

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 28, 1980/Sravana 6, 1932
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Malik-E-Maidan Cannon

*715. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cannon by name Malik-e-Maidan during Adilshahi regime and lying at the city wall of Bijapur has been prepared by using five metals and weighs 55 tonnes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that gold is one of the metals used in the preparation of this cannon and quantity of gold is over five tonnes; and

(c) if so, how best Government propose to make use of this gold lying idle in the cannon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The cannon is reported to have been cast in gun metal. No metallographical analysis, however, has so far been done to confirm if gold is one of the alloys used for its manufacture.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am really sorry that no proper attention has been paid by the Government to the problem which is posed by this question. If proper attention is paid, I believe the Government would get crores of rupees from this particular point which has been raised in this particular question. This particular cannon is in the home State of the Hon. Minister and only about a hundred miles away from his home town. Still, I am surprised at the way in which the answer has been given.

AN HON. MEMBER: Perhaps he has not visited that place.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: He has visited it many times and the guide who was with me told me the information which, I am submitting, was given to him also. Primarily, the answer has been prepared by the Department and probably he has not applied his mind. . .

MR. SPEAKER: He is keeping it as a fixed deposit.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: This being a very important subject, I would seek your indulgence for a minute or two to say that the Bijapur Gazette written by Mr. Henry Cousin, which is in the Golkomat Library, mentions that this cannon is made out of five alloys and gold is one of them. One Mr. Athale, who is a student of history is ready to affirm and give evidence to show that it is not only five tons—which I have mentioned—but there is 20 per cent or eleven tons of gold in this particular cannon. This gigantic piece was to be taken to London by the British Government because of the contents but, because it was unwieldy, they could not take it. Even the answer mentions indirectly—it gives the reply 'Yes Sir'—that it contains some gold, but they have not so

far made any analysis. May I therefore know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government would do a metallographical analysis to confirm if one of the alloys used there is gold, investigate into it, make enquiries with Mr. Athale who has sufficient proof of it and whether, after making a detailed enquiry, an answer would be laid on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too long.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: My second question is this.

MR. SPEAKER: Be brief this time, let it not be as long as the cannon is.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: To show that there is *prima facie* evidence that there is gold, I will tell you that a few years back, the goldsmiths of sholapur committed a theft of one ring of this particular cannon, they melted and separated gold from it, the gold was confiscated and they were prosecuted. May I know whether Government is aware of this particular fact?

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government are aware of the fact—the first question that I had raised—that the Britishers were going to take this particular cannon because it contains gold. It is not only a suggestion for action. I would request him to go into this particular matter, investigate it and lay the details on the Table of the House.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member should know it that it is one of the protected objects under the law which is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. And if I do anything, it will go against the law. I cannot destroy that. It is a protected one.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mhalgi.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you satisfied with the reply, Sir, I leave it to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him put his question.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Without destroying that particular cannon, will it be possible for you to investigate into it, take the House into confidence and tell us whether the cannon is containing gold?

SHRI B. BHANKARANAND: Can anything be done by way of investigation without disfiguring or destroying it?

MR. SPEAKER: Some way has to be found. Please find out. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What he said should not go on record. He has said that, without disfiguring it cannot be ascertained what the composition of the cannon is. It is wrong. You can do metallographical analysis. I am surprised that he should say what he has said. It should not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: He will find out.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What is his reply, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: They will find out.

भुग्गी भोंपड़ी बस्तियों में टी. वी. सेंटों का लगाया जाना

*716. श्री दयाराम शाक्य: क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1979-80 में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भुग्गीभोंपड़ी बस्तियों में टी. वी. सेंटों के लगाये जाने के लिए एक काफी बड़ी राशि स्वीकृत की थी और 120 टी. वी. सेंट भी खरीदे थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन बस्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ टी. वी. सेंट लगाये गये थे?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) टी. वी. सेटों की खरीद के लिये वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान 3 लाख रुपयों की राशि की स्वीकृति दी गई थी और दिल्ली

प्रशासन द्वारा 2,98,050 रुपये की लागत के 116 टी. वी. सेट खरीदे गये।

(ख) हां, एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

विवरण

झुग्गी झोंडी कालोनियों में लगा दिये गये / लगाये जा रहे टी० वी० सेटों की स्थिति

क्र.सं.	कालोनी का नाम	पुराने लगाये गये सेट	नये लगाये गये सेट	जो लगाये जा रहे हैं	जो प्रारक्षित रखे हैं।
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	त्रिलोकपुरी	3	2	शून्य	2
2.	कल्याणपुरी	2	1	शून्य	} 1
3.	खिचड़ीपुर	2	1	शून्य	
4.	नई सीमापुरी	2	1	शून्य	} 1
5.	सीमापुरी	1	2	शून्य	
6.	मौलमपुर	1	1	3	1
7.	नन्दनगरी	4	1	शून्य	} 1
8.	गोकुलपुरी	2	1	शून्य	
9.	छात्राला (चरण I-11)	1	4	शून्य	1
10.	एन० जी० रोड (ब्लाक आर)	..	..	3	} 2
11.	एन० जी० रोड (चरण 1-3)	..	..	5	
12.	एन० जी० रोड (ब्लाक ई०)	..	..	3	
13.	पाण्डु नगर	..	..	3	
14.	नैरपुरा	..	..	3	
15.	पंखा रोड	..	1	2	
16.	हस्याल	..	2	1	
17.	वजीरपुर	..	2	1	
18.	जहांगीरपुरी	9	—	शून्य	1
19.	चौखण्डी	1	2	शून्य	

1	2	3	4	5	
20. रणजोतनगर		—	—	3	
21. दक्षिणपुरी तथा "डो" पुरी एक्सटेंशन		4	4	शून्य	
22. खानपुर		1	2	शून्य	
23. तिगड़ी		1	2	शून्य	
24. मदनगौर		—	2	1	
25. सनलाईट क लोनी		—	—	3	
26. कालकाजी		—	1	2	
27. गढ़ी		—	—	3	
28. मोती बाग		—	—	3	
29. श्रीनिवासपुरी		—	—	3	
30. मंगोलपुरी		—	—	शून्य	
31. सुलतानपुरी		1	3	1	
32. शकरपुर		2	1	शून्य	
33. मादीपुर		1	1	1	
34. ज्वालामपुरी		2	1	शून्य	
35. नांगली (चरण I-III)		1	2	2	
जे० जे० आर० कालोनियों के लिए जोड़		49	40	46	10
(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को अपनी समाज सदनों में लगाने के लिए दिये गये		—	5	—	—
(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास पड़े हैं और उन्हें नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और श्रम कल्याण केन्द्रों को दिए जाने की सम्भावना है।		—	—	—	13
(ग) चिराग दिल्ली में स्कूलों को दिए गए।		—	1	1	—
जोड़		49	46	47	23
पुराने लगाए गए	नए लगाए गए + जो लगाए जा रहे हैं + आरक्षित रखे हैं।				
		49	116		

श्री दयाराम शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह पूर्णतया सही नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही है कि भविष्य में होने वाले चुनावों के संबंध में किदवई नगर से जो कांग्रेस के व्यक्ति खड़े होना चाहते हैं, उनके इशारे पर लैफ्टनेंट गवर्नर और आवास मंत्री ने स्वयं जाकर उस क्षेत्र का दौरा किया है?

AN HON. MEMBER: How can you be sure?

श्री दयाराम शास्त्री: लैफ्टनेंट गवर्नर महोदय ने स्वयं उस क्षेत्र का दौरा किया है और वहां पर जो सैट्स लगाए हैं, वे भी उनकी इच्छानुसार लगाए हैं।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी): जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है, मैंने, टी. वी. सैट्स कहां-कहां लगाए जाने हैं, इस संबंध में कोई दौरा नहीं किया है।

श्री दयाराम शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन कॉलोनीज में ये सैट्स लगाए गए हैं, वहां कछ मान्यता प्राप्त एसोसिएशन्स हैं, तो इनका चार्ज किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को दिया गया है या विभिन्न कॉलोनीज में जो मान्यता प्राप्त एसोसिएशन के व्यक्ति हैं या जिनको अधिकारी ठीक समझते हैं, उनको दिया गया है?

श्री पी. सी. सेठी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, 49 सैट्स पहले के लगे हुए हैं और 40 न्यूली इन्स्टाल्ड जो अभी लगाए गए हैं, उनके लिए स्टेशन नहीं बना है। स्टेशन बनाने में किसी खास व्यक्ति को रियायत देने का सवाल नहीं है। जहां टैक्नीकली और फिजीकली मुनासिब होगा, वहीं लगाए जायेंगे।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state the amounts sanctioned and the amounts spent during the year under review?

(b) Have all the Jhuggi and Jhonpri colonies in Delhi covered; if not, when will they be covered?

Also I want to know if it is true that all the television sets which were put in the Jhuggi and Jhonpri colonies in 1979, as soon as the Janata Government went out of office, also disappeared. Is it true?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have no such information that the TV sets which were given during the Janata regime were withdrawn. But if the hon. Member wants it, I will inquire into it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The sets which were there in 1979, if today you go there, are not there.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have not received any such complaints. I am taking a note of what the hon. Member is saying I would inquire into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: भुग्गी-भाण्डियी में टेलीविजन देने की योजना बहुत अच्छी है, इस को आप आगे बढ़ाइये, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने लगे हैं उन में से कितने सैट्स काम कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: और वहां है भी या नहीं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: जो सैट्स रिजर्व्ड हैं, इस का क्या मतलब है? सब जगह रिजर्व्ड क्यों नहीं हैं? अगर खराब होने की वजह से रिजर्व्ड किये गये हैं तो सब जगह होने चाहिये, केवल 10 सैट्स ही रिजर्व्ड क्यों हैं?

श्री पी. सी. सेठी: जो टेलीविजन सैट्स लगे हैं उन को लिये एक साल की गारन्टी है। जिस फर्म ने दिये हैं, वह पब्लिक सैक्टर आर्गेनिजेशन है और वह उन की बराबर देखभाल कर रही है और ठीक करती रहती है। जहां तक गायब होने का प्रश्न है, गायब होने की कोई सूचना नहीं है। जो रिजर्व्ड हैं, उन की संख्या 23 है, 13 दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास हैं और शेष 10 दूसरी जगहों पर हैं, जो शीघ्र ही लगाए जा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 717
—Shri Amarsinh V. Rathawa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Question No. 724 also may be taken up with this as it is on the same subject.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Also question No. 723—it also relates to housing.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't worry. We may reach them.

Central Housing Assistance to States

+

*717. **SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:
SHRI MOHAN LAL
PATEL:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have provided financial assistance and guidelines to certain States with a view to easing their housing problems in the State; and

(b) if so, the names of States and the financial assistance given to each State during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). 'Housing' is a State subject. Central financial assistance to the States is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular head of development. The States make the inter-sectoral allocation of funds within the State Plans according to their needs and priorities, keeping in view the advice and guidelines given by the Planning Commission.

In addition, loans from L.I.C., G.I.C. and HUDCO are also given to the States for their housing programmes. Details of these loans given during the last three years are indicated in the enclosures (Annexures I, II and III).

Policy guidelines issued to the States have uniform application. No specific guidelines have been issued to any particular State

ANNEXURE I

LIG loans allocated to the various State Governments for implementation of various Social Housing Schemes:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	190.00	193.00	294.00
2	Assam	30.00	30.00	33.00
3	Bihar	100.00	120.00	* 345.00
4	Gujarat	90.00	125.00	276.00
5	Haryana	60.00	60.00	98.00

1	2	3	4	5
6	Himachal Pradesh	55.00	55.00	70.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	55.00	55.00	65.00
8	Karnataka	110.00	120.00	265.00
9	Kerala	120.00	120.00	186.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	140.000	140.00	154.00
11	Maharashtra	90.00	100.00	215.00
12	Manipur	20.00	—	25.00
13	Meghalaya	15.00	16.00	21.00
14	Nagaland . . . . .	..	—	—
15	Orissa	140.00	140.00	408.00
16	Punjab	85.00	70.00	100.00
17	Rajasthan	120.00	120.00	132.00
18	Sikkim	5.00	6.00	7.00
19	Tamil Nadu	140.00	137.00	384.00
20	Tripura	25.00	—	63.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	187.00	200.00	745.00
22	West Bengal	173.00	185.00	268.00
	Total	1950.00	1992.00	4154.00

ANNEXURE-II

Allocation of G.I.C. loans allocated to various State Governments for implementation of (i) Village Housing Projects Scheme and (ii) Construction of Houses for EWS.

Sl.No.	Name of State	1978-89	1979-90	Total
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	170.00	220.00
2	Assam	20.00	20.00	40.00
3	Bihar	100.00	100.00	200.00
4	Gujarat	70.00	160.00	230.00
5	Haryana	50.00	60.00	110.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	—	40.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	10.00	10.00	20.00
8	Karnataka	95.00	100.00	195.00

1	2	3	4	5
9	Kerala	100.00	20.00	120.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	75.00	86.00	161.00
11	Maharashtra	100.00	100.00	200.00
12	Manipur	10.00	—	10.00
13	Meghalaya	5.00	—	5.00
14	Nagaland	15.00	—	15.00
15	Orissa	100.00	—	100.00
16	Punjab	50.00	62.00	112.00
17	Rajasthan	60.00	—	60.00
18	Sikkim	50.00	—	50.00
19	Tamil Nadu	100.00	170.00	270.00
20	Tirpura	10.00	11.00	21.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	150.00	331.00	481.00
22	West Bengal	150.00	—	150.00
		1400.00	1400.00	2800.00

ANNEXURE III

Statewise details of loans sanctioned by HUDCO during 1977-78 to 1979-80.

State/U.T.	Loan Sanctioned in (Rs. in crores)		
	1977-78 (Gross)	1978-79 (Gross)	1979-80 (Gross)
Andhra Pradesh	5.02	8.79	22.81
Assam	0.59	0.64	0.96
Bihar	5.91	2.15	2.07
Gujarat	6.23	15.61	27.63
Haryana	7.87	3.77	5.65
Himachal Pradesh	0.14	1.54	—
Jammu & Kashmir	0.95	0.33	—
Karnataka	8.06	4.86	6.45
Kerala	11.16	6.42	6.20
Madhya Pradesh	2.08	6.59	4.70
Maharashtra	11.96	4.54	3.04
Orissa	1.47	8.05	2.01
Punjab	1.54	1.70	4.75
Rajasthan	4.85	10.42	9.12
Tamil Nadu	4.31	9.79	11.77
Uttar Pradesh	9.16	12.69	15.63
West Bengal	3.92	3.59	5.55
Total	85.22	101.48	128.34

की अनुरोध सचिव: माननीय मंत्री जी ने पिछले तीन सालों के जो वाकड़े दिये हैं, वह तो सही हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में ये मकान बनाये गये हैं या नहीं, भगवान जानें। मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ आज भी लोग पेड़ों के सहारे जीते हैं, उनके नीचे रहते हैं, क्या उन के लिये घर बनाने की कोई योजना आप के पास है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. संजी): जहाँ तक मकान बनाने का सवाल है - रूरल हाउसिंग और अर्बन-हाउसिंग-इस के दो अलग-अलग पहलू हैं। रूरल हाउसिंग के लिये हम अपने मनिफेस्टो द्वारा इस बात से बंधे हुए हैं कि जिन लोगों के पास हाउस साइट्स नहीं हैं, उन को प्लान पीरियड में प्लॉट्स दे दिये जायेंगे। कर्नाटक राज्य में करीब 9 लाख में से 8 लाख से अधिक को प्लॉट्स दे दिये गये हैं। जहाँ तक हाउसिंग का टाल्लुक है - उम में भी प्लानिंग कमिशन से बातचीत चल रही है कि रूरल-हाउसिंग-सेक्टर में कोई भी व्यक्ति बिना "रूप" के 1985 तक न बचे। यह वह एम्बीशम कार्यक्रम है, जिस को पूरा करने के लिये हम कटिबद्ध हैं।

जहाँ तक शहरों के आवास का सवाल है-- शहरों के आवास की समस्या को पूरी तरह से मकान देकर हल करना सम्भव मालूम नहीं पड़ता है, क्योंकि अब तक की कालकुलेशन के मूलाविक, पुराने प्राइस इण्डेक्स के आधार पर, 16 हजार करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि अभी इतनी बड़ी रकम हम व्यय करने की स्थिति में हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Moahn Lal Patel. He is not here.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: The hon. Minister has given a long list of States. I would like to know from him why he has left out the Union Territories, particularly, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Not only that. This is an isolated area.

So, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister where there is any provision for central assistance for this union territory or not. Why he

has not done anything for housing in so far as the union territory people here are concerned

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as union territories are concerned, there is a separate question. If that is also put to me, I would reply to the hon. Member's question.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: The Union Territory is also there. But you have not replied.

MR. SPEAKER: We will come to that.

Mr. Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the housing problem is very serious all over the country not only in rural areas but also in urban areas. In urban areas, Government servants and others have to spend about 30 per cent of their salaries in getting the houses and have to give puggies for hire purchase houses. There are many fraudulent and bogus co-operative societies who are operating in the housing scheme. So, my question is: what steps have Government taken to have a comprehensive national housing policy for construction and distribution of houses in rural and urban areas and to discourage the racket—the minister has himself called it racket—by fraudulent and bogus cooperative societies and to encourage the genuine cooperative societies by giving them funds for the purchase of materials and for having the control over the office-bearers and so on and so forth?

I would like the hon. Minister to clarify whether the national housing policy that he contemplates will discourage bogus cooperative societies and it will encourage only those genuine housing cooperative societies?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The hon. Member has specifically put the question with regard to Government employees. In Delhi, particularly, so far

as Government employees are concerned, I agree that it is hardly 44 per cent. It is quite inadequate. But, this year, we are taking up A, B, C, category of construction for the government employees raising the percentage of satisfaction from 44 to 55 per cent. It is our constant endeavour as far as economically weaker and low and middle income groups of employees are concerned, that we are seriously taking up the programme of construction. For example, this year, the D.D.A. is going to construct about 30,000 houses as compared to 4,500 only done by the previous Government last year.

As far as cooperative housing societies are concerned, there are cooperative societies about which I have received complaints. Those complaints are being enquired into. If there are more complaints, we will go into them. Apart from this, I have asked the department to go into the cooperatives seriously and find out which are the cooperative societies functioning fraudulently and which are not.

MR. SPEAKER: No more questions on this. Next question No. 718. Shri Daga.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों का वर्ष

718. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 1981 को "विकलांग व्यक्तियों का वर्ष" के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए कूल कितनी धनराशि दी गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बंध में कोई योजना बनाई है; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस वर्ष कितने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को काम दिए जाने का विचार है और उन्हें किस तरह का काम दिया जाएगा ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total funds provided for various schemes relating disabled persons for 1980-81 is Rs. 559.43 lakhs.

(c) The information is laid on the table of the House.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the number of disabled persons proposed to be given jobs this year and the nature of jobs to be provided. However, All heads of Vocational Rehabilitation Centres and Special Employment Exchanges have been requested to step up the placement of disabled persons. Government is making efforts to increase the number of disabled persons in Government and Public Sector Undertaking Employment.

Statement

1. A National Committee on International Year of the Disabled Person under the chairmanship of the Minister of Education, Health and Social Welfare has been formed. The first meeting of the National Committee was held on 1st May, 1980.

2. A National Plan of Action for International Year of Disabled Persons with main focus on the following items has been drawn up:—

(i) Early detection and Prevention of Disability;

(ii) Education of Handicapped children;

(iii) Employment of Handicapped persons.

(iv) Research in various areas to facilitate integration of the disabled into community life.

3. Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, Education and Culture and Labour have constituted working

groups to consider detailed programmes in their areas of work.

4. Research in aids and appliances for the handicapped is sought to be stimulated through the regular scheme.

5. A public awareness programme to make people aware of the skills and potentials of the disabled persons is also being drawn.

6. A Working Group to consider legislation in the field of handicapped has also been constituted.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा: अध्यक्ष जी, देश के अन्दर 90 लाख लोग नेत्रहीन हैं, 4 करोड़ 45 लाख आज विकलांग हैं और 25 हजार बच्चे अंधे हैं। इस बात को देखते हुए मैंने यह प्रश्न किया था। क्या आप यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि इस के लिए जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को ज्ञापन दिया गया था, उस ज्ञापन में क्या यह बात भी लिखी गई थी:

"The plight of the blind is no better. Rs. 25 crores' national programmes for the control of blindness launched in 1977 has flopped and the Government has itself admitted that costly optical equipments imported under the programme are lying idle."

क्या यह बात सही है? जो ज्ञापन दिया गया था, उस में क्या बातें थीं?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon'ble Member has rightly referred to Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has already written to all the Ministries concerned for the care of the disabled. I will give the details of the expenditure on the disabled during the last three years. In 1977-78 it was Rs. 190.1 lakhs; 1978-79 Rs. 260.77 lakhs; 1979-80 Rs. 220.2 lakhs. Sir, in 1980-81 we have doubled more than what was spent during the last three years, that is Rs. 559.43 lakhs.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा क्वेश्चन क्या था, उत्तर क्या दिया? मैं

द्वारा प्रश्न पूछता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट ने एडमिट किया है कि 25 करोड़ रुपये बलाइन्डनेस के कंट्रोल के लिए जो रखा गया था वह फेल हो गया। अब मंत्री महोदय उत्तर क्या दे रहे हैं। मेरे क्वेश्चन का उत्तर ही नहीं मिला। अगर मंत्री महोदय को समय नहीं मिला तो मेहरबानी करके इसे डेफर कर दिया जाए। मैं अपने क्वेश्चन को क्लीयर कर रहा हूँ। गवर्नमेंट ने यह एडमिट किया है -

"The plight of the blind is no better. Rs. 25 crores national programmes for the control of blindness launched in 1977 has flopped and the Government has itself admitted that costly optical equipments imported under the programme are lying idle."

यह जो ज्ञापन मिस्त्रिज इन्दिरा गांधी को दिया गया था, उसके बाबत मैं आपका क्या जवाब है? उसका पूरा जवाब दिया जाए।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, the hon'le Member is commenting on the performance of the previous government and said that the programme had flopped. He has his own views. We are doing our best to bring about improvements.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : आपने उत्तर दिया है कि विकलांगों का एक बड़ा सवाल है। इस में आप उत्तर दे रहे हैं -

"It is not possible to indicate the number of disabled persons proposed to be given the jobs this year and the nature of jobs provided."

क्या मंत्री महोदय, इस प्रश्न को गंभीरता से नहीं लेना चाहते हैं? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने व्यक्तियों को कहां कहां पर नौकरी मिल जाएगी? आप जो रुपये खर्च करना चाहते हैं उसमें कितने ब्लाइन्ड एम्प्लॉय कर दिये जाएंगे? अगर मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर मंत्री जी के पास नहीं है तो इसका मतलब है कि गवर्नमेंट विकलांगों के प्रति विकलांग साबित हो रही है। इसका क्या जवाब है, यह बताइये?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, as I told the House the Prime Minister herself has written to each Ministry to reserve posts for the disabled and every Ministry has created special cells for the recruitment of the disabled persons.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : कितने लोगों को आप ने नौकरी दे दी है और कितने लोगों को आप नौकरी देंगे ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, blind are not the only physically disabled persons. There are other types of disabled persons also. Last year, Sir, I wrote a letter to Chittaranjan Locomotive Works about one person but the reply from the Authorities was that there was no such provision for the employment to disabled persons. I have received many letters from my constituents in Durgapur that Durgapur Steel Plant, M. A. M. C. and Alloy Steel which are centrally controlled public section undertakings are not entertaining applications from the disabled persons for the purposes of employment. Here in your answer what you have stated is that a National Plan of Action for International Year of Disabled persons, with main focus on certain items, have been drawn up. The first one is "early detection and prevention of disability".

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you put a question?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: No. 3 is 'employment of handicapped persons'. You have in your answer stated that the Prime Minister has written letter to all the Departments and the Ministries.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly put the question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am putting it; kindly don't interrupt, Sir, May I know whether from this year physically handicapped persons will get preference for their

employment? I want a categorical answer from you so that all the Departments can reserve certain percentage of posts for the disabled persons for the purposes of employment.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Percentage is being fixed, as I have already mentioned, for the employment of these people.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं यह बता कर सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा कि दुनिया में जितने अपंग हैं, अंधे हैं उनका पचास प्रतिशत भाग भारत में है, आधी आबादी ऐसे लोगों की भारत में है। आपने और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनको कुछ विश्वास दिलाया है। यह विश्वास शायद उस वक्त भी दिलाया गया था जब उन पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया था और उनकी गिरफ्तारी हुई थी और उन में भगदड़ मची थी। क्या मंत्री महोदय को ज्ञात है और क्या उन के नोटिस में यह आया है कि अपंग और नेत्रहीन लोगों ने मजबूर होकर सरकार से उनको रोटी और रोजी नहीं दे पाई है उसको ले कर फिर से आन्दोलन करने की घोषणा की है? यह आन्दोलन न चले। क्या सरकार उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने का विचार कर रही है और कर रही है तो कौन कौन सी मांगें वह मानने जा रही हैं?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I myself have had a discussion with the representatives of the disabled persons, especially the blind. I am happy to inform the honourable House that the representatives of the blind were fully convinced about the sympathy of the Government. As I have already stated, we are taking all the necessary steps in this direction.

N.C.E.R.T.

*720. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how much amount was earmarked and spent under various heads in the Research Wing of N.C.E.R.T. during the last three years; and

(b) whether any other country has sought the guidance of NCERT in any manner on academic issues?

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

(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The following countries have sought the guidance of NCERT in academic matters:

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Poillipines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir. the reply itself clearly indicates the style of functioning of the NCERT. My question is specific, clear and simple, and it is confined only to three years. But even then they are not able to give the answer. These are the annual reports with me and the expenditure earmarked for the purpose is clearly mentioned in the reports. But their difficulty is that they are not able to account for the expenditure incurred under different heads. The National Institute of Education and the four Regional Colleges of Education, have been spending hundreds of lakhs of Rupees on various Research Projects. Now, Sir, I was given the impression that about Rs. 6 crores have been given as grant by the Government. But they could find only an expenditure for about Rs. 3 lakhs. It appears, that the Director of N.C.E.R.T. has made some observations stating that the Governments may come and Governments may go, but they remain there, and therefore let them not bother too much about this' Basing on the answer given to me here, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Education Minister whether an expert from the N.C.E.R.T. had been deputed to mauritius to give training on examination reforms to them. And if so, whether the

Minister is aware of the fact that the experts who have gone to Mauritius to give training on examination reforms have also produced a question paper in India for National Talent Search examination with two pages of errata.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not aware of this.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: The N.C.E.R.T. is capable of making appointment of a non-mathematics candidate to a post of Professor of Mathematics who was capable of producing a Text-book in Mathematics for Class XI with errata of 60 pages. And not only that, he has also produced an errata to that errata of 60 pages. Had we sent the N.C.E.R.T. to Olympics, we would have broken an international record and won the prize at least in this field for India. Besides this, the way in which they make appointments and other corrupt practices, I referred to the Government time and again now and earlier. I had also Written to no less a person than the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, about all this and here I would like to quote the concluding part of my letter to the former Prime Minister:

"I would further like to state that when your Cabinet is very keen on unearthing your previous regime's alleged misdeeds, particularly in appointments, considered to have been committed without the knowledge of the concerned Ministers, how is it that your Ministers are committing the same in spite of the fore-warning given by me to ensure fairplay in all appointments."

I visited N.C.E.R.T. twice without disclosing my identity and it was an amusing sight for me to see the way in which the entire staff at all levels and times passing away their times. Therefore, to me N.C.E.R.T. is not National Council of Educational Research and Training but a 'National Club of Entertainment, Recreation

and Time-passing'. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would institute a Committee to enquire into the alleged mal-practices of corruption and inefficiency prevalent in the N.C.E.R.T. and also suggest remedial measures for implementation in order to prevent the waste in crores of rupees of our country.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, it is true that Government have received complaints, various types of complaints regarding corruption, non-use of books, administrative deficiencies, malpractices, mis-functioning and what not. We are looking into the matter and if necessary, we may institute an enquiry.

श्री डी. पी. यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, एन. सी. ई. आर. टी. से 3 साल पहिले मेरा भी सम्बन्ध था। मंत्री जी इसे किसी आलोचना के रूप में न लें, सुझाव के तौर पर ही लें। एन. सी. ई. आर. टी. पर हमारे जमाने में करीब-करीब 9 करोड़ रुपये खर्च प्लान और नान-प्लान का था और अब शायद यह 11, 12 करोड़ का हो गया है। इतनी बड़ी राशि आप एन. सी. ई. आर. टी. पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। जितना खर्चा 6 यूनिवर्सिटीज पर इस देश में होता है, उतना आप इस एक संस्था पर कर रहे हैं। मैं अपने लड़के की किताब देख रहा था, जहां तक पब्लिकेशन का मुद्दा है, जो किताब एन. सी. ई. आर. टी. हमारे जमाने में 4 रुपये में छापती थी, वह किताब आज प्राइवेट पब्लिशर 14 रुपये में छाप रहा है। क्या आपके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने एन. सी. ई. आर. टी. को कहा कि उनका जो मुख्य काम मैनस्क्रिप्ट तैयार करना है और उसको छापना है, वह कम, और देश में सारे बच्चों को सस्ते दामों पर किताबें सप्लाइ करे ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: No doubt, the books are written by N.C.E.R.T.; books are published also. But it also happens that every couple of years or one year the subject is changed, the curriculum is changed, and the books become non-usable under the circumstances.

श्री डी. पी. यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात से सहमत हैं कि वह एन. सी. ई. आर. टी. से किताबें छपवाकर सस्ते दामों पर देश के बच्चों को देंगे ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: N.C.E.R.T. is meant for that.

Impact of Hike in High Speed Diesel Price on Fishing Industry

*721. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

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SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sea fishing industry in India which had a very poor season during 1979-80 feels crippled due to the 50 per cent increase in the prices of high-speed diesel oil and have represented to the Minister in this regard;

(b) whether the Indian fisheries industry is 100 per cent export oriented and has to operate in enormously competitive international market;

(c) the other points made by them in their representation; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to help the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Association of Indian Fishery Industries has represented against the increase in the prices of High-Speed Diesel Oil.

(b) No, Sir. Only about 7 per cent of total marine catch is utilized for exports.

(c) Reduced catches, drop in international prices and inability to pass on the increased cost on fuel to overseas buyers are the other main points made in the representation.

(d) The representations are being examined in consultation with the concerned ministries.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Any way, it is admitted that the price hike of diesel oil has a considerable impact on fishing industry. Our country has two million square kilometres of marine zone whereas our country is presently having only 70 fishing boats. In view of this, I would like to know if there is any proposal from the Government to improve the strength of the fishing boats so that the fishing industry could be improved.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: We have proposals to augment the number of fishing vessels. Vast fishing resources are available in our coasts. We have got many proposals in the public sector as also private sector.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Recently nearly 100 fishing boats at Malpe in Karnataka were lost due to a fire accident. I would like to know what action the Government has taken in this behalf. Secondly, is it a fact that a Japanese firm is prepared to supply fishing boats at a very reasonable rate? If so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: For both these questions, I require a notice.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: I wish the Minister had given a more categorical and detailed reply to the proposal and the problems facing the fishing industry. Is it a fact that the major problems confronting the fishing industry today are: one, lack of information, no mapping and charting of the fish migration routes in the off-shore areas, and two, over-fishing and over-exploitation? To counteract these problems is the Government aware that two important steps need to be taken; one augmenting deep sea trawlers so that you can go into deeper waters and two, to do more prawn culture in the coastal areas? Prawn is a very important export item.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: We have got a proposal to have a survey in the ocean for this. It is true that the prawns and shrimps have very valuable market in the foreign countries and we have got a great export potential. We are, therefore endeavouring to do better in this regard.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: The question relates to fishing boats which use diesel engines and diesel oil. The hon. Minister's reply is that about 7 per cent of the total marine catch is utilised for exports. May I know whether hundred per cent catches of the fishing boats which are mechanised and which go into deep sea are exported or not? If so, if it is more than 7 per cent, as the hon. Minister suggested, what are the incentives that the government are trying to give to encourage this industry?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: It is true that we are increasing fishing facilities to have more catches in the sea. We are increasing our Indian Trawlers to bring more catch and also by giving more incentives.

Suspension of Food for Work Programme in Bihar

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*722. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI A. K. ROY:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar State Government has decided to stop Food for Work Programme in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether thousands of landless farm labourers have become unemployed following this stoppage; and

(d) if so, the Union Government's reaction thereto?

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

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

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : जहां तक मुझे
जानकारी है बिहार सरकार ने इस योजना
को बन्द कर दिया है। मंत्री महोदय का
कहना है कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। तो क्या
मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जब उन का यह
कहना है कि इस योजना को बन्द नहीं किया
गया है तो बिहार में इस तरह की कितनी
योजनाएँ चल रही हैं और उस में कितने
मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: We
do not know from where the hon.
member has got this information that
this programme has been stopped; it
is still going on. At present, the
Bihar Government has got stock of
2.35 lakh tonnes of foodgrain. How
can the hon. member presume that it
has been stopped? (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: How many
are working? Your Minister does not
give a reply.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मैंने बहुत ही
प्लाइटेड क्वेश्चन किया था तो उसका
जवाब मिलना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
(SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):
The question was about a scheme;
whether there was a proposal to stop
it or whether the Bihar Government
has stopped it. The reply has been
given. But if the hon. member is in-
terested in knowing the number of
men employed, I can give him infor-
mation. In 1978-79... (Interruptions)
It was 35.57... (Interruptions) If you
want for this morning, I am sorry, I
cannot get. (Interruptions) You go
and find out. (Interruptions) Don't
shout. You would not get it anywhere.
This is how they want to ask questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not be
aggressive.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask any-
thing, but let us not be aggressive.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: If
you want to ask what is the number
of men employed today, that will be
the answer I will give. (Interrup-
tions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let him first
answer it. You just cut him short
even before he starts.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
During the year 1978-79, the number
of man days in Bihar was 35.57
crores; and it is expected that the
additional employment generated
during the year 1979-80 under this
programme would be around 100 crore
man days.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : यह सवाल इस
उद्देश्य से किया गया है कि यह योजना तो
पहले चल ही रही थी, इस में कोई दो राय
नहीं है, इस का मकसद यह है कि वर्षी
1980-81 में आप की यह योजना चल रही
है या नहीं चल रही है ? जैसा आप कहते
हैं कि अभी चल रही है तो मैं यह जानना
चाहता हूँ कि कितनी योजनाएँ चल रही
हैं और कितने मजदूर इस में काम कर रहे
हैं ?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
The question is whether it is a fact
that the Bihar State Government has
decided to stop Food for Work Pro-
gramme in the State. You kindly
look at the question. Now the
Member says something else...
(Interruptions) We have stated
in very clear terms that it is not
going to be stopped and the food for
work programme which is now known
as national rural employment pro-
gramme is being taken up by the
panchayats in the rural areas normal-
ly in all areas and food for work
programme only in drought affected
areas, but almost every panchayat is
supposed to be doing some work
under this programme.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Food for work programme always provides some food for thought; that also when the answer is no, it provides more thought. For example the Minister has asked: wherefrom he has got that information? We have got this information from the *Statesman*, Delhi edition, on 28th June; the *Statesman* is writing: Bihar to stop food for work programme.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you believe this paper? It is not authentic.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Government has not contradicted it.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed; you do not read the paper; you ask the question, whether the report is right or wrong; that is simple.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The Minister is trying to give the impression that no such thing exists, it is something hanging in the air. It is not so. It is not only in the paper. I personally went to my constituency; I enquired; I found in the month of June onwards no allotment has come and the total work has been stopped.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what you should ask; whether it is a fact.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The whole thing is like that because they have the impression that it was only to combat drought. In the monsoon, how would food for work be utilised? To combat floods, or plantations or afforestation, soil conservation? They have got no idea, no scheme.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI A. K. ROY: That is why I would like to ask whether the Government has got information that the plans or programmes are continuing, whether the government has supplied any new scheme not to utilise food for work in the monsoon?

MR. SPEAKER: That should have been so simple; you unnecessarily elaborated it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I take strong exception to your observations; the Minister started saying that this thing never happened.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: As has been stated, the information given in the daily which the hon. Member is relying upon is absolutely wrong.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You should have contradicted it.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We have said it in the beginning. If you do not listen, what I can I do?

SHRI A. K. ROY: You should have contradicted it in the beginning that the report was misleading.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not compulsory.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: When I say that a particular information is wrong and this is the correct position, then it is automatically contradicted.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The report was in June, you are contradicting it now; we are in the month of July.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Why should I go out of the way to say that a particular papers has given wrong reports. I am giving the information as it is with us. It is for the hon. Member to rely or not to rely on my information. If they want to depend more upon those papers, when why put questions? The Bihar Government was given 3,86,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains in 1979-80 and during this year 1,10,000 tonnes more were allotted and the present position is that the Bihar Government has utilised out of this total quantity, 2,60,382 tonnes of foodgrains under

this programme and at present a quantity of 2,35,752 tonnes is still available with the Bihar Government for carrying out works under his programme; that is the information as it was on 1st May, 1980.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह काम के बदले अनाज का जो कार्यक्रम है, इसके लिए क्या आपने कोई नियम बना रखा है कि जहां सूखा पड़ेगा, वहीं इसको लागू करते हैं या जहां बाढ़ आती है, जहां मजदूरों के सामने तबाही है, उसमें भी इस योजना को लागू किया जाता है? इस योजना का कार्यक्षेत्र बाढ़ और सूखाड़ दोनों के लिये है या नहीं? क्या आपको इस बात की जानकारी भी है कि फूड-फार-वर्क का मतलब लूट-फार-वर्क हो रहा है? यदि इसका मतलब लूट-फार-वर्क है, तो इसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है? क्या सरकार इसको बाढ़ और सूखाड़ दोनों क्षेत्रों में चलाएगी या नहीं?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि बिहार में फूड-फार-वर्क का काम बन्द कर दिया जाए, तो हम उनके इस सुभाव को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इन्होंने यह पूछा है कि क्या कोई गड़बड़ तो नहीं है . . .

. (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान: इस कार्यक्रम को आप पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर कर रहे हैं, सिर्फ बिहार के पैमाने पर ही नहीं। जहां-जहां आपका फूड-फार-वर्क चल रहा है, वहां लूट-फार-वर्क हो रहा है। (व्यवधान) . . . यह योजना बाढ़ और सूखाड़ दोनों के लिये है या नहीं, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जवाब नहीं आया।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: स्पीकर साहब, फूड-फार वर्क प्रोग्राम दो तरह का है। एक नार्मल—जो हिन्दुस्तान में सारे इलाकों में

दिया जाता है, जिसके जरिए रूरल इम्प्लाय-मेंट क्रिएट किया जाता है, दूसरा स्पेशल फूड-फार-वर्क प्रोग्राम है, जो सिर्फ सूखाड़ से पीड़ित लोगों को दिया जाता है और इस-के लिये गाइडलाइन्स मुकरर की गई हैं कि किस तरीके से इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। ज्यादा जोर इस बात के ऊपर है कि रिलीफ के तौर पर लोगों को काम मिल जाए और इयूरबल-एसोर्ट-कम्प्यूनिटी के लिये बन जायें, चाहे सड़कें बनाई जाएं, चाहे कुवें लगाए जायें, स्कूलों की बिल्डिंग बनाई जाए, चाहे पंचायत घरों की मरम्मत कराई जाए। इस तरीके से लोगों को काम भी मिल जाएगा और देहातों के अन्दर तरक्की के काम भी पूरे हो जायेंगे। इस काम के लिये यह हमारी मोटी-मोटी गाइडलाइन्स हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: फ़लड एरिया के लिये।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: फ़लड एरिया के लिये भी हमारे पास और स्कोप्स हैं। जब फ़लड से लोग मार जाते हैं, तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की प्रोजेक्स के ऊपर 75 फीसदी रिलीफ यहां से दी जाती है और 25 फीसदी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है। यह नार्मल फूड-फार-वर्क प्रोग्राम है, चाहे फ़लड हो या ड्रूट हो, सबके लिये काम में आती है।

श्री वृद्धचन्द्र जैन: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी एक स्पेशल फूड-फार-वर्क और आर्डिनरी फूड-फार-वर्क की डेफ़ीनीशन मंत्री महोदय ने दी। पहले मैं स्पेशल फूड-फार-वर्क से सम्बन्धित राजस्थान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जून और जुलाई से अभी तक कोई पेंसेट

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो राजस्थान के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री वृद्धचन्द्र जैन: आल-दि-स्टेट्स के बारे में प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER: Question is not allowed as the main question does not specifically cover Rajasthan.

Housing Schemes for Jammu and Kashmir

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*723. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

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

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has prepared a scheme for construction of houses for the poor and middle class families;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been forwarded to the Central Government for financial help and assistance;

(c) whether there are still a large number of low and middle class families in Jammu and Kashmir who are without shelter and the Housing Corporation has not been able to give much loans to them for the development of the houses;

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for not providing sufficient loans by the Housing Corporation; and

(e) what is the total Central assistance so far provided to the State Government for the above purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

'Housing' is a State subject and it is primarily the State's responsibility to cater for this basic need of the people. For different development activities under the Plan the Govt. of India gives financial assistance to the States in the shape of Block Loans and Block grants according to an accepted pattern. The inter-sectoral allocation of funds within the State Plan is made by the State Govt.

according to its priorities and requirements keeping in view the advice and guidelines issued by the Planning Commission.

There is general shortage of houses in the country and the State of Jammu & Kashmir is no exception.

The 'Housing and Urban Development Corporation' which is a Government of India enterprise, has so far received eight Schemes from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, out of which seven have been sanctioned with project cost of Rs. 6.07 crores and HUDCO's loan assistance of Rs. 4.90 crores. The remaining Scheme is under process.

In addition, loans from 'Life Insurance Corporation' and 'General Insurance Corporation' amounting to Rs. 5.47 crores and 0.20 crores respectively have been allotted to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir so far for implementing the Social Housing Schemes.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: For the last 30 years we have been wanting to build houses for the poor people and we find great difficulty at the present moment. One is lack of funds, and the second is lack of materials to build those houses. I would specifically ask the Housing Minister as to what he is doing to give more money for these houses for the poor and secondly to provide the materials that are necessary for the building of these houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I have recently discussed this question with the Kashmir Minister, Shri Thakur. It is a fact that they are handicapped because of raw material shortage, particularly cement and coal and also bricks in some areas. As far as the quantum of money is concerned, as already stated in the main answer, we have already cleared six schemes out of the seven which they have sent. The six schemes are

worth Rs. 6.07 crores. Out of the Rs. 6.07 crores worth schemes approved by the Ministry for this State, Rs. 4.90 crores is the assistance from HUDCO. The rest of the money has to come from them. I am sorry that as far as the seventh scheme which the State Government has brought is concerned, the cost of that scheme is 355.48 lakhs. The sanction was for Rs. 332.12 lakhs. Unfortunately, after spending Rs. 68 lakhs, the State Government abandoned the scheme.

DR. KARAN SINGH: There are two parts in my question. In his reply to my colleague, the Minister said that there is a great shortage of cement in Jammu and Kashmir, which is one of the reasons why the housing projects are not progressing satisfactorily. (a) Would the Minister kindly tell us whether the cement factory that is being processed at Basohli, which will to a great extent solve this problem and help the Government to take up a massive housing programme is going to be expedited? (b) In Jammu particularly there are a large number of ex-servicemen and for a long time, there has been a demand for a special defence colony as there in many north Indian States and maybe in the south also. Despite this demand, there has been no response from the State Government. So, would the Minister let us know whether a special demand for a defence colony in Jammu has been received or not and if so, whether the Government of India will try and persuade the State Government to fulfil it?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the cement factory which the hon. member mentioned is concerned, I have taken note of it and I would speak to the Industry Minister to expedite it, if it needs expedition. As far as defence colony is concerned, for the serving defence personnel, the defence Ministry take up the programme of housing. As far as the case of retired government personnel and retired defence personnel are concerned, they have to form a cooperative

and put forward a scheme through the State Government; then HUDCO will be prepared to consider it.

Housing Schemes for Karnataka

*724. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has prepared a scheme for construction of houses for the poor and middle class families;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been forwarded to the Union Government for financial help and assistance;

(c) whether there are still a large number of low and middle class families in Karnataka who are without shelter and the Housing Corporation has not been able to give sufficient loans to them for the development of the houses in the State; and

(d) if so, whether Centre has agreed to give all financial and other help to the State Government to achieve this aim for providing houses to all the low and middle class families during the current financial year and also in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (d). Housing is a State subject and it is primarily the State's responsibility to cater to this basic need of the people. The Government of India gives financial assistance to the State Governments in the shape of Block Loans and Block Grants for the development activities under the State Plan. It is the State Government which makes the inter-sectoral allocation of funds under the State Plan

according to its priorities and requirements, keeping in view the advice and the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission.

2. The Government of Karnataka sent a proposal in September 1979 asking for financial assistance amounting to Rs. 7.58 crores for construction of 12352 houses for the rural poor. The proposal was examined and the comments were communicated to the State Government in November 1979. The State Government has not yet submitted the revised estimates in the light of the comments.

3. There is general shortage in housing in the country as a whole including Karnataka. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation which is a public sector undertaking under the Government of India, is providing loan assistance to the State agencies for construction of houses provided the scheme are formulated in accordance with the guidelines issued by the HUDCO. So far as the State of Karnataka is concerned HUDCO has so far sanctioned 69 schemes with a total loan of Rs. 39.96 crores. In addition, LIC and GIC loans amounting to Rs. 23.30 crores and Rs. 1.95 crores respectively have also been allocated to the Government of Karnataka for the implementation of social housing schemes. The scheme of assistance to the State Government will continue during the current financial year.

4. The Five Year Plan is presently under revision and the schemes under the Sixth Plan 1980—85 along with their outlays are expected to be finalised in the near future.

SHRI B.V. DESAI: In the answer the Minister has stated that the Government of Karnataka sent a proposal in September 1979 asking for financial assistance of Rs. 7.58 crores for construction of 12352 houses and the comments on the proposal were communicated to the State Government in November, 1979. May I know

what were the comments and whether the State Government have sent their revised estimated in the light of the comments?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As has been pointed out in the main body of the answer, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 7.58 crores for the construction of 12,352 houses have been completed recently in Bangalore. I had a detailed discussion with the Chief Minister and the Ministers concerned, along with their officials. About 3,000 houses under this scheme are still to be completed. They have to submit the accounts as desired by HUDCO in the prescribed form. As soon as the revised estimates and the papers are received, the balance would be released to them. The other part of the question, unfortunately, was not audible. I would request him to repeat it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Availability of Marine Fish in Interior Areas

*719. SHRI A. NEEALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have at present any scheme to make marine fish and other marine foods available in the interior parts of the country accessible by trains; and

(b) the average per capita consumption of marine food in India at present as compared to the per capita intake of these in 1950?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Twelve refrigerated rail vans maintaining 0°C temperature

have been made available to the Indian Railways for the transportation of fish. Apart from refrigerated rail vans, fish is also being moved in parcel vans and luggage vans by the Railways.

(b) Present per capita consumption of marine food is 1.84 kg as compared to 1.18 kg in 1950.

Setting up of Indian Institute of Forest Management

*725. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL
NAIDU:

SHRI N. G. RANGA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Indian Institute of Forest Management;

(b) the reasons for abandoning the idea of setting up this institute previously;

(c) the expenditure involved in setting up the Institute; and

(d) the purpose for which this Institute is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). The proposal to set up Indian Institute of Forest Management is under consideration of Government and it is estimated that during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Rs. 150-175 lakhs may be required for establishment of the Institute.

(d). The purpose of setting up the Institute will be:—

(i) To undertake research in the problems of management in social and economic aspects of forestry;

(ii) To develop teaching materials on the basis of research and case studies;

(iii) To take up orientation training of foresters at different levels in social and economic aspects of forest management;

(iv) In due course, to take up masters and doctoral degree programmes in forest management; and

(v) To establish a mutually reinforcing system of research and teaching between the basic disciplines, forestry management education and practice.

Release of Foodgrains under Food for Work Programme during 1980

*726. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2450 on the 30th June, 1980 regarding demand for foodgrains under Food for Work Programme during 1980 and lay a statement showing:

(a) the total foodgrains allotted and total foodgrains released to-date, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the programme is being abandoned with effect from 1980-81; and

(c) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Statement indicating the quantities of foodgrains allocated and released to the State Governments and Union Territories during the current financial year viz. 1980-81 is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir. The scheme 'Food for Work' has been revamped and restructured. It would in future be known as 'National Rural Employment Programme'.

(c) The question does not arise.

Statement

Quantities of foodgrains allocated/released under Normal & Special Food for Work Programme during 1980-81

Sl.	State/UTs	Foodgrains allocated under Normal Food for Work Programme (1980-81) (MTs)	Foodgrains released under Normal Food for Work Programme (1980-81) (MTs)	Foodgrains allocated under special Food for Work Programme (1980-81) (MTs)	Foodgrains released under Special Food for Work Programme (1980-81) (MTs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	33,000	33,000	30,000	30,000
2	Assam	6,000	3,000	5,000	2,500
3	Bihar	40,000	40,000	70,000	70,000
4	Gujarat	10,000	10,000	—	—
5	Haryana	5,000	5,000	15,000	15,000
6	Himachal Pradesh	3,000	3,000	15,000	15,000
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
8	Karnataka	13,500	13,500	—	—
9	Kerala	13,500	13,500	—	—
10	Mahdy Pradesh	25,000	25,000	174,000	1,74,000
11	Maharashtra	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
12	Manipur	500	—	1,000	—
13	Meghalaya	500	—	1,000	—
14	Nagaland	1,000	—	1,000	—
15	Orissa	12,000	12,000	70,000	70,000
16	Punjab	6,000	6,000	—	—
17	Rajasthan	30,000	30,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
18	Sikkim	500	500	—	—
19	Tamil Nadu	27,000	27,000	—	—
20	Tripura	2,500	2,500	1,000	1,000
21	Uttar Pradesh	50,000	50,000	1,45,000	1,45,000
22	West Bengal	20,000	—	50,000	20,000
23	A. & N. Islands	250	250	500	500
24	Arunachal Pradesh	150	—	500	—
25	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
26	Mizoram	250	—	1,000	—
27	Pondicherry	350	350	—	—
ALL INDIA		3,30,000	3,04,600	7,00,000	6,63,000

**Committee to look into Jawaharlal
Nehru University**

*727. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee, headed by Dr. V. S. Jha, has been appointed to go into the functioning of Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, what is the justification for constituting this Committee;

(c) what are its aims and objectives; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to implement its recommendations?

