलाउ नहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : रेल एक्सीडेंट के संबंध में हमने दिया है । एक आपके उड़ीसा में गोली चली है, शूट एट साइट का आर्डर दिया हुआ है, वहां कर्फ्यू लगा हुआ है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है । नाट अलाउड ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री धनिकलाल मंडल : बेरोजगारी की समस्या कोई मामूली समस्या नहीं, आप आशवासन दीजिए कि इस पर बहस की जाएगी । लोग मर रहे हैं, सोसाइड कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहस के लिए कोई मोशन दीजिए, करवा दूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री धनिकलाल मंडल : बड़ा सीरियस मामला है, एक आदमी भूख से तड़प कर मर जाए और उस पर चर्चा न हो । रोजगार की समस्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कोई भी बहस नहीं रोकूंगा, आप डिसकस करवाइए मैं सुनूंगा । अब आप बैठ जाइए, बहुत हो गया । अति सर्वत्र वर्ज्यते ।

(व्यवधान) **

12.13 hrs.

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and some other hon. Members then left the House.

12.13 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**CLOSURE OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
UNIVERSITY**

श्री तारिक अन्नवर (कटिहार) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलंबनीय लोक महत्व
के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर शिक्षा और
समाज कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता
हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे
में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय का
बन्द हो जाना”

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): As the House is aware, the Jawaharlal Nehru University is in a state of turmoil since the beginning of November, 1980, when the University issued an order of expulsion of a former M.Phil Student, Shri A. Mathialagan, from the University hostel on account of his not having registered for fifth semester and continuing to occupy a room in the hostel in utter violation and disregard of the University rules and without having cleared his mess dues. Shri Rajan G. James, another Ph.D student of the University and some other students resented this order. Shri James is alleged to have misbehaved with the Vice-Chancellor in the presence of a foreign delegation on 4.11.80. Later on they resorted to demonstrations, dharnas and other coercive tactics to compel the Vice-Chancellor to revoke the order of expulsion against Shri A. Mathialagan. On the ground of alleged misconduct and abusive language on the part of Shri James, the Vice-Chancellor issued a show cause notice and an order of suspension against him, as to why he

should not be expelled from the University. It was at the same time made clear to him that his case will be referred to the Executive Council of the University for consideration and that he will be given every opportunity to defend himself before action is taken against him. Meanwhile the case of Shri Mathialagan was amicably settled and he was allowed to stay in the hostel subject to the condition that he will not commit any fresh violation of the hostel regulations and register himself for the 5th Semester by 5th January, 1981. His mess dues were reportedly adjusted against certain payments due to him from the University. The agitation, nevertheless, continued for the revocation of suspension order of Shri James. As the students indulged in violent activities, smashing of glass panes of doors and windows of the Acting Vice-Chancellor's residence and there was no sign of abatement, the University closed the libraries on the morning of 16th November, 1980. The students protested against this and threatened further agitation to have the libraries reopened. After having reviewed the situation in consultation with his colleagues, the acting Vice-Chancellor reluctantly decided to close the University *sine die* in exercise of the powers vested in him under Statutes of the University. The order of closure was issued at 16.00 hrs. on 16-11-1980 and the students were advised to withdraw from the hostel immediately and in any case by the evening of 18th November, 1980. The Executive Council, to whom the order of closure issued by the Vice-Chancellor was reported, not only confirmed that order but authorised the Vice-Chancellor to take suitable action against Shri James in exercise of the disciplinary powers vested in him under Statute 32 of the University. The Executive Council also advised the Vice-Chancellor to constitute one or two Committees for restoration of normalcy on the campus and to evolve suitable norms for smooth functioning of the University in Future.

Even though the Vice-Chancellor was competent to take disciplinary action against Shri James himself, in order to be impartial, he delegated that power to Prof. B. S. Samundri, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Guru Nanak Dev University and at present Visitor's nominee on Executive Council. Prof. Samundri has since made an enquiry into the charges against Shri James and submitted his report. The Vice-Chancellor also appointed a normalisation Committee consisting of two Professors and Presidents of the Teachers' Association and the Students' Union respectively. This Committee is expected to start its work shortly.

The majority of the students residing in the hostels have since left and only a few students continue to stay. The University has issued a notification on 2-12-1980 to the effect that the Winter Vacations scheduled from 6.12.1980 to 6.1.1981 will be observed from 3-12-1980 to 2-1-1981. However, Shri James and his followers continue to agitate and some of the students are on hunger strike in the campus near the residence of Acting Vice-Chancellor. Efforts are being made to persuade the students to suspend the agitation and start negotiations with the University authorities with a view to restore normalcy.

I am glad to inform the Honourable Members that these efforts have borne fruit and as per the latest intimation from the J. N. U. authorities, the students fasting in front of the residence of the acting Vice-Chancellor have given up fasting at 6 P.M. on 7.12.1980. Further the J. N. U. authorities have decided that from 10th December, 1980, i.e. from Wednesday, during the winter vacation, the University will restore library, laboratory and messing facilities and other amenities as also reopen University offices.

Moreover, the University would be reopened after the winter vacation, i.e. from 3rd January, 1981, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

2900LS-11

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री तारिक अन्वर : जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई थी ऐसा लगता है कि उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। इसके विपरीत यह विश्वविद्यालय एक विशेष राजनीतिक दल का अखाड़ा बनता जा रहा है। यह विश्वविद्यालय देश के विश्वविद्यालयों में से शायद एक ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय है जिस पर सरकार एक बड़ी रकम खर्च करती है। इसको खोलने के पीछे उद्देश्य यह था कि जो छात्र यहां से निकले वे देश के निर्माण में हाथ बटाएं और यहां छात्रों को काफी मुविधायें इसलिए दी गई थीं कि उनकी योग्यता निखर सके। परन्तु आज इस विश्वविद्यालय की दशा किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है।

आज सभी लोगों के दिलोदिमाग में यह बात पैदा हो रही है खास कर छात्रों के बीच कि उन्हीं छात्रों को यहां प्रवेश मिलता है या उन्हीं प्रोफेसरों की नियुक्ति होती है जो किसी एक खास राजनीतिक विचार से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, ऐसे लोगों पर ही वहां के अधिकारियों की कृपा होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां के वाइस चांसलर को क्या यह विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह बिना एडवर्टिजमेंट के, बिना किसी मूचना के प्रोफेसरों की बहाली कर सकते हैं या बिना योग्यता को देखे किसी छात्र को प्रवेश दे सकते हैं और क्या ऐसा हुआ है कि जो योग्यता चाहिये उसको न देख कर वाइस चांसलर अपनी मर्जी से वहां बहालिया करते रहे हैं और एडमिशन का भी मिलमिला चलता आ रहा है ?

सारे इस विश्वविद्यालय का माहौल राजनीति से प्रभावित है और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि विश्वविद्यालय के जो उद्देश्य हैं उनसे टूट कर यह विश्वविद्यालय राजनीति का अखाड़ा बनता जा रहा है ?

मान्यवर, जनता पार्टी के समय जब श्री मोरारजी देसाई जे० एन० यू० के चांसलर

[श्री नारिक अनवर]

ये उस रूप में उन्होंने एक इनक्वायरी कमेटी का गठन किया था। उसने क्या रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है वह भी हम जानना चाहते हैं, मंत्री जी उसको सदन में रखें। इसके साथ ही मेरा सुझाव है कि संसद् सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनायी जाय जो विश्वविद्यालय में हो रही गड़बड़ी की पूरी छानबीन कर सके और इसके साथ ही जिन प्रोफेसर्स की गलत ढंग से बहाली हुई है उमका भी पता चलायें। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के जो कालेज जे० एन० यू० के निकट हैं उन्हें भी जे० एन० यू० के अधीन किया जाना चाहिये। कुछ चन्द बातें मैं मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और वह जवाब दें कि आखिर क्या कारण है कि धीरे-धीरे जे० एन० यू० का माहौल इतना गंदा होता जा रहा है कि जो छात्र वहाँ पढ़ने के उद्देश्य से जाते हैं कुछ विशेष रूप की पढ़ाई वहाँ मिलेगी वह वहाँ जाकर राजनीतिक झमेले में पड़ जाते हैं और शिक्षा के बजाय गलत रास्ते पर चले जाते हैं। इसलिये मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान दें और अभी जो संकट खड़ा हुआ है उसको कैसे दूर किया जाय इसके लिये भी जरूरी है कि एक संसद् सदस्यों की कमेटी बनायी जाय जो पूरी छानबीन करे और जानकारी ले कि कैसे वर्तमान संकट जो है और वहाँ गलत ऐलीमेंट्स उभर रहे हैं और एक विशेष राजनीतिक दल सारे विश्वविद्यालय पर अपनी छाप जमा रहा है उसको कैसे वहाँ से निकाला जाय और ऐसा माहौल तैयार किया जाय जिसमें छात्र सही मानों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें और जिस उद्देश्य से जे० एन० यू० की स्थापना हुई है उस उद्देश्य को हम पूरा कर सकें और जो सरकार की इतनी बड़ी रकम सालाना उस पर खर्च हो रही है वह राशि सही उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में लगे और देश के निर्माण में लगे।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: This is a very limited issue about the closure of the Jawaharlal Nehru University. In

this context, I do not think it will be possible and advisable for Government to reply to all the points which the hon. Member raised.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Why is it not advisable?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Because, this is not a general discussion on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru University. I think this is a very limited issue. The appointments of Professors and Lecturers in the JNU are done under certain statutes of the University. If the hon. Member were to bring to my notice that some appointment has been made or somebody has been removed, in violation of the Statute of the University, certainly we will look into it. But there is no question of appointment of any Committee of Members of Parliament.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Gazipur): There has all along been complaints regarding the functioning of the JNU. The matter has been raised in this House also through questions and other methods. There has been resentment among a very large section of the people in the capital and outside about the way the JNU is being mismanaged. Even during the Janata Party rule, the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, received some complaints about the functioning of the University. He got the matter enquired, the report of the enquiry was submitted to him and the then Vice-Chancellor resigned as a result of it. But nobody as yet knows the contents of the report of the enquiry committee.

I think the report must be with the present Government. This report should be released and placed on the Table of the House.

It is a common allegation that Jawaharlal Nehru University is dominated by persons of a certain ideology. In the matter of appointments, in the matter of admissions, persons who are devoted to certain ideology—communist ideology, communist

marxist ideology, they are given preference. Sometimes, the Associations of both C.P.I. and C.P.I.M. unite on certain issues. They are favoured on matter of appointment and admission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Calling Attention is very clear. "To call the attention of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the closure of Jawaharlal Nehru University."

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Closure is a phenomenon that has come out of a situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a general discussion, on the closure of Jawaharlal Nehru University. I am reminding him of this fact.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: The closure has come out of certain phenomenon. The university is suffering from certain disease. Due to that disease the closure has come about. Without analysing these diseases we cannot talk about the closure and think about the solution of the present problems. By simply re-opening the university, the problem will not be solved. The problem will arise again and again. University will have to be closed down like so many other universities in the country. Jawaharlal Nehru University is a privileged university. The Government spends crores of rupees on it. The staff is of the privileged persons. The food in the hostel is subsidised. They are getting well furnished rooms in the hostel. They are getting scholarship. They are getting freeships. Large number of them are living in a free atmosphere. Academic standard is good no doubt. I am not complaining about the academic standard of the university. They have maintained it so far as Social Sciences is concerned. But in the field of 'Engineering and Science', they have failed. The Centre for Scientific Studies had to be closed down after its eight years of functioning. In the same way the Centre for Computer Science was established. Crores of rupees were invested in that Centre but hardly a computer

functioned in that University. Now the Social Sciences even are suffering because for further studies, further research there should be atmosphere of calmness, quietness. No serious studies can be made in the situation in which the University is passing. These are very serious matters. They call for the attention of the Education Minister. I hope, if not now, afterwards he will apply his mind towards the problems University is facing. For the present I am asking him about the report of Morarji Desai Committee—the question which my learned friend Shri Tariq Anwar has asked. This is a belated matter. May I know the content of the Report of Morarji Desai Committee?

Another Committee had been appointed. This was known as Jha Committee which was appointed by the Academic Committee of the University to go through the affairs of Jawaharlal Nehru University. It was expected to submit its report after a year. I would like to know whether any interim report has been submitted to the Government. If so, what are the details of that report.

Then, I want to know whether Mr. Rajan G. James and other students belonging to democratic front have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister and to the Education Minister and, if so, what are the contents of the memorandum. I would like to know whether the Government is taking note of those contents and, in solving the matters, whether those contents presented in the shape of the memorandum are to be kept in mind.

The hon. Minister has stated that the JNU authorities have decided to re-open the university on 3rd January, 1981 with certain conditions. I would like to know what are those "certain conditions", how they are going to be fulfilled and, if they are not fulfilled the university is not going to be re-opened on 3rd January 1981, as is being stated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want the university to be re-opened or not to be re-opened.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I want it to be re-opened.

What are the conditions which have been laid down for re-opening of the university? I want to know that. It might be that the conditions are such as cannot be fulfilled or as do not warrant re-opening of the university. What action is going to be taken to normalise the affairs of the University? What action is going to be taken on the memorandum which has been submitted to the Government in which allegations have been made about the domination of certain ideologies in the campus?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: First of all I would like to reply to a point which, in fact, is very relevant on the statement that I have made on the floor of the House as to what are the conditions on which the university is proposed to be re-opened on 3rd January, 1961. The first condition would be that all agitational and coercive methods are given up, the second is that all dharnas are lifted, the third is that normal discipline, security and peace is restored and the fourth is that, in future, there will be no demonstration in the residential area. These are the four conditions which the university authorities feel that the students should agree.

So far as the other point which the hon. Member has raised is concerned, the complaints were received by the ex-Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai about certain matters happening in the university. The report was submitted by a committee. After going through the report, it was thereafter sent to the university for necessary action. The university appointed the Jha Committee to go into it and recommend to the university as to what needs to be done. The Jha committee has also been requested to review the working of the university for the last 10 years and, if any modification or any alterations are required, that recommendation is to be made by the Jha Committee.

These were three or four questions which the hon. Member raised and which I have answered. The rest of the things I do not think I need reply.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: What about the memorandum submitted by the students belonging to democratic front? What are the contents of the memorandum and what action is going to be taken by the Government on that?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I enquired into the matter. The information given by the office is that we have yet to receive the memorandum given to the Prime Minister. But, certainly, it will be looked into as soon as we get a copy of the memorandum.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my satisfaction at the fact that, according to the statement, the students have decided to give up their fasting and, at the same time, the university authorities have decided to re-open the university as soon as the vacation is over. So far so good.

I was also going to ask the same question which was asked by the previous member because nothing is indicated here. Now, he has indicated the conditions on which the university will be re-opened. I am apprehensive, and my fears are confirmed, that if this is all, if these four conditions are laid and no more than that, I also have my doubts as to whether it will be possible to re-open the university after the vacation.

These conditions are just some sort of an order on the students to give up any type of agitation or dharna or demonstration, even if they are perfectly peaceful. If you had said that no violent activities, this, that and the other would be allowed, then I could understand. There is no reference here to violent or peaceful demonstration or anything. So, I am afraid, this kind of bald enumeration

of the so-called conditions will not satisfy the students. I think, the Minister should better think over it and have some consultation with the JNU authorities if they are really serious about reopening the University.

It is said in the statement here that Prof. Samundri has made an inquiry into the charges against Mr. James and has submitted his report. Of course, Parliament is, perhaps, not the place to ask for what is there in that report, and so on. But assuming that, following the submission of Prof. Samundri's report, the University authorities decide to take more stringent action against Mr. James—he has been suspended now; they may decide to expel him or something—and considering also that these four conditions are being laid down—that no agitation, no demonstration, no *dharna* will be permitted—I think, putting these two things together, the situation is not very promising once the vacations are over. During this closure, to which I would like to add my voice of strong protest because, whatever Mr. James may have done—I hold no brief for him; and for the information of the hon. Members who spoke before me, Mr. James is neither a Communist nor a Marxist; he neither belongs to AISF nor belongs to SFI....

AN HON MEMBER: Democratic Front.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are the champion of Democratic Front. According to the University authorities, it was certain actions resorted to by Mr. James which led them bring about the closure. He is neither a Communist nor a Marxist. We do not want Senator McCarthy in our Parliament. You see what is happening in so many other Universities. Tell me whose record is better. This is all deplorable that is going on now—so many Universities are closed. But, I think this is a very strange thing that, on the ground of one student's alleged indiscipline or rowdy behaviour or something, the whole University was closed down. This is like using a cannon in order to kill a mosquito! I do

not understand this. The whole University was closed down because one student, according to them, had indulged in some rowdyism and indiscipline. And, now, the sort of *via media* which is sought to be brought about is not at all, in my view, promising or practicable and does not hold out much hope of a peaceful normalisation after the vacations are over.

Secondly, during this closure period, the teachers and the karmacharis, the employees, were all normally paid their salaries and all that. But why were scholarships and fellowships withheld? We would like to know if this was also a punitive measure or what. After the closure, the scholarships and fellowships were not released, were withheld. This, I think, was a wrong thing which the University authorities should not have done.

I hold no brief for the Jawaharlal Nehru University. If a proper inquiry is to be held, it should be held. It is not only that some charges have now been submitted in a memorandum by Mr. James and his friends; they have made some charges, according to the press, about corruption corrupt practices; these should be looked into definitely. But, I know, previously, one member of the teaching staff, Prof. Javed Ashraf,—that was also published in the press—had made so many charges, publicly against the administration and the authorities of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, of certain irregularities and malpractices and violation of Statutes also. Those should also be looked into. I have no objection at all if a proper inquiry is held into these things. But because of some disturbances taking place there—I think, the worst disturbances have taken place in so many other Universities—my friends on the other side should not try to give it a particular kind of political twist. I would remind them that Jawaharlal Nehru University is one

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

University where there is more provision, than in any other University, for admission of students belonging to the backward classes. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are there all right, but for Backward Class students the provisions they have got, the facilities for admission they have in Jawaharlal Nehru University are not available in any other University. Don't just try to condemn the whole thing.

Something should be done to improve matters there, I have no doubt. If a proper and impartial inquiry committee goes into it, I am sure many things will come out which should be rectified. But I would suggest that this Acting Vice-Chancellor acted rather hastily in this matter. Students have gone in front of his office because they wanted to meet him. For three days he did not come to his office. They were sitting there—quite peacefully. There was no allegation that during the three days they were sitting in front of his office they had indulged in any kind of violence or anything. But they were waiting there to talk to him but for three days he did not come. It was only after that that they decided to shift the *dharna* to the residential area. If he had come to his office, the subsequent things would not have happened at all. So the Minister should please look into these matters.

As far as the conditions are concerned—which he read out, I hope during the intervening period of the vacation they will hold some further discussions and consultations and try to adopt some stand which would really facilitate normalisation of studies there after the vacation is over. On the one hand you may take further drastic action against Mr. James and on the other hand, you say that the general body of students, even if it remains peaceful, will not be permitted to have any demonstration or

anything. I think that is the normal right enjoyed by students in all Universities. The students of to-day are not like students of our days. There was some communication gap between the students of nowadays and the people of our age. We should try to understand that and not try to be so rigid and so unyielding on all matters because simply they will not stand it and you cannot convince them by these methods.

Therefore, I would like that the Minister would assure us that they will just not sit tight and wait for the day of re-opening but that before that they will try to take some steps which will facilitate restoration of peace and normalisation in the university.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Regarding the conditions which have been laid down by the University, I think there seems to be some kind of a misunderstanding. They only point which they are emphasizing is that no coercive methods should be used....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Even a hunger strike is supposed to be coercion

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If peaceful methods are adopted and peaceful demonstrations are held and that too not at the residences of the faculty members but at the offices, I do not think the University authorities are objecting to that kind of demonstration...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You at least will not consider it as coercion. Will you?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I am not going to judge, having given complete autonomy to the Universities. I am just reporting what the University authorities have decided. I do not think the stage has come when the government should intervene in the matter...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Your interpretation and theirs may not be the same.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: ...If at any stage my services are necessary, certainly at that stage we can look into that.

The second point which was stressed by hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta was that the closure was declared by the —Acting Vice-Chancellor rather hurriedly merely on the demonstration resorted to by the students. It is not a fact. As things stand and as they have reported to us, at night after 10 O'clock, while the demonstration was held, the smashing of window panes of the residence of the Acting Vice-Chancellor was resorted to and this was something which in fact created a kind of feeling against the students and also the University authorities were terribly scared that this kind of demonstration, if it is to continue, will make their life impossible in that area and that is why the University authorities took the decision of closing the University. Thereafter the Delhi High Court was approached by the students. Their petition was dismissed by the High Court saying that the University Authorities were perfectly within their rights to exercise the powers given by the Statute.

The next point was about this. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: The decision was earlier convenient to you.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I do not know whether you are referring to the decision given by the Delhi High Court or the arguments put forth by the advocate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not reply to that.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: In fact, I would request the hon. Members also to use their good offices in persuading

both the students as well as the university authorities to see that the normalcy is restored.

The hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta also referred to certain allegations made by Shri Javed Ashraf. Shri Vaidialingam, a retired judge of the Supreme Court has been appointed to look into the charges that have been levelled against the university authorities.

I do not think anything more need be said.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, the hon. Minister had very conveniently quoted one decision of the High Court when the Court observed that the university authorities were within their rights to close down the university.

I would like to remind at this point of time itself that other decisions of the Court are also correct and not only when they suit the Government. There is some kind of confrontation between the judiciary and the executive. That is why I point out this thing.

In fact, I want to say something about Jawaharlal Nehru University. It is a matter of great shock and grief that whenever the students raise their demands, they are subjected to some kind of repression. Either the universities are closed down or the police is sent to their hostel. The police personnel enter the students' hostel and they start beating up the students. Such types of things are always happening throughout the country. Take the recent example of the Allahabad University. There the students wanted to submit a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister when she visited Allahabad. They were not allowed to submit their memorandum and the police started lathi-charging them and the brutality was demonstrated by the Government machinery. This thing always happens.

Even in my constituency itself, I would like to point out that there is

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

one engineering college—Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College where the students had been agitating, for long, and they want that post-graduate classes of engineering should be started. Though this is a matter of the State Government, I would like to point out that when students demands are not being solved properly, they ultimately resort to some kind of agitation. You will not ultimately accept their demands and you will simply suppress the students even when such genuine demands are raised by the students. In Jawaharlal Uehru University too, students raised certain genuine demands. But, the university authorities did not accept those demands. They suppressed them and closed down the university. Their one semester is going to be spoiled because of this closure. There have been several charges of corruption and inefficiency against the university authorities. Government had appointed several enquiry committees. But the reports of the enquiry committees were not properly considered. No action had been taken. Before that also there had been some enquiry committee. What was the use of appointing the enquiry committees when you are not going to look into the recommendations and the report. Everything is being neglected. If nothing is being properly looked into, then, certainly there will be some kind of agitation; there will be grienvances. Ultimately it will spread like this. I would like to point out here...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the calling attention.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am coming to the Calling attention. There is unemployment in the country. There is some frustration among the students and they start an agitation on that. Some are committing suicides. To-day we see such kinds of things, because you do not solve the problems of the students.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you come to the Calling Attention.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am coming to the calling attention. These are genuine demands of the students. These must be considered properly and should be accepted. All these demands which are put forward by them are not incorrect; they are not wrong. That is why I want that sympathetically all those demands should be considered. Now, Sir, I would like to say one more thing. There has been no suitable or competent administrator appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University. There had been some people of course. I do not say everybody who had been appointed was incompetent. Most of the persons appointed there as Vice-Chancellor were pre-occupied with several other things. One person who left the University recently was pre-occupied with many diplomatic assignments and all that. That was why he did not look into the problems properly. I would like to ask whether Government is going to appoint a Vice-Chancellor who may revote his full-time. At the moment there is an Acting Vice-chancellor. Earlier there had been full-time Vice-Chancellor but they did not devote their full-time in the university affairs. That is why I would like to ask whether government is going to appoint the Vice-Chancellor who will keep himself engaged with the university problems? This university has got innumerable problems and those should be solved properly. One must revote his full-time and attention to solve those problems and listening to the demands and grievances of the students. I would like to request the hon. Minister that the problems of this university must be solved as soon as possible because it is one of the leading universities of our country.

I would also request the hon. Minister to sympathetically consider the point raised by me earlier regarding Madan Mohan Malviya Engincer- ing College at Gorakhpur. Students

are demanding post-graduate classes in that college. Les; they may resort to agitation i would like the hon. Minister to convey this feeling to the State government.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, as regards the Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering college it will be very difficult for me to reply here. The Hon'ble Member will have to come separately. I would like to have full information from him and the government will look into the matter.

Sir, I do not think that anything is pending of JNU with the Government of India. The entire thing rests with the JNU authorities. The appointment of Vice-Chancellor is not done by Government. A committee is appointed and that committee has already been set-up with Mr. Beg as Chairman of the Committee—being the Visitor's representative—and as soon as their recommendation comes, Government would like to appoint the Vice-Chancellor.

Sir, I think that it is not a correct reading of the situation that here were demands pending with the JNU authorities due to which students had to demonstrate or resort to agitation. The statement is clear. It was an isolated case of one of the students not registering himself for fifth semester and also not clearing his mess dues. What was being stated at the time of the closure of the university and before they started the demonstration I was an isolated single instance and in order to get their grievances redressed the kind of behaviour to which Mr. James resorted to was rather objectionable. There was a foreign delegation in the Vice-Chancellor's room and in the presence of the foreign delegation these students entered the room and shouted all kinds of slogans and behaved in an indecent manner. Government will not like this kind of attitude on the part of students or responsible citizens as well. (Interruptions) Government cannot support this kind of behaviour

in the presence of a foreign delegation.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :
मोतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्टर साहब का यह कहना कि जो मामलात तारिक अनवर साहब ने उठाये थे सही नहीं है, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम उन वजूहात को नहीं जानेंगे जिनकी वजह से स्टूडेंट्स को स्ट्राइक करनी पड़ती है तब तक हम उनका कोई हल तलाश नहीं कर सकते हैं। लिहाजा हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या वजूहात है जिनकी वजह से वहां ...डताल हुई।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी रिसर्च के लिए है, वह कोई प्राइमरी स्कूल तो है नहीं जहां कि स्कूल के बच्चे जाते हैं। वहां स्ट्यूडेंट्स संजीदगी के साथ अपना कैरियर बनाने के लिए जाते हैं और एक ऐमे मोड पर खड़े होते हैं जहां से वे एक ब्राउञ्जत शहरी के लिए तैयार हो सकें। लिहाजा यह कह देना कि इन वाक्यात का इसमें कोई तात्विक नहीं है, सही नहीं है। तो हमें देखना होगा कि यूनिवर्सिटी का फंक्शन किस तरीके में हो रहा है। यहां पर मेम्बरन 28 में यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट के तहत अपाएंटेमेंट्स हुए हैं और इस एक्ट के तहत ऐमे लोगों के अपाएंटेमेंट होते हैं जो बहुत ही एग्जीनेट लोग हैं, अपने गजकेट में महारथ रखते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर जो अपाएंटेमेंट हुए हैं, मेरे ख्याल में आज तक वहां पर ऐसा कोई ब्रादमी नहीं है जो दुनिया में जाना जाता हो या पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में किसी एक फील्ड में जाना जाता हो। तो ये जो अपाएंटेमेंट्स हो रहे हैं, बनाज 28 के तहत वे तमाम इमानिए हो रहे हैं कि वहां पर कूनवा परवरी की जाए। आप देखें कि यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर 30 के करीब कपल्स हैं यानि शौहर और बीबी दोनों ही वहां पर मुलाजिम हैं और 8-10 ऐसे केसेस

[श्री श्रीधर मसूदा]

हैं कि जहाँ पर बीबी मुलाजिम है और शौहर रिसर्च कर रहा है या शौहर मुलाजिम है और बीबी रिसर्च कर रही है, नतीजा यह होगा कि कल को उसको भी उसी यूनिवर्सिटी में रखा जाएगा। हमें यह देखना है कि जो सेक्शन 28 के तहत लोगों को रखा है तो क्या यह एमीनेंट लोगों को ही रखा है? जब आप इन्कंपीटेन्ट लोगों को मुलाजिमत देंगे तो रिसर्च करने वाले जो खुद भी बड़े अच्छे लोग होते हैं, तमाम सब्जेक्ट की नालेज रखते हैं, उनको वे क्या पढ़ायेंगे? जब पढ़ाएंगे नहीं तो फ्रस्टेशन आएगा और फ्रस्टेशन आएगा तो ये सारी चीजें होंगी जो आज हुई हैं।

क्लाज 28 के तहत आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि यू०जी०सी० के चेयरमैन की बीबी को वहाँ पर अपाएंट किया गया और उनको कोई तजुरबा नहीं है, उनका रीडर की जगह अपाएंटमेंट हुआ है। ऐसे शरू के मुकाबले में वह अपाएंटमेंट हुआ है जिसके ऊपर जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर ही हिन्दी में काम किया जा रहा है, रिसर्च की जा रही है उसको नेग्लेक्ट कर दिया गया और उनको अपाएंट कर दिया गया। अब आप बताइये कि जब वे जाकर पढ़ाएंगी तो जिनको वहाँ अपाएंट किया जाता है वे भी फ्रस्टेड और जिनको रिसर्च राएंगे वो भी फ्रस्टेड। एक बात और है, आपको ताज्जुब होगा एक अपाएंटमेंट ऐसा हुआ है, फिलासफी के मुताबिक वे साहिबा थीं और फिलासफी का डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में, उनको अपाएंट किया गया और उनको डिपार्टमेंट आफ लेंग्वेज के अन्दर रीडर बना दिया गया। आप बताइए कि फिलासफी का आदमी डिपार्टमेंट आफ लेंग्वेज में क्या पढ़ायेगा? स्टूडेंट्स

फ्रस्टेड नहीं होंगे तो क्या होगा? आपको यह मोका आता ऐसा नहीं है जैसा कि अभी मिनिस्टर साहब कह रहे थे। अभी एक वाक्या हुआ है जेम्स और विद्यालिंगम लड़के हैं होस्टल के, उनकी तरफ इयूज है, यह कोई नया मामला नहीं है, उनके स्कालरशिप क्लीयर नहीं किए गए हैं। आपने पिछले साल अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि खुल्लमखुल्ला वहाँ पर अय्याशी हो रही है। माफ काजिएगा अय्याशी का लब्ध सख्त है, लेकिन हां रही है। सैक्स इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया है, टीचर्स उनमें डायरेक्टली इन्वा टड हैं। ईवनिंग न्यूज में पिछले साल एक आर्टिकल जुलाई में छपा था, आप जो कह रहे हैं, यह कोई आज का मामला नहीं है, आज का मामला होता तो मेरा ख्याल है कि दब जाता, लेकिन मसला इतना पुराना है और ये सारी चीजें आपको हटानी पड़ेंगी। आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि लाइब्रेरी का कंस्ट्रक्शन शुरू हुआ, वहाँ पर 2 लाख रुपये का स्टील बेच दिया गया। आज तक उन लोगों का सजा नहीं दी गई, जिन लोगों ने स्टील बेचा है और न ही रिकवरी की गई। क्यों नहीं हुई? आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि उसमें कई लोग हैं, रजिस्ट्रार, डिप्टी-रजिस्ट्रार, असिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार और वहाँ के अकाउन्ट डिपार्टमेंट के कोई अपर डिविजन क्लर्क हैं और कोई कुछ हैं, यानि कोई भी कंपीटेन्ट आदमी वहाँ पर काम नहीं कर रहा है और जब तक इन सारी चीजों को दूर नहीं करेंगे, यह रहेगा।

13.00 hrs.