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

(a) to (d). Considering the fact that about 10 years had passed since the setting up of the Jawaharlal Nehru University and considering the desirability of making an assessment of its working during this period with a view to planning its future development in keeping with the objectives of the University; the Executive Council of the University, at its meeting held on July 12, 1979 resolved to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. S. Jha with the following terms of reference:

(a) to review the working of the University since its inception in the light of the objectives stated in the first Schedule of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act;

(b) to assess the achievements of the University in the realisation of these objectives and to suggest steps necessary to consolidate and improve upon them;

(c) to note handicaps, shortcomings and failures in the academic and administrative functioning of the University, to

ascertain the reasons thereof and to propose remedies necessary for a more effective functioning of the University in future; and

(d) to recommend the lines of growth and development of the University in the next decade consistent with the objectives stated in to Jawaharlal Nehru University Act.

The Committee was actually set up on March 12, 1980 under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. S. Jha and with the following members:—

1. Dr. M.S. Gore, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.
2. Prof. M. V. Mathur, Director, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.
3. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Formerly Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, now Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
4. Dr. J. N. Kaul, Consultant, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.

The Committee was requested to submit its Report within a year.

As the Committee has been set up by the University, it is primarily for the University to implement its recommendations. In case any recommendation of the Committee involves action on the part of the Government, the same will be given due consideration.

Central Housing Loans to State Governments

*728. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount of financial assistance in the shape of block loans and

block grants given for housing to different States and Union Territories in the year 1979-80; and

(b) how many proposals for housing were submitted by the designated agencies of Orissa in the year 1979-80 and how many of them were cleared by Housing and Urban Development Corporation and how many await clearance by HUDCO and other agencies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Central financial assistance is extended to the State Governments and not to the Union Territory in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for the State Plan as a whole and is not related to any particular head of development or scheme including Housing.

(b) In 1979-80, HUDCO received 9 schemes for loan assistance of Rs. 2.81 crores from various agencies in the State of Orissa out of which 4 schemes for a loan assistance of Rs. 2.12 crores have already been sanctioned. The remaining 5 schemes involving a loan assistance of Rs. 0.69 crores are pending for want of certain essential information which is awaited from the concerned agencies.

Guidelines for Exploration of Marine Fish.

*729. SHRI DAULATSINHIJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have formulated any guidelines for exploration of marine fish; and

(b) if so, the details of the different zones earmarked for Indian fishing entrepreneurs and for foreign chartered fishing vessels?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) The exploration of marine fish is undertaken by the Exploratory Fish-

eries Project according to their annual programme.

(b) For the Exploratory Fisheries Project the question of earmarking zones does not arise. However, certain guidelines have been communicated to the State Government under which it is commended that an area upto 5 Km. from the coast is reserved exclusively for the operation of non-mechanised boats. The small mechanised boats should operate only beyond 5 Km. from the coast and the large mechanised boats beyond 10 Km. A model draft bill to regulate marine fishing has been circulated among the maritime States and Union Territories.

In respect of foreign vessels under charter, the condition is that their area of operation shall be beyond the area of operation of small mechanised and non-mechanised fishing boats and shall be as per the directions of the Government from time to time.

Assistance to Maharashtra for Non-Student Youth Scheme

*730. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how much amount was approved for the State of Maharashtra under the Annual Plan of 1979-80 for "Assistance to voluntary organizations working in the field of youth";

(b) the names of such organizations and the amount paid to each of such organizations; and

(c) what are the guidelines in this respect?

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

(a) Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of youth, there is no state-wise allocation of funds. The total

plan provision under this scheme for 1979-80 was Rs. 12.50 lakhs. Each application for financial assistance received from a voluntary organisation through the respective State Government, is considered on its own merit.

(b) A list of relevant voluntary organisations in Maharashtra is attached.

(c) The scheme for assistance to voluntary or organisations working in

the field of youth is intended to promote involvement of youth in programmes of rural development, including education, and developmental as well as educational activities in urban slums. The scheme also aims to encourage larger involvement of voluntary organisations in implementation of youth programmes. Registered societies and public trusts are eligible for assistance under the scheme. However, the application has to be recommended by the concerned State Government.

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA SANCTIONED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE DURING 1979-80 UNDER THE SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS WORKING IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH

S. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Amount of grant sanctioned in 1979-80
1	Youth League Recreation Centre, Buldana	Rs. 51,250
2	Gokul Prakalp Pratishthan, Kudal	Rs. 15,000
3	Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, Nagpur	Rs. 2,450
4	Yuvak Baradari, Bombay	Rs. 12,000
5	Antar Bharati, Poona	Rs. 60,000
6	Yuvak Pragati Sahayog, Buldana	Rs. 99,000
	TOTAL	Rs. 2,63,700

Modernization of Bullock Cart

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

(a) whether Government are making experiments to modernise the bullock cart by a newer, cheaper and efficient model;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) the total number of bullock carts in the country, the total investment and the total employment on them;

(d) whether some private parties and institutions have produced a modern design of bullock cart; and

(e) if so, steps Government have planned to improve the out-moded bullock cart and help agricultural transport?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore under a research programme sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology has developed several prototypes designs

which would suit varying road conditions, animal sizes, load levels etc. The cost ranges between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 2,800. Improved harnessing and yoking systems have been developed and the traditional wheel has been preserved. Tests are under progress under field conditions.

The Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Road Wing) have recently sponsored a research scheme for improved design of bullock carts. It will take sometime before the results are available.

(c) Total number of animal driven carts in the country is estimated at about 150 lakhs. Since the carts are owned in the house-hold sector and are of widely varying types and costs, a precise estimation of the total investment and the total employment on them is not possible.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Depending upon the results of the Trials the Government will consider suitable steps for introduction of the improved design in rural areas.

Schools for Resettlement Colonies of Delhi

*732. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.D.A. would build Higher Secondary Schools in the 21 resettlement colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details with respect to finances and management of the same?

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

(b) The Lt. Governor of Delhi who is also the Chairman of Delhi Development Authority has intimated that the schools will be constructed by the Delhi Development Authority but the total cost of the schools, including

land buildings, would be met out of funds raised through voluntary contributions.

Delay in supplying Sugar and Wheat to Ration Card holders in Delhi

*733. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been delays in supplying sugar and wheat to the ration card holders at fair price shops in Delhi in the third week of June and 1st week of July, 1980; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the arrangements made by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The supply of specified food articles like wheat and sugar got interrupted during the period in question due to "go slow" and 'work-to-rule' agitation of the employees of the Food Corporation of India, which ended in the 1st week of July, 1980. The position has since come back to normal and regular supplies of specified food articles from F.C.I. godowns to the Fair Price Shops are now being made.

Check on Excess Telephone Billing

*734. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the steps so far taken to check the Telephone Deptt. for excess billing have failed;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take some more effective steps to check the excess billing; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No Sir, the steps taken by the P & T Department for reducing excess billing complaints have not failed, the complaint rate has come down.

(b) and (c). The P&T Department has taken the following additional steps to facilitate decisions on excess metering/complaints:

(i) Automatic charge analysers are being imported and these will record details of all the calls dialled by the subscriber under observation.

(ii) An automatic message accounting equipment is under field trial. With this equipment, details of all STD calls made by the subscribers can be recorded separately.

(iii) In addition the Telegraph Act is being amended providing for deterrent punishment for unauthorised diversion of subscribers' lines.

**Central Arid Zone Research Institute,
Jodhpur**

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

(a) what has been the contribution of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur in the development of the desert areas as a result of their research work in this regard;

(b) their special achievements in this regard; and

(c) the scheme of the said Institute for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur is undertaking the scientific research for developing suitable technology for reclaiming the desert lands. The

salient achievements in this regard are as follows:—

(i) The Institute has developed a technology for sand dune stabilization. This technology has already been demonstrated successfully over 1000 hectares of shifting sand, which were threatening the towns of Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Sardar Sahar, Sikar and Barmer etc.

(ii) Pasture and range management research has also been taken up for developing the desert areas and increasing the productivity of arid land. As a result of these studies, important grasses and trees for arid areas have been identified, their production, techniques evolved and recommended for adoption by the cultivators and the nomadic graziers. Among the species, *Panicum turgidum*; *Panicum antidotale*; *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Acacia tortilis* and *Prosopis juliflora* have given encouraging results.

(iii) The sand dune stabilization technology so far developed is being demonstrated extensively under Drought Prone Area Programme which has been implemented by Government of India in different states of the country.

(iv) The Arid Zone Horticulture Technology has also been developed and demonstrated by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute successfully. Fruit species like 'Ber' have given encouraging results.

(v) The desert development technology evolved at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has been recognised internationally and training programme in this field has also been organised at this Institute by UNESCO and FAO.

(vi) The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has in collaboration with UNESCO and UNDP taken up a 'Case study on desertification' and 'Feasibility study on monitoring of Desert

Process'. Luni Development Block in Jodhpur district was selected for the study. These studies have shown that due to over exploitation of land and natural resources of the arid zone the process of desertification has become more pronounced.

(vii) The Central Arid Zone Research Institute has adopted five villages near Jodhpur for demonstration of improved techniques in sand dune stabilization, tree-raising, pasture establishment and crop production for increasing the productivity of these villages.

(c) The next five year programme of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, envisages intensification of its research studies on desertification, range management, silvi-pastoral systems, arid zone horticulture and desert-agronomy with a view to refine the technology for increasing agricultural productivity of arid and desert land. It is also proposed to establish regional research stations for cold desert in Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir and also Ran of Kachh in Gujarat State.

Food for Work Programme in Dhanbad, Bihar

5717, SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes continuing and the number of people engaged as on 1st May, 1980 in the 'Food for Work' Programme in Dhanbad district of Bihar (Block-wise break-up in details); and

(b) whether the work got disrupted many times during the last six months due to non-availability of wheat and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement indicating the number of continuing schemes and the number of labourers engaged as on 1st May, 1980 on the Food for Work Programme in different blocks of Dhanbad district in Bihar is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Name of Block	No. of continuing schemes	Average No. of labourers engaged on the dates of report on the work for the period ending- 1-5-80
1	2	3
Dhanbad	16	27
Ghan being colliery and urban area no scheme was taken-up		
Maliapur	83	386
Govindpur	181	589
Nirsa	91	537
Tundi	54	714
Baghamara	87	622
Chas	122	2321
Chandonjyari	157	429
Topachanchi	44	1847
TOTAL	835	7472

Request made by Maharashtra Government to condone Loans of Small Farmers

5718. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra has requested for permission from the Reserve Bank of India to condone the loans of small farmers who have borrowed from cooperative institutions;

(b) if so, what is the amount of the loans for which permission is sought; and

(c) what is Government's thinking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; Government of Maharashtra had decided to pay the cooperative and other financial institutions the entire amount of principal overdue of crop loans as on 30th June, 1979 together with the interest in respect of small holder de-faulters. The State Government has moved the Reserve Bank of India for their approval to this decision. The amount of loan involved will be approximately Rs. 40 crores and the interest Rs. 9 crores.

(c) The matter is being looked into, considering the various serious implications of the proposal.

Insistence of 'No Objection Certificate' for Construction of Additional Room by DDA

5719. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is insisting for the production of 'No Objection Certificate' for

construction of additional room already sanctioned in 1977 from the 1st and 2nd floor allottees;

(b) whether DDA is charging Ground Rent from all allottees of the Lawrence Road LIG flats irrespective of floors they are occupying;

(c) if so, the reasons for discrimination between ground floor and 1st floor allottees and whether DDA are aware that insistence of No Objection Certificate is leading to harassment and black mailing of the 1st and 2nd floor allottees;

(d) whether the Vice Chairman, DDA and Commissioner (Housing) have received representations from Lawrence Road Welfare Federation vide its letter dated 11th May, 1980 seeking time for interview; and

(e) whether the DDA would reconsider its condition of No Objection Certificate and as to why no time has been given to the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The D.D.A. has intimated that a no objection certificate from the Ground Floor allottees is essential as structures on upper floors can be raised only when necessary foundation is provided on the ground floor.

D.D.A. has further intimated that it has no knowledge about any harassment and blackmailing of the 1st and 11nd floor allottees.

(d) and (e). The DDA has intimated that no such reference seems to have been received in the Authority. It will however, consider such references/representations indicating the difficulties faced by allottees, in case the same are made to it.

Conference on Role of Forest in Tribal Economy

5720. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the issues discussed in the conference on role of forests in tribal economy held in New Delhi on 12th July, 1978;

(b) what are the main points raised by the participants relating to forests and tribal's role in the forest;

(c) the policy, programmes and the like adopted in the conference;

(d) the role played by the States to protect the forest on one side and the tribals on other side; and

(e) the funds provided by the States and his Ministry for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The issues discussed in the Conference were to honour in actual practice, the rights of the tribals in the collection of Minor Forest Produce, assuring a fair price to the tribals by proper marketing, organising and strengthening the labour cooperatives to replace contractors, replacement of the obligations for forest villagers to provide compulsory labour by each family by a specific contractual obligation, planning of forestry development programme as complementary to tribal development programme, strengthening and reorganising the forest departments in the Central and the States.

(b) and (c). The main points raised and observations made by the participants are contained in the policy programmes adopted in the conference as given in the attached statement.

(d) The decisions of the conference were brought to the notice of the States, as the optimum programme for the protection of forests on one side and the tribals on the other and the States were asked to implement them. The Government

of India have received no complaints that the States are not implementing the directives.

(e) Ministry of Agriculture does not control the provision of funds by the States, for forestry works under Tribal sub-Plan. The Centrally sponsored Social forestry Scheme under which the Ministry of Agriculture was ear-marking funds for Tribal-sub-Plan. The Centrally referred to the State Sector as a result of the decision of the N.D.C. A provision of Rs. 19.25 lakhs has been made by this Ministry under the Social Forestry Scheme for Tribal-sub-Plan areas in the U.Ts. during 1980-81.

Statement

1. Full collection rights of tribals to minor forest produce should be recognised wherever this has not been done. Instead of considering the tribals as mere wage earners or contract labour, a reasonable price based on market price of the minor forest produce collected by the tribals should be fixed.

2. Marketing of the minor forest produce should be organised exclusively through cooperatives such as large size Multi-purpose cooperative Societies. A time bound programme should be evolved by the States in this regard. Forest Departments should commence or continue direct purchase in areas where formation of such cooperatives may be lagging.

3. Region-wise plan for the development, processing and marketing of lac and tassar in tribal areas should be taken up, and for this purpose diverse uses of lac should be found out and planting of tassar host trees should be taken up.

4. Tribal Welfare Departments of the State, in consultation with Forest Departments should organise active and conscious forest

labour cooperative societies within a time-bound programme to undertake all forestry programme in tribal areas replacing the contractors and intermediaries.

5. The institution of forest villages should be abolished and steps should be taken to convert them to revenue villages.

6. Till such time the forest villages are converted to revenue villages, the obligation of forest villagers to provide compulsory labour by each family for forestry works should be replaced by specific contractual obligations.

7. Development of forests in tribal areas, instead of being planned in isolation, should form an integral part of the comprehensive plans of the integrated tribal development areas. The need of the local economy should get the highest priority in such forestry programmes.

8. In the plantation of species for industrial and commercial use, a mixture of species which may yield fodder, fruit or minor forest produce should be introduced.

9. A cadre of forest officers, properly trained and weeded to the principle of tribal development, should be built up in the Forest Departments and deployed in tribal areas.

10. Selected forest officers should be appointed as Project Administrators in selected Integrated Tribal Development Projects, where it is envisaged to plan for forestry oriented economy.

11. Specific organisation should be created in the Department of Agriculture at the Centre and Department of Forests in the States to plan and monitor forestry development projects in line with decisions indicated earlier and to keep close and constant liaison with other Central Ministers and State Departments.

Coconut Plantation on Coastal Areas in Tamil Nadu

5721. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of steps taken to utilise the coastal areas in Tamil Nadu for coconut plantations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The following steps are being taken by the State Government of Tamil Nadu to utilise the coastal areas for coconut plantations:

(i) A scheme for settlement of repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma and also of landless persons had been implemented in the coastal areas of East Ramnad District. Under this scheme, an area of 850 hectares of coconut plantations had been raised.

(ii) Out of 24 coconut nurseries established in Tamil Nadu, 13 are situated in the coastal districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Ramnad, Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari. A major quantity of 7.84 lakh Tall seedlings distributed in 1979-80 from these nurseries have benefited the growers in the coastal area of these districts. It has been programmed to distribute 10.5 lakh coconut seedlings in these coastal districts during 1980-81.

(iii) It is estimated that the area under coconut has increased from 51,000 hectares in 1974-75 to 55,000 hectares in 1976-77 mainly in the coastal areas of these six districts referred in para (ii). The area is expected to have increased further in the succeeding years.

Noise Pollution in the Capital

5722. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the noise pollution in the Capital is fast becoming the despair of environmentalists;

(b) whether a recent study in noise pollution has pointed out very dangerous consequences emanating therefrom; and

(c) if so, what is being done about this growing menace?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. Noise pollution in the Capital is not of alarming concern.

(b) The Government of India is not aware of any recent study about dangerous consequences of noise pollution. However, it is a fact that high frequency and high intensity noise has an adverse effect on health.

(c) Noise pollution, at present, is being controlled by implementation of the following measures:—

- (i) operating on the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Municipal Laws;
- (ii) proper maintenance of vehicles and enforcing the relevant provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act to control noise pollution caused by road traffic;
- (iii) taking action under the Factories Act, 1948 to control noise within factories; and
- (iv) maintenance of silence zones, by the local authorities round schools and hospitals.

Drinking water problem in Goa

5723. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to provide financial assistance to the Union Territory of Goa to solve its drinking water problem by developing water springs etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Formulation and execution of schemes is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government, however, in order to accelerate the coverage of problem villages introduced during 1977-78 the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to provide drinking water to identified villages where the problem was relatively more acute. Under this programme, schemes submitted by the State Governments/Union Territories are approved after the scrutiny. The schemes approved for U. T. of Goa also include Spring Sources Schemes. So far 14 Schemes for 14 villages in the Union Territory of Goa have been approved under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. To execute these Schemes the following funds have been made available to the Union Territory during the last 3 years:—

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1977-78	10.00
1978-79	9.50
1979-80	11.95

Money Deposited by Cooperative Banks in Bihar

5724. **SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money deposited by the Cooperative banks in Bihar State during the last three years (year-wise) and the amount that was advanced to the public in that State (year-wise and district-wise); and

(b) what was the percentage of advanced money received by marginal farmers, landless farmers, category-wise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The deposits received and loans issued by the

District Central Cooperative Banks in Bihar during the last three years, ac-

ording to the available information are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Total deposits at the end of the year	1438 17	1582 48	1951 28
Total loans issued during the year	2168 26	2871 23	2658 26

The Bank-wise details of deposits received and loans issued in 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, are available in the Statistical Statements relating to the Cooperative Movement—Part I—Credit Societies” published by the Reserve Bank of India, copy of which is available in the Lok Sabha Library.

(b) The percentage of loan received by the marginal farmers having land holdings upto 1 ha and small farmers with 1-2 ha, tenant cultivators and landless labourers, of the total loans advanced by Agricultural Credit Cooperatives are is under:

	Marginal farmers	Small farmers	Tenant cultivators and landless labourers
1975-76	33 6	20 4	11 5
1976-77	33 6	21 0	11 5
1977-78	33 1	21 0	15 4

Shortage of residential accommodation for Academic Community

5725. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and the UGC are aware of the acute shortage of residential accommodation for the academic community in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to provide accommodation to the Colleges and University teachers or to encourage them to build their own houses; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard and the result of the steps taken?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Within the constraints of its financial resources, the University Grants Commission gives grants to Central Universities *inter alia* for construction of staff quarters. However, in view of the tremendous increase in the cost of construction, it is impossible for the Commission to meet the growing demand for provision of accommodation to the large number of employees of the University of Delhi and its Colleges.

The University Grants Commission has already placed at the disposal of the University a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1979-80 for creating a revolving fund for payment of loans to the employees for building their own houses. For 1980-81, the University has suggested a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs for the purpose. The University Grants Commission will consider this matter on receipt of details from the University of Delhi.

Plots for Lower Income and Middle Income Groups

5726. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots developed or proposed to be developed in smaller sizes for allotment to low and middle income groups of people in Delhi on the reserve price with details of the area, etc.; and

(b) when the plots are likely to be ready for allotment and in what manner these are to be allotted?

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

(a) The D.D.A. has planned/developed the following number of plots under different residential schemes as follows:—

(i) General Residential schemes—
About 40,000

(ii) Jhuggi Jhompri Removal Schemes—About 2,00,000

(iii) Cooperative House Building Societies—About 40,000.

Most of these plots are for Low Income Groups and Middle Income Groups.

Proposal to carve out additional plots is receiving attention.

(b) It is proposed to release a sizeable number of plots every year on reserved rates to be calculated from time to time.

Levy Sugar to Karnataka

5727. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government for supplying levy sugar to States;

(b) the total levy sugar allotted to Karnataka State during the last six months; and

(c) the total quantity lifted from the factories and reached Karnataka, respectively during these months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) With the introduction of the dual pricing system from December, 1979 the allotment of levy sugar to the States have been revived on the same scales which were existing before the decontrol of sugar in August, 1978. The monthly allotment for levy sugar to Karnataka State from January, 1980 has been 14,217.7 tonnes.

(b) The total quantity allotted to the Karnataka State during the last six months from January to June 1980 was 85,306.2 tonnes.

(c) The total quantity lifted from the factories and reached Karnataka during the last six months is 81,586.2 tonnes.

Co-operative Housing Societies

5728. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered co-operative housing societies upto end of 30th June, 1980 in each Union territory;

(b) the details regarding the Housing Co-operative Societies which belonged to the Central Government Employees;

(c) whether recently any move was made to allot land in NOIDA to the Central Government Employees Co-operative Societies; and

(d) if so, the names and number of such co-operative societies which have been allotted land in NOIDA?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has reported that 804 cooperative societies have been registered in the Union Territory of Delhi till 30-6-1980.

(b) This information is not readily available as it requires verification of bye-laws of each of 804 societies.

(c) and (d). The NOIDA have reported that 16 cooperative house building societies were operating in their area prior to the formation of NOIDA and Central Government Employees Cooperative House Building Society is one of them. Lands of these societies were acquired by State Government of U.P. in favour of NOIDA. On the recommendations of U.P. Government, NOIDA has offered land at concessional rate of Rs. 130/- per sq. metre to bonafide members. The consent of willing members have been invited through the concerned societies, upto 31-7-1980.

Promotion of Adventure Scheme

5729. SHRI N. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked during 1979-80 and 1980-81 for the promotion of Adventure Scheme;

(b) the names of organisations which have given grants under the Adventure Scheme with the amount given to each during the said period;

(c) whether large sums of grant-in-aid are given to a few organisations as a result of which several associations are given very little money;

(d) whether during 1979-80 the funds were exhausted in November,

1979 and many association/clubs were deprived of grant-in-aid; and

(e) if so, the names of such associations/clubs and whether they would be given priority during 1980-81?

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

(a) The budget allocation for the scheme for 'Promotion of Adventure' is given below:

1979-80 :	Rs. 6 lakhs	(Plan)
	Rs. 3.99 lakhs	(Non-Plan)
1980-81 :	Rs. 7 lakhs	(Plan)
	Rs. 3 lakhs	(Non-Plan)

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. It was not possible to accommodate all the requests on account of constraint of funds.

(e) A statement giving the names of the relevant organisations is attached.

Except for the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi, which is assisted on a regular basis from non-plan provision under the scheme, there is no pre-determined priority list of organisations to be assisted under the scheme. Subject to availability of funds, effort is made to assist as large a number of organisations as possible. The fresh applications of those organisations which could not be assisted in the previous year are being considered on merit together with the new applications received in the current year.

**Statement
1979-80
PLAN**

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi	4,500
2.	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling	10,800
3.	College of Vocational Studies, New Delhi	3,300
4.	Haryana Agricultural University, His ar	17,860
5.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	18,800
6.	Satyawati Co-educational College, Timarpur, Delhi	1,350
7.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar (Gujarat)	14,324
8.	Bharath Seva Dala, Bangalore	15,000
9.	The Ladies Mountaineering and Trekking Club, Bombay	850
10.	South Gujarat University, Surat	1,674
11.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	4,000
12.	St. Stephen's College, Delhi	11,650
13.	Yuvak Pragati Sahayog, Buldana	35,000
14.	World Wildlife Fund-India, Bombay	46,500
15.	Cathedral & John Connon School, Bombay	11,000
16.	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	11,700
17.	University of Delhi, Delhi	4,000
18.	National Institute of Community Health, Bhubaneswar	5,000
19.	Shri Pragya Mahavidyalaya, Bijainagar (Ajmer)	2,575
20.	Shivaji College, New Delhi	2,500
21.	H. N. Doshi Arts & S. N. Doshi Commerce College Wankaner (Gujarat)	6,000
22.	Youth Hostels Association of India, New Delhi	1,00,000
23.	St. Xavier's Social Service Society, Ahmedabad	9,675
24.	Mother's International School, New Delhi	8,000
25.	Young Men's Christian Association, Varanasi	10,000
26.	Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Dehra Dun	11,900
27.	Hindu College, Delhi	4,000
28.	Ramjas College, Delhi	1,800
29.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad	5,000
30.	Eagle Trekkers, Pune	6,000

1	2	3
31.	Bhartiya Lok Sewa, Parishad, Lucknow	2,500
32.	Institute of Exploration, Calcutta	1,000
33.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	12,017
34.	Climber's and Explorer's Club, New Delhi	13,860
35.	National Adventure Foundation, New Delhi	1,10,000

NON--PLAN

1.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi	3,99,000
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1980-81 (upto 27-7-1980)

PLAN

1.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	8,000
2.	St. Stephen's College, Delhi	6,000
3.	Satyawati Co-educational College, Timarpur, Delhi	4,000
4.	Corps of Engineers Hang Gliding Club, Pune	18,000
5.	Hans Raj College, Delhi	1,200
6.	Alipurduar College, Alipurduar	1,710
7.	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling	8,700
8.	National Institute of Community Health, Bhubaneswar	1,300
9.	National Adventure Foundation, New Delhi	12,757
10.	Sri Pragya Mahavidyalaya, Bijainagar, Ajmer	3,500
11.	Climbers & Explorer's Club, New Delhi	14,000
12.	Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Dehra Dun	18,895
13.	Lion's Club, Tonk (Rajasthan)	4,000

NON-PLAN

	Rs.
Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi	1,00,000

Statement	
1. Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi.	3. Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar.
2. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.	4. Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Guntur.
	5. University of Poona, Pune.
	6. South Gujarat University, Surat.

7. Boat Club, Kakinada, (A.P.)
8. Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.
9. Delhi Mountaineering Association, New Delhi.
10. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
11. Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, Srinivasnagar.
12. Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Sultanpur (U.P.).
13. Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Jodhpur.
14. Satyawati Co-educational College, Timarpur, Delhi.
15. United Pioneers Association, Imphal.
16. E.M.E. Adventure Association, New Delhi.
17. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
18. Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Ramnathapuram, Sivaganga.
19. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.
20. Climbers & Explorers Club, New Delhi.

Post and Telegraph Offices in Andhra Pradesh

5730. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh which do not have post and telegraph offices till now, District-wise;

(b) the number of post and telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Andhra Pradesh during 1980-81; and

(c) the names of places where these will be opened?

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

number of villages in Andhra Pradesh which do not have post and telegraph offices till now district-wise is given in Annexure 'I'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1172/80].

(b) The number of Post and Telegraph offices likely to be opened in Andhra Pradesh during 1980-81 is 400 and 750 respectively. However, these figures are subject to revision in the light of the new five year plan, 1980—85 which is under preparation.

(c) Post Offices: During the year 1980-81, a large number of post offices have already been opened in villages as in, the list given at Annexure 'II'. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1172/80]. The names of villages where post offices are proposed to be opened are: Amuduru, Vanahpedu, Gurukuda, Kokkadula, Nayudupeta, Potharapalli, Cjengal, Badrika and Unpalligudem. The names of other villages are not yet finalised. Proposals are examined on a continuous basis throughout the year and post offices are sanctioned where justified upto the target prescribed for the particular circle.

Telegraph Offices: Places where proposals have so far been finalised are shown at Annexure 'III'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1172/80].

Grant of subsidy on Fertiliser in Punjab

5731. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for grant of subsidy on Fertilizers; and

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

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

(b) The question does not arise.

बाड़मेर (राजस्थान) में राष्ट्रीय मरू उद्यान

5732. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय मरू उद्यान की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस बारे में अब तक कितनी धन-राशि व्यय की गई है और 1980-81 में उस पर क्या व्यय किया जाना है; और

(घ) इसका कार्य कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Standard Specifications of Type III Quarters in Baba Kharak Singh Marg (DIZ Area), New Delhi

5733. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether standard specifications of Type III quarters on Baba Kharak Singh Marg (DIZ area) New Delhi allotted in January-February, 1980 were different from the standards prescribed for such quarters;

(b) if not, whether material fittings and flooring of these quarters were duly inspected by a competent authority to ensure their conformity with standard specifications laid down for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The standard specifications adopted for these quarters are the same as are adopted for all such Type III quarters.

(b) The work was inspected during construction by officers of Central

Public Works Department frequently. The work had also been examined intensively by the Central Vigilance Commission (Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation) and they have found that the work and fittings are generally in conformity with the standard specifications.

(c) Question does not arise.

Water Logging in Delhi Residential Colonies

5734. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that as a result of the first heavy monsoon shower on the 30th June, 1980, there had been water logging in many residential localities including the new approved colonies in Delhi owing to failure and/or lack of drainage system;

(b) the water logging under Minto Bridge has been a regular feature almost every year; and

(c) what steps Government have taken for proper maintenance of the drainage system to avoid water logging thereby causing inconvenience to the public?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Government is aware that due to high intensity rain on 30th June, 1980 there was accumulation of water in certain areas for a short duration.

(b) Under the Minto Bridge, water accumulates during rainfall of high intensity.

(c) The M.C.D. has reported that the drainage system is being remodelled in stages as per latest design criteria fixed by the Technical Experts Committee appointed for the preparation of the Master Plan of Storm Water drainage for Delhi area.

National Project on Development and use of Bio-Fertiliser

5735. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to, state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allotted Rupees 50 lakhs in the current financial year for a National Project on the Development and use of Bio-fertilisers and that the Ministry has formulated a 5-year programme in this behalf;

(b) whether Government contemplate to set up regional centres for quality control of bio-fertilisers and allied work; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof indicating how the proposed fund would be utilized and also the places where the regional centres are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A token provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the current financial year for a National Project on the Development and Use of Bio-fertilisers. The details of the project are still under consideration.

Foreign Assistance for Rural Housing

5736. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign financial assistance had been sought and received for rural housing projects in various States in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details are given below:—

(i) In 1958-59 the Ford Foundation (USA) pleased a sum of \$

2,00,000 at the disposal of the Government of India for financing research-cum-demonstration houses to rural housing. With this assistance six Rural Housing wings were established in various technical institutions throughout the country.

(ii) The Government of Japan had offered grant assistance of Yen 50 million during the fiscal year 1978-79 for purchase of cement from Japan for construction of irrigation facilities and houses in the cyclone affected areas of Andhra Pradesh. 15,000 Metric tonnes of cement was imported and used for construction of roads and houses in the Krishna and Guntur districts of Andhra Pradesh to rehabilitate the victims of cyclones.

(iii) The Netherland Organisation for International Development Cooperation (NOVIB) has offered financial assistance for construction of 3000 houses in rural areas in six districts of Gujarat for weaker sections of the society. The total cost of the project is about Rs. 66 lakhs out of which the contribution of NOVIB will be Rs. 45 lakhs. The concurrence of Govt. of India to the acceptance of the assistance has been communicated to the Govt. of Gujarat in June, 1980.

Houses constructed in Trans-Yamuna Area of Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur, Delhi

5737. SHRI MUNDAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses constructed in trans-Yamuna area of Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur and their total population;

(b) whether there is any scheme to provide sewage facility there with a view to solve the problem arising out of dry latrines; and

(c) if so, the time by which this facility will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that, as per socio-economic survey conducted in 1978, the approximate number of structures and population in Lakshmi Nagar and Shakaraur is as under:—

Approximate No. of structures	Approximate population
7200	37000

(b) and (c). These are unauthorised colonies. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that steps for preparation of development plans have been taken. Development work will be taken up thereafter. It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for this purpose.

National Institution for Deaf Children

5738. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for setting up a national institute for deaf children and construction of building for housing the Institute has been accepted by the Central Government;

(b) if so, when and where this Institute will be set up; and

(c) when work on the institute building will start and when completed and the special features of the Institute?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Institute will be set up at Bombay. It is expected to be set up shortly.

(c) The Central Public Works Department is already preparing plans and estimates for the construction of the building. The building work may, however, take some time.

This Institute is considered to be an apex Institute in the area of research, education, training and rehabilitation of the hearing handicapped. It will also provide certain national level services in the field of hearing handicapped.

यमुना बिहार कालोनी, दिल्ली में आक्सीडेशन पांड का निर्माण

5739. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यमुना विहार, दिल्ली में पाईप लाइन बिछाने के बारे में 16 जून, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 829 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा यमुना बिहार कालोनी में सीवरों के विकास के लिये आक्सीडेशन पांड के निर्माण का ठेका दे दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आक्सीडेशन पांड इस वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा और यह उपयोग में लाये जाने हेतु तैयार हो जायेगा?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी): (क) अभी तक नहीं।

(ख) आक्साइडेशन तालाब के दिसम्बर, 1980 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

S.T.D. between KAVAL Towns and Calcutta Telephones

5740. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the KAVAL towns viz. Kanpur, Allahabad Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow is not yet connected on Subscribers Dialling System with Calcutta Telephones;

(b) if so, the reasons for not connecting the same so long when long distance towns have been connected with Calcutta much earlier; and

(c) the steps being taken to connect the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARIK ORAON): (a) Subscriber Trunk Dialling has not yet been introduced between Calcutta and the KAVAL towns of U.P., viz., Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra, Lucknow.

(b) and (c). Expansion of transmission media and the concerned trunk automatic exchanges is necessary for introducing the STD facility. This has been taken in hand but not completed yet.

Support Price of Paddy in Tamil Nadu

5741. **SHRI S. SINGARVADIVAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the support price given by the Union Government for a quintal of paddy is lower than the cost of production of a quintal of paddy in Tamilnadu;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the support price given by the Government of Tamilnadu for a quintal of paddy is higher than the support price given for a quintal of paddy by the Union Government; and

(c) what steps Government of India propose to take to get the farmers the fair and reasonable price for the paddy?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The assurance of fair and reasonable price to the farmers is a major objective of the Government's price policy. The support/procurement prices fixed by the Government are in the nature of a long-term

guarantee to pursue production efforts with the assurance that in the event of glut in the market, the price of the farmers' produce will not be allowed to fall below the minimum level announced. The cultivators are, however, free to sell their produce in the open market at higher prices. To enable them to get higher prices for their produce the Government have removed all restrictions on the movement of wheat and rice from one part of the country to another. Support purchases are undertaken by the Food Corporation of India, the State Corporations and the State Cooperative Organisations.

Provision of Wash Basin/Sink in Government Quarters, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

5742 **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2426 on 30th June, 1980 regarding provision of wash basin in Type III quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi and state:

(a) in view of the upgradation of those quarters and higher rents being charged, whether Government propose to provide wash basin and sink in the quarters of Sarojini Nagar which have been upgraded to Type III so as to bring them at par with type III quarters in DIZ area and Baba Kharak Singh Marg; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Although the type II quarters in Sarojini Nagar have since been upgraded to type III, higher rent is not being charged as a result of the upgradation. There is no proposal to provide wash basin/sink in these quarters.

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

STD Facilities with District Headquarters of U.P. and their connection with National Dialling Grid

5743. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the district headquarters of U.P. State which are provided with direct dialling facilities and connected with National Dialling Grid; and

(b) the district headquarters which are proposed to be so connected during 1980-81 and 1981-82 in U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The following District Headquarters of U.P. have been provided with STD facilities:—

Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Dehradun, Faizabad, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Rai Bareilly, Shahjehanpur, Saharanpur, Unnao and Varanasi.

Out of these the following stations have access to National Dialling Grid on a limited basis:—

Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Lucknow.

(b) The following district headquarters are proposed to be connected to National Dialling Grid:—

During 1980-81.

Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur.

During 1981-82.

Dehradun, Pilibhit, Lakhimpuri Kheri, Rampur.

माडर्न ब्रूड में कील का पाया जाना

5744. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही माडर्न ब्रेकरिज की

एक यूनिट मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर में कार्य कर रही है;

(ख) क्या उनका ध्यान इन्दौर से प्रकाशित दिनांक 19 जून, के 'नई दुनिया' दैनिक में छपी फोटो की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें माडर्न ब्रूड में जंग लगी कील दिखाई गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन्दौर में माडर्न ब्रूड की बिक्री पर रोक लगा दी है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसे मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ङ) तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ और ङ) . माडर्न ब्रेकरिज (इं.) ने सूचित किया है कि "नई दुनिया" में माडर्न ब्रूड में एक कील दिखाते हुये एक चित्र छपने के बाद उक्त यूनिट के महाप्रबंधक ने इस मामले की बारीकी से जांच की थी और वे इन्दौर यूनिट से भेजे जा रहे उत्पाद की किस्म से सन्तुष्ट थे । माडर्न ब्रूड उच्च स्तर के स्वस्थ वातावरण में तैयार की जाती है और कम्पनी का सिस्टम इतना साफ-सुथरा और स्वचालित है कि माल तैयार होने की प्रक्रिया के दौरान किसी कील के आने और स्लाइसिंग मशीन से निकलने की कोई संभावना नहीं है । कम्पनी को यह आशंका है कि माडर्न ब्रूड की साख को बिगाड़ने के उद्देश्य से किसी बाहरी व्यक्ति द्वारा जंग लगी कील या तो रपैर को फाड़ कर या रपैर को खोलकर और उसके अन्दर कील डालने के बाद उसे पुनः पैक कर डाली गयी हो सकती है ।

Disparity in Pay Scales of Employees in different Universities

5745. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for disparity in pay scales of hospital employees of

Kashi Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University and those of general cadre employees;

(b) whether Government have decided to take some corrective action or set up some committee to go into this; and

(c) if so, the name and terms of references of the Committee?

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

(b) and (c). Such action as may be necessary would be taken.

भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम को संविधान की नवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करना

5746. श्री राम बिलास पासवान: क्या ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार या तो भूमि से सम्बन्धित विषय को संघ-सूची में शामिल करने या विशेष भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम पारित करके उसे संविधान की नवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने का है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि वर्तमान भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम इतने जटिल है कि उनसे गरीब हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को भूमि के मामले में न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है ?

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

(ख) इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि, भारत सरकार ने अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन की गति में तेजी लाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह किया है ताकि हरिजनों तथा अन्य कमजोर वर्गों को अभीष्ट लाभ शीघ्र प्राप्त हो सकें।

Government Accommodation

5747. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eligible Central Government Employees in New Delhi with more than five years of service for whom no accommodation has been provided classified on the basis of length of service;

(b) the number of those with less than two years of service for whom quarters have been allotted as dependents of retired employees;

(c) whether among those in list (b) who retired from the Works and Housing Ministry have been given preferential treatment;

(d) whether Government propose to strictly adhere to seniority as the basis for house allotment; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The number of such employees eligible for General Pool accommodation in Delhi who have applied for the same is 39,000 approximately. In the case of employees entitled to type A to type D, the priority date is reckoned from the date they are in continuous Government service and as such, in their case, the allotment is made on the basis of length of their service. In other types, the date of priority is reckoned from the date on which the prescribed emoluments are drawn and therefore, the length of service is not relevant in such cases.

(b) The concession of giving *ad hoc* allotment of Government accommodation to dependents of retired employees, who are otherwise eligible for the same was withdrawn with effect from 1-5-1978. As the length of service is not relevant for the purpose of making such *ad hoc* allotment, no information is maintained in this regard.

(c) For allotment in such cases, certain criteria were laid down, one of which was that the dependent should have been living with the retired officer for at least six months immediately before the retirement of the officer. All requests for such allotments were considered on the basis of the criteria laid down for the purpose and no preferential treatment was given to the dependents of those officers who retired from the Ministry of Works & Housing.

(d) and (e). Normally, according to the existing policy allotment is made on the basis of the priority date of an officer. However, in certain deserving cases, allotment is considered on *ad hoc* basis. Keeping in view the hardships involved in such cases, it is not proposed to do away with such allotments.

Sugar Mills Establishes During 1980

5748. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reversal in the policy regarding issue of licences for establishment of new sugar mills; and

(b) if so, number of units with total capacity licensed during January-May, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The grant of licences for establishment of new sugar mills had been discontinued for some time. The Government have now decided to licence new sugar factories and a Press Note in this regard has been issued on 4-7-1980.

(b) No fresh licence has been issued for the establishment of new sugar unit during January-May, 1980. However a letter of intent issued on 30-12-1978 for establishment of a 1250 tonnes cane crushing capacity sugar factory at Tehsil Bhadrawati, Distt.

Shimoga in Karnataka State has been converted into an industrial licence on 12-3-1980.

Rural Water Supply

5749. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the agreement signed with the Government of Sweden regarding aid for rural water supply scheme in India?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): A copy each of the two letters exchanged between the Government of Sweden and Government of India regarding aid for Indian rural water supply programme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1173/80].

Financial Aid for Famine Hit West Bengal

5750. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) whether some developed works of permanent nature had been done in the famine stricken areas of West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of India have provided the following assistance to the

Government of West Bengal for famine relief in the State;

(i) Approved the ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 2767 lakhs for the purpose of Central assistance covering both kharif and pre-kharif periods of 1979-80.

(ii) Short-term loan for agricultural inputs amounting to Rs. 8 crores was sanctioned for rabi crops and Rs. 5 crores for kharif and pre-kharif in 1979-80. For Kharif 1980, a short-term loan of Rs. 5 crores was sanctioned. A further sum of Rs. 2 crores of short-term loan is being sanctioned for kharif 1980.

(iii) During 1979-80, under the Normal and Special Food for Work Programme, 2.45 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains, including 0.30 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains carried over from the previous year, were allocated and released. During 1980-81, a total quantity of 70,000 metric tonnes (20,000 MT under normal and 50,000 MT under the Special Food for Work Programme) of foodgrains have been allocated. Out of this, a quantity of 20,000 MT of rice has been released already.

iv) During 1979-80, 6700 MT of foodgrains was allocated under the Food for Nutrition Programme for feeding expectant mothers, nursing mothers, old and infirm, destitutes and handicapped persons and children below six years. The State Governments have been informed to continue the programme till September, 1980 by utilising the left-over quantity of foodgrains.

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

Uniforms to Employees working in Begusarai Post Office

5751. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the postmen working in Begusarai Dis-

trict Post Office and other Class IV employees have not been provided with uniforms for the last four years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that warm uniforms had reached Patna last January but have not been issued to the employees so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that Extra Departmental Employees have not been given the benefit of revision of dearness allowance already sanctioned; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. Uniforms were supplied every year during the last four years.

(b) Woollen uniforms for the staff of Begusarai Postal Division are being stitched and will be supplied shortly.

(c) and (d). The Extra Departmental employees of the P&T Department are paid a consolidated remuneration which is revised once in two years taking into account the cost of living index (which contains an element of dearness). They are not entitled to Dearness Allowance applicable to regular Central Government employees.

Grants to Utkal, Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities

5752. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned to the Utkal, Berhampur and Sambalpur universities during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 under major heads;

(b) how it compares to the grant sanctioned to other Universities of similar status; and

(c) the amount asked for and sanctioned to the Sambalpur University for opening of book banks in the colleges under its control?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission sanctions development grants to Universities for a plan

period as a whole, and not on year-wise basis. The Commission had sanctioned to these Universities, during 1978-79, the following grants, for programmes which formed part of their Fifth Plan Schemes:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Purpose	Berhampur	Sambalpur	Utkal
Staff . . . . .	..	..	..
Buildings	26.55	11.10	10.02
Equipments	3.55	5.33	11.09
Books	7.16	6.20	10.68
Miscellaneous	0.70	2.00	1.35
TOTAL	37.96	25.23	33.14

No sanctions were conveyed in 1979-80 or 1980-81. As grants sanctioned to Universities during the period under reference formed only a part of their overall Fifth Plan Schemes, any comparison of such grants sanctioned to Universities in Orissa during these years with those sanctioned to other Universities will be neither practical nor meaningful.

(c) The Scheme of book banks is intended for Colleges only and no grant is sanctioned to Universities for this purpose. The Commission sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 3,39,750 to Colleges affiliated to Sambalpur University during the Fifth Plan.

Rates of Trunk-Calls, Telephone rent and Local Calls

5753. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the rates of trunk-calls, telephone rent and local calls

during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the gross income from telephone rents, trunk-calls and local calls during the above period;

(c) the number of telephones installed and trunk and local calls made during the above period;

(d) the expenditure on salaries, maintenance and other sundry expenses during these years and what was the net profit or loss during these years; and

(e) the percentage of trunk calls maturing these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (d). The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The percentage of trunk calls matured during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was 79.2, 76.9 and 74.9 per cent respectively.

Statement

(a) Trunk Calls rates:

I. TRUCK CALL CHARGES:		Charges for unit call of ordinary category.
1978-78	Between any two exchanges or between any two long distance changing centres.	Rs.
	Upto 20 Kilometers	0.50
	Exceeding 20 Kms. but not exceeding 50 Kms.	2.00
	Exceeding 50 Kms. but not exceeding 100 Kms.	4.00
	Exceeding 100 Kms. but not exceeding 200 Kms	6.00
	Exceeding 200 Kms. but not exceeding 500 Kms	10.00
	Exceeding 500 Kms. but not exceeding 1000 Kms.	16.00
	Exceeding 1000 Kms.	20.00

II. Scale of charges for Departmental Exchanges (Telephone Rental Local Calls) (from 1-3-76)

1. Within the local area :

(a) Measured Rate System

1977-78 1978-79 and first two months of 79-80 (i.e. April '79 & May '79).	Telephone Exchange system	Rates of Quarterly Rental and Calls Fees.		
		Rental Rs.	No. of calls units allowed free of charges during the quarter	Fees per call unit for a call in excess of those allowed free of charges
	1. Exchange systems of 10,000 lines capacity and above.	150	250	30 paise
	2. Exchange system of less than 10,000 lines capacity	125	250	30 ,,

Rates of Quarterly Rental and Call Fees

		Rental	No. of call units allowed free of charges during the quarter.	Fee per call unit upto 1750 free of excess of those allowed free of charge	Fee per call unit in excess of 1750.
1979-80 (Effective from 1-6-79)	1. Exchange system of less than 10,000 lines capacity	125	250	30 paise	40 paise
	2. Exchange systems of 10,000 lines capacity and above but below 30,000 lines	150	250	30 paise	40 paise
	3. 30,000 lines and above but below 50,000 lines	175	250	30 paise	40 paise
	4. 1,00,000 lines and above	200	250	30 ,,	40 ,,

(b) Flat Rate System :		Rental for connections with in local area of the exchanges	
		Annual Rs.	Quarterly Rs.
1977-78	1. Exchanges of 100 lines and above capacity providing 24 hrs. service.	600	150
1978-79	2. Exchanges of less than 100 lines capacity providing 24 hrs. service.	500	125
1979-80	3. Exchanges providing restricted hours of service :		
	(i) Manual Exchanges of capacity of over 20 lines	400	100
	(ii) Manual exchanges of capacity of 20 lines or less		

Gross income from telephone rent, trunk calls and local calls is as under :

Years	(Rs in crores)
1977-78	391.66
1978-79	432.06
1979-80	520.00 (approximate based on revised estimates, as accounts for the year have not been closed)

(c) The number of telephones installed, trunk calls and local calls made during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is as under :

Year	Telephones	Trunk Calls		Local calls, including STD calls
		Booked	Effective	
		millions	millions	millions
1977-78	1,12,559	195	155	5665
1978-79	1,41,810	208	196	6265
1979-80	1,43,189	223	167	7256

(d) The total expenditure under salaries, maintenance and other sundry expenses etc. for the entire Telecom. Wing (comprising Telegraphs and Telephones) together with the figures of surplus are as under :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Surplus (Rs. in crores)
1977-78	332.28	129.01
1978-79	380.25	143.61
1979-80	426.75	177.60

(Accounts for the year 1979-80 have not yet been closed and as such the figures given above for that year are those as were assessed for revised estimates for 1979-80).

मत्स्य उत्पादन

5754. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप: क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में वार्षिक मत्स्य उत्पादन की मात्रा कितनी है तथा उसका मूल्य कितना है;

(ख) इस वार्षिक उत्पादन में से समुद्री मछली, नदी मछली तथा तालाब की मछली की अलग-अलग मात्रा कितनी-कितनी है और प्रत्येक प्रकार की मछली का मूल्य कितना-कितना है; और

(ग) मत्स्य उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजे गये आंकड़ों के आधार पर, वर्ष 1978 के उत्पादन के स्थायी आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं:--

मात्रा लाख मीटरी टन में

अन्तर्देशीय	8.95
समुद्री	14.72

इन श्रृंखलाओं में तालाबों और नदियों में हुए उत्पादन के स्बांध में 'मूल्य' और ब्यार' से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं किये जाते हैं।

(ग) केन्द्र मछली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पहले से ही योजनाएं क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। इन योजनाओं में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं—पांच राज्यों अर्थात् बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से मछली पालन विकास एजेंसियों और अन्तर्देशीय मात्स्यकी परि-योजना की स्थापना करके तालाबों और पोखरों में सघन मछली पालन शुरू करना बड़े और छोटे बन्दरगाहों और जहाजों को खड़ा करने के स्थलों पर अवस्थापन सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना, मात्स्यकी से सम्बन्धित सर्वे-क्षण और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार करना। इन योजनाओं को छठी योजना में जारी रखने का विचार है।

Telex Exchange Centres in Karnataka

5755. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Karnataka which have telex exchange centres; and

(b) the names of the places in that State where such centres are proposed to be opened in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Bangalore, Belgaum, Davangere, Hubli, Mangalore, Mysore and Raichur in Karnataka State are having telex exchanges.

(b) Telex exchanges are proposed to be opened in the next two years at Bellary and Udupi subject to sufficient number of applicants forthcoming to take telex connections.

चुरू जिले में डाकघर और टेलीफोन तथा तारघर

5756. श्री बालत राम सारण: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में चुरू जिले के किन-किन गांवों में डाकघर और टेलीफोन तथा तारघर हैं;

(ख) किन-किन गांवों में डाकघर और टेलीफोन तथा तारघर खोलने के लिए मांग की है और वहां पर डाकघर और टेलीफोन तथा तारघर कब तक खोल दिये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चुरू जिले के रींगस्तानी क्षेत्र होने से वहां पर गांव एक दूसरे से दूर हैं और सरकार की ऐसे स्थानों को प्राथमिकता देने की नीति है; और

(घ) क्या चुरू जिले में चलते-फिरते डाकघर उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) टेलीफोन और तारघर वाले ग्रामों के नाम विवरण में दिये गये हैं। जिन

ग्रामों में डाकघर हैं उनके नामों के बारे सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) जिन ग्रामों में टेलीफोन और तार-घर खोलने की मांग की है उनके नाम विवरण- II में दिये गए हैं।

डाकघरों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

टेलीफोन और तारघरों के लिए प्राप्त 21 मांगों में से 6 की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। अपीक्षित भंडारों के प्राप्त होने पर इन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन और तार सुविधाएं प्रदान कर दी जाएंगी। भण्डार प्राप्त करने की विषय परिस्थितियों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए इन टेलीफोन तथा तारघरों के खोले जाने का निर्धारित समय बता पाना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) डाक सुविधाओं के विस्तार के प्रयोजन से चुरू जिले की तारानगर और डूनागढ़ तहसीलों को पिछड़ा घोषित किया गया है। दूरसंचार सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए पूरे चुरू जिले को ही पिछड़ा माना गया है। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित उदारकृत मानकों के अनुसार डाक और दूरसंचार सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। रेंगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में डाक और दूरसंचार सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए अलग से कोई मानदंड नहीं है।

(घ) चुरू जिले में पहले से ही 138 चलते-फिरते डाकघर मौजूद हैं और इस समय कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचारार्थ लंबित नहीं पड़ा है।

विवरण-I

चुरू जिले के उन स्थानों के नाम जहां टेलीफोन और तारघर पहले से काम कट रहे हैं:

1. चुरू
2. तारानगर
3. बिदासर
4. रतनगढ़
5. श्रीडूंगरगढ़
6. सूबानगढ़
7. सुडवाट घहट

8. सादुलपुर
9. छापर
10. राजलदोसर
11. पारीहारा
12. सालासार
13. भीमासर
14. बिग्गा
15. बूचावास
16. चारवास
17. उदरेवा
18. डुडवाखेड़ा
19. डुडवाखेड़ा आर. एस.
20. धीरवास
21. हमीरवास
22. लच्छारसार
23. लोदिसर
24. मोमासर
25. रतननगर
26. सांदवा सुदसार
27. सोभासर
28. खसोली
29. सिधमख

विवरण II

चुरू जिले के उन ग्रामों के नाम जहां से टेलीफोन और तारघर खोलने की मांग आयी है:

1. साहवा
2. राजपुरा
3. सांबू
4. रिरि
5. पुलासर
6. नंगलबारी
7. सतयू
8. बेन
9. रामपुरा बेरी
10. लोहसाना
11. हीडियाल
12. हरपालू

13. भनीन
 14. नौरंगसर
 15. मालिसार
 16. बापियो
 17. अदसार
 18. अबसार
 19. सिमसिया
 20. सिराथिया
 21. घनघारे

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under examination.

Universities in Bihar

5758. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
 Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities in the State of Bihar;

(b) the Universities that are recognised by the UGC as also the University/Universities not recognised so far with reasons therefor;

(c) whether the teaching in these Universities as also various examinations have been taking place regularly during each of the last five years; if not, the detailed position in these spheres of each of the Universities;

(d) whether it is a fact that at present Divisional Commissioners have been functioning as Vice-Chancellors of their respective Universities; if so, the reasons and justification for the same; and

(e) by what time it is expected that teaching, examinations, announcement of results and the functioning of academic life will become normal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
 (a) The following Universities are located in Bihar:—

1. Bhagalpur University
2. Bihar University
3. Magadh University
4. Mithila University
5. Patna University
6. Ranchi University
7. K. S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University
8. Rajendra Agricultural University

Extension of Term of takeover of Management of Sugar Mills in Andhra Pradesh

5757. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
 Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of two sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh namely, Sri Ram Sugar and Industries Ltd. Bobbili and another sugar mill at Sitanagram, Vizianagaram, have been taken over by Government;

(b) whether the term of take-over is likely to expire on 3rd February, 1981;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Government of India to extend the term of take-over at least by two more years; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The management of two sugar producing plants of Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Private Limited located at Bobbili and Seethanagaram in Andhra Pradesh has been taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) The existing order in respect of Bobbili unit is valid up to 3rd February, 1981 and for Seethanagaram up to 5-1-1982.

9. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (Institution deemed to be University).

(b) All these Universities are within the purview of the UGC Act.

(c) to (e). Information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Insurance Scheme for Circus Players

5759. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce insurance scheme for circus players;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, why?

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

(a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation of India already offers insurance cover to all Circus employees at standard premium. In the case of Circus employees exposed to high accidental hazards the Life Insurance Corporation charges appropriate occupational extra premium.

(c) Does not arise.

Compulsory Education to SC/ST Children

5760. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the fact that there is compulsory education, education is not given to very large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes family children; and

(b) what are the measures taken to enforce law to impart minimum education to children of all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

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

(a) and (b). Compulsory Education Acts have been enacted only in 16 States and 3 Union Territories. But, even in these States/Union Territories, the penal provisions are not being enforced because the reasons for non-enrolment/retention are socio-economics.

However, incentives such as free supply of books, uniforms, mid-day meals, etc., are provided by States/Union Territories to ensure enrolment and retention in schools. In the implementation of these schemes, special emphasis is placed on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Opening of Central School at Cuttack

5761. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the basis of providing temporary accommodation and required land by the State Government of Orissa, the authorities of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have agreed to open a Central School at Cuttack in Orissa in 1980-81 academic year; and

(b) if so, the date of opening this Central School at Cuttack in the Orissa State?

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

(a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have agreed, in principle, to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) at Cuttack during the academic year 1980-81, provided the Government of Orissa make available requisite land, temporary accommodation and other physical facilities.

(b) The school will be opened during the current session in case the State Government fulfils the prescribed requirements in time.

Reserved Posts for SC/ST in the Ministry of Works and Housing

5762. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry including attached and subordinate offices remained vacant on the 1st June, 1980;

(b) the reasons for not filling up of these posts; and

(c) the steps which are being taken by Government to fill these posts?

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

Central Aid for Write off of Loans of Agriculturists in Drought-Affected Areas

5763. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have approached the Central Government to give some assistance to them so that they are able to write off the loan they had given to agriculturists who suffered due to drought;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the quantum of assistance sought; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

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

(b)

Name of the State	Quantum of Assistance	of Assistance sought
Orissa	Rs. 22.50	crores
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 40.00	crores
Tripura	Amount not specified	

(c) As already clarified in the answer to the Lok Sabha Question No. 886 on 16th June, 1980, there is no Central Sector Scheme providing for write-off of loans in case of natural calamities. Large-scale write-off of institutional loans is not in the long-term interests of the State since this would vitiate the climate of recovery of loans and erode the viability of credit institutions.

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Sivakasi

5764. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to instal automatic telephone exchange at Sivakasi; and

(b) if not, when Government propose to instal automatic telephone exchange there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Installation of an automatic exchange at Sivakasi has been approved in principle. The supply of automatic exchange equipment in the country is at present however, extremely limited. It has, therefore, not been possible to allot the equipment yet. Steps are being taken to augment indigenous production of automatic exchange equipment. It is expected that automatic exchange equipment can be allotted for Sivakasi by about 1984-85.

In the meantime, land for the construction of an automatic exchange building has been acquired. Building plans are being drawn up.

मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन में माइक्रोवेव दूरसंचार केन्द्र

5765. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन में माइक्रोवेव दूरसंचार सम्पर्क केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा; और

(ख) क्या विभाग ने इस प्रणाली को शुरू करने के लिये किसी कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा तैयार की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) और (ख). उज्जैन एवं इन्दौर के बीच एक तंग पट्टी सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली पहले ही लगाई जा चुकी है ।

Postal Divisions

5766. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Postal Divisions now existing throughout India;

(b) the criterion adopted by Government to constitute postal divisions; and

(c) even though Kasragod Postal Sub-Division fulfils all the required norms to be elevated as Postal Sub-Division the reasons why Government failed to take steps to upgrade it into Postal Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The total number of Postal Divisions in India at present is 395.

(b) New Postal Divisions are created by bifurcation of the existing Postal Divisions on the basis of a prescribed standard. According to this standard, a Postal Division qualifies for bifurcation when its aggregate work-load exceeds 2.6 units. At the same time there is a stipulation that the work-load of the proposed new Postal Division as well as that of the residual Postal Division after bifurcation should not be less than 0.9 units.

(c) The proposal for the creation of a new Postal Division at Kasragod by bifurcation of existing Cannanore Postal Division is under examination.

Import of Disease free Coconut Seeds

5767. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage for planting materials like coconut seedling;

(b) whether enough quantity of cross-breed is not being produced; and

(c) why the Government is not importing disease free high breed coconut seeds from foreign countries as the major coconut cultivation areas are affected by root-wilt disease and the average nuts per tree is very low in our country?

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

(b) A number of programmes have been put on ground for production of hybrid coconut seedlings under the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

(i) Scheme for production and distribution of Tall × Dwarf hybrid seedlings. It is under implementation from the Fifth Plan for production and distribution of 1.25 lakh hybrid seedlings annually in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(ii) Scheme for establishment of hybrid seed garden of Dwarf × Tall (D × T): The seed garden in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Orissa is being established from the Fifth Plan period to cover 540 hectares. It is estimated that these gardens will produce 34 lakhs of D × T hybrid seedlings at full production stage.

(iii) Scheme for establishment of Tall × Tall (T × T) Elite seed farm in Karnataka: During Fifth Plan, the farm was established on 40 hectares and it is estimated to produce

five lakh Elite seednuts of T×T at full bearing.

(iv) A 102 hectare coconut seed farm has also been established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for production of four different hybrids and two common varieties. This farm is estimated to produce around half a million seednuts annually, at full bearing.

Thus enough quantity of hybrid seedlings are expected to be available when all these seed gardens reach full production stage.

(c) Import of seed material requires great care so that new diseases and pests are not unwittingly imported with the seeds. However, the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have already in their collection 62 foreign cultivars which are being studied.

Further the Institute is also trying to organise an International Survey of Asia and Pacific Ocean to collect coconut genetic material, to ascertain if some of them would be resistant to coconut wilt disease.

P.C.O.s in Orissa during 1979-80

5768. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of P.C.O.s sanctioned in Orissa during 1979-80;

(b) the number of P.C.O.s remain yet to be commissioned;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps which Government have taken for early commissioning of public call offices for the benefit of the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 56.

(b) 77.

(c) Due to non-availability of line and wire material.

(d) The procurement of stores is being pursued and efforts are being made to expedite completion of the works.

Sugarcane Price in Kerala

5769. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the price offered to the sugarcane growers in Kerala was very low when compared with the high cost of production in the State;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to give better remunerative prices to the growers;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the sugarcane growers in Kerala requesting for a better remunerative price; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The statutory minimum prices of sugarcane notified for payment by sugar factories in Kerala during the current season 1979-80 range between Rs. 12.50 to Rs. 13.68 per quintal. These are based on a basic minimum price of Rs. 12.50 per quintal linked to a recovery of Rs. 8.5 per cent or below announced by Government for payment uniformly throughout the country. This price was announced after careful consideration of all relevant factors, including the cost of cultivation of sugarcane.

For the next crushing season 1980-81, Government will announce the minimum price before the start of the season in October, 1980 after consulting the State Governments and the concerned associations.

(c) and (d). It is indicated by the Government of Kerala that representations have been received by them from cane growers for enhancement of the sugarcane price and that they have proposed to give, out of their own funds, a subsidy of Rs. 20 per tonne of sugarcane to be purchased by sugar mills during 1980-81 season to enable the mills to pay a price of Rs. 150 per tonne.

Civil and Political rights to Teachers

5770. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in some States teachers are denied the fundamental civil and political rights e.g. right to form associations, right to seek election in statutory bodies; and

(b) what do the Government propose to do to ensure such civil and political rights to teachers?

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

(a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Mortality Rate of Hybrid Cattle

5771. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mortality rate of hybrid cattle has been found to be high;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether heifers in cattle breeding camps and Government owned dairy farms are also facing high mortality rate; and

(d) what are the comparative mortality rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir, the limited studies carried out so far have shown that the mortality rate in hybrid dairy cattle at 50 per cent exotic blood, viz. half-bred, is not high. However, in the case of hybrids with more than 62.5 per cent of the exotic blood the mortality rate has been found to be higher as compared to half-breds or hybrids with 62.5 per cent exotic inheritance.

In the case of hybrids with more than 62.5 per cent exotic inheritance, susceptibility to animal diseases prevalent in India increases and such animals require better managerial regime. Since the cross-bred calves have to develop adaptability to the tropical environment and as they are more susceptible to the animal diseases prevalent in India than the indigenous stock, the mortality among them is higher.

(c) and (d) The cross-bred heifers in cattle breeding farms and Government owned dairy farms are not facing high mortality rate

The limited survey studies carried out so far on organised cattle farms have shown the following comparative mortality rates in hybrid cattle/calves vis-a-vis indigenous breeds of dairy cattle/calves.

	Percent age Mortality
Cattle (3 months to 18 months)	
(i) Zebu (indigenous) cattle in a Govt. owned dairy cattle breeding farm	12.8
(ii) Hybrids (50% exotic blood)	10.5
(b) Calves (upto 3 months age)	
(i) Zebu breeds (indigenous breeds)	10.81
(ii) Zebu (indigenous)-Taurus (Exotic) cross-bred calves (50% exotic blood)	21.78

Direct Dialling System from Bankura and Bishnupur

5772. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are also aware that Bankura and Bishnupur telephone exchanges are still manually handled, which causes serious delay and other difficulties to the subscribers;

(b) whether Government propose to transform these exchanges into direct dialling system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). Bankura and Bishnupur are at present served by manual telephone exchanges. Such exchanges do have limitations compared to automatic exchanges.

Automatization of manual exchanges is the accepted objective of the Department. However, due to the inadequate indigenous production of auto exchange equipment, it has not been possible to convert all of them to automatic working.

A perspective plan for converting all manual exchanges in the country by 1990 is being drawn up. Bankura and Bishnupur will be given due priority for automatization while drawing up the programme.

Out of Turn Telephones for Defence and other Government Departments and Exporters

5773. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to release out of turn telephones to firms catering to the needs of Defence Departments and other Government Departments and leading exporters;

(b) if so, the guidelines in that behalf; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to consider such cases for giving out of turn telephone in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). There is no provision as such. However, according to rules the General Managers can provide connection under OYT-General category on priority basis in public interest on recommendation of Central/State Governments. Export Houses and commercial organisations earning foreign exchange more than Rs. 2 lakhs per annum through export of commodities are entitled for registration under OYT-Special category which is a priority category.

(c) Question does not arise.

New Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Surat during 1980—85

5774. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new post offices and telephone exchanges are to be opened in 1980—85 period in Surat District, Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The details of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980—85 are yet to be finalised. The present programme is as follows:

Post Offices:

It is proposed to open about 72 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices and 20 Departmental Sub Post Offices in Surat District during 1980—85. 7 Branch Post Offices Sub Post Office

have already been opened during the current year.

Telephone Exchanges:

For rural areas, new exchanges can be opened in a village if a minimum of 10 demands are registered with the necessary advance deposit of Rs. 100/- provided the anticipated revenue will cover at least 40 per cent of the anticipated annual recurring expenditure.

A scheme for opening one 25 lines small automatic exchange at Vav has been sanctioned. Exchange is expected to be commissioned in 1981.

Other exchanges will be sanctioned as necessary demands are registered. It is expected that about 6 more exchanges may be opened during the 1980-85 period in Surat District under this policy.

In Surat City itself, it is planned to instal a 1,200 lines MAX-II type of exchange at Katargam during 1981, and 10,000 lines MAX-I type exchange in Surat Textile Market area in 1985.

Role of Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar in Flood Relief Work

5775. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology Bhubaneswar has played any role in the flood relief work;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it also undertook any work to prevent increase of pest attack;

(d) whether it has helped farmers to save their crops damaged due to drought or other natural calamities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The flood relief works in the following places were undertaken during years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Year 1977-78	Work undertaken
1. Pattamundai Block, Cuttack August 1977	Distribution of flood packets, treatment of animals, Help in constructing of houses and advice on post-flood agricultural operations.
2. Aul Block, Cuttack August 1977	Do.
3. Athagarh Block Cuttack August 1977	Do.
4. Suando, Puri, September 1977	Do.
Year 1978-79	
Athagarh, Cuttack September 1978	Flood relief work, distribution of food packets, treatment and vaccination of animals and post-flood Agricultural operations. O.U.A.T. keeps seed stock of different varieties of rice and ragi for distribution to farmers in the flood affected areas and keeps seedlings of rice and ragi ready in the various regional research stations and farms for distribution in flood affected areas at the time of need.

(c) The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology plays important role for prevention and control of

pest both directly and indirectly. The organisational pattern of the University is such that it cannot directly help

in controlling insect pests in the farmers' fields. Through Radio broadcasts and issue of leaflets, the farmers are cautioned about likely attack of pests and the preventive measures are suggested. The University operates a Pest Surveillance Scheme to monitor the incidence of insect problems. Further, the University expertise is used by the Directorate of Agriculture in identification of the pest problems and suggesting the measures of control. In seasons of heavy pest attack, the teachers and students go to the affected villages and demonstrate the methods of insect control. Cutworm menace in rice during the year 1977-78 in the districts of Kalahandi and Koraput was tackled through the advice of the University experts. During the year 1979-80 the problem of brown plant hopper in rice was handled successfully in Puri, Cuttack and Dhenkanal districts.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) *Cyclone affected Purunabandh-guda and Ramachandrapur in Keonjhar April, 1978.* The staff and students undertook the emergency relief work of clearing the area, extracted dead bodies of human beings and animals from the heaps of debris, treated injured cattle, saved food grains from the collapsed houses and distributed food packets.

Drought. Whenever the crop was completely damaged due to drought, nothing could be done to save it. However, to save the partially damaged crops, the scientists and students were sent to the affected area to advise the farmers to save the crop and grow crops as per contingency plans.

Expansion of I.T.I. Unit at Srinagar, Kashmir

5776. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries Unit at Srinagar is employing less than 125 workers at present

after having been in existence for more than ten years;

(b) whether I.T.I. units subsequently established at Naini and Rae Bareilly have been rapidly expanded and are now employing 6,000 and 4,000 workers respectively;

(c) the reasons for allowing the Srinagar unit to stagnate despite the excellent quality of its production and its profitability; and

(d) whether there is any plan to expand the Srinagar unit, as recommended also by the J & K Government since 1977?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The Srinagar unit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., was set up as an ancillary unit in 1970 and was upgraded as a regular unit in 1971. There are 120 employees in the unit at present.

(b) Only Rae Bareilly unit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. was set up subsequent to the Srinagar unit. Naini and Rae Bareilly units were initially set-up as major manufacturing units under Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. These units have been expanded on the basis of the projected capacity and are employing 4413 and 2685 workers respectively.

(c) The Srinagar unit was set up as an ancillary to manufacture components of telephone instruments. However, it was upgraded as a regular unit in 1971. Subsequently the assembly of telephone instruments was also introduced in the product line. The yearly turn-over of the unit has progressively gone up from Rs. 3.7 lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 57.7 lakhs in 1979-80.

(d) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. have planned to increase the capacity for assembly of telephone instruments upto one lakh per annum at the capital cost of approximately Rupees fifty lakhs.

Applications for Government accommodation

5777. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for Government accommodation were invited from the Central Government officers for allotting quarters upto 1980;

(b) whether Government are aware that many Government officers who did not apply or might have not applied for allotment of Government accommodation upto 1980, are interested or might be interested for allotment of Government accommodation in 1981 and 1982; and

(c) whether Government propose to give an opportunity to the Government officers for making applications for allotment during the years 1981 and 1982?

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

(b) and (c). There may be officers who did not apply when applications were last invited in July, 1978, but have subsequently become interested. Such persons can apply for allotment of accommodation when applications for the next Allotment Year beginning from January, 1981 are invited.

Liberal Dry Law for Foreign Tourists

5778. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India is considering to make a law, 'Liberal dry law for foreign tourists' in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the decision will be finalised?

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

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

List of Members of the Friends Central Government Employees Co-operative House-Building Society Ltd.

5779. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1978, the Registrar Co-operative Societies, Delhi had deputed first a Sub-Inspector of Cooperatives and thereafter an Inspector of Cooperatives to verify the list of such members of the Friends Central Government Employees' Cooperative House-Building Society who are eligible for plots;

(b) the dates when these two officials had separately submitted duly verified lists of members eligible for plots;

(c) the number of members recommended for allotment of plots in each of these two lists; and

(d) whether all such members have been allotted plots and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The verification of membership is made by the Registrar Cooperative Societies, who is assisted in this matter by his subordinate staff. For the purpose of verification of membership of the Friends Central Government Employees' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., the Sub-Inspector and Inspector of this Department were deputed and they submitted their reports on 21-10-78 and 6-2-79 respectively in respect of membership of the society and after considering both the reports and the documents submitted by the Society, names of 135 members out of 238 members submitted by the Society were cleared who are reported to have been allotted plots by the Land &

Building Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi. The remaining members can only be cleared when the Society produces the records relating to the members who are stated to have resigned or been expelled by the Society.

कुकुरवाडा का मेहसाना और उन्हा के साथ सीधा डायल सम्पर्क

5781. श्री मोतीभाई आर. चांधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कुकुरवाडा गांव के व्यापारियों ने मांग की है कि इस गांव को इसके जिला मुख्यालय के साथ मेहसाना और उन्हा तक सीधी डायल प्रणाली से जोड़ा जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या कुकुरवाडा को इन नगरों के साथ तुरन्त मिला दिया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) कुकुरवाडा को उसके जिला मुख्यालय मेहसाना तथा उन्हा के साथ सीधी डायल प्रणाली से जोड़ने के लिए कोई मांग नहीं आई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कुकुरवाडा से मेहसाना तथा उन्हा के लिए सीधे ट्रंक सर्किट प्रदान करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

House/Houses sites allotted to weaker sections of society in the Country

5782. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses and house sites allotted to the weaker sections of society including landless labour, agricultural labour during the last three years in various parts of the country and particularly in Gujarat State under the Central Government schemes and 20-point Programme;

(b) the number of families which are without shelter in rural and urban areas of the country and in Gujarat;

(c) what are the schemes, rules and regulations and policy for the allotment of the same; and

(d) what restrictions and guidelines have been sent to States by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The number of house sites allotted upto May, 1980 throughout the country is 6,05,105 and in Gujarat 1,39,078. The number of houses constructed so far in 7 States and 4 U.Ts, from where the reports have been received, is 7,59,446 and in Gujarat 1,33,106.

(b) While data in respect of Urban Areas is not available, the number of landless workers families in rural areas of the country is estimated to be around 41,28,450 and in Gujarat around 55,000, who still need assistance for house sites and construction of huts/houses.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

There is no scheme for allotment of houses as such to weaker sections of society. There are a number of schemes under which assistance is provided for construction of houses to the weaker sections of the society. Brief details of these schemes are given below:—

(A) *Rural House Sites-cum-Hut Construction Scheme for Landless Workers:*

This scheme envisages assistance @ Rs. 750/- per family for those who have not been allotted house sites and Rs. 500/- to those who have been allotted house sites. The assistance is utilised on cost of developed house sites, approach roads, provision of building material and provision of a well for a cluster of 30 to 40 families. All the labour inputs are to be provided by the beneficiaries.

(B) Village Housing Projects Scheme:

The scheme provides for grant of loans to individuals and their cooperatives for construction and improvement of houses in villages. The assistance can also be utilised for laying streets and drains to improve environmental conditions. The loan assistance is provided at the low rate of interest repayable over a period of 20 years. The ceiling cost for a house for which loan assistance is provided is Rs. 8000/-. In case of houses costing less than Rs. 2000/-, 90 per cent loan is provided. In case of houses costing over Rs. 2000/-, 80 per cent loan is provided subject to maximum of Rs. 5000/- per house.

(C) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers:

Under the scheme, Central financial assistance is given to the State Governments concerned for providing assistance to the Planters to help them in discharging the statutory obligation of providing housing accommodation to their workers. The assistance is given in the shape of loan to the extent of 50 per cent of full cost of house, a subsidy of 37½ per cent and the balance of 12½ per cent has to be met by the Planters from their own resources. Co-operative societies of Plantation workers are also eligible for financial assistance to the extent of 65 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy. A ceiling cost of Rs. 5000/- has been prescribed for admissibility of Central assistance under this scheme.

(D) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections:

Under this scheme assistance is provided for construction of houses by the State Governments and their designated agencies for industrial workers and for persons belonging to the Economically weaker sections.

(E) Assistance from Other Agencies:

The financial assistance is also provided by other agencies like the L.I.C.,

G.I.C., HUDCO, Commercial Banks etc., for construction of houses for weaker sections of the society.

As housing falls within the sphere of activities of the State Governments, there is no question of the Central Government putting any restrictions on the State Governments. The State Governments are free to formulate their own schemes according to their own priorities and requirements and finance them as they like.

Land acquired and its distribution in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5783. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) how much land has been kept aside or acquired under the Land Development Ceiling Act in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) how much land is likely to be acquired;

(c) how much land has been given out of acquired land to landless farmers and other categories of weaker sections of the society;

(d) whether it is a fact that the above act is not in operation at present there;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). These questions do not arise.

Statement

(in acres)

Land acquired under the Ceiling Act	Land likely to be acquired	Land given out to landless farmers and other categories of weaker sections
5982	9390	3192

Foreign vessels for Deep Sea fishing

5784. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are encouraging the use of foreign vessels on charter to undertake deep sea fishing; and

(b) if so, whether it is due to non-availability of Indian vessels and whether any and what steps have been taken to manufacture Indian vessels for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Government have got a scheme under which indigenous fishing vessels are eligible for a subsidy of 33 per cent of their cost. The capacity to build such vessels within the country is thus being encouraged. (Copy of relevant notification is appended herewith). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1174/80.] Import of fishing vessels is also permitted on a selective basis.

In addition to this, Government would like to keep the option open for augmenting fishing fleet by permitting charter of such vessels for specified purposes. Hence permission for chartering of fishing vessels is given to enable the industry to determine the economics of deep sea fishing in the un-exploited areas and for under exploited and un-exploited varieties of fishes with different types and sizes of fishing vessels and for general transfer of technology.

1711 LS-5.

Financial assistance for Tamil Nadu from World Bank

5785. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance has been secured from the World Bank during the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 for Tamil Nadu Drainage and Water Board and Madras City Water and Drainage Board;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the actual assistance so far received; and

(d) the steps taken by the Centre for its proper utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has not secured any direct financial assistance from World Bank so far. The agreement with the World Bank provides for an estimated expenditure of US \$ 12.4 million on the Water Supply and Sewerage Sector out of which the World Bank will finance to the extent of US \$ 5.2 million. Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage Board has received the World Bank assistance through the Central and State Governments for water supply and drainage component of Madras Urban Development Project I for execution of the immediate Works Programme, as stated below:

(i) No financial assistance during 1977-78.

(ii) Rs. 3.34 lakhs received against the expenditure of Rs. 8.19 lakhs during the year 1978-79.

(iii) Rs. 18 lakhs received against the expenditure of Rs. 119.14 lakhs during the year 1979-80.

The State Government has reported that several schemes including purchase and installation of water meters, distribution valves, construction of a Training School and a Meter Workshop, modification laying of certain pressure mains, purchase of sewer cleaning equipments, etc. costing about Rs. 9.32 crores have been sanctioned by the State Government under Immediate Works Programme. These works are expected to be completed by the year 1981-82.

(d) Water Supply and Sanitation is a State subject. However, whenever any water supply or sewerage project is financed under a World Bank Project, the Government of India takes necessary step to claim reimbursement of the expenditure only after the submission of a satisfactory progress report by the State Government for the purpose. Government of India also helps the State Government in procuring the materials if these are to be imported and also in arranging the services of foreign consultants to train the local consultants and engineers in various disciplines of water supply and sewerage works. The project is also periodically reviewed by a Review Committee of the Government of India.

World Bank assistance for Tamil Nadu

5786. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has given financial assistance to the Tamil Nadu Government for its Highways Departments in recent years;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to ensure its proper utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The assistance has been routed through the Government of India.

(b) The details of World Bank assistance (amount disbursed) are:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78	51.54
1978-79	60.58
1979-80	57.86
	<hr/>
	169.98
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(c) Expenditure is watched through quarterly progress reports, by conducting appraisal and through the discussions in the Monitoring/Review Committee meetings.

World Bank assistance for various boards in Tamil Nadu

5787. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has offered funds to the (1) Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (2) Tamil Nadu Housing Board and (3) Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing Board during the financial years 1977-78; 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of money so far spent; and

(d) the details of the work done from this assistance?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Under the Madras Urban Development Project, the World Bank agreed, *inter alia*, to credit assistance for Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. No assistance has been offered for Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing Board.

The Credit assistance agreed is as under:—

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	US \$ 3.00 million
Tamil Nadu Housing Board	US \$ 4.20 m.

(c) The amount of money so far spent is as under:—

Amount Spent	Rs. in lakhs			
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Total
Agency				
T.N.S.C. Board	27.86	102.26	154.27	284.39
T.N.H. Board	175.74	205.48	286.34	667.5

(d) The details of work done against the amount spent so far are given below:

1. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board: Slum Improvement

1977-78 Improvement works in 19 slums benefiting about 4130 households.

1978-79 Improvement works in 7 slums benefiting about 13,400 households.

1979-80 Improvement works in 15 slums benefiting about 10700 households.

Total beneficiaries 28,330 households during 77—80

2. Tamil Nadu Housing Board: Sites and Services

Three Sites & Services Schemes have been taken up for execution (i) Arumbakkam, (ii) Villivakkam and (iii) Kodungaiyur.

(i) **Arumbakkam:** The project is drawing to a close. Most of the work on infrastructure has been completed, 1718 units (in three types) for EWS have been completed; 503 plots for LIG and 96 MIG besides space for community facilities have been developed in 34.2 hectares.

(ii) **Villivakkam:** Work in progress for construction of 741 units for Economically Weaker Section and provision of 875 plots for Low Income Group and 141 plots for Middle Income Group besides space for community facilities in 531 hectares.

(iii) **Kodungaiyur:** Similar work has been commenced in 87.3 hectares.

गुजरात में बाढ़ें

5788. श्री भगवान बेब : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात में हाल की बाढ़ों के कारण जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है; और यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि क्या है; और

(ग) जिन बांधों को क्षति पहुंची है उनको स्थायी रूप से सुदृढ़ एवं पक्का बनाने के लिए क्या योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) और (ख). गुजरात सरकार के प्राथमिक मूल्यांकन के अनुसार हाल की बाढ़ों के कारण 35 व्यक्तियों तथा 3824 पशुओं की जानें गई हैं। 2114 मकान तथा 1742 भौंपड़ियां नष्ट हो गई हैं। इसके

जलावा 5155 घरों तथा 4294 भोंपड़ियों को कति पहुँची है। 459.31 लाख रुपए की सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति नष्ट होने का अनुमान है।

राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जैसे-जैसे बाढ़ कम हो रही है वास्तविक स्थिति का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।

प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के लिए गुजरात सरकार को 9.56 करोड़ रुपए की मार्जिन धन-राशि उपलब्ध है। इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सहायता की मात्रा के प्रश्न पर तब विचार किया जाएगा जब राज्य सरकार आवश्यक ज्ञापन भेजेगी ताकि केन्द्रीय दल राहत संबंधी व्यय की जरूरतों को मूल्यांकन करके उच्च स्तरीय समिति [जिसका अध्यक्ष योजना आयोग का सदस्य (कृषि) होता है] को अपनी सिफारिश प्रस्तुत कर सके।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि बांधों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अतिरिक्त स्पिल-वे की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की जा रही है।

Basic amenities for residents of Pushp Vihar Government Colony, New Delhi

5789. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided necessary facilities, such as street lights, roads, water etc. to the residents of Pushp Vihar Government Colony, New Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and by what time the residents will be able to get all these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) 75 per cent of the roads within Sector I of the colony where quarters have been allotted have been provided with street lights by DESU at Government cost and balance work, which is in progress is likely to be completed by 30-9-80. Further Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of MCD

has provided bulk connection for supply of 1.5 lakh gallons of water per day. This supply is supplemented by CPWD from tube wells and a total supply of 200 gallons of water per quarter per day is being maintained. All the roads have been laid in this Sector, but the black topping of some portions of the roads is yet to be completed, which work is expected to be taken up after monsoon and completed by the middle of October, 1980.

(b) The quarters were released for allotment after internal services had been provided and external services had been provided to a reasonably satisfactory level. The remaining works regarding street lighting and roads are expected to be completed by October, 1980 as indicated above.

Licences for Cooperative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

5790. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to issue licences to new co-operative sugar factories;

(b) if so, what are the applications pending from Maharashtra State; and

(c) the factories for which Government intend to issue licences?

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

(b) A statement showing applications pending for grant of licence, for establishment of new Cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra State is attached.

(c) After due examination licences will be granted for the establishment of new sugar factories which are in accordance with the guidelines indicated in the Press Note dated 4th July, 1980 issued by the Government in this regard, and in consonance with the overall Plan targets to be finalised.

Statement

Pending applications for grant of Industrial Licences for new Cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra State.

S. No.	Name of the proposed Cooperative Sugar factory	Proposed Location	Capacity tonne cane/day
1.	Shri Vighnagar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Tehsil Junar Distt. Poone.	1250
2.	Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Atpadi.	Tehsil Atpadi Distt. Sangli	1250
3.	Vasantrao Dada Patil Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana	Vithewadi (Lohoner) Tehsil Kalwan Distt. Naik	1250
4.	Sirpur Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Tehsil Shirpur Distt. Dhulia	1250
5.	Hutatma Kisan Ahir Sahakar Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Tehsil Walwa Distt. Sangli	1250

Export of stolen Idols

5791. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases came to the knowledge of Government about stolen idols being sent out of India during the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken in these cases to recover the idols; and

(d) the steps taken to apprehend the idol lifters?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) According to the C.B.I., there are three cases of stolen idols being sent out of India during the financial years 1977-78, and 1978-79.

(b) In these three cases, all relating to Tamil Nadu, six metal images are involved. Two of the images represent Nataraja, the four other being Rama, Lakshman, Devi and Anjaneya.

(c) and (d). The Tamil Nadu agency which is investigating the cases, has made reference to the Interpol Wing of the Central Bureau of Investigation for part enquiries in the case abroad. Accordingly, the Interpol has sought the assistance of Interpol of Washington.

Selection of candidates in National School of Drama, New Delhi

5792. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National School of Drama, New Delhi, select candidates for training in Dramatics for three year Degree Course every year;

(b) if so, the number of candidates selected during the last three years for this purpose;

(c) whether any seats have been reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(d) if so, the number of the candidates selected for this year alongwith those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(e) the criteria for the selection of the candidates?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of candidates selected during the last three years is 85 as per year-wise break-up given below:

1977	25
1978	34
1979	26

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Out of 27 candidates selected for admission in 1980, 1 candidate belongs to Scheduled Tribes.

(e) The candidates are selected by a Selection Board on the basis of written, oral and audition tests

Future set up of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla

5793. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Committee has been set up by the Government to look into the working and decide the future set up of Indian Institute of Advanced Study at Simla;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Committee alongwith the terms of reference; and

(c) the likely date by which the Committee has been asked to submit its Report?

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

(a) to (c). The Government have decided to appoint a Committee to work out the details regarding reorganisation and restructuring of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla. The composition of the Committee and its terms of reference, etc., have not yet been finalised.

Preservation of Mosque at Dabhol village (Maharashtra)

5794. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a mosque at village Dabhol, in Dapoli taluka in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra and is an old monument required to be preserved;

(b) whether Government are aware that during Janata regime a substantial amount was sanctioned for the repair and preservation of mosque;

(c) whether some material like cement etc. was only stacked near the mosque and no repairs carried out and representations made in this connection are not considered and replied to by the authorities; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The mosque is centrally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and as such is maintained and preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) For repairs and preservation the following provisions were made during the last three years:

Year	Amount
1977-78	Rs. 2,308/-
1978-79	Rs. 13,599/-
1979-80	Rs. 2,100/-

(c) Materials required for repairs were no doubt stacked near the mosque but have been partially used for execution of the repair works during 1979-80. The letter of 30 August, 1978 from the Honourable Member on this

subject was duly replied on 6 October, 1978.

(d) The remaining repair works are being undertaken during the current financial year.

Telex facility at Ratnagiri

5795. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether exporters of fish from Ratnagiri district have asked for Telex facility at Ratnagiri;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend telex facility; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A project for setting up of a 20 lines Telex exchange at Ratnagiri has

been sanctioned and orders for the equipment have also been placed.

(c) Does not arise.

P.C. Offices, Sub-post Offices and Telegraph Offices opened in Ratnagiri

5796. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state how many new P.C. Offices, Sub-post Offices and Telegraph Offices have been opened in the Northern Division of backward District of Ratnagiri in last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): The information regarding the number of Public Call Offices, Departmental Sub-Post Offices, Extra Departmental Sub-Post Offices and Telegraph Offices opened in Konkan North Division, Ratnagiri during the last three years is furnished below:

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
New Public Call (Public Telephones) Offices opened	2	14	5
Extra Departmental Sub-Post Offices opened	5	3	1
New Telegraph (Combined) Offices opened	1	Nil	1
Long Distance Public Telephones opened	4	9	9
Departmental Telegraph Offices opened	8	21	11

Foreign Fishing Trawlers

5797. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JAD-EJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted top business houses to charter foreign trawlers;

(b) if so, the names of these companies and on what terms and conditions;

(c) the number of vessels and duration of time of charter and other details, including financial terms etc.;

(d) whether any representation against the policy has been received by Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action contemplated?

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

(b) M/s. Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd. A copy of the terms and conditions is enclosed.

(c) 25 fishing vessels were permitted on charter by the above Company

for a little less than two years and this period is long over. The annual charter hire was US \$ 2.58 lakhs per trawler. The Indian Company entered into an agreement with the foreign Company that all their expenses including payment on charter hire will not exceed 75 per cent of the net sales value of the catch. The percentage was permitted to be revised as 85 per cent, due to hike in fuel prices.

(d) and (e). Some representations have been received from parties in Andhra Pradesh etc. against allowing foreign vessels on charter. The reason given is that the catches of small mechanised boats of Andhra Pradesh have declined affecting the small-scale fishermen. The complaint is being investigated.

Statement

Terms and Conditions stipulated in the case of M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.

1. The Charterer shall furnish to the Government of India valuation and sea-worthiness certificates for the said fishing vessels from a recognised agency, acceptable to the Government.
2. The company giving the said fishing vessel on charter shall provide training to nominees of the charterer in fishing, processing (if processing facilities available on board) and in matters pertaining to operation of said fishing vessel.
3. The charterer shall furnish to the Government of India voyage-wise statements of fish landings and exports from the said fishing vessel with all necessary details, as may be stipulated by the Government.
4. The area of operation of the said fishing vessel shall be beyond the area of operation of small mechanised and non-mechanised fishing boats and shall be as per the directions of the Government from time to time and the company shall abide by these conditions.

5. The equipment and machinery on the said fishing vessel will be open for inspection by the representative of the Government of India. The company shall furnish full details in this regard in advance. The said fishing vessel shall commence operations only after the clearance operations only after the clearance from the Government concerning the equipments and machinery on the fishing vessel is obtained.

6. Representatives of the Government may inspect the said fishing vessel at any time without prior notice. Skippers and others on the trawlers said fishing vessel shall furnish whatever information that is required by the representatives during such inspection.

7. The wireless equipment on board the said fishing vessel shall be sealed when the said fishing vessel is at an Indian Port.

8. The foreign crew on the said fishing vessel shall be employed only after obtaining necessary clearance from the Government in this regard.

9. No oceanographic research, surveys or exploration etc. will be undertaken on the fishing vessel.

10. The said fishing vessel and its appurtenances, fish catches, exports, fuel, lubricants, spare parts packing materials, fishing materials etc. will be subject to duties and taxes as may be applicable under Indian Laws.

11. The operation of the said fishing vessel will be subject to provisions in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act and permission of Ministry of Shipping and Transport/DG, Shipping shall be obtained for the movement of the said fishing vessel in Indian Waters.

12. There will be no payment of technical fees or royalties, over and above the charter hire.

13. Payment of any marketing commission will be with the prior approval of the Government.

Capacity of Fish Canning

5798. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of the fish canning industry of India in 1979-80;

(b) how much of that installed capacity was actually used during the above period;

(c) the incentives, if any, given by Union Government for fish canning; and

(d) the estimated total value of canned fish produced in India during the above year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There are 64 canning factories in India with an installed capacity of 238 tonnes per day.

(b) Figures of Production for canned fish are not yet available.

(c) The fish canning industry is eligible for the following types assistance from the Government:

1. Import Replenishment

S. No.	Percentage	Material permitted for import
(i) <i>Canned Fish</i>		
(a) Canned Sardines	35	Tin Plate Prime OTS Quality/OTS cans Aluminium sardine cans ringpull/tear off.
(b) Other canned fish	10	Same as above.

2. Cash Compensatory Support

- (a) Shrimp pickle, or preparations thereof
 - (i) On exports to North and South America and the Carribean 7.5 per cent
 - (ii) Export, to other destinations 5 per cent
- (b) Canned Sardines and canned tuna 5 per cent

Duty Drawback Rate for Packing Materials used for Export of Marine Products

- (a) On master Cartons Rs. 1.35 per kg.
- (b) On Rayon Tapes Rs. 2.70 per kg.
- (c) On sanitary cans, dingley cans (including parts thereof) when exported in flattened form or otherwise or when used as container for export of fish and fish products Rs. 2677.00 per tonne.

(d) The total value of canned fish produced in 1979-80 is not available. The value of canned marine products

exported during 1979-80 was however Rs. 144 lakhs.

Stabilisation of Price of Paddy and other Commodities

5799. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the support price for paddy has begun to act as a benchmark for the entire price structure in the country with the result that a rise in it acted as a trigger for the general round of price increase within days of its announcement;

(b) how far the role of Agricultural Prices Commission changed from fixing levy prices to prescribing support prices; and

(c) what long term measures Government propose to take to stabilise the price of paddy and other such commodities?

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

(b) Until a few years ago, minimum support prices as well as procurement prices used to be recommended for the principal cereals grown in the country. Later, by virtue of the assurance given by the Government that the entire quantity of cereals offered to the procuring agencies would be lifted by it at the procurement price, the procurement price became in effect a support price.

(c) In order to stabilise the prices, the Government resort to support purchases at administered prices. In order to protect the interests of the vulnerable sections of the population against high prices, Government distributes foodgrains at fixed price through a network of fair price shops. The policy of free movement of foodgrains throughout the country has helped in bringing down prices in deficit States to the benefit of the consumers and generally reduced the disparity in prices as between the surplus and the deficit States. In addition, the Government follows the

policy of buffer stocks for stabilising the prices.

Sugarcane Price for Next Crushing Season

5800. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been or are being made to fix the minimum price for sugar-cane during the next crushing season in different regions in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The minimum prices of sugar-cane payable by sugar factories during the next crushing season 1980-81 will be fixed by the Government before the commencement of the season in October, 1980, after considering the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the views of State Governments and associations of sugar factories and cane growers, etc., in this regard.

Racket in Antiques Idols Busted

5801. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the *Times of India*, New Delhi dated June 20, 1980 captioned Racket in antique idols busted;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made by his Ministry or the Department concerned about the *modus operandi* of thefts of such antiques and whether any preventive measures were laid down at any stage; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The news item under reference appeared in the *Times of India*, New Delhi, dated June 29, 1980. According to the information furnished by the Central Bureau of Investigation, the case reported in the column of the Press falls under the jurisdiction of the Government of Karnataka.

No detailed information of the case is available with the Archaeological Survey of India, as the objects seized by the Police of Karnataka have not been produced before the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, who under the Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972 is a final authority to decide whether the objects are antiquities or not.

(b) and (c). Antique Cell has been created and established in the Central Bureau of Investigation. They have since informed that no such study has been made by them in this regard.

To prevent thefts of antiquities from the centrally protected monuments the watch-and-ward staff has been augmented at the monuments and armed police guards have been posted at selected monuments.

Drinking Water

5802. **SHRI KAMAKRISHNA MORE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the plan outlay for providing drinking water facilities to villages in India; and

(b) in what phases Government propose to complete these works?

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

(a) Provision of drinking water supply is the responsibility of the State Governments and funds are allocated in the State plans for executing the schemes for providing drinking water

in both urban and rural areas. A centrally sponsored scheme for accelerated rural water supply is being operated by the Government of India. The budget provision for this scheme in the current year is Rs. 100 crores.

The Sixth Plan for 1980—85 is being revised and the proposals for the water supply sector of the Plan are under preparation.

(b) The target at present is to provide drinking water supply to the people living in identified problem villages during the Sixth Plan period (1980—85).

Amendment Sought in Orissa Land Reforms Act

5803. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Ministry sought clarification from the Government of Orissa regarding some new amendments in Orissa Land Reforms Act;

(b) if so, the nature of amendments thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa replied to the Ministry on these points;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) how far the said amendments fulfill the objectives of the Land Reform?

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

(b) A statement is appended.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The State Government has been informed that the Government of India will agree to the Bill if clause 4 of the Bill is deleted and clause 5 is modified in the manner suggested. The other amendments are in accord with the National Guidelines.

Statement

The amending Bill proposes to amend sections 37, 40, 51, 52, 56-A, 58, 60, 64-A and 68. The amendments to sections 56-A, 58, 60, 64-A and 68 are procedural and, in earlier examination were found unobjectionable. The amendments proposed to the other sections, viz., sections 37, 40, 51 and 52, and the advice given by the Government of India are described below.

S. No.	Summary of the amendments	Summary of the advice given by the Government of India
1	2	3
1	<p>At present, section 37(b) of the Act defines "family" as follows :</p> <p>"family" in relation to an individual, means the individual, the husband or wife, as the case may be, of such individual and their children, whether major or minor, but does not include a major married son who as such had separated by partition or otherwise before the 26th day of September, 1979.</p>	<p>There is no objection to this amendment.</p>
	<p>Sub-clause (1) of clause 2 of the amending Bill provides that in respect of future acquisitions under section 52, the family, in relation to an individual shall not include major sons and daughters. Sub-clause (2) further provides that the amended definition will not apply to persons who were required to submit returns in pursuance of the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973.</p>	
2	<p>New sub-section (1-A) to section 40 of the Act prohibits a person required to submit a return to remove standing trees on his land until the surplus land has been determined and taken possession of by the Government.</p>	<p>There is no objection to this amendment.</p>
3	<p>Section 51 of the principal Act provides for distribution of surplus land under which the landless persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are given first priority. Clause 4 of the amending Bill proposes that where any surplus land is in the cultivating possession of a tenant, such land shall be settled with the same tenant.</p>	<p>This amendment will enable land-owners to put up fake tenants on the surplus land and to continue to hold the land in their name. In the result, landless persons entitled to the allotment of surplus land under the present scheme will suffer considerable pre-judice. The time limit for receiving claims from tenants is long over.</p>
	<p>Clause 5 of the Bill provides that where survey and settlement operations are taken up for the first time under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, any person recorded in the record of rights prepared under the Act, will be deemed to have acquired such land subsequent to the commencement of the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973. The amendment further provides that he will be entitled to submit a return within 90 days from the commencement of the present amendment.</p>	<p>The proposed amendment could be interpreted to include all landowners holding land in areas where land records had been published even before the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 came into force. The State Government explained that all such records are "deemed" to have been published under the provisions of the said Act. The Government of India has, however, suggested the inclusion of an Explanatory clause to the effect that the amended provisions not apply to areas where "deemed" records exist.</p>

Rural Reconstruction Projects in Tribal Sub-plan Area

5804. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of RURAL
RECONSTRUCTION be please_d to
state:

(a) the schemes and projects sanc-
tioned by the Union Ministry in tribal
sub-plan areas of the States;

(b) the funds provided to the States
for the tribal areas since inception of
his Ministry;

(c) funds earmarked by his Minis-
try for different schemes and projects
of tribal areas for the years 1979-80
and 1980-81; and

(d) the State-wise funds released
and spent by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
to (d). The Ministry of Rural Recon-
struction has sponsored several
schemes for increasing employment
opportunities in the rural areas of the
country and to raise the income level
of the identified target groups, like
Integrated Rural Development (IRD)
Programme, Drought Prone Area Pro-
gramme (DPAP), Small Farmers
Development Agency Programme
(SFDA), Desert Development Pro-
gramme (DDP), Food for Work Pro-
gramme (FWP), National Programme
of Training of Rural Youth for self
Employment (TRYSEM) etc. Most
of these schemes/Programmes are in
operation in almost all the States and

Union Territories in the country and
the tribals are covered alongwith
other segments of the society. No
separate provision for tribal sub-plan
area has been provided under these
schemes. Under the Food for Work
Programme, instructions have been
issued to the States that large number
of works are taken up in the tribal
areas. The blocks within the tribal
sub-plan areas were not included
under IRD in the first phase of
launching of IRD programme. From
the year 1981-82 onwards tribal sub-
plan areas will be covered under the
IRD Programme.