मिनिस्टर साहब के बयान से मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने अपनी स्ट्राइक खत्म कर दी है। लेकिन बात ऐसी नहीं है। उन्होंने हंगर स्ट्राइक खत्म की है। उन्होंने अपनी ऐजीटेशन का वैन्यू

چेंج کیا ہے۔ چکی لاڈھری کے سامنے
بے ڈرنا دینا چاہتے تھے پھر واس
چانسٹر ساہب وہاں آفیس نہ تھے۔ پھر رہے تھے
اس واسطے وہاں ڈرنا نہ دیکر انہوں نے
اسکو ان کے رے جیڈس پر شیفت کیا
ہے۔ ماملا بڑا ہوا ہے۔ ریسرچ
سفر کر رہی ہے۔ مہنے جو باتیں کہی
ہیں ان کے بارے میں پھر کچھ کرنے
کروڑ جو گورنمنٹ کا سبب ہوتا ہے
اسکا نیکسان ہوگا۔ ریسرچ کے ماملے
میں بہت زیادہ نیکسان ہو رہا ہے پھر
آپ کو چاہیے کہ پھر جلدی ایکشن لیں۔

شیخ رشید مسعود (سہ ماہی):

مستور ڈپٹی انسپیکٹر صاحب - مسٹر
صاحب کا یہ کہنا کہ جو معاملات
طارق انور صاحب نے اٹھائے تھے صحیح
نہیں تھے میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں
کہ جب تک ہم ان رجسٹریوں کو
نہیں جانوں گے جن کی وجہ سے
اسٹوڈنٹس کو اسٹوڈنٹس کونری پڑتی
ہے تب تک ہم ان کا کوئی حل
نہیں نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ لہذا
میں یہ دیکھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا وجوہات
ہوں جن کی وجہ سے وہاں ہوتا
ہوئی۔

چواہر لال نہرو یونیورسٹی ریسرچ
کے لئے ہے وہ کوئی پرائمری اسکول نہ
ہے نہیں جہاں کے اسکولوں کے بچے
جاتے ہوں۔ وہاں اسٹوڈنٹس زندگی کے
ساتھ ایسا کیڑا بنانے کے لئے جاتے
ہوں اور ایک ایسے روز پر کھڑے
ہوئے ہیں جہاں سے وہ ایک باعزت
شہر کے لئے تیار ہو سکیں۔ لہذا

یہ کہہ دینا کہ ان اقدامات کا اس سے
کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے صحیح نہیں
ہے۔ تو ہمیں دیکھنا ہے یونیورسٹی
کا فنانس کس طریقہ سے ہو رہا ہے۔
یہاں پر سیکشن ۲۸ میں یونیورسٹی
ایکٹ کے تحت ایوانڈنٹس ہوتے ہیں
اور اس ایکٹ کے تحت ایسے لوگوں کے
ایوانڈنٹس ہوتے ہیں جو بہت سی
ایمپلٹ لوگ ہوں۔ ایسے سبب
میں مہارت دہتے ہوں لیکن
وہاں پر جو ایوانڈنٹس ہوتے ہیں
مہارت خیال میں آج تک وہاں
ایسا کوئی آدمی نہیں ہے جو دنیا
میں جانا چاہتا ہو یا یورپ یا
میں کسی ایک فیلڈ میں جانا چاہتا
ہو۔ تو یہ جو ایوانڈنٹس ہو رہے ہیں
کلچر ۲۸ کے تحت وہ تمام اس لئے ہو
رہے ہیں کہ وہاں پر کذبہ پوری کی
جائے۔ آپ دیکھیں کہ یونیورسٹی
کے اندر ۳۰ کے قریب کلاس ہیں
یعنی شوگر اور بیوی دونوں ہی
وہاں پر ملازم ہیں اور ۱۰ سے ۸
کھسڑ ہیں کہ جہاں پر بیوی ملازم
ہیں اور شوگر ریسرچ کر رہا ہے یا
شوگر ملازم ہے اور بیوی ریسرچ
کر رہا ہے۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ دل کو
اس کو بھی اس یونیورسٹی میں رکھا
جائے گا۔ مہرے دیکھنا ہے کہ یہ
جو سیکشن ۲۸ کے تحت لوگوں کو
رکھا ہے تو کیا یہ ایمپلٹ لوگوں کو
رکھا ہے۔ جب آپ انکمپلٹمنٹ

[شری رشید مسعود]

لوگوں کو ملازمت دینے کے لئے تو ریسرچ کرنے والے جو خود بھی بڑے اچھے لوگ ہوتے ہوں تمام سمجھنے والے لوگوں کو نالچ دہتے ہوں ان کو وہ کہا پڑھائیں گے - جب پڑھائیں گے تو فرسٹریشن اٹوٹا اور فرسٹریشن اٹوٹا تو یہ ساری چیزیں ہونگی جو آج ہوتی ہیں -

کلاز ۲۸ کے تحت آپ کو تعجب ہوگا کہ یو - جی - سی - کے پتھر مین کی بیوی کو وہاں پر اپائنٹمنٹ کہا گیا اور ان کو کوئی تجربہ نہیں ہے - انکا ریڈیو کی جگہ اپائنٹمنٹ ہوا ہے - ایسے شخص کے مقابلہ میں وہ اپائنٹمنٹ ہوا ہے - جسکے اوپر جواہر لال نہرو ہونوورسٹی کے انڈر ہی ہندی میں کام کیا جا رہا ہے ریسرچ کی جا رہی ہے اسکو نکلیت کر دیا گیا اور ان کو اپائنٹمنٹ کر دیا گیا - اب آپ بتائیے کہ جب وہ جا کر پڑھائیں گے تو جاکو وہاں اپائنٹمنٹ کیا جاتا ہے وہ بھی فرسٹریشن اور جنکو ریسرچ کرائیں گے وہ بھی فرسٹریشن - ایک بات اور ہے آپ کو تعجب ہوگا ایک اپائنٹمنٹ ایسا ہوا ہے فلاسفی کے متعلق وہ صاحبہ تھیں اور فلاسفی کا ڈیپارٹمنٹ نہیں ہے جواہر لال نہرو ہونوورسٹی میں - انکو اپائنٹمنٹ کیا گیا اور ان کو ڈیپارٹمنٹ آف لیٹریچر کے

انڈر ریڈر بنا دیا گیا - آپ بتائیے کہ فلاسفی کا آدمی ڈیپارٹمنٹ آف لیٹریچر میں کیا پڑھائیں گے - اسٹوڈنٹس فرسٹریشن نہیں ہوں گے تو کہا ہوگا - آپ کا یہ موقعہ آنا ایسا نہیں ہے جیسا کہ ابھی مسٹر صاحب کہہ رہے تھے - ابھی ایک واقعہ ہوا ہے جیمز اور ودھالکم لوگ ہیں ہوسٹل کے انکی طرف تیز ہوں وہ کوئی نیا معاملہ نہیں ہے ان کے اسٹڈنٹس ابھی نہیں نئے گئے ہیں - آپ نے پچھلے سال اخباروں میں پڑھا ہوگا کہ کھام کولا وہاں پر عیاشی ہو رہی ہے - یہاں کھوٹے کا عیاشی کا لفظ سخت ہے لیکن ہو رہی ہے - سوکس اتنا پڑھا گیا ہے - تو پتھر اس میں فائونڈیشن انولونڈ ہیر - ایوننگ نووز میں پچھلے سال ایک آرٹیکل جولائی میں چھپا تھا آپ جو کہہ رہے ہیں یہ کوئی آج کا مسئلہ نہیں ہے آج کا مسئلہ ہوتا تو میرا خیال ہے کہ دب جاتا لیکن مسئلہ اتنا پورا ہے اور یہ ساری چیزیں آپکو ہتانی پڑیں گی - آپ نے اخبار میں پڑھا ہوگا کہ لائبریری کا کنسٹرکشن شروع ہوا وہاں پر دو لاکھ روپے کا اسٹیل بیج دیا گیا - آج تک ان

لوگوں کو سزا نہیں دی گئی جن لوگوں نے استہل بھجا ہے اور نہ ہی ریکوری کی گئی - کہوں نہیں ہوئی آپ کو تعجب ہوگا اس میں کئی لوگ ہیں رجسٹرار قہتی رجسٹرار - اسٹیٹ رجسٹرار اور وہاں کے اکاؤنٹل قیہارٹمنٹ کے کوئی ایڈووکیٹوں کلرک ہیں اور کوئی کچھ ہوں یہاں کہ کوئی بھی کومپٹنٹ آدمی وہاں کام نہیں کر رہا ہے اور جب تک ان ساری چیزوں کو دور نہیں کرینگے یہ رہیگا - منسٹر صاحب نے بیان سے معلوم دیتا ہے کہ انہوں نے ایڈی اسٹوائٹ ختم کر دی ہے - لیکن بات ایسی نہیں ہے - انہوں نے اگر اسٹوائٹ ختم کی ہے انہوں نے اپنی ایجنسی ٹیشن کا ویلیو چیلنج کیا ہے - کہونکہ لائبریری کے سامنے وہ دھرنا دینا چاہتے تھے اور وائس چانسلر صاحب وہاں آفس نہیں آ رہے تھے اس واسطے وہاں دھرنا دے کر انہوں نے انکے ریڈیو ایس پر شہمت کیا ہے - معاملہ پورا ہوا ہے - ریسرچ سفر کر رہی ہے - میں نے جو باتیں کہی ہیں ان کے بارے میں آپ کچھ کرو ورنہ دو کروڑ جو گورنمنٹ کا خرچ ہوتا ہے اس کا نقصان ہوگا -

ریسرچ کے معاملہ میں بہت زیادہ نقصان ہو رہا ہے اور آپ کو چاہئے کہ آپ جلدی ایکشن لیں -

13.00 hrs.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is very unfortunate that the appointment made by the Statutory Committee of the University is being questioned on the floor of the House. I do not think that Government has any authority to interference in the appointments made by the University under the Statutes. They have full powers and so long as they do not violate the Statutes of the University, I do not think that it is possible for the Government to interfere in the matter.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: They have violated the Statute under Clause 28. It is mentioned that only appointment of eminent people...

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is a matter of opinion. You may not consider that a particular person appointed is eminent while the Selection Committee considers that he is eminent. These are matters in which Government cannot interfere and if there are certain things which according to the Act are violated, then at that stage only Government can possibly interfere in the matter. If the hon. Member has got any such thing, he can send that to me and I can merely pass on that information to the University authorities to enquire into the matter. This can be done since you have raised that issue on the floor of the House. The hon. Member has made a mention of Mrs. Satish Chandra wife of the U.G.C. Chairman. The information given by the office is that the Statutory Committee has made this appointment and so nothing can be done in the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We go to next item—Report of Estimates Committee.

13.04 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahraundry): I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways-- Demands for Grants (Railways)-- Restructuring of Form and Contents.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MARUTI LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Charanjit Chanana on the 5th December, 1980, namely:—

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of Maruti Limited with a view to securing the utilisation of the available infrastructure, to modernise the automobile industry, to effect a more economical utilisation of scarce fuel and to ensure higher production of motor vehicles which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

Shri Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to draw your attention to Rule 371 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, which reads:

“If the vote of a member in a division in the House is challenged on the ground of personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter to be decided, the Speaker may, if he considers necessary, call upon the Member making the challenge to state precisely the grounds of his objection and the member whose vote has been challenged to state his case and shall decide whether the vote of the member should be disallowed or not and his decision shall be final...”

Provided that the vote of a member or members is challenged immediately after the division is over and before the result is announced by the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: For what you are referring to, Mr. Ghosh?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am telling you. I am reading for the Minister, not for you.

“Explanation: For the purposes of this rule, the interest of the member should be direct, personal or pecuniary and separately belong to the person whose vote is questioned and not in common with the public in general or with any class or section thereof...”

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you referring to this? This is what I want to know.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am referring to this because, I think, if the Cabinet member has a direct personal and pecuniary interest in this Bill, the Bill that we are opposing and when the Cabinet as a whole concurred with it, I raise the question whether the Cabinet can bring this Bill at all before the House. Because Cabinet itself has concurred with that member

and to safeguarding the pecuniary interests of the family member.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Rule 371 has nothing to do. The Hon. member is trying to bring baseless things with mala fide intention.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Since the person is holding the highest office in the country, the family members are directly interested in Maruti Ltd. and since Cabinet has concurred collectively with it. I do not think the Cabinet can bring forward this Bill before this House. That is the first point that I want to make and it would be a mal-practice and insult in the face of the whole country. I want to make the next point.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing personal in it. Over-ruled.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: This Bill is not concerned with national interest.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You go ahead with the arguments if you have got any.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The grounds for my objection.

MR. SPEAKER: This ground is over-ruled.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: This Bill does not concern with the national interest of the country as a whole in any way because this Maruti Ltd. was born in mal-practices and it is resounding throughout the whole world perhaps by this time know about this Bill. The peoples' car, Sir, small peoples' car, was cleared by the Industry Ministry. It was before the Cabinet. At that stage, it was born and thrown into cold-storage and this Maruti Ltd. sprang up by cancelling—it was before the Cabinet—the proposition of the Industry Ministry to an agreement with Renault was also made at that time and perhaps because of that, Shri Moinul Haque Chaudhary

had to resign his post at that time, because he cleared it. Now, that is why it was born in mal-practice. About the Maruti Ltd. and other mal-practices, that even those things will come up in the general debate. But it is known to the whole world and to the entire country that it was conceived in mal-practices. It was wrong, is in defiance of all cannons of public law, and it is now, liquidation proceedings are going on before the court as already pointed out by Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Ram Jethamalani and it is a contempt of the court, by-passing the court, by-passing the industrial resolution and everything in it. So, this Bill can benefit only those share-holders, the family members of Gandhi family, who are directly and personally interested in it and huge sum of compensation, Rs. 400 crores. Of that certain things will go for others, for workers, for whatever that I do not know. A huge sum of that will be diverted there for which they do not receive a single copper. For that, this Bill has been brought forward. What constitutional, legal, political and moral ground have they got to bring forward such a Bill before the country? Not only that, it is a junk to take over. More than Rs. 400 crores are being given as compensation for this junk. What will they do with that junk? Afterwards, perhaps Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores will be invested to transform it into a truck manufacturing company. That is what we hear from the Press report. You cannot do anything with this junk. The acquisition and transfer proceedings are undertaken by the government of India of only that concern which is running and whose maintenance is necessary. This concern is not being run, is not being maintained. It is a junk. For such a concern, such a Bill cannot at all come. It is an immoral thing.

MR. SPEAKER: This thing you have been repeating so many times.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): The hon. member can oppose

[Shri K. Ramamurthy]

the Bill in the introduction stage only on two grounds. (1) He can oppose it if it contravenes the rules laid down by this House; (2) if any of the provisions of the Bill is *ultra-vire* the Constitution. He can explain the *pros* and *cons* of the Bill at the time of discussion; because at that time he will be having ample time. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I reject the object of this Bill which is being brought forward and suggest that it should not be introduced.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो यट बिल मूब करने की अनुमति चाही है, इस बिल के जो उद्देश्य और कारण हैं उनको आप यदि पढ़ें तो उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि कतिपय प्रतिकूल बातें, जिनका पूर्वा-नुमान नहीं किया गया था, परिणाम स्वरूप कम्पनी उस स्तर तक उत्पादन नहीं कर सकी जिसकी आशा थी और अपनी वित्तीय बाधाओं को पार नहीं कर सकी—यह उनकी शुरुआत है। अब मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब किसी चीज की पैदायश ही नहीं हुई तो वह जवान कैसे हो सकती है? आपने जो दिया है उसमें कहीं नहीं बतलाया है, हां एक बात जरूर अखबारों में हम पढ़ते थे कि 1972 में एक हजार कारें सड़क पर आ जायेंगी, 1973 में इस हजार कारें सड़क पर आ जायेंगी, 1975 में 25 हजार कारें सड़क पर आ जायेंगी और 1976 में 50 हजार कारें सड़क पर आ जायेंगी। (व्यवधान)। तो जब किसी चीज का उत्पादन ही नहीं हुआ तब उसमें घटने और बढ़ने का सवाल ही कहां पैदा होता है? आपने कहा कि आशा के अनुरूप उत्पादन नहीं हुआ लेकिन आपने

कहीं यह नहीं बतलाया कि कितना उत्पादन हुआ था? यदि उत्पादन होगा तभी आप कहेंगे कि आशा के अनुरूप हुआ या नहीं हुआ। इसलिए यहां जो शुरुआत है वही गलत है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि कोई क्रिमीनल चोरी करता है या डकैती करता है तो उसको आप सजा देते हैं लेकिन इस देश की कैबिनेट बैठकर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के साढ़े चार सौ लाख रुपये की दिन दहाड़े डकैती करती है... (व्यवधान) साढ़े चार सौ लाख रुपये की रकम कम नहीं होती है। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहता हूँ कि साढ़े चार लाख हैं, मैं उस पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इनका कहना चाहता हूँ कि कैबिनेट ने बैठकर डिजीजन लिया और इतना बड़ा जघन्य अपराध किया है कि जिसका कोई लेखा जोखा नहीं है और चानना साहब को, भले आदमी को, बली का बकरा बनाया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो बड़ी हमदर्दी आ रही है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है, तो उसकी बैलेंसशीट कहां है। उसमें किसका कितना शेयर था? एक लाख से ज्यादा किसका शेयर था और उसमें कितने फर्जी शेयर होलडर्स हैं? अब जिसकी शुरुआत ही.... (व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांडे जी आप बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं, बैठ कर ?

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : मैं खड़ा हो कर बोल रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब भी आप बैठे हुए लग रहे हैं।... आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं, मंत्री जी जवाब दे देंगे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कह रहा था कि मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहिए था कि कहां-कहां पैसा गया है। ज़मीन के मामले में पढ़ रहा था—हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट ने जिस ढंग से ज़मीन को एकबायर किया और वह ज़मीन का पैसा कम्पनी के द्वारा पे किया या हरियाणा सरकार ने उस पैसे को पे किया। आप की बैलेंसेंशोट कहां है? इसमें किनने एक लाख के ऊपर के शेयर होल्डर्स हैं? यह आम लोगों के दिमाग में बात है कि आधे से अधिक और जितनी मेज़र राशि लगी हुई है, वह सब फर्जी नाम पर है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे बतलायें जो फारेन देश के साथ समझौता हुआ है, वह किन-किन के साथ हुआ है और क्या क्या शर्तें हुई हैं? आपने एक जगह बहुत बड़िया ढंग से लिखा है कि पर्याप्त रूप से रोज़गार दिया जा सकेगा, लेकिन हम लोग नारा लगाते थे कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां० (एटा): माननीय सदस्य मैरिट आफ दी केस पर जा रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं जानता हूँ कि किस आधार पर विरोध किया जाना चाहिए—खां साहब। आप ही से सीखा है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो कथन दिया है, हम उसी के आधार पर विरोध कर सकते हैं। इन्होंने अपने कथन में कहा है कि रोज़गार मिलेगा और उसी के आधार पर कार की फैक्टरी को टेक-ओवर कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि फिर तो साइकिल की फैक्ट्री खुलवाते, छोटी-छोटी फैक्ट्री खुलवाते, लघु उद्योग और काटेज इंडस्ट्री खुलवाते। यह कार की फैक्ट्री को टेक-ओवर करके, केवल एक

पार्टी ही नहीं, बल्कि एक परिवार और कुछ ग्रुप के लोगों को ओबलाइज़ करने का काम आप कर रहे हैं। इसको आप इस नाम पर करना चाहते हैं कि उस से रोज़गार मिलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो उद्देश्य आपने अपने कथन में दिया है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है ... (व्यवधान) ... जब मैं डिसकशन में आऊंगा, तो मैं बताऊंगा कि कौन शेयर-हॉल्डर्स हैं, कौन डायरेक्टर्स हैं और कौन क्या-क्या है—यह बात कोई छिपी नहीं है, यह तो लोगों को पहले से ही मालूम है। मैं इसलिए इसका विरोध करता हूँ कि इसमें राष्ट्रीय हित सन्निहित नहीं है और न इससे राष्ट्र का भला होने वाला है कि आप इससे रोज़गार दे सकेंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... हम नारा लगाते थे—बेटा कार बनाता है, मां बेकार बनाती है। इससे तो और बेकारी ही फैलेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you co-operate?

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I would like to make a very brief statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I will make a very brief statement.

There is no genuine need to take over this industry. (Interruptions) There is no genuine reason to take over this industry because this will ultimately become a burden on the national exchequer. There are certain criteria on the basis of which an industry is nationalised. If production is deteriorating, if the quality of a

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

any labour unrest, if industrial relations are tense such type of things are there, then certainly one industry can be taken over and it has been a general practice also. But none of these things had happened in that particular industry. What are the reasons for which the Government is going to take over that industry? Sir, I would like to say it very clearly that it is a deliberate attempt to provide compensation to certain people who are not having a genuine interest and that is the only reason that this company is being taken over. Therefore on the basis of this I oppose this Bill at the introduction stage.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not interested?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I am sorry, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I thought you have lost interest in this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, they are forcing me now to talk about nationalisation, because in this very House, Sir, at that time one of the leading Members of our group, Shri Hiren Mukerjee had pleaded at length, that this company should not be in the private sector but it should be in the public sector. Then all these gentlemen or those who were here, turned it down. When we had pleaded for take over of Birlas' Hindustan Motors Factory then Mr. Moinul Haque Choudhury, who was then the Industry Minister had said "Why should we take it over? It is a lot of junk. You want us to take over a lot of junk?" Please don't

say all these things. Now, I want to say some more grounds, relevant basically at the introduction stage, that the Ordinance-making power of the President under Article 123 of the Constitution has been misused. That Ordinance-making power is not meant to be used in order to defraud the public exchequer and to present the House with a *fait accompli*. This is my argument. Yes, Sir, see this Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is only all wrong statements and untruths. I wan't say lies.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Because I will expunge it?

(Interruptions)

HON'BLE MEMBER:

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons says—

"As a result of certain unanticipated adverse factors, the Company could not achieve the expected level of production and meet its financial obligations. There was a run on the Company by the creditors, and liquidation proceedings were initiated..."

First of all, I want to say this is a complete travesty, distortion of truth. What is the meaning of the words 'could not achieve the expected level of production'? Quite simple. That means they were producing cars, but they could not reach the target of 'expected level'. Will you kindly, tell us how many cars were produced? I am asking, how many passenger cars have been produced? Only two cars, two cars fitted with imported engines were turned out, were being tested and nothing else. Here, let us see the impression that is sought to be given. They say—

"it would be desirable to set up a public sector undertaking under

the Central Government for the manufacture of passenger cars, commercial vehicles...etc. etc.'.

Now, where is the necessity to promulgate an Ordinance a few days before the Parliament was to assemble? A public sector factory for making cars and vehicles is not a thing which can be done in two days. So much preparation is required for it. Lot of investment will be required. Collaboration will be required. Is it a matter which you are going to solve by bringing an ordinance just a few days before Parliament is going to meet? We want to know what was the urgency, because article 123 says that the President must be satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action. What were those circumstances? You must tell us. You cannot expect Parliament to swallow anything that you come up with. He may be reluctant to tell us. So, I am telling the House. What was it that necessitated immediate action? The only one thing that could necessitate immediate action was to forestal the liquidation proceedings in the court. A receiver had been appointed and it is the job of the Receiver to make a proper evaluation of the assets and liabilities, etc. and find out who is to be paid, how much can be paid and so on. In order to short-circuit the liquidation proceedings this ordinance has been hurriedly promulgated.

You will find in the Bill, in the Schedule, the order of priorities is laid down for the discharge of liabilities. I have nothing to say about Category I. They have four categories and in the body of the Bill it is said that Category I shall have precedence over all other categories; Category II shall have precedence over Category II and so on. Category I says:

"Employees' dues on account of unpaid salaries, wages, provident fund, etc."

These have to be cleared first and that is the normal practice. Next comes "Revenues, taxes, cesses, rates or other dues to the Central Government, State Government and local authorities or the State Electricity Board". These undoubtedly have to be cleared. Then, Category II, which is to be given priority over Categories III and IV is "Amounts due to the Government of Haryana towards the cost of land". I say this is a gross example of discrimination. Why should the Haryana Government be given the position of Category II? At that time the Government of Mr. Bansi Lal decided to give land throwing all other considerations to the wind and since then they have never bothered to recover their dues. So, the Government of Haryana also has to stand in the queue of creditors. They cannot be given this priority in Category II. Why is this being given to them? Right at the bottom, in Category IV come the following:

"Deposits received from the public or from the members of the company;

Deposits towards dealership;

Any credit availed of for purposes of trade or manufacturing operations...."

Suppose they bought stores from small trader who has given them stores worth Rs. 2 or 3 or 4 lakhs on credit; His dues come under Category IV. Section 19 of the Bill says:

"The question of discharging any liability with regard to a matter specified in a lower category shall arise only if a surplus is left after meeting all the liabilities in the immediately higher category."

That means, the people who are being discriminated against are those people who were forced to accept dealerships those who gave stores and other materials on credit and some public people who gave deposits. If there is any money left for them, then only their liabilities

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

will be discharged; otherwise not. This reveals the real *mala fide* intent behind this ordinance, which is to benefit a certain small group of people, a small coterie of people, the big shareholders and certain people whom everybody knows—I do not know why members object so much, because everybody knows that certain members of a particular family were interested in this. There was another company associated with it called Maruti Technical Services and you know who the Directors of that company are. Maruti Technical Services has a 20-year agreement with Maruti.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be specific. What are the points?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As Mr. Chitta Basu said the other day, private liabilities are being transferred into public liabilities and the Consolidated Fund of India is being asked to make a contribution of nearly Rs. 4.5 crores now.—later it may be more—in order to discharge a certain private debt which arises out of the mismanagement and mess into which certain people have brought this Company.

I know that you will say that share-holders must be given compensation. According to our Constitution we cannot take over anything without giving compensation. The whole trouble is that there was an Inquiry Commission headed by Mr. Justice A. C. Gupta and that Inquiry Commission's Report was available to everyone. I quote from that Inquiry Commission's Report a small quotation:

"Shares of Maruti Limited were allotted to persons who knew nothing about the transactions and in February, 1977 large sums were paid to fictitious persons."

That is what the Gupta Commission has said. They have also said—and I am not quoting that—that steel,

coal, cement and such items were secured in excess of the allotted quantities. They have also said that many violations of Company Law and Banking Regulations took place. Now, all this is sought to be covered up and concealed by coming forward with this Ordinance and with this Bill. It is in order to prevent all these things coming to light that this thing is being done. Therefore, I humbly submit that the Articles of the Constitution should not be played with like this. The President's ordinance making power is not meant for this purpose. It is meant for some national interest. It is not meant for this purpose that when a private company is under liquidation proceedings in order to avoid those liquidation proceedings they promulgate an ordinance just a few days before the Parliament assembly. Why should they do it? The Parliament was due to assemble. What would have happened if they had brought this Bill now? Therefore, I oppose this very strongly at the stage of introduction.