2. The tribal area development
(TAD) Programme was launched as
a central sector scheme during the
Fourth Five Year Plan. 6 TAD Pro-
jects were sanctioned during 1971-72
and another two projects were start-
ed in 1973-74. These projects were
(I) Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh),
(II) Singhbhum (Bihar), (III) Dan-
tewada and (IV) Konta (Madhya
Pradesh), (V) Ganjam (VI) Koraput
(VII) Keonjhar and (VIII) Phulbani
(Orissa), and were taken up for the
economic development of the selected
tribal areas. All the eight TAD
Projects stand terminated with effect
from 31-3-1979 and integrated with
the tribal sub-plan being administer-
ed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

3. The Scheme for development of
rural markets in Integrated Tribal
Development Programme areas start-
ed in 1977-78. The State-wise funds
released and spent by the States for
the development of such markets in
ITDP areas is as under:

Name of the state	Fund as released		
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Bihar	18.00	73.00	9.00
2. Madhya Pradesh	3.00	3.00	14.00
3. Maharashtra	—	4.00	11.00
4. Orissa	9.00	6.00	3.00
5. Karnataka	—	—	0.50
6. Rajasthan	—	—	2.00
TOTAL	30.00	86.00	39.50

Higher Education Facilities in Tribal and Backward Areas

5805. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. are aware that in tribal and backward areas the higher education facilities are not up to the mark than the other areas of the country;

(b) if so, what are the problems, difficulties and bottlenecks identified by the concerned authorities for the development of higher education in these areas;

(c) the policy adopted by the commission to eradicate the imbalance in development; and

(d) the steps taken by the States and Centre for the tribal areas and funds and facilities provided for these areas so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Reasonably adequate facilities for higher education are available in States and Union Territories which have more than 50 per cent tribal population. However, facilities for higher education available in areas of concentration of tribal population in other States do not compare favourably with those in other parts of these States. A major reason for this inadequacy is that in such areas even the formal school system has not been adequately developed. Special emphasis is laid on the development of educational facilities at all levels in such areas in the formulation and implementation of tribal sub-plans and projects for integrated tribal development which form part of the development plans of these States. On their part, the university Grants Commission had decided to provide special assistance to colleges located in tribal areas, if such colleges have at least 100 tribal

students on their rolls. The outlays for education in the tribal sub-plans of the States, including Special Central assistance, during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 were Rs. 22.49 crores, Rs. 29.49 crores and Rs. 27.75 crores respectively. The corresponding outlay provided in the 1980-81 plan is Rs. 33.51 crores.

Lead Colleges Under Berhampur University

5806. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the lead colleges identified by the Berhampur University from the districts under its jurisdiction as per the guidelines and direction issued by the University Grants Commission;

(b) financial assistance provided by the University Grants Commission to these colleges since the year of approval of the scheme;

(c) the money utilised by the colleges so far and asked for; and

(d) the colleges to be recommended by the University for the grant of the Commission for the year 1980-81 under the lead college scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Berhampur University had recommended Government Women's College, Berhampur, Aska Science College, Aska, Government Science College, Phulbani, D.A.V. College, Koraput and Rayagada College, Rayagada for consideration under the Scheme of Lead Colleges.

(b) and (c). None of these Colleges fulfilled the criteria laid down by the Commission and therefore they were not sanctioned any assistance under the Scheme of Lead Colleges.

(d). The Scheme is under review in the context of the formulation of the Sixth Plan.

Government Accommodation

5807. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the application forms were invited during last three years for new allotment and allotment of higher type of accommodation in respect of Type A, B and C quarters from the Central Government employees;

(b) whether Government has banned the allotment to higher type of accommodation for those employees whose pay has been revised after July, 1978, if so, the reasons thereof and by when this ban will be lifted;

(c) if so, the number of times this ban was imposed during the last ten years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to invite fresh application forms for allotment of Type A, B and C quarters from Government employees and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Applications are invited from the eligible Govt. employees for allotment of General Pool accommodation at the beginning of the Allotment Period. For the current Allotment Period ending 31-12-1980, applications were invited in July, 1978. Prior to that applications were invited in November 1974 for the allotment period ending 31-12-78. No applications were invited for a type higher than the entitlement of an officer.

(b) The entitlement of an officer is determined on the basis of emoluments drawn by him on a date specified for the allotment year (which for the current allotment period was fixed at 1-7-78). Any increase in pay

after the specified date is not taken into account for the purpose of determining entitlement.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) After the Govt. have determined the next Allotment Period and the basic date the emoluments drawn from which will determine the eligibility for various types of accommodation, fresh applications will be invited from the eligible Govt. employees.

Expenditure on Stocks of Paddy with F.C.I. in Punjab

5808. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the expenditure being incurred by the F.C.I. on the holding of paddy stocks such as godown rent, interest on money invested and other incidentals in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The Food Corporation of India incurred an expenditure of Rs. 29.54 crores in holding the paddy stocks in Punjab region during 1979-80. The stocks of paddy held by the Corporation in Punjab region at the beginning and close of that year were as follows:—

	(Qty. in Lakh tonnes)
1-4-1979	14.72
31-3-1980	20.23

Financial Assistance to Sravanabelagola in District Hassan

5809. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sravanabelagola, the famous Jain Pilgrim Centre in Hassan District, receives financial assistance from the Central Government for the preservation, maintenance and beautification of colossal monolithic

statue of Lord Gomateswara and the surrounding area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The colossal monolithic statue of Lord Gomateswara is a centrally protected monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. As such the Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for its preservation and maintenance and necessary conservation measures both structural and chemical are undertaken from time to time as per actual requirement.

(b) The expenditures incurred during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Expenditure
1977-78	Rs. 5,000/-
1978-79	Rs. 13,929/-
1979-80	Rs. 15,425/-

Separate Department for Basic Specialities in Medical Courses of A.M.U.

5810. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 stipulate that a university conducting M.B.B.S. course should have separate and independent department for basic specialities like ear, nose and throat and orthopaedic and paediatric science department;

(b) whether the absence of such an arrangement in the Aligarh Muslim University would not have adverse effect on the quality and efficiency of its medical courses; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Although the Medical Council of India are of the view that the absence of separate and independent departments for the basic specialities in question will have an adverse effect on the quality and efficiency of the Medical Courses, the Aligarh Muslim University has stated that the quality and efficiency of its M.B.B.S. course as such will not be adversely affected because the medical college of the University has a full-fledged and well-equipped department of Surgery fully manned with specialised teachers in different branches of that discipline including Orthopaedics Surgery, Ear, Nose and Throat etc. However, in keeping with the recommendations and regulations of the Medical Council of India, the Academic Council of the Aligarh Muslim University has already approved the proposal for creating independent departments for Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, ENT etc. The proposals, when approved by the Executive Council of the University, will be submitted to the Visitor for approval.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Delhi (Exchange-Wise)

5811. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:

SHRI KRISHAN DATT
SULTANPURI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for provision of telephone connections in Delhi till 30th June, 1980, Exchange-wise;

(b) the expansion programme during the current financial year in Delhi, Exchange-wise; and

(c) when the persons will be provided with telephone connections in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The total number of applicants on the waiting list on 30-6-80 in Delhi was 62,835. A statement is annexed indicating exchange-wise equipped capacity, working connections and waiting list as on 30-6-80 alongwith the expansion pro-

gramme for the three years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

It is expected that the applicants on the waiting list registered upto 31-12-79, excepting those located in certain areas, served by Shahdara and Jorbagh exchanges will be provided telephone connections by end of 1982-83. For Shahdara and Jorbagh areas also, new relief exchanges have been planned which may be commissioned by 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

Statement

Name	Code	Exchange.			Expansion Programme		
		Equipped capacity	Working-connections.	Waiting List.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
A: EAST OR TRANS YAMUNA DELHI							
1. Shahdara East	20	4000	3630	1752	—	—	—
2. Shahdara	21	2100	1991	3275	—	1000	1000
B. NORTH DELHI							
3. Tis Hazari	22, 23, 25	30000	21902	4629	—	—	10000
4. Delhi Gate	26, 27	19500	16040	3210	—	—	—
5. Idgah	51, 52	19000	16423	5365	—	—	10000
C. NORTH WEST DELHI							
6. Shakti Nagar	71, 74	13000	11957	7841	—	—	10000
D. WEST DELHI							
7. Karol Bagh	56, 58	19000	15418	5488	—	10000	—
8. Rajouri Garden	50, 59	11000	7494	9470	10000	—	—
9. Janakpuri	55	1500	693	1030	2100	—	—
10. Cantt.	39	3000	2994	2037	—	—	—
E. CENTRAL DELHI							
11. Janpath	31, 32, 34, 35	10500	8824	666	—	1000	2000
12. Secretariat	37	6000	5530	294	—	—	—
13. Rajpath	38	8900	8207	605	—	—	—
13-A Connaught place	4	4200	3485	Nil	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F. SOUTH DELHI								
14. Chanakya-puri	67	6900	6150	908	—	300	5000	
15. Jorbagh	61, 62, 69	18600	16713	3597	—	—	—	
16. Hauz Khas	65, 66	14800	13525	4323	—	2000	—	
G. SOUTH EAST DELHI								
17. Nehru Place	68	2400	2100	1779	—	10000	—	
18. Okhla	63	7000	6058	2081	—	—	—	
H. OUT YING AREAS								
H.1 EAST								
19. Gaziabad	85	2100	2077	2123	200	2000		
H.2 NORTH WEST								
20. Alipur	801	100	86	38	100	—	—	
21. Badli	802	400	218	85	—	—	—	
22. Narela	89	600	535	50	—	—	—	
H. 3 WEST								
23. Nangloi	87	300	231	69	—	—	—	
24. Bahadur-Garh	83	400	365	139	—	900 replacement expension	—	
25. Najafgarh	86	300	284	59	—	—	—	
H. 4 SOUTH								
26. Badarpur	82	600	525	131	100	—	—	
27. Faridabad	81	3900	3161	1286	—	1200	—	
28. Ballabhgarh.	88	500	361	505	—	1500 replacement expansion	—	
Total :		210600	176407	62835	14300	33100	38000	

नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट में अनुवादकों की शीर्षक अहंतायें

5812. श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट ने जिन व्यक्तियों को अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी तथा हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद के लिए कार्य सौंपा उनकी शीर्षक अहंतायें क्या थीं ; और

(ख) नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट का अनुवाद कार्य करने के लिए अनुवादकों के चयन की कसौटी क्या है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) 20 अनुवादकों में से जिनको राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कार्य दिया गया था, उनमें से 4 पी.एच.डी. हैं, 15 स्नातकोत्तर और एक प्रसिद्ध लेखक/अनुवादक हैं ।

(ख) अनुवाद कार्य के लिए कोई न्यूनतम अहंताएं निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं । इसका मूल मानदण्ड पुस्तक की मूल भाषा और उस भाषा में जिसमें इसका अनुवाद किया जाना है, उच्च प्रवीणता का होना है । अनुवादकों की सूची राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा गठित प्रत्येक भाषा के विशेषज्ञों के सलाहकार पैनलों के परामर्श से तैयार की जाती है ।

नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट द्वारा पुस्तकों का अनुवाद

5813. श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट पुस्तकों का अनूदित संस्करण प्रकाशित करता है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गईं और विभिन्न भाषाओं में प्रकाशित इन पुस्तकों के शीर्षक क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या बहुत सी पुस्तकें कई वर्षों से अनुवादकों के पास अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों ने पुस्तकों के अनुवाद कार्य पर एकाधिकार कर लिया है ;

(ङ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न व्यक्तियों को अनुवाद के लिये दी गई पुस्तकों की, भाषावार, संख्या कितनी है ;

(च) नये और प्रतिभावान अनुवादकों को ढूँढने के लिये प्रयास न करने और इसका व्यापक प्रचार करने की दृष्टि से समाचार-पत्रों में अनुवादकों के लिये सूचना और विज्ञापन न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(छ) ऐसे अनुवादकों को ढूँढने के लिये, जो प्रतियोगी ढर्रा पर अत्यन्त सुरक्षितपूर्ण भाषा में पुस्तकों का अनुवाद करने के लिये दक्ष और सक्षम हों, क्या प्रयास करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 5331 एक विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न भाषाओं में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के नाम दिये गये हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। बहीखर्च संख्या एल टी-1175/80]

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) नीचे बताये गये भाषा-वार वितरण के अनुसार 305 अनुवादकों को 331 पुस्तकें दी गई थीं :-

असमी	32
बंगला	21
अंग्रेजी	3
गुजराती	29
हिन्दी	56
कन्नड़	22
मलयालम	19
मराठी	21
उड़िया	24
पंजाबी	25
तमिल	24
तेलुगु	26
उर्दू	29

कुल 331

(ब) और (छ) :- न्यास द्वारा अपने भाषा सलहकार पैनलों के परामर्श से अनुवादकों की नामिका का समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है। न्यास ने नई प्रतिभा का पता लगाने के लिए कभी-कभी विज्ञापन भी दिये हैं।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के दौरान विकास परियोजना और राष्ट्रीय परियोजना

5814. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के अवसर पर समूचे देश में बाल वर्ष मनाया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अवसर पर किन-किन राज्यों में बाल कल्याण परियोजनाओं का आरम्भ की गई;

(ग) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के दौरान आरम्भ की गई राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाओं की अभी भी देख-भाल की जा रही है; और

(घ) इस वर्ष में आरम्भ की गई परियोजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) से (घ) : संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा की गई घोषणा के अनुसार 1979 को भारत सरकार और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के रूप में मनाया गया था। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना जिसमें पोषाहार, बाल स्वास्थ्य, समाज कल्याण, शिक्षा, विधिनिर्माण, प्रचार इत्यादि के क्षेत्रों में कार्यक्रम शामिल थे, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई थी तथा उसका अनुमोदन राष्ट्रीय बाल बोर्ड द्वारा किया गया था। राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना के आधार पर भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों तथा राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा कार्यवाही की गई थी। राज्य सरकारों से भी अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को राज्य वार्षिक योजनाओं में शामिल करें तथा उनके लिए आवश्यक बजट व्यवस्था करें।

2. विभिन्न केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों ने नए कार्यक्रम किए तथा बाल कल्याण कार्य-

क्रमों के क्रियान्वयन का विस्तार किया है जिसका विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :-

(1) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने सभी बाल मातृत्व एवं बाल कल्याण योजनाओं को मजबूत किया। पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा टिटनेस, बचक और डिप्थीरिया के टीके अधिक लगाए गए, विटामिन 'ए' की कमी से होने वाले अन्धपन रोकने तथा माताओं और बच्चों में पोषाहार रक्तक्षीणता को दूर करने के लिए अधिक मात्रा में प्रोफिलैक्सिस दी गई।

(2) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय ने त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत "समस्या गांवों" को पीने के स्वच्छ जल की पूर्ति के लिए 60 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की।

(3) समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने विश्व बाल वर्ष के दौरान 50 अतिरिक्त परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत करके समेकित बाल विकास सेवा कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार किया। समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा विशेष रूप से बाल कल्याण के लिए दो कार्यक्रम शुरू किए-धर्मार्थ न्यास अधिनियम, 1890 के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय बाल कोष की स्थापना तथा बाल कल्याण के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार देना। बाल कल्याण के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार में बाल कल्याण के क्षेत्र में किए गए सर्वोत्तम कार्य के लिए एक व्यक्ति को 20,000 रुपये और एक प्रशस्ति पत्र तथा एक संस्था को एक लाख रुपये और एक प्रशस्ति पत्र दिया जाता है। चाइल्ड टू चाइल्ड कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे छोटे बच्चों की देखभाल करते हैं। विश्व बाल वर्ष में सूत्रग्रस्त क्षेत्र में "पोषाहार के लिए साइड" कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किया गया।

3. राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों ने भी अपने बाल कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार किया तथा राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना और राज्यों की कार्य योजनाओं के आधार पर नए कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किए।

4. विश्व बाल वर्ष को भारत में केवल एक वर्ष का कार्यक्रम नहीं माना जाता है। सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों से कहा गया है कि विश्व बाल वर्ष में बाल कल्याण के लिए आरंभ/विस्तृत किए गए कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखें। राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना में इसको शताब्दी के शेष भाग के लिए प्रगाढ़ और सतत कार्रवाई का आरंभ माना गया है। राष्ट्रीय बाल बोर्ड ने भी यह संकल्प पारित किया कि राष्ट्रीय विकास योजना के एकीकृत भाग के रूप में 1979-99 की अवधि के लिए बाल विकास की एक भावी योजना बनाई जाए। बाल कल्याण की एक भावी योजना तैयार की जा रही है।

राजस्थान में समन्वित शिक्षा विकास योजना

5815. श्री चतुर्भुज: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित समेकित बाल विकास योजनाओं को राजस्थान में भी कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना इस समय किन स्थानों पर लागू है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी योजनाओं को वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान भी प्रारंभ करने का विचार है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन किन स्थानों पर किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) पहले से चल रही योजनाओं की उपलब्धियां क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजना राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं में चल रही है :--

खण्ड	जिला
गरही	बांसवाड़ा
छाबड़ा	कोटा
पिन्डवाड़ा	सिराही
छोटी सदरी	चित्तौड़गढ़

1979-80 में मंजूर की गई निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं स्थापित की जा रही हैं:--

खण्ड	जिला
1. गंगापूर	स्वाई माधोपुर
2. राजसमन्द	उदयपुर
3. धौलपुर	भरतपुर

(ग) और (घ). राजस्थान राज्य को तीन और समेकित बाल विकास परियोजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं, जिन्हें वर्ष 1980-81 में निम्नलिखित खण्डों में स्थापित किया जायगा :--

खण्ड	जिला
1. चकसु	जयपुर
2. चाहेटन	बारमेर
3. राजमढ़	अलवर

(ङ) गरही, छाबड़ा, पिन्डवाड़ा और छोटी सदरी की समेकित बाल विकास सेवा परियोजनाओं में जो पूरी तरह चल रही हैं, 311 आंगनबाड़ियां चल रही हैं, जिनमें 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों तथा गर्भवती और दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं को पूरक पोषाहार, रोग प्रतिरोधन, स्वास्थ्य जांच, निदर्शन सेवाएं, पोषाहार और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा अनौपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान किए जाते हैं ।

हेलेन कीलर जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष

5816. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1980 को हेलेन कीलर जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष के रूप में मनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। भारत सरकार संवेदी नियोग्यता विशेषकर दृष्टिहीनता और बाधरता के क्षेत्र में कुमारी हेलेन कीलर के योगदान तथा जून, 1980 में उनकी जन्म शताब्दी के महत्व के प्रति सचेत है। इस लिए यद्यपि भारत 1980 के पूरे वर्ष को हेलेन कीलर की जन्मशताब्दी के रूप में नहीं मना रही है तो भी इस अवसर को मनाया जा रहा है।

शताब्दी के उपलक्ष में एक विशेष स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी किया है।

राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिबाधितार्थ संस्थान, देहरादून ने निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम बनाया है:-

(1) राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिबाधितार्थ संस्थान के भवनों में से एक का नामकरण हेलेन कीलर के नाम पर करना;

(2) इस संस्थान में हेलेन कीलर का एक कोसे का बुत स्थापित करना;

(3) दृष्टिहीनों के लिए शिल्प प्रतियोगिता और बाधरों के लिए चित्रकारी प्रतियोगिता; तथा

(4) दृष्टिहीनों के लिए खेलकूद।

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना

5817. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना करने के लिए निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और इस संस्थान की स्थापना कहाँ की गई है; और

(ग) इस संस्थान के स्थल की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। चार राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिबाधितार्थ संस्थान, राष्ट्रीय अस्थिबाधितार्थ संस्थान, मानसिक रूप से अविकसित व्यक्तियों के लिए संस्थान तथा राष्ट्रीय श्रवण बाधितार्थ संस्थान को स्थापित करने की योजना है।

राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिबाधितार्थ संस्थान तथा राष्ट्रीय अस्थिबाधितार्थ संस्थान की स्थापना क्रमशः 2 जुलाई, 1979 को और मार्च, 1978 में देहरादून और कलकत्ता में कर दी गई थी। राष्ट्रीय श्रवण बाधितार्थ संस्थान और मानसिक रूप से अविकसित व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान को क्रमशः बम्बई और हैदराबाद में स्थापित करने की योजना है।

(ग) यह निर्णय किया गया था कि चार राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों को चार क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किया जाएगा। दृष्टिहीनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र, देहरादून के दर्जे को बढ़ाकर इसे राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिबाधितार्थ संस्थान कर दिया गया था। केन्द्र के पास उपलब्ध 43 एकड़ भूमि पर इस संस्थान को स्थापित किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय अस्थिबाधितार्थ संस्थान को बी. टी. रोड, कलकत्ता में कुमार पी. एन. राय ग्रुप आफ हॉस्पिटल्स के भवनों में स्थापित किया गया है। मानसिक रूप से अविकसित व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान को हैदराबाद में स्थापित करने की सिफारिश विशेषज्ञ समिति, जिसे इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित किया गया था, द्वारा की गई है।

Infrastructure to Dairy Development in Goa

5818. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to launch in the Union Territory of Goa,

Daman and Diu, through the Indian Dairy Corporation a scheme to provide an infrastructure for the dairy development; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Union Territory of Goa is included in the National Dairy Project called Operation Flood II. The proposed project estimated to cost Rs. 1,318 crores would cover the entire district of Goa and its salient features are:—

- (a) Programmes for procuring an incremental 16,000 litres per day of milk.
- (b) Establishment of 85 Anand pattern district cooperative societies.
- (c) Creation of an incremental 20,000 litres per day processing capacity in union's dairy plant.
- (d) Provision of additional ancillary facilities enabling rated functioning of the cattle feed plant.
- (e) Coverage of 29,000 milch animals under the technical inputs programme and 16,000 milch animals under artificial insemination.
- (f) Intensification of the extension programme to encourage production of fodder, mixed farming and improved animal husbandry.
- (g) Training of spearhead team, cooperative society and union staff.
- (h) Provision of technical assistance and implementation.

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में टेलीफोन सुविधा

5819. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जीन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले की सिंधरी पंचायत समिति के मुख्यालय सिंधरी ग्राम, छोटामीना, पंचायत समिति के महत्वपूर्ण ग्राम गूधा, जो प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र का मुख्यालय है, ग्राम बताओ जिसकी जनसंख्या 1971 के जनगणना के अनुसार 5000 से अधिक है, टेलीफोन सुविधायें जुटाने में सरकार को किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) ये कठिनाइयां कब तक दूर हो जायेंगी और इन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधा किस तारीख तक उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) सिंधरी, गूधा और गूमू बताओं के लिए टेलीफोन सुविधा होने पर मंजूर कर दी गई है। साजसामान प्राप्त होने पर इस सुविधा को उपलब्ध करा दिया जाएगा। अपेक्षित सजसामान की प्राप्ति में कठिनाई है।

(ख) साजसामान की उपलब्धता की अनिश्चितता को देखते हुए इन सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध किये जाने की ठीक ठीक तारीख बतला पाना सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी चालू वर्ष के दौरान कार्य को पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kendriya Vidyalaya

5820. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) percentage of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes in the employment in all the Kendriya Vidyalaya and in Dhanbad district of Bihar in particular, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is not a single Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the job of Kendriya Vidyalaya B. S. City in Dhanbad; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) The position as on 1st August, 1979, was as follows:

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
All-India	6.92	1.20
Dhanbad	2.96	0.74

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

शाहदरा के जमुनापार क्षेत्र की गौतमपुरी कालोनी में सड़कों और गलियों की मरम्मत

5821. श्री चिन्तामणि जेना: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहदरा के जमुनापार क्षेत्र की गौतमपुरी कालोनी में सड़कों और गलियों की मरम्मत करने संबंधी सरकार की कोई नई स्कीम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980 में इस कालोनी के विकास पर कितना व्य. किए जाने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि कोई ऐसी स्कीम नहीं है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. तेंडी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अनिश्चित कालोनी होने के कारण ।

Snake Farming

5822. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any snake farming is being run either by the Central Government or privately in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SC/ST Employees in National Archives of India

5823. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees, category-wise, working in the National Archives of India;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees category-wise, among them;

(c) whether quota reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees is complete in all categories of posts;

(d) whether it is a fact that inspite of sufficient number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in feeder services, promotion posts reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees have been or are being de-reserved without any justification; and

(e) if so, the number of posts de-reserved or proposed to be de-reserved in each category separately and reasons therefor?

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). It is not a fact that the National Archives of India have sought de-reservation of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe where eligible candidates belonging to these communities are/were available in the feeder grades.

However, proposals have been received for de-reservation where there are no suitable candidates available.

Statement

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Employees Working in National Archives of India.	No. of Employees		Remark
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Director of Archives . . .	1	—	—	
2	Officer on Special Duty . . .	1	—	—	
3	Dy. Director of Archives . . .	3	—	—	
4	Chief of Repair and Conservation	—	—	—	
5	Asstt. Director of Archives (R&P)	10	2	—	
6	Asstt. Director of Archives (O.R.)	1	—	—	
7	Asstt. Director of Archives (Presn.)	2	—	—	
8	Keeper of Records	1	—	—	
9	Administrative Officer	1	—	—	
10	Librarian	3	—	—	
11	Archivist (General)	30	2	1	
12	Archivist (O.R.)	4	—	—	
13	Microphotographer	4	1	—	
14	Scientific Officer	4	1	—	
15	Asstt. Engineer	1	—	—	
16	Hindi Officer	1	—	1	
17	Record Survey Officer	1	—	—	
18	Asstt. Archivist Gr. I (Genl.)	35	5	—	
19	Do . (O.R.)	3	—	—	
20	Asstt. Chemist Grade I	5	1	1	
21	Asstt. Microphotographer Grade I	3	—	—	
22	Record Survey Assistant	2	—	—	
23	Superintendent	5	—	—	
24	Hindi Translator	—	—	—	
25	Assistant	10	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	P.A. to Directot, NAI	1	—	—	
27	Asstt-cum-Cashier.	1	—	—	
28	Head Clerk	1	—	—	
29	Accountant	1	—	—	
30	U.D.C.	17	1	—	
31	Stenographer	5	2	—	
32	L.D.C.	38	5	1	
33	Gestetnor Operator	1	—	—	
34	Formen (Mechanic)	1	—	—	
35	Asstt. Librarian	10	2	—	
36	Transcriber	2	—	—	
37	Asstt. Archivist (Gr. II) (Genl.)	26	4	2	
38	Asstt. Archivist Gr. II (O.R.) .	—	—	—	
39	Asstt. Microphotographist Grade II	9	1	—	
40	Asstt. Chemist Gr. II	4	—	1	
41	Senior Record Attdt.	1	—	—	
42	Boiler Operator	1	—	—	
43	Electrician	2	—	—	
44	Lab. Assistant	1	—	—	
45	Presn. Assi ant	30	7	—	
46	Photo Assistant	9	2	—	
47	Mechanic	2	2	—	
48	Special Grade Record	19	4	1	
49	Binder	20	5	2	
50	Motor Van Driver	1	—	—	
51	Record Attdt. Gr. I	24	1	1	
52	Mender Grade I	9	1	1	
53	Boiler Attendant	1	1	—	
54	Lab. Attdt.	6	2	1	
55	Record Attdt. Gr. II	10	2	—	
56	Mender Gr. II	14	3	2	
57	Guard Grade II.	6	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5
58	Helper	5	1	—
59	Peon	46	11	1
60	Farash	18	7	1
61	Watchmen	5	2	—
62	Record Holder	—	—	—
63	Duftry	2	1	1
64	Sweeper-cum-Farash	1	1	—
65	Sweeper	10	10	1

Abbreviations :

- R & P : Record & Publication
- O.R. : Oriental Records.
- Presn. : Preservation
- Genl. : General.

Support Price for Wheat and Paddy

5824. SHRI S. SINGARVADIVEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of wheat per quintal is lower than the cost of production of paddy per quintal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the support price given for wheat per quintal is higher than the cost of production of wheat per quintal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the support price given for wheat per quintal is higher than the support price given for paddy per quintal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The procurement price of wheat per quintal is higher than the cost of production of wheat per quintal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The support (procurement) prices for wheat and paddy (Rs. per quintal) for different crop years are given below:

	Wheat	Paddy
1975-76	105.00	74.00
1976-77	110.00	74.00
1977-78	112.50	77.00
1978-79	115.00	85.00
1979-80	117.00	95.00

Sugarcane Price in Tamil Nadu

5825. SHRI S. SINGARADIVEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of sugarcane in Tamil Nadu is the lowest; and

(b) what steps will be taken to increase the price in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The statutory minimum prices of sugarcane notified for sugar factories in Tamil Nadu for the current season 1979-80 range between Rs. 12.50 to Rs. 15.00 per quintal and the prices actually paid, as reported by the factories, range between Rs. 12.50 to Rs. 16.03 per quintal. The prices notified/paid in Tamil Nadu are not the lowest as prices in some of the other States are even lower than the prices in Tamil Nadu.

The minimum prices of sugarcane to be paid by sugar factories during the next cane crushing season 1980-81 will be fixed by Government before the commencement of the next season in October, 1980 after consultation with the concerned State Governments and associations.

Conveyance Allowance to C.P.W.D. Officers

5826. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6548 on 9th April, 1979 regarding conveyance allowance to the officers of C.P.W.D. and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to upward revise the rate of conveyance allowance to the officers of C.P.W.D.;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether it is a fact that price of petrol has risen further since 9th April, 1979; if so, this factor may also be taken into consideration while deciding this issue; and

(d) when the rate of conveyance allowance was last decided and what was the price of petrol at that time?

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

(a) whether the Budaun which is a be pleased to state:

(a) No, Sir.

(c) It is a fact that the price of petrol has risen further since 9-4-1979.

(d) The rates of conveyance allowance which are current at present, were laid down in 1974, when the price of petrol was Rs. 3.18 P. Per litre.

S.T.D. Link of Budaun with Delhi and Lucknow

5827. **SHRI MOHD. ASAR AHMED:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Budaun which is a district headquarter has not been provided with dialling system or even direct trunk telephone system with Delhi/Lucknow; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Budaun is served by an automatic exchange and as such the subscribers have dialling system for local calls. However, it does not have subscriber trunk dialling facility. Budaun has direct trunk circuit to Lucknow. It does not have direct trunk circuit to Delhi.

(b) Direct trunk telephone circuit to Delhi is not at present justified from traffic considerations.

Request for increase in Sugarcane Price

5828. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestions from the Committee of the Indian Sugar Mills Association to raise the statutory minimum sugarcane price from Rs. 12.50 to Rs. 15.00 in view of increase in prices of agriculture inputs involved; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

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

(b) The fixing of the statutory minimum sugarcane price for 1980-81 season is under consideration of the Government and the decision in this regard will be announced before the start of the crushing season after consultation with the concerned State Governments and concerned associations.

Shortage of F.C.I. Godowns in U.P.

5829. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are shortages of godowns owned by the Food Corporation of India in U.P. for the storage of large quantities of foodgrains etc.;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) how many such godowns have been owned and constructed by Food Corporation of India from 1st April, 1976 to 31st March, 1980 and expenses incurred on each construction in various parts of U.P.; and

(d) how many godowns have been acquired on rent during the said period and what are the terms and conditions of acquisition or hiring as also rate of rent of such godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The overall storage facilities with the Food Corporation of India are adequate for the level of stocks with the Corporation in Uttar Pradesh. Appropriate measures have also been taken to meet the pressure on storage capacity felt during the peak procurements seasons.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) As on 1-6-1980, the Food Corporation of India had covered godowns of 14.54 lakh tonnes capacity hired from public and private sources. The Corporation hires godowns by two methods.

(i) Ready-built godowns from private parties are hired by it for a specified period which is renewable. The rent of such godowns is fixed on the basis of prevailing local market rates depending upon the location of the godown as also on its specifications and varies from place to place. The field officers of Food Corporation of India can hire/dehire such godowns on operational considerations.

(ii) An ARDC (Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation) assisted scheme has been launched by the Food Corporation of India to encourage private parties to construct godowns as per FCI approved specifications for renting them out to the Corporation on guaranteed occupation basis of 3-5 years. The broad terms and conditions under this scheme are indicated below:—

(a) Godowns are built by private parties as per specifications of Food Corporation of India and the minimum storage capacity is 5,000 tonnes.

(b) The rent ceiling fixed in such cases is 40 paise per sq. ft. per month for rural areas and 50 paise per sq. ft. per month for urban areas.

Statement

**DETAILS OF GODOWNS COMPLETED IN U.P. REGION
DURING 1-4-1976 to 31-3-1980**

Sl. No.	Name of Centre	Capacity completed		Expenditure incurred	
		Conventional godwon (MT)	Mini-godown (MT)	Rs.	P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
		1976-77 NIL			
		1977-78			
1	Gorakhpur	—	2,560	4,93,798	10
2	Rudraur	5,840	1,280	9,71,461	08
3	Agra	—	1,280	2,97,432	08
4	Kasganj	—	1,280	2,46,412	70
5	Harduaganj	3,340	—	4,73,666	00
6	Orai	—	4,480	12,04,695	95
7	Varanasi	—	1,920	3,70,181	13
8	Fatchpur	3,340	—	6,31,598	00
9	Azamgarh	—	1,920	3,98,148	13
10	Barcilly	2,220	—	4,14,270	00
11	Kanpur	—	1,920	4,09,254	13
12	Naini (Allahabad)	—	1,280	2,60,353	86
		14,740	17,920	61,71,271	15
		1978-79			
1	Naini (Allahabad)	10,000	—	19,49,366	00
2	Mathura	10,000	—	20,45,411	00
3	Varanasi	15,840	—	28,38,434	00
4	Kosikalan	5,000	—	9,74,101	00
5	Hathras	1,670	—	3,57,743	00
6	Kanpur	10,010	1,280	19,48,405	51
7	Jhansi	8,340	—	13,89,959	00
8	Attarra	6,670	—	10,41,359	00
9	Shahjahanpur	3,340	640	7,25,927	76
10	Agra	—	640	2,45,025	37
11	Kasganj	—	640	1,16,807	97
12	Harduaganj	—	2,560	4,53,055	32
13	Sitapur	—	1,280	2,33,050	94
		70,870	7,040	1,43,18,645	87

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		1979-80		
1	Sitapur	3,340	—	7,09,639.00
2	Barabanki	—	2,560	5,12,548.16
3	Faizabad	13,360	—	26,85,661.00
4	Orai	15,000	—	27,00,269.00
5	Mirzapur	6,670	—	11,17,254.00
		38,370	2,560	77,25,371.16
	GRAND TOTAL	1,23,980	27,520	2,82,15,288.18

Allotment of Type 'B' Quarters during 1980

5830. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 43 on the 9th June, 1980 regarding allotment of Government accommodation and Unstarred Question No. 161 replied on 9th June, 1980 regarding type 'A', 'B' and 'C' Government Accommodation and state:

(a) whether in reply to question No. 43 it has been stated that 345 quarters of type 'B' in Gole Market areas, 170 quarters in Sadique Nagar will be handed over for allotment by June 1980; and in reply to Unstarred Question No. 161 it has been stated that 260 quarters will be handed over for allotment by June, 1980; if so, which of the two figures is correct;

(b) how many quarters have been handed over in this category for allotment by June, 1980; and

(c) how many quarters will be handed over in this category by 31 July, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). In all, 605 type 'B' (type II) quarters (including 345 quarters in Gole Market area which could not be taken into account in reply to Unstarred Question No. 161) were expected to be handed over by CPWD to the Directorate of Estates for allotment during June, 1980. Due to delay in getting essential services from the concerned local bodies, however, only 352 quarters could actually be handed over for allotment during June, 1980 and 165 during July, 1980. 8 quarters have been retained by the CPWD for use as departmental enquiry offices, etc. Handing over of the remaining 80 quarters is likely to take some more time due to shortage of bulk water supply from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Another 12 type 'B' quarters on Baba Kharak Singh Marg, which were not included in the aforesaid 605 quarters initially expected to be handed over for allotment in June, 1980, were actually handed over in June, 1980. Thus, the total number of type 'B' (type II) quarters handed over for allotment in Delhi during June, 1980 was 364.

Fall in Consumption of Fertilisers

5831. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertiliser consumption has dropped by 12 to 15 per cent due to increase in fertiliser prices;

(b) what is the actual increase in the prices of fertilizer in rupees per ton; and

(c) whether any subsidy is proposed to be given for the farmers who

purchase fertiliser from cooperatives in the prices of fertilizer?

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

(b) A statement indicating the prices prior to 8-6-1980, revised prices from 8-6-1980 and the extent of increase is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

(Rs. per tonne)

S.No.	Name of Fertilizer	Prices as on 7-6-1980	Revised price w.e.f. 8-6-80	Increase in absolute terms
1	Urea	1450	2000	550
2	DAP (18-46-0)	2200	3050	850
3	17-17-17	1600	2200	600
4	15-15-15	1300	1800	500
5	19-19-19	1800	2500	700
6	20-20-0 (APS)	1600	2200	600
7	20-20-0(NP)	1500	2050	550
8	16-20-0	1400	1950	550
9	24-24-0	1900	2600	700
10	28-28-0	2200	3050	850
11	14-28-14	1900	2600	700
12	10-26-26	1800	2500	700
13	14-35-14	2100	2900	800
14	12-32-16	2000	2750	750
15	TSP (Granular)	1600	2200	600
16	TSP (Powder)	1500	2050	550
17	MOP (60% K ₂ O)	805	1100	295
18	Sulphate of Potash	1295	1800	505

New Sugar Factories

5832. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start new sugar factories in the country this year; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government have decided to start licensing for the establishment of new sugar factories in the country and have issued a Press Note on 4th July, 1980 to this effect.

(b) No decision in regard to the number of new sugar mills to be licensed has been taken by the Government.

Purchase of Rigs

5833. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are buying rigs this year for boring wells in drought affected areas in this country; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b). 78 rigs have been bought so far during 1980-81 for boring well in the drought affected areas.

Amount given to Maharashtra under share capital participation in cooperative sugar factories

5834. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been provided to Maharashtra State under the scheme of share capital participation in cooperative sugar factories during 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the name of factories and the amount actually assisted; and

(c) whether there are any guidelines, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The National Cooperative Development Corporation has provided an amount of Rs. 253.89 lakhs to Maharashtra Government during the last two years, as under:—

Year	Amount provided (Rs. in lakh)
1978-79	140.71
1979-80	113.18

	253.89

The names of Cooperative Sugar Factories and the amount actually provided to each of them during the last two years are given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir, the following guidelines have been suggested to the State Governments in July, 1975, for the purpose of selecting Cooperative Sugar Factories for financial assistance from the N.C.D.C. under the Central Sector scheme of share capital participation in Cooperative Sugar Factories.

(i) The Central Sector scheme is intended to expedite installation of new units and the expansion of the capacity of the existing units by supplementing the resources of the State Governments, in the context of steep rise in the cost of plant and machinery etc.

(ii) Only such Cooperative Sugar Factories should be considered for financial assistance under this scheme whose capital cost exceeds Rs. 300 lakhs. Preference should be given to new units.

(iii) The Cooperative Sugar Factories to be assisted under this scheme should be economically viable, should have already placed or should have been permitted to place orders for plant and machinery, should have made adequate arrangements to obtain term finance from financing institutions for its block capital requirements and the unit should be in a position to go into production in a period of about two years.

(iv) Financial assistance under the scheme would be available to the State Government to meet a part of additional share capital that it may require to contribute in view of the escalation in the capital cost, after taking into ac-

count the overall pattern of financing, with grower members share capital contribution being at least 10 per cent of the project cost.

(v) The NCDC assistance is to be restricted to 50 per cent of the State share capital contribution in excess of the basic level of the State Government's share capital contribution of Rs. 70 lakhs. In the notified industrially backward areas, the NCDC share of assistance can be increased to 65 per cent.

(vi) The NCDC would release the assistance in proportion to the share capital contribution actually made by the State Government to a Cooperative Sugar Factory.

Statement

Names of Cooperative Sugar Factories and the amount actually provided during the last two years—(Amount relates to only spill over and additional Assistance Provided).

S.No.	Name of the cooperative sugar factory	Amount provided (Rs in lakhs)	
		1978-79	1979-80
1.	Sh. Vithal SSK Ltd., Gursale, Tal. Pandharpur, Distt. Sholapur	9.00	8.75
2.	Bhima SSK Ltd., Village Sikandar Takli, Tal. Mohal, Distt. Sholapur	9.00	8.75
3.	Mula SSK Ltd., Sonai Tal. Nawasa, Distt. Ajmednagar	7.50	5.70
4.	Shri Chhatrapati Shahu SSK Ltd., Kagal Distt, Kolhapur	30.00	8.75
5.	Sahadri SSK Ltd., Tal. Karad, Distt. Satara	3.50	—
6.	Gadhinglaj Taluka SSK Ltd., Taluka Gandhinglaj, Distt. Kolhapur	9.00	8.75
7.	Vasant SSK Ltd., Kasoda, Tal. Erandol, Distt. Jalgaon	3.03	0.06
8.	The Belganga SSK Ltd., Bhoras Tal. Chalisgaon, Distt. Jalgaon	6.91	—
9.	Madhukar SSK Ltd., Faizapur Tal. Yawal, Distt. Jalgaon	3.27	3.64
10.	Godavari Dudhna SSK Ltd., Devnandra, Tal. Pathri, Distt. Parbhani	13.30	11.37
11.	Purna SSK Ltd., Basmathnagar, Distt. Parbhani	13.30	11.37
12.	Godavari Mannar SSK Ltd., Shankarnagar, Tal. Biloli, Distt. Nanded	1.60	8.12
13.	Bhima SSK Ltd., Patas, Tal. Dhond, Distt. Dhond.	9.00	8.75
14.	Bhogawati SSK Ltd., Pangaon, Tal. Barshi, Distt. Sholapur	9.00	8.75
15.	Sant Eknath SSK Ltd., Paithan Wahegaon, Distt. Aurangabad	13.30	11.37
16.	*Jai Bhavani SSK Ltd., Georai, Distt. Beed.	—	0.93
17.	Kada SSK Ltd., Kada, Tal. Ashti, Distt. Beed	—	8.12
		140.71	113.18

*Located in backward district/areas.

Lack of Basic Amenities in Janata Flats, Kalkaji, New Delhi

5835. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints from the residents of Janata flats, Kalkaji have been received to the effect that the flush water tanks in their flats are not working properly from the very beginning and water cannot be stored therein;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that 5 tubewells were installed in the above colony but only two out of them are working and as a result of which people cannot get water;

(d) whether inspite of all this, water charges have been raised from Rs. 5.52 to Rs. 8.00; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint was received by DDA in May, 1980.

(b) The defects/leakage in the tanks wherever possible, have been removed. The DDA has, however, intimated that it is not possible to repair the broken tanks as the same require replacement which has to be done by the allottees themselves.

(c) The DDA has intimated that 5 tubewells were installed in the colony. Out of these 2 tubewells are under repairs at present, but are likely to start functioning shortly. However, the water supply has been augmented from other sources and the water is being supplied in three shifts of one hour each.

(d) and (e). The DDA has intimated that a flat rate of Rs. 5.50 per month was fixed in the year 1975.

Since then, there has been considerable increase in energy charges as well as in the wages of workmen employed for the running and maintenance of pumps etc. Consequently, the rate of water charges has been revised to a flat rate of Rs. 9 per month. This is at par with the tariff fixed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

बिना लाइसेंस वाले रीडियो सेट

5836. श्री मसचन्द्र डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान बिना लाइसेंस वाले रीडियो सेट कितने व्यक्तियों के पास थे और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में बिना लाइसेंस वाले कितने रीडियो सेटों का पता लगाया गया ;

(ग) इस संबंध में जुर्माने के रूप में सरकार को कूल कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि में इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग चलाये गये हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) कितने लोगों के पास बगैर लाइसेंस के रीडियो हैं इस संख्या का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। वर्ष 1978 और 1979 के अंत की प्रभावी लाइसेंसों की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

1978—196 लाख

1979—207 लाख

बगैर लाइसेंसों के रीडियो सेटों का पता लगाने के लिए अभियान चलाया जा रहा है ताकि बिना लाइसेंस वालों का पता लगाया जा सके।

(ख) 1978—3,04,773

1979—3,30,610

(ग) बिना लाइसेंस के लोगों का पता लगाने के परिणाम स्वरूप प्राप्त राबट्स का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :---

	लाइसेंस मूल्य	सरकार	कुल योग
	₹०	₹०	₹०
1978	38,55,230	34,01,409	72,56,639
1979	43,36,746	43,41,838	86,78,584
(घ) 1978-45,652			
1979-36,493			

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अनेक राज्यों को दिया गया बसूली मूल्य

की निम्नलिखित मूल्यों पर वाणिज्यिक खरीदारी भी की थी:-

(रुपये प्रति क्विंटल)

5837. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

चना	. 189.30	से	319.75
जौ	. 120.00	से	137.20
धरहर	. 127.00	से	285.00
मसूर	. 240.00	से	307.50

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गत तीन महीनों के दौरान अनेक राज्यों में खाद्यान्न की प्रत्येक किस्म के लिए क्या बसूली मूल्य दिया गया और इस समय मूल्य क्या हैं तथा इसी अवधि में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान क्या मूल्य थे; और

खुले बाजार के भाव प्रत्येक स्थान में और प्रत्येक समय पर भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं। एक विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें जुलाई, 1980 की अद्यतन तारीख तक, जिसके लिए सूचना उपलब्ध है और 1979 तथा 1978 में उन्हीं तारीखों को बाजार में चल रहे विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों के थोक मूल्यों के स्तर का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

(ख) निगम की बसूली के काम में किन अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और इस संबंध में क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम को अतीत में मूल्य समर्थन खरीदारियों करने में जिन कुछेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा था वे बोरियों की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई, विपणन समितियों द्वारा मंडियों में जो सफाई मशीनें सुलभ की जाती हैं उनकी अपर्याप्तता, मण्डी में अनाज लाने से पूर्व अनाज को उचित ढंग से साफ करने में किसानों के असफल रहने और भारतीय खाद्य निगम पर उस अनाज, जो कि निर्धारित विनिर्देशनों के अनुरूप नहीं होता है, को स्वीकार करने के लिए दबाव डालने से संबंधित थीं। बोरियों की सप्लाई में सुधार हुआ है और

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. श्री. स्वामीनाथन): (क) गत तीन महीनों के दौरान, भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मूल्य समर्थन योजना के अधीन भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए समर्थन मूल्य अर्थात् ग्रेड और किस्म संबंधी कटीतियों की शर्त पर उचित आसत किस्म के लिए 117/- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के मूल्य पर केवल गेहूं की बसूली की थी। इसके अलावा, भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने सेना क्रय संगठन को सप्लाई करने के लिए चना, जौ, धरहर और मसूर

वर्तमान खरीफ और रबी बसुली मौसमों के दौरान बाँरियों की कटाई कमी नहीं हुई है। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे मंडियों में पर्याप्त संख्या में सफाई मशीनों की व्यवस्था करे और मंडियों में

साफ जनाज लावे के लिए किसानों को जान-कारी देने के लिए उचित प्रचार करने की व्यवस्था करे ताकि उन्हें सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए समर्थन मूल्य का पूरा फायदा मिल सके।

विवरण

जुलाई, 1980 की प्रथम तारीखों, जिसके लिए सूचना उपलब्ध है तथा 1979 तथा 1978 की उन्हीं तारीखों को आधार में चल रहे विभिन्न बाजारों के शोक मूल्यों के स्तर को बताने वाला विवरण

I.—बाज के शोक मूल्यों का स्तर

(र० प्रति क्विंटल)

राज्य	किस्म	वर्ष	12 जुलाई
1	2	3	4
शांख प्रदेश	बकलू	1980	104-177
		1979	93-96
		1978	83-96
गुजरात	उंड—31	1980	155
		1979	140
		1978	155
कर्नाटक	मोटी	1980	112
		1979	102
		1978	105
मध्य प्रदेश	मोटी	1980	120-132
		1979	106-108
		1978	102-107
पंजाब	आई० आर०—8	1980	117
		1979	90
		1978	88
उत्तर प्रदेश	III अर्वा	1980	130-135
		1979	95-96
		1978	92-100

II.—**बिजली के कील मूल्यों का स्तर**

(रु० प्रति किबटल)

राज्य	किस्म	वर्ष	19 जुलाई
1	2	3	4
छत्तीस गढ़	अवकलु मोटा	1980	175-190
		1979	135-165
		1978	150-165
बिहार	मोटा	1980	225-250
		1979	175-210
		1978	160-200
गुजरात	मोटा	1980	190
		1979	165
		1978	155
मध्य प्रदेश	मोटा	1980	200-240
		1979	165-195
		1978	160-165
महाराष्ट्र	मोटा	1980	195-230
		1979	160-200
		1978 ^(a)	
कर्नाटक	मोटा	1980	168
		1979	140
		1978	140
उड़ीसा	मोटा	1980	195-220
		1979	160-185
		1978	165-170
पंजाब	बढ़िया	1980	415
		1979	395
		1978	400
उत्तर प्रदेश	मोटा	1980	275
		1979	200
		1978	203
पश्चिमी बंगाल	मोटा	1980	230
		1979	222
		1978	173

^(a) महाराष्ट्र की राज्य सरकार ने वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए वसूली मूल्य 104/—रु० प्रति किबटल निर्धारित किया था। इस वर्षों के लिए बाजार भाव सूचित नहीं किए गए थे।

III—द्वार के बोक मूल्यों का स्तर

(४० प्रति विद्यमान)

राज्य	19 जुलाई		
	1980	1979	1978
1	2	3	4
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	100	85-108	90-110
गुजरात	135	125	135
कर्नाटक	130	85-127	74-100
मध्य प्रदेश	130	118	100
महाराष्ट्र	135-136	140-146	92-130
तमिल नाडु	111	99	90
उत्तर प्रदेश	95	85	80

IV—बाजारा के बोक मूल्यों का स्तर

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	100	88	'94
गुजरात	143	108	124
महाराष्ट्र	139	127	120
राजस्थान	145-155	90-100	100-120
तमिल नाडु	117	92	85
उत्तर प्रदेश	150	85	95

V—सकरी के बोक मूल्यों का स्तर

बिहार	125-143	100-120	88-115
गुजरात	161	128	123
कर्नाटक	170	124	120
मध्य प्रदेश	170	133	140
राजस्थान	142	112	112
उत्तर प्रदेश	110-132	100-105	105-110
पंजाब	155	132	115

(६० प्रति निबंध)

राज्य	19 जुलाई			
	1980	1979	1978	
1	2	3	4	
VI—कना के लोक मूल्यों का स्तर				
बिहार		350	230	215
मध्य प्रदेश		313	193	185
राजस्थान		307	192	186
उत्तर प्रदेश		305	190	184
VII—गोहों के लोक मूल्यों का स्तर				
बिहार	किस्म मैक्सिकन	152	129	118
गुजरात	परम्परागत	184	134	128
हरियाणा	मैक्सिकन	118	115	113
महाराष्ट्र	परम्परागत	158	142	140
मध्य प्रदेश	वही	165-190	125-135	117-140
पंजाब	मैक्सिकन	118-125	115-120	113-115
राजस्थान	वही	136-143	116-136	130-131
	परम्परागत	156	138	126
उत्तर प्रदेश	मैक्सिकन	122-130	115-119	113-115
दिल्ली	वही	136	122	118

World Bank loan for improvement of slums

5838. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has approached World Bank for a loan for implementation of a scheme for rehabilitation

of slum dwellers and improvement of slums in the country;

(b) if so, the total demand made by Government for the loans;

(c) whether the World Bank has asked for the details of the schemes proposed to be undertaken from that loan;

(d) if so, whether Government have prepared and forwarded the same to them;

(e) if so, what are the details of the schemes; and

(f) the decision taken by the World Bank thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No scheme has been forwarded to the World Bank for rehabilitation of slum dwellers. However, in some States World Bank credit has been availed of for urban development projects which include slum improvement. Some other such projects for World Bank credit are under negotiation.

(b) to (f). In view of the position explained above, do not arise.

Direct dialling from Ananthnag in J & K

5839. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ananthnag District in Jammu & Kashmir has no direct dialling system; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have agreed to provide the same?

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

(a) Ananthnag has Subscriber Trunk Dialling with Srinagar.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand and supply of tractors to J&K

5840. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

DR. FAROOK ABDULLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for tractors in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, how many tractors were allotted to the Jammu and Kashmir State during the last three years;

(c) the total demand of the State Government and to what extent their demand during the current financial year will be met;

(d) whether Government had imported tractors during the last year;

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

(f) whether Jammu and Kashmir State had less quota in comparison to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). No request from the State Government about special demand for tractors has been received. The tractors are allotted by the respective indigenous manufacturers through their dealers/distributors. There is adequate capacity and production of indigenous tractors for meeting the demand.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No State-wise quota is fixed by the Government of India for allotment of tractors.

Survey on tractorisation of farms

5841. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, tractorisation of farm has proved to be largely advantageous for farm employment, productivity and income;

(b) if so, the main features of the survey;

(c) the States where this survey was conducted; and

(d) whether any recommendations have also been made in the survey report and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The survey on implications of tractorisation for farm employment, productivity and income conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, was sponsored by the Tractor Manufacturers Association. This survey has come to the following findings:—

(1) *Farm employment:* Tractor farms have about five per cent higher overall employment as compared to bullock farms.

(2) *Productivity:* Tractors in all regions show positive results with an increased average yield of 20 per cent for most of the major crops.

(3) *Income:* The average net return of tractor owner per cropped hectare was 157 per cent higher than that of bullock farms.

These findings are based on a sample survey conducted by the Council.

(c) Punjab, Haryana, Eastern U.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(d) No, Sir.

Communication facilities in Karnataka

5842. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have not been able to provide better communication facilities in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, whether in many villages, there are no Post Offices and the

people have to go far off places for this;

(c) what are the main reasons for not providing every village in Karnataka a Post Office and a telephone link;

(d) whether the Union Government have decided to provide a mobile post office to each or more than two villages during the current year in every State; and

(e) if so, how many such post offices will be set up in Karnataka State and by what time this target is to be achieved?

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

(b) In Karnataka State post offices are functioning in almost all villages eligible for post offices under the prescribed norms of the Deptt. Only those people living in remote villages have to cover short distances to reach the post offices.

(c) Provision for post offices and telephone links is made in accordance with the norms prescribed and targets assigned by the Department Expansion of P&T Services in rural areas is regulated by planning objectives and priorities. The provision of a post office and a telephone link in every village irrespective of the traffic and population is not the objective. In Karnataka State also these services are provided according to the existing standards.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Tractors in Karnataka

5843. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great demand of tractors in Karnataka;

(b) if so, how many tractors were allotted to Karnataka State during the last three years;

(c) the total demand of the State Government and to what extent their demand during the current financial year will be met;

(d) whether Government had not imported the tractors during the last year; and

(e) if so, what is the position of allotment during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) (c). No request from the State Government about special demand for tractors has been received. The tractors are allotted by the respective indigenous manufacturers through their dealers/distributors. There is adequate capacity and production of indigenous tractors for meeting the demand.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

New Paddy for Water Logging Area

5844. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new variety of paddy suitable to water logging conditions has been evolved recently; and

(b) if so, whether it has been released?

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

CR 149-244-198, IET 5656 and RPW 6-17 (Phalguna) have been developed for low lying water-logged conditions.

(b) Yes, Sir. These varieties have been released.

Sugarcane Arrears

5845. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears to be paid to the sugarcane growers in the sugar factories in the country upto now; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to get them paid to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the sugar factories in their statutory returns, the total arrears of sugarcane price as on 15th June, 1980 were Rs. 22 07 crores.

(b) The liquidation of cane price arrears in the case of sugar factories is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Governments, with whom the matter is taken up from time to time. Apart from this, wherever found necessary, action under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978 has also been resorted to. At present, management of 8 sugar factories vests in the Central Government under the said Act.

Sale Price of Fertiliser

5846. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2404 on the

30th June, 1980 regarding prices of fertilisers and state:

(a) the selling price per quintal of those five major fertilisers as referred to in earlier reply mentioned above before the 8th June, 1980; and

(b) how the selling prices of fertilisers in India compare with prices prevailing in other Asian and Middle-Eastern countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
The retail prices of the five fertilisers

per quintal prior to 8th June, 1980 were as under:—

Name of fertilizer	Selling Price (Rs. per quintal)
Urea	145.00
Di-Ammonium Phosphate	220.00
Muriate of Potash	80.50
Complex 17:17:17	160.00
Complex 10:26:26	180.00

(b) As per the latest published information, the comparative prices of fertilisers paid by farmers in India and certain other Asian and Middle Eastern Countries are given in the state appended.

Statement

Prices of Fertilisers paid by farmers in India and certain other Asian & Middle Eastern countries — 1977-78. (In US \$)

Country	(Per MT Nutrient)		(Per MT Product)		
	Urea (N)	Muriate to Potash (K ₂ O over 45%)	Di-Ammo- nium of Phosphate (N:P:K 18:46:0)	Complex 17:17:17	Complex 10:26:26
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	406	156	258@	187@	210@
Afghanistan	483	NA	254	NA	NA
Bangladesh	231	118	NA	NA	NA
Burma	115***	147***	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	432	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indonesia	375	NA	217	NA	NA
Iran	271	NA	170	NA	NA
Iraq	169*	NA	NA	NA	NA
Israel	433	69	NA	NA	NA
Japan	496	293	NA	NA	NA
Jordan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Korea Rep.	549	145	128**	NA	NA
Kuwait	392	NA	519***	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
Malaysia	353	176	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	419	207	NA	NA	NA
Oman	522**	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pakistan	298	NA	145	NA	NA
Philippines	446***	231***	NA	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia	209	NA	NA	NA	NA
Singapore	357	123	NA	NA	NA
Sri Lanka	248	NA	NA	NA	NA
Syria	NA	NA	213***	NA	NA
Thailand	366	290	NA	NA	NA
Turkey	285	119	145***	NA	NA
U.A. Emirats	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yeman AR	650	NA	NA	NA	NA

(NA = Not Available ; * = 1974-75; ** = 1975-76; *** = 1976-77)

Source: **FAO FERTILISER YEAR BOOK 1978**

@The FAO Fertiliser Year Book 1978 has not reported these prices.

The prices prevailing during 1977-78 in India have been converted into US Dollars, using the same rate of exchange as in the FAO YEAR

BOOK.

Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Faridabad

5847. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Head Office of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection is situated at Faridabad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that headquarter of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser is situated in Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether such an arrangement causes a lot of administrative inconvenience and entails a lot of extra expenditure; and

(e) if so, the steps Government are taking or propose to take to shift

back the office of Adviser to Faridabad to save unnecessary expenditure and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Agricultural Marketing Adviser is also *ex-officio* Joint Commissioner (Marketing) to the Ministry and his expert advice is frequently required in marketing and quality control matters and formulation of marketing projects for IDA Credit. He is also required to serve on advisory committees of other departments and institutions like the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Planning Commission, NAFED, Central Warehousing Corporation, Food Corporation of India etc. This does not, however, come in the way of his devoting adequate time to his office at Faridabad.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise for the present.

Plan for Marketing of Agricultural Farm Products by NAFED

5848. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) has drawn new plan and projects to help and market agricultural and farm produce of backward areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes; and

(c) how many of the above schemes are now operating and how many are planned to operate in M.P. specially in the backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) has drawn up a plan for marketing of agricultural produce for the five-year period 1980-81 to 1984-85 indicating various activities to be undertaken and commodities to be handled. These includes intensification of marketing activities in co-operatively less developed areas including backward areas in the country such as tribal areas, hill areas etc. The activities of NAFED in these areas would be aimed at providing remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce, by making special efforts for strengthening the infra-structural facilities and also by developing processing facilities for perishable commodities produced in these areas. NAFED's marketing activities in these areas which would include chitra beans, black soyabean, large cardamon, tamarind, niger seed, fresh fruits and vegetables, are expected to provide a steady market and remunerative return to the growers in

backward areas. The value of these commodities proposed to be marketed by NAFED during the five year period 1980-81 to 1984-85 is given below:—

Year	Rs. in crores
1980-81	37.00
1981-82	45.00
1982-83	50.00
1983-84	65.00
1984-85	79.00

(b) and (c). NAFED undertakes marketing of agricultural produce which is significant for inter-State and export trade and to that extent, it helps the State Cooperative Marketing Federations and Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies in marketing of agricultural produce of their members. It does not formulate area-wise development programmes which are formulated by the State Governments. However, NAFED has been and would continue to operate significantly in the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh. For instance, for procurement of soyabean under price support scheme, NAFED proposes to set up 166 purchase centres in soyabean producing areas of Madhya Pradesh where the farmers belonging to the weaker sections generally produce black soyabean. NAFED is also purchasing niger seed through co-operatives, at prices much above the market rates, from the tribal cooperatives, with a view to providing better returns to growers in tribal areas.

Basic amenities in Yamuna Vihar Colony, Delhi

5849. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. has not provided any basic civic amenities i.e. water, electricity, sewer etc., in the Yamuna Vihar Colony since 1976;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether House-tax is also being demanded from the residents of Yamuna Vihar Colony without providing basic civic amenities; and

(d) when D.D.A. proposes to provide such amenities in the Yamuna Vihar Colony?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The position of the amenities already provided is as follows:—

(i) *Water Supply*: Water supply lines have already been laid in pockets C-1 to 4 and water is being supplied through four tubewells. Works for other pockets have been awarded and are in progress.

(ii) *Sewerage*: Sewerage lines in 6 out of 12 pockets in Block 'C' have been laid. The works for the other pockets have been awarded and are in progress.

(iii) *Electricity*: The general electrification work in respect of pockets C-1 to 9 has already been completed and the work, which is already in progress in the remaining three pockets, is expected to be completed soon. The electrification of pockets 1 to 2 of Block 'B' has also been completed and the work in the remaining two pockets is in progress.

(c) Property tax is leviable on all lands and building within the jurisdiction of M.C.D. in pursuance of Section 113(1)(a) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 (66 of 1957) other than those lands and buildings which are specifically exempted from levy of either all taxes or general tax only. The levy and collection of property taxes has no 'quid pro quo' with the provisions of civic amenities or services provided in and locality.

(d) (i) *Water Supply*: Water is ultimately to be supplied from the proposed 100 MGD Treatment Plant in Northern Shahdara which will take some time for its construction and

commission. Interim arrangements have already been made, as mentioned above.

(ii) *Sewerage*: The work of laying deep sewer is intricate and time consuming and if it proceeds as per planning, shall be completed by the end of 1980.

(iii) *Electricity*: Block 'B'—Of the proposed two electric sub-stations, one is nearing completion and about 40 per cent work of L.V. mains has been completed and the remaining work is in progress. The building of the other sub-station is ready.

Block 'C'—Of the 5 electric sub-stations, 3 have already been energised and most of the area is electrified. Electric service connections are being given to the residents of Pockets C-1 to C-9, with the street-lighting completely energised. The work on the other sub-stations is in progress.

Opening of more Post Offices in Purulia and Bankura District of West Bengal

5850. ACHARYA BASUDEB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are no adequate post offices, Sub-post offices and Branch Post Offices in Purulia and Bankura districts of West Bengal to cope with the overloading burden in respect of delivery of money orders in proper time;

(b) whether owing to shortage of post offices and paucity of funds in Sub and Branch Post Offices in the above mentioned districts delivery of money orders of about eleven thousand teachers of Primary Schools situated in different villages of the districts whose salaries are disbursed through post offices are being delayed every month; and

(c) if so, what arrangements have been or are being made to increase the number of post offices and quantum of fund in sub and branch offices for quick delivery of the money orders to the payees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) to (c). Information regarding

post offices and delivery arrangements
in the two districts is furnished
below:—

	Purulia	Bankura
Total No. of post offices	390	441
Average area served by one post office	16.05 sq. km.	15.60 sq. km.
Average population served by one post office	4109	4605
Total number of delivery post offices	385	422
Average No. of money orders delivered every month	23,600	24,385

The average area served by one post office in the two districts compare favourably with the average area of 23.9 sq. km. served by one post office for the whole country. The average population served by one post office in the two districts is, however, higher than the average population of 4001 served by one post office in the country as a whole. But since almost all post offices in the two districts are delivery post offices the delivery arrangements are considered satisfactory. Further, with a view to ensure quicker delivery of money orders without any paucity of funds the limit of cash on foot, Mail Motor and Railway lines has been increased for both Purulia and Bankura Districts.

The number of post offices opened during last two years is 91 in Purulia District and 58 in Bankura District.

अधोपूर्ण केबलों के कारण बराब टेलीफोनो के बारे में जांच

5851. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक जुलाई 1980 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि घटिया किस्म की केबलों के कारण इस समय दिल्ली में 15-20 प्रतिशत टेलीफोन बराब पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई जांच कराई है और यदि हां तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में टेलीफोन विभाग ने भूमि के भीतर तथा बाहर उपयोग के लिये केबल किन कम्पनियों से खरीदे तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक कम्पनी से कितने-कितने मूल्य के केबल खरीदे ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) विस्तृत ब्यारों संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

विवरण

मद	कम्पनी का नाम	1-4-77 से 31-3-80 तक की गई खरीद का मूल्य
		(लाख ₹० में)
भूमिगत केबुल	मै० हिन्दुस्तान केबुल लि० रूपनारायणपुर तथा हैदराबाद	1 4,891 . 00
वही	मै० टैको केबुल कं० कोचीन केरल राज्य	472 . 00
ड्राप वायर (बाद्य प्रयोग हेतु)	मै० बेट ब्रो डजी० एवं जनरल मैनु० नई दिल्ली 11 0002.	41.15
वही	मै० कृष्णा इलेक्ट्रीकल इंडस्ट्रीज, नई दिल्ली-1 10005.]	51 . 88
वही	मै० इंडियन केबुल कम्पनी, कलकत्ता	12 62
वही	मै० डेल्टन केबुल कम्पनी, नई दिल्ली	9 72
वही]	मै० पैरामाउण्ट केबुल कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली	4 . 45
	मै० हिन्दुस्तान केबुल लि० रूपनारायणपुर	6 . 66

टिप्पणी — इन मदों के अतिरिक्त, उपभोक्ता के अज्ञात में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की अतिरिक्त वायरिंग हेतु अपेक्षाकृत थोड़ी मात्रा में हाउस वायरिंग पी० वी० सी० युग्म कंडक्टर आदि खरीदे गए।

Causes of collapse of Fountain at Vijay Chowk, New Delhi

5852. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted an enquiry into the causes of collapsing of the fountain at Vijay Chowk, Rajpath (New Delhi);

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred on the new fountain being constructed at present and the time by which it will be ready?

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

(b) Examination of the broken fountain had indicated that the mild steel rod at the outer fringe of the bigger stone bowl which was acting

1711 L.S.—8

as hoop had rusted and corroded in many places due to wear & tear & weathering action and its sectional area reduced. This rod had snapped in two places.

On 7-9-77 due to continuous heavy rainfall the bowl was full of water and heavy stress concentration occurred on the mild steel hoop rod. Consequently a weak section of the rod failed. As a result of the snapping of the hoop mild steel rod the stability of the bowl was lost and the individual stones comprising the bowl fell apart resulting in collapse of the fountain.

(c) The tendered amount for reconstruction of the fountain is Rs. 4,75,802/- and it is expected that the expenditure will remain within this amount.

The work is expected to be completed by end of December, 1980.

Production of Succession Certificate

5854. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for settlement of deceased claim on account of S. B. account production of Succession Certificate is necessary when the amount exceeds Rs. 5,000;

(b) whether this stipulation is in vogue since the maximum deposits in S. B. account over Rs. 5000 per person;

(c) whether this ceiling has since been increased to Rs. 25,000;

(d) whether at present all cases for exemption from Succession Certificate for settlement of S.B. claim exceeding Rs. 5000 are being forwarded to the Director General, P. & T., New Delhi, to the Circle head; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to increase the limit from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 and also authorise the Circle head to grant exemption from production of Succession Certificate to avoid hardship to the depositors?

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

(a) Yes, but only in cases in which the deceased depositors have left no nomination.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, with effect from 1-7-1965.

(d) Yes, All cases for exemption from production of succession certificate for settlement of S. B. claim exceeding Rs. 5,000/-, recommended by the Postmaster General, are forwarded to the Director General, P&T, New Delhi.

(e) The P&T Department has in view raising of the limit for succession certificate from the present Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000/-. Such a change, requires an amendment of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873. In the

event of the Act being so amended, the Head of the Circle will have the power upto Rs. 10,000/-. The power to grant exemption from production of succession certificate cannot, however, be delegated to Heads of Circles as it is not a power provided in the Act.

Defects in Micro-Wave system in Telephone

5855. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the recurring technical defects in the micro-wave system in telephones;

(b) whether it is a fact that the micro-wave system remains inoperative for days together; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent the failure of the system?

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

(a) The reasons for the technical defects in the microwave system are as follows:—

(i) High noise and certain degree of instability in performance;

(ii) Fading of microwave signals in certain hops; and

(iii) Faults on power supply panels.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Research on Sugarcane

5856. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of sugarcane being the substantial crop of Karnataka State, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have carried on research in varietal programme, control

of pests, diseases and weeds in ratoon cane, the role of agricultural chemicals detailed water requirement and soil moisture conservation studies, for the benefit of farmers in the State; and

(b) in what other ways the I.C.A.R. have made endeavour to serve the farmers and the sugar industry in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is alive to the needs of Karnataka State by way of sugarcane research support. Some of the important research findings for improving productivity of cane crop in the State are given below:

Varietal Programme: Co. 62175 a variety superior to Co. 419 in yield and H. 2045 a non flowering cane with little loss in tonnage and quality with longer field life have been released.

Pests, Disease and Weed Management: To reduce smut incidence the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore has undertaken on the recommendation of Indian Council of Agricultural Research Foundation seed production through heat therapy. Chemical weed control through use of 2-4-D (1.0 Kg/ha) or Sinazine (1.5 kg/ha) has been found to be successful in the state trials. Both of these have special significance in increasing ratoon productivity.

Role of Agricultural Chemicals: Besides herbicides, use of Reglone, at the rate of 0.54 kg/ha, in Chemical control of flowering in varieties like Co. 419 has been demonstrated to be successful.

Fertilisers and ratoon productivity: Addition of potash has been found to increase productivity of ratoon crop in red soils.

Water management: State Government of Karnataka have already made

detailed recommendations on soil-wise irrigation schedules to conserve soil moisture and to take best advantage of the soil water reserves. A special research programme on reaction of varieties to water stress has been taken up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) Besides the continuing research programme under the Coordinated Sugarcane Research Project and State Research Stations, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have also taken up ad-hoc programme in Karnataka State. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also harnessing the resources of the sugar Industry in the Karnataka State to generate useful recommendations and other information. For example M/s Somaiya Sugar Works, M/s Mysore Sugar Co., Mandya and M/s Paudavapura Sahakari Sakkare Karkhana, Paudavapura are collaborating with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in finding out varietal mix for extended duration of crusing to ensure higher recoveries in factories.

राजस्थान में बेघरबार

5857. श्री बालतराम सारण: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और राजस्थान में कुल कितने बेघरबार परिवार हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेघरबार परिवारों की आवास समस्या हल करने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस समस्या को कब तक हल कर लिए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) इस पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है और कितने परिवारों को आवास सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी) : (क) राज्य सरकारों और योजना आयोग द्वारा लगाये गए अनुमान के अनुसार, देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 11.9 लाख और राजस्थान में 8,54,023 परिवार भूमिहीन हैं।

(ख) और (ग). ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए वास स्थल व भूपाई निर्माण योजना का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में किया जाता है। योजना से प्रति परिवार 500 रुपये की सहायता उन परिवारों को दी जाती है जिन्हें मकान की जगह पहले ही आवंटित की गई हो और 750 रुपये प्रति परिवार उन परिवारों को भी दी जाती है जिन्हें अभी वास स्थल भी दिया जाना है। यह सहायता मकान की जगह, सम्पर्क मार्ग, 30 से 40 परिवारों के समूह के लिए एक कुआ और निर्माण सामग्री की लागत के लिए दी जाती है। श्रमिकों का सारा खर्च लाभ भागियों के द्वारा दिया जाता है। पता लगाये गये सभी भूमिहीन परिवारों का 1980-85 पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के द्वारा भूमि दिये जाने की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है। यद्यपि नयी योजना को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(घ) अभी तक 18 राज्यों और 6 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 77,72,447 भूमिहीन मजदूर परिवारों को मकान की जगह दी जा चुकी है। 7 राज्यों और 4 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, व्यक्तियों के अपने प्रयास और सरकारी प्रयास से 7,59,446 मकान/भूपाइयां पहले ही निर्मित की जा चुकी हैं।

1978-79 से पूर्व योजना में केवल वास स्थल आवंटित किए जाने का लक्ष्य था। उन पर मकान निर्माण के लिए सहायता राज्य सरकारों के किसी अन्य कार्यक्रम से प्रप्ति की जाती थी। जैसे कि ऊपर दिखाया गया है। 1978-79 से योजना का यह क्षेत्र मकान/भूपाई निर्माण की सहायता देने तक विस्तृत कर दिया गया है। तब से योजना

को दिया गया वित्तीय परिव्यय निम्न-लिखित है:-

1978-79	(वास्तविक)-21.80 करोड़ रुपये
1979-80	(संशोधित परिव्यय)- 52.24 करोड़ रुपये
1980-81 (परिव्यय)	49.575 करोड़ रुपये

Optimum utilisation of Agricultural Land with Surface Irrigation

5858. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme for the optimum utilisation of agricultural land with surface irrigation facilities is being undertaken; and

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Command Area Development Programme has been taken up in 76 major and medium irrigation projects having an ultimate irrigation potential of 15 million hectares

(b) For the five-year period 1978-83, an outlay of Rs. 275 crores under Central Sector and Rs. 283.0 crores under State Sector has been provided. Rs. 110 crores are expected to be provided from institutional sources.

Strength of Extra-Departmental Staff

5859. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff in the P & T Department as on 30th June, 1980;

(b) the total number of extra departmental staff in the P&T department as on 30th June, 1980; and

(c) categories of salaries amongst the extra department staff and what are they category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Total number of P & T employees as on 31-3-1979 was 7,58,602. Total number of Extra Departmental staff on the same date was 2,48,208. The information as on 31st March, 1980 is under collection and will be placed on the table of the House in due course

(c) The information is annexed herewith.

Statement

The categories of Extra Departmental employees and the consolidated allowances payable to them.

Category of Extra Departmental employees	Rates of consolidated allowances per month	
	Minimum Rs.	Maximum Rs.
Extra Departmental Sub Postmaster/Sub Record Clerks	155	192
Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters	108	136
Extra Departmental Stamp Vendors	108	136
Extra Departmental Messengers	105	130
Extra Departmental Chowkidars	105	130
Extra Departmental Mail Carriers Runners/Delivery Agents/Packers Letters Box Peons/Mail Peons and other extra Departmental employees performing combined duties of these types	105	130

(For work load ranging from 2—5 hrs)
Rs. 93 fixed if the workload is less than 2 hours per day.

Linking of all State Capitals with their Distt. Headquarters under S.T.D.

5860. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal during the current plan period, to connect every State capital by STD facility with the District Headquarters under the jurisdiction of the respective State;

(b) the present position in Bihar and how many District Headquarters with their names, are connected by STD facility with Patna; and

(c) the time by which the remaining District Headquarters will be connected with the State Headquarters?

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

(a) The proposal is to connect by STD all District Headquarters to their respective State Capitals progressively during the current and the next Plan periods.

(b) The present position in Bihar is that 8 District Headquarters have been connected by STD to Patna (which is also a District Headquarter). They are, Arrah, Chapra, Darbhanga, Dhanbad, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Samastipur and Sasaram.

(c) The remaining District Headquarters are likely to be connected to the State Capital by Subscriber Trunk Dialling by the end of the next Plan period viz. 1985—90.

Mobile Post Offices and Telephone Connections in Srinagar

5861. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many mobile post offices will be started in Srinagar and various villages which are without post offices; and

(b) how many telephone connections will be provided in Srinagar and Jammu this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) In Srinagar and other villages having no post office in J&K, 3 mobile branch post offices have already been opened and 25 more are planned during the current year. In addition 3 mobile seasonal sub post offices have been opened in Srinagar this year.

(b) It is proposed to provide about 550 telephone connections in Srinagar and about 450 telephone connections in Jammu.

Institution for training of Telephone Operator

5862. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Institution imparting training to the candidates for Telephone Operators;

(b) the procedure, qualifications, and period required for the training;

(c) whether the medium of instruction is only English or in Hindi also and whether the tests are also taken in English and Hindi both; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Telephone Operator's training is imparted at 15 Circle and 11 District Telecom. Training Centres, a list of which is attached as per statement.

(b) 80 per cent candidates are recruited as outsiders on the basis of marks obtained in Matriculation or equivalent examination. They should be between 18—23 years of age.

(c) 20 per cent vacancies are filled from amongst departmental candidates by promotion through competitive examination. They should be permanent or quasi-permanent with age not exceeding 35 years.

Final selection in each case is done on the basis of a General Knowledge-cum-Intelligence test and interview by a duly constituted selection board.

Period of training for both type of candidates is three months.

(c) The medium of instruction is English only. However, wherever necessary terminology is explained to the candidates in Hindi or the regional language.

(d) The trainees are recruited on Divisional basis and are already conversant with the local language. The training schedule consists of:—

standard expressions, knowledge of English language and Grammar and Theory and Practical concerning the Telephone Switch Boards etc. Since the Telephone Operator is to communicate with his or her counterpart and the subscribers with various linguistic backgrounds throughout the country, English appears to be the most appropriate language for the purpose in the prevailing circumstances.

Statement

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Commercial Road, Kakinada—533001.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Gauhati—781009.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Shalimpur Aktra, Patna—800003.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Ahmedabad—380016.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, New Plot Jammu—100005.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Trivandrum—695001.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Maharashtra Bldg., Nasik—422.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Devi Bhavan, Bhopal—462001.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Ulsoor, Bangalore—560008.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Bapuji Nagar, Bhubaneswar—751009.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Rajpura (Pb).

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre Acharya Kriplani Marg, Jaipur—302009.

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, Indore (M.P.)

Reclamation of Fallow and Barren Land

5863. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under Government's consideration for recla-

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Telecom. Training Centre, Patna House, Lucknow—225001.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, 128/2, Narikeldanga, Calcutta—700054.

Asstt. Engineer I/C Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Menambakkam, Madras—600027.

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, St. Martine Road, Nandra, Bombay—400050.

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, 30, Strand Rd. Calcutta—700001.

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, Ulsoor, Bangalore—560008.

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, Kandaswamy Lane, Hyderabad—500001.

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, Patel Chowk, Ahmedabad—380009.

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, Exchange Bldg. (Lajpat Nagar), Kanpur—208012.

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, Kanpur Bagh, Patna—800020.

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, Shanipar Bldg., Pune—411030.

Asstt. Engineer I/C, Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, Littice Bridge Road, Madras—600020.

Principal, Distt. Telecom. Training Centre, Kidwai Bhavan, New Delhi—110001.

mation of fallow and barren land in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the acreage of additional land proposed to be brought under cultivation during 1979-80 in different States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Fallow lands are lands temporarily taken out of cultivation. Barren lands cover uncultivable lands like mountains and deserts, etc. which cannot economically be brought under cultivation. No separate proposals are under consideration for reclamation of such lands.

(b) Does not arise.

Food for Work Programme within purview of Five Year Plan

5864. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring the 'Food for Work Programme' within the purview of the new 'Five Year Plan'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Food for Work Programme has been restructured and revamped. Apart from foodgrains, cash assistance has also been provided for making assets, created under the programme, durable. It will now be called 'National Rural Employment' Programme and form part of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

International University at Tokyo

5865. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations propose to set up an International University at Tokyo;

(b) if so, the objects and reasons of the proposed university;

(c) whether the Government of India make any financial contribution thereto, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether our country is also represented on the board of management of the University; and

(e) what benefits, if any, are available to the Indian nationals at the University and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The United Nations University is already functioning at Tokyo since September, 1975.

(b) According to article 1 of its Charter, the U.N. University is an international community of scholars engaged in research, postgraduate training and dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The research programmes of the University are directed towards pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare, co-existence between peoples having different cultures, languages and social systems, the environment and the proper use of resources, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Govt. of India have agreed to contribute to the Endowment Fund of the University \$ 7,50,000 in instalments over a period of five years with effect from 1977-78. Out of this \$ 4,12,500 has already been paid.

(d) The Council, which serves as the Governing Board of the University, consists of twenty-four members from different countries serving in their individual capacity. At present, Prof. Satish Chandra, Chairman, University Grants Commission represents India on the Council.

(e) While the University is a community of international scholars serving the whole world, it is strongly

oriented towards the needs of developing countries, because so many of the world's most serious problems are concentrated in developing regions. India being one of the developing countries is, therefore, expected to benefit from the programmes of the University.

Delay in shifting of Telephone from one area to another in Delhi

5866. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of shifting of telephone pending in Central North, West and South Telephone areas in Delhi on the 30th April, 1980;

(b) The information in respect of the pending cases is as below:

	Central	North	West	South
Over 3 months and less than 6 months	6	26	52	28
Over 6 months and less than 9 months	6	..	17	4
Over 9 months and less than 12 months . . . . .	.	7	2	5
Over 12 months . . . . .	..	28	..	17

(c) Some of the reasons for delay in shifting are:

- (i) no spare capacity in the exchange;
- (ii) no spare underground cables available;
- (iii) bonafide papers not produced by the applicant;
- (iv) telephone closed due to non-payment;
- (v) stay orders given by the court;
- (vi) the telephone at the original address not closed; and
- (vii) dispute between the landlord and the tenant etc.

(b) the number of the cases pending for three months, 6 months, 9 months and over one year in each area; and

(c) the reasons for delay in such cases?

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

(a) The details of the number of pending cases of shifting of telephones as on 30th April, 1980 are as follows:—

Central Area	130
North Area	61
West Area	265
South Area	544

Payment of rent during shifting of a Telephone

5867. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone subscriber is required to pay the rental of telephone from the date of closure of telephone at his previous address to the date of its installation at his new address;

(b) whether shifting of telephones from one area to another in Delhi takes three to nine months and in some cases exceeds even one year;

(c) if so, the reasons for making the subscriber pay for the telephone

for the period when the telephone is 'under shift' and the delay in shifting is entirely due to the lack of coordination in the Delhi Telephones; and

(d) whether it is proposed to review the matter and refund the amounts charged in such cases to the subscribers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Not in all cases, Sir. However, prorata refund of rental is prescribed under the rules, for the period the telephone services remains suspended beyond a period of 15 days due to inability of the Department to carry out the shift.

(b) No, Sir. The average period is less, but there are a number of cases which are delayed more than three months and few over one year.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise. However if there are cases of wrong billing they can be reviewed.

Sanction for Projects of I.C.A.R.

5868. SHRI MOHD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and paid to the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) during the last three years for various projects (year-wise and Project-wise) till date;

(b) the projects involved;

(c) the achievement of each project; and

(d) the reaction of Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The amounts sanctioned and paid to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the year 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 for its different activities are given in Table attached.

(b) to (d). The information has already been provided in the Performance Budget 1980-81 and the Department of Agricultural Research and Education Report for 1979-80 which were circulated to Members of Parliament by Lok Sabha Secretariat.

TABLE

(In thousands of Rupees)

		1977-78		1978-1979		1979-80	
		Amount sanctioned	Amount drawn	Amount sanctioned	Amount drawn	Amount sanctioned	Amount drawn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Head	Research	10,08,98	10,07,86	13,80,00	13,80,00	8,79,39	8,79,39
"350" Agri-culture.	Institutes						
	Research and education Schemes	20,08,96	19,63,07	23,28,00	23,28,00	26,27,00	26,24,42
	Total	30,17,94	29,70,93	37,08,00	37,08,00	35,06,39	35,03,81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Major Head "307" Soil Con- servation.	Research Institutes	41,50	21,50	80,00	80,00	22,00	22,00
	Research and Education Schemes .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	42,50	21,50	80,00	80,00	22,00	22,00
Major Head "310" Animal Husbandry.	Research Institutes	1,93,50	1,93,50	3,19,44	3,19,44	1,84,50	1,84,60
	Research and Education Schemes .	2,52,00	3,25,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	1,50,00	1,50,00
	Total	4,45,500	5,18,50	5,69,44	5,69,44	3,34,60	3,34,60
Major Head "311" Dairy Development.	Research Institutes	75,20	75,20	1,0,000	1,10,00	65,00	65,00
	Research and Education Schemes .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	75,20	75,20	1,10,00	1,10,00	65,00	6,00
Major Head "312" Fisher- ies.	Research Institutes	1,51,26	1,51,26	2,50,00	2,50,00	2,2,85	2,21,85
	Research and Education Schemes .	15,00	15,00	17,00	17,00	8,00	8,00
	Total	1,66,26	1,66,26	2,67,00	2,67,00	2,29,95	2,29,85
Major Head "313" Forest.	Research Institutes.	37,00	32,00	50,00	50,00	25,00	25,00
	Research and Education Scheme. .	73,98	73,98	82,00	82,00	15,00	15,00
	Total	1,10,98	1,05,98	1,32,00	1,32,00	40,00	40,00
Total—Research Institutes		15,08,44	14,81,32	21,89,44	21,89,44	13,97,84	13,97,84
Total—Research and Educa- tion Schemes		23,49,94	23,77,05	26,77,00	26,77,00	28 00,00	27,9742
Grand Total		38,58,38	38,58,37	48,66,44	48,66,44	41,97,84	41,95,26

Agricultural implements for small farmers

5869. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to supply agricultural implements to small farmers during the current year;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to extend financial assistance to States for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Financial assistance is already available to the States under various Area Programmes like Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Command Area Development (CAD), Integrated Rural Development (IRD) for providing subsidy to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and scheduled tribe beneficiaries. The rate of subsidy is 25 per cent for small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers and 50 per cent for scheduled tribes beneficiaries on the purchase of agricultural implements approved by the State Directors of Agriculture. Ceiling on subsidy is Rs. 3000 per family except in the case of tribal (ST) family where this ceiling is Rs. 5,000.

Free calls Admissible for telephone subscribers

5870. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of free calls admissible to various categories of telephone subscribers;

(b) whether it is a fact that unutilised free calls of a quarter are not carried over to the next quarter;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide for the carry forward of the unutilised free calls to the next quarter?

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

(a) 250 calls per quarter in measured rate systems. In flat rate systems local calls are free.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The rules do not provide for this and this is not the general practice and would increase the billing complexity.

(d) No, Sir.

Staff in Postal accounts, Patna

5871. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of LDC, UDC and Class IV posts available in the Office of the Deputy Director, Postal Accounts, Patna as on date;

(b) the total number of posts actually justified in LDC, UDC and Class IV as on date; and

(c) in cases there is heavy shortage of staff, the reasons for the same and remedial measures proposed to be taken for filling up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of posts in Dy. Director of Accounts (Postal) Patna on 1-7-80 were as follows:—

L.D.Cs	119
U.D.Cs (Designated as Sr./Junior Accounts)	266
Class IV	44

(b) The number of posts considered justified on 1-7-80 are:—

L.D.C.	131
U.D.Cs (Designated as Sr/Junior Accounts)	293
Class IV	53

(c) Yes, Sir. There is heavy shortage of staff in each cadre on account of (i) lack of departmental examination qualified candidates (ii) Inadequate number of candidates recommended by Staff Selection Commission (iii) Ban on filling up Class IV posts for a long time. Ban has been relaxed recently. The matter was taken up at the highest level in Staff Selection Commission and they have assured early filling up of the vacancies. For Class IV posts Employment Exchange was contacted. Candidates have been sponsored and case is being processed for early appointments.

Pension to Railway Employees from postal Accounts, Patna

5872. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per revised instructions, Railway employees may get their pension from the Post Office of their choice;

(b) whether it is a fact that series of such cases of the Railway employees are languishing in the office of the Deputy Director, Postal Accounts, Patna; and

(c) if so, the number of such pending cases for more than one month, three months and six months and over may be furnished separately indicating the reasons for such detention and ways and means to ensure their clearance as well?

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

(b) A part of the pension cases received in the last quarter is pending.

(c) 206 cases are pending for more than one month, but none for more than three months.

The reasons for the pendency are:—

(1) Very heavy receipt of Railway pension revision and commutation cases during the quarter.

(2) Shortage of staff in the office.

Steps have been taken to clear the pending cases by 31st July, 1980.

भण्डारों में पड़े हुए उर्वरकों पर मूल्य वृद्धि का प्रभाव

5873. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक किस्म के उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में हाल ही में वृद्धि की गई है और यदि हां, तो कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ख) क्या मूल्य वृद्धि उर्वरकों के नये उत्पादन पर लागू होगी अथवा पुराने भण्डारों को भी नये मूल्यों पर बेचने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ; और

(ग) क्या "एपेक्स" एक स्वतन्त्र व्यापारिक संस्था है अथवा सरकार के अधीन है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) 8-6-80 से पूर्व उर्वरकों की कीमतों, 8-6-80 से संशोधित कीमतों और वृद्धि की मात्रा को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) संशोधित कीमते 8-6-80 से लागू है, चाहे इन उर्वरकों की उत्पादन की अवधि कोई भी हो ।

(ग) ऐसा अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य का "एपेक्स" शब्द से मतलब एपेक्स सहकारी विपणन संघ से है । यदि यह अनुमान ठीक है तो, स्थिति यह है कि ऐसे सहकारी संघों का नियंत्रण अपने उप-नियमों और सम्बद्ध अधिनियम से होता है ।

विवरण

(रुपये प्रति मीटर टन)

क्रम	संख्या	उर्वरक का नाम	7-6-1980 को मूल्य	8-6-80 से संशोधित मूल्य	पूर्ण रूप से वृद्धि
1		2	3	4	5
1	यूरिया	.	1450	2000	550
2	डी ए पी (18-46-0)	.	2200	3050	850
3	17-17-17	.	1600	2200	600
4	15-15-15	.	1300	1800	500
5	19-19-19	.	1800	2500	700
6	20-20-0 (एपीएस)	.	1600	2200	600
7	20-20-0 (एन पी)	.	1500	2050	550
8	16-20-0	.	1400	1950	550
9	24-24-0	.	1900	2600	700
10	28-28-0	.	2200	3050	850
11	14-28-14	.	1900	2600	700
12	10-26-26	.	1800	2500	700
13	14-35-14	.	2100	2900	800
14	12-32-16	.	2000	2750	750
15	टी एस पी (दानेदार)	.	1600	2200	600
16	टी एम पी (चूर्ण)	.	1500	2050	550
17	एम ओ पी (60 प्रतिशत के ओ 2)	.	805	1100	295
18	सल्फेट ग्राफ पोटाश	.	1295	1800	505

संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय

5874. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने संस्कृत विश्व-विद्यालय हैं और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितने संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय चलाये जा रहे हैं और वे कहां कहां पर स्थित हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने संस्कृत के संवर्धन के लिये विशेष योजना अथवा कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ;

(ग) क्या संस्कृत को सीखने और समझने के लिए आकाशवाणी से संस्कृत पाठों का प्रसारण किया जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार विश्व संस्कृत प्रतिष्ठानम पांडिचैरी को संस्कृत के प्रचार तथा अध्ययन के लिए कोई सहायता दे रही है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) के.एस.डी. संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय दरभंगा और सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी, दो संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय हैं और दोनों सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान जो शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय का स्वायत्त निकाय है, शिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान के स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर तिरुपति इलाहबाद, दिल्ली, पुरी, जम्मू और गुरुवायूर में छः केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ चला रहा है।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी, हां 30 प्रसारण केन्द्रों से।

(घ) अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

संस्कृत के विकास के लिए शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित योजनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं:—

1. इस मंत्रालय द्वारा स्थापित एक स्वायत्त निकाय, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान को सहायता अनुदान।
2. संस्कृत के प्रसार और विकास में कार्यरत स्वीच्छक संस्कृत संगठनों को सहायता अनुदान।
3. संस्कृत की पुस्तकों के क्रय और प्रकाशन सहित संस्कृत साहित्य का निर्माण।
4. आदर्श संस्कृत पाठशालाओं को स्थापना।
5. निम्नलिखित को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करना :—
 - (1) संस्कृत में उत्तर मीट्रिक अध्ययन के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां।
 - (2) शास्त्री और आचार्य पाठ्यक्रमों में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों को राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्तियां।
 - (3) परम्परागत पाठशालाओं से पढ़े हुए छात्रों को अनुसंधान छात्रवृत्तियां।
6. अखिल भारतीय संस्कृत वक्तृत्व प्रति-योगिताओं का आयोजन।

7. वैदिक सम्मेलन का आयोजन।
8. दुर्लभ संस्कृत पाण्डुलिपियों के प्रकाशन के लिए स्वीच्छक निकायों तथा अनुसंधानी संस्थाओं को सहायता।
9. वैदिक पाठ की परम्परा को बनाए रखना।
10. अभाव-ग्रस्त परिस्थितियों में रह रहे संस्कृत पंडितों को वित्तीय सहायता।
11. संस्कृत पाठशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण।
12. माध्यमिक स्कूलों में संस्कृत पढ़ाने के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना।
13. माध्यमिक स्कूलों में संस्कृत का अध्ययन कर रहे छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करना।
14. संस्कृत की प्रौन्नति से सम्बन्धित योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान।
15. उत्कृष्ट संस्कृत अध्येताओं को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा मानद प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान करना।

Refashioning of Educational System

5875. SHRI JANARDHANA PO-OJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University has suggested for refashioning of the educational system in the interest of social, economic and cultural development of one fifth of mankind; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes Sir. He made these suggestions in the course of his speech at a seminar on "Effects of deprivation in early childhood on learning" held under the aegis of Indo-U.S. Sub-commission on Education and Culture held at New Delhi on 12th May, 1980.

(b) These views are already reflected in the National Policy Resolution on Education 1968.

अन्नपूर्णा देवी की मूर्ति की चोरी

5876. श्री राजनाथ सोनकार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में हाल ही में भारत की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर से संबंधित दुर्लभ मूर्तियों और प्राचीन कलाकृतियों की तस्करी और चोरियों की बहुत-सी घटनाएँ हुई हैं ;

(ख) ऐसी कितनी घटनाओं के बारे में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई तथा उनमें से कितनी घटनाओं के बारे में कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को वाराणसी से अन्न-पूर्णा मंदिर में अन्नपूर्णा देवी की दुर्लभ मूर्ति, बहुत से बहुमूल्य पत्थरों, जवाहरात तथा पुरातत्वीय महत्व के सिक्कों की चोरी के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिली है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1-1-1980 से अब तक 435 मूर्तियाँ चोरी गई हैं ।

(ख) इन 435 मूर्तियों के संबंध में विभिन्न राज्यों में 151 मामले दर्ज कराए गए और उन पर कार्रवाई आरम्भ की गई ।

(ग) और (घ) . केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो की जानकारी में ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है । अन्नपूर्णा मंदिर केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं है ।

Payment of rent for dead telephones in Banswara etc. in Rajasthan

5877. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the telephone subscribers in Dun-

garpur, Banswara, Sagwara, Bhukhia, Sajjangarh, Kushalgarh, Bajidora pay dead rent for their idle telephone apparatus; and

(b) if so, why telephone lines remain out of order for days together?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. The telephones from these exchanges are working satisfactorily.

(b) Does not arise.

Calls between Sagwara and Delhi

5878. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sagwara town in (Dungarpur district, Rajasthan) cannot be contacted from Delhi for days together; and

(b) if so, whether a statement containing number of calls matured during one year will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The trunk call between Delhi and Sagwara is routed via Jaipur or Udaipur and Dungarpur. Since the routing involves two transits, the call is subject to delay. However, no specific complaint in this regard has been received.

(b) Records to trunk calls station-wise is not maintained. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish the information.

Delay in construction of Bhadrak telephone exchange in Balasore, Orissa

5879. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for undue delay in construction of Bhadrak telephone Exchange building, District Balasore (Orissa);

(b) whether this building is under construction for a quite long time; and

(c) if so, when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The delay has been due to suspension of work by the Contractor.

(b) Yes, Sir. The building construction was commenced on 12-3-78.

(c) The contractor who was served a notice has promised to complete the work by end of 1980.

Unauthorised land in possession of religious persons

5880. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some religious persons are in possession of unauthorised lands belonging to Government in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations as well as the total constructed area encroached upon by the religious persons and details of building constructions;

(c) whether any demolition orders in Emergency were issued to them;

(d) if so, the number of such religious persons served with notices to vacate the unauthorised lands belonging to Government; and

(e) what steps have been taken to ensure that no further unauthorised construction takes place in future?

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

Compensation to states on prohibition

5881. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the names of the States and Union Territories who have demanded cent per cent compensation for the loss in excise revenue due to introduction of prohibition?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Bihar, Tripura and Andhra Pradesh had made formal requests. However, during the meeting of the Central Prohibition Committee held in 1978, some other States had also made similar requests.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Implementation of Prohibition Policy

5882. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some voluntary organisations are being given financial assistance for the implementation of the prohibition policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Under this scheme the Government of India assists voluntary organisations for educative publicity work for Prohibition. During 1979-80, 8 voluntary organisations were assisted—the total assistance being Rs. 8.6 lakhs (approximately). The details of these agencies are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

1. All India Prohibition Council, New Delhi	Rs. 4,05,000
2. Kendriy Nehru Samarak Parishad, Lucknow.	Rs. 54,000
3. Samyukt Sadachar Samiti, New Delhi	Rs. 1,48,050
4. Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Lucknow.	Rs. 54,000
5. All India Pariwar Kalyan Parishad, New Delhi.	Rs. 86,200
6. Bhartiya Adamjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi	Rs. 95,828
7. All India Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes Employee Federation, New Delhi.	Rs. 9,000
8. National Council of Education, Birindranban.	Rs. 11,250
	Rs. 8,65,278

Full Time S.T.D. Facility with Delhi

5883. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country having full time STD facility to Delhi; and

(b) which are the places in Kerala?