The cash payment for the liabilities, according to this, has already passed from the Consolidated Fund to the Commissioner of Payments. Within 30 days, the payment has to be made. That money has already gone out of the Consolidated Fund. It is now with the Commissioner of Payments who may have already started making payments. Who has authorised them to spend this money in this way for this purpose? Therefore, this is a monstrous fraud from every point of view. This is not the purpose of the President's ordinance making power. Therefore, I oppose this totally. The Bill should never be introduced. It is an insult, I should say, to the Parliament.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANAÑA):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should have your permission of course, not to take

note of the verbosity and the speeches given for the sake of speeches. But the most unfortunate thing is that even senior Members, who by the virtue of their seniority must have acquired maturity, have spoken of a few things which contradicts their own statements. Half the statement they decide to read because the rest of the half does not suit them, so, they do not read that at all.

The most unfortunate thing is that Mr. Indrajit Gupta being a very senior Member and who, I think has a red label on him—it is very surprising and the House must be shocked at—is speaking for the dealers rather than the State Government of Haryana. I could understand if he was talking with vengeance against Shri Bansilal, who is no more there, because he was mentioning his name. If the Left has now changed its order of priority, that the dealers must come first and the public sector must come later, well I do not know. I am yet to see their manifesto if they have evolved a new one. (*Interruptions*) I do not think senior Members like Mr. Indrajit Gupta would get that type of allergy.

Mr. Speaker, I would seek your permission to confirm certain aspects in regard to Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, arising out of the doubts cast by some of my friends. I am not talking for those who have cast doubts just for the sake of casting doubts, because that is a different thing. If Shri Paswan has done it with a broad smile, that is an entirely different thing.

At the very outset, let me reiterate and announce that the Ordinance for the acquisition of Maruti Limited was issued at a time when Parliament was not in session, in fact, five weeks before it assembled for this session. The detailed reasons were also given. Yet, I would like to repeat them for the benefit of those hon. Members who have tried to just pick out a few sentences out of context and also for

purposes of record so that in case they bother to go through the records after the House has adopted it, they know the real position.

As the order for the winding up of the Company has already been passed by the hon. High Court of Punjab and Haryana there was a possibility of the undertaking being broken up in smaller units and sold to third parties. I do not think the hon. Members have any interest at all in the third parties. It was considered that it would be against public interest to allow such a possibility to materialise. As Parliament was not then in session, it was considered necessary to take immediate action for the acquisition of the assets of the undertakings of Maruti Limited by promulgating an Ordinance before the Official Liquidator took any irreversible steps.

A perusal of this would convince the House that cogent reasons did exist, necessitating the promulgation of the Ordinance. My Government, the present Government, does not believe in circumventing or short-circuiting the procedure of law. At the same time, if the situation warrants action to be taken in accordance with law and the Constitution of India, Government is duty-bound to act in public interest. I find the definition of "public interest" given by the hon. Members on the other side very odd. I hope even my hon. friend, Shri Chitta Basu, would now be satisfied that Parliament has not been side-tracked; in fact, we have taken the first opportunity to come before this august House, seeking its leave to introduce the Bill.

Now I would like to mention for the education of those hon. Members who do not know it that there are cases where companies which were under liquidation have been nationalised previously. One is the Alock Ashdon Acquisition Act and another is the Sick Textile Mill Undertakings Nationalisation Act, under which some

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

mills under liquidation were taken over.

I would like to be very brief at this stage and touch only the more important aspects for the information of the House, since there would be time and opportunity for a full discussion on the Bill after the House is pleased to allow its introduction.

Shri Chitta Basu referred to the liquidation proceedings and the fact that a winding up order has been passed by the Punjab and Haryana High Court. It is a fact. However, I am sure the House would appreciate that once the Government decided to set up a public undertaking under the Central Government for the manufacture of automobiles, including commercial vehicles and passenger cars, the availability of the infrastructure of Maruti Limited became a matter incidental thereto. In fact, it would be against public interest if the undertaking of Maruti Limited had been parcelled out in the process of dissolution of the company. So, it would be in the public interest if these are to form a nucleus of the public sector undertaking, as contemplated now.

As Shri Paswan does not know the difference between Rs. 400 crores and Rs. 4 crores, I would like to inform him that the liabilities are to the tune of 4.34 crores, if he wants it in crores, or Rs. 434 lakhs whereas the assets come to Rs. 6.84 crores.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who evaluated them?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Shri Indrajit Gupta has to be told a very important thing, which he did not bother to know. In your days, it was an evaluation made by your own Government. So, you were involved in it very seriously. I do not know whether on the negative side or positive side.

A statement of Affairs as on the 22nd July 1977 filed before the official Liquidator appointed by the High Court, gives the figure at Rs. 6.84 crores. You should know that, if anything, it would have appreciated because the value of money....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know what he is referring to, with which I was associated.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would like to clarify that I did say I do not know whether the association was negative or positive.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is the trouble with being too junior in the House.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Shri Ram Jethmalani probably found it convenient to abstain today, because yesterday we saw a very interesting, although awful, exercise in monstrous verbosity. I do not know how Shri Indrajit Gupta today is affected by his verbosity, because he was repeating the same words. I would request the hon. Member in his own interest, not to get into the environment of monstrosity like that.

My friend, Shri Jethmalani, tried to assail the Bill as unconstitutional. I thought as a lawyer he will not probably touch the constitutional part of it and that he will deal with only the other points. He knows, or he should have known, that the Bill is constitutional, legal and valid. He should also have known—I am not saying he knows it, I am only saying he should have known it—that this is not the first Bill of this type and that the undertakings of many companies have been acquired by the Government in the public interest. I have already given some instances.

Claiming to be a brilliant advocate, Shri Jethmalani should have the persuasion of a successful advocate not to try to communicate, just for the sake of newspapers, a version which was in fact cheating; as he was talking of prositution, probably he was

prostituting law, according to me. I need hardly remind him and the House that the power to nationalise the undertakings of the companies flows from the Constitution itself. I would refer to Entry 42 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule, read with Entry 52 of the Union List of the same Schedule. I would also invite the attention of the House to Entry 7 of the First Schedule, appended to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Sub-entry (5) of Entry 7 of the said Schedule covers "automobiles", which includes both commercial vehicles and passenger cars. I am sure the House is satisfied that the Bill is constitutional, legal and valid.... (Interruptions)

One of the other shocking observations made by Shri Jethmalani the other day was that he was crying hoarse for the poor. He forgot that the commercial vehicles are vehicles which are meant for the poor. He forgot that the automobile division would generate employment, that the ancillary industries created by the automobile industry would generate employment. You must remember that the engineering industry has the high-ets potential for employment. I am repeating this for the benefit of those hon. Members so that they do not repeat this mistake.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Jethmalani chose to use his illegal brilliance to assail the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi. An impression is being created that nationalisation of the undertaking of Maruti Limited has been effected with a view to helping the family. Sir, kindly note that it is contrary to the facts and the truth is that out of the total subscribed capital of the company amounting to Rs. 3 crores, the face value of the shares held by late Shri Sanjay Gandhi and other members of Prime Minister's family is only Rs. 4,100. It would work out to less than 0.1 per cent.

This is the magnitude of her interests in the company.

Sir, the Bill has been assailed by Mr. Jethmalani on the grounds that the objects and reasons as stated are misleading and false. I have already given you the reasons and you kindly guide him and tell him that he should go through the whole thing as it is, and not pick up only the parts which will suit his convenience to fabricate an argument in this House and for a mass communication to be spread by him.

Mr. Jethmalani has called the Bill as monstrously unconstitutional. In the light of the submission that I have just made, it is for the House to decide whether it is so or whether he has indulged in monstrous verbosity or verbal monstrosity.

Sir, the points raised today have all been already replied to, but our friend, Mr. Paswan talked of production. He read out the figures. My friend, when you set up an industrial unit the most important thing when you talk of production, when you are in the process of setting up an industrial unit, is known as production potential and you should know what is the production potential in the case of a car factory. It is only after that you should comment on that. But if you want some data, I can always guide you on that data also. About employment part, I have already told you.

So, Sir, I have tried to cover the so-called points raised by the hon. Members and I propose that the Bill may be allowed to be introduced in the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, are you satisfied with this explanation on why an Ordinance was necessary? (Interruptions). The point here is, why an Ordinance was necessary in such a hurry? Are you satisfied with what he has said? He read out something from a prepared text. I do not know what is all for.

15.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of Maruti Limited with a view to securing the utilisation of the available infrastructure, to modernise the automobile industry, to effect a more economical utilisation of scarce fuel and to ensure higher production of motor vehicles which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5]

[15.01 hrs.

AYES

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Appalanaidu, Shri S.R.A.S.
Arjunan, Shri K.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dennis, Shri N.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gomang, Shri Giridhar

Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi

Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Kailash Pati, Shrimati
Karma, Shri Laxman
Karunanithi, Shri Thazhai M.
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Lakshmanan, Shri G.

Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri A. R.
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Mundackal, Shri George Joseph
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.

Nahata, Shri B. R.

Namgyal, Shri P.

Netam, Shri Arvind

Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed

Patel, Shri C. D.

Patil, Shri A. T.

Patil, Shri Shankarrao

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.

Potdhukhe, Shri Shantaram

Pradhani, Shri K.

Pullaiah, Shri Darur

Quadri, Shri S. T.

Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
 Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
 Scindia, Shri Madhav Rao
 Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Subba, Shri P. M.
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
 Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tripathi, Shri R. N.
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
 Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra

Yazdani, Dr. Golam
 Zainul Basher, Shri
 NOES
 Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Azmi, Dr. A. U.
 Barman, Shri Palas
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
 Choubey, Shri Narayan
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Ghosh, Shri Niren
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hannan Mollah, Shri
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Jagpal Singh, Shri
 Jethmalani, Shri Ram
 Lawrence, Shri M. M.
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 *Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Rasheed Masood, Shri
 Roy, Dr. Saradish

Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saran, Shri Daulat Ram

Shamanna, Shri T. R.

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.

Singh, Shri B. D.

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Verma, Shri R. L. P.

*Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar

*Zail Singh, Shri

Zainal Abedin, Shri

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the Division—subject to correction* is as follows:

Ayes : 107

Noes : 46

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA :
I introduce† the Bill.

15.02 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. MARUTI LIMITED
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF
UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I
beg to lay on the Table an explana-
tory statement (Hindi and English
versions) giving reasons for imme-
diate legislation by the Maruti Limi-
ted (Acquisition and Transfer of Un-
dertakings) Ordinance, 1980.

15.02 hrs.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965."
AMENDMENT) BILL@

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN
DATT TIWARI): Sir, I beg to move
for leave to introduce a Bill further
to amend the Payment of Bonus Act,
1965.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the
Payment of Bonus Act, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :
I introduce the Bill.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri V. S. Vijayaraghavan, Ramnath Dubey, Narayan Dutt Tiwari, Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay, P. Shanmugam, Krishna Dutt, R. Y. Ghorpade, Madhusudan Vaurale, S. N. Prasan Kumar, D. K. Naikar, R. P. Mahala, Ram Pyare Panika, Mahabir Prasad, Jai Narain Roat, Virdhi Chander Jain, Era Anbarasu, Doongar Singh; Zail Singh, Chandrabhan Athare Patil and Girdhari Lal Vyas,

NOES: Sarvashri R. P. Sarangi, Devi Lal, Shri Kamla Mishra Madhu-
kar, Ananda Pathak, Trilok Chandra.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

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8-12-80.

15.03 hrs

STATEMENT RE: PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1980

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

15.03 hrs.

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce the Bill.

15.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: TEA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1980

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

15.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DEATH OF A NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HARYANA AFTER CONSUMING SPURIOUS LIQUOR

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Devi Lal. What is written in the statement, whatever has been allowed, shall go on record.

श्री देवी लाल (सोनीपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों काफी संख्या में लोगों को देशी शराब पीने से हरियाणा के सीमावर्ती इलाके में सैकड़ों मृत्यु हो गई हैं। फलस्वरूप सैकड़ों की तादाद में लोग अन्धे हो चुके हैं और अभी तक वे लोग अस्पतालों में भर्ती हैं। मैं स्वयं 5 दिसम्बर को हरियाणा के भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री एवं विधायक के साथ सिरसा जिला के कालावाली, जहां यह दुखद घटना घटी है, गया था। रोड़ी, रोहन, मुरतीया, कुरनावाली, रगू आदि करीब बीसों गांवों में देखने के बाद जो दुखद घटना घटी है, उसका शब्दों में वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता। एक ही हरिजन मोहल्ला में 16 और एक ही परिवार के 4 हरिजनों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है। इसी तरह हरियाणा, राजस्थान और पंजाब के सीमावर्ती इलाकों में करीब 200 से अधिक व्यक्ति अवैध एवं जहरीली शराब पीकर मर चुके हैं। कस्बे में धारा 144 लागू है। वहां की सरकार अवैध शराब विप्रेता के खिलाफ आपके लोक सभा में स्पष्ट निर्देश के बावजूद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है। ऐसी घटनाएँ प्रायः घटती रहती हैं। इतना ही नहीं कालावाली में प्रशासन की साठ-गांठ से पोस्त, अफीम और अवैध शराब की तस्करी होती रहती है। इन घटनाओं से क्षेत्रीय जनता में काफी आक्रोश व्याप्त है। इस संदर्भ में 7 दिसम्बर को विरोध में एक बहुत बड़ी जनसभा हुई थी। यदि सरकार ने सही मुजरिम को पकड़कर जेल में बन्द नहीं किया तो वहां और भी अप्रिय घटना घट सकती है।

अतः गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि वे मदन में इस संदर्भ में एक वक्तव्य दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dennis.

(Interruptions)**

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

(Interruptions)**

(ii) IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE IN IRRIGATION IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Sir, with your permission, I raise the following matter under Rule 377:—

Implementation of command area development programme in irrigation throughout Tamil Nadu, would greatly remove the prevailing difficulties faced by ryots who carry on cultivation by irrigation. This programme not only facilitates systematic, equitable and regular distribution of water to the ryots but also safeguards the ryots from waterlogging on the one hand and also from the scarcity of water faced by ryots, particularly the ryots who have lands on the tail ends, on the other. Excavation of field channels under this programme would facilitate the accessibility of water to each and every field, including the fields in the tail ends. As the scope for further availability of surface water in Tamil Nadu is limited, proper utilisation of available water is highly essential and thus it is essential to implement this programme in the entire irrigated areas of Tamil Nadu, including Kanyakumari District, where the necessity for the programme is greater as there is large wastage of water due to the irregular level and shape of land and thereby the prevalence of acute scarcity of water, particularly in tail-end lands. So, the Government may be pleased to take speedy steps for the implementation of this programme in the entire irrigated areas of Tamil Nadu, including Kanyakumari district.

(iii) PRACTICE OF X-RAYING INDIAN CHILDREN IN GREAT BRITAIN TO ASSESS THEIR AGE.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, the Bri-

tish government has approved the practice of X-raying Indian children to determine their age despite protests from many quarters, who have condemned the practice for exposing people to unnecessary radiation risks. Even the British Medical Association condemned the practice of radiological examination for administrative or political purposes as 'unethical'.

Sir, when a country is following such discrimination and repression on racial grounds to the Indians, I, therefore, urge upon the government to take up the issue with the UK Government to stop this inhuman practice.

15.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

(iv) SETTING UP OF REGIONAL RURAL BANK IN SAGWARA, RAJASTHAN

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara): Sagwara is located equi-distance both from Banswara as well as Dungarpur districts in Rajasthan. It is also under-banked. The town is rural in character and has a population of 15,000. This town is a backward district town and mainly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribe, Bhils. The town is rich in commercial crops and provides ample opportunity for the viability of the proposed Regional Rural Bank, if established.

It is understood that the Government of India and the Reserve Bank are already considering the matter of establishing a Regional Rural Bank in Rajasthan. Considering the above, I would urge upon the Government to establish the proposed bank in Sagwara town of Rajasthan.

(v) RESUMPTION OF DELHI-KULU AIR SERVICE

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Man-di): Delhi-Kulu Air Service was operated from 1967 to 1975 by the Indian Airlines which received a sum of Rs. 16,40,438.97 as subsidy for operation of the service from 1967-68 to 1974-75 from the Himachal Pradesh

Government. The Air Service used to be run bi-weekly upto 1975 and thrice a week in 1975, during summer and autumn. The Air Service was also run during 1975 but no subsidy was paid. While discussing the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for promotion of tourism in Himachal Pradesh the working group of the Planning Commission felt that it was not clear why the Government of Himachal Pradesh should be asked to pay the subsidy. It was accordingly recommended that this matter might be taken up with the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation to find out if this requirement stipulated by the Indian Airlines could be done away and the State Government relieved of the burden of subsidy. The matter regarding exemption from payment of subsidy was taken up with the Government of India, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and the Government of India had in principle agreed that 50 per cent of the annual shortfall between operating costs and revenue should be made from the Civil Aviation Development Fund and the remaining 50 per cent to be borne by the Government of India from the year 1975-76 onwards.

No air service was run by the Indian Airlines from 1976 onwards on the ground that the Kulu air field was not fully operational for turbo-prop aircraft. They assured to resume air service when necessary facilities were provided by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. On the other hand, when approached in the matter, the Director General of Civil Aviation, Civil Aviation, Department, Government of India, informed the Secretary, Tourism, Himachal Pradesh that there was no change in the physical characteristic of the Kulu Aerodrome. The paved surfaces and other facilities were available to the same standard as heretofore. Minor repairs

were stated to have been carried out by the D.G.C.A. in August/September, 1976 and the runway was made serviceable for operations. In addition, major runway strengthening work was undertaken and completed in 1979 at the cost of Rs. 27.90 lakhs. A control tower has also been constructed at the cost of Rs. 3.55 lakhs. The Indian Air Lines was apprised of this factual position. It is indeed strange that in spite of the Kulu Aerodrome being fully serviceable and the subsequent improvements, The Indian Air Lines has not resumed the Delhi-Kulu service so far in spite of repeated requests.

The length of the runway at Kulu Aerodrome is 3,700 feet. The Indian Airlines operated Fokker Friendship Aircraft, whose stipulated runway requirement is 5,400 feet for Delhi-Kulu Service till 1975 without any difficulty or in any way endangering the safety of the Aircraft or the passengers. If there are still any doubts in using the Fokker Friendship Aircraft for this service because of the length of the runway then H.S. 748 Aircrafts, which are also available with the Indian Air Lines and whose stipulated runway requirement is much less than that of Fokker Friendship Aircraft, can be used for this service.

I may point out that the Indian Air Lines is at present operating Boeing 737 service to Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Port Blair and Cochin where the runway length is less than the required length. It is, therefore, not understood why different standards are being insisted upon in case of Kulu.

Kulu as is well-known is an important tourist centre and the absence of air link has given a great set back to the development of tourism in the area. Large number of tourists who

[Shri Virbhadra Singh]

would have otherwise liked to visit Kulu, Manali, Lahaul and other places of tourist interest in the area are now being diverted to other places like Jammu and Kashmir which are well connected by air. Moreover, the Indian Airlines is not operating any other service in Himachal Pradesh since Kulu is the only Aerodrome in the State at present.

The people of Himachal Pradesh are very sore about the step-motherly treatment being meted out to them by the Indian Airlines and the Union Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. Linking of Kulu by the proposed third level Air Service at some future date is not going to serve the purpose.

I, therefore, demand that thrice a week Delhi-Kulu Service may be resumed from 15th April, 1981 and Indian Airlines may be directed to take necessary steps in the matter immediately.

15.19 hrs.

JUTE COMPANIES (NATIONALISATION) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further consideration of the Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Bill.

Shri Pranab Mukherjee to continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, with your permission, I would like to point out as I have already mentioned that so far as jute industry is concerned, it is more important to the economy of this sector where quite a large number of people are employed which is nearly 2.5 lakhs. Besides, a large number of cultivators and

traders are also involved. With the prospect of the trade, five jute undertakings, which are to be nationalised to this date, became sick and remained closed for a period ranging from eight months to two years in the years between 1975 to 1978. The jute mills were taken over and their managements taken over by the Government of India and their representatives are appointed after injecting the money and providing for the efficient professional and competent management, some improvement was there. But still, it was found necessary that a large sum of money has to be injected in the modernisation of the scheme. Various consultant reports were made available to us and we found that unless we modernise these units, it would not be made economically viable. Certain units, for instance, Alexandra made profit upto the period ending 30th June. Another undertaking Union Jute Company also made a profit. The other units Khardah and Kinnison also made occasional profit but it was not sustained. Of course, one of the unit RBHM Jute Mills, Katihar made continuous loss. So, the point before the government was what they should do if they are to invest fresh capital either in the form of assistance through financial institutions to modernise these mills. Whether it would be prudent on the part of the government to invest more money to the tune of 18 crores unless the ownership of the undertakings are vested in the government. Financial institutions also pointed out that they are not prepared to inject fresh money unless government comes forward with a matching grant in the form of interest-free loan. So, the decision was taken to nationalise these five jute undertakings. Already one mill which is the biggest jute mill—National Company has been nationalised with the approval of this House and if we can nationalise these five jute mills there will be six jute mills which are nationalised and they will have some control over the total production. Nearly 10 per cent of the total

production will be under the government's sector and 40 per cent of the carpet backing production which is an export earning item will also be under the control of government being manufactured in these units.

Therefore, the scheme which we have suggested in the Bill is: compensation for the acquisition of the ownership and shares. The total amount provided there is about nineteen and odd crores and in the scheme of compensation, of course, we are taking the responsibility of meeting all the dues of the workers either of pre-take-over period or of post-take-over period. At the same time we are taking the responsibility of meeting the secured loans from financial institutions and other area both in the pre-take-over period and post-take-over period. So far as the loans and credit given to the units for trade and manufacturing process in the post-take-over period that will also be met out of the compensation. The total calculation which we have made indicates that it may not be possible to cover the entire liabilities over the compensation which we are proposing to give—Rs. 19 crores—an additional Rs. 6 crores would be required to meet the liabilities fully. In addition to that a certain amount is also being provided—it is about Rs. 1.5 lakhs—which will be given to the unit owners for depriving them of the management from the date of take-over to the days of nationalisation. In fact, this is the only money we are giving. The other money out of compensation is not going to the owners.

Another important aspect of this scheme is that government is outright providing a loan of the order of Rs. 3.63 crores for modernisation because from our experience in the NTC we found that we had to wait a long time and also through a series of processes—which is obviously time-consuming—for modernisation. We have provided in the scheme itself a loan of assistance to the tune of

Rs. 3.63 crores for modernisation and the balance amount will come from the financial institutions.

Sir, I have no doubt that the Bill will receive the support of the wide section of the House as it is not only expending the area of public sector but also a partial control of the public sector will be established through this process of nationalisation. At this juncture I would not like to speak in detail. With your permission, Sir, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the august House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the jute companies specified in the First Schedule with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of articles made of jute, which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. T. R. Shamanna—Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the jute companies specified in the First Schedule with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of articles made of jute, which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be re-

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

ferred to a Select Committee consisting of 8-Members, namely:—

- (1) Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu
- (2) Shri Y. B. Chavan
- (3) Prof. Madhu Dandavate
- (4) Shri Hannan Mollah
- (5) Dr. Subramaniam Swamy
- (6) Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee
- (7) Shri Chandrajit Yadav; and
- (8) Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee with instructions to report by the 31st January, 1981." (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both the motion and the amendment are before the House. Now, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

प्रो. अज्ञीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के इस प्रयास का जिससे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विस्तार हो रहा है, मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और मंत्री जी को इस प्रयास के लिये बधाई देता हूँ ।

इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए सरकार के सामने मैं कुछ मुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ । जिन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है वे बहुत पुरानी मिलें हैं और उनके मालिकों ने लागत से कई गुना अधिक मुनाफा कमा लिया है इसलिये इस मुद्दे पर कि मिलों के मालिकों को लाखों रुपये का मुझावजा दिया जायगा, इस रकम को मैं चाहूंगा कि केवल नाममात्र रूप में ही दिया जाये, कहने भर को ही केवल मुझावजा हो क्योंकि मालिक अपनी लागत से कई गुना अधिक मुनाफा कमा चुके हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब इन जूट मिलों को सरकार ले रही है तो इनके क्षेत्र में जो किसान हैं उनके हितों का भी ध्यान मिल की ओर से दिया जाना हिये जैसे उन्नत बीज, उर्वरक और अन्य

साधनों से उन जूट उत्पादकों की मदद की जानी चाहिये जिससे उनको जूट उत्पादन में प्रोत्साहन मिले और कारखानों को उपयुक्त मात्रा में कच्चा माल मिल सके ।

इसके अलावा एक और मुझाव प्रबन्ध के विषय में है । अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में नौकरशाही जो अनुभवहीन होती है प्रबन्ध की दृष्टि में वह मिल को बुरी तरह से चलाते हैं जिससे सरकारी क्षेत्र को घाटा लगता है और यह दिखाई देने लगता है कि जैसे ही सरकार के हाथ में मैनेजमेंट आया । उसका उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाया जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों को यह कहने को मिल जाता है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से अधिक उत्तम प्रबन्ध निजी क्षेत्र में होता है । इसलिये अनुभवी लोगों को ही मैनेजमेंट में लिया जाय । मैनेजमेंट में उन लोगों को स्थान नहीं मिलना चाहिये जो जूट उद्योगपतियों के मित्र हैं, जिनकी मिलीभगत जूट उद्योगपतियों से रहती है । उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का अच्छा प्रबन्ध नहीं होगा और वह कुछ ऐसा कर दिखायेंगे जिसमें सरकार को जूट उत्पादन का मूल्य बढ़ाना पड़े और उसका लाभ जूट उद्योगपतियों को मिलेगा । किस तरह की मिलीभगत होती है उसका एक उदाहरण देता हूँ कि हमारे समस्तीपुर क्षेत्र में, यों तो यह निजी क्षेत्र में कारखाना है, किन्तु किस प्रकार से वहां मिलीभगत होने के परिणामस्वरूप जनता और सरकार को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है वह इस उदाहरण से स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि मिल में सालों से बिजली की चोरी चल रही थी . . उस मिल के द्वारा करीब 20 लाख रुपये की बिजली की चोरी हुई । जब इस बारे में विधान सभा में और

उसके बाहर हल्ला हुआ, तो सरकार ने मिल के प्रबन्ध को एक अभियोगपत्र दिया, लेकिन उस अभियोगपत्र में मिल-मालिक का नाम छोड़ दिया गया । इस चोरी में मिल-मालिक का इनवाल्वमेंट इस बात से साबित हो जाता है कि उस मिल के मालिक, माधव प्रसाद बिड़ला, ने मिल में आ कर मजदूरों को स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि मिल घाटे में चल रहा है और अगर बिजली का बिल देना पड़ा, तो मिल बन्द हो जायेगा, इस लिए मजदूरों को अपने बोनस में कटौती करनी चाहिए । इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि नौकरशाही उद्योगपतियों के साथ सहयोग कर रही है, जिससे मिलों को घाटा होता है और जनता के पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को प्रबन्ध से दूर रखने का प्रयास किया जाये । ऐसा करने से उद्योग के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में आने से जनता का भो लाभ होगा और जूट-उत्पादक किसानों का भी लाभ हो सकेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मंत्री महोदय को यह बिल लाने के लिए बधाई देता हूँ ।

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): Sir, this House is again confronted with the decision of taking over of some sick units. I feel it is time that we examined the whole policy and the reasons for taking over of the sick units. The nation is already burdened with taking over of so many other sick units and we are losing so many crores of rupees on that account. If the units belong to private parties, why should the Government pay compensation for taking over them? Why should sick units alone be taken over? You should also take over the healthy units. Why should you pay compensation for taking over the sick units? The nation is already burdened with heavy loss on account of taking over sick units. What is the experience of

taking over of so many sick units? Have they been made healthy? After taking them over, you hand over them to bureaucrats and they get more and more sick. I know a unit which has eaten up a total of Rs. 16 crores within 4 or 5 years. Now, they are demanding Rs. 5 crores more. What is the philosophy behind it? I would like to know whether an enquiry was made as to whether the sickness was an induced one or it was a natural sickness. The capitalists are very keen to see to it that they get the maximum out of those sick units. Therefore, the Government should examine and find out whether it was an induced sickness or a natural sickness and if it is a natural sickness, why should they be compensated?

Now, Rs. 19 crores are suggested for compensation. Will we be able to recover this amount? The management of these units have been taken over about 3 years ago. What is the result? How much have we been able to get out of these units during this period? Now, these units have been taken over and they certainly involve further investment of some crores of rupees to take them healthy. It may prove risky and it is not a very profitable proposition for further investment. The industrialists are able to get rid of these units for which they are getting heavy compensation. They are almost scrap ones. The capitalists after getting the maximum out of these units, hand over them to the Government for which they are getting good compensation. The Government is just too happy to help these people. The exact compensation to be paid should be worked out and the assessment made once again. There is no hurry for paying them compensation. In the beginning only a token amount of Re. 1 may be paid as a nominal compensation. The reason for taking over these units is given that there are about 17,000 workers employed in these units. So, employment of 17,000 workers are involved. In this connection, I may point out to

[Shri B. K. Nair]

the working of some other unit where 2000 employees are involved. They are mostly harijans and muslims. It entailed a loss of about Rs. 16 crores during the last 4 or 5 years. Why not send the money to them as a free gift? Why take over a sick mill, a junk? They say that it is a junk and is beyond repairs and cannot be put to use. In the present case, we do not know the extent of sickness and to what extent these units can be rehabilitated and repaired. Unless a re-assessment of the whole question is made, I think, we would be going in for more and more losses.

I would also like to say a few words about management of these sick units after they are taken over. I have got all the respect for the bureaucrats and the civil servants: they will now be required to manage these units. It is going to be a white elephant. I do not say that they mismanage these units, but they do not have the experience and the competence and no sense of commitment. I know of instances where on the purchase side as also on the sale side losses are made and there is no sense of responsibility at all. Nobody is answerable. Such officers will be there only as birds of passage; they will remain for some time there and then go to another post on promotion etc. Have they any commitment and do they believe in this philosophy? I do not think so.