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

(a) The following places have full-time STD facility to Delhi:—

Agra, Ahmedabad, Aligarh, Allahabad, Alwar, Ambala, Amritsar; Arrah, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bhatinda, Bhiwani, Bhopal, Bombay; Bhubaneswar, Bulandshahr, Calcutta, Calicut, Chandigarh, Chapra, Cuttack, Darbhanga, Dehradun, Dispur (Gauhati), Gandhinagar, Gangtok

Gurgaon, Hapur, Hissar, Hyderabad; Indore, Jaipur, Jammu, Jamshedpur; Jodhpur, Jullundur, Kanpur, Karnal, Kharagpur, Kohima, Kosikalan; Lucknow, Madras, Meerut, Modinagar, Moradabad, Mussorie, Muza-farnagar, Muzaffarpur, Panipat, Panjim, Patna, Pune, Quilon; Roh-tak, Saharanpur, Salem, Samastipur; Sasram, Shillong, Simla, Sonapat; Srinagar, Surat, Trivandrum and Varanasi.

(b) The places in Kerala are:—

Trivandrum, Quilon and Calicut.

Direct Dialling between Mavelkari and Kayamkulam in Kerala

5884. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government propose to bring Mavelkari and Kayamkulam under one group dialling system and provide STD facility in both these places, in view of the fact that they are very important commercial centres in South Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): There is no such scheme at present.

Satellite Link between Srinagar-Leh and Delhi

5885. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the proposal of satellite link between Srinagar-Leh and Delhi; and

(b) when it will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Delhi station is ready. Work is in progress at Leh and it is expected to be completed by October, 1980, after which Leh will be connected to Delhi via Satellite.

Srinagar Station is programmed for mid 1982.

Implementation of action programme for Women

5886. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) this being the Mid-Decade for women, what special steps are being taken to implement the Action Programme for women adopted during International Women's year; and

(b) the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The World Plan of Action, adopted during International Women's Year, aims at stimulating action at the National and International levels to ensure full integration of women in the development efforts and to involve them in international cooperation and the strengthening of the World Peace on the basis of equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities of women and men. The specific areas identified in the Action Plan are: (i) International Cooperation and strengthening of international peace. (ii) Political participation, (iii) Health and nutrition, (iv) Education and training, (v) Employment and related economic roles, (vi) Family in modern society, (vii) population, (viii) Housing and related facilities, (ix) Other social questions.

2. On the basis of the Action Plan contained in the World Plan of Action, and the recommendations of the Report of the Committee on the States of Women in India, a "National Plan of Action for Women" was drawn up by the Government of India, identifying the areas of legislation, employment, health, nutrition and family planning, education, self employment as critical areas for India being a Union of States, Central Government has to work through the State Governments. Accordingly, which action programmes are needed. State Governments have been requested to draw up their own deve-

lopment plans on the basis of the guidelines contained in the National Plan of Action. Central Ministries/Departments have also been requested to take action in the specific spheres of activity for implementing the action programmes envisaged in the National Plan of Action.

3. The World Plan of Action also envisages a review and appraisal at the middle of the Decade for women (1976—85) and suggest action programmes for the rest of the Decade. The Mid-Decade World Conference, now going on in Copenhagen, is engaged in this task.

Cost of Production of Paddy

5887. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether paddy cultivation has begun to be increasingly uneconomic;

(b) if not, the cost of production of paddy in various regions; and

(c) what is the price guaranteed under the price support scheme?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The ranges of cost of production of paddy of all varieties per quintal in 1977-78 for which year data on average cost of production are available for various States are given below:

Ranges in the cost of production for 1977-78	(Rs. per quintal)
Haryana and U.P.	78.44 to 89.60
Orissa, Assam and West Bengal	55.46 to 70.93
Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	81.57 to 87.09

Besides paid-out cost, the above costs include imputed rental value of owned land, interest on fixed capital and value of family labour.

(c) The procurement price for paddy in 1979-80 marketing season was Rs. 95.00 per quintal for common (long bold/short bold) varieties.

Progress of Biological Control of Pests

5888. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been achieved in biological control of pests and insects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Statement showing the achievements in biological control of pests and insects.

Name of the pest	Name of the crops generally affected	Name of the predator/parasite introduced/established.	Area in which introduced	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Cotton Cushion scale	Citrus	<i>Rodolia cardinalis</i> from South Africa	Southern States:	Found effective
2. Woolly Aphid	Apple	<i>Athelinus mali</i> from N. America	Kulu Valley, Shul-long Area	Found effective
3. San Jose scale	Apple	<i>Prosopitella perniciosi</i> from N. America & Europe	J&K, Himachal Pradesh and U.P. (Kumaon)	Effects are remarkable
4. Prickly Pear (Weed)	All crops	Cochineal insect from Sri Lanka	Southern States	Found effective.
5. Pyrilla	Sugarcane	<i>Tetrastichus pyrillae</i> (egg parasite) and <i>Epipyrops melanoleuca</i> (nymphal & adult parasite) (Indigenous)	Bihar, U.P., Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan (Sri-Banganagar)	Found very effective.
6. Top Borer	Sugarcane	<i>Isotima javensis</i> from Uttar Pradesh (Indigenous)	Tamil Nadu (Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot & Tanjore Districts.)	Found effective
7. Scale Insect	Sugarcane	A number of predators from Australia & Mauritius.	Andhra Pradesh (West Godavari), U.P. (Deoria & Gorakhpur)	Control reported ^d
8. Semilooper	Caster	<i>Telenomus</i> sp. from New Guinea	A.P. (Mehboobnagar)	Effective control reported.
9. Bolloworms	Cotton	Egg and Larval parasites from S. America, Africa and Hawaii.	Haryana (Hissar)	About 1,000 ha. treated which showed control

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has mounted an All India Coordinated Research Project on Biological Control of crop pests and weeds with 12 Centres in the country. It is in the third year of its operation.

Nitrite Deposits in Soil

5889. SHRIMATI KISHORJ SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increasing nitrite deposits in soils using large fertilizer doze;

(b) if so, what are the worst affected areas; and

(c) the steps taken to correct this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) We do not have any report on nitrite or nitrate deposition in our soils as a result of fertiliser use.

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

Tribal Language as medium of Instruction in Primary Schools

5890. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tribal languages and the States used as the medium of instruction in the primary schools;

(b) whether there is any plan by the Central Government to develop the tribal languages, alphabets, literature; and

(c) if so, facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) to (c). Various tribal languages are used as media of instruction at the primary stage in different States. Development of tribal languages is attempted by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore. A statement giving the available information is attached.

Statement

According to available information, the following tribal languages are used as media of instruction at the primary stage in the following States/Union Territories:—

- (1) Assam—Bodo, Garo, Hmar, Khasi, Kheza, Manipuri.
- (2) Bihar—Santhali, Oraon/Kurukh, Ho, Mundari, Sadul/Sadri.
- (3) Madhya Pradesh—Oraon/Kurukh.
- (4) Manipur—Manipuri, Kuki, Hmar.
- (5) Meghalaya—Khasi, Kheza, Garo.
- (6) Nagaland—Ao, Sema, Angemi, Konyaka, Lotha, Chokri, Kheza, Rengma, Kuki, Zemi, Liangmai, Sangtair, Chang, Phom, Khiem Mungan, Yimchunger, Zeliang, Chakhasang.
- (7) Tripura—Mizo/Lushai, Tripuri.
- (8) A & N Islands—Karen, Nicobari.
- (9) Goa, Daman & Diu—Konkani.
- (10) Mizoram — Mizo/Lushai, Pawi, Chakma

2 The work on the development of tribal languages, alphabets and literature being undertaken by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, is as follows.

2.1. The Institute has worked on tribal languages, alphabets and literature and has developed alphabets for the unwritten languages and has standardized the alphabet and spelling in the case of newly written languages. In these languages the Institute prepares a phonetic reader, a grammar and a dictionary and instruction materials for primary schools and adult education programmes. In some cases folk

literature has been collected, transcribed in the script suggested and translated.

2.2. The Institute has developed a bilingual education programme for the speakers of tribal languages in which the initial education is imparted in the tribal language and then the learners are gradually and systematically transferred to the medium of state language. The Institute, following this model, has prepared school primers in the following languages:

Language	State	Class
Kokbaruk	Tripura	I & II
Bodo . . .	Assam	I
Mising . . .	Assam	I & II
16 languages .	Nagaland	I
14 languages .	Manipur	I
Mizo . . .	Mizoram	I
5 languages .	Jammu & Kashmir	I
Kuvi . . .	Orissa	I & II
Oriya . . .	Orissa	I
Saora . . .	Orissa	I
Abujhmedia .	Madhya Pradesh	I

2.3. The Institute publishes folk literature collected in various tribal languages.

3. The Government of India also give assistance through the scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working on Indian Languages", for the development of tribal literature.

Central Aid for Development of Forest in Orissa

5891. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given for development of forests in

the State of Orissa during 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) the amount utilised in State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Under the two Centrally Sponsored Social Forestry Schemes Viz, (i) Mixed Plantations on Waste Lands and Panchayat Lands and (ii) Reforestation of degraded forests and Raising Shelter-belts, a total amount of Rs. 145.15 lakhs was released as Central Grant to the State of Orissa during 1978-79. No central grant was released to Orissa during 1979-80 as the Social Forestry Schemes were transferred to the State Sector w.e.f. 1-4-1979 as per the decision of the National Development Council.

(b) The State has utilised the entire amount.

बांसवाड़ा कालेज होस्टल के लिए धनराशि

5892. श्री भीष्म भाई : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने बांसवाड़ा कालेज (राजस्थान) होस्टल की इमारत के निर्माण के लिए अनुदान के रूप में कुछ राशि देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बहुत से अभ्यास-वेदनों के बावजूद मंजूर की गई राशि अब तक नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । आयोग ने पहली किस्त के रूप में 1.00 लाख रु. का अनुदान दिया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

P.C.O.'s in Surat during 1980—85

5893. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new PCO telephone centres have been planned in Surat district for 1980—85 and what was the demand from this area; and

(b) how many are under operation and how many new to be installed in 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Fifteen new Long Distance, Public Telephones are proposed at present to be opened in Surat District during 1980—85. There was demand for opening 30 new Long Distance Public Telephones in this area.

(b) Twenty Long Distance Public Telephones are working in Surat District at present and eight new such offices are likely to be opened in 1980-81.

यमुना पार की बस्तियाँ, शाहदरा, दिल्ली में जन सुविधाएं

5894. श्री चिन्तामणि बेना : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना पार की बस्तियों में कहीं पर भी पेशाबघर और शौचालय नहीं बनाए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ये सुविधाएं प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रदान करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन बस्तियों में जन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या भावी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सैठी) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि यमुना-पार के क्षेत्रों में कई स्थानों में मंत्रालय तथा शौचालय विद्यमान हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यमुना-पार के क्षेत्रों की कुछ भुग्गी-भूतपड़ी कालोनियों में शुल्क शौचालय को जलवाही शौचालय में बदलने का कार्य आरम्भ किया है ।

Idols stolen from Bihar

5895. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many rare antique idols were stolen away from the State of Bihar during the last decade with description of each of the idols;

(b) the persons and gangs responsible for these thefts and action taken against each one of them; and

(c) in how many cases the thieves have remained untraced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). During the last decade nine stucco heads, variously of Buddha, Bodhisattve female figure and Vidyadhara, have been cut off and stolen from the centrally protected monument at Nalanda. Criminal proceedings against the suspects are in progress in the Bihar sharif court.

Apart from these rare heads, a *linga* was stolen from the centrally protected site at Rajgir; no clue however has been found in respect of the person involved.

As per the information received from the Central Bureau of Investigation, 140 idols are reported to be

stolem from different places of Bihar. It is not known whether all these idols are rare antiquities.

Area under Sugarcane Cultivation

5896. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the area under sugarcane cultivation in different

States during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
A statement showing the area under sugarcane cultivation in different States during the three years ending 1978-79 is enclosed. Similar information for 1979-80 has not yet become available from all States.

Statement

Area under Sugarcane Cultivation

(In thousand hectares)

State	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 Final
Andhra Pradesh	146.1	169.0	142.0
Assam	46.5	45.4	47.9
Bihar	127.8	138.5	131.3
Gujarat	49.0	61.8	57.9
Haryana	168.0	195.7	190.0
Himachal Pradesh	4.0	3.8	3.8
Jammu & Kashmir	2.1	1.0	1.1
Karnataka	143.5	159.0	157.8
Kerala	7.2	6.6	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	77.1	56.1	71.9
Maharashtra	240.9	246.0	244.1
Manipur	1.5	2.1	2.1
Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nagaland	3.1	3.5	4.3
Orissa	45.0	43.0	46.0
Punjab	113.0	116.0	107.0
Rajasthan	44.2	61.2	59.5
Tamil Nadu	154.5	167.4	171.7
Tripura	2.2	2.0	2.0
Uttar Pradesh	1455.9	1636.5	1634.9
West Bengal	29.5	31.4	32.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1
Delhi	0.5	0.4	0.3
Goa, Daman & Diu	1.3	1.4	1.4
Mizoram	0.9	0.9	0.5
Pondicherry	2.1	2.1	2.0
ALL-INDIA	2866.2	3151.1	3119.0

जयपुर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी में विलम्ब

5898. श्री हासिल राम सारण : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जयपुर में कुछ संस्थाओं ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन जारी करने के लिए शुरू में मांगी गई आवश्यक राशि जमा कर दी है; यदि हां, तो वह राशि कितनी है और कब जमा कराई गई है;

(ख) उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं, क्या उन्हें प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त संस्थाओं द्वारा अपनी मांग दर्ज कराए जाने के बाद कितने व्यक्तियों तथा फर्मों को नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उराव): (क) संदर्भित संस्थानों के सही-सही विवरण के बिना इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना कठिन है। फिर भी, 19-7-80 तक प्रतीक्षा सूची इस प्रकार है:-

गैर-ओ.वाई.टी.	ओ.वाई.टी.
2755	208

प्रत्येक गैर-ओ.वाई.टी. टेलीफोन के लिये 1000 रुपये तथा ओ.वाई.टी. टेलीफोन लिये 5000 रुपये की राशि जमा की जा चुकी है।

(ख) एक्सचेंज में कोई अतिरिक्त क्षमता नहीं है। एक्सचेंज का विस्तार किया जा रहा है तथा एक नये एक्सचेंज की योजना भी तैयार की जा रही है। 1983 तक प्रतीक्षा सूची के उत्तरात्तर निपटान किये जाने की आशा है।

(ग) गैर-ओ.वाई.टी.—सामान्य आवेदन पत्रों की मंजूरी देते समय पंजीकरण की तारीख का सख्ती से ध्यान रखा जाता है। टेलीफोन आवंटन नियमों में दिये गये प्रावधानों का सख्ती से पालन करते हुए ही अन्य कनेक्शन दिये जाते हैं। इन नियमों के अधीन

ही 'विशेष' संवर्ग और 'ओ.वाई.टी.' आवेदनों का नम्बर आए बिना भी कनेक्शन दिये जा सकते हैं।

U.N.D.P. Aid for Research Centres, Dryland Farming and Fishing Research Centres

5899. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Development Programme have agreed to provide assistance to various agricultural improvement and research centres, dryland farming and fisheries research centres in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The following are the Projects being executed by the ICAR with the UNDP assistance:—

1. Post-graduate Agricultural Education and Research for Establishing Centres of Advanced Studies (IND)/73/020, IND/78/020 and IND/77/003).

The development objective of this project is to support the nation's food production efforts by strengthening centres of advanced studies for post-graduate teaching and research in selected fields of agricultural sciences, with a view to help in enhancing the competence of professional staff and augmenting facilities for high quality research, to tackle problems coming in the way of increased agricultural production in the country. It would also reduce dependence on foreign countries for post-graduate education.

The UNDP initially approved following six sub projects in 1971.—

- (i) Plant Protection at the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore;

(ii) Dairy Science at the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal;

(iii) Poultry Science at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar;

(iv) Soil & Water Management at the Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar;

(v) Agricultural Engineering at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana; and

(vi) Agricultural Economics at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

In view of the overall success of the project and following the recommendations of the UNESCO/FAO Technical Advisory Mission of January, 1978, on the request of the Government of India, the UNDP has further sanctioned Phase III to establish seven new Centres of Advanced Studies from June, 1979, to start similar operations, in the disciplines viz:—

(i) Agricultural Microbiology at the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore;

(ii) Tropical Horticulture at the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore, in collaboration with the University of Agricultural Research, Bangalore;

(iii) Temperate Horticulture at the Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Solan Campus;

(iv) Mariculture at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin;

(v) Plant Physiology at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi;

(vi) Dairy Processing at the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal; and

(vii) Agriculture Communication at the G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.

2. Project on Improvement of Date Palm. UNDP Project No. IND/78/006/C/01/31.

The UNDP is providing assistance to a project entitled "Improvement of Date Palm" for a period of five years with effect from April 1978 at a total UNDP input of \$ 456,200 and Government of India inputs of Indian Rs. 1,590,820 (in kind).

The immediate objectives of the project are introduction and evaluation of suitable varieties of dates at different locations viz., Mundra (Gujarat) Bikaner and Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Hissar (Haryana) in semi-arid areas. It may be mentioned here that 500 suckers of important cultivars have already been imported from California in September, 1978 and have been planted at the above mentioned locations.

3. Project on Intensification of Fresh-water Fish Culture.

The FAO/UNDP assistance to the Project on 'Intensification of fresh-water fish culture and training' at Freshwater Aquaculture Research and Training Centre at Dhauli, Orissa is to the tune of US \$ 5,82,509 over a period of 5 years from June, 1979. The foreign assistance will be in the form of consultants, fellowships abroad and essential equipment not available in India.

The Project will assist in:—

(i) strengthening the existing research training and demonstration facilities required to sustain the future development of freshwater aquaculture at the national level;

(ii) training the highly specialized staff required for the above purpose; and

(iii) in formulating the implementing realistic research and demonstration programmes aimed at filling the existing gaps in fish culture technology as well as directed

towards the transfer of the newly developed technologies to the producer.

Food Production in Punjab

5900. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production in Punjab in respect of wheat and rice upto June, 1980; and

(b) the percentage of production of wheat and rice in Punjab with that of all India?

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

(a) The production of rice in Punjab has steadily increased from a level of 14.5 lakh tonnes in 1975-76 to 30.7 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The production of wheat has also increased in Punjab from a level of 57.9 lakh tonnes in 1975-76 to 73.9 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The final estimates of rice and wheat for 1979-80 have not yet become available from Punjab. However, according to current assessment, the production of rice might be around the last year's level of 30.7 lakh tonnes in 1978-79, while the production of wheat might mark an increase of about 3 to 5 per cent over the level of 73.9 lakh tonnes in 1978-79.

(b) The percentage production of wheat and rice in Punjab to that of all-India is 4.9 and 21.2 respectively for the triennium ended 1978-79.

Fair Price Shops without Rice

5901. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB
PARULEKAR:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of fair price shops in Delhi have gone without stocks of rice, for the last fortnight;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken thereon?

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

(a) There was some paucity of rice at some of the fair price shops in Delhi during the third and fourth weeks of June and first few days of July, 1980.

(b) and (c). The supply was interrupted at some of the fair price shops due to the go-slow and work-to-rule agitation of the Food Corporation of India staff. However, Delhi Administration took contingency steps for uninterrupted supply of food articles through centres opened for this purpose.

Opening of P&T Offices in Bihar

5902. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages, District-wise, in Bihar which do not have Posts & Telegraph Offices till now; and

(b) the number of Posts & Telegraph Offices that are proposed to be opened in Bihar as a whole and in North Bihar, District-wise during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) District-wise information relating to the number of villages that do not have post offices in Bihar is furnished in Annexure I and the number of villages that do not have telegraph offices in Bihar is furnished in Annexure II.

(b) The number of Posts and Telegraph Offices that are proposed to be opened in Bihar as a whole and in North Bihar District-wise during the Sixth Plan period will be finalised after the Plan targets are decided.

ANNEXURE-I

District-wise information relating to the number of inhabited villages without Post Offices in Bihar.

Name of the District	No. of villages
1. Bhojpur	1356
2. Palamau	3179
3. Aurangabad	2016
4. Saharsa	1005
5. Singhbhum	3708
6. Dhanbad	1149
7. Gaya }	4358
8. Nawadha }	
9. Nalanda	1046
10. Siwan }	2044
11. Gopalganj }	
12. Hazaribagh }	5502
13. Giridih }	
14. Ranchi	2942
15. Chapra	2075
16. Monghyr	2026
17. Rohtas	1743
18. Smastipur	1055
19. Bhagalpur	2903
20. Champaran East }	2231
21. West Champaran }	
22. Muzaffarpur }	2596
23. Vaishali }	
24. Darbhanga }	1440
25. Madhubani }	
26. Santhal Parganas	7598
27. Begusarai	675
28. Patna	930
29. Sitamarhi	1024
30. Purnea }	3454
31. Katihar }	

ANNEXURE-II

District-wise information relating to the number of inhabited Villages without Telegraph Offices in Bihar.

Name of District	No. of villages
1. East Champaran }	2500
2. West Champaran }	
3. Patna }	2273
4. Nalanda }	
5. Purnea }	3824
6. Katihar }	
7. Muzaffarpur }	
8. Vaishali }	
9. Sitamarhi }	
10. Samastipur }	
11. Saran }	4233
12. Siwan }	
13. Gopalganj }	
14. Darbhanga }	3061
15. Madhubai }	
16. Monghyr }	3240
17. Begusarai }	
18. Gaya }	6175
19. Aurangabad }	
20. Nawadah }	
21. Hazaribagh }	6083
22. Giridih }	
23. Rohtas }	4723
24. Bhojpur }	
25. Saharsa	1154
26. Bhagalpur	2491
27. Santhal Pargana	9975
28. Palamau	3200
29. Dhanbad	1346
30. Ranchi	3796
31. Singhbhum	4332

Clearance for Wimbledon Tennis Championship

5903. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian entry for both Junior and Senior girls for Wimbledon Tennis Championship, 1980 have been cleared by the Government of India without keeping in view the basic norms; and

(b) if so, why and Government's policy in this regard in future?

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

The Ministry of Education has not cleared any proposal for sending any senior or junior girls only for participation in the Wimbledon Tennis Championship. However, the Government has cleared proposals of the All India Lawn Tennis Association for sending one senior girl and 11 junior players (8 boys and 3 girls) to Europe and/or U.S.A. for participation in various tournaments including Wimbledon and/or for undergoing coaching, on 'No cost to Government' basis.

The proposal received from the National Sports Federations including All India Lawn Tennis Association for participation of their players in international tournaments, are considered by the Government for clearance including grant of financial assistance for passage cost, in consultation with the All India Council of Sports. Where the Government is not satisfied with the norms adopted by the National Sports Federations for selection and other aspects, it may clear the proposal without any financial assistance for passage cost, with the intention of not jeopardising the chances of those sportsmen and women whom National Sports Federations want to sponsor.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा संयंत्रों का आयात

5904. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लिमिटेड ने दो वर्ष पूर्व 1.22 लाख रुपये के उपकरण आयात किये थे परन्तु उनको अब तक नहीं लगाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उपकरणों को तुरन्त लगाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लिमिटेड ने दो वर्ष पहले अपने निजी उपयोग के लिए कोई उपकरण आयात नहीं किया। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने राज्य बीज निगमों की ओर से कुछ उपकरण आयात करने हेतु एक एजेंट के रूप में कार्य किया। उपकरण स्थापित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य बीज निगमों की है। बीज साफ करने वाले केवल एक उपकरण को छोड़कर इस प्रकार आयात किए गए सभी उपकरण स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं। बीज साफ करने वाला यह उपकरण आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य बीज विकास निगम लि. हैदराबाद के लिए आयात किया गया है, जिसे निगम उपयुक्त भवन न होने के कारण स्थापित नहीं कर सका है।

Use of Fertiliser by Small Farmers

5905. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that fertilizer is being used by small and marginal farmers;

(b) the number of small and marginal farmers, State-wise, who are using fertilizers and what is their average land holding; and

(c) the percentage of total use of fertilizers of each type by small and marginal farmers, State-wise, during the last three years?

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

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the percentage of chemical fertilisers, viz., nitrogen (N), phosphates (P_2O_5) and potash (K_2O), in relation to the total consumption, consumed by farmers operating land holdings upto 2 hectares, State-wise, during 1976-77 is enclosed. The

figures are based on the sample survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research covering 22,000 farm house-holds in various States in the country. Corresponding figures in respect of last three years are not available since fertiliser consumption figures are not maintained by the size of holdings. Data on the actual number of small and marginal farmers using fertilisers, State-wise, and their average land holding is also not available.

Statement

(Per cent)

Sl.No.	State	N	P	K
1	Andhra Pradesh	29.4	21.5	18.0
2	Assam	61.6	62.2	71.0
3	Bihar	39.7	37.4	29.7
4	Gujarat	14.0	9.7	7.2
5	Haryana	6.6	2.0	0.4
6	Himachal Pradesh	67.8	77.5	77.5
7	Jammu & Kashmir	74.2	43.9	67.7
8	Karnataka	39.1	36.9	36.0
9	Kerala	94.4	91.7	94.2
10	Madhya Pradesh	11.0	7.5	53.2
11	Maharashtra	19.1	19.5	23.1
12	Orissa	35.3	32.8	27.7
13	Punjab	7.9	5.3	0.2
14	Rajasthan	8.5	10.5	..
15	Tamil Nadu	51.4	50.6	51.3
16	Uttar Pradesh	32.2	21.2	20.4
17	West Bengal	62.4	53.6	51.0

N = Nitrogen

P = Phosphate

K = Potash

**Applications for Telephone Connection
in Karnataka**

5906. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for telephone connections in Karnataka pending till June, 1980; and

(b) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to give telephone connections during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 12,809 as on 30-6-80.

(b) Existing telephone exchanges are being expanded and new ones are being opened. About 8000 telephone connections are expected to be added in Karnataka during 1980-81.

**Telephone Advisory Committee and
Telephone Sanctions on Out of Turn
Basis in Karnataka**

5907. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any Telephone Advisory Committee in Karnataka State which recommends out of turn Telephone sanctions;

(b) if so, the details regarding the composition and functions of this Committee; and

(c) the number of telephones sanctioned (out of turn) during last two years, in Bangalore city and also by Rural Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes. There are two TACs in Karnataka

State. (i) One for Karnataka State (except Bangalore Telephone District) and (ii) The other for Bangalore Telephone Distt. Both recommend Out-of-Turn Telephone connections.

(b) Composition and functions of Karnataka State TAC and Bangalore District TAC are given in the statement I and statement II respectively.

(c) During the last 2 years 65 telephones have been sanctioned on Out-of-Turn priority basis at Bangalore. Out of these 63, have been sanctioned at the recommendations of Telephone Advisory Committee. The Karnataka Telecom. Advisory Committee has not sanctioned any of out of turn connection during the last two years.

Statement I

*Composition and functions of Karnataka
State T.A.C.*

COMPOSITION :

Interests Represented	No. of Members
1. State Administration	1
2. State Legislature	2
3. Members of Parliament	2
4. Press	1
5. Medical Profession	1
6. Legal Profession.	1
7. All other professions like Engineers, Architects etc.	1
8. Trade, Commerce and Industry	3
9. Public Workers and Others	4
Total	16

FUNCTIONS :

(1) Discussing all matters (including question of policy) in regard to extensions or improvement of Telegraphs, Telephone and Telex facilities

etc. both urban and rural, provided that it will not be within the jurisdiction of the Committee to take up Telephone matters of a town for which a separate Telephone Advisory Committee has already been formed.

(2) Suggesting opening, re-opening or expansion of telegraphs offices, Telephone and Telex Exchanges etc.

(3) Suggestion on the working hours of Telegraphs offices, Telephone offices, Telephone and Telex exchanges etc.

(4) Bringing the telephone using public and the P & T Department into closer relationship.

(5) Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented and attended to.

(6) Advising the Department on the improvement of Local, Trunk and Telex services etc.

(7) Giving publicity to the action being taken by the Department for improving and developing the Telephone, telegraph and Telex services.

(8) Assisting the Department in handling the present shortages in telephone, telegraphs/telex equipment and lines by invoking co-operation and patience from public.

(9) Assisting the department in giving out-of-turn telephone connections as provided under the rules on a fair and equitable basis by joint assessment of the comparative merits of various applicants in the waiting list under the OYT and non-OYT general public interest.

(10) Any other Telecom. matter of general public interest

Statement II

Composition and Functions of Bangalore T.A.G.

COMPOSITION:

Interest Represented	No. of Members
1. State Administration	1
2. State Legislature	2
3. Corporation or Civic Body	1
4. Members of Parliament	2
5. Press	1
6. Medical Profession	1
7. Legal Profession	1
8. All other professions like Engineers, Architects etc	1
9. Trade, Commerce and Industry	3
10. Public Workers and other	3
Total	16

FUNCTIONS:

(1) Bringing the telephone using public and the P & T Deptt. into closer relationship.

(2) Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented and attended to.

(3) Advising the department on the improvement of local and trunk services.

(4) Giving publicity to the action being taken by the Deptt. for improving and developing the telephone service.

(5) Assisting the Deptt. in handling present shortages in telephone equipment and lines by invoking co-operation and patience from public.

(6) Assisting the department in deciding out-of-turn connections as provided under the rules on a fair

and equitable basis by joint assessment of the comparative merits of various applicants in the waiting list under the OYT and non-OYT special category.

Planting of Trees under 'Food for Work' Programme

5908. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the scheme of planting new trees in rainy season under the 'Food for Work' Programme; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments to intensify the plantation programme. The Foodgrains made available under 'Food for Work' Programme can be utilised for the payment of wages to the workers engaged in the preparation of seedlings, development of nurseries, digging of pits, etc., for the plantation of all types of fodder, fuel and fruit trees.

प्रोसीडेंट एस्टेट में स्थित दुकान पर चीनी की सप्लाई न होना

5909. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जून मास में राशन की दुकानों पर चीनी की कमी थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रोसीडेंट एस्टेट में स्थित राशन की दुकान नार्थ एवेन्यू में रहने वाले सदस्यों के राशन आदि के लिये नार्बिटिड की गई है;

1714 LS-10.

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि उपभोक्ता इस तथ्य के कारण इस दुकान में चीनी नहीं ले सके कि इस मास अभी तक इस दुकान को चीनी का कोटा नहीं दिया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या एक संसद सदस्य ने उनसे इस बारे में शिकायत की है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस दुकान से चीनी न मिलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) इस दुकान को चीनी की सप्लाई करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) जी हां । जून के मास के दौरान दिल्ली की कुछेक उचित दर की दुकानों को चीनी की सप्लाई में कुछ बाधा पड़ी थी ।

(ख) प्रोसीडेंट एस्टेट में दो उचित दर की दुकानें हैं और नार्थ एवेन्यू में रह रहे संसद सदस्यों सहित इस क्षेत्र के निवासी इन दुकानों में से किसी भी दुकान के पास अपने राशन कार्ड रजिस्टर करवाने में स्वतन्त्र हैं ।

(ग) थोड़े समय के लिए सप्लाई में बाधा पड़ी थी और कुछेक मामलों में, कार्डधारी अपना पाक्षिक क्रेटा प्राप्त नहीं कर सके थे । ऐसे उपभोक्ताओं को अब आगामी पखवाड़े में अपना कोटा प्राप्त करने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी गई है ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के स्टाफ द्वारा "धीमे काम करो" आन्दोलन करने के कारण सप्लाई में बाधा पड़ी थी ।

(च) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के स्टाफ ने अब आन्दोलन समाप्त कर दिया है और सामान्य सप्लाई बहाल हो गई है । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम के समन्वय से चुनीदां केन्द्रों से खाद्य पदार्थ वितरित करने और बाद के पखवाड़े में प्रभावित उपभोक्ताओं को जा मात्रा सप्लाई नहीं हुई थी, उसे जारी करने के लिए भी उपाय किए हैं ।।

Condition of Building of Mandasaur Telephone Exchange, M.P.

5910. SHRI B. R. NAHATA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the class of building constructed for Mandasaur Telephone Exchange in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the condition of building, its plaster, roofing and other portions of the building; and

(c) whether this type of building has made it an inefficient Exchange?

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

(a) Mandasaur Telephone Exchange is a permanent structure.

(b) The building has been inspected by an Executive Engineer (Civil) and found structurally sound. Plaster has however been found peeling at certain places. Steps are being taken to replaster, wherever necessary.

(c) The peeling plaster has created some dust requiring slightly more frequent cleaning. Efficiency of the exchange has however not been adversely affected to any significant extent on this account.

Restoration of Express Delivery System in Postal Service

5911. SHRI S. SINGRAVADIVAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are representations from the public for the restoration of Express Delivery System in the postal service enabling the delivery of the un-registered letters even on holidays;

(b) will the Government treat this as a utility service and comply with the request;

(c) what steps are being taken to revive the Express Delivery System in the Postal Service; and

(d) when it will be revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (d). There has been representations from certain quarters for the restoration of the Express Delivery Service. The proposal for its revival was considered in depth by the Department. Keeping in view its limited base, it has been decided not to re-introduce the service.

Agitation by Employees of F.C.I. Rajkot

5912. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees and Union workers of the Food Corporation of India Employee's Association—Gujarat Region at Rajkot Branch were on relay fast and on agitation between December, 1979 and 20th January, 1980;

(b) if so, what were their demands;

(c) how the agitation was withdrawn;

(d) the assurances which were given by the management officials at Rajkot and Ahmedabad; and

(e) the steps taken to implement the assurances and the demands?

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

(b) The main demands of the employees were that the F.C.I.:

(i) should construct their own godowns;

(ii) should not release storage capacity in Saurashtra hired from private parties; and

(iii) should not transfer staff.

(c) and (d). The agitation was withdrawn when the management

agreed to keep the transfer orders in abeyance till the close of the academic year.

(e) The assurance was kept and fulfilled.

रेल व डाकतार विभाग तथा अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास का आवंटन

5913. श्री मनफूलसिंह चांधरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेल, डाक व तार विभाग तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास का आवंटन अलग-अलग पूल से किया जाता है;

(ख) रेल कर्मचारियों, डाक व तार कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को क्रमशः नियुक्ति के लिए किस-किस तारीख तक सरकारी आवास का आवंटन किया जा चुका है; और

(ग) यदि उसमें कोई अन्तर है तो एक ही सरकार के अधीन इन सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में अलग-अलग नीति अपनाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी): (क) रेलवे बोर्ड, डाक-तार बोर्ड तथा डाक-तार निदेशालय के कर्मचारी सामान्य पूल वास के आवंटन के पात्र हैं। रेलवे और डाक-तार के अन्य कर्मचारी सामान्य पूल वास के पात्र नहीं हैं। इनके और कई अन्य विभागों के अपने अलग-अलग पूल हैं।

(ख) चूंकि अन्य पूल निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन नहीं हैं, इसलिए इस बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रखी जाती।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Investigation into Billing System

5914. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to investigate into the working of the billing system of telephone calls with

a view to identifying the reasons for specific cases of under-billing, over-billing and of non-issue of bills; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) In view of (a) above this does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

Re. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE RAMESH CHANDRA SRIVASTAVA OF ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के एडीशनल बज पर. . . (व्यवधान). . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not come to me. Do not come near the Chair. You go to your seat.

मैं बताता हूँ आप बैठिये। . . . (व्यवधान). . . यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं। आप भले आदमी लगते हैं। आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए।

I am taking note of everything and I am going to reply to everything.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): आप बोल दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यहां बटन दबाने की जरूरत नहीं है। करेन्ट पहले लग जाता है। . . . (व्यवधान). . .

I have received a number of notices of adjournment motions....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Please allow us to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: If somebody seeks my permission I always listen to him.

[Mr. Speaker]

But if 10 or 15 of you stand and speak together, then only God can help you; I cannot.

I have received a number of notices of Adjournment Motion on the reported resignation of Justice Ramesh Chandra Srivastava, Additional Judge of the Allahabad High Court.

I have admitted a Calling Attention on the subject to be taken up at 5.00 p.m. today and the ballot has already taken place.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप: इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के जजों पर इस तरह से दबाव डाले, इस तरह के हालात पैदा कर दें

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बंडवते जी । तुरन्त ही हो रही है, आज ही हो रही है ।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raipur): You just now agreed before making the announcement that you will allow us one by one to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Not submission. but if there is any point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All that you have announced is a calling attention motion, but we want to censure the Government. Therefore, I have given an adjournment motion. Independence of the judiciary is being tampered with only because Mr. Srivastava happened to be a member of a political party.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बंडवते जी । जब आप सुनेंगे, तो सारा मसाला सामने आएगा । फिर पता लगेगा कि क्या हुआ ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We want your ruling .

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. I have admitted a calling attention motion. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What has happened to my adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: First, we should know the facts and then I will see.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to bring a censure against the Government. . . . (Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन रिजेक्ट कर दिया है या वह अभी कंसिडरेशन में है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने काल अटेंशन मोशन एडमिट कर रखा है । (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the Calling Attention Motion has been admitted . . . (Interruptions)

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (भुवनेश्वर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएट आफ आर्डर है । नियम 60 में यह परन्तक है--

"परन्तु यह भी कि यदि अध्यक्ष उसमें उल्लिखित मामले के बारे में पूर्ण तथ्यों में अवगत न हों तो वह अपनी सम्मति देने या इन्कार करने से पूर्व उस प्रस्ताव की सूचना को पढ़ कर सुना सकेगा"

यदि आपने यह प्रक्रिया अपनायी है तो आप जाँ मंत्री जी से जानना चाहते हैं क्या वह ठीक है? आप हमारा एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन पढ़ कर सुना दीजिए ।

(व्यवधान) . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am raising a point of order about the procedure for the adjournment motion. Sir, you have allowed. . . . (Interruptions) You have allowed me to raise a point of order. So, allow me to formulate it.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: आपने मेरा प्वा-
एंट आफ आर्डर सूना ही नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने सुन लिया है और
उसे रिजेक्ट कर दिया है । इसमें से यह
नहीं उठता है । इस से आगे आपने नहीं
पढ़ा है । (ब्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
My point of order under rule 376 is
regarding the procedure of the ad-
journment motion. You have made
an announcement that you have re-
ceived certain notices of adjournment
motions and that you have admitted
a Calling Attention at 5 O'Clock. If
you check up the records of the Lok
Sabha, you will find that you have
not made any observations whether
you have rejected the adjournment
motion. The Calling Attention mo-
tion does not involve an element of
censure. Justice Srivastava has re-
signed from the Allahabad High
Court.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow
the adjournment motion. I have
admitted the Calling Attention mo-
tion.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara): I am on a point of order
under article 121 of the Constituion
of India? Will you allow me to for-
mulate my point of order? Sir, if I
have heard you correctly, you were
kind enough to observe.... (Interrup-
tions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
Sir, under what rule you have allow-
ed that point of order?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Rule
376 read with Article 121.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not war-
rant any intervention.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: If
I have heard you correctly, you were
kind enough to deserve that you had
admitted a Call Attention motion re-
garding the resignation of Justice

Ramesh Chandra Srivastava. My
contention is, any such motion, will
attract Article 121.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is not the
motion. (Interruptions). Overruled.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: But
have you heard me, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not imp-
ly.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप: संविधान का
उल्लंघन हुआ है । पूरे मंत्रिमंडल को
इस्तीफा देना चाहिये . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Overruled.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मेरा प्वाइट आफ आर्डर है । आप नियम
60 के प्रन्त्व को देखें । उस में यह है:

परन्तु जब अध्यक्ष ने नियम 56 के
अन्तर्गत अपनी सम्मति देने से इन्कार कर
दिया हो या उस की राय हो कि चर्चा के
लिए प्रस्थापित विषय नियमानुकूल नहीं
है तो वह यदि आवश्यक समझे, उस
प्रस्ताव की सूचना पढ़ कर सूना सकेगा
और सम्मति देने से इन्कार करने या
प्रस्ताव को नियमानुकूल न ठहराने के
कारण बता सकेगा ।

हमें आप कारण बता दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not suppos-
ed to

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: यह बहुत गम्भीर
मामला है । स्थगन प्रस्ताव क्यों स्वीकार
नहीं किया जा सकता है? मेरा निवेदन है
कि दो तीन बातों को देखना जरूरी होता है ।
एक तो व्यापकता देखी जाती है, दूसरे
तात्कालिकता को देखा जाता है और तीसरे
पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट को देखा जाता है । इससे
बड़ा और क्या पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट हो सकता
है? देश की न्यायपालिका की मर्यादा को
खत्म किया जा रहा है । इससे बड़ा पब्लिक
इंटरेस्ट और क्या हो सकता है?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed
it. Now, Papers Laid. Mr. Shan-
karanand.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
On what account you have rejected it?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:
Sir, about the adjournment motion...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. I have admitted the Calling Attention motion.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप रूल पढ़ेंगे तो पता लगेगा, साफ लिखा है इसमें,

I go according to the procedures. Also this rule says, "if he thinks it necessary".

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the first available opportunity for a discussion in the form of a calling attention motion. Facts will come out in the discussion. We cannot rely on anything else.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have admitted a calling attention at the first available opportunity, at 5 p.m. today.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You read page 434 of the *Practice and Procedure of Parliament*.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have one submission to make. This is a matter which is agitating the entire country. (Interruptions) You are not willing to accept any motion which is a censure against the ruling party.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not that way. I do not take it that way. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow the discussion in the form of a call attention motion. It will take place today.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Truth will come out through the call attention motion.
(Interruptions)

12.22 hrs.

Some hon. Members then left the House.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE, WESTERN REGION BHOPAL FOR 1978-79 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Western Region, Bhopal, for the year 1978-79.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1160/80]

LEVY SUGAR PRICE EQUALISATION FUND (AMDT.) RULES, 1980, REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-78 AND ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION, BOMBAY FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
On behalf of Shri Birendra Singh Rao, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (Amendment)

Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 621 in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1980 under sub-section (3) of section 16 of the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1161/80]

(2) A copy of the Review* (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1162/80]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1978-79, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 along with Statistical Statement.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1163/80]

STATEMENT RE. RESULTS OF MARKET LOANS FLOATED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN JULY, 1980 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES FOR PERIOD ENDED 31-12-1978.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VANKATARAMAN): On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the results of market loans floated by the Central Government in July, 1980. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1164/80]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) under Rule 6 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Rules, 1973 on the working and affairs of the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1165/80]

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(i) MINUTES

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their First Report.

(ii) FIRST REPORT

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

Shri Mani Ram Bagri then left the House.

12.25 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REVIEW THE PERFORMANCE OF THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Sir, Pursuant to the statement made by the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in Rajya Sabha on the 23rd May 1979, the Government appointed a

*Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, for the year 1978-79 was laid on the Table on 11th March, 1980.

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

committee in November 1979 with Shri R. R. Morarka, Member of the Rajya Sabha as Chairman and four other members to review the performance of the Food Corporation of India.

2. Before the Committee could get its work organised, certain developments calling for a fresh approach and reorientation of priorities have taken place. The country has gone through one of the worst droughts in several major States, and a near crisis situation in the availability and movement of sugar. In addition to the problems of movement, the Food Corporation of India has been called upon to shoulder responsibilities of an unprecedented diversity, scale and dimension. All these have highlighted the need for rethinking on the more fundamental facets of the FCI's charter and functions rather than covering the same ground as had been covered by many internal and inter-departmental committees in the past. On a careful consideration of the various issues involved, the Government have come to the conclusion that it is no longer necessary for the Committee to continue its labours.

12.27 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT—Contd.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: (Gorakhpur): I have got a point of order. I invite your kind attention to rule 60 (1) where it is stated:

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister and/or members concerned a brief statement on facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion."

You did not do it. You did not tell us why you refused to give consent to the adjournment motion. You did not give reasons as to why you are not allowing the adjournment motion. If you have disallowed it, you could have given the reasons. You are not giving the reasons also.

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker is not bound to give reasons for withholding his consent to the adjournment motion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Wherever I think necessary, I give it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You have not allowed any adjournment motion in this Lok Sabha so far.

MR. SPEAKER: If anything deserves that, I will.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Since you did not allow it, I also walk out.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur then left the House.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I rise on a point of order under rule 376. If you rigidly apply the rule in this way, then the Opposition would be permanently prevented from raising any adjournment motion... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All this is irrelevant.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: There was an adjournment motion on Tripura... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is overruled. That is not the intention of the Chair.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Maveli-

kara): Sir, I gave notice of a privilege motion against the hon. Minister of Commerce....

MR. SPEAKER: That has been forwarded for factual comments.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I got a letter from the Department. If you read it, this letter only substantiates my allegation.

MR. SPEAKER: You come under Direction 115.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: You did not give any ruling. This letter actually substantiates my allegation.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and see me in my chamber. The Bill to be introduced.

DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
—Contd.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Please permit me to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to you. You can come to me in my chamber for this.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: For raising a point of order should I come there?

MR. SPEAKER: I have overruled your point of order.

SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Under rule 225(1), there is a proviso:

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 222 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of question of privilege and state that he refused consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order."

MR. SPEAKER: Overruled.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: You are not listening to me. There is actually a contradiction. Here is the letter from the Commerce Ministry. Actually, it substantiate my arguments.

MR. SPEAKER: You come under Direction 115.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Kindly hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN:***

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) INCLUSION OF TIRUNELVELI—
KANYAKUMARI RAIL LINK IN THE
TRIVANDRUM, DUVLSON.

†SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public import-

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part II, section 2, dated 28th July 1980.

***Not recorded.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri D. S. A. Sivaprakasam] ance. It is to be welcomed that the work on Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari rail link has been speeded up. At this juncture, the Railway Administration has created an environment leading to agitation and demonstration by the railway workers of this area. It is not only the railway workers but the public also is greatly agitated. The reason for this unhappy situation is the reported decision of including Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari rail link in the Trivandrum Division. It is beyond any shadow of doubt that if this is done, naturally the railway workers under Madurai Division and also the public service by Madurai Division will be upset very much. The employment opportunities in this area will get diminished. The trade and business will have to go to Trivandrum for getting their wagon requirements fulfilled. On account of the language problem the prospects of promotion for the employees working in Madurai Division will become dim. The hon. Minister has written to me that in a Railway Division both the metre-gauge and broad-gauge should not be there. I do not think that this argument is sound. In Olavakkod and Tiruchirappalli Division both the gauges are there. The workers and employees are resenting this proposition from 1977 onwards. Now they have resorted to hunger strike. Whatever may be the administrative and technical problems the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari rail link should not be included in the Trivandrum Division and it should be in Madurai Division.

12.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(ii) NEED TO REGULATE PRICE AND SUPPLY OF VISCOSE FILAMENT YARN FOR THE BENEFIT OF SMALL SCALE TEXTILE UNITS IN PUNJAB.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): The Chief Minister, Punjab, stated

that Punjab Government has approached the Centre either to fix the price of viscose filament yarn or to regulate its supply in such a way that small-scale textile units using this as raw material did not suffer.

I will urge upon the Government to take early action in the matter and save the Punjab industry from closure due to very high prices of the above mentioned yarn.

(iii) NEED FOR ADEQUATE NUMBER OF RAILWAY WAGONS FOR TRANSPORT OF SALT FROM VEDARANYAM IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL (Thanjavur): Vedaranyam, which has a prominent place in the Freedom Movement, is in Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu, on the seashore of the Bay of Bengal. The important industry in that place is salt production and many are engaged in it. The producers and the labourers engaged in the said industry depend upon it for their livelihood. They produce large quantities of salt and market them in other States also. They used to send them by railway wagons. Now it is reported that they are unable to transport the salt produced to other places for sale, for want of adequate supply of railway wagons, that there is stagnation in the business and, as a result, the salt does not get a fair price, and that the industry is very much affected. The industry is to be saved now. Unless they are supplied with adequate number of railway wagons for the transport of salt to other places, they cannot market it in other places and get a reasonable price, and they will be put to irreparable loss and hardship.

Therefore, to save the persons engaged in the salt industry in Vedaranyam in Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu, from the peril, the Hon. Minister of Railways may be pleased to take necessary action and direct the authorities to provide the salt pro-

ducers in Vedaranyam with sufficient number of rail wagons for the transport of salt to other places urgently.

(iv) REPORTED DANGER TO DEVBAGH IN RATNAGIRI DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA, FROM SEA AT HIGH TIDES.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Devbagh, a fishing village, eight kilometres from Malvan town in the Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra is in the grip of a great danger by the sea at high tide.

The village is located on a spur of land surrounded by a creek on the one side and Arabian sea on the other.

The local authorities have put up a temporary bund of sand bags and tar drums filled with sand to break the force of sea waves during high tide.

The Centre should give the necessary assistance to prevent the calamity on this important fishing centre on Konkan Coastal belt.

(v) REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A DOCUMENT BY CHINA QUESTIONING THE VALIDITY OF McMAHON LINE AS SINO-INDIAN BOUNDARY.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): There is a claim by China that a historic document had been recently discovered by China which disproves India's stand that the Simla Agreement of 1914 confirms McMahon Line as the traditional Sino-Indian boundary in the eastern sector. It has further been said that India's External Affairs Ministers had agreed to check the historical document.

India has consistently taken the stand that the traditional boundary in the eastern sector had been confirmed in the bilateral instrument signed by the plenipotentiaries of India and Tibet at the 1914 Simla Conference and China had acknowledged the

equal and plenipotentiary status of the Tibetan representatives.

Now China is telling that McMahon Line agreement was fake and India is claiming too much. It is something which the Government should refute at the earliest possible opportunity.

(vi) REPORTED AGITATION FOR HALT STATION AT DABRA FOR CHHATISGARH AND KUTUB EXPRESS TRAINS.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): With your permission, under Rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance:—

Dabra is an industrial city in the district of Gwalior, having a population of about 50,000 people. This is the second big city in the district of Gwalior which is centrally located connecting many important places of the district. For the last ten years, demands by the public representatives, i.e., MLAs and MPs, civic bodies including the Municipal Committee of Dabra, have been pressing hard the Ministry of Railways and the concerned railway authorities to provide halts to the Chhatisgarh Express and also Kutab Express, so that this important city is connected to the rest of the important places of the country. But, in spite of the demands, the railway authorities have not paid any heed to their demands. The people of Dabra have been compelled to take recourse to the peaceful satyagraha method for getting the required facility. The agitation is going on strong for the last four days and several students and citizens of Dabra have courted arrest and are still in jail. The police is trying to suppress the agitation and has beaten up badly several agitators amongst them. The Railway authorities have not taken any action in this matter. It will be proper to interfere in the matter immediately.