As I said, these sick units are costing a lot of money and we have to be very cautious in proceeding in such matters. Why not auction the sick units and hand them over to some other industrialist. After all, they are running big industries. Why should the Government be burdened with all this? Jute manufacturing is not one of those jobs in which the Government should be so much interested. We have taken over 140 textile mills and most of them are running in losses. They continue to be sick and that is costing us crores

of rupees. The entire philosophy of taking over sick units needs to be re-examined and re-assessment made and we should not be prepared to take over everything, even if it is worthless and beyond repairs.

Further, I have come across certain cases in respect of certain textile mills, where the provident fund amount is not being paid back to its employees. The millowner had collected the money from the employees and he says that the money had been deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner. The Provident Fund Commissioner has taken the plea that unless the Textile Corporation pays up the arrears in respect of all their units, they would not entertain any claim. This has been going on for the last three-four years and no payments have been made. The Provident Fund Commissioner goes on denying the claim because he says that the entire amount in respect of all the mills has to be paid. That should not be repeated.

If at all we are going in for final take-over, of these mills, all the required precautions must be taken and re-assessment made in respect of the value of the present assets. In the present case, the value of the assets has been assessed as nil. We can certainly provide for compensation where required, but why go on paying unnecessarily specially when such units have thrived with the help of Government and other government institutions?

15.40 hrs

[SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA in the Chair]

I would suggest that a law should be passed in this country by which to create sickness in a healthy unit should be made a criminal offence. That sort of approach should be there. These people enjoy all the benefits, take money from the banks and other financial institutions, but then create such conditions by which these units become sick and then they run away.

This should be made a penal offence. This unnecessarily leads to a burden on the community as a whole. Instead of compensating them, they should be made liable for creating such sickness in these units. Sir, we have not been told how many of these units, how much of the mechanical equipment, is in good condition or in bad condition and beyond repair. That assessment has to be made and unless we give a clearer picture, I am afraid we will be landing ourselves in very serious difficulties. Because nationalisation is not a cure, as far as we are concerned. Nationalisation always casts on us much more heavy burden than actually starting new units. Taking over means more and more losses, more and more responsibility, more and more corruption, and more and more neglect on the part of the workers. With these words, I leave it to the Government to decide whether the whole question may be re-examined.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, I support this Bill. In fact, we demand the nationalisation of the entire jute industry. Why? These mills are running as junks in a sense. Because the Minister ought to know, and the members ought to know, even when they were talking of the worst crisis in the industry, whenever a mill changed hands, the value of its share on the stock-exchange went up, by 100 per cent, double. That means, this industry is a milch-cow for making black-money and they have amassed hundreds and hundreds of crores of black-money in the Swiss Bank, which our Government, very patriotic Government, have allowed them to make! They have never tried to stop that.

Now, Sir, I will go to jute industry which is a booming industry. The private sector, according to our calculation, is making an annual profit, whatever they may say in their balance-sheets, of at least Rs. 200 crores, that is, excepting the black-money they are making. This is the position. Just a figure, because the hessian, one tonne of hessian, on that they are making a profit of at least Rs. 2,000 and one

tonne of sacking, at least Rs. 1,500. So, there is no competitor. Since the booming oil-price, zooming oil-price, the synthetics have gone down and it has no competitor in the world. It is now entirely golden age for them.

Now, as regards the compensation, I should say the Minister ought to know that Alexandra Jute Mill is modernised. Extensive modernisation was undertaken by the previous management. So is Union now, and Alexandra got into a quagmire of mismanagement, because of swindling and speculation and nothing less, as they some times feel. The same is the case with Khardah Mill. You ought to know that Mr. Karia, who was managing the mill, cheated the mill of Rs. 60 lakhs. Perhaps, he went to prison also. This is how things happen. Now, he says that for the loss of their depreciation of the management, you provide some compensation to these persons. I am totally opposed to it and not only this, how could they manage and run this mill because they are controlling interests, shares, in their own name, relations' name, in benami, fictitious name. I think not a single pie should be paid to them because they do not deserve it. As regards the liabilities which they have incurred, generally these should devolve on them except those that we owe to the workers. I know that is provided for in the Bill.

Now, he says that Rs. 19 crores will be given as compensation and some more crores will be given for modernisation. In this way, the total money that goes out nearly Rs. 36 crores. I think this is a huge sum. There is no need to take any hasty step for further modernisation of the mill because there is a danger that the employment potential would be reduced. They will say, there would be no retrenchment. That is not the matter, because lakhs and lakhs of rupees have gone out due to modernisation or the rationalisation measures that they had already taken. Now, the jute mill trying to run even 21 shifts. No doubt, there has been some intake. Otherwise, its strength went

[Shri Niren Ghosh]
 down drastically, out of 2.70 lakhs or 2.80 lakhs, it went down to 2.10 lakhs. Now, it has picked up. The exact figures are not available with me, but it must be 2.15 lakhs now. My apprehension is that whatever strength is there, employment strength, to run a mill for three shifts, whatever the complement is there now, permanent or special or casual, it must be maintained in future at any cost. Otherwise, there is going to be some trouble in all the jute mills. I think, there is no need to act in a hasty manner for modernisation except in those cases where there is some out-dated machinery; in that case, that can be undertaken.

Then he says that only six jute mills are now under the government management totally and 40 per cent of the carpet backing export items you will have. That is also making black money. That is why there is a necessity of all the trade unions to meet irrespective of political party affiliation. Their demand is that the entire jute industry be nationalised, the entire raw jute trade be taken over. Now, 40 lakh jute growers demand Rs. 300 per quintal according to the cost of production and some margins. They have been assured a minimum support price of Rs. 165 or something like that per quintal. One quintal of jute was sold at Rs. 100. Now, it is sold at Rs. 120 or Rs. 125 all over the country, in all the jute-growing States. He gave an assurance on the Floor of this House that at least in no case the prices would be allowed to fall below the minimum support price. (*Interruptions*) if they complain about the lack of storage capacity, then it is not proper, because the JCI is 10-11 year old. During all those years, they could not foresee how to take control of cotton or set up their own godowns or do something else. So, I think, this is a bonanza to the private jute magnets, the monopoly houses. What will they do? They will purchase and sell it to their own mills at Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 and the entire money will be directly pocketed by them; and despite all this, these mills will make profit. I accuse the Ministry and the government and Mr. Mukherjee also, the

government as a whole because he uttered those words on the floor of the House. He has gone back upon his words; he cannot keep his words. The jute growers have been completely ruined. They have always been ruined; for more than a century they have never got their dues or price. The other producers such as cane growers or cotton growers have got something; they are agitating for more; they are dissatisfied. I say: why not take over, nationalise the entire industry, carpet backing, hessian, the entire trade; it should be in your hands and whatever jute the Government requires, let them buy direct from the grower. That will be good from the national point of view, it will be in the interest of the country. This is the least they can do. Otherwise, they are allowing the jute barons to mint money at the expense of the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I understood you correctly, you were accusing Mr. Mukherjee. Now, however, you are urging all concerned to make over whatever they have, to the Government. There appears to be some anomaly.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I need not go into that matter now; otherwise I will spend my time. Shri B. K. Nair pointed out that Government undertakings lost in crores primarily because of the managerial personnel they put in: they play ducks and drakes; they make money and they allow the unit to sink. There should be workers' control over the total range of management, in matters of purchase, sales, policy making, everything, on equal terms so that malpractices such as swindling, cheating etc. can be prevented; the workers can put them in the dock and they can put a stop to such things. Only they can do it. Not only in this case but in the entire public sector and not only in production sections but in the entire range of managerial paraphernalia, in all the posts, they should be under the control of the workers. The management should not be allowed to take unilateral decisions. If the control of workers is established,

cheating, swindling, etc. can be stopped and malpractices in public sector undertakings can be removed, is the workers representatives are independent enough. After fifty days strike the agreement that was reached in jute industry, particularly in West Bengal, which is the home of jute industry, they are making fabulous profits; the export duty on hessian was just wiped off; that is what they did now; they have given some Rs. 100 crores of black money in the matter of raw jute.

All these things they have done. That is why they are completely dependent on the Government. They can't disobey. Sir. If they call them to do something, they should disobey whatever they have written down in the contract in the matter of compliments, in the matter of house rent, in the matter of contract system being abolished in the matter of Phagwara system being abolished and all these things, if they stand for, they will be compelled to honour it. But they give licences to them. I accuse them. That is what they are doing. In this connection, I will tell you one thing. I will take this opportunity.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Matter of old love.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, the Bureau of Public Enterprises has recently issued a circular to all public sector undertakings. It says—

“there are other service benefits like LTC, etc., to which the employees are entitled only after they have put in a specified length of continuous service or minimum continuous service. Any unauthorised absence of an employee would result in the refusal of the benefits of the service and the employee would be required to put in a minimum service after the unauthorised absence for entitlement...”

This they have issued in connection with strikes. So, if there is a token strike for one day and if the workers absent themselves from duty unauthorisedly they will be deprived of all those benefits which they would have got if they continued in service. This is how the Bureau of Public Enterprises, a super Cabinet, I suppose, to whom it is responsible I do not know, they are making a mincemeat of the public sector enterprises. They are putting an end to the whole name of the public sector enterprises, their functioning, they are secretive, everything is..

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Finance Ministry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Finance Ministry? (Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): You care a hoot for the Bureau! You care a hoot for the Bureau! No Minister bothers for the Bureau.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time do you need?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I take this opportunity.....(Interruptions)

In the cotton textile industry in the question of Mohini Mills and Binny Mills is hanging fire. Nothing is being done. A meeting was called. (Interruptions) A meeting was called by Shri Pranab Mukherjee himself.

SHRI SATISH AGGARWAL: In Calcutta. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In Calcutta.. (Interruptions) All the trade unions attended. (Interruptions) We attended. There was a representative of the West Bengal Government. All of them who are connected with public sector undertakings, and who invested ISCI etc. they were also there and it was agreed and we thought that the Minis-

[Shri Niren Ghose]

ter also agreed that the mill would be immediately nationalised, and take over the management, and so on. On December—I could not read the letter. I have got a letter—because the cases are before the court, the Government have now tried to institute an inquiry into the affairs and an injunction has been issued on that inquiry. Because of that he now says nothing can be done. I say it is false. It is false because under Section 18(a) and (b) which provides that if a mill has been closed for a period of three months or more, it can be taken over by the Central Government. straightaway without going through the inquiry under Section 15. Now, why he is doing, I

16.00 hrs.

do not know. As regards the Binny mills, some 15,000 workers are involved and the economy of the city of Madras is much dependent upon this. It has been raised in this House also. Nothing has been done so far. Taking this occasion, I demand that these two mills, Binny and Mohini—be taken over or nationalised immediately without a single day being lost. I conclude by saying that it is contrary to the interests of the country to leave this industry in the hands of private monopolists. Government was compelled to take over, when the mills were brought to a ruin by swindling, cheating, stock exchange operations, manipulations, etc. They swindled money and they wanted to swindle more money. But the horse could not run! So far as jute industry is concerned, it is not some junk that is being taken over. It is a thriving industry. So many crores of people are involved; the national economy is involved; the question of foreign exchange is involved and the growers interests are involved. Because of all these, I demand that the entire industry be nationalised forthwith. Let monopoly procurement of raw jute be undertaken direct from the jute growers. This year you can't do that. From next year you can do

that, Otherwise, the people will be cursing the entire jute growing States and the people of West Bengal will accuse and curse this Government for this neglect.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, three reasons have been given for taking over these jute mills, namely (i) for proper management (ii) to subserve the interests of the general public and (iii) essential to the needs of the economy. These three reasons require serious pondering over by this House. If they have been properly managed after taking over, I would have honestly congratulated the Minister for taking over. But in the statement of objects and reasons, it is said that the performance of these mills after taking over has not been satisfactory. In 1977-78 the management of these mills was taken over. During the last three years, what happened? Why did it happen? Where is the flaw? Who is responsible for it?

Clause 9 refers to management of these mills. If they were not managing properly, can we expect a profit from them? Or, are we going to bring new managerial talent to this nationalised firm? I am for nationalisation provided it is properly managed. But it should not be at the cost of the poor and starving masses of the nation. My fear is, we are going to give away Rs. 20 crores. Can we afford it? At what cost? With this managerial capacity? That is a matter to be looked into. Clause 3 says, "On the appointed day...every jute company..." Does it mean that the entire jute industry is going to be nationalised? If you refer to Clause 7 onwards, again it is said: 'every jute industry'. Why jute industry alone? Why cannot you take over the coir industry of Kerala? We should have a second thought on the aspect and philosophy of nationalisation. If you are going to nationalise the entire jute industry forgetting the aspect of growers, I express my strong feelings on that point. The agriculture growers and the cultivators should be encouraged and protected. But having the economy as it stands now, can we afford it? The hon. Minister may refer

to clause 3 because he is looking at that. Look at Clause 7—payment of amount to every jute company. In Schedule I, names of five companies are mentioned. Will he confine himself to that alone or will he go out of that? Based on this interpretation, you can take over any company.

My second and most serious objection with regard to money matters relates to Clause 15. It says: 'pay in cash to the Commissioner...' I really dislike this payment in cash to the fill owners. Why should we pay them Rs. 20 crores? To start another factory and within five years we will have to bring another Bill to takeover it. We cannot afford this. Under the Constitution, we cannot take over anything without paying compensation but you can defer the payment.

There is another thing. You will pay Rs. 10,000/- per month for taking over the management, as if the money has no value. This nation cannot afford the waste of time and money. The hon. Minister is extremely intelligent and quite capable of handling these issues. Therefore, I may submit that we have to think seriously about the mode of payment. Of course, my stand is that the management of all sick companies should be taken over. The other day, I made a submission under Rule 377 to take over the management of Binny Company. If you refer to this Bill, the same reasons are there. Why cannot you take over the management of the company? Are not the employees affected there? That company was making profit. If some thing is applicable to a factory in Bengal, naturally, that should be applicable to other States as well. Therefore, I submit that we should think over it again.

Another point which is so dear to my heart is—I have submitted that during the discussion of the previous Bill as well—that the draft rules must accompany the Bill. There is a provision in the Bill to lay the rules on the

Table. Then we do not have the time to go through the rules. The difficulties and set backs are there. (Interruptions) Mr. Daga, you are the Chairman of the subordinate Legislation Committee. I know how you are functioning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not want to leave any scope for Shri Daga. Because, if the rules are laid along with the Bill, then Shri Daga would be left with no business.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I am referring to the draft rules. Because, there is a real conflict between democracy and bureaucracy. Who is ruling this country? How are we going to control it? When are we going to control it? What voice the Members of Parliament have in it? Therefore, I repeat the draft rules of any Bill should accompany the Bill. In that case, there will be a fair discussion on the provisions of the rules along with the Bill in this House and we know how they are going to implement the provisions of the Act, because the rules cannot go beyond the purview of the Act.

I hope the hon. Minister will consider my suggestions. However, considering the reasons given on page 18, I support the Bill.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):
सभापति महोदय, मैं जूट कम्पनीज (नेशनलाइजेशन) बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन इन कम्पनियों की वर्तमान स्थिति किन कारणों से हुई है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई बात नहीं बताई है। उन्होंने बताया है कि लगभग 19 करोड़ रुपये का कम्प्लेशन दिया जायेगा। उसके अलावा 3.63 करोड़ रुपये और दिये जायेंगे। कुल मिला कर लगभग 29 करोड़ रुपये लगाने के बाद ही इन कम्पनियों की व्यवस्था चालू हो पायेगी।

हमें जानकारी मिलती रहती है कि बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां हर साल बैंक वालों से मिल कर ग्रावर ड्राफ्ट करती हैं, चुपके से पैसा ले

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

लेती हैं और हर प्रकार से ऐसी स्थिति पदा करती हैं, जिस में कम्पनियां फेल हो जायें और सिक मिलज बना जायें । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कम्पन्सेशन देने से पहले इस बात की जांच करायें कि पिछले तीन, चार या पांच सालों में स्थिति किन कारणों से खराब हुई है । इस तरह की जांच से उन्हें पता लगेगा कि मैनेजमेंट ने किस तरह की हरकतें कर के इन कम्पनियों को ठप्प करने की कोशिश की है । इस जांच से ऐसी भी स्थिति आ सकती है कि कम्पन्सेशन देने के बजाय, जिन लोगों ने इन मिलों को सिक मिल बनाने की कोशिश की है, उनसे यह रुपया वसूल किया जाये और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये । इस लिए यह नितान्त आवश्यक है कि कम्पन्सेशन देने से पहले इन कम्पनियों की जांच की जाये ।

कम्पन्सेशन तभी दिया जाये, जब यह मालूम हो कि मैनेजमेंट के द्वारा बोना-फ्लाइंगी तरीके से काम करने के बावजूद यह मिलें सिक हो गई हैं । आज कल ग्राम हालत यह है कि प्रइबेट कम्पनी का मैनेजमेंट हर सान कुछ न कुछ रकम चोरी छिपे उठा ले जाता है और उसको काला धन बना कर देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को खराब करने की कोशिश करता है । इसलिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था निश्चित तौर से की जानी चाहिए और तभी यह कम्पन्सेशन या लोन दिया जाना चाहिए । उससे पहले यह रकम डिस्बर्स न की जाए । इसकी व्यवस्था अवश्य की जानी चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन उद्योगों में 17 हजार लेबर बताया जाता है । उनको जो प्राविडेंट फंड या अन्य प्रकार की सहायितयें मिलती हैं, प्राविडेंट फंड में जो मजदूरों का कंट्रीब्यूशन कटटा जाता है उसको भी कम्पनियां खा जाती है और अपना कंट्रीब्यूशन भी उसमें नहीं देती हैं । कहीं इस प्रकार की हालत तो इन कम्पनियों में नहीं है ? मुझे नहीं मालूम कि यहाँ पर मजदूरों का कितना प्राविडेंट

फंड बाकी है या उनके और फंड्स की कितनी रकम बकाया है और उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की गई है या नहीं । मंत्री जी को इस सम्बन्ध में भी पूरी जनकारी करनी चाहिए और अगर मैनेजमेंट मजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा खा गए हों, कोई दूसरा फंड जो मजदूरों को देय हो वह मैनेजमेंट ने न दिया हो या और भी जितने फंड्स हैं जोकि मजदूरों को लाभ पहुंचाते हैं उनको अगर वे खा गए हों तो उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाए और वह रकम उनसे वसूल की जाए । या फिर उसको कम्पन्सेशन में से काट कर मजदूरों को दिया जाए । इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था इन मिलों में निश्चित तौर से की जानी चाहिए ।

जहां तक माडर्नाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है, माडर्नाइजेशन तो आप करगे लेकिन अगर मैनेजमेंट में उन्हीं लोगों को आपने रखा या उन्हीं की सलाह से सारी व्यवस्था की तो मैं समझता हूँ माडर्नाइजेशन का काम भी पूरा नहीं होगा और मिल ठीक से नहीं चल पायेगी । इसलिए उन लोगों को अलग रखा जाना चाहिए तभी जाकर मुचारु रूप से व्यवस्था चल पायेगी ।

घोष साहब ने यहां पर यह सवाल उठाया कि जूट पंचेज के मामले में इन सेठों को आपने बीच में रखा तो वे जूट खरीदेंगे वह आपकी मिल को बँचगे तथा बीच में प्राफिट कमायेंगे जिससे मिलों को बहुत बड़ी हानि होगी । जब आप मिलों को अपने हस्त में ले रहे हैं तब जूट पंचेज का मामला भी अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए तभी मैं समझता हूँ यह मिलें ठीक प्रकार से चल सकेंगी और हमारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो सकेगी ।

सरकार ने कोल इण्डस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज किया तो उसके बाद इस इण्डस्ट्री की किस प्रकार की हालत हुई इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले सत्र में एक बंगाली माननीय सदस्य ने यहां

पर बताया कि 50 लाख टन कौयसा बिना किसी अधिकार के विदेशों को भेज दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति बंगाल और बिहार में हो रही है। इन जूट मिलों को भी नेशनलाइज करने के बाद जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं या जो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं वे अगर इन मिलों की व्यवस्था को ठीक से नहीं चलने देती हैं तो नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद भी ये मिलें सुचारु रूप से नहीं चल पायेंगी। अभी घोष साहब ने कहा कि एक मजदूर को भी काम पर नहीं लिया तो यह इण्डस्ट्री चल सकेगी या नहीं, इसमें बहुत बड़ा डाउट है। सरकार को इस बात पर भी पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह राजनीतिक पार्टी जोकि नेशनलाइजेशन की हामी भरती है, नेशनलाइजेशन की कब खोदने के लिए भी दूसरे प्रकार से काम करती हैं इसलिए इसके सम्बन्ध में भी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे या नहीं, इस पर भी सोचने समझने की आवश्यकता है तभी ठीक प्रकार ने नेशनलाइजेशन का लाभ मिल पायेगा।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन है कि जो मिल सिक होती हैं वे मैनेजमेंट की आपाघापी की वजह से और उनमें से पैसा निकाल लेने की वजह से होती हैं। बैंकों से ओवर ड्राफ्ट कर लेते हैं। और मिल को सिक बना देते हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के लोगों से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सा विजीलेंस कायम किया है, जिस की वजह से इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाओं को रोका जा सके। ऐसी कोई-न कोई मशीनरी होनी चाहिए, जिस से कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति पर काबू पाया जा सके और मिल को ठीक प्रकार से चला सकें और उनको गड़बड़ी करने का मौका न मिल सके। ये सब चीजें मिली भगत से होती हैं। बैंकों के लोग भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से मिले हुए होते हैं, इण्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट से भी मिले हुए होते हैं, चारों तरफ मिली भगत होती है, जिसकी वजह से अनइयू तरीके से सारे के

सारे अमाउन्ट को निकाल कर इन कारखानों को और कम्पनियों को सिक बना देते हैं। इस संबंध में अगर आप ध्यान देंगे, तो निश्चित तरीके से मिलों को सिक बनाने की नीबत पैदा नहीं होगी।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप बहुत सारी कम्पनीज का नेशनलाइजेशन करते हैं या अण्डर-टेक करते हैं, गवर्नमेंट अण्डरटेकिंग बनाते हैं और गवर्नमेंट के पास रहने से उसकी हालत सुधर जाती है तो उसके बाद ये सैठ लोग उस मिल को वापिस प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करते हैं। हमारे भीलबाड़ा में भी एक ऐसा इन्सीडेंट हुआ। वहां पर एक एक काटन मिल की हालत खराब हुई। सैठों ने सारा पैसा निकाल लिया और उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट ने अण्डरटेक किया। तीन चार साल में गवर्नमेंट को अण्डरटेकिंग होने से उसकी हालत सुधर गई और गवर्नमेंट ने पैसा लगाकर चारों तरफ से एक्स-पेंड किया। मगर उसके बाद मिल मालिक ने गवर्नमेंट से तय करके उस मिल को अपने हाथ में ले लिया और आज उसकी हालत खसता है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 25 करोड़ रु० आप खर्च करके इन जूट मिलों को नेशनलाइज करने जा रहे हैं, वहां भी इस प्रकार की स्थिति न हो जाए इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि यहां इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

कुछ बातें जो मैंने मंत्री महोदय से आपके द्वारा कहीं हैं, उन पर ध्यान देकर, उनके संबंध में उचित व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने बोलने के लिए मुझे समय दिया।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Jute industry is an important segment of our national economy. It has the potential of earning a foreign exchange of

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

Rs. 300 crores. It employs 2.5 lakh workers. It provides livelihood to 40 lakh families and yet the growers have not been getting remunerative prices. It is because the jute industry has not been managed from the point of view of the interests of the community and society.

My friend Shri Niren Ghosh said that jute industry is booming. Yes, it is so. For the last two or three years the jute industry has been experiencing windfall profits and yet these profits have not been shared with the jute growers. The Government set up the Jute Corporation of India to enter the market to ensure that the growers get minimum support prices. But, unfortunately, this year also the growers had to resort to distress sales and Jute Corporation of India could not come to their rescue and the middle man continued to play havoc with the jute growers and earned profit. Therefore, the demand that has been made by my friend Shri Nayar and Shri Ghosh and others is that the entire jute industry should be nationalised. It appears to be logical because, as the hon. Minister remarked the other day while the jute mills are sick, the jute mill-owners are flourishing. What does it show? They are making black money and they are not sharing the profits with the growers or the workers. Hence, the industry becomes sick. These are the instances of industry which have become sick.

With regard to compensation, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the basis on which this compensation has been calculated, whether the assets of these companies on the date of take-over were taken into consideration as it is today. This should have been clarified.

The hon. Minister says that the performance of these mills which have been taken over has not been satisfactory. This makes us anxious about the

competence of the managerial skill of the Government to manage these companies. Many textile mills were taken over. The IISCO has been taken over. The Government has not been able to rehabilitate them so far. They are suffering losses.

With regard to these five jute mills, only two of the mills, that is M/s. Alexandra Jute Mills Limited and M/s. Khardah Company Limited, have made some profits whereas the other three jute mills did not make any profit. We would like to know what has been the actual production during this period of the Government management. Why is it that the performance of these mills has not been satisfactory? It may be said that the machinery is not modernised and that it is antiquated. As my hon. friend, Shri Niren Ghosh, said Alexandra Jute Mills is fully modernised. They have made very little profit. Could we know the reasons why the performance has not been satisfactory. Is it because they did not possess the managerial skill or is it because we are depending too much upon the bureaucrats?

As far as I know, one of the mills taken over by the Government has been given to a retired bureaucrat to manage. It has been a chronically sick mill. Still it has been entrusted to the management of an officer who has retired, who has nothing to do with the management of the mill. If this is the way we are going to deal with the management of the mills, we cannot set an example of model management to the rest of the national sector. Therefore, we would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why it has not been possible for us to manage these mills as to break even at least.

It has taken about three years to come to this conclusion that these mills require heavy investment and, unless the management is taken over the financial institutions will not be coming forward to invest money for mo-

dermisation of these mills. I think, this ailment, that is, antiquated machinery and mismanagement is widely prevalent in the whole of the jute industry. The hon. Minister should take a comprehensive view of all these things and he should not reject as he did on an earlier occasion, the question of nationalising the entire industry.

Secondly, the hon. Minister said the other day in the House that they have sufficiently competent managerial skill at their command. I would like to make one submission for his consideration that he should depend upon competent managers. You should not depend upon the bureaucrats. Do not allow the bureaucrats who are managing your administration to indulge in favouritism and to give opportunity to those who have already retired because they do not have much interest in showing competence and nurse the sick company back to health. One has to take a lesson from what has happened so far.

Now, I come to the Second Schedule where the order of priorities has been given. I have no quarrel with Categories I and II, they are as they should be. But with regard to Categories III, IV and V, I would make some submissions for the consideration of the Government.

With regard to Category III, you have stated:

"Any credit availed of for trade or manufacturing purpose during the post take-over management period."

Then you have given a very low priority to Category V where you have said:

"Any credit availed of for trade or manufacturing purpose."

I have to make a submission here...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would make a small correction there.

There is a typographical mistake. Certain words have not come. I have given notice of an amendment to include those words. After that, you have to read:

"...during the pre-take over management period"

Category V would read thus:

"Any credit availed of for trade or manufacturing purpose during the pre-take over management period."

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: That is missing here. All the same, I would say, for your consideration, that you are according too low a priority for such credit which was availed of by the mills in the shape of stores, supplies, etc. If they are going to be accorded a low priority, the result would be that those mills would not be able to get credit later on, the creditors will fight shy of advancing them or supplying them stores etc. on credit, with the result that some of those mills will become sick and will entail an obligation on government to take them over later on. Therefore, I would make a submission to you to consider this point, whether this credit also should not be considered along with Category III and given the same priority.

Mr. Arakkal has made a point. I think, it is a question of typing mistake. In Clause 2(c), on page 2, you have defined 'jute companies':

" 'jute companies' means the companies... specified in the First Schedule;"

And in Clause 3 you have said:

"...every jute company in relation to..."

This creates some kind of a confusion.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Here 'jute company' refers to those companies specified in the First Schedule.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You have not said so here. You have said, 'every jute company' in Clause 3.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There are five jute companies listed in the First Schedule, and the definition of 'jute company' has been given in the Definition. By 'every', I mean each of these five specifically mentioned in the First Schedule.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Your intention is clear, but drafting is not correct.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would draw the attention of the Law Ministry to this.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: It should be: 'every jute company shown or specified in the First Schedule'. But here it is only 'every jute company'. This creates some kind of a confusion.

With these words, I support the Bill, even though it is a hesitant step in the direction of taking over the entire industry.

श्री जबीरुद्दुल्लाह (किसानगंज) :
मुहतरम चैयरमैन साहब, मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आप ने मुझे मौका इनायत फरमाया कि इस बिल पर मैं थोड़ी सी रोशनी डालूँ।

चैयरमैन साहब, आप यह बात जानते हैं कि मैं जिस हल्के से आता हूँ वह जूट प्रोडिंग एरिया है और जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है मेरे पूर्णिया जिले में करीब 15 लाख बेल जूट की पैदावार होती है। सालाना हमारे यहाँ 15 लाख बेल जूट की पैदावार है और जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, करीब-करीब छोटे, मझोले किसान जो इसमें लगे हैं वे करीब डेढ़ लाख होंगे। लेकिन उनकी हालत खस्ता हो रही है क्योंकि वे बिचारे केपटिलिस्टों द्वारा हर तरह से

एक्सप्लोएट किये जा रहे हैं। यह चीज बयान के बाहर है।

मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँ कि मेरे जिले में जो हिस्सा पहले था, उस का एक टुकड़ा अब नया जिला कटिहार बन गया है। उसमें दो जूट मिलें हैं—एक आर. वी. एच. एम. जूट मिल और दूसरी कटिहार मिल। मैं खुश हूँ कि हमारे भाई प्रणव बाबू ने एक जूट मिल को तो ले लिया है लेकिन मैं और भी खुश होता अगर वे दूसरी जूट मिल कटिहार जूट मिल को भी कौमी मिल्कियत में ले लेते ताकि छोटे और मझोले किसान जो इस में लगे हुए हैं और जो दूसरे नजदीक में रहने वाले किसान हैं वे भी इस से फायदा उठा सकते। लेकिन फिर भी आपने बहुत ही काबिले कबूल कदम उठाया है। हमारे प्रणव बाबू जो यह बिल लाये हैं यह बहुत ही हौसला अफजाई करने वाला और काबिले तारीफ बिल है। इस के बारे में मुझे एक शेर याद आता है—

बड़ी देर की मेहरबां आते आते।

हमारे जिले में किसानों का अब तक बहुत एक्सप्लोइटेशन होता रहा है। इस सिलसिले में मैंने अपने मोहतरम वजीर साहब को खत भी लिखा था कि हमारे जिले में किसानों का जो एक्सप्लोइटेशन हुआ है उसको रोकने के लिए वे जे. सी. आई. के खरीद सेन्टर बढ़ायें। चैयरमैन साहब, आपको अन्दाजा होगा कि हमारे यहाँ तीन किस्म के खरीदार हैं। एक जूट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया जिसके कि हमारे जिले की 28 लाख की आबादी में केवल 6 सेन्टर हैं। दूसरे आप मुलाहिजा फरमाइये बिसकोमा खरीदार हैं। तीसरे व्यापार मण्डल खरीदार हैं। चैयरमैन साहब इनमें एक ऐसी मिली भगत है कि अगर मैं किस्सा बयान करूँ तो आप मुझे उसके लिए वक्त नहीं देंगे।

पिछली ईद के, दशहरे के, काली पूजा के और ईड-उल-जूहा के मौकों पर हमारे जिले के किसान बिलख बिलख कर रोये । इन नेशनल त्यौहारों के मौकों पर कोई भी किसान खुश न हो सका और न अपने बाल-बच्चों को इस खुशी में शामिल कर सका । सच यह है कि आपने जो सपोर्ट प्राइस मुकरर की हुई है जिमके मुताबिक जे. सी. आई. और बिस्कोमा को खरीदना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो सका । यहां तक हद हो गयी कि जूट 80 रुपये और 85 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से बिकी । यह एक अफसोसनाक बात है ।

आप भी चेयरमैन साहब किसान हैं और आपके यहां भी जूट पैदा होता है । आप जानते हैं कि फी मन जूट पैदा करने में किसान का 50 रुपये से कम खर्च नहीं होता है । खाद की कीमत, बीज की कीमत और दींगर इनपुट्स की कीमत बड़ी हैं । इसका नतीजा यह है कि जो सपोर्ट प्राइस सरकार ने मुकरर की हुई है उसके मुताबिक भी किसान को कोई खास फायदा नहीं होता ।

अब आप यह बिल लाए और आपने इनको नेशनलाइज किया यह खुशी की बात है । साथ ही साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस बात का भी ख्याल रखें कि ग्रेन्स और वर्क्स का पार्टिसिपेशन भी मैनेजमेंट में खास तौर पर हो ।

दूसरी बात मैं आपके सामने यह रखना चाहता हूँ, आप नेशनलाइज करना चाहते हैं, अच्छी बात है, सोशलिज्म की तरफ एक स्टेप आगे है यह, जिसके लिए हमारी लीडर श्रीमती गांधी कमिटेड हैं, हमारी पार्टी कमिटेड है, लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान कमेटी आफ पब्लिक अंडर-टैकिंग्स 1980-81 की फर्स्ट रिपोर्ट के पेज 3 पर दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

इस और मैं इसलिए आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इस बिल में इसी जूट मिल के मुताबिक बात है, उसके मुताबिक यह तजकिरा है, इसलिए मैं इस तरफ आपका ध्यान खींच रहा हूँ :—

“C. Sale of jute to Kinnison Jute Mill (Sl. No. 16, Para 2.45).

“The Committee on Public Undertakings (1978-79) took a very serious note of the fact that the executives of Jute Corporation of India by-passed the Board of Directors as well as the Committee of Operations and entered into a deal with the National Company and agreed to meet their entire requirement of raw jute at concessional rates, much lower than the rates at which jute was supplied to other mills.”

The important line is in paragraph 16, page 4, I quote:

“The Committee are not convinced about the justification for further supply of Jute to a Mill against whom huge arrears were outstanding. Even if there was no loss on the subsequent supply of jute it was commercially unwise to have supplied jute without establishing any possibility of recovery of the arrears. The Committee, therefore, wish to reiterate that the public enterprises should be allowed to function on sound commercial lines based on their own assessment of situations”.

यह मिल है, जिसका मायना यह हुआ कि पब्लिक अंडरटैकिंग कमेटी ने यह व्यू लिया । यह मिल निहायत डिस्आर्डरली मैनर में चल रही है और यह मिल निहायत खस्ता हालत में चल रही है, उसमें सरकार के बार-बार कहने के बावजूद कल पुर्जों का पूरे तौर पर इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा, उस काम को नहीं किया जा रहा जिसके लिए वह

[श्री जमीलुर्रहमान]

मिल खड़ी थी। अब हम उम मिल को ले रहे हैं।

अभी हमारे एक दोस्त ने कहा था कि हम जंक ले रहे हैं। जंक तो मैं नहीं कहता, पूरा माइंनार्इज करके चलाया जाए, वर्कर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन, प्रोवर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन, ग्रच्छा मैनेजमेंट, तभी समझ में आता है, तभी उसकी राष्ट्रीयकरण मतलब पूरा होता है।

दूसरी बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ, मोहतरम चेरमैन साहब, जैसा कि मैं अभी आपसे अर्ज कर रहा था, मेरे हल्के में, मेरे जिले में 15 लाख बेल पैदावार है और बहुत सी किस्में जूट की हैं और हाइएस्ट क्वालिटी की जूट का नाम है सोनागन। बदकिस्मती क्या है चेरमन साहब, पिछली बार जब मैं पार्लियामेंट में था 1971—77 में, तब हमारे क्षेत्र में जट मिल का फाउंडेशन स्टोन डाला गया, पर वह आज तक नहीं बन सकी। अगर आज वह किसन गंज जूट मिल बन जाती तो हमारे यहां के जो अनएप्लाएड ग्रेजुएट्स हैं, जो हमारे बच्चे हैं, जिन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिलती उनको नौकरी मिल जाती और हमारे जिन किसानों को उचित कीमत, सपोर्ट प्राइस नहीं मिल रही है, यदि जूट मिल डायरेक्ट परचेज करती तो उसको कीमत मिलती।

सभापति महोदय : पूछा जा रहा है कि नीब किसने डाली थी ?

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : हमारी सरकार डाली थी, और आप की जनता सरकार ने क्या किया था, मुंह मत खुलवाइए। 1977-79 में आप की सरकार थी, आप धीरज रखिए मैं अभी कहने वाला हूँ, जानकारी दे रहा हूँ। जब 1975 में

हम लोगों ने नीब डाली थी, जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने असिस्ट दिया था, उसको जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने 1977-79 में डायवर्ट कर दिया। इतना ही पर इकतर्फा इन्होंने नहीं किया वल्कि लैटर आफ पेटेंट्स को भी लैप्स कर दिया। हम उसके लिए अब कोशिश कर रहे हैं, हम ने अपने चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात की है, उनको इस बात पर राजी किया है, क्योंकि किसानों की बंसमुर्दा हालत है। हमने कहा है कि हमारा लैटस आफ पेटेंट रिन्यू की जिसे हम वनायग और प्रोवर्स को फायदा देंगे साथ ही बेरोजगारों को नौकरी देंगे। इतना ही नहीं एक और जट मिल के साथ यह बात हुई कि जो रु० केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिया उम रुपये को बिहार सरकार ने 1977 से 1979 में दूसरे तरफ डायवर्ट कर दिया। मंत्री जो इस पर ध्यान दें और हमारे लैटर आफ पेटेंट को रिन्यू कीजिए। पिछली सरकार ने जो जुल्म किया है वह आप न कीजिए।

तीसरी बात गोडाउन्स के मुनालिक मुझे कहनी है, हमने ग्रांडोंट भी दिया है कि जे० सी० ग्राई० हो या और कोई आर्गानाइजेशन हो जो भी परचेज करे उसके अपने गोडाउन्स होने चाहिये। गोडाउन्स न होने की वजह से नतीजा यह होता है कि परचेज कर नी लकिन उनको रख नहीं सकते और किसानों को यह कह दिया जाता है कि हमारे पास गोडाउन्स नहीं है इसलिये माल की खरीद नहीं कर सकते। मिलों को ले लेने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, जितने सारे प्रेविजेज हैं उनको भी लीजिए और गोडाउन्स बनाइये जहां लोगों का माल हिफाजत से रखा जा सके। यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा था कि पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में, जिसको मैंने रेफर किया है उसमें जहां दूसरी मिलें थीं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में भी

कहा गया है कि वहां 75.12 लाख का घोटाला था जिस पर कमेटी की की रिपोर्ट के बावजूद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई क्यों कि प्राइवेट गोडाउन्स में मान रखा जाता था जे० सी० आई० का । इसलिए सब चीजें अपनी ही होनी चाहिये । प्राइवेट गोडाउन्स के चक्कर को बन्द कीजिये । आगे से ऐसा घोटाला न हो इसके निये गोडाउन्स का भी होना जरूरी है । आर० बी० एन० एम० जूट मिल के मुताल्लिक, जिसका जिक्र पहले शेड्यूड में पांचवें नम्बर पर है, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है 42 लाख रु० इस मिल ने बिहार के फ़ाइनेंशियल इस्टीमेटयूशन से लिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या 42 लाख रु० ले कर वह मिल मीडनाइज हो सकी ? आज जितना इनवेस्टमेंट करेंगे उसको मीडनाइज करने में और जो यह किनिमन, खर्चा, यूनिशन और अलै-कजान्डर मिलें आगे बच जाती हैं उन पर हमारी क्या लागत आयेगी ? सिर्फ खाली लागत ही हो और पैदावार न हो कुछ भी, प्रोवर्स और वर्कर्स को कोई फायदा न हो तो ऐसे नेशनलाइ-जेशन से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

सभापति महोदय : और तब कोई पैसा देगा भी नहीं आप को ।

श्री जबीलुर्रहमान : जी हां । इस मिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ प्रोजेक्टस और रिजन्स के पैरा 2 में लिखा है :

“These companies together have an installed productive capacity of over 88,000 metric tonnes to produce jute goods which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country.”

True, it is. But the question is whether there will be full utilisation if and when they are modernised.

यह तर्जुबा है कि पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग में आने के बाद सारे लोगों को जिसना मैनेजीरियल या और दूसरा स्टाफ है सारे लोगों को इत्मीनान हो जाता है कि फैसला बिल्कुल हल हो गया । मसला तब हल हो जब टु दी कैपि-मिटी के मुताबिक प्रोडक्शन करें । इस से एक तो सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी होगी, चीज की ज्यादाती होगी, उसको बाहर भेज कर विदेशी मुद्रा मिलेगी और और लोगों की हालत भी सुधरेगी ।

जब गवर्नमेंट इन कम्पनियों को 1963. 34 लाख रुपये कम्पेन्सेशन के तौर पर देने जा रही है तो मिनिस्टर साहब कम से कम हाउस को यह जानकारी दें कि ये मिलें कब एस्टाब्लिश हुई थीं, उनकी क्या लागत थी, उन्होंने अब तक कितना रुपया कमाया है और क्या उसके बाद भी उन्हें करोड़ों रुपये देने की जरूरत है । मेरे ख्याल से तो उन्हें सिर्फ एक टोकन कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहिए मुझे याद है कि जब मैं 1971-77 में इस सदन का मेम्बर, था, तो हम लोगों ने 106 टैक्सटाइल मिलों का नेशनला जेशन किया था । श्री बी पी मोर्य उस वक्त मंत्री थे । लेकिन जब हमने उन मिलों पर कब्जा किया तो मालूम हुआ कि मशीनरी का एक एक पुर्ज उन लोगों ने निकाल लिया था । क्या इन मिलों के बारे में भी वैसी ही स्थिति तो नहीं होने वाली है कि सरकार कम्पेन्सेशन दे और सारे पाटर्स गायब हो जायें और करोड़ों रुपये माडनाइजेशन और पाटर्स को रिप्लेस करने में फिर लग जायें ।

क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी लिस्ट है कि इन मिलों में कितने लोग काम कर रहे हैं ? हमारे सामने वह नक्शा मौजूद है कि जब हमने श्री कुमार मंगलम के वक्त कोल नेशनलाइजेशन किया था, तो प्राइवेट कोलियरीज ने दो दो हजार मुलाजिमों के फिक्टीशस नाम दे दिये । नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमें जिन्दा और मुर्दा सब को नौकरी देनी पड़ी ।

समाप्ति महोदय : मुर्दा आदमी को नोकरी कैसे दी ?

श्री जमीरुलहमान : मान लीजिए कि किसी आदमी का नाम है कलीम। कलीम तो मर गया है उसके बदले सलीम चला आया। उस वक्त बहुत से लोगों की एक लिस्ट दे दी गई और सरकार उन लोगों को नोकरी देने के लिए मजबूर थी, क्योंकि यह हमारा कमिटमेंट था। इस लिए सरकार के पास लिस्ट होनी चाहिए कि इन पांच मिलों में कितने लोग काम कर रहे हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हजारों लोगों की सूची आ जाये, और जो लोग बीसियों बरसों से काम कर रहे हैं उन्हें परेशानी हो और नोकरी से हटना पड़े।

मैं अपने भाई, श्री प्रणव मुकर्जी, की तारीफ किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि उन्होने बहुत ही शानदार कदम उठाये हैं। उनमें काम करने की लगन है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इन पांच मिलों को लेने के अलावा वह गरीब किसानों की हालत का ख्याल रखते हुए अगले सालों में, जो दूसरी जूट मिलें कटीहार में रह गई हैं, उनको भी नेशनलाइज करेंगे, ताकि वर्कर्स और किसान उन्हें दुआये दें।

श्री जमिल الرحمان (नश्न क्लज)

महोदय : मैं चहोरमिन صاحب - मैं आप का शکر گزار ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے موقعہ علیت فرمایا کہ اس بل پر میں تھوڑی سی روشنی ڈالوں -

چہر مین صاحب - آپ یہ بات جانتے ہیں کہ میں جس علاقہ سے آتا ہوں وہ چھوٹے گرونگ ایریا ہے اور جہاں تک میری جاتکاری ہے مہرے پورنما ضلع میں تقریباً ۱۵ لاکھ ہبل چھوٹ کی پیداوار ہوتی ہے -

سالہ ہمارے ہاں ۱۵ لاکھ ہبل چھوٹ کی پیداوار ہے اور جہاں تک مہری جاتکاری ہے قریب قریب چھوٹے منجھولے کسان جو اس میں لگے ہوں وہ قریب قریب ڈیڑھ لاکھ ہونگے - لیکن ان کی حالت خستہ ہو رہی ہے - کیونکہ وہ ہمارے ڈیپولسٹون دورا ہر طرح سے ایکسپلائٹ کئے جا رہے ہیں - یہ چھوٹے کسان کے بھر ہے -

میں آپ سے عرض کروں کہ مہرے ضلع میں جو حصہ پہلے تھا اس کا ایک ٹکڑا اب اسکا نیا ضلع کٹی ہار بن گیا ہے - اس میں دو چھوٹے ملوں ہیں - ایک آر - وی - ایچ - ایم چھوٹے مل اور دوسری کٹی ہار مل میں خوشی ہوں کہ ہمارے بھائی پرنائب بابو نے ایک چھوٹے مل کو تو لے لیا ہے لیکن میں اور بھی خوش ہوتا اگر وہ دوسری چھوٹے مل کو بھی قومی ملکیت میں لے لیتے تاکہ چھوٹے اور منجھولے کسان جو اسموں لگے ہوئے ہوں اور دوسرے جو نزدیک میں رہنے والے کسان ہیں وہ بھی اس سے فائدہ اٹھا سکتے - لیکن پور ہوی آپ نے بہت ہی قابل فہول قدم اٹھایا ہے - ہمارے پرنائب بابو جو بہت بیل لائے ہیں یہ بہت ہی جوشیلہ افزائی کرنے والا اور قابل

تعریف ہل ہے - اس کے بارے میں مجھے ایک شعر یاد آتا ہے -
بڑی دہر کی مہربان آنے آئے

ہمارے ضلع مہر کسانوں کا اب تک بہت ایکسپلانٹیشن ہوتا رہا ہے - اس سلسلہ میں میں نے اپنے مستحکم وزیر صاحب کو خط بھی لکھا تھا کہ ہمارے ضلع میں کسانوں کا جو ایکسپلانٹیشن ہوا ہے اسکو روکنے کے لئے وہ جے - سی - آئی - کے خرید سہائتگر بڑھائیں - بھرمون صاحب - آپکو اندازہ ہوگا کہ ہمارے ماں تین قسم کے خریدار ہیں - ایک جیوت کارپوریشن آف انڈیا جسکے کی ہماری ضلع کی ۱۸ لاکھ کی آبائی میں کھول ۶ سینٹر ہیں - دوسرے آپ ملاحظہ فرمائیے - و سکومان خریدار ہے - تیسرے ویپار - ملڈل خریدار ہے - چھ مہون صاحب ان میں ایک ایس ملی بھکت ہے کہ اگر میں قصہ بیان کروں تو آپ مجھے اس کے لئے وقت نہیں دینگے -

پچھلی عید کے دنہے کے کالی پوجا کے اور عبدالصحنی کے موقعوں پر ہمارے ضلع کے کسان بلک بلک کر رہے - ان نیشنل تھاروں کے - وقوعوں پر کوئی بھی کسان خودی نہ ہو سکا اور نہ اپنے ہال بچوں کو ان خوشی میں شامل کر سکا - سچ یہ ہے کہ آپ نے جو اسپورٹ پرائز مقرر کی ہے جسکے مطابق ہے -

سی - آئی - اور سکومان کو خریدنا چاہیئے تھا وہ نہیں ہو سکا - یہاں تک حد ہو گئی کہ جیوت ۸۰ روپے اور ۸۵ روپے کوئٹل کے حساب سے ہے - یہ ایک انسرس ناک بات ہے -

آپ بھی چھ مہون صاحب کسانوں اور آپ کے ماں بھی جیوت پیدا ہوتا ہے - آپ جانتے ہیں کہ فی سین جیوت پیدا کرنے میں کسان کا ۵ روپے سے کم خرچ نہیں ہوتا ہے - کھان کی قیمت بھیج کی قیمت اور ٹیکر انڈس (inputs) کی قیمتیں بڑھی ہیں - اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ سورت پرائز قیمت سرکار نے مقرر کی ہوئی ہے اسکے مطابق ہی کسان کو کوئی خاص فائدہ نہیں ہوتا ہے -

ناب آپ یہ بل لائے اور آپ نے ان کو نیشنلائز کیا یہ خوشی کی بات ہے - ساتھ ہی ساتھ میں یہ چاہوں گا کہ آپ اس بات کا بھی خیال رکھیں کہ گرولز اور ورکرز کا پارٹی شپیشن (Growers and workers Participation) بھی ملاحظہ فرمائیے - خاص طور پر ہمیں -

دوسری بات میں آپ کے سامنے یہ رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - آپ نیشنلائز کرنا چاہتے ہیں اپنی بات ہے - سوشلزم کی طرف ایک اسٹیپ اگے ہے - جسکے لئے ہماری اہل و شریف

[شری جمیل الرحمان]

گاندھی کمیٹی ہیں ہماری پارٹی کمیٹی
ہے - لیکن میں آپ کا دھیان کمیٹی
آف پبلک انڈر ٹیکنگز (Public
19۸۰-۸۱ undertaking Committee)
کی فرسٹ رورٹ کے پیج ۳ پر دلانا
چاہتا ہوں - اس اور اس لئے میں
آپ کا دھیان کھینچنا چاہتا
ہوں کیوں کہ اس بل میں
اسی حیوت مل کے متعلق بات ہے
اس کے متعلق یہ تذکرہ ہے اس لئے
میں اس طرف آپ کا دھیان کھینچ
رہا ہوں۔

"C. Sale of Jute to Kinnison Jute
Mill (Sl. No. 16, Para 2.45):

"The Committee on Public Under-
takings (1978-79) took a very seri-
ous note of the fact that the
executives of Jute Corporation of
India bypassed the Board of Direc-
tors as well as the Committee of
Operations and entered into a deal
with the National Company and
agreed to meet their entire require-
ment of raw jute at concessional
rates, much lower than the rates
at which jute was supplied to other
mills."

The important line is in paragraph
16, page 4, I quote:

"The Committee are not convinc-
ed about the justification for further
supply of Jute to a Mill against
whom huge arrears were outstand-
ing. Even if there was no loss on
the subsequent supply of jute it
was commercially unwise to have
supplied jute without establishing
any possibility of recovery of the
arrears. The Committee, therefore
wish to reiterate that the public
enterprises should be allowed to

function on sound commercial lines
based on their own assessment of
situations".

یہ مل ہے جس کے معنی یہ
ہوئے کہ پبلک انڈر ٹیکنگ کمیٹی
نے یہ وہو ایسا - یہ مل نہایت
دس آرڈرلی مینٹریوں چل رہی ہے
اور یہ مل نہایت خستہ حالت میں
چل رہی ہے - اس میں سرکار کے
ہمار ہمار کہنے کے باوجود کل پوزوں کا
پورے طور پر استعمال نہیں کیا
جنا رہا اس کام کو نہیں کیا جانا رہا
ہے جس کے لئے وہ مل کھڑی تھی -
اب اس مل کو لے رہے ہیں -

ابھی ہمارے ایک دوست نے کہا
تھا کہ ہم جنک (junk) لے رہے
ہیں - جنک تو میں نہیں کہتا پورا
ماتر انائز کر کے چلایا جائے وکنز کا
پارٹیسیدیشن پیدا کرنے والا حصہ
ہو لچھا مہا ایجنٹ تب ہی سمجھ
میں آتا ہے تب ہی قومیاے کا مطلب
پورے ہوتے ہیں -

درمیں بات کی طرف آپ کا
دھیان کھینچنا چاہتا ہوں - محتدم
چوہدرین صاحب - جیسا کہ ابھی
میں آپ سے عرض کر رہا تھا میرے
حلقہ میں میرے ضلع میں ۱۵ لاکھ
مل کی پیداوار ہے اور بہت سی
قسمیں چھوٹ کی ہیں اور ہائی
ایسٹ کوالٹی کی چھوٹ کا نام ہے
سونا لنگ - بدقسمتی کہا ہے چوہدرین

صاحب پچھلی بار جب میں پارلیمنٹ میں تھا ۱۹۷۱-۷۲ میں جب عمارے حلقہ میں جھوٹ مل گیا تو فائونڈیشن اسٹون ڈالا گیا اور وہ آج تک نہیں بن سکا۔ اگر آج وہ کیشن کلچ جھوٹ مل ہی جاتی تو ہمارے یہاں بے جو ان ایمپلائڈ گریجویٹس میں (Unemployed graduates) جو ہمارے بچے ہیں جنہیں نوکری نہیں ملتی ان کو نوکری مل جاتی اور ہمارے جن کسانوں کو اوجھت قیمت اسپاٹ پرائز نہیں مل رہی ہے یہی جھوٹ مل ڈائریکٹ پروجیز کرتی تو اس کو قیمت ملتی۔

भापति महोदय : पूछा जा रहा है कि नैव किस ने डाली थी ?

شری جمیل احمدان : (ہماری سرکار) ہم نے ڈالی تھی اور آپ کی جتنا سرکار نے کہا کیا تھا ملہ مت کہلوائیے۔ ۱۹۷۷-۷۹ میں آپ کی سرکار تھی آپ ڈھیرج رکھیئے میں ابھی کہلے والا ہوں جانکاری دے رہا ہوں۔ جب ۱۹۷۵ میں ہم لوگوں نے (نیوڈالا) کیا تھا جو سینٹرل گورنمنٹ نے مالی امداد دیا تھا اس کو جلتا پارٹی کی سرکار نے ۱۹۷۷-۷۹ میں ڈائریکٹ (Divert) کر دیا۔ اتنے ہی پر اکتفا انہوں نے نہیں کیا بلکہ لیٹر آف انٹینٹ (Intent) کو

بھی لپس (lapse) کر دیا۔ ہم اس کے لئے اب کوشش کر رہے ہیں ہم نے اپنے چیف منسٹر سے بات کی ہے ان کو اس بات پر راضی کیا ہے کہونکہ کسانوں کی بس مردہ حالت ہے۔ ہم نے کہا ہے کہ ہمارا لیٹر آف انٹینٹ (Letter of Intent) ریلو کھچتا ہے ہمارے لئے گورنرز کو فائدہ دینے کے ساتھ ہی بے روزگاروں کو نوکری دینے کے لئے۔ اتنا ہی نہیں ایک اور جھوٹ مل کے ساتھ یہ بات ہوئی کہ جو روپیہ کھلادیم سرکار نے دیا اس روپیے کو بہار سرکار نے ۱۹۷۷ سے ۱۹۷۹ میں دوسری طرف ڈائریکٹ کر دیا۔ ملٹری جی اس پر دھیان دیں اور ہمارے لیٹر آف انٹینٹ کو ریلو کھچتے پچھلی سرکار نے جو ظام کیا ہے وہ آپ نہ کیجیئے۔

تیسری بات گورنرز کے متعلق مجھے کہنی ہے ہم نے ایمپلائڈ بھی دیا ہے کہ جے۔ سی۔ آئی۔ ہو یا اور کوئی آرگنائزیشن ہو جو بھی پروجیز خرید کرے اس کے اپنے گورنرز ہونے چاہیئے۔ گورنرز نہ ہونے کو وجہ سے نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ پروجیز کو لی لیکن ان کو رکھ نہیں سکتے اور کسانوں کو کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ ہمارے پاس گورنرز نہیں ہیں اس لئے مال کی خرید نہیں کر سکتے۔ مالوں کو لے لہے سے ہی کام نہیں چلے گا جتنے سارے پروجیز

[شری جمیل الرحمان]

احاطہ ہیں ان کو بھی لہجھٹے اور گوداؤنس بلڈیئے تاکہ لوگوں کا مال حفاظت سے رکھا جا سکے۔ یہ میں اس لئے کہہ رہا تھا کہ پبلک انڈسٹریز کمپنی کی رپورٹ میں جس کو میں نے دیکھا ہے اس میں جہاں دوسری ملوں نہیں آندھر پردیش کے بارے میں بھی کہا گیا ہے کہ وہاں 75.12 Lacs 11 ملین 12 لاکھ 75.12 لاکھ کا گودالا تھا جس پر کھلی کی رپورٹ کے باوجود ہونے کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوئی کیونکہ پرائیویٹ گوداؤنس میں مال رکھا جاتا تھا جے۔ سی۔ آئی۔ کا۔ اس لئے سب چھوڑیں لہدی ہی

ہونی چاہئیں۔ پرائیویٹ گوداؤنس کے چکر کو بند کیجئے۔ آگے سے ایسا کہتا نہ ہو اس کے لئے گوداؤنس کا ہونا بھی ضروری ہے۔ آر۔ بی۔ ایچ۔ ایم۔ جوہت مل کے متعلق جس کا ذکر پہلے شیڈول میں پانچویں نمبر پر ہے جہاں تک مہری جانکاری ہے ۴۲ لاکھ لس مل نے بہار کے فائنانشل انسٹیٹیوٹ چھوڑنے سے لیا تھا روہتے لے کر وہ مل مائٹرانائز ہو نہ سکی۔ میں جاننا چاہوں گا کہ ۴۲ لاکھ روپہہ لے کر وہ مل نئی بن سکی آج کل انویسٹمنٹ کریں گے اس کو مائٹرانائز کرنے میں ارد جو یہ کہتے ہیں کہدرا یونین اور الیکٹرانڈر ملوں آگے بچ جاتی ہیں ان پر ہماری کہا لگت

آئے گی۔ خالی صرف لگت ہی ہو اور پیداوار نہ ہو کچھ بھی کروارز اور ورکرز کو کرنی فائدہ نہ ہو تو ایسے نیشنلائزیشن سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوگا۔

समाप्ति महोदय : श्रीर तब कोइ पैसा देगा भी नहीं आप को ।

شری جمیل الرحمان : جی ہاں۔

اس بل کے اسٹیمینٹ آف اوپنیشنز اور رپورٹس کے پہرا ۳ میں لکھا ہے۔

"These companies together have an installed productive capacity of over 88,000 metric tonnes to produce jute goods which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country."

True, it is. But the question is whether there will be full utilisation if and when they are modernised.