(vii) REPORTED DISTURBANCES IN SRINAGAR ON 26TH JULY, 1980.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): On 26th, a civilian rickshaw met with an accident with an army truck in Srinagar. The driver of the truck was drunk. Mob collected around the truck, manhandled the driver and later took him to the Police Station. Some people in the truck went to the barracks and from there some jawans came and took part in damaging property, vehicles, causing injuries to civilians. This has resulted in making the situation tense in the valley. Ever since independence, the Army Civilian relationship has been excellent and they have always defended the honour of the weak with courage and determination. This incident has led to widespread gossip and anti-social elements are going round spreading all sorts of malicious gossips. This is resulting in defamation of an Army which has an unblemished record. No one, be he civilian or an Army person, is above law and I am sure our worthy Defence Minister will assure both this House as well as the people of Kashmir that all steps will be taken to apprehend the culprits and that the loss of property and human life will receive adequate compensation, and measures will be taken so that such incidents do not recur in future. I want to assure the people that we in this House, one and all, condemn what happened on 26th. We share their grief and sorrow and we are hopeful that their wounds will heal and that it will not leave any scar for the anti-social elements who want to capitalise on this situation. We all must warn them that they will not be allowed to do so and that India is one and will remain united to fight indiscipline or any breakage of law.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): I think 50 members are there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (New Delhi): I hope you have gone through the statement made by Mr. Abdullah....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There is no quorum. The House cannot go on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be run . . .
Now there is quorum.

12.40 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1980—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of Finance (No. 2) Bill.

Shri Saminuddin.

श्री समीनुद्दीन (गोड्डा): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं पिछली बार अर्ज कर रहा था कि जो मिलिसिला जनता राज काल में चल रहा था, वह इस वक्त भी चल रहा है। मैं आचल-वाइज गांवों में डकैतियों का व्यौरा पेश कर रहा हूँ। जहाँ तक मैंने पहल पेश किया था, उसके बाद का जिक्र इस वक्त कर रहा हूँ। आचल सन्हाला, जिला भागलपुर में जल्हा, नाकी, भगवानपुर, चकनतू, महियामा, परियक, अमडण्डा, सेखवा, लाधा, मंगाचक, मिलकी, बेलटिकरी, सुखसैना, चांचे, श्रीचक। इसी तरह धरैया जिला भागलपुर में—मसहार, धुवसंडा, बल्लनचक, ननगोला, कठबनगांव, सिज्मतमकैता रजौन, यारी, ओडहारा, रजौन, कोतवाली रजौन, सैना-जगदीशपुर। इन सब स्थानों में तकरीबन 57 डकैतियां हुई हैं।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन वाक्यात में कितने लोग पकड़े गये, कितने मजूरिम हाजिर करायें गये। मुझे ऐसा पता है कि इन में से आधे से ज्यादा को डकैतियों के बजाय चोरी लिखा गया है और आधे से ज्यादा डकैतियों को नजर-अन्दाज कर दिया गया है। मैंने यहां पर सिर्फ उन गांवों के नाम लिये हैं जहां ये

डकैतियां हुई हैं, अगर सब डकैतियों को गिनाऊँ एक-एक गांव में दस-दस घरों में हुई हैं। तो इनकी तादाद बहुत ज्यादा हो जाएगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के आइ. जी. से पूछा जाय कि क्या इतनी डकैतियां हुई हैं और अगर हुई हैं तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ?

दूसरी बात - थाना महगावां, संधाल परगना में पुलिस और मैजिस्ट्रेसी के चलते काला डोमरिया और खुर्द डोमरिया में, जहां कब्रिस्तान, पीर-स्थान और करबला है वहां पर कुछ षडयंत्रकारी लोगों ने अवैध भ्रूणपंडे बना डाले हैं। इस सिलसिले में डी. सी. से बात की और एस. डी. ओ. गोड्डा से बातें की थीं जब वे लोग वहां पर पहुंचे और उन्होंने वही यह कहा कि इन अवैध भ्रूणपंडियों को हटाया जाए। ये सारी की सारी भ्रूणपंडियां जो कब्रिस्तान पर बनाई गई हैं, ये अवैध और गैर-कानूनी ढंग से बनाई गई हैं। चुनावों के 29 जून को डी. सी. और वहां के अब मण्डलीय अधिकारी कुछ फोर्स के साथ गये और 16 भ्रूणपंडियों को पस्त किया गया। बाकी 34 भ्रूणपंडियां रह गई थीं चुनावों के उन अधिकारियों ने वहां पर पुलिस को तैनात करने के लिए कहा था जो कि यह देखें कि कोई नई चीज न हाने पावे और दूसरी भ्रूणपंडियां न बनने पावे। इसके बाद डी. सी. वापस गये लेकिन इसके बाद क्या हुआ कि वहां पर जो तैनात अफसर थे उनके इशारे पर सारी की सारी भ्रूणपंडियां फिर से बन गईं, जोकि पस्त की गई थी। जब इस तरह के हालात पुलिस और मैजिस्ट्रेसी पैदा करे कि डी. सी. वहां पर उन को तैनात कर के जाते हैं कि फिर से भ्रूणपंडियां न बनें, और इस बात को कहा था कि वे यह देखते रहें कि कोई नई चीज न हाने पावे फिर भी वही अफसर हैं, वही पुलिस है जिन के इशारे पर भ्रूणपंडियां बनवाना शुरू कर दिया गया। उस मैजिस्ट्रेट ने और पुलिस ने इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, तो यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि जो पुलिस व्यवस्था है, वह ठीक है। वहां पर हकीकत यह है कि माइनोरिटी मजबूर है, क्योंकि न पुलिस उन का साथ देती है और न मैजिस्ट्रेसी साथ देती है और इस से वे लोग उन से आजीब बा गये हैं और परेशान हैं। इस

बात को कई बार नोटिस में लाया गया है, मगर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई अतः तमाम अवैध भ्रूणपंडियों को पस्त कराया जाय और वहां तैनात पदाधिकारी एवं पुलिस को विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाय।

दूसरी बात मुझे आप से यह अर्ज करनी है कि जमशेदपुर में एक मंशी मुहल्ला है। वहां पर 150 घर माइनोरिटीज के हैं और पिछली बार जो रायट्स हुए थे, उस में 97 घर जला दिये गये थे और 7 आदमियों को मार दिया गया था। वहां पर चार, पांच पुस्ता मकान थे, जिन में बन्दूकधारी लोग थे। उन्होंने हवाई फायर कर के लोगों को बचाया और बहुत से लोग वहां जा कर छिप गये थे। उस मुहल्ले में कुछ हिन्दू भाई भी रहते हैं मगर उन के मकानों को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाया गया माइनोरिटीज की तरफ से। वहां पर प्रोफेसर इकबाल हैं और उन का जो नौकर था वह हिन्दू है। उस का वहां पर महफूज रखा गया लेकिन कुछ फिरकापरस्त अनामिर हैं, जिन्होंने पुलिस में यह रिपोर्ट की कि आमीर पर बन्दूक चलाई गई। आमीर का कोई आदमी जख्मी हुआ है, इस का कोई सबूत नहीं है। इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर इस सारे वाक्या की जांच के लिए कमीशन बैठा हुआ है और कमीशन की इक्वायरी चल रही है लेकिन कुछ फिरकापरस्त अफसर और पुलिस इस बात की कांशिश कर रहे हैं उनके बन्दूक के लायसेंस रद्द करे। एक तरफ आपका कमीशन चल रहा है और दूसरी तरफ डी. सी. नोटिस भी दे रहे हैं और लायसेंस भी रद्द कर रहे हैं। यह क्या हो रहा है, मंत्री कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है? इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री से कहूंगा कि वह इस सिलसिले में कार्यवाही करे। मैंने इसके लिए वाजाप्ता दरखास्त भी दी है।

अभी अभी देवबन्ध में एक इन्टरनेशनल रिलिजस कांग्रेस हुई थी। वहां पर अरेबिक विश्वविद्यालय है। वहां पर कई रोज हुए 1 लाख 32 हजार रुपया चोरी कर लिया गया। पुलिस को इतिला देने पर भी पुलिस ने अब तक उस सिलसिले में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है कि यह कैसे, कौन ले गया? इस तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी जा

[श्री समीनुद्दीन]

रही है। इसलिए बहुत मायूसी हो रही है। हर मोर्चे पर विधि व्यवस्था बिगड़ी जा रही है। ला-कानूनियत ज्यों का त्यों है। 15 मार्च को जमशेदपुर का और अनेक डकैतियों का तजकरा मैंने किया था। यह बजट सेशन के पहले अखबारों में भी आया था। यह हकीकत है कि डकैतियों का कुछ सिल-सिला कम हुआ है और मकवाना साहब ने जो कहा है उसकी ताईद भी हुई है।

इस के अतिरिक्त मुझे इरीगेशन के बारे में भी अर्ज करना है। मेरे यहां एक चान्दन डेम है जो कि बांका, रज्जान, धौरिया को पानी देता है। मुसलमन उस डेम की क्षमता दो हजार एकड़ को पानी देने की है लेकिन उस डेम ने दस हजार कमाण्ड एरिया करार दे रखा है। इसलिए वह पानी नहीं दे पाता है। न खरीफ में और न रबी की फसलों को पानी दे पाता है। बावजूद इसके कि किसानों को नोटिस दिये जाते हैं। इसका सबूत यही है कि अगर उस डेम में पानी देने की क्षमता होती तो 1979 में वह इलाका अकाल एरिया घोषित नहीं होता। न वह रबी फसल को और न खरीफ को पानी देता है। वह तमाम एरिया मेरे थाने में है। वह थाना मेरे लोक सभा चुनाव क्षेत्र में शामिल है। उमने एक कतरा पानी नहीं दिया था मगर नोटिस जारी किये गये। यह नहर नहीं है तो कहर है और इसके जो अफसरान हैं वे हलाहल जहर हैं। कमाण्ड एरिया उतने ही एरिये को करार दिया जाए जितने एरिये को वह खरीफ फसल में और रबी फसल में पानी दे सके।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There is no quorum, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The bell is being rung....

Now there is quorum. The hon'ble Member may please continue.

श्री समीनुद्दीन : अब मैं दो चार चीजें अपने इलाके के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से वक्ताओं ने भी इन बातों को कहा है। आप की मजिस्ट्रीसी में और आपकी

पुलिस में शायद जनता राज को जमाने में या पहले से कुछ ऐसे अनासर घुस गए हैं, कुछ फिरका परस्त अनासर, कि अगर कोई व्यक्तिगत भगड़ा भी होता है तो वे माइनों-रिटो पर ही बरस पड़ते हैं। किस तरह से बरसते हैं इसकी दो तीन मिसालें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 31 मई को इलैक्शन था। फतहपुर, मंसरपुर में औरतों वोट देने जा रही थीं। उन से कहा गया कि बर्क उठा कर दिखाओ। इस पर लड़ाई हो गई। दोनों तरफ से ढेलाबाजी हुई, पत्थर फेंके गए। बहुत से लोग इस में घायल हो गए। लेकिन पुलिस ने क्या किया कि उस जगह जितनी मुसलमानों की बस्तियां थीं, फतहपुर, मंसरपुर, इब्राहिमपुर वगैरह में सब जगह रेंड कर दिया। घरों में घुस घुस कर लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। जो मिल चला रहे थे और जिन का इस भगड़े से कोई ताल्लूक नहीं था, उसको भी पकड़ा गया, जो नमाज पढ़ रहा था उसको भी जा कर पकड़ लिया गया, जो बागीचे में आम जाग रहा था या बागीचे में काम कर रहा था उसको भी जा कर पकड़ लिया गया। लड़ाई इस वास्ते हुई कि वे समझते थे कि ये कांग्रेस आई की वोटर थीं। हर बर्क वाली कांग्रेस आई की वोटर तो नहीं हो सकती है, सभी मुसलमान कांग्रेस आई तो नहीं है। लेकिन क्योंकि उनको शक था कि ये कांग्रेस से सिम्पथी रखते हैं, इसलिए उनके साथ यह भगड़ा किया गया। मारे के सारे लोग कैद में पड़े रहे औरतों को पीटा, बच्चों को पीटा, मर्दों को पीटा और बच्चों को जेल भेज दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके बारे में पूरी इत्तिला हासिल करें और पता लगाएं कि ऐसा हुआ है या नहीं। सरदारपुर थाने के अन्तर्गत एक हारून क्रिमिनल है। उसे पुलिस को बराबर खिलते पिलाते रहना पड़ता है। पुलिस वाले ने उससे लंगी की मांग की। उसने लंगी तो दी जरूर लेकिन दूसरा उस लंगी को टपा ले गया। दूसरे रोज भगड़ा हुआ और पुलिस वाले ने कहा कि तुम ने लंगी नहीं दी। उसने कहा कि मैंने दे दी है। पुलिस वाले ने कहा कि तुम बदमाशी करते हो, तुम को हम पकड़ लेंगे। इस पर उन में कहा सुनी हो गई, उठा पटक हो गई। उस क्रिमिनल ने उस पुलिस वाले को पटक डाला और भाग निकला। वह जिस जिस मुहल्ले

से हो कर भागा उस मुहल्ले के मुसलमानों को पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया और कहा कि तुम लोगों ने इसको छुड़ा लिया है। औरतों, बच्चों और मेहमानों को उसने मारा।

भागलपुर, दुभरा रोड पर पुरानी भों दो बार इकतियां पड़ी है। पुलिस ने उन के घरों पर ही रडे किया जिनकी इकतियां हुई थीं। वहां पर रडे करवाया। इस तरह की ज्यादतियां माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी के साथ हो रही है। ऐसा लगता है कि चाहे निजी भगड़ा हो या जातियों का भगड़ा हो या दंगा हो, पुलिस वाले हमेशा ही माइनोरिटी वालों को तंग और परेशान करते हैं। यह बन्द होना चाहिये। जय हिन्द।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while participating in this discussion on the Finance Bill, it is my privilege to remind myself and Mr. Venkataraman that we were the colleagues in the First Lok Sabha of this country; and it is my proud privilege much more today, Sir, to congratulate him on his achievements as Finance Minister in a very short period indeed.

This Budget is a Budget of positive achievements, if I may say so, and therefore, Sir, the Finance Bill naturally reflects the various relief measures and the other measures that are necessary. It is a Budget which gives relief middle classes to workers, both skilled and unskilled, farmers and artisans. There are several provisions in this Budget which give relief to the above classes which I have mentioned. The first one among them is the raising of the exemption limit for Income-tax from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. Before this even a skilled worker in a factory had to pay income-tax. With this raising of the exemption limit for Income-tax, they will be exempted to that extent. This will benefit about six lakh people, as the Finance Minister himself has pointed out.

13 hrs.

The surcharge which has been reduced will bring down the maximum

marginal rate from 70 per cent to 66 per cent I had the privilege to save on a Committee when Mr. Chavan was the Finance Minister when we suggested relief and that itself had brought down the tax limit, from the highest tax limit to 66 per cent. It is now agreed that that would really help. I for one have always been advocating that for direct taxes there should be the highest limit which would help to a great extent so far as our country is concerned. In India direct taxes would yield much more than what they are today. I have come to the conclusion after an intensive study that there is a case for bringing down the highest tax level to 66 per cent. It will be brought down now by way of giving surcharge relief. But I feel that it should be brought down still so that it would take the pressure off from the Income-tax officers for investigating small cases, large number of cases who are small fish, whereas the big fish go unhurt. Therefore I feel that it will be advisable for the Finance Minister to concentrate his action on the highest tax slab where they will get much more than what they are getting today by catching the small fish. The reduction in surcharge will also help in the direction of Wealth Tax where the limit has been raised from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The Finance Minister has claimed simplification in the procedure, that is, giving time for 15 days. Congratulations. But I would say that it will not go to that extent that we feel it necessary. It is a crying need of the country that there must be simplification in the procedure of the tax-system in this country. Every year, second year, third year, we get the amendment notice. That does not make it easier to deal with the law of the jungle which the Income-tax Act is at present. I will congratulate the Finance Minister for the modifications made. Today an ordinary man who is subject to income-tax, because his earning is more than Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 11,000/- per annum, cannot file the income-tax return without the help of a law

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

yer or the pleader. Let there be a clear simplification so that an ordinary man can understand it well. But that is not possible today. Anybody who has to file income-tax return today must take the help of a lawyer, that too an income-tax lawyer by paying a handsome fee. Therefore, what you have initiated for the simplification of the procedure is a welcome step. But, everybody will tell you please simplify the procedure so that he can file the return without the help of anybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I agree.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is good that this gentleman has also agreed to this. Sir, this budget promotes long term savings. It also gives incentive in the case of LIC premiums and provident funds that are detailed in the budget. I need not go into that. This budget also gives incentive for investment in industry by way of giving tax holiday. The tax holiday which was to expire on 31st March, 1981 will be continued, of course, in a modified form. That is necessary.

Now, earlier there were loopholes for the avoidance of tax, for example, in the case of Hindu Undivided Family, there are persons who used to say that Hindu Undivided Family is a sacred one and it is a joint family system and so on and so forth. These are all just to avoid taxation. But after 31st March 1979, this would not be admitted. It is perfectly all right. I think there are Palkhiwalas in other parties also and there is one here. But I will tell other Palkhiwalas, while they speak for the big people, kindly do not vitiate the sanctity of the Hindu Undivided Family for this purpose. I was a member of the Committee which looked into the cases of how Hindu Undivided Family and the private trusts were being used for tax avoidance. I know a firm in this country, a big man in this country, who with one thousand rupees as corpus of a trust has made hundreds

of trusts in this country and he would keep to himself the right to distribute the money. He has ten members in his family, he will calculate how much each member has to pay the income tax and at that particular time, he will divide the money to the individuals. We have big fishes in this country, they have got approaches to the throne, to you, to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and many others, I am told, even in Kerala and West Bengal Governments....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I could not catch you. What trust? I am a man full of distrust and mistrust, no trust.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: A man must have some trust somewhere, here is a man full of distrust. That is why, everyday we find that the House is being disrupted by him. I would request you not to follow the rules, kindly take him to a psychiatrist so that he can be helped at least to have some trust somewhere. Criticism is even now being levelled about the tax holiday, specially the 80J provision—why should it be applied retrospectively? It is very simple. The people, the big tax consultants of the big houses, who have refused to pay taxes are now making a big hue and cry that the Finance Minister is applying the 80J provision retrospectively. What is there in this 80J? Certain concessions are given on the capital that you employ for your industry. It was being done since 1947. This 80J relating to tax holiday is being applied from 1st April, 1972. Capital employed means that it was not to include borrowings. This is what this simple 19A rule says. Big businessmen and other tax consultants—there are many on this side and that side, also—may or may not speak here, but they plead outside. This rule says that for tax holiday, it will be your own capital, not the borrowed capital, they say that the borrowed capital should also be there. For long-term borrowed

capital you pay the interest and on that interest you get the concession from the Government. They say that because there we get the concession, here also we must get it. That is double benefit. Now it has been said that it will not be that. From 1968 to 1972 it was there, but in 1971, the Government of India, through the mouth of the then Finance Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan made it clear that the capital employed would not include the borrowed capital and I cannot do better than quote what Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan said at that time:

"I now propose that in calculating the limit of 6 per cent of capital for the purpose of tax exemption, debentures and long-term borrowings will be excluded."

This is what the then Finance Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan said very clearly, and on the day of presentation of budget, this was done through Rule 19A, it took effect from 1-4-1972. Now, there are big persons and wise persons in this country. We have got our High Courts, all respect to them. The moment Rule 19A was brought in, the big tax dodgers would not pay. They said: "What I have borrowed for long-term will get me the concession; here also, I will get concession." Lo and behold! The Calcutta High Court said—followed by Madras and Allahabad High Courts—"No; no. 19-A is *ultra vires* of the Income Tax Act" But there was one High Court, viz the Andhra Pradesh High Court which said: "No. It is valid, it is not *ultra vires*." But all these things are being done in this country by the big persons, the big money people and by all these dodgers of taxes. Therefore, the Finance Minister said: "All right, hereafter, rule 19-A will form part of the Income Tax Act itself." Therefore, it is not *ultra vires*. Now, on this, a hue and cry is being made by those big—not the bootleggers but—

tax evaders. There are two big companies in this country, and there are the multi-nationals. They are trying to avoid it. So, the Finance Minister wants to plug that hole and say: "It will come from part of the Income Tax Act." I think he has got our full support on this. Why should he be made to pay—from the point of view of the law of equity also? If this is not allowed now, to those who were honest and sincere citizens and paid the taxes, that money should be refunded, and they should be told: "You were foolish fellows. Why did you pay?" Those who did not pay should be told: "You were the wise persons, because the High Court has told you." Therefore, I fully support what the Finance Minister proposes to do by this.

I would now say that the Minister is trying to include 18-I also. For this, he is criticized. 18-I is simple. It says that tax holiday will be given to those industries which are set up after 31st March, 1981. They say: "You must give me on the capital employed. Why do you want to link it with the profit?" I will tell the Finance Minister: "You are right" In this country, the time has come when you must tell the industry that right from the start, they must be giving profits. They do not show profit; but only for concessions. They manipulate their balance sheets, and for years and years, they take the benefit and get tax concessions from Government. Therefore, it is good that 18-I is being included in this. I fully support this amendment.

So much about direct taxes. I support all his measures and the amendment. It is good that 18-J and 18-I are being made a part of the Income Tax Act, so that these big tycoons do not escape with a big motely money that they have in their kitties.

About Indirect tax, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for the things that he is doing. He has taken some burden off certain commodities—

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from essential commodities, poor man's toilet soap, cheap variety of soap, tooth paste and from the housewives' pressure cookers. In the case of many items, either duties have been reduced, or they have been completely waived. I remember that every Finance Minister has the temptation to put something on tooth paste, something on toilet soap and something here and there. Therefore, the moment you are out, the comment from the Opposition Member is: "Now the people will remain dirtier in this country." I remember Kripalani said this once. Others will say: "Now there will be darkness in the house. Now there will be no food because the duty on the pressure cooker has gone up." Luckily this time, this is one Finance Minister—I am proud to be a friend of the Finance Minister since 1952—who has completely silenced criticism on the indirect taxes affecting the common man in this country. I have had very few occasions, you know, in my speeches, to compliment a Minister. Luckily I am complimenting a Minister who is also my friend. Therefore, in the case of both direct and indirect taxes, he has done good justice. (Interruptions) I am lucky, and my friend the Finance Minister is very lucky. The hon. Members should also feel themselves lucky that they don't have to pay more for their tooth paste, soap and for other things also. All of us are lucky in that sense. He could have done that very easily.

I am also happy that the Finance Minister has luckily a voided his temptation for taxing bidis and matches. I feel that on all counts he deserves congratulations, and this Bill should be passed. Before I conclude, I will take advantage of this occasion, to say something to the Finance Minister: "Mr. Minister, you have your taxes. You give a part of them to the State Governments, and a part to the Minister of Shipping. If you give a part of these taxes to the Minister of Shipping, please tell that Minister, Mr. A. P. Sharma, that he must... Interrup-

tions.) No, he would understand what I say. I would say that he must consider favourably a bridge on Ganges at Bhagalpur. After Mokamah, it is Farakka. In between, in this case, he will support me that we need a bridge in Bhagalpur. That should be done.

SHRI JYOTIORMOY BOSU: And feeder services.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That also. For that, I would recommend that a national highway starting at Burdwan on a national highway should be linked with the other side of the Janges, via Dumka-Bhagalpur on the other side at Kursila. That will also be important. One more point and that is about the Super Thermal Power Station at Kahalgaon. Mr. Minister, after a long struggle, it has realised that the principle of having a thermal power station at the pit head is the right course. But, unfortunately, coal is available at 12 km. from Kahalgaon but Kahalpaon will not have the right of priority. It will be taken to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bous's constituency. I do not know which consitituency. 100 km. railway line will be constructed. Will they also construct a coach and wagon factory from that? What happens to the transport bottleneck? I would say one thing. This is not a threat. (Interruptions) Chaudhuriaheb's constituency. That is right. Mr. Chaudhri must have gone to Farakka, because it belongs to his constituency. But he 'belongs to this country as a Minister. Therefore, there must be another 1000 MW of thermal station at Kahalgaon. Let it be known to the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister also—I am telling you that I am a plain speaking man—that no coal shall be allowed to be moved from Lalmatia unless we have a thermal station at Kahalgaon. Let the Minister inaugurate in the morning at Kahalgaon and in the afternoon at Farakka. Is India not one? Yes. India is one. Farakka is also in India and so also Kahalgaon is in India. So, let that cheap power generation site get the priority. I am in experts'

hands. Where the cheapest will come? What is the principle? CPM Party, CPI Party, Mr. Yadav of Congress(U), all of them are threatening in my constituency. I am not threatening. I know they want to take wind out of the sail. I would not permit them. If they want to start the movement first, I will be the faster. Therefore, I am telling my friends that let at Kahalgaon a thermal power station be completed along with Farakka simultaneously. Otherwise, it will be difficult because it is such indiscrete decision of the government and the leaders that allow the people in the area to protest and rise in revolt. It is such a kind of indecision and wrong decision which permits the people to do it; and you have made my life difficult in my constituency because these friends here say, no, no, you must have it, but there they say, look what could I do; they have taken away. Though it will light their house more CPI(M) house more than my house, still they would not speak. Therefore, I am making it very clear, Mr. Minister, please convey to your government and to the Prime Minister also and to Shri Choudhuri that we certainly welcome the Super Power Station at Farakka, but, at the same time you also welcome that on a point of pit head, the point of cheap generation, less costly, and Kahalgaon should get the priority. You have 1000 MW, but the rest thousands must come to Kahalgaon. Who are you, Mr. Chaudhuri, to announce it in the House—"I have increased it to 2000 MW."? Are you an expert? Do you understand it? On what basis, you increase it? Let the increase come to Kahalgaon. Please keep it in mind.

With these words, I support this Finance Bill and I expect the support from the Finance Minister also on these points of justice which I had referred to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Your party has been allotted 38 minutes and there is another speaker, Shri Niren Ghosh. This is for your information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Bihar is one of the states which is rich in mineral and forest resources and excellent manpower, they have been going out, not only inside the country but outside also because of their ability to do hard work. Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad had been a Minister for years. During 33 years rule of his party that state had been made one of the poorest in the country. The per capita income of Orissa is the lowest; Bihar, I suppose, is nearing that. Making speeches and catching the eye will not work. I would like to ask what this government will do to increase the per capita income of poor Bihari friends—that is the crux of the matter.

This is the budget of Mr. Venkataraman. We take him as a good man although we know his affiliations, philosophy, likings and dislikes. The budget has made people like Tatas happy who openly expressed their jubilation through the Press, the FICCI also. Then there is the promise and performance of the new industrial policy. You read what you said in 1948 when you were bubbling with energy, at that time, to catch the eye, and in 1956 after that. Even power generation which is the most important and vital sector, coal sector—you are now giving it to the private sector, may be multinationals. When you come to low priority, highly profitable areas like the production of blades, you want Gillette to come and drown all your small scale industries. Mr. Venkataraman, I am charging your government that this is being done for consideration. You disprove and satisfy the people of this country.

The growth of multinationals has been phenomenal. Kindly see Mr. Goel's findings; he has done a very precious job on this. What about production in excess of licensed capacity? Why do you have industrial Licensing Act? Is it for extracting money for convenience? Have you not seen Datta Committee's report? Larsen and Toubro have produced 950 per cent of

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their licensed capacity. Have you touched them? You allowed them to grow. If so, for what consideration?

Then the Britannia Biscuit Company in your Madras. Kindly be truthful in this House. You are a good man, you believe in religion, religion should be: the good of the people. Britannia have been producing ten times more than their licensed capacity as a result the Indian entrepreneurs have gone out of existence. I do not hold brief for Indian capitalists but certainly when the choice is between Indians and multinationals, I am an Indian there. You are allowing Britannia Biscuits to buy flour at the rate of Rs. 1.80 or Rs. 1.90 per kilo and sell their biscuit after adding a little saccharin synthetic flavouring matter and a little sugar at Rs. 15-20 a kilo. Rs. 1.90 and Rs. 15—that is what they are doing, they are indispensable. I would like to know from him how many times the company whom I call a congregation of scoundrels have been caught for adulteration, for violation of the MRTP Act?

What are they doing? You enquire into their practices, how they are getting things made by others and nutting their stamp? Do you know what they did? I do not find my friend Musheer Ahmed Khan here, who was chairman of Modern Bakeries for sometime. They bought Modern Bakery bread and they allowed it to become stale; kept it for 24-36 hours and then they allowed it to go into the market. People bought Modern Bakery bread in bags and they found it was stale and fungus infested and it could not be eaten. They got them a bad name.

This is what India Tobacco did with Panama cigarettes. They bought millions of Panama cigarettes, kept them in moist, damp godown and the cigarettes went bad and then they dumped those cigarettes into the market through retail dealers. The Panama

cigarette got a bad name. This is what multinationals are doing. This government, I am charging again, is downgrading the public sector industries and many, I apprehend, may, change hands. Are you now allowing that, once again, as you have done in 33 years; while talking, talk about socialism and while practising, practise capitalism. You are allowing capitalism to grow, while you are bluffing people for getting votes and you are talking about socialism.

You talked about relief announced the other day. (Interruptions.)

You must do your duty, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad—You must oppose.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I shall do my duty, not at the behest of people like you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Certainly.

You announced relief about tax matters. If you do clear analysis, you will see that it is benefiting the wealthier and the wealthiest class. Have you got any scientific method of working? I have been the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for two terms. I have been a Member of the Public Accounts Committee. I have seen the whole direct and indirect taxes structure. That is for the rich man and nothing except that. Have you got priorities? Have you analysed what is the cost of collection of small assesses? Where the ultimate deposit is Rs. 625 your exercise is costing Rs. 6,000 and the man who is to pay Rs. 10,000 you have no priority for him.

What happened to National Grindlay Bank's case? We had calculated they were to pay at least Rs. 18 crores to the exchequer which they had swindled in this country and nothing has been done. This is what is happening.

Income Tax laws are jungle of contradictory rules and laws and the middlemen are thriving touts. Those who are mostly called consultants are touts.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): May I ask the names of those who have swindled the amounts in the Grindlays Bank, because I want....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You consult the Public Accounts Committee Report of 1974-75 on Grindlays Bank.

The biggest looters are multi-nationals who looted the country unabated—India Tobacco Co., Hindustan Lever, Brooke Bond, Britannia. Even they have been allowed to sell cakes—the Britannia Biscuits Co. We cannot even produce cakes in the country! For that you require multi-nationals. Srimati Gandhi once gave customs exemption to I.C.I. and Kila Chand to the tune of Rs. 232 crores. Shri Venkataraman can look into the Public Accounts Committee Report on that and Income Tax exemption in 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 600 crores. Is it not a fact, at the present moment one Congress (I) M.P. has got 52 cases of Income Tax prosecution against him as has come out in the press? Still he is a man in the ruling party. Are these cases not being withdrawn because he is from the Ruling Party? Does it not denigrate the whole House and all of us? We would like to know clearly all these things.

I would also like to know Mr. Venkataraman, how much did you refund after you took office to the beverage manufacturers—may be Campa Cola and Coca Cola? Now you had four days to find out. I am sorry to say, you evaded this then as you said you cannot tell off hand. To-day you have to tell us.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You must make a specific mention. Say, it is Campa Cola or Thums Up. You cannot say somebody has been given, find out and tell me. I have been

searching for three days and I have not been able to find out. You may please make a specific mention.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is not there. How can you find out?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You give a specific case and I will enquire into it for giving information to this House. I will not hold back any information. But you must help me to give the information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am enquiring from you how much excise concession you have given to Campa Cola since you assumed office?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is Campa Cola.

I would like to ask, we are paying Rs. 9/- per kilo for sugar in this country. The international price is about \$ 600. That comes to Rs. 480 a kilo and here we are paying Rs. 9/-. The international price of Edible Oils is about Rs. 450/- per quintal and here we are paying Rs. 1,500 per quintal. What is the protest riot in Dharwar Hubli Area for? It is the protest against the price rise nothing else. The news is being suppressed ruthlessly and the House must discuss that. Higher cost of petrol and diesel means what? It is a spiral down on everybody and everything because everything needs to be transported to reach the consumer. In 1979 the sugar export was Rs. 95.85 crores. In 1980, there is famine and you want to import sugar. I would like to know this. How are you dealing with Tate Lyal Co. Ltd., London, one of the biggest and richest of sugar tycoons in the world? Kindly let the House know whether any time before you had any dealings with Tate Lyal Co. Ltd., and what role Mr. Swaraj Pal is playing in this and what is the cut. The international price of sugar today is about 595 dollars with a polarisation of 99.7 per cent per tonne. Why is it that we are buying sugar at 660.25 dollars per tonne with a lower

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polarisation of 99.5 per cent? The STC file will show that there were a number of offers for supplying sugar at 595 dollars with 99.7 per cent polarisation. Is there a condition also that when your new sugar crop comes, it is to be exported at the lower value to the supplier? Kindly enlighten the House. This is the whole thing.

I will now come to a subject about which I have given notices—the recent tragedy of the air crash that took a toll of a young married man's life, a father of a baby, a sad incident indeed. I am talking about the Pitts—SA2 crash in which Shri Sanjay Gandhi, a member of this House, a young man, died leaving behind his young widow and a child. This is a serious case which requires investigation by RAW, the Intelligence Bureau and Interpol, whether it was a victim of international espionage or double agents acting vigorously. This country has become a playground and our intelligence people have not given a good account of themselves. I shall state the reasons just now. I was startled to see one name in the newspaper—Joe Kozzarek a Polish Jew, an American citizen now residing in Juhu, Bombay. His ostensible means of living—cover job as we call it—is importation of aircraft, spare parts and chartering planes. I would also like Mr. Venkataraman to enquire and tell us: Is it a fact that he came with this deal because he is connected with Lycoming Engine of Pitts or is it something else? It is a very mysterious matter, because I have received certain correspondence from abroad and locally also I have collected some. He is a Director of Indamer and Co. Ltd. Did not two of his aircraft crash only in recent times, one in Rajasthan and the other in Lucknow? How do you justify the same man? I am putting it, is this Joe Kozzarek not a gun runner? Around 1957, the Kozzarek, Brimad and Peter Baldwin

racket was given Government contract—civil and military—for dropping of foodstuffs in the north-eastern region. Were they also not dropping arms with the foodstuffs to the rebels who were creating trouble in the remote inaccessible areas in the north-eastern region? You are paying the premium today. But you did not realise because you are not capable of holding office. Is it not a fact that the Intelligence Bureau got very worried and they have a fat file on Kozzarek? Were they not working on behalf of foreign imperialist powers? Did not one of his aircraft crash in the north-eastern region killing 12 Indian citizens? Is it not a fact that it was done deliberately? They knew that the aircraft will crash. Because the crew came to know about his nefarious activities, they wanted to destroy the crew. That was how the crash took place. You kindly read the debate dated 11th September, 1957—Mrs. Renu Chakravartty's speech—and it will give you some idea of what they did. He has a big brother elsewhere, bigger in his activities—Frank Kozzarek. He is also a Director of the same Indamer Co. He is a retired US Air Force Colonel, now working for the NATO maintenance contractor of US jet fighter squadron in West Germany. He is a man who is openly connected with the US agency. He hosted a holiday for top brass of Air India in his luxurious Spanish Villa, Mr. Sethi.

On what pretext the plane was imported?—executives travelling between Calcutta and Durgapur. It was imported by Thomas Mouget & Co. What is the Pitt S—2A aircraft for? I have a photostat copy from a very voluminous and expensive book, Jane International Calender for Aircrafts. It says that this aircraft is meant for aerobatics. It repeated this thing in two pages. It says: "high performance sporting aircraft". It further says:

"The increased size and power, coupled with aerodynamic changes, give the two-seater improved aerobatic and landing characteristics, and make it extremely stable in rough air conditions. Control responses are better than on the S-1." etc. etc.

This aircraft is meant for sporting in the air. This is not meant for traffic.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: What do you want to establish by this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying that a great international racket is apprehended. It has got only one passenger seat and one pilot. How can it be a commercial aircraft? How was Thomas Mouget & Co., Aminchand Pyarela & Co. could be given a licence on the same day on which it was put on board of the SCT's steamer in USA? It was for one who wanted to learn aerobatics. The value is \$ 40,000. Strangely, the date of bill of lading at New Orleans, USA and the issue of licence by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports in India is the same i.e., 7th January, 1977. The licence shows the CIF value as Rs. 4,50,000/- and not transferable. I would like to ask the hon. Minister where the DGCA was consulted, on the safety aspect of the aircraft, suitability or otherwise of the aircraft? The plane arrived, the bill of entry shows, on 14th March, 1977. It was a violation under section 124 and it was detected. And the Collector of Customs, Bombay, gave the following order:

"I therefore, order that the goods in question shall be confiscated under section 111(d) of the Customs Act, 1962, read with s.c. 3 of the Customs Act, 1962, read with section 3 of the Import and Export Control Act, 1947. I, however, allow an option to re-ship the plane on payment of re-shipment fine of Rs. 40,000/-. This option should be exercised within three months from the date of this order of within such extended period as may be allowed on good and sufficient cause being

shown to the satisfaction of the adjudication authority."

The Bombay Port Trust even listed the plane for auction for collecting demurrage charges. Who had prevented this auction? This was the Janata Government time. That is the unseen hand I am trying to declare.

I will quote from the judgment of the High Court. This is dated 14-3-77. It says:

"Please note that until writing this letter the re-shipment of the consignment has not taken place since the matter is under further consideration of the Customs authority and we would, therefore, request you not to relist for sale the above consignment until such time the Customs authority have given their decision in the matter."

Why was the re-shipment not done? That was part of the conspiracy or the misdeeds, whatever you may call it.

Here the question arises: In spite of the order of the Customs Collector for re-shipment, why was this death-trap kept? Why I call it 'death trap' is that it has been clearly stated by an authority in London:

"We would request you to please impress on those at the Government of India that this aeroplane is likely to be damaged if left lying too long especially the insulation parts which get unusable in damp weather."

When was the damp weather? —1978. After two years, you have allowed the aircraft to be assembled and you have allowed it to fly and created this 'death trap'. This aircraft was unusable due to very long exposure for two years of insulated components. Why did Jeena & Company, the Clearing Agents, say that they are unable to reship? Why the Customs Collector's Order was not complied with? Why was the penalty not realised? Why the plane was not sold in auction when it was due for auction?

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The question is why this death trap was kept. How was the letter of confiscation by-passed and how this fictitious story of wrong shipment was planted five months after the shipment. The Collector and the Central Board of Excise and Customs detected it, but who over-ruled it? The Central Board of Excise and Customs clearly quoted. Thomas Mouget, Seymore Shipping and APJ, but who are Kelly Aeroplane Limited, London? We want to know all these details.

The Collector's order was "Re-export and a penalty of Rs. 40,000/-". The clearing agents have deposited the money, but not re-exported it; why? The Central Board of Excise and Customs on 14th March 1978 gave a show-cause notice in which it said:

"The Board is tentatively of the view that the Collector's order was not proper to the extent that (i) instead of ordering absolute confiscation of the goods it gave an operation for reshipment of the same on payment of a fine of Rs. 40,000; and (ii) no penal action was taken under section 112(a) of the Customs Act, 1962. The Board, therefore proposes subject to the submissions that may be made by M/s. Seymour Shipping Ltd. and M/s. Thomas, Mouget & Co., Calcutta to confiscate the subject goods absolutely without any option for re-shipment...."

What has happened to that order?

Then I would like to say that Thomas Mouget and APJ went on Writ Petition No. 5305 (W) of 1978 before the Calcutta High Court against the Central Board of Excise and Customs Order. On the 8th April 1980 you, the Finance Minister, asked your people to join the petitioners before the High Court and say "we do not want to proceed with this case". How this plane came out in spite of the confiscation order is a matter which the House should know? What was the advice which the Ministry of Finance gave to the Government lawyer?

Under what law this dangerous plane was released for use in this country, by exempting financially or otherwise? What is the unseen hand and who are the people?'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which plane?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Pitts plane, the acrobatic plane used by Shri Sanjay Gandhi which crashed.

So far as the notorious firm of Aminchand Pyarelal, or Jeet Pal are concerned, I will just refer to the Fiftieth Report of PAC of 1965-66 of the Third Lok Sabha, which says:

"In all these cases the parties failed to export either the full quantity contracted for or at all. The Sub-Committee regret to observe that even this simple stipulation of the contract regarding stopping of dealings was not carried out. For the various reasons, no action has been taken so far by the Iron & Steel Controller or the Ministry against these parties. In view of the fact that the Government were obliged to blacklist them or suspend the business on a number of occasions, the Sub-Committee feel...."

This bunch of crooks, Thomas Mouget, Seymour Shipping Company and Aminchand Pyarelal, suddenly they have become the godfathers of the ruling party.

Therefore, I am sorry for you, the Finance Minister. In by-passing the law to please somebody, you created a death trap and that has brought this situation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, since this is a matter of some importance, may I have your permission to clarify one or two things. I will reply to the whole debate later, when I will give all the details. But I do not want my friend or the country to be under any wrong impression.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in the course of the discussion on the Appropriation Bill charged me earlier that I have waived the customs duty on this aircraft. I want to tell him that the customs duty was not waived, it was paid and Rs. 61,000 and odd was paid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are distorting, Mr Vankataraman. There was a confiscation order, show cause for confiscation. What made you withdraw that confiscation order? The Collector's order was over-ruled. Shri Sahnay, I congratulate him, he was strong enough to say: imposition has been weak, therefore, confiscation and penalty. Who had rescued them from this? How the confiscated aircraft came out and was handed over?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker. when my esteemed friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was indulging in a lot of terminological inexactitudes and factual inaccuracies, I just kept quiet. I never intervened. I want him to extend the same courtesy to me and if he has any other point, I will always meet it.

*At this time, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu handed over some papers personally to the Chair
(Interruptions).*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you placing it on the Table of the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will give a certified copy*, Sir.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Under the rules he can ask your permission to lay it on the Table.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: After I have explained.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the usual way of behaviour of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. You can't avoid it. *(Interruptions).* He has placed certain documents before me and they will be examined.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after I have explain-

ed, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, the gentleman that he is, will himself withdraw all these papers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. Let Mr. Deputy-Speaker say what these papers are--entire 80 pages of Calcutta High Court proceedings.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN. I said "after I have explained." I said you are a gentleman and you will withdraw what you have said. The first point which I have made is--if I don't reply to that, it will go on record uncontradicted. Therefore, I am making the points clear. He said in the course of the debate on Appropriation Bill that I have waived duty and the charged me like this twice or thrice. I have carefully looked into the papers and I find that the duty of Rs. 61,000 and odd payable on that aircraft has been paid and therefore, the charge is based on wrong information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. The charge is not based on wrong information. It was confiscated... *(Interruptions).* He distorted it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If for what all you have said you take responsibility, why do you get perturbed?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Full responsibility.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I will briefly mention the history of this case. Then it will be clear again that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has been fed on incorrect and half truth.

Sir, at the beginning of March 1977, an aircraft was received in Bombay and at that time the person in whose name it was received refused to clear it saying that it has been sent in his name by mistake.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALIA (Ponnain): Sir, has he withdrawn them?

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He cannot do it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can there be a borrowing?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN (Etah): Sir, I am on a point of order.

इन पेपर्स को टेबल पर रखने के बाद आपने ओबजेक्शन दिया कि आप इनको एग्जामिन करेंगे। क्या अब माननीय सदस्य उन पेपर्स को विद्-डू करने के एप्टाइटिल्ड हैं? आई वान्ट थोर क्लियरिंग।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: No, he cannot do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has taken it on loan from me.

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: You observed that you will examine them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He can change the papers now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: It is not an ordinary thing, Sir.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He must put it on the Table.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is nothing in this transaction. Therefore you don't have to....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, Please put it here.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is because Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu can do anything. He can change the papers also. Therefore, he should put it on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because it is 'Jyoti', he can do anything, good and bad.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): There should be exemption of interest on the loan!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the Collector of Customs passed an order confiscating this particular aircraft and imposing a fine of Rs. 40,000. And he said.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For his Shipment. Which shipment?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Did I say a word when you were talking? If I withhold a bit of information, you can accuse me. I was going to say that.

The Collector of Customs said that the amount of Rs. 40,000 is the fine and on payment of this Rs. 40,000 the aircraft can be re-shipped to the place from which it came. The fine was paid by the party. I do not know what happened later. Perhaps some interested persons at that time in that Government—I do not know if Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu himself.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Coming from your mouth?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, no. I did not say that. Excuse me, I did not mean it. (Interruptions). This is an order passed by the Collector in the normal course. Possibly some people wanted to rake it up because it was the other Government, as I said. And then, after an order was passed, some development took place and the Board then issued a show-cause notice that this kind of paying Rs. 40,000 and re-shipping is not right, the aircraft should not be allowed to be re-shipped it must be confiscated. But they could not do it. They have got to issue a show-cause notice. So, they issued a show-cause notice. (Interruptions). I am giving information in a much better way than you have done. I do not think people have

understood what you said. (*Interruptions*). I am giving you all the information.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you mention if you mention the dates also, it will be very good for him because then he will know that it is not your Government which did it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then the revision was initiated in 1978. This notice to show cause was given. The notice to show cause said, 'why should not the aircraft be confiscated and why should not the fine be enhanced' apparently at the inspiration of somebody. When this notice was given, the party went to Calcutta High Court and then filed a writ petition and obtained stay of the proceedings of the Board, saying that they cannot take up this question of enhancing the penalty or confiscating. It was at this stage that a stay was given. They moved the Calcutta High Court a little later saying that the aircraft if it was not in use for a long time would become unusable and therefore they wanted permission from the Calcutta High Court to reshipe the aircraft back to the country from which it was imported

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On what date?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The writ petition was on 6th July, 1978 and the order for re-shipment by the Calcutta High Court was on 28th April, 1979.

The Calcutta High Court said that subject to the conditions that the Board might impose the aircraft might be reshipped. Therefore, what the Calcutta High Court gave was only a permission to reshipe. It was not an order compelling them to reshipe the aircraft. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was asserting that the Calcutta High Court said that

it must be reshipped. On the contrary, what the Calcutta High Court said was that permission was given to reshipe the aircraft on their satisfying certain conditions that might be imposed by the Board. (*Interruptions*)

All the side remarks of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu must not go into the records because if I do not reply to them, it will give a wrong impression.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any remarks made in this House, while sitting, shall not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am standing and talking.

On a point of order. I have produced certified copies from the Calcutta High Court of all the proceedings relating to this case. I am asking the Minister specifically this question. When the plane was under order of confiscation by the Central Board of Excise and Customs, how did they go with the petitioner to the Calcutta High Court in April, 1980 so that the plane came out and it started flying? Let him answer that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. He is asking for a clarification.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is no case at all. He is making much a do about nothing.

I am saying that on the 25th April, 1979, when the Calcutta High Court passed the order, the order was not, I repeat not, that the aircraft should be reshipped but a permission was given that on satisfying the conditions that may be imposed by the Board, the aircraft will be permitted to be reshipped. The Board imposed the condition that the party must give a bank guarantee or other guarantee to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs. The party did not find it possible to give this guarantee and therefore, did not re-ship. No action was taken. The aircraft was

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

still there. Now this takes us to the end of 1979. In 1980, the shipper, called Seymour Shipping Limited....
(Interruptions)

14 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, for every word of the Minister if you are interrupting, it is not good, it will not help the House. You must help us. The Minister was good enough to give the reply immediately. He is not replying to you only, but to the entire House....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: and to the nation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, being a very senior parliamentarian, you should not do like this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Around March, 1980, the Seymour Shipping Limited asked their associates in London, called M/s. Thomas Mouget Limited, London to take this aircraft and instructed M/s. Thomas Mouget Company, London to instruct M/s. Thomas Mouget Company, India to take this aircraft on their behalf, because the shipper is the Seymour Shipping Limited. They gave it to the Thomas Mouget (London) Limited and M/s. Thomas Mouget Co., London asked M/s. Thomas Mouget Co., India to take it in India and use it for several purposes like going from Calcutta to Durgapur, where they have branches of their company and so on. When this application came, the question was: "Have you an import permit?" The original import permit which was given to M/s. Thomas Mouget, India was brought to the Board and they wanted that on that permit, this aircraft should be allowed to be cleared. The Board went into this question and said, whether it could be permitted. Now the Board came to the conclusion after the matter had been examined by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and on getting his certificate that this aircraft

could be transferred under the old licence and said it could be now transferred to M/s. Thomas Mouget Co., India. This is a very simple thing.

Now there is nothing hanky-panky about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Everything is hanky-panky about it. Everything is fishy. It is a confiscated aircraft.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have repeated it so many times.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It was not a confiscated aircraft. The order of 1977 said that on payment of Rs. 40,000, it could be re-shipped. The latter order of the Board only issued. a show cause notice.