یہ تجزیہ نے کہ پبلک انڈسٹریز کمپنیوں کے بعد سارے لوگوں کو جتلا مینوفیکچرنگ یا دوسرا اسٹاف ہے سارے لوگوں کو اطمینان ہو جاتا ہے کہ مسئلہ بالکل حل ہو گیا۔ مسئلہ تب حل ہو جب کیسٹی کے مطابق پراڈکشن کرے۔ اس سے ایک تو سولف سٹیمینٹس ہو گی چھوڑ گی زیادتی ہو گی اس کو باہر بھیج کر ودیشی مدرا ملے گی اور لوگوں کی حالت بھی سدھری گی۔

جب گورنمنٹ ان کمپنیوں کو ۱۹۹۳/۳۴ لاکھ روپے کو مینٹیننس کے طور پر دینے جا رہی ہے تو منسٹر صاحب کم سے کم ہاؤس کو یہ جانکاری دیں کہ یہ ملوں کب اسٹیبلش

(Establish) ہوئی تھیں ان کی کہا
لاکت تھی انہوں نے اب تک کتنا
دریغہ کمایا ہے اور کہا اس کے بعد
بھی انہیں کروڑوں روپے دینے کی
ضرورت ہے - مجھے خیال میں تو
انہیں صرف ایک ٹوکن کومپنیشن
دینا چاہیے - مجھے یاد ہے کہ جب
میں ۷۷-۱۹۷۱ میں اس سدن کا
ممبر تھا تو ہم لوگوں نے ۱۰۹
تھکسٹائل ملوں کا نیشنلائزیشن کیا
تھا - شری ہی - پی - سوربہ اس
وقت منتروی تھے - لیکن جب ہم
نے ان ملوں پر قبضہ کیا تو معلوم
ہوا کہ مشینری کا ایک ایک پرزہ
ان لوگوں نے نکل لیا تھا - کیا ان
ملوں کے بارے میں بھی وہی ہی
استہی تو نہیں ہونے والی ہے کہ
سرکار کومپنیشن دے اور سارے پارٹس
فائب ہو جائیں اور کروڑوں روپے
سٹراٹازنڈ اور پارٹس کو ریٹرنس کرنے
میں پھر لگ جائیں -

کیا سرکار کے پاس کوئی ایسی
لسٹ ہے کہ ان ملوں میں کتنے
لوگ کام کر رہے ہیں - ہمارے سامنے
وہ نقشہ موجود ہے کہ جب ہم نے
شری کمار ملنگم کے وقت کول
نیشنلائزیشن کیا تھا تو پرائیویٹ
کو لپہ زر نے دو دو ہزار ملازموں کے
فکٹورشس ناہ دے دیئے - نتیجہ یہ
ہوا کہ ہمیں زندہ اور مردہ سب کو
نوکی دینی پڑی -

समापति महोदय : मुर्दा मादमी को
नौकरो कैसे दी ?

شری جمیل الرحمان : مان لوجھئے

کہ کسی آدمی کا نام ہے کلہم -
تو مر گیا ہے اس کے بدلے سلہم چلا
آیا - اس وقت بہت سے لوگوں کی
ایک لسٹ دے دی گئی اور سرکار
ان لوگوں کو نوکری دینے کے لئے
مجبور تھی - کیونکہ یہ ہمارا
کمیٹیٹ تھا - اس لئے سرکار کے پاس
لسٹ ہونی چاہیے کہ ان پناچ
ملوں میں کتنے لوگ کام کر رہے
ہیں - کہیں ایسا نہ ہو کہ ہزاروں
لوگوں کی سوچی آجائے اور جو لوگ
بیسویں برسوں سے کام کر رہے ہیں
انہیں پریشانی ہو اور نوکری سے
مٹنا پڑے -

میں اپنے بھائی شری پرناب - کرجی
کی تعریف کرتے بغیر نہ رہ سکتا
ہوں کہ انہوں نے بہت ہی شاندار
قدم اٹھایا ہے - ان میں کام کرنے کی
امکن ہے - مجھے امید ہے کہ ان
ملوں کو لینے کے علاوہ وہ فریب
کسانوں کی حالت کا خیال رکھتے
ہوئے اگلے سالوں میں جو دوسری
چھوٹ مل گئے ہمارے میں رہ گئی
ہوں ان کو بھی نیشنلائز کریں گے
تاکہ روکرو اور کسان انہیں دعائیں
دیں -

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned I think nobody here will oppose it but I might say I am very disappointed because in respect of this take-over or nationalisation of these mills if it had been part of a well-thought-out, comprehensive, considered policy of the Government regarding this Industry, I would have been very happy. But we find nothing of this kind at all here and it is the usual rescue-operation. There is no other alternative. These mills are practically collapsing. They are not able to carry on; you found them sick or whatever it is; and you come rushing forward to save those mills from going into extinction; to that extent the rescue operation is necessary and it is good. But this Bill is important because if you see in the historical perspective of this jute industry, this Bill is important. Why do I say that? It is because there was a long period when this industry was almost entirely owned by the British Capital before independence. After independence, gradually over the years, the British capital was bought over by the Indian businessmen and the whole industry became Indian-owned but in private hands. We have been telling all these years that it should be nationalised because it is a strategic industry. Government has never acceded to that demand. But now willy-nilly as part of this rescue operation we found that small base for a public sector has at least developed in this industry. It is not only these 5 mills, because sometime ago the National Jute Company has been nationalised which we should have mentioned because it is a single largest company, may be in the whole of Asia....

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have mentioned it in the introductory speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When you started, I was not here. I am very sorry. So, the National Jute Company belonging to Goenkas was the largest

single jute mill in our country, employing about 12,000 people in one mill plus now these 5 mills being nationalised, that means 6 mills altogether, have come into the public sector. Such a base did not exist before in this industry. Now, the question is: what do they propose to do with this base? Is it simply a question of ownership passing from private hands into the Government hands and everything else will go on as before? Then there is no point in this nationalisation. This industry, as everybody knows, earns Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 300 crores per year as foreign exchange. It employs about 2.5 lakh workers. It is supported by about 40 lakhs peasant households who are producing raw jute in 6 states of our country. As a conservative estimate, there are another roughly 1.7 million people who are engaged in various ancillary activities connected with this jute business and jute trade. So, it is not just any industry and therefore we wanted some clear-cut policy to be enunciated by the Government because now I am afraid they will be on a test. They will be on a test, people will want to see whether this public sector of 6 mills which is according to me—I think he has himself indirectly admitted its importance—will account for about 40 per cent of carpet backing production, and 10 per cent of the loomage or the production I do not know which, I am not sure. So, it is a sizeable public sector.

17.00 hrs.

Now, all these years, we have been confronted with the mysterious situation which was never explained by anybody and I have raised it in this House many times over the last few years that these jute mills situated—bulk of them in West Bengal—almost next door to each other all along the Hoogly river, are purchasing raw jute from the same raw jute market; they are manufacturing that raw jute on practically standardised type of machinery which is the same in all the mills more or less and they are selling

them in the same market. Yet, year after year, in the balance-sheet of these mills, you will find that mills which are adjacent to each other, one is showing good profit year after year, and another is showing chronic loss and we had said many times that this is not something which is an accidental thing. There should be some probe into this and find out the causes. Then you will understand how these millowners have been operating. There is no reason why this industry which is operating at such a highly standardised level—there is standardisation here more than in any other major industry—whether it is in the source and the price of the raw material, whether it is equipment for fabrication inside the mills, whether it is the conditions of the labour or whether it is the export market or the domestic market where they operate. Why should these mills go on showing terrific fluctuations in profits and losses? This industry has become a household word for being a sort of backward industry which is in perpetual crisis. Whenever you talk of jute industry, they are in a chronic crisis all the time. This is what the jute mills owners try to depict and this is the general impression that has gone round because it is an industry which used to depend on export market and the export markets are not always within our control and the demand fluctuates, and, therefore, this poor industry is always having a very difficult time and they are in a chronic crisis. That is not the situation now at all as the hon. Minister knows. It is a fact that our share in the export markets have gone down a lot for various reasons and that I do not wish to go into this stage.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

The jute mill owners are largely to be blamed for it, for their speculative prices, their attitude to make quick s as soon as possible, without

bothering for the long-term interest of the industry and all that had led to a fall in our share in the export market, no doubt. I dare say that this industry would have been ruined, if it had not been for the fact that the domestic consumption has grown in 20 years by 470 per cent. The domestic consumption inside the country between 1951-52 to 1977-78 has gone up by 470 per cent and, therefore, this industry has managed to cushion the impact of the fall in the export markets. It is a good thing and in between they had windfall profits. The Korean war came, they were able to take full advantage of it; the Bangladesh war came in 1971, all the mills in Bangladesh were closed and they made huge profits. The oil crisis came and the synthetics could not be produced cheaply, again they took advantage of that. This is how this industry is carrying on.

This industry has, however, a miserable record of new capital investment, of ploughing back of profits. He knows that very well. The profits are never ploughed back into this industry. The profits of this industry have been used to set up new industrial ventures, cement factories, textile, engineering and chemical factories in other States. Money which has been earned out of the jute mills was not ploughed back into the jute mills. When the question of this amount to be paid to them as compensation comes, we have to keep certain things in mind and he should have analysed it a bit. This amount must bear some reasonable ratio to the paid-up capital of these mills and the profits that they have earned in the past. I find that the paid-up capital of four jute mills— I am not mentioning the mill in Bihar, because I could not get the figures—Alexandra, Union, Khardah and Kinnison—is Rs. 2.20 crores and the amount which is being proposed to be given to them now as compensation is Rs. 19.46 crores. I understand that they will say that their assets are so much and all that. He should have told us, how many times, in the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

course of their existence, they have issued bonus shares and what is the total profit that they have made; how many times was it of their paid-up capital? These mills were not set up just now, they came into existence nearly a hundred years ago and they have earned profits twenty times, fifty times over their paid-up capital. They have issued bonus shares galore every now and then. Why do you propose to give them so much money? I do not know what for? These rates are exorbitant, these must be reduced. The Exchange has become a sort of bottomless pit from where money is continually to be taken, to be given to these gentlemen. He must tell us. He must satisfy us how these figures have been calculated. There must be some calculation behind these amounts which are proposed to each company. Nothing is told to us, about how these amounts are calculated and we are asked to vote, in a block, in a package deal for Rs. 19 crores or something. I refuse to vote like that.

So, the other thing I wish to say is that the rate of growth of output, the rate of growth—I do not say the total absolute growth, but the rate of growth—of output in these mills, over the years is showing a fall, a declaration, as you like to call it, and as I said, there is a virtual cessation of all new investment I think he himself knows. Sir, that only this year when he went to Calcutta to address the recent annual general meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association, he was the guest Speaker invited. He himself has said that the industry's decline has been mainly due to incompetent management of mills, not infrequently dictated by self-interest, and the Statesman of all papers—it was a great champion of the jute mill-owners....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To take over the mills, he might have said that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: —has said that Mr. Pranab Mukherjee did well. This is the comment of the Statesman and that he did well to tell the jute barons that the Government was not satisfied with their trade practices, that far too often emphasis of narrow interests superseded those with a bearing on the country's economic performance. So, he knows this. This is what he himself has said publicly. There is all this big talk about modernisation and all that. I really do not understand what is meant by it. Soft term loans are being offered to these mills and are still being offered to these mills; he himself has said publicly several times that there is hardly any response to that, because they do not want to take advantage of these soft-term loans, because they do not want to invest anything. So, I want to ask the hon. Minister what type of modernisation he has in mind. My hon. friend Shri Niren Ghosh has already raised this question. From the batching and preparing departments up to the spinning department, this has been modernised long ago. I hope he knows that. The only main process that is left to be modernised is the weaving section. If he wants to modernise the weaving section, by bringing in automatic looms or something like that, it will mean a huge displacement of labour. But to what purpose, because this industry is supposed to have surplus capacity?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, he should try to conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are hardly any speakers. This is a very important subject. We have still got plenty of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to complete it by 5.30 p.m.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have to complete the time that has been allotted.

Therefore, I would beg of him not to talk in the abstract about modern-

sation. Let him please spell out what he means by modernisation.

Does he wish to automatise the looms? Then you will be faced with a huge number of redundant workers, whom you have to retrench. I am sure he does not want to do that. There is no purpose in that also. Because with automatic looms, you will get so much production that he would not know how to dispose of it. This is another problem. So, please do not go on talking about modernisation. The main thing is, I would suggest, that first of all you have to professionalise the management, at least in these public sector mills now, which you are taking over, which you are nationalising. You have spoken about some National Jute Manufacturers Corporation, but you never told us anything really about that. This is a new thing. Just like the National Textile Corporation, I suppose, you are setting up a new Corporation for these mills. Now, the first thing today is that this hereditary type of management that we have been having, within the family, father and the son and grand-son and all that, it has really become a milch-cow as he said, for fleecing mills and taking black-money out of them. This management has to be replaced by a professional management. That is the first thing.

The second thing is that, market research, by this industry has never been undertaken. Market research and on the basis of market research, diversification of jute products, which is quite possible and practicable. They do not do it. I have seen even in a little country like Vietnam, a small jute mill, making a huge variety of very attractive consumer goods. But here, we do not have anything of that kind, because they do not want to invest money in it. The Indian Jute Mills Association used to have a market survey Office in New York. Even that office they have closed down recently. They are not interested in

these things. Now, I want to know whether these public sector mills coming under this new Corporation will at least show some contrast with the privately owned mill because I know you are not going to nationalise these other mills just now though it is our demand, you will never do anything until they fall sick and are on the verge of being closed down. About the mills of which you have already become the master, you will have to have some well defined policy. Therefore, market research, diversification of products, professional management in place of hereditary management and curbing of these speculative activities in the forward market, if you do not do that, then you will lose consumers. Consumers always want stable prices; they do not want prices which go on fluctuating up and down due to terrific speculation for which this market is notorious.

Then workers' participation in the management has been spoken about by so many speakers. I am glad, that they have all supported this idea that this kind of public sector units cannot prosper now unless the workers and their representatives are really associated with the management and are made to feel that they are partners in this commitment, unless that is done, if you leave it to the same old people who have been running these mills because I know in the National jute mill, after nationalisation, more or less the same old people are running the mill who used to be there under the old Goenka private management—you cannot have a satisfactory performance. You have admitted yourself that the performance is not satisfactory. But please find out why not?

And then lastly there is a question of raw jute. In this industry, you cannot consider these two aspects of the industry divorced from each other: the jute mills separately and the raw jute production separately.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

The two are indispensably tied up with each other and the jute Corporation of India is hardly able to meet the requirements of the situation. Everybody knows that. The bulk of the raw jute is left to the mercy of the private traders and speculators and, therefore, these public sector mills also. I do not know what he proposes to do. Perhaps he wants to have a tie-up with the JCI. Then all the JCI's supply of raw jute will be consumed by these mills even whether they will be able to supply or not. I have got a grave doubt the way in which they are performing at present. So, what I would say is that we welcome this Bill even though it is not to the credit of the government for any foresighted policy. Somehow or other, this has fallen on their shoulders, on their necks, they have no other alternative. But, in a way, that is a good thing. But for God's sake the base of these six mills that you have got I hope you will extend it in future. Please have some proper policy about it and let the House feel a bit reassured that you have not some sort of stumbling along from one step to another, you have got some vision of the future. You have made a provision here that liabilities that are to be met, priority among them will be given to the workers' dues. I hope that is done promptly. In the Kharda Mill alone, some Rs. 26 lakhs of the workers' provident fund which was deducted from their wages had never been deposited with the Provident Funds Authority. There may be such instances in other mills also. Please go into that and see those people be punished who are responsible for these things, and the workers should be made to feel that, with the new government ownership, they are going to get a fair deal and are going to be allowed to have their say in the management of the industry also.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem):
Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while extending my support on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on the Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Bill, 1980. At the very outset, I would like to recall here what our great leader Arignar Anna used to say often. The legislation formulated by capable people will not need any amendment—I hope that this Bill will prove true to this maximum.

In 1977 and 1978 five jute mills were taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. These mills had remained closed at the time of take-over on an *ad hoc* basis. The basic reason for their closure was the exploitation of these mills to the marrow by the former owners, like sugarcane becoming bagasse after the extraction of sugar juice. Then the Government became concerned with the livelihood of 17000 labour complement in these mills. After running these mills for two years, now the Government have come forward with their nationalisation programme.

The Government have come forward with the proposal to give Rs. 19.63 crores as compensation to the former owners. Besides this, they will be paid Rs. 10,000 each per annum. This is adding insult to the injury. I am not in favour of paying such a huge sum as compensation to these former-owners. I am reminded here of the saying in Tamil—the ghee belongs to the host, but it is served by the wife of guest. Its English equivalent is 'rob Peter to pay Paul'. You are giving huge sums as compensation from the taxpayers' money. Unfortunately, we do not have information about the value of assets like machinery and equipment available in these mills. We also do not know how much amount has to be paid by them to the workers towards their Provident Fund dues. This House is being

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

asked to sanction this amount of Rs. 19.63 crores without any idea of the value of assets and also of the workers' dues.

This money would be given to them without much fanfare. But the workers have to fill up any number of forms to get their legitimate dues and they have to do it within 30 days. Similarly, the tax dues of both the Central and the State Governments have been given the 4th priority in the order of payment. I wonder why should not the Government deduct these dues from the compensation being paid to them. After all the tax dues from them also represent in one way the tax-payers' money, which has been collected by them on the sales.

The late-lamented leader Shri Kamaraj used to say that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of the people of this country. She alone could ensure their fulfilment. She would prove to be the ablest administrator the country ever had. True to this, Mrs. Gandhi is ceaselessly endeavouring to wipe the tears of blood from the toiling millions of our country. Though it is impossible to remedy all the ills of the nation contracted during two centuries of alien rule within a short period of 33 years, yet we have to march ahead boldly and fearlessly and work endlessly for the better.

I would take this opportunity to refer to certain pertinent issues raised by the Indian Textile Mills Association in its memorandum to the Government. The Association has demanded the removal of all restrictions on the spinning and weaving capacity of the mills. It has also sought the permission of the Government to expand without any limit. If the Government permits the utilisation 90 per cent of installed capacity, the present production of 150 crore kilo of thread would reach the figure of 475 crore kilo. If the production constraints between the

handloom weavers, the powerloom weavers and the mills are removed then we will be able to reach the cloth production of 1220 crore metres. It is necessary to have a new textile policy and I request the hon. Minister to look into this and do the needful. This will also pave the way for augmenting cotton production. There should be a co-ordinated and well-defined policy for both commercial crops like cotton, jute, etc. and also agricultural products like wheat, paddy etc. The approach should be geared to grow more of all agricultural products. The cultivators should get maximum of financial assistance. Today the financial requirements of our agriculturists have reached the astronomical figure of Rs. 2588 crores. This includes the credit facilities and the bank loan facilities. I would like to stress that our credit policy and our policy of supplying the basic inputs for our agriculturists should all be oriented towards more production and more production. Any sluggishness in this direction will have a serious slide-back in our economic progress.

I am sure that the hon. Minister of Commerce will bear these points in his mind while formulating the new textile policy and also a new jute procurement policy which will prove beneficial to the cultivators and not to the mill-owners.

With these words I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on this Bill and resume my seat.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): May I make a submission, that there are one or two other speakers who are yet to speak. The half-an-hour discussion may be taken up at 6 O' clock and this discussion may go on till 6 O'clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Half-an-hour only. Can't you cooperate?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Half-an-Hour has already been discussed last time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepure): We would not agree. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Yadav, please listen to me. I am not saying that the discussion may be postponed tomorrow. It can be taken up at 6 p.m. (Interruptions). Let this bill be over.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can' you co-operate with the Government? They have come with a request.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Government comes with a request we will have to co-operate.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can't have a hard and fast rule. Everything depends on the occasion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should. . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We are already hard pressed for time. Government business has to go. We are not able to. . . . (Interruptions).

It is only a question of half an hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Please don't encroach upon the time of the members. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't be unreasonable. Why don't you co-operate with us?

SHRI R. P. YADAV: No, Sir (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What sanctify has this Order Paper got? This can take its own time. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not saying that is should be postponed. I am not saying that is should be taken on the next day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. P. YADAV: You can continue this discussion tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: According to the programme it has to be completed. Only three hours were allotted to this. But even according to the Business Advisory Committee's recommendation (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After all, he is only asking that we may take it up after six. Shri Satish Agarwal and Shri Chitta Basu will speak and then the Minister will reply. And then we can go. This is the only way. You must cooperate. He is making a request. (Interruptions).

SHRI R. P. YADAV: This discussion can continue tomorrow. What is the hurry?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: We have to see Mr. Brezhnev also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have also to go. We will finish and go at 6-30 straight. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: This should not be encouraged.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, please, please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Satish Agarwal and Mr. Chitta Basu will speak. Then the Minister

will reply. We are taking up the half-an-hour discussion. I don't want anything to be put to vote.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only making a request, and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister also is making a request.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Supposing when you talk I fix the time and ask you to stop. You won't stop.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not correct.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Only three hours have been allotted to this Bill. And it takes more time later on.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Satish Agarwal.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Satish Agarwal.

(Interruptions)

MR. R. P. YADAV: We don't like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. At times you are....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. This is not a good thing. This attitude is not good.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please allow Mr. Satish Agarwal to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The House is considering

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not correct.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not this way.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, the House is currently discussing the Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Bill. I have heard with attention the speeches of the learned members on both sides and in the very short time at my disposal, I would like to make my observations on this Bill. In the circumstances mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons, I support this Bill. But I would like to make certain comments and I would request the Minister and this Government to please apprise this House as to how long we shall be pursuing this policy of *ad hoc* nationalisation in this country. I am not opposed to nationalisation, nor have I a fad for nationalisation saying that there should be a total nationalisation of everything. It is a matter of conviction and faith. Many hon. members may have faith in that. But I would like the Government to tell us as to how this sort of nationalisation as envisaged in this Bill is going to help the national economy or public interest.

You have taken over certain mills which have fallen sick. As rightly pointed out by Shri Gupta, these are rescue operations. For how long shall these rescue operations go on and for how much more time shall the public exchequer be burdened with such payments in lieu of takeover, etc.? A particular mill falls sick. The Government comes to its rescue by taking over the management. Later on, if the management is not satisfactory during these two or three years, there is a Bill for complete nationalisation and we make certain payments. This is something *ad hoc*. Are the owners or managing directors of these five mills not having certain other business? Suppose there are four

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

mills under a particular company and on falls sick. You take over all the four, not one. Why should the Government be made a *pinjarpole* or *goshala*? If a mill is not giving profits, if it is not modernised, if it has borrowed heavily from public financial institutions and, if it is overburdened and there is complete mismanagement, the Government comes to its rescue because the labour has to be looked after. Naturally Government takes it over. This policy has to be spelt out clearly. I oppose this *ad hocism*. You decide that you want to nationalise one hundred industries. Let there be a national authority—you may call it National Commission for Nationalisation—which will decide about nationalisation of industries in this country. Let every party put its point of view; let industry put its point of view; let labour put its point of view. Then let that national authority decide about the proposed plans of nationalisation of industries by this Government for another 5 or 10 years. You decide that you are going to nationalise such and such industries during this particular period and no other industry. But sometimes you talk of nationalisation of sugar industry, but you don't do it. You talk about nationalisation of jute industry, but you do not do it. You should stop these tactics and you should decide. The industry should not be kept in suspense that if it behaves in a particular manner, it will be nationalised. If you want to nationalise any industry in public interest, do it. But do away with this *ad hocism*. Let the Government come out with a clear-cut policy that we are going to nationalise these industries. There should be some authority to decide about nationalisation after hearing all the parties.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It is 5.30.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that the half-hour discussion would be taken up at 6.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Without our consent?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your consent has been ascertained.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whenever any hon. Member speaks, we do not stick to time factor; we allow him. As a matter of fact, Shri Indrajit Gupta spoke for 20 minutes. Therefore, the time goes up. When such a thing comes, you have got to cooperate with the Government and the Government have to cooperate with you. Therefore, Half-an-hour discussion will be taken up at 6 o'clock. This is my decision.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)

मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। लिस्ट आफ बिजिनेस में लिखा हुआ है कि हाफ-एन-आवर डिस्कशन 5-30 बजे लिया जायेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under residuary powers I have got every right to change the timings. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): If you want to change the order of the business, this must be done with the consent of the House. Shall I suggest a via media? We take up Half-an-hour discussion at 5.30 and complete the discussion on the Bill after that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Agreed. Now, Half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have blamed me for being responsible for this whole trouble. You have said that I have taken 20 minutes and that is why, all this trouble arose. You have named me. What should I do? Should I go out?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

FAULTY TELEPHONE SERVICES IN DELHI

श्री: रंजित प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भारत सरकार के विभागों में चीनरफा गिरावट आई है लेकिन रेल और संचार विभागों खासकर टेलीफोन की हालत बदतर है। चूक लाखों लोग रोज इनका उपयोग करते हैं इस लिए अगर गाड़ी लेट चलती है या कोई एक्सिडेंट हो जाता है तो लोगों को तुरन्त पता चल जाता है। उसी तरह अगर टेलीफोन करने पर नम्बर नहीं मिलता है, तो लोगों का नाराज होना स्वाभाविक ही है। इसलिए इसकी चुस्ती और दुरुस्ती आवश्यक है।

आज टेलीफोन की खराब हालत को बयान करने के वजाये अनुभव किया जा सकता है। अगर हम पांचवीं और सातवीं लोक सभा के स्थितियों को कम्पेयर करें, तो हम देख सकते हैं कि कितनी गिरावट हुई है। मैं पांचवीं लोक सभा में चुन कर आया और मुझे गृह का आवंटन हुआ और दूसरे ही दिन मेरे गृह टेलीफोन लग गया। सातवीं लोक सभा में मुझे नार्थ एवेन्यु में गृह का आवंटन हुआ। पंद्रह दिन तक टेलीफोन नहीं लगा और बार-बार कहने के बाद किसी तरह से लग सका। इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि एफशैन्सी में कितनी गिरावट आई है।

भारतीय संसद् के इतिहास में यह पहला मौका है कि जब संसद् के टेलीफोन भी कई दिनों तक खराब रहें। यह नोट करने की बात है। संसद् सदस्यों के टेलीफोन की हालत तो बदतर है। मैं अपना उदाहरण दूंगा।

मैं 26 नार्थ एवेन्यु में रहता हूँ। मेरे टेलीफोन का नम्बर, 374770 है। मेरा टेलीफोन बार-बार खराब होता रहा

है और शिकायत पर शिकायत करता रहा हूँ, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। मेरे सामने 28 नम्बर के फ्लैट में माननीय सदस्य श्री रामवतार शास्त्री रहते हैं। उनका टेलीफोन भी कई दिन तक खराब रहा और बावजूद शिकायत करने के ठीक नहीं हुआ। मुझे इस लिए पता लगा है कि जब उनका टेलीफोन खराब रहता है, तो वह मुझे परेशान करते हैं। इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि क्या हालत है। अपने बारे में भी मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा टेलीफोन नं० है 374770 और एअर फ्रान्स का नम्बर 374775। जबसे मेरा टेलीफोन लगा है तबसे दिन रात मिलाकर कम से कम 50-60 काल्स एयर फ्रान्स की हमारे यहां आया करती हैं। हम कहते हैं कि यह एयर फ्रान्स का नम्बर नहीं है। (व्यवधान) जब हमने विभागीय अधिकारियों से शिकायत की तो उन्होंने कहा कि जहां से टेलीफोन आते हैं उनके नम्बर बताइये। अब आप अंदाज लगायें कि जहां से टेलीफोन आते हैं उनके नम्बर मैं कैसे बता सकता हूँ? जिन माननीय सदस्यों की यह हालत है तब इस देश की आम जनता की क्या हालत हो सकती है जोकि टेलीफोन का उपयोग करते हैं—इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं।

यह ठीक है कि दो तीन दिन से, इस हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन की वजह से टेलीफोन को ठीक करने के लिए बहुत प्रयास किए गए हैं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके चलते पिछले एक साल से मेरी नींद हराम हुई है उन अफसरों के खिलाफ आप क्या करने वाले हैं? वास्तव में आप इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं—इसकी जानकारी हमें दें। आज यह बात छिपी हुई नहीं है कि लोग दिल्ली की वर्तमान टेलीफोन व्यवस्था से तंग आ चुके हैं यहां तक कि भारत के उप-राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी दिल्ली की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था से अपनी असतुष्टि जहिर की

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

है। गलत नम्बर का लगना तो एक मामूली सी बात है। आप नम्बर डायल करते करते परेशान हो जायेंगे लेकिन नम्बर लगेगा ही नहीं। यदि आप 199 को कान्टेक्ट करना चाहें तो अम्बल तो वह मिलेगा नहीं यदि कभी गलती से मिल भी गया तो कोई उठायेगा नहीं और यदि उठा भी लिया तो कह दिया जायेगा 'The number seems to be faulty'.

मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि इस खराबी को बढ़ाने में तथा कथित डायनेमिक मंत्री श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन का कम हाथ नहीं है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले वे कलकत्ता गए थे तो उनसे शिकायत की गई कि टेलीफोन बहुत खराब रहता है। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि जिसको खराबी नजर आए वह हैण्डओवर कर दें। उनके ऐसा कहने के बाद खराबी और बढ़ी है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस खराबी की जवाबदेही हमारे मंत्रीजी के ऊपर है। अगर मंत्री जी का यही रवैया रहा तो पता नहीं यह सिलसिला कहां तक चलेगा .. (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत मानसून सेशन में इसी सदन में डिस्कशन हुआ था तो मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि केबल्स में पानी चला गया इसलिए यह हो रहा है। अब पता नहीं कब तक उनका मानसून चलता रहेगा और केबल्स में पानी आता रहेगा? आज जो हालत है वह और भी बदतर है। इसका क्या कारण है—यह मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

मंत्री जी ने 18 जून को राज्य सभा में जबाब देते हुए कहा था कि टेलीफोन सेवा को सुधारने के लिए बहुत से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं जैसे :
Pressurisation of cables, laying of new underground cables etc.

पर वास्तव में ज्यों ज्यों दवा की गई मजबूत बढ़ता गया।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, टेलीफोन विभाग अपने किए कान्टेक्ट का भी पालन नहीं करता है। ए० आई० आर० को अपने प्रसारित होने वाले कुछ प्रोग्राम के लिए ट्रंक टेलीफोन सर्किट पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। पर इनके हर दम खराब होने वाले सर्किट के बारे में शिकायत की गई, चांज में रिबेट की मांग की गई, तो इन्होंने बिलकुल नहीं माना और केवल सुधार का आश्वासन दिया। उसी तरह समाचार पत्रों को भी दूर के टेलीप्रिन्टर लाईन में खराबी के एवज में रिबेट नहीं दिया जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, टेलीफोन काल्स का फेल्योर दिल्ली में 24.5 प्रतिशत है। किसी भी समय औसतन करीब 1000 टेलीफोन खराब रहते हैं। पूरी व्यवस्था पर स्थानीय काल का फेल्योर 3.3 प्रतिशत है। इन्टर एक्सचेंज काल का फेल्योर 28.6 प्रतिशत है। आर्टों मैन्युअल सर्विस फेल्योर 56 प्रतिशत है। ... (व्यवधान) ... पर इस ओर जब इनके महाप्रबन्धक का ध्यान खींचा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि दूसरे शहर की तुलना में आंकड़े कोई उतने बुरे नहीं हैं। यह है इनके डिपार्टमेंटल हैड का जवाब। सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं इनके श्री अरूण बनर्जी महाप्रबन्धक थे, जिन्हें अब हटा दिया गया है, कहा कि टेलीफोन तथा कथित खराबियों के बावजूद भी जनप्रिय हो रहा है। इसी से इनके एटीचड तथा सिरीयसनेस का पता लग सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, टेलीफोन की खराबियों को दूर करने के लिए रेलवे का तरह ही शाक-ट्रीटमेंट शुरू किया गया है। कुछ महाप्रबन्धकों तथा वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारियों को छुट्टी पर जाने के लिए कहा गया है तथा कुछ का तबादला किया गया है। रेलवे में

मंत्री जी हटाए गए हैं। इसलिए उबरव इनको नहीं हटाया जाएगा और नीचे के लोगों को हटाने से कोई फायदा नहीं... (धृष्ट न.) आप जानते होंगे जब रेलवे में अफसरों को हटाया गया तो उसके बाद रेलवे में कुछ सुधार हुआ है... (धृष्ट न.)... मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि उपरोक्त कदम से अफसरों का मोरल गिरा है तथा उन्होंने छुप रूप से नान को अपरेशन शुरू कर दिया है, जिसके चलते यह हालत हुई है; क्या यह बात भी सही है कि टेलीफोन को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए मध्यम तथा निम्नवर्ग के कर्मचारी मुख्य रूप से जवाबदेह हैं; क्या यह बात सही है कि सालों से इनका कंडर-रिओरियटेशन तथा पे-रिस्ट्रिक्चरिंग नहीं हुआ, जिसके चलते यह असंतोष है और किसी भी विभाग का काम सुधर नहीं सकता है, यदि उसके पीछे काम करने वाले रुचि न लें, काम करने में गर्व नहीं अनुभव करें तथा अनुशासित नहीं हों, इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में क्या किया जा रहा है? क्या आप 199 से लोगों की मायूसी और गुस्से को हटाने के लिए 197 की तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे ताकि 197 की तरह ही 199 डायल पर कृपया इन्तजार कीजिए, आप "क्यू में हैं" कहा जाए। क्या सरकार टैक्नीकल स्टाफ तथा नीचे के कर्मचारियों को बढ़ाने का इरादा रखती है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोन बिल की भी कुछ इसी प्रकार की हालत है। अभी हमारे नाम से ही किसी ने टेलीफोन कहीं से कर दिया और हमारे नाम से उसका बिल आ गया। जब हम ने इनके लायजन आफिसर को कहा, तो उन्होंने भी विभाग को लिख दिया और उस संबंध में आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज ही इस सदन में एक प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि कर्मचारी लोग "वर्क-टुहल" पर जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—इन्होंने जो नियम बनाये, क्या उसे न मानना ही एजीटेशन है? अगर किसी ने नियम को माना तो भी सजा पाते हैं और नहीं माना तो भी सजा पाते हैं। क्या आप इसमें कोई सुधार लाना चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के नियम बनाये जायें जिन का मानना जरूरी हो और मानने से सजा न हो। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन बिन्दुओं पर मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट आश्वासन दें और यह कहें कि अमुक समय तक दिल्ली की टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार होगा और कोई वृत्ति नहीं रहेगी।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir. I am extremely grateful to my hon. friend, Shri R. P. Yadav, for having raised this half-an-hour discussion.

It is a most unhappy state of affairs that, generally, when the Budget debate takes place, the Communications Ministry gets guillotined and we do not have an opportunity of discussion. A discussion on the floor of the House has got many advantages. One is that, objectively. We will be able to see that state of affairs as soon from the other side and, secondly, the vast number of workers in the Department will be able to feel how the Parliament feels about the functioning of the Department. These two things go a long way to improve the functioning of the Department. Therefore, as I said, it was unfortunate that during the Budget discussion, this matter could not be brought up for discussion. I wish that the discussion was for a longer time than half an hour. I am really grateful to Shri

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

R. P. Yadav for having taken up this matter for a discussion.

Now, everyone of us is a telephone subscriber; our friends in the press are telephone subscribers; a large number of people are telephone subscribers. It is the experience of every subscriber, mine also before I became a Minister, that you land in wrong number; that you do not get all the numbers through; that you put a trunk call and you do not get it as quickly as you think you must get and, ultimately, you have to cancel it. There is nothing more irritating than this experience. There is wrong billing also. Therefore, when a finger of accusation or anger is raised against the Department, that expression of sentiment is a projection of a subjective feeling which is shared by everybody. Therefore, there is a measure of subjectivity which is brought into it. But I would plead with the House to look at it a little objectively as to what exactly is the position.

We are dealing with a subject where technical aspects are involved, where mechanical aspects are involved and where a huge number of employees covering a vast spectrum, at different levels, and covering the entire country are involved. These aspects do contribute to a certain extent. There are certain aspects which are mechanical which will take a long time to explain. One very important thing that I want to impress upon the hon. Members of the House is, unlike in foreign countries, we do not have sufficient telephones to give, that is to say, a particular exchange has a particular capacity of receiving calls. If beyond that capacity a call goes in, that call gets rejected. This is a mechanical aspect. I was discussing it with my officers. It is just like a car going on a road. If one car is going on a road, it just passes off quickly; if more number of cars are on a road, it slows down and, if a large number of cars are on a road, it gets

into a jam. In the same way, if there are a huge number of calls coming to a particular exchange which is beyond its capacity to handle, they will get rejected. This is a technical aspect. I am only explaining that part of it.

The hon. Member just mentioned some figures. We are in 1980. I would just read out the figures from 1976-77 to 1979-80. This is about junction calls. We have got 46 exchanges. If a call is put through from one exchange to the other—that is not a trunk call—passing through a junction, there is a failure rate. The failure rate. The failure rate in Delhi, in 1976-77, was 14.1; 1977-78—14.6 and 1978-79—14.9. In 1979-80 it jumped up to 17 per cent. You can find a gradual rise in the number of local call failures. Then, coming to Services we have 198,197.....

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): What is the figure this year?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will give you.

Coming to the Service calls, calls which are not answered in the Services Section—197, 198, 180—it was 25 in 1976-77; 33 in 1977-78; 36 in 1978-79; and 39 in 1979-80.

Coming to 9-level STD call failures, this also gives the same thing; it was 39 in 1976-77; 55 in 1979-80.

Coming to the long STD areas, it was 37 in 1976-77; went up to 67 in 1977-78 but came down to 30 in 1979-80.

Coming to faults per Station per 100 telephones, it was 14 in 1976-77 and it went up to 42 in 1979-80.

Duration of faults; it was 2.7 hours in 1976-77 and became 5.7 hours in 1979-80. Coming to the number of calls answered, it is expected that the answer must come within ten seconds; if it does not come, it is beyond the target. The failure to come up to

that level was 46; it went up to 66.

Effective trunk calls were 75 in 1976-77; the number came down to 66 in 1979-80.

I am not making any accusation against anybody. There is a trend which you can see. What exactly is this trend? Take, for instance, answer-call. This is a matter we had to go into. We land in a wrong number. You can very clearly see that it is not the operation of any worker or any officer there; it is purely mechanical. There are so many reasons. It may be the defect in our instrument. The instrument has got two aspects: one is the weight aspect; and the other is, what is called, the pulsing aspect, the speed. If the speed is more, then we get into a wrong pulsation. If that dial is wrongly placed, it gets into a wrong number. In the Exchange also, if there is some wear and tear, it gets into a wrong number. What really happens is this. We have again and again tried; again and again it is going to a wrong number; some how, ultimately, we get into the root and come to our number. We forget about this. The Exchange does not know about it. There is a mechanism which can find out the fault in the Exchange which, unfortunately, was not brought up. Therefore, this inspection was not taking place. We have gone into the matter. Now we have got the instrument, and with the instrument, we will check up all the Exchanges. •

The second part is, maintenance of the Exchanges was a casualty. I am not speaking about any Government or anybody. That has been the casualty over the years. This maintenance has got to be given the highest importance. Spare parts were not available. The ITI could not produce. Now we have said, "You need not produce Exchanges; we want spare parts". The spare parts have been billed for and the spare parts have started coming in.

The third aspect, in Delhi, is the air-conditioning plant. The air-condi-

tioning plant is started with a particular capacity. After that, the Exchange increases in number. We were keeping the same air-conditioner there. The result is that it is not properly air-conditioned. The air-conditioners have become old. We have started replacing the air-conditioners. In two or three exchanges, the air-conditioners have been replaced, and there also, we are running into difficulties in getting the spare parts of air-conditioners. This is the third aspect of it.

All these matters were gone into. The first thing we did, when during the monsoon the difficulty arose, was that we instituted a task force to go into the whole thing. We have now received the report. According to that report we are now going ahead to upgrade the whole thing. I am only pleading with the hon. Members that there are all these aspects. Mechanical difficulties are there. There are about 20,000 telephone lines in Delhi which are supposed to be over-aged. The exchange can have a life of only 20—25 years. I do not remember exactly. There are exchanges which are beyond that. It has to be replaced. We do not have the instrument. The replacement effort is being started. All I am assuring is that we have identified the defects. With all the identification, there are certain areas which are beyond us. It would definitely take time.

Streamlining of the workers has got to take place. It is my hope and belief that we are succeeding in that because there is a certain measure of understanding developed between the Department and the Federations which are working there. There again one difficulty is that the federation's writs do not always run every time because suddenly something happens and suddenly they go on a cat-call strike. I have found federation leaders rushing there and telling them that this is wrong. They take a little time to bring them back to control. The proper trade union functioning on an all India basis has got to be brought

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

back. Therefore, proper arrangements and understanding are being brought about and we are going ahead.

There was this overtime payment which certainly irritated the workers because they were getting a certain measure of money and that money disappeared. So, to a large extent irritation takes place and it takes a little time for them to mentally adjust themselves to that. We went ahead a little fast and now we have issued instructions that it may be slowed down a bit so that gradually they may get adjusted to the new arrangement. They are also being taken into the whole arrangement.

Then, the go-slow tactics and all that are not trade union tactics. Regular trade union tactics—we can agree to. Then the other thing is there. Mr. Yadav spoke about action being taken by me—something like that. I do not believe in taking action or replacing somebody, putting somebody or disturbing somebody at all. The task of an administrator, according to me, is to get the best out of the human talent available there. You can recklessly remove somebody. There is one thing. Supervisory staff remaining in the same station for a longer period is no good for the administration. It is not with respect to any particular person. They develop angularities. They develop connections. They develop contacts. They will have love for somebody and enmity for another person. Therefore, if something wrong is done by somebody who, according to them, is good, then they will talk to somebody. But if he has got some enmity and if that person does something, even though not serious, then immediately he goes against him. Therefore, the supervisory staff should shift beyond a particular period. This is going to be done, and this will be done.

It was mentioned about the New Delhi General Manager. It is not the way it was portrayed in the Press. He

is, I must own, one of my good officers. But, all the same, I thought somebody also must come and look at it—not that somebody else is a genius or greater than the other person, but he must have a second look, an objective look from another angle, to see what exactly can be done. It is in that understanding and after talking to him, this arrangement was made. I wanted to make it clear so that there will be no bad cloud against anybody. But it does not mean that there will be no shake-up. The shake-up will take place. Some people will have to be removed—removed not out of service but from one place to another.

With respect to the workers, the hon. Member pleaded so much for the workers that for a moment I thought that he was taking my place. I am extremely happy that he was pleading that way because the cause is as much mine not only as a Minister but as a person who has been working with them. I consider myself as the head of the family and I am very much concerned about the members of my family. In the days to come I am absolutely confident that we will be able to give you better results. But kindly bear with us for a little while and I must also say that there can never be a stage in which there will be a telephone paradise.

18.00 hrs.

There can never be a stage in which there will be a telephone paradise, there can never be a stage in which all trunk calls get through; there can never be a stage in which all STD will get through. That is absolutely impossible. That is never, nowhere in the world at all.

As far as we are concerned, when more instruments come and more exchanges come, we are able to give telephones as much as there is want. Then one difficulty is that the burden on the telephone system will go down and the whole system will be under control. I do believe that even

with all the difficulties, there can still be improvement with the equipment that we have. The effort is being made for that. I can assure all the hon. Members of this House that a little, little improvement will be felt as a little, little time goes on. It will be a process of continuing frustration and continuing effort to correct the frustration. Continually there will be this feeling of frustration and persistently there will be an effort to correct this frustration. The results will be a continuous upgrading and improvement will be the result. That will be felt. It will not be a case of 1976-77 the way I have indicated by the statistics that it will be a case that from 1980-81 the chart will be moving up in the matter of satisfaction. I am absolutely sure about this. I may assure my friend, Shri R. P. Yadav and other friends who were aggrieved as much as I am.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): Will you give us an assurance that in Calcutta same steps will be taken as far as telephones are concerned?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is not here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Definitely. Already there was a Task Force. The report has come. Steps are being taken. But the problem in Calcutta is more difficult than the problem in Delhi. You know the reasons well. It is more difficult there than in Delhi because of the cable system and everything. I have explained it everywhere repeatedly. My hon. friend again said that I had asked: 'you return the telephone back'. It corrected it. It happened to be my misfortune that the quotation of the other takes place. My correction does not take place. Kindly accept that I never said that way. I certainly said it in a different context. Therefore, I am pleading before you conceding that the telephone of Calcutta is as best as it must be and conceding that

telephones in Calcutta could be improved with all the limitations we have. I am pleading that the difficulties and shortfalls that have been there during the Janata Rule have gone down. I have identified them. I am claiming that the improvement could be effectuated. I am pleading that you will kindly bear with me and allow me a little time so that the improvement could be effectuated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Half-an-Hour Discussion is over.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is very bad. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only Half-an Hour discussion. Please sit down.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): I have got the name in the ballot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They say that the time is over. What do you want? All right. As a special case each one will take two minutes. I cannot allow you to make a speech. Put your question only. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Shastri, you cannot get up every now and then. Please sit down. I can close this Half-an-Hour Discussion. The time is over. As a special case, I am allowing you to put your question. I am now going to the next item.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Please do not say like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way. I am asking you to put one question.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I will take five minutes. That is my right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I won't allow. How can you take five minutes. Then it will take us upto 18-30. This is after all a half-an-hour discussion. Why has this been named

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

as 'Half-an-Hour Discussion'? I am allowing. You only put one question. That is all.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I will ask only one question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then put your question. No speech please. I shall allow each one question only. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. Only one question.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I shall ask only one question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you have also agreed to this.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Since you are in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I am telling you.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में जो खामियां बताई हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके अलावा और भी बहुत सी खामियां हैं जिन की तरफ उनको ध्यान देना होगा और उन खामियों की वजह से भी टेलीफोन खराब हो जाते हैं। इस में इस या उस पक्ष की बात नहीं है। एक तो मशीन की खराबी की वजह से यह होता है और दूसरे आप के अफसर भी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार होते हैं। मशीन और अफसर दोनों का साथ चलता है। आप देखें कि एक एक्सचेंज में आपके कितने अफसर रहते हैं। डी० टी० ई० रहता है, उसके नीचे एस० डी० ओ० रहता है, उसके नीचे इंस्पेक्टर, उसके नीचे लाइनमैन। इतने अफसर होने के बावजूद भी आप देखें कि चाहे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हों या आम सिटिजन क्या कोई भी अफसर सिवाय लाइनमैन के ऊपर का कभी चैक करने के लिए जाता है? कौन चैकिंग करने जाता है? कज्युअल लेबर जो होती है वही जाती है

जिस को इंस्पेक्टर बहाल करता है। इस लेबर के पास कोई औजार नहीं होते हैं और न अक्ल और न ज्ञान। इधर उधर घुमा कर वह देखता है और चला आता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि फिर अगले दिन फोन खराब हो जाता है। इस वास्ते क्या आपके जो अफसर हैं, जो एक्सचेंज अफसर है, उनको आप डायरेक्ट करेंगे कि वे आफिस में ही न बैठे रहें बल्कि फील्ड में भी जाएं, घूम फिर कर भी देखें कि क्या काम ठीक हो रहा है और जहां खराबी दूर की जाती है वह वाकई में ठीक से दूर भी की जाती है या नहीं।

यह भी देखने में आया है कि इंस्पेक्टर जो कहता है कि दस कज्युअल लेबरज को उसने एप्वाइंट किया है, वास्तव में पांच को ही बहाल करता है और बाकी पांच के पैसे जेब में डाल लेता है। आप कहते हैं कि आपके अफसर सब अच्छे हैं। यह सर्टिफिकेट आप ही उनको दें। यह आपका विभाग है। लेकिन इन सब चीजों को भी आप दें।

डुप्लीकेट बिल क्यों आते हैं? एक साल में कितनों के पास आते हैं और कितने लोगों को क्यू में जा कर खड़ा होना पड़ता है डुप्लीकेट बिल के लिए इसको भी आप देखें। बिल का पेमेंट नहीं होता है तो लाइन काट दी जाती है। डुप्लीकेट बिल के वास्ते जो क्यू लगानी पड़ती है और परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है इसका क्या कारण है। क्या यह इसलिए तो नहीं होता है कि बिल भेजे ही नहीं जाते हैं?

जो बिल भेजे जाते हैं वे किस तरह से गलत भेजे जाते हैं इसको भी आप देखें। किसी की लाइन किसी दूसरे फोन के साथ जोड़ दी जाती है और नतीजा यह होता है कि जिस की

लाइन के साथ उसको जोड़ दिया जाता है उसको बहुत ज्यादा पैसों का बिल आ जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में भी कोई चैकिंग की व्यवस्था है ?

एक साल में एक एक्सचेंज से कितने का सामान चोरी होता है, इसको भी आप देखें। पार्लियामेंट में 350 या 400 फोन होंगे। आप एक बार घूम कर देखें कि एग्जेंज में कितने खराब रहते हैं। पांच में से एक जरूर खराब आपको मिलेगा। नया सामान आता है लगाने के लिए तो वह मार्केट में बिक जाता है। पहले कापर का इस्तेमाल होता था। अब एल्यूमिनियम इस्तेमाल होता है। आप यह भी देखें कि एल्यूमिनियम फिट भी है या नहीं। इसके कारण भी फोन खराब होते हैं। आजकल तो बरसात कहीं नहीं हो रही है। आप कहते हैं कि बरसात की वजह से भी फोन खराब होते हैं। क्यों आज कल फोन खराब रहते हैं। जो चोरियां होती हैं क्या उनको भी आप चैक करेंगे ?

जितने सेठ साहूकार हैं, बड़े बड़े बिजिनेस मैन हैं उनके यहां तो नये फोन लग जाते हैं और जो आम लोग हैं, उनके यहां पुराने फोन को ही उलट पलट करके लगा दिया जाता है और वे बेचारे कहते कहते मर जाते हैं लेकिन उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। पैसे का यह जो कारोबार चलता है, यह जो बंगलिंग चलती है इसको भी आप देखें। नीति के साथ साथ नीयत भी ठीक होनी चाहिये।

आपने जो डायरेक्टरी हमको दी है 1978 की उसमें बहुतों के नम्बर पुराने ही चले आ रहे हैं जब कि उनके नम्बर बदल चुके हैं।

इसी प्रकार से जिनको पिछले दो, तीन सालों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मिले हैं उनके नामों का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a general discussion; you must act according to rules. I am very sorry. You level various charges; this is not the way. This is Half-an-hour discussion.

श्री राम विलास दासवान : इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि व्यापक पैमाने पर जो टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट में घाघली है उसको जब तक आप नहीं रोकेंगे तब तक टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट का भ्रष्टाचार नहीं रुकेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Shri Harikesh Bahadur—Only question. Straight question like a bullet.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, in this respect I am the most obedient member in this House. But the point is that you always interfere when I speak...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know, this is Half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, when Mr. Stephen took over as Minister for Communications, we all sincerely thought that the telephone system will be improved. But what has happened now? I am sorry to say that not only the telephone service in Delhi, but that of other parts of the country, has totally been disrupted and it has collapsed. It is always the complaint of ordinary citizens in the country that if they make any complaint, nobody attends to that complaint. It is not only the case in respect of the Members of Parliament. but it is also a reality so far as the common-man in the country is concerned. A person make a complaint; nobody comes to attend to that complaint. Nobody comes even for 3 days or 4 days or 5 days. So, I request

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

that the entire system should be properly streamlined. If a complaint is made it should be attended to immediately. It should be attended to properly, quickly and effectively. I would like to know what steps he proposes to take to streamline this particular system so that complaints are attended to promptly and quickly. This is the first part of the question. Part (b) of my question is this: Wrong bills are being sent to the people. Complaints are made against them. But nobody attends to that complaint at all. So, your whole billing system should be improved. I hope the hon. Minister will give his reply to this point. Then, Sir, we hear various complaints about tapping of telephones. It has become a great problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you know that?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: All the opposition members are being troubled because of this tapping of telephones. Another kind of emergency system is being introduced; that is why they are talking of Presidential system, etc. Now, my question is: Will he enquire into our complaints that our telephones are tapped? What action is he going to take against those persons who are tapping these telephones? These are my specific questions and I request the hon. Minister to give reply to all the questions raised by me.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था बिल्कुल चौपट हो चुकी है। आज हम इस विषय पर आध घंटे की चर्चा कर रहे हैं और एक दिन पहले—7 दिसम्बर को जनरल मैनेजर, श्री एस० ए० वागले ने तमाम एम० पी० के नाम एक लेटर जारी किया है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि हमने एक स्पेशल कम्प्लेंट्स सर्विस चालू की है। अगर पोलियोमेट में, और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में,

यह हुगामा न हुआ होता, तो यह काम भी न होता। देर से ही सही, सरकार ने यह जो काम किया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद, लेकिन पूरा धन्यवाद हम तब देंगे, जब कामयाबी के साथ कुछ काम किया जा सकेगा।

मंत्री महोदय संसद को बराबर आघात में रखते हैं और गलत जवाब देते हैं—वह स्वयं जवाब नहीं देते हैं, वह अपने सहयोगी बेचारे गरीब को फसाते हैं, श्री कातिक उरांव जवाब देते हैं। मैं इसके दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने मंत्री महोदय से दो प्रश्न पूछे थे। जिस दिन लोक सभा का अधिवेशन शुरू हुआ, उसी दिन—17 नवम्बर—का क्वेश्चन है, जो इस प्रकार है :—

“दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और पटना के बीच दोषयुक्त टेलीफोन प्रणाली

(क) क्या वह सच है कि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और पटना के बीच टेलीफोन प्रणाली में व्यवधान पैदा हो गया है और इससे टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं की कठिनाइयाँ बढ़ गई हैं ;”

जवाब है : “जी नहीं।” क्या यह जवाब सच है ?

“(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी ही शिकायतें प्रायः समाचार पत्रों में छपती रहती हैं ;”

जवाब है : “जी नहीं।”

“(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कुप्रबन्ध के क्या कारण हैं ;”

जवाब है : “प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।”

“(घ) टेलीफोन प्रणाली के दोषों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

जवाब है : "प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । फिर भी इस प्रणाली ग़ौर जाल-कार्य को अच्छी चालू हालत में रखने के लिए उपस्करों के लिए निर्धारित मानीटोरिंग एवं स्तरीय अनुरक्षण नित्यचर्चाओं को अपनाया जा रहा है ।"

दूसरा प्रश्न है 1 दिसम्बर, 1980 का "पटना में टेलीफोन प्रणाली ।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, he is making a speech.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am quoting the answers given in this House.

"(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में टेलीफोन्स सामान्यतः खराब रहते हैं ;"

जवाब है : "जी नहीं । इसमें कोई वास्तविकता नहीं है कि पटना में टेलीफोन सामान्यतः खराब रहते हैं ।" मेरे साथ पटना चलिये । मैं तो वहीं का हूँ । अगर मेरी एक भी बात गलत होगी, तो मैं तो यहां तक तैयार हूँ कि मैं पार्लियामेंट की सदस्यता से इस्तीफा दे दूंगा । मैं आपको चैलेंज करता हूँ । गलत जवाब न दीजिए । कहीं कुछ ठीक नहीं है । इसकी ज़वाबदेही मजदूरों की नहीं है, व्यवस्था पर है, मंत्री जी पर है ।

अब मैं सवाल पूछता हूँ । (क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी इस लिए भी पैदा हो गई है कि टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों का अभी तक गठन नहीं किया गया है ?

(ख) क्या यह बात सच है कि हम बहुत सारा सामान टेलीफोन के लिए विदेशों से मंगवाते हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या हम वहाँ का जितना रेजिस्टर्ड माल है, दूसरी सरकारों

द्वारा, उसी को यहां लाकर टेलीफोन चालू करते हैं ?

मैं अभी बाहर गया था तो मुझे वहां पर यह बात मालूम हुई थी ।

(ग) क्या सरकार टेलीफोन की खराबियों की जांच के लिए पार्लमेंटरी कमेटी का गठन करने के लिए तैयार है ?

मेरा अंतिम सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार मजदूरों से सहयोग लेने के लिए, उनके साथ विचार विमर्श करके कोई रास्ता निकालने के लिए तैयार है साथ ही आप टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी कब तक सप्लाई करेंगे ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, as we know, some time back an employee of the Telephone Department died in Delhi due to suffocation in the office. Has any enquiry been made to find out how it happened, who is responsible for it? Have any preventive steps been taken so that this does not get repeated?

Our telephones are being tapped. This has been going on for a very long time. Nowhere else in the world this happens. Our telephones are tapped by the secret service with your permission. This Government does it and I make the charge.

Our telephone continue to be defective. The billing system is also very defective. To cite an example, over-billing was done in the case of Shri Satish Aggarwal, Member of Parliament. After fifteen months and a lot of correspondence, necessary refund was allowed. If this can happen in the case of a Member of Parliament, you can well imagine the state of affairs in the case of public.

Since Shri Stephen took over, things have not improved at all; rather these have worsened. The Congress party was continuously in power for a long time. Why was no

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

attention paid to the entire telephone system and the other machinery, which continues to be in a very dilapidated condition today? Why? Nowhere else in the world such a situation exists.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, Shri Paswan gave a number of suggestions, which could be added to the report that my task force has given me. I shall bear those suggestions - mind and examine the same. There was no criticism; he put forth certain suggestions; some are good; constructive and well-intentioned. I would see how I can make use of them.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur put forth two points about the faults and wanted to know the position. There is a delay and it has been increasing; it was 5.7. What happens is this. As soon as a complaint is put, immediately they put it on to the fault-finding section. They detect whether it is a fault or not. There may be a complaint for some other reason. It has been found that 42 per cent of these complaints are false. Those complaints are struck off. That is the procedure. Supposing it is really a fault, then the exchange does not attend to that. I have, therefore, instructed that merely because they find out that it is only a complaint and not a fault, the matter should not end there. An officer must ring back and talk to the subscriber and satisfy himself that it is not a case of fault, otherwise it must be treated as a fault. Again, the technician goes there and he reports that no fault has been found, we mark it like that. But instructions have been issued two days ago that that also should not be the end of the matter. On that a cross-check must take place, an officer must talk to the subscriber or the number and ascertain whether it has been set right or not. There must be a cross-checking on these reports. I think that when that is implemented, this communication gap between the subscriber and the exchange will be overcome, and a

steady effort will be made in this direction.

Now, there is a large number of lines here. But there are subscribers where the public are interested. The public are interested, similarly Parliament is also there, hotels are there, hospitals are there and so on. These are the areas where if the service collapses, even if it be treated as just one of the many telephones, the public will suffer. That is why, and not because of the half-an-hour discussion by Shri Ramavtar Shastri or others, that we have made arrangements that there will be a particular special complaint cell to which these numbers will be allotted, and they can just ring up that. That will be treated by officers at a higher level, so that immediately they will go into it, and a report will be collected every day to see that it is being attended to.

There is also a Public Utility Class, Services class which is taken apart and will be attended to separately. Of course, Parliament is an institution which comes under that; surely, there is no Parliament without Members of Parliament, and, therefore, they also come under that. That way, they will be treated on a higher scale, and they will be treated that way. This is the arrangement that has been done.

As far as tapping is concerned, I am now speaking on the floor of this House; we the Telecommunication people do not do this business of tapping. That is none of our job. We do not do it, and that does not come me. (*Interruptions*). But I must tell you, and you know it. (*Interruptions*) There are some other arrangements. I do not know whether tapping is taking place or not; as far as we are concerned, we are not doing it; but there are conditions wherein under the Telegraph law, tapping is permitted for the purpose of security and all that. That is done by another sphere altogether. That is not in the knowledge of the Telecommunication Department. We do not do that tapping. It is not in our dictionary at

all, in the dictionary of the Telecommunication Department. That is all I have to say about it.

As far as bills are concerned, Shri Niren Ghosh has raised the point, if it happens to be a Member of Parliament, what happens? I am only to say that complaints about excess bills do come. We have calculated the total number of complaint calls that come to us, and it is of the order of 0.7 per cent. Lakhs of bills are being issued. 0.7 per cent of complaints come to us of bills which are challenged. A large amount is being repaid. I had the accounts with me, and but I do not have it immediately. There is remission given. It is not that merely because it is a Member of Parliament, remission is given, and in the case of others, merely because somebody is not a Member of Parliament, injustice is done remission is refused. That position will not be there before us at all. We go into the merit of it. We take the total pattern, of the call pattern, and we put off the STD for some time, and if we see that it is slumping down, immediately it can be presumed that the STD has been excessively operated, and, therefore, the spirit is coming in. These things are there. When we ring up the STD and it goes on, we are just getting hanged, this is just the thing that you must remember that because of that metering is going on and the bill is being registered. This is what is happening. Anyway, 0.7 per cent of the total bill being accomplished is not a high figure. In any country the figure is far higher. With respect to the complaints that are coming, immediately action is being taken. Earlier, there was a sort of delay. But now there is a time-schedule fixed, and the report has got to come to me saying how many complaints are there, how many have been disposed of and what measures are being taken for the disposal of the complaints, and I think this will give considerable relief. That is all I have to say about it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What about the telephone employee who got suffocated in the office and who later died in the hospital?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I believe he is speaking about the telegraph employee who died. There is no question of suffocation. What happened was that the employee took ill, he was sent to hospital. The matter is under inquiry now. He was sent to hospital and the doctor gave him some pills. It was a heart attack, but that doctor gave some pills and sent him back, and he started working, and then he felt sick and he felt that he must go, and he asked for leave, and leave was granted. His brother took him to the Willingdon Hospital but on the way he died. It was a case of heart attack. We have made an inquiry, and I find that there is a certain measure of....

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Suffocation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Not suffocation, but there is a certain measure of congestion, no suffocation, but there is a certain measure of congestion. There is a large number of people there. The question of space is there. We have got to put up a CTO building. We have identified the place, and we are now seeking Shri Bhisma Narain Singh to give me a plot so that I can put up that building; otherwise, till then, that congestion will continue for a little time more. Anyway, as far as his employee is concerned, this step was taken, and we have instituted an inquiry to ascertain whether the medical leave was given immediately. Whether leave was granted or not, whether vehicle was given or not, this is being gone into; and I expect to get a report back within two weeks' time. After getting a report, we will certainly go into the matter, because this is not a matter on which we can just think and allow the things to go on that way.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the directory?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: 1980 directory will be issued by March 1981. In the other areas, it was completed. (Interruptions) Please allow me to complete. It was due to the non-availability of the paper. This is the thing which I am not to answer. This should have been issued earlier. The paper was not available. The printing was halted up. 1979 directory should have been issued earlier. 1980 directory can be issued only after 1980; it will be issued in March 1981. But that will be only upto the month of August. Therefore, three months remain. I issued instructions that for three months a supplement must be prepared so that by March 1981, the complete directory for 1980 will be in the hands of the subscribers.

18.32 hrs.

JUTE COMPANIES (NATIONALISATION) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee on the 4th December, 1980, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the jute companies specified in the First Schedule with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of articles made of jute, which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

The understanding was that Shri Satish Agarwal will continue. Mr. Vaj. payeeji, you are not to continue.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker. I have no intention to make a long speech over this Bill. Thank you very much for making me to conclude my speech, so far as this Bill is concerned. I was making a point that I am opposed to *ad hoc* nationalisation. This policy of *ad hoc* nationalisation has ruined the economy of this country; it is a disaster to the economy as well as to the industry. It creates uncertainty. If the government wants to follow a policy of nationalisation, let it be decided that the government should give its priority either to the Planning Commission or the government should have a national commission for nationalisation, an independent authority which should hear all parties. The government should forward its proposals. The industry should be given a chance to represent its case and then the national commission should recommend to the government that hereafter during the next five years or 10 years these industries are going to be nationalised. But let it be a well considered and well thought out and well planned scheme of nationalisation. Then I will support that. But this sort of *ad hoc* nationalisation is not going to help this country. This is my honest opinion and my honest conviction.

In this connection, you have got a very good system of transport in Tamilnadu. Now, tell you about Rajasthan. We nationalised it at one point of time. I was for nationalisation because there was corruption in granting permits. I supported it in the party, but my party was opposed to it. But then I said in the party, why not support nationalisation because there was so much corruption in granting permits, this and that. But what is the experience today? We have nationalised so many routes, but we do not have buses available. The rural folk is the worst sufferer. So, you nationalise it. But, if you nationalise it, then your objective is to provide cheap facilities of transport to

everybody. You are not providing them. So, please denationalise it because your objectives are not fulfilled. So, it is the *ad hoc* nationalisation scheme or policy that bringing this disaster. I have made this point from that point of view. In this particular connection, is this House not entitled to know—you have stated in the statement of object and reasons that you are going to pay Rs. 19,63,34,000 by way of the amount to be paid in lieu of acquiring the title and vest it on the government—what are the details about it? How have you arrived at these figures? What is the analysis? What is the plant and machinery? What is the depreciated value? How have the government arrived at these figures? After all, this House, at the time of granting a demand for Rs. 1 crore, knows about the details of the demand, when the budget is there, supplementary grant is there, supplementary memorandum is there, so far as this particular item is concerned, you will entice this House.

Through you, Mr. Deputy Speaker— you can direct the government—I request the government that in all cases of nationalisation or acquisition where money has to be spent out of the Consolidated Fund of India much more details or a detailed account of that should be made available to the Members of Parliament so as to know how the government have arrived at a particular figure. Not only that, I will draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister to the financial memorandum that you have attached to this Bill wherein clause 6 you have mentioned....

“In terms of sub-clause (1) of clause 25 of the Bill where any liability arising out of any item specified in any category in Part I of the Schedule to the Bill is not discharged fully by the Commissioner out of the amounts paid to him under the Bill, the Commissioner will intimate the Central Government the extent of the liability which remains so undischarged and the liability shall be assumed by the Central Govern-

ment. The extent of liability on this account will be known only subsequently after the commissioner of Payments has made available his reports.”

It means that under clause 25 you are asking parliament to give you authority; it whatever is provided for does not suffice to meet the liabilities the Commissioner of Payments will make a report to the Government and the Government will assume responsibility of making this payment. For God's sake, you are not certain how much amount you will have to pay. That is why in the financial memorandum Government is not in a position to give an approximate figure. You are not in a position to pinpoint today: this will be the final, actually, settled amount to be paid for acquiring the interest of these five concerns. The House is entitled to know more about the details of what is to be paid, details of the final figures arrived at that way.

In the statement of objects and reasons you have said that an inter-departmental meeting was held and the government came to the conclusion on the report of the financial institutions discussed in interdepartmental meetings that nationalisation was necessary. This is not the proper way of looking at things. No report has been made available to hon. Members of this House. There is no precise analysis of the point of contents of that report of the public institutions—how much money invested, what is the report for the last two years on these concerns after they were taken over, etc. You must take the House into confidence.

You are fortunate in this that you are getting support from all sections of the House for this Bill but you are not in the happy position of enlightening the House on this point. Therefore, while supporting this Bill, I would urge the government to be more cautious about nationalisation and do away with *ad hoc* nationalisation.

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have a perspective planning for nationalisation so that there is an end to uncertain by in industry or in the mind of government, there is no slogan mongering here and there for nationalisation. The hon. Commerce Minister should enlighten the House with regard to the method and methodology by which he had arrived at these figures of about Rs. 20 crores, and under clause 25 you are keeping powers and you say that government will assume responsibility. You are not in a position to tell the House whether it is 2 crores or 5 crores. After all, a blanket power should not be given to the government. With these comments, I support the Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I welcome the Bill. But when welcoming the Bill, I want to point out as other hon. Members of the House have pointed out that this Bill is not brought on a comprehensive integrated policy decision of the government in relation to an industry like jute which occupies a strategic and vital position in our national economy. The hon. Minister knows the role it plays and the particular significance this industry has today in our national economy. Sir, as you know, the Hon. Minister some time ago made an announcement in this House that with regard to a comprehensive and integrated policy of jute industry, the government appointed a Task Force and he mentioned about it in reply to a question of mine that it is also the intention of the Government to have a comprehensive and integrated policy regarding the jute industry which will cover the raw jute, manufacture and export. Sir, I do not know whether the Task Force has by this time produced any report or what that integrated policy of the Government is today. Otherwise this nationalisation or taking over of the ownership of sick units certainly comes to an extent but not the whole length. To that extent, the Bill is welcome because it creates a public sector in jute industry. Therefore, Sir, I would urge upon the

Government to prepare a comprehensive integrated policy-frame in the matter of the jute industry. I would be very glad if he can enlighten the House about that policy.

On another aspect many distinguished Members have invited the attention of the Government, that is, regarding the price of raw jute. Sir, the Jute Corporation of India could only purchase not more than eight million bales while the production is something of the order of 8.2 billion bales. It means that 10 per cent of the total production has been handled by the JCI and 90 per cent of the production is being handled by the middlemen, the mill-owners and Faryas and the result is that the jute growers are fleeced. The facts are known to him and I am not discovering a fact. These are known facts. Sir, this year, in the current year, in reply to a question the Government says that they have been able to, i.e. the JCI has been able to, purchase 7 lakh bales by the 15th of November. West Bengal is one of major jute producing States. The West Bengal Government has made a public statement saying that not more than two lakh bales have so far been purchased by the JCI. But the production is not less than 25 million bales. Therefore, the peasantry of West Bengal is being deprived, of even the minimum support price and the jute industry cannot develop, jute industry cannot prosper unless the interests of the jute growers are properly protected. So far the ruling Government has got no programme or policy to protect the interests of the jute growers. May I know from the Hon. Minister, at this stage, when the sick units are going to the public sector after the closing and take-over, what would be the relation of JCI with these mills, because my opinion is, these mills including the nationalised jute mills did not purchase jute from the JCI. They also have purchased from private agencies, and JCI had to face an accumulation of stock. Therefore, what is the policy of the Government in regard to the

purchase of jute bales? Nationalised units, do they want to get it from the JCI? Or, should they be allowed to purchase through private agencies?

Last time the Minister assured the House that in the matter of fixing of the floor price or support price of raw jute, the Commerce Ministry will intervene. It has not been possible for the Commerce Ministry to intervene last time. Has the Government taken a decision to take up this issue with the APC, so that the jute-growers can be guaranteed some increased price for their raw jute?

I support the contention made by my esteemed friend, Shri Agarwal that the Bill seeks blanket approval for any amount of money, apart from Rs. 19 crores. Nobody knows what can be the next amount because that has not been calculated. It is unfair on the part of Government to seek such a blanket approval in financial matters from the House without explaining properly in detail the requirements for such expenditure. Therefore, the Minister should explain how these Rs. 19 crores will be spent and what exact amount is going to be spent in future for the total acquisition, so that the House can know the total financial implication of this Bill. I want a reply to all these questions.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members. Without any exception, all of them have lent their support to the proposed nationalisation of five jute undertakings. Certain basic points have also been raised. Almost every member asked in regard to the compensation, (a) what is the modality of the compensation. (b) why we are giving Rs. 19 crores and (c) why we are taking the blanket power from Parliament of giving any amount of money, if necessary beyond Rs. 19 crores. I quite appreciate the

fundamental right of the hon. members. No taxation without representation and the House which is elected directly by the people should scrutinise the accounts of the Government. It is the inherent right of the members. But in the complex method of administration, sometimes we ourselves do not take it into account. This is one such area. I have no difficulty in sharing the entire methodology, but the problem is, in each and every matter, the owners go to the court and the entire discussions on the floor of the House become the subject-matter of scrutiny by the court. Therefore, the details of working out the compensation not only in this nationalisation Bill but almost on all nationalisation Bills—we can give some rough idea....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Don't use the word 'compensation'. They take undue advantage of it. They quote the proceedings and say, the Minister used the word 'compensation'.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I appreciate that sometimes we should not use the word 'compensation'. Therefore, in regard to the amount which will be given, what is the principle we are following? Normally we make a rough calculation of certain charges which are to be met out of the amount which will be given to the owners. The first charge is, of course, the dues of the workers. Next is the secured credit from financial institutions, banks, etc. The third is the post-takeover credit. All these are taken into account. I can say with confidence that in not a single nationalisation case we have given anything more beyond the amount which is covered by these liabilities, which I have just mentioned. Here also I can tell the hon. Members through you, Sir, that the amount which will be needed is about Rs. 25 crores. But I have asked for Rs. 19 and odd crores. And I have said in the Bill that some additional amount may be needed. That amount does not

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go to anybody but to the Commissioner. The Commissioner is to verify the claim and on the basis of the claim he has to give the money to various claimants and the claimants have been classified in the Schedule. The first category is employees' dues. The second is secured loans from banks and public financial institutions. The third is any credit availed of for trade or manufacturing purpose during the post take over management period because after take over, it is in the Government's management. Taking all these factors together, our rough calculation is that the total amount necessary may be roughly Rs. 25 crores. We are now providing Rs. 19 and odd crores. So, Rs. 5 crores to 6 crores more may be needed there. But I can tell the hon. Members that from this amount nothing is going to the ex-owners of these mills. In regard to the amount which will be paid by the Government for the deprivation of the management of its undertakings, it is Rs. 1.5 lakh. That is also for five units and for three years. Therefore, taken together, that is not a significant amount.

In regard to nationalisation I do agree that we are going to have *ad hoc* nationalisation. Why should we not have a comprehensive policy of nationalisation? So far as this limited objective is concerned, here we have no option. What is the option left to me? Either to return the unit to its owner or to nationalise it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Nobody pleaded for the first.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is right. Therefore, whenever we take over a unit, we have to take it for granted that the unit after some time is going to be nationalised. But then the question arises as to why we cannot do it in one phase—straightaway nationalisation. Whether it is possible or not, we shall have to look into it from certain legal angles. I do feel that this is a solid point that instead

of having an *ad hoc* decision, we should take the decision of nationalisation in the first stage itself. But I can tell the hon. Members my experience. Sometimes, we are not given a very correct picture while we take the decision of take over particularly in certain areas. When I was associated in my capacity as Minister in the earlier Government I found that the picture which was projected at the time of taking over that simply by injection of some money and by providing efficient management, the whole unit would go out of the woods, was not correct. In fact, when after five, six years again we came to the Government and we discussed that these units were to be nationalised, we found that the picture which was projected at the time of take over was not relevant. Therefore, we must have a very sound basis on which we should take a decision whether a unit will be taken over or not. Therefore, the hon. Members would appreciate that our option is very limited.

During the discussion, Niren Babu has strongly advocated for the take over of Mohini Mills and BNC of Madras. Almost from every State if not every day, very frequently, I receive representations that certain units are sick and they should be taken over. We are trying to resist the demand as we are trying to resist the demand of Niren Babu. We have been advised by the Law Ministry that even under a particular section we cannot take it over. Here is a clear injunction. If that injunction was not there from the court, I would have taken over the unit straightaway.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: There is an enquiry ...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: After all, I have to go by the advice of the Law Ministry. They say that we can take over a unit without enquiry straightaway if the unit is sick for a particular period of time.

But this is a different case. Here, the people have gone to the court for preventing the Government from investigating into it, and the moment you take over, because certain time has passed and you take shelter of another clause, the court may take a view that in order to bypass the injunction of the court, you have resorted to that clause. Anyway, that is the view of the Law Ministry. Let us not go into the details. Therefore, sometimes we have to take the *ad hoc* decision and this is one piece of *ad hoc* decision like that.

The third aspect is professional management. I do entirely agree with all the hon. Members that the mills must be managed by professional management and we are trying to inject professional management. Even in respect of the National Company which was nationalised earlier, we could not take the decision, we are simply carrying on with the old staff because of the fact that we have been contemplating on this Bill for quite some time. And I had the desire of bringing it in the earlier Session also, and I thought that when I am going to take over five other units, I will take a comprehensive picture and I will provide one set of management which I have included in the Bill itself. The National Jute Manufacturing Company will be a holding company which will give directions to all the constituent units and it will be 100 per cent professionally managed. There is no scope for non-professionals to play a role. And I do agree and we are going to have a nucleus in the public sector. So, far as jute sector is concerned, it must improve its performance, it must show better results so far as the jute industry is concerned.

In regard to the comment on the industry, I would not like to say anything. My views are quite clear and known to the hon. Members, and I do share their anguish. The industry has prospered, but the growers have not got their share. I am not happy with

the performance of the Jute Corporation of India, but what could you do? You have an instrument and you will have to utilise that instrument to the maximum extent. And with the instrument which we have, they could not procure this time. Perhaps hon. Members will appreciate that during the corresponding period, their performance was just 5 lakh tonnes. This year they have made very little improvement, that is, 7 lakh tonnes. But here I do feel that unless we have a command over at least 1/3rd or 30 to 40 per cent of the total production, you won't be able to give real relief to the growers in the real sense of the term. And for that, necessary arrangements are to be made; I am in touch with the State Government. In fact, I had a discussion with the Chief Minister when he came last time and I told him that whatever has been our experience in the past, let us try to improve our functioning in the future so far as the current year is concerned. But there, perhaps what Mr. Chitta Basu has pointed out is not correct. It is not 2 lakh bales. The Bengal Minister has said about the overall procurement, but I had verified it again. There, the overall purchase is more than 7 lakh bales till mid-November compared to 5 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the last year, and they have been able to dispose of a little. Unfortunately, the position of the JCI was that they could not dispose of the 1977-78 stock which is about 8 lakh bales. In 1978-79 there are roughly about 8 lakh bales and this year also it would be about 8 to 9 lakh bales. So, in all there will be a total of 25 lakh bales. 16 lakh bales stock was there and they have been able to dispose of 5 to 6 lakh bales and I hope they will be in a position to do more, but you are aware of the international situation. We tried to make some exports, and what had been the results and how certain countries—I would not like to mention the names—have undercut us very grossly? Secondly, I cannot just throw away that jute

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because somebody else is doing the same thing. Therefore, that is the real difficulty.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is the total share of West Bengal in these 7 lakh bales?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Majority is that of West Bengal because the Andhra procurement has not yet started, the procurement of Assam is very little, that of Tripura is very little, the procurement of Bihar also is very insignificant. So, the majority share, the lions share is that of West Bengal.

Therefore, I do agree with certain general points which the hon. Members had made and I had tried to reply. One hon. Member wanted to know what would be the total amount of modernisation and what would be the extent of modernisation. S/Shri Ghosh and Indrajit Gupta have also expressed their apprehension whether in the name of modernisation we are going to effect retrenchment. No, the idea is not to do so.

The modernisation will be in various phases. Shri Ghosh will appreciate that most of these mills were established between 1880 to 1908. Therefore certain mills are 100 years old. They are going to complete centenary and certain mills will be doing so after eight or ten years. Therefore, most of these mills are old. Some of them had made modernisation in 1950 and 1960. That means twenty to thirty years old. Therefore, we will have to replace certain machinery. We will have to make some improvement in the loomage. We will have to provide certain spares. This is the overall total modernisation scheme.

As per the present indication, the total cost will be of the order of nearly Rs. 18 and odd crores. In the Bill itself we have provided Rs. 3.63 crores for modernisation from the Government and the rest would be coming from the financial institutions.

This is known to you, as I have indicated in my introductory speech, the financial institutions have pointed out which way to invest the money, because money is simply sinking. They know that we are to invest the money with Government.

In regard to performance also, as per the present indication two units will make profit from their first year of modernisation. Now, in fact Alexandria is already making profit. Union is already making profit up to the performance of 30th June, 1980. They have indicated that they have made profit. RBHM have never made profit though that is the oldest in this family. That unit was established in 1935 but because of certain factors they never made profit since it was taken over. Others have made occasional profit. When the market is very good they make profit and when the market is bad, they have not made profit. But after modernisation all these units will be economically viable and I hope with the trust and confidence which the hon. Members have expressed and the role they want NJMC to play, it would be possible for us to do so.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What about the employment strength?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There will be no retrenchment. It will not affect the employees. In the name of modernisation there will be no retrenchment.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the present employed labour be reduced?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I can give assurance from the date of take-over or from the date of nationalisation. I cannot give assurance before the take-over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No employee will be effected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is Amendment No. 1 moved by Shri T. R. Shanmuga. Are you pressing, Mr. Shanmuga?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I am not pressing. I want to caution the Government to have some guidelines so that take-over is done cautiously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna be withdrawn?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:
Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the jute companies specified in the First Schedule with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of articles made of jute, which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clause 2.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Transfer to and Vesting in the Central Government of the Undertakings of the Jute Companies)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jamilur Rahman, are you moving your amendments.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj): Only 3 and 4.

I beg to move:

Page 2, line 25,—

after "and interest" insert—
"both movable and immovable"
(3).

Page 2, line 25,—

after "Jute company" insert—
"alongwith its premises" (4).

On 5-12-1980 the hon. Minister has reply in a Starred question said that the total production of raw jute during the current season is about 89 lakhs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am persuading my friends on this side not to press their amendments so as to finish the business.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: I do not press for them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8 (Payment of further amount)

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI
(Patna): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5, line 11,—

for "ten" substitute "two" (8).

Page 5, line 18,—

for "four" substitute "one" (9).

Page 5, line 23,—

for "in addition to" substitute
"including" (10).

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा संशोधन नं० (8) क्लॉज 8(1) से सम्बन्धित है जहाँ आपने कहा है—टेन थाउजेन्ड पर एनम—यह राशि आप देंगे लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ टेन थाउजेन्ड को टू थाउजेन्ड कर दिया जाए।

इसके बाद मेरा संशोधन नं० (9) यह है कि क्लॉज (8) (2) में जहाँ आपने सिम्पल इन्ड्रेस्ट चार प्रतिशत देने की बात कही है, मेरा संशोधन है कि इसको एक प्रतिशत किया जाए।

मेरा तीसरा संशोधन क्लॉज (8) के तीसरे सब क्लॉज में, जहाँ आपने कहा है कि जो एमाउन्ट आप उनको कम्पेन्शन में दीजिएगा, जिसका जिफ्ट फर्स्ट शेड्यूल में है तो वह दस परसेंट और चार परसेंट जो आप दे रहे हैं उसके गडीशन में हैं, उसके अलावा है जबकि मैं चाहता हूँ यह इक्वूडिंग होना चाहिए, अलावा नहीं, सब उसमें मिला होना चाहिए। यह मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप पूंजीपतियों को कितना दीजिएगा? उन्होंने लूट लूट कर अपनी तिजोरियाँ भरी हैं, वे किसानों को मुनासिब दाम नहीं देते हैं और मजदूरों को उनका हक नहीं देते हैं। मजदूरों को बोनस के लिए और तनख्वाह के लिए लड़ना पड़ता है। जब उनको हथौड़े की चोट लगती है तभी वे मजदूरों को देते हैं। फिर भी आप ऐसे लुटेरों को, इन जूट कम्पनियों को इतनी बड़ी राशि देना चाहते हैं—यह गिल्कुल गलत है। आप जनता के

पैसे को लुटा रहे हैं जिसका आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे यह तीनों संशोधन स्वीकार किए जायें।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I have already explained in the reply to the debate that this amount is very small which we are giving to these five units. The total will be Rs. 1,50,000. 4 per cent is the normal interest that we give to other companies. I would not like to take the risk. The moment I reduce it, if I accept his amendments, somebody will go to the court and Mr. Ramavatar Shastri will only help them. I am not in a position to accept his amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put Amendment Nos. 8, 9 and 10 to Clause 8 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 8, 9 and 10 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12 (Continuance of Employees)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jamilur Rahman are you moving your amendments?

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Clauses 12 to 19 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 12 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 12 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 20 (Admission or rejection of Claims)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Shri I beg to move:

Page 9, line 14,—
for "fourteen" substitute "thirty"
(11).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मजदूरों और दूसरे आदमियों के क्लेम करने के बारे में है। पृष्ठ संख्या-9 में क्लोज नं० 20 के नम्बर-2 पर लिखा है कि नाट-लेस-दैन-14 डेज। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी मियाद कुछ बढ़ा दी जाए। चौदह दिन के स्थान पर 30 दिन कर दिया जाए, ताकि मजदूर क्लेम करने में पीछे न रह जायें। क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि पूंजीपति तो जल्दी क्लेम कर लेंगे, लेकिन मजदूरों को तरह-तरह की दुश्चारी होती है। इसलिए उनको क्लेम करने का समय ज्यादा देना चाहिए और मेरे ख्याल से यह बहुत बड़े सिद्धांत का सवाल नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय को कम से कम इसे तो स्वीकार कर ही लेना चाहिए कि 14 दिन को बढ़ाकर 30 दिन कर दिया जाए। ताकि मजदूर जिनको कि आप देना चाहते हैं और प्राथमिकता दी है कि जो भी कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाएगा, मालिक पहले उनको दें, जो भी उनका क्लेम हो, वह दिया जाए छूटने न पावे। इसलिए मेहरबानी करके आप 14 दिन को बढ़ाकर 30 दिन कर दीजिए।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: He is missing one basic point. Every Nationalisation Bill has to be on the same pattern; we have to treat it in the same way. This is a take-over

Bill. No question of private ownership comes here. He wants to help the workers. But in the remedy which he is suggesting, in the process, the workers may find difficulties. Let us keep it as 14 days. I am not accepting his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 11, moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 33 were added to the Bill.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 14, line 6,—

for "353.60" substitute "60" (12).

Page 14, line 8,—

for "461.32" substitute "32" (13).

Page 14, line 10,—

for "486.68" substitute "68" (14).

Page 14, line 12,—

for "644.70" substitute "70" (15).

Page 14, line 14,—

for "17.04" substitute "4" (16).

This is my last-ditch battle, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't fall into the ditch when you are fighting.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस शेड्यूल में कम्पनियों के मालिकों को कम्पेंसेशन देने की व्यवस्था रखी गई है। मैं सर्व-प्रथम

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :]

तो कम्पेंशन देने के हैं। खिलाफ हूँ। लेकिन मूक संविधान में दिया हुआ है, इस लिये आप को देना ही होगा, तो आप काम-के लिये दे सकते हैं, वह एक रुपया भी हो सकता है, 10 रुपया भी हो सकता है, 1 लाख रुपया भी हो सकता है। लेकिन आपने क्या दिया है? एक कम्पनी को 353. 60 लाख रुपया, दूसरी को 461. 32 लाख रुपया, तीसरी को 486. 68 लाख रुपया, चौथी को 644. 70 लाख रुपया और हमारी कटिहार की जो आर०बी०एच०एम० जूट मिल है उस को 17. 04 लाख रुपया दे रहे हैं। इतनी बड़ी राशि इन मालिकों को देने का क्या औचित्य है? आप कम भी दे सकते थे, लेकिन आप कम नहीं दे रहे हैं। इस का मतलब है कि आप उन को ज्यादा राशि दे रहे हैं और उन से बदले में अपने कोष-के लिये कुछ चन्दा लेना चाहते हैं—कुछ बात जरूर होगी...

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र यादव (खलीलाबाद) : बिलकुल गलत बात है, कोई पैसा नहीं लिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जरूर कोई बात होगी। पांडे जी, आप मेरे दोस्त हैं, जरा सुनिये। इतने कस्टेड रुपया इन पूंजीपतियों को देने का क्या राज है? क्या रहस्य है? कोई न कोई रहस्य अवश्य होगा? फिर भी यदि आप को कानून के आधार पर देना ही है, तो मैंने संशोधन दिया है। मैं उसे एक रुपया ही देना चाहता था, फिर भी मैंने कम करने की कोशिश की है, एक के लिये कहा है कि 60 लाख कर दीजिये,

दूसरी के लिये 32 लाख, तीसरी के लिए 68 लाख, चौथी के लिये 70 लाख और जो हमारी कटिहार की मिल है उसके लिये 4 लाख रुपये का संशोधन दिया है। आप हमारे संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लीजिये। आप इतन ज्यादा क्यों देना चाहते हैं, इस का कोई जस्टीफिकेशन तो होना ही चाहिये? मेहरबानी कर के आप मेरी बातों का जवाब दीजिये? मैं जानता हूँ—यहां पर आप का बहुमत है, आप जो चाहेंगे करवा लेंगे, लेकिन हमारा भी यह कर्तव्य है कि पग-पग पर आप का मुकाबला करें।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
Sir, I have explained in detail the whole idea. I am not giving them a single paisa. This is the money which will be utilised to pay the workers' dues and to meet the liabilities from the financial institutions and the owners are not gaining a single paisa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments 12 to 16 of Shri Ramavatar Shastri to vote.

Amendments Nos. 12 to 16 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Amendment made:

Page 14, line 43,—

add at the end—

"during the pre-take-over management period" (2).

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 9th December, 1980/Agrahayana 18, 1902 (S).

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