—a show cause notice is not a judgement, is not a decision—they merely gave a notice saying why this should not be confiscated and why the penalty should not be increased. Thereafter the Calcutta High Court stayed the proceedings and then in March, 1980 when they found that this aircraft could not be re-shipped because the shipping cost and all that is greater than the value of the aircraft, probably the shipper asked their associate company to take it. They asked for permission from the Government of India, whether they can be permitted to take. Then, the Government of India permitted them. The Government of India got Rs. 60,000 by way of Customs duty which we would not have got if they had shipped back. ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why Mr. Dutta did not realise it earlier? Why just now? Why only when you came to power that you realised it? Earlier it was a fit case of confiscation. When you came to power, you realised your duty. You released the confiscated aircraft for your political purposes.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: By repeating a falsehood, it does not become truth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did you go to Calcutta High Court on 8th April, 1980 to withdraw the case? That shows they joined hands, the aircraft was brought out and it was given to somebody.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is an allegation which is unfounded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I take the responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You take responsibility for everything.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have only to say one more thing. This aircraft was cleared by the D.G., Civil Aviation as fit for flying in June, 1980.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not at the time of granting the import licence.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He does not know how these things come, they come in crates and they have to be assembled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. It is not a confronting inquiry with the Minister. It is the Parliament. As a senior parliamentarian, you must help us and teach all of us. You have to be taught now. I am very sorry to say that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Bosu does not know that this does not come as an aircraft. This comes in crates, in parts, and this is assembled then. It is only after the Customs duty is paid which was paid in May, 1980 that they could assemble it and then get the D.G.'s certificate which they got in June. A certificate of airworthiness was issued on 21st June, 1980. Therefore, all this fuss is much ado about nothing.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are considering the Finance Bill which the Finance Minister has moved before the

House. The Finance Bill includes two parts, the collection of funds and the use of those funds. We have got two parts of it. The first part of it is that we must be able to maintain law and order and spend the amount in such a manner that the economy of the country progresses.

In this respect, I would like to say that this House is also bound to abide by rules and regulations. I have heard persons, the House has heard them, for days together saying about the non-maintenance of law and order in the country. But this right can be exercised by only those persons who abide by rules and regulations of the House. The so-called stalwarts—senior Members of Parliament—are not permitting the Parliament to function properly. This is very important: is it not abuse of the exchequer when we see that the money that is being collected from the people is not being utilised for the welfare of the people? Are we utilising that money? I say this because the money which is being spent on Parliament also comes from the exchequer and from the people. Every day, there is absolutely no respect for law and order: nobody bothers about it. Many persons get up at one time. When the Hon. Speaker is on his legs, then also they get up and go on shouting as if everybody else here is a deaf man. I cannot understand how the economy of this country can be improved with this type of performance from them. I would like to tell Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that this will not help him. If we want the people of this country to abide by rules and regulations and to maintain law and order, we must maintain the dignity of the House; we must have respect for rules. If we have no respect for rules, then I would certainly say that our being here would be meaningless. It would mean that we are interested only in wasting the money of the people—not in utilising it for the welfare of the people. Therefore, I would request the Hon. House through you... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is speaking about the Finance Bill because he says the finances are being wasted.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: I would say that every paisa that is being collected by way of taxes is to be accounted for, to the people of this country, and it cannot be permitted to be abused. But here, is it not being abused? Every minute of this Parliament is precious and every second of Parliament means expenses—which comes from the public exchequer—and if we are not prepared to utilise it properly, then we can do nothing.

Another thing I want to say is that we want an ideal to be set up for the nation. It is only the performance of this august body which can set an ideal or an example for the people to follow. I do not say that people who have no respect for law and those who have committed any offence should be saved or protected. But then, it can be done only by utilising the funds of the people, collected from the people, in a proper manner so that we can positively make progress.

For this purpose, I would request the Hon. House that if some amendments to the Rules of Procedure are necessary, we must think of it and we must make the principles and the rules such that the House is not disturbed, or no disturbances: are created every day and our time is not wasted.

Another aspect to which I would draw the attention of the Hon. House through you is that economy is one of the most important factors, and economy has to be effected by us also. I was reading the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report for the year 1979-80, Part IV (Commerce). I find that crores of rupees have not been utilised for years together. During the period Mr. George Fernandes, a leader of the Janata Party, was Minister of Industries, what was done has to be looked into. I would draw the attention of the Hon. House to the fact that if you read the whole book, you will find no manual of accounts, no statements and no documents reconciling the actual expenditure made—and nothing could be done.

If you refer to p.58 of this book,—the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Report, Union Government (Commerce), 1979, Part IV—you will find that crores of rupees have not been utilised for years together. Then, please refer to p. 65. I will not take up much of your time by reading it, but a reference has to be made because the anxiety of the House is to bring down prices, the spiral of rising prices has created a great problem for us, but I would say that the foundation of the rising prices has been laid three years back, and its effects are to be borne by us today. They want that the spiral of rise in prices should go up further by these actions by not permitting people to function. That is making the economy of this country still worse. I would submit that it is about Rs. 6,000 lakhs. This item is 6.2.2.:

“6.2.2. In the following companies, the stores and spares of the values mentioned there against each had not moved for two to three years:...”

You will find that in item (iv), that is, Hindustan Steel Limited (Bhilai Steel Plant), it is Rs. 155.95 lakhs, Rourkela Steel Plant Rs. 1,689.03 lakhs, Alloy Steel Plant Rs. 455 lakhs. Again you will find in item (xvii), Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited Rs. 1191.00 lakhs, and so on and so forth.

You will find in this a large number of such items involving crores of rupees. This has affected the economy of this country. What has been done about it? I would make a submission that, wherever you find such wastages of money, in those cases, a very stringent view has to be taken and those persons who are guilty of it must be punished, individual responsibilities must be fixed. That is why every time we are finding this criticism in this august House that the public enterprises are not making any profit, they are running in loss. It is a must—the guilty must be punished—because we are wedded to the principle of socialism and we want

the poorer people of this country to come up. But with this sort of performance, it is impossible. The high-ups or low-ups,—I do not know—whoever is responsible, action must be taken against them. Otherwise, the economy will not improve.

Another factor to which I would draw your attention is this. I was reading another report of the Comptroller and Auditor General—*Bharatiya Niyantran Mahalekha Pariksha ka Prativedan*, 1978-79. The ball-bearings of axles are being purchased from only one company. You will find that we had to pay Rs. 77.39 lakhs more to a company because of certain lapses or acts of omissions on the part of certain authorities. If on one single item there is so much of loss of national wealth—crores of rupees—do we not think in terms of plugging these leakages or inefficiency? The whole malady in this nation is that people are not prepared to plug these leakages; they are not prepared to take or accept personal responsibilities. Nobody is bothered about these things. Even in those three years, nothing was done on this. Therefore, I would submit that these are the various factors which we have to consider.

The economy of the country has to be developed in such a manner that all parts of the country develop. Every thing has to be seen in terms of national interest. My friend, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, was raising a controversy—between Farakka and some other place. He was mentioning about a super thermal plant. I also know that coal is produced in abundance in Madhya Pradesh, but the thermal plant is installed in U.P. Who is paying for transport? It is public and public alone. Therefore, this principle which has been assured by the hon. Finance Minister has to be followed, namely, that only in places where we find that the raw material is available and which will result in the cost of production being the cheapest, there alone this should be done and at no other place should this be

done for other considerations. It is the economy of the country which should be the only consideration for establishing big industries and super thermal plants. I would submit that we have got another part of it. Ultimately the industry of the country has been brought to such a level today that during the last three years the prices of cement have gone up so high that the reasons for it cannot be explained. You may attribute any reason or anything, but I would say that in my district we have got about 1000 million tonnes of limestone, but because of the railway difficulties, licences are not being granted. I do not know for what reasons. I expect that whatever actions they have taken in the previous three years, they will not be repeated and this government and the Finance Minister should take proper steps to check all these things and see that the wastages of the public money are not committed in future.

Another thing to which I would draw your attention is the price spiral rising every day which is causing concern to all of us. We have to find out a policy whereby the prices go down. The prices of everything needed by the agriculturists are going up and as a result, the prices of agricultural produces have to be sold at a higher price which the poor people cannot afford. So, you will have to find out ways and means whereby the necessities of life are sold at prices which the poor people can afford.

Coming to coal production, I would say that no explanation is sufficient to say that the coal could not be moved or it could not be lifted or that production is less. There is no point in your saying that the cement cannot be moved because the railway wagons are not there. Sir, you will recall there was a discussion here in this House two days back about two wagons of sugar lost in transit on the railways. God knows where it has gone and different stories have come before the House...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
There is a privilege motion pending.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: I am sorry..

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
So what? You can have your say.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: The point is that 66,000 tonnes of sugar at a monthly quota of 20,841 tonnes—3 months' quota of sugar has been supplied and the Food Corporation of India wants to find out excuses here and there. They say it is in the pipeline. Sir, I have taken up this matter in my State Advisory Council of which I am a member and we were informed that in three months the shortage will be made good but it has not yet been distributed. For 3 months we have not received any sugar. Sir, such things come in the way of our placing trust in the public sector by which our leader wants to implement our programmes and policies and bring about socialism, progress and prosperity in the country. These are small things but are crucial to our progress.

Another instance I would bring to your notice. My district is a monopoly producer of opium. The Narcotics Department purchase it. Here, the husk is being wasted and thrown away. Before the Janata government came on the scene, the Congress government had decided to establish an industry utilising the husk with the collaboration of Czechoslovakia. The Janata government came and it vanished in to thin air. I would request you and I have written to the hon. Finance Minister as also to the Prime Minister. Don't wait for foreign technology or foreign collaboration. Here in this country, in my own district a person has come forward with certain suggestions and your officers have gone and discussed the matter and have *prima facie* agreed to have further examination and research on the lines suggested by him. They say the cost of the unit would be Rs. 60 crores but I say positively it can be established with a capital of Rs. 5 crores. So, please go ahead with all expedition and see that the crores of rupees which are wasted in terms of opium husks are utilised.

And we are in a position to earn more of foreign exchange by exporting the alkalide and other things. One more aspect to which I want to draw your attention is this. The railways are playing a very prominent part in developing the country. With respect, I would say, that a certain survey had been done about laying new lines of B.G. on the Western Railways but in the survey the industrial development, the betterment of the area and the profitability of it is not being considered in many cases.

I come from that area in which, during the last fifty years, I have seen only three passenger train services on the meter gauge of W.R. between Ajmer and Khandwa section. I said earlier, we have got the prospect of having more than a thousand million tonnes of limestone in that district. Because of railway difficulty cement industries are not coming up. Applications are not being considered or the clearance is not being given. I wrote a letter to Shri Kamalapati Tripathi Ji but he said that it would cost us Rs. 99 crores. If you calculate on the basis of facts and figures, you will be convinced about its economy. The Industries Department have allowed the CCI to raise the capacity of Neemuch Cement Factory from 4 lakhs tonnes to 10 lakhs tonnes but with a rider that you will be able to produce only up to the stage of clinker and clinkers will have to be transported to Delhi, to Haryana and Hissar where it would be powdered and bagged and transported to various parts of the country. Why this be not in my area? Why not in that part of the area? The cost of production will increase. You want to concentrate the industries in those areas which are already having sufficient number of industries and the backward districts like ours where we have raw materials, will not get anything out of it. Why? Consider this. The cost of transport from one single cement factory by way of rail transport will be not less than Rs. 6 to 7 crores every year. If you establish five or six

cement factories there you will earn Rs. 30 crores in one year. If you connect as I have said, the areas of Godhra and Kota by the route Singol, Mandasaur, Neemuch and Banswara of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, you can reduce the distance thereby between Bombay and Delhi by 60 K.M. Sir, is it not economical? Is it not in the national interest? Why not put up cement factories in that part of the area. The Banswara District of Rajasthan has got absolutely no rail link. If you provide a link, that area will be benefited and the people of that area will also be benefited and the country will improve its economic position. The national income will improve not only in that part but also the whole of the country. In spite of that, because of lack of interest on the part of certain officials, they do not want certain things to be done there. If they cannot be convinced, they can sit with us and consider it. If I am convinced that it is not in the national interest, I would be the first person who will say 'don't give that to my constituency.' If they consider that to be against the national interest then, don't do that for my constituency. But if it is in national interest and it is economic, then I say you cannot ignore it. If it increases the national income, why should this not be considered? We, people, had been lagging behind for years together. Should we not also be accommodated? Let it be considered. Or is this because we have no big leaders here that it is not considered? That should not stand in the way of doing a thing.

I find that the comprehensive Finance Bill that has come before us is moving in that direction of progress, economy and efficiency. Whatever wrong had been done during the last three years has to be wiped out. I have also a word of caution. I request the Finance Minister and the Government to see that such mistakes are not repeated and see that development of industries is not done on a

partisan basis. It should be based on national interest. Then and then only, we will be able to achieve the goal for which we are struggling here in this country, in these hard times.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: SHRI Balasaheb Vikhe Patil.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you call the next speaker I have to raise one procedural point. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu physically laid certain papers on your Table. The procedure is that whenever papers are to be laid on the table, the Speaker goes through them first and, after going through them, he gives the permission to lay them on the Table. Before that, the procedure is that those papers are to be authenticated by the Member.

I want to know whether those papers have been authenticated by him or they have just been put on your table. They have to be authenticated. Otherwise, they should be handed back to the hon'ble Member for being authenticated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He has handed over to me. It is subject to examination. It will be examined. We are going to examine it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even for examination purpose authentication is necessary.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I thank the hon'ble Member for bringing up this point. If any Member places any paper on the Table of the House, he must authenticate it saying that this is authenticated. Even when we Ministers file various reports we authenticate the same. So, first he must authenticate and then Speaker must examine whether they should form part of the record and allowed to be laid on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will see whether it is authenticated.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, we should be very careful about these layings on the Table.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN (Nanded): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill which has been presented by the hon'ble Finance Minister.

Sir, thereafter he was also pleased to announce some more concessions and those concessions were also announced on the Floor of the House. I have heard with great patience the different points which the hon'ble Members from Opposition were making here. The main thrust of their criticism was that the hon'ble Finance Minister has left a very huge deficit uncovered—almost Rs. 1,432 crores. This has been left uncovered and they themselves were suggesting—if I mistake not, it was Prof. Dandavate—just three days before the Budget the Petroleum Minister was pleased to announce some price hike in petroleum products. I do not know whether Prof. Dandavate thereby wants to say that this is one of the means of resource mobilisation. If he is fully convinced that this is resource mobilisation in which Finance Minister through the Petroleum Minister has done this then, of course, he will be perfectly justified in raising that point but everyone of us is aware of the fact that there is still an element of subsidy in oil. We have not completely cleared the entire thing. So, any question of resource mobilisation normally will not arise.

Thereafter, there are only two courses left. One course is to reduce the developmental expenditure, the Finance Minister has been pleased to say that he has raised the developmental expenditure corresponding to the last year by 16 per cent and the hon'ble Members themselves have criticised this by saying that the price rise has been of the order of 20 per cent and your step-up is just 16 per cent. That clearly shows that there is hardly any scope of reducing the developmental expenditure. On the other hand, everyone of us in one

sector or the other has been requesting the Minister concerned that he should do this and do that and try to step up the developmental expenditure. So, that aspect is also not there....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To my knowledge, during the discussion, nobody ever suggested that the developmental expenditure should be reduced. Actually, on the contrary that is the one expenditure that is always productive and that is also non-inflationary, in a sense, if I may say so. Nobody suggested that the developmental expenditure should be reduced. If it comes to a ratio of non-developmental and developmental expenditure, I would say, we would be happy if the developmental expenditure is increased. That would result in more production. That would result in reducing the inflationary burden on the economy of our country.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I could concede your point. You never meant it. But what else can it mean? That is my point. If Rs. 1432 crores of deficit has been practically left uncovered, what are the means available? One, to reduce developmental expenditure, which, according to hon. Members, is irreducible, you cannot do it. Now the other thing or the other means which is available is this. The hon. Finance Minister should have gone in for increased and heavier doses of taxation. I was also one of them, as the hon. Members of the Opposition, who were just waiting till the last sentence of the hon. Minister's speech, expecting something or the other to come out, by which they will be able to harass the Finance Minister, saying, you have increased this tax or that tax. His announcement that there is no tax came to everyone's surprise even on this side also. I must frankly admit this. We were also expecting that he is going in for heavier doses of taxation..

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East): He has raised it and then he came to the House.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Probably you were not in the House, that is what I have already said. He has used another method which according to me is a cautious approach. I compliment him for this. I congratulate him for his imagination, boldness and taking very calculated step. Deficit financing is a very effective instrument in the hands of the Finance Minister which has to be used in a very calculated and selective manner, otherwise undesirable consequences are bound to follow, but here the Finance Minister has weighed every step, and taken calculated risk. We can very well analyse the assumptions which he was having in his mind when he took this step, where he did not levy any additional tax, and left such big deficit uncovered. According to him, he had two or three assumptions: One is that monsoon is going to be good; we will have normal agricultural production and with the stocks at our disposal, with normal monsoon, with good agricultural produce in our hands, there will not be any big problem. That is one assumption. Another assumption is what he has clearly enunciated in his Budget speech. Announcing a number of concessions in the case of Direct Taxes, he expects that every one will behave properly. Exemption limit was raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000; surcharge reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. He expects better tax returns to be filed so that he will be able to concentrate on major parties, leaving out the smaller one as far as possible. And his third assumption, according to me, is the incentive which he has afforded to the industrial sector thereby expecting that a proper atmosphere of investment and growth will be created.

Now, these are the 3 or 4 assumptions on which he seems to have framed his budget proposal. Now, it is

the people who have got the benefit, got all the concessions that the Finance Minister himself has offered without anything asking for the same. I do not think that any pressure was brought on the Finance Minister for these concessions. He on his own, knowing the working of the Industry Department, knowing also the working of the Finance Department, has announced so many concessions with a view to creating a proper atmosphere of growth and production. He expects that his budget proposals will ultimately lead to greater production both in the industrial sector as well as in the agricultural sector. How best we respond is now left to the common people for whom he has announced so many concessions. As a matter of abundant precaution I have one or two suggestions merely for his consideration.

The first point which I would like to suggest will be about appreciable reduction in the non-developmental and non-plan expenditure. If this can be resorted to, I feel that there is a tremendous amount of scope so that a large number of schemes can be transferred to the State Governments. Thereafter there is no justification for having this kind of expenditure at the Government of India levels.

The second point which is very much emphasised is about very close monitoring of the fiscal targets set for each Ministry both at the Central Government's level as well as at the State Government's level and for creating a kind of sense of urgency and awareness in the officers who are working in the field. I think this is where we have been falling short badly of our physical targets. For, the financial targets have been achieved but physical targets have always eluded us. We have to have some sort of a very close monitoring of all the activities.

Sir, I have had the opportunity of going through the performance budgets which was presented to the House by different Ministries. May I re-

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

quest the Finance Minister kindly to go through at least one performance budget? If you want, you can go through the entire thing and see whether in the case of at least one Ministry the performance budget has been really fulfilled or not. He must first satisfy himself. I for one at least can say that it does not give any correct idea as to what are the physical targets which they have set for themselves and how they are going to be answerable to the Parliament next year when the budget is presented. If we have to compare the performance budget of next year with last year's budget, the Members of Parliament should be in a position to find out as to whether they have been able to achieve the targets that they have set for themselves and if they have not, they should find out which department has failed, where the things have gone wrong. At least we should be able to find out these things.

Sir, the third point which we may bring to the notice of hon. Finance Minister, as a matter of abundant precaution is about the infrastructural facilities which are very badly required, if we really believe in, industrial and agricultural growth. Here the State Electricity Boards, the Coal Ministry and the Railway Ministry have a co-ordination Committee. But at the same time, greater attention will have to be paid to see that our production does not suffer because of the infrastructural facilities which are not coming up to the mark. That is the only apprehension left. If we are able to fulfil this expectation, if electricity becomes available to all the industries which are either there or which are newly set up—agriculturists should also get power which is very badly required—I am sure the production oriented budget which the hon. Finance Minister presented to the House will be completely fulfilled and there should be no difficulty about it.

One or two more points which I have to bring to the notice of this

House are about the incentives which, in fact are very badly required in the agricultural sector. It is not sufficient to give incentives only for the growth of industry, these are also essential for the agricultural sector which, in fact, has been very badly requiring some kind of incentives from the Government.

The support price suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission normally is very much below the market price. Agriculturists instead of getting remunerative price are not able to recover even the cost of production. I would suggest that the Agricultural Prices Commission should be an independent body and it should be a statutory body created by a Statute of this Parliament so that they are able to correctly find out and assess the cost of production and then suggest what should be the price which should be payable even as a support price to the agriculturists.

The second point is about the agricultural credit line which has got choked up in a large number of States and it has got to be cleared. Shri Niren Ghosh is not here, but I was amused to find that every now and then, whenever the the question of Maharashtra scheme was being raised here, he always used to say that there are some fictitious transactions and fictitious loans were given. I do not know on what basis he has been saying that. Even if there are some fictitious transactions, those could be found out and the persons concerned punished for that. Why should every cultivator be punished for that? They are not able to utilise the Reserve Bank credit limit because a large number of defaulters are there. The Maharashtra Government has taken a bold and realistic step in this connection and they wanted to provide Rs. 45 crores for wiping out the loan of these small and marginal farmers. I would request the Finance Minister to see that at least the Reserve Bank does not come in the way. The Reserve Bank should not

create any difficulty if the credit line gets cleared and they are able to utilise the agricultural credit in full, which, in fact, they very badly require.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thani): What exactly should this Government do? Give a concrete proposal.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I could make the Finance Minister get my point, at least, he is sure, of what we expect. I do not want the Reserve Bank to come in the way of the Maharashtra Government, that is the only thing.

14.49 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the chair]

There is one more point. Some kind of adjustment in the price of urea and other chemical fertilisers which the cultivators have to use is necessary. The price of all petroleum products has gone up, thereby urea has become a prohibitive item for agriculture. Some kind of adjustment effected by which urea should be easily available to the cultivators is one of the points which the Finance Minister may kindly consider.

My next point is about the natural calamities and the scheme of re-scheduling of loan. The Finance Minister is aware of the fact that re-scheduling is not a concession to the cultivator at all. He is not only required to pay one instalment, but one and one-third instalment. If a man who is not in a position to pay one instalment, is required to pay one and one-third, I think, it is too much. And if he were to fail in payment of one instalment, the entire amount is being recovered or a very heavy penalty is being levied. That is how many cultivators have become defaulters. Some kind of a realistic scheme will have to be adopted by the Reserve Bank in order to see that for those who suffer due to drought or floods or any other natural calamities, re-scheduling of the bank loan should not create more difficulties.

There is one more point about the participation by Government and the Reserve Bank in creating a credit stabilization fund.

That is a scheme which has already been accepted. That scheme is in operation, but it is only on paper. My submission will be that all the 3, viz. the State Government, the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India should participate in a big way, so that in times of calamity, we are able to help the cultivators who, in fact, need our help very badly. I wanted to bring these suggestions to his notice, in order to see that the agriculturist also feels satisfied that the new Government takes care of the problems of agriculturists, and sees that the real bottlenecks and difficulties are being properly tackled.

There are 1 or 2 points which I have to mention—about the dispersal of industry. Mr Chanana is here. When a question was raised here some days back, he was pleased to say that he would lay the information on the Table of the House. The point was this: in spite of a clear decision by the Government of India, in spite of a clear decision by the Metropolitan authorities and in spite of the policy of the State Government not to locate big industrial units in already congested localities—and when we are talking in terms of dispersal of industries with a view to seeing that conditions are created by which mofussil areas also get the benefit of industrial development—we find that all these decisions are being violated. The same areas again get congested. More units, either in the name of new units, small scale units or expansion of the units are again located in the same, old areas. It is only the Bombay-Pune-Thana range in Maharashtra which is, in fact, having all the congestion of industry. The rest of Maharashtra, especially the ex-Hyderabad part of Maharashtra and the ex-Madhya Pradesh part of it—Vidarbha and Marathwada as they are popularly known—are lagging behind. There is hardly any industry there. We give

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

all concessions and we make policy pronouncements (*Interruptions*) About Konkan, with the petrochemical complex coming in, I think there is tremendous scope there. That is why I did not mention it.

I request the Finance Minister kindly to look into this and see that this policy is translated into action, and that backward areas are, in fact, given some industries in the joint sector, or some more concessions may be given, so that these backward areas are brought on par with the other areas of the State.

Now about national highways. In the ex-Hyderabad part of Maharashtra, there is not even one mile of national highway. We are consistently told that the Government has taken a decision not to go in for any new national highway. My only request to him will be this: the Transport Ministry did not come up for discussion here. I, therefore, take this opportunity to tell the Finance Minister that the ex-hyderabad part of Maharashtra did not have even a single mile of national highway, except perhaps a part of Osmanabad, i.e. the Solapur-Hyderabad national highway. That is the only highway passing through the fringe of that area. My request to him is to join all these areas in such a manner that the agricultural produce....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You get the support from the Chief Minister.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I hope that all these points will be taken care of, and the respective Ministry will be informed of the action taken. I have great pleasure in supporting the Finance Bill.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): Mr Chairman, at the outset, I welcome the proposals, the new proposals inserted in the Finance Bill, namely, the tax holiday extended from

7 years to 8 years in the case of assesses. In the same manner, in the case of new plants, the concession is also extended for the purchase of machinery. Some incentive is also extended to the transport industry which is a vital industry in the matter of economic activities. It deserves that incentive which the hon. Minister is kind enough to give. In the same way, exemption is also made available to the business of live-stock, poultry, dairy farming. These proposals follow the previous budget proposals. These proposals will certainly help in the development of this country.

Something was mentioned here about the price rise. Even after this budget, prices have risen to a considerable extent. Complaint has been made about it here. As far as this House is concerned,—members belonging to various political parties, whether they are in the Ruling Party or in the Opposition, whether they are in the Centre or in the States,—every political party has got its responsibility in dealing with this problem. They must have some suggestions to make to the government how to curb price rise. I am happy that the hon Finance Minister has come out with a proposal to establish a cell in the Ministry of Finance to make available supplies to the scarcity areas so that the vulnerable sections can purchase these things at reasonable rates. This action of creating a cell may minimise the price level. After the Budget, though it was welcomed by all, I am sorry to say that certain departments are in collusion with some business people and they go against the interest of the government. I would like the government to take stern action against those officers as well as persons involved in this matter. For example, in my neighbouring district, Nilgiri, there is a public undertaking unit, that is, Hindustan Photo Film. Soon after the budget proposals were announced saying that they will be effective from 1st July this year, some officials came in collusion with some persons in South India Film Chamber in Madras. They smuggled about

4—5000 rolls of colour films valued at Rs. 26 lakhs from the godown of a firm. So, this is the gross scandal committed by the officials who were in collusion with some people in South India Film Chamber Association. I would like the government to take stern action against those persons. I am glad that the CBI is enquiring into the matter. In this connection I would request the hon. Minister to see that no culprit is free from punishment.

15 hrs.

About allegations made about the departments, we have been noticing in respect of expenditure, that as soon as amounts are allocated to the respective departments of the state government, they are not at all taking any interest whether a particular amount allotted to a particular department is properly utilised or not. It is done only after the entire amount is spent. It is time to have a mechanism to find whether the amount allocated to the departments of the state government are properly utilised for the particular purpose for which they were earmarked, so that the departments of the state as well as the Central Governments do not spend all their amount at the end of the financial year. For example, if some amount is allotted to a particular department, they sleep over that amount and then they spend that amount hurriedly at the end of March with the result that the amount is not utilised properly, there is scope for waste, corruption and malpractices. Therefore, it is the duty of the government to come forward with proposals to check these malpractices and inefficiency prevailing in the departments. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for 1978-79 shows how the departments are not utilising the amounts properly.

Government is committed to certain principles, to give to the people everything they need. But at the same time the departmental executives do not understand the realities or the principles and the responsibilities of

the government. In those cases I would like to ask the government to fix responsibility on a particular officer. What happens? Suppose some officer commits a mistake and the audit report finds something, a reply is given by the government and it is treated as if his responsibility is over. No action is taken against him. He may be transferred from one department to another. He has made some mistake or mischief at the cost of the exchequer, at the cost of public welfare. Government should fix responsibility on the officer and then only this type of lethargy in the departments will go.

We are getting assistance from foreign countries—the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and other agencies and the funds are utilised by our government. As far as India is concerned, I am happy that most of the funds are properly utilised. But at the same time, there may be some lacuna or shortcoming in the execution of projects. If the World Bank prepares an audit report, it should be placed on the Table of the House so that we know what is happening, what difficulties are pointed out by the World Bank. Just as the CAG's national audit report is placed on the Table of the House, the audit report of the World Bank and the IMF should also be laid on the Table of the House. Then only we will know what is our performance.

I welcome the functioning of Income Tax Department. Of course, there are some loopholes also in this matter. The Department should come forward with many amendments. For example I came across a judgment of the Supreme Court of 8th May, 1980. There is a person Shri Piara Singh. His job is smuggling gold from Pakistan to India. He was carrying money to Pakistan so as to buy gold and smuggle gold from Pakistan to India. He wanted to sell the smuggled gold at a higher price. On the way he was arrested by the Customs Authorities. Then the amount was confiscated. After some time his assets were assessed. He was carrying Rs. 65,500.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

Then the Assessee Shri Piara Singh went to the Income Tax Officer stating that the amount which was confiscated by the Customs Authorities should be allowed to be deducted from the income as expenditure. This was his contention. The Appellate Commissioner rejected his application. Again he went in for appeal. In appeal to the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal the contention of the assessee was that if he was regarded as engaged in business of smuggling, he was entitled to deductions of the entire sum of Rs. 65,500 as a loss incurred in the confiscation of the currency notes. That was also rejected. On the reference, at the instance of Commissioner of the question—was the amount of Rs. 65,500 allowable for deduction under Section 10(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1922 the High Court answered the question in affirmative against the Commissioner. On appeal made by the Commissioner of Income Tax, the Supreme Court while affirming the decision of the High Court said:

“The currency notes carried by the assessee across the border constituted the means for acquiring gold in Pakistan which gold he subsequently sold in India at a profit. The currency notes were necessary for acquiring the gold. The carriage of currency notes across the border was an essential part of smuggling operation. If the activity of smuggling can be regarded as a business, those who are carrying on that business, those who are carrying on that business must be deemed to be aware that a necessary incident involved in that business is detection by the customs authorities and consequent confiscation of currency notes. It is an incident as predictable in the course of carrying on the activity as any other feature of it. Having regard to the nature of the activity, possible detection by the customs authorities constitutes a normal feature integrated into all that is implied and involved in it. The confiscation of the currency

notes is a loss in the same way as if the notes had been stolen or dropped on the way. It is a loss which springs directly from the carrying on of the business and is incidental to it.”

This is the judgement of the Supreme Court. The person is committing an offence. Cognisable offence can be taken as a business under the Income Tax Act 1976 Section 2(13). It says—

“Business includes any trade, commerce or manufacture or any adventure or concern in the nature of trade commerce or manufacture.”

So this Section says ‘any adventure’. So, smuggling is an adventure. In the future, even pick pocketing and stealing currency notes will be legalised. This is the question. Whatever may be deductible or not, please see this type of judgment. Of course, I am not a legal luminary. The Department should know all these things and bring a suitable amendment. Therefore, I request the Government to go into this matter.

Coming to plan allocations to the States, some States like Kerala and West Bengal fight with the Central Government and get more funds for their respective States. Ours is a poor State and the people in power do not know where to approach for funds. Whether they should fight with the Central Government or not is not the question. But they do not know whom to approach for funds. (*Interruptions*). I am talking about the Finance Minister of Tamilnadu.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not so innocent.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: He is not so innocent, but he does not know whom to approach for funds. So, the Central Government should make a survey. Of course, the Planning Commission is there and they do visit the States. They call for the views and recommendations of the State

Governments. But the Central Government must make an independent survey, so that where a backward area needs certain help and benefits from the Central Government, that could be given to them. So, I request the Government to look into that matter also.

Many hon. members talked about railways. We have been demanding a particular line right from 1932. That scheme was approved and a survey was also made. I am referring to the railway line from Samaraj Nagar to Palani, the pilgrim centre, via Tiruppur and Dharapuram. Dharapuram is a very backward area. There are no water resources and no industries. When we approach the Railway Minister he says that because there is no industry, railway line is not necessary as there are no goods to be carried. When we approach the Industry Minister, he says, when there is no railwayline, how can we give you industries? This is the position. I want the Government to see that this railway line is constructed and also some major industry is put up in backward areas like Dharapuram. Coimbatore District has been bifurcated into Periyar District and Coimbatore District. The entire Periyar District is a backward area and it should be declared as an industrially backward district. Then only they will get more industries from the Centre and even the private people will invest money there. Thereby the area may become prosperous.

The previous speakers have spoken about agriculturists. The Agricultural Prices Commission has said that only Rs. 100 will be given per quintal as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. The agriculturists' associations demand Rs. 150. My personal view is that it is a just demand and Rs. 150 should be given to the agriculturists. Of course, the State Government is saying that Rs. 130 will be enough for them. Even otherwise, the State Government is ready to give more funds. Already the Chief Minister has assured the agriculturists that they will

get more money. Even the Agricultural Prices Commission or the Central Government do not give more money to the farmers. The Chief Minister has given a promise to the agriculturists that they will be given higher price of paddy. I request the Government that the price of paddy should be fixed at the rate of Rs. 150 per bag.

By saying this, I welcome the Finance Bill. I congratulate the Finance Minister for having given some concessions in some fields which I have already mentioned.

SHRI ANAND SINGH (Gonda): I am grateful to you for allowing me to rise and support this Bill. I congratulate and compliment our Finance Minister for presenting the Bill.

I was here on the day when the Bill was presented and the disappointment in the opposition was so universal, so complete and so evident that I will not hesitate in saying that it was the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi that sent the Janata Party to the opposition, then our Minister's careful planning and presentation had provided the *coup-de-grace* whereas the search for a new rallying the point was concerned.

As far as taxation goes, there will always be taxation if the society has to progress. But it is the concern of the common man. Even those who do not read newspapers, they look around and see as to what is happening to the taxed amount, whether it is being utilised or not. If the taxed amount is utilised properly, they pay it willingly, if they feel it is not being utilised properly, they grumble. Even today, the vast amount of taxes that we collect or have collected, are being utilised in big financing agencies like LIC, UTI, IDBI. Whether the taxed amount is of today or yesterday or day before yesterday, this is all taxpayers' money and they keep an eye on it and keep looking at it with a hope that it will bring returns and then we will be having less taxation in the country.

[Shri Anand Singh]

Today, the tax evasion is of the order of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores. The black-money has gone upto Rs. 20,000 crores. The parallel economy is the word they have started using. Here, I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister is going to take very stringent and strong steps to curb this black-money so that this parallel economy is depleted if not completely destroyed.

The financing agencies are supposed to bring us returns. But what is actually happening? You take the case of automobile industry. These financing agencies have invested lot of money in the automobile industry. As you know, a diesel Ambassador car costs Rs. 84,000, an ordinary Ambassador car costs Rs. 60,000, a Fiat costs Rs. 64,000. If I ask you, Mr. Chairman, about the price, you will say that it is phenomenally high and so, the consumers like you and I are suffering. What is actually happening in this? If you look at the balance-sheets, you will find that they are running on marginal profit and in some year, it is a marginal loss. With Rs. 84,000 for a diesel Ambassador car, the Birlas are running their unit on a marginal profit or loss. With Rs. 64,000 for a Fiat car, the Premier people are running the unit on a marginal profit and loss. So is the case with Standard Motors. What they have actually done is that they captured ancillaries also. Their ancillaries are run by the same people, their family members or their directors. The profits are diverted there and it does not come back to the mother firm for distribution to the share-holders.

To cite an example, take the Premier Motors. The radiators are made by Bharat Radiators Private Limited at a much inflated price. The result is that the price of the car becomes higher. Who runs the Bharat Radiators Private Limited? It is run by the daughter of Walchand Hirachand. From where do they buy the other components? They buy them from

Acme, at a much inflated price. Who are the owners of Acme? The same Walchand Hirachand people. So, by the time the car is assembled, the price is much inflated and the consumer, you and I, have to pay more.

Take the case of one Birla concern. I am just citing one component, the bearings. A Birla concern called National Bearing sells them to Hindustan Motors. This National Bearing does not produce the bearing. It is only a sole selling agent. It buys it from National Engineering Industries Limited, which is another Birla company. So, it starts from National Engineering Industries, goes to National Bearing and then goes to Birlas.

The result is that when an article costing Rs. 10 goes to the mother plant, the cost inflates to Rs. 30. Who suffers? We are the sufferers. An unlimited number of shareholders suffer, institutions like LIC, UTI and IDBI suffer because they get less return. I say this because I strongly feel that if we get a bigger return from our investment in the public sector, if instead of getting a loss of Rs. 3,400 crores we get a profit of Rs. 3,400 crores the taxation structure could have been different and we could be more liberal in our taxation policy. Why do we not consider this aspect so that in future we can put lesser taxes on people and save them from misery?

It is good that our present Finance Minister has taken the right steps and saved us from some misery. Earlier we had a Finance Minister who claimed to be a son of a farmer. I congratulate the present Finance Minister for saving millions and millions of farmers from the misdeeds of that "farmer's son".

I can understand your fixing a target for collection of incometax but not for estate duty, because that passes my understanding. I am talking of the district level or zonal and I say this because I have suffered, I have gone through the mill. When my

father died, I went to the estate duty office. It was in the month of March. He said "look here, I wish I could help you, because you are such a youngster—it was way back in 1964—but what can I do? Nobody is dying and we have a target to fulfil." Then I asked him what am I to do. He said "pray". After a month it so happened that a big member of one of the leading business families living in Banaras died. So, when I called on him next month, he was very happy. He said he will do a little good to me and as someone else is also there. So, I was very happy. Then he gave another date after a month. When I went to him that day, he said: "Look here, I doubt if I can help you. The gentleman who died, even though he belongs to one of the big families, his estate is not going to pay any taxes, because he has manipulated the accounts in such a way that, brother, you are the only one again". So, he said: 'Anything I can do?' I asked: 'What am I supposed to do'. He said 'Pray hard'. I did pray hard. Later on, no one died and I had to take the brunt. So far as the targets in respect of death duty are concerned, there is no Act, it is just a Government order, and I request the Minister to inform in turn the Estate Duty Officers to go slow so far as this taxation is concerned.

I was talking about taxation. I want to bring in another topic and that is about sick units. In the last 3—4 years whenever we read a paper, specially the *Economic Times*, there you see the word 'sick'. This has become so common. What happened to your mini steel plants? They are sick. What happened to textile industry? It is sick. Jute industry is sick, handloom sick, powerloom sick, leather in Kanpur again is sick. The diesel manufacturers in Gaziabad are sick too. Sugar in U.P. is sick. The sugar mills in UP which have been brought in to this state 30 years ago and were covered with a special Act, protected from all calamities possibly so much so that farmers have been

suffering till now, are also sick. If you look at them what do you find? They do not pay the arrears. I want to bring to your notice two things. Firstly, the payment system. It says that there is a basic price plus you get something on the recovery. If the recovery is higher, the farmer gets a higher price. Every one is suffering because of the high price of sugar at the rate of Rs. 8 per Kg. 22 lakhs of families that are dependent on sugarcane cultivation in U.P. are suffering on two counts. Firstly, they do not get the payment and secondly, they buy sugar at Rs. 8 a kilo. The recovery process is a very tricky process. Maybe the sugarcane is good. If the sugarcane is bad, then the farmers will get a lower price for it. But what is the justification? If the factory had not been modernised, if the plants are old and they have not been renovated, then the recovery is low. Why should the farmer is made to suffer because of this and the Sugar Act, an Act that was made in 1934? The Constitution could be amended to suit the needs of the people, but then, a 34-year old Act till today has not undergone even a single change because the money barons are sitting on it. So, I request you firstly to see to this.

The second thing, the most important point, is the method of payment. When the farmer provides sugar cane to the mills, it is the Government who fix the price, the mill, the date, the place for supply etc. So, when it comes to the payment, why this aloofness? Why this cold attitude towards the farmer from the Government. So, my suggestion would be just about the way the Government takes interest in supplying sugar cane to the sugar mills. The Government should take interest in seeing that the payments are made to the sugar growers. In fact, what we need today is a small fund that would give the money to the sugar growers straight from the Government and Government would recover the money from the mill owners so that they come into direct contact with the mill owners. You

[Shri Anand Singh]

should have a small fund. The moment you get the supply of the cane, you make the payment from the treasury and you collect this money from the mills. You can be harsh with them, you can twist their arm, we cannot. Today more than Rs. 60 crores of dues are lying with them. What can we do? My own mill has not paid Rs. 40 lakhs. What am I supposed to do? Where can I go? So, Government must take up this responsibility.

The Planning Commission makes allotments for industrial development, but once the money reaches there, what happens? The way it is distributed in the districts is an old story. There are many districts like mine, Gonda, where in the last 30 years not one single penny has been spent on setting up the smallest industry to help the people there. So, a comprehensive chart should be prepared district-wise, showing the districts which are industrially backward, so that money may be invested there for promoting industries. The whole problem is this. The money sanctioned goes where?—where the Minister belongs, because there is a saying:

हमारे जिले में कैसे तरक्की होगी,
हमारे यहां कोई मंत्र नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why most of the Members want to become Ministers.

SHRI ANAND SINGH: If there is a Minister from a district in the Congress (I) Government, when the opposition comes to power they see to it that there is a Minister from the same district to counter him in their Government, so that the benefits again go to the same districts, while the other districts are starved. It is therefore very necessary to have a comprehensive district-wise chart for industrial development.

There was a scheme under the leadership of Nanaji Deshmukh which

was taken up in Gonda, when he became Member of Parliament from Balrampur. It was a funny scheme. Rs. 17 lakhs were given to this scheme. Nanaji Deshmukh was the Chairman, and there were three or four of his party Members and Government officials. It was said that this agency would help the growers there to instal 20,000 tubewells. It ran for two years, and then the completion report showed that 20,600 borings had been done, but what was overlooked is that we have other agencies, Government agencies, which also do these borings. We have the minor irrigation schemes, block schemes etc. In fact, Nanaji did not bore a single tubewell. The figures quoted were simply the district's figures. And what happened to the money? Sixty people were employed as promoters on Rs. 500 per month. All of them belonged to one political party, and they were given 12 motor cycles. What they did was not to instal tubewells, but to go round the block and organise drills. So, I would like the Minister to look into this and see what happened to this money.

They had done blunders. The other day, I was reading the *Economic Times* dated 18th September 1979. I will read out what has appeared in this paper: "The faulty and unimaginative steel distribution policy led to the generation of black money to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores in the economy over the last one year." It was a question of one Minister, one Ministry, one order. They had so many Ministers equally efficient and we know what they did to the economy. The economy was ruined.

I must congratulate the Minister once again for presenting this budget at a time when the country is coming out from the dark era, from a dilapidated economic condition.

I must say that the Minister should not go on like this for another four years. It will ruin democracy, because it is said that if democracy

is to be safe, the Opposition has to be kept alive and this kind of budget can destroy them on popularity front.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are in the last phase of the Budget discussion, which started just after the presentation of the Budget for the year 1980-81. A large number of members from this side and the other side spoke about it, some were critical about it and some of the very senior members of the House even staged a drama and made a number of allegations and cast aspersions on the Finance Minister.

In fact, this is not a very happy or ideal Budget in the normal conditions. But this Budget, which has been presented in this House, was not presented in normal conditions or normal circumstances. One has to understand that. There was perhaps no alternative to the Finance Minister in the present circumstances to present a better budget than this. The conditions were such, on the one side there was a deteriorating law and order situation and on the other, he inherited a deficit of about Rs. 3000 crores. There was abnormally low production in key sectors like steel, coal, cement and aluminium, which are the main fabrics of our economy and there was also a ten per cent decline in the agricultural production. Under these circumstances, what other options, did the Finance Minister have to present a better Budget than this? We want to minimise deficit, we want that there should be no taxation, we want that the rise in prices should be curbed, we want industrial peace and we want higher wages for the working class. We want everything. Of course, it is all necessary for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor and the weaker sections. Now, what was the scope for the Finance Minister for resources mobilisation to achieve this? As such, whatever constraints

or undesirability is there in the Budget is all due to the circumstances which have been created by the previous regime and this was bound to happen.

I support this Finance Bill because it is growth-oriented. In the present circumstances, we require a growth-oriented Budget, which would help us to increase the savings and these savings must be ploughed back for investment. Now, if we are to make large savings, what is required is creation of an atmosphere and conditions for such savings and these savings should be ploughed back to investment in core sectors having adequate incentives. One will like the present Budget which has arranged for desirable savings and investment, particularly in the Small Scale Industries Corporation, Handloom Corporation. All these are the attempts made by the Finance Minister.

The present taxation proposals before us are reduced ones, but it is not enough in this sort of economy, which requires a further reduction in taxes. We have seen that during 1972-73, there was a heavy dose of taxation and only in 1976-77, the taxes were reduced. The result was that there was more net realisation in 1976-77 than in 1972-73.

In economic theory, before determining tax rates, the fundamentals are to be looked at, the capability of paying and desirability of paying. The tax-payers must have the capacity to pay and, at the same time, they should have the desire also to pay. This is the striking balance and here the fixing of practical striking point at 66 per cent is a very practicable one and by this net realisation will be much more.

In the matter of inflation which is one of the very important aspects, there are textbook methods, that is, contraction of money supply, high rate of interest and dear money policy. But there should be a limit

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to it. We have followed all these textbook methods but ultimately the solution lies with the augmentation of production. Steel, coal, power, aluminium, cement, machine building are the sectors where we must make qualitative change and improve the production to the maximum installed capacity. These are the key industrial sectors which have got the thread of our economic strength. Yet, the country has got enough strength to bear the economic crises if these sectors are properly manned and looked after and production is improved. For full utilisation, the conditions have to be created. The supply of raw materials and inputs has to be assured. There is no problem of market. India is a vast country. We have a very big domestic market. The responsibility of the Government will be to ensure the supply of raw materials and inputs. I am happy that the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has spoken about it also and that he is the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure. As such, more results are expected. That is why I say that this is one of the best budgets arising out of the present circumstances which will undoubtedly lead the country to a higher growth of G.N.P.

There is another important point which has to be looked into. We have certain areas, unexplored areas, where exploration is necessary. We have got union territories. We have got two kinds of union territories. One kind of union territory is having the legislature. The people there elect their representatives and they constitute the Assembly and they try to fulfil the aspirations of the people of that region. There is another kind of union territory which is fully governed by the Central Government, by the Home Ministry, through a Chief Commissioner. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a union territory of that type. It is one of the union ter-

ritories which is a God-gifted one to our nation because we have got such a vast coastline that can be developed for fisheries; we have got green areas for the development of forestry. We have got now the availability of natural gas and bright prospect of petroleum products. That too adds to the importance of the union territory. It is one of the strategically located union territories. What is the position? How we try to extract more wealth from unexplored union territory. I would like to give you some account of that.

Firstly, there is no public opinion in the union territory. There are no elections; there is no Assembly. There was only one Advisory Committee under the Home Ministry during the Janata regime. That has also been discontinued. Then, the Municipality is a simple Municipal Board. The Deputy Commissioner is there as Chairman of the Municipal Board and the members selected from the public have no say because all power is vested in the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner.

MR CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, I come from a Union Territory; please be considerate.

Now, what are the developmental activities? There is only the district development process: that will not help us. As you know, even after 32 years of Independence, we do not have roads in the island and people from 20 miles away have carry head-loads of their products and come here to sell them in the market. There is no adequate conveyance. There is no public conveyance system; buses are not there. Again, for transportation from one island to another island, there is inadequate shipping facility. In spite of our best efforts, we could not improve the shipping facilities all these years.

Now, in certain areas, ex-service-men resettlement is going on very

near Indonesia; every now and then their grievances are being put up but are not solved. Unemployment is increasing day by day in that part. As for educational facilities, we do not have a medical college, an engineering college or an ITI; we do not have anything. In the mainland, seats are not available and students from that part of the territory cannot get admission for higher studies. These are the difficulties there. That is why I say that if the Government of India tries to have a special development programme in such areas, it can fetch more money and can also develop the territory. It can help the Finance Minister in mobilising more wealth.

In this connection, I would like to cite an example. There is a Forest Development Corporation of which either officers from Delhi or those who go on deputation constitute the Board of Directors. There is not a single person from the territory on the Board of Directors. Do you think those people will be able to do justice to our people?

I would like to make another suggestion to the Hon. Finance Minister. There should be a plantation based Corporation and there should be much stress given to it. We import Rs. 150 crore worth of red oil Palm. While this palm can grow very well in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. If the Government provides more funds, this can be done, and the import of this palm can be stopped.

At the same time, one of our islands, which is double the area of Singapore, has all the facilities for having a free trade zone. I would like to request the Hon. Finance Minister to consider the suggestion to have a free trade zone in that island, which could be a window to the world trade community and in which tourist infrastructure can be developed—which also can earn a lot of foreign exchange.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
I will take another minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please now; you have said so much about your island. Don't think he will give everything to you! Don't ask so much that you don't get anything!

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Now, about the impression of the people who go to the island....
(Interruptions).

There is a news item with the caption 'Andamans Still a Penal Colony'. They say that in the island of Andamans and Nicobar, the 'emerald in the deep blue', "there is a deep undercurrent of dissatisfaction, resentment and tension among the people". In fact, I would like to request the Hon. Finance Minister to bear in mind, while implementing all these things, that there is a lot of dissatisfaction among the Government employees there because the Andamans and Nicobar Islands Special Allowance was not paid to all. Discrimination is there....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you take him to your island? Request him to pay a visit to the island so that he will know the problems there. Why don't you request him to pay a visit to the island so that he can see things with his own eyes and help you?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
I invite you also, not only him but also you and the entire House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Finance Minister goes, I do not mind going with him.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
While concluding, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to consider those far-flung, remote, backward and also isolated territories and in his budget proposals he should give more money for the developmental activities and also to remove the ano-

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malies in special pay allowed to government employees.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : सभा-पति जी, इस फाइनेंस बिल पर बोलते हुए सब से पहले तो मुझे यह बात कहनी है कि जिस परिस्थिति में यह बजट लाया गया है, या पेश किया गया है और आम जनता ने जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत के बाद इस नयी सरकार से जिस तरह के बजट की आशा की थी वह आशा जनता की इस बजट के द्वारा पूरी नहीं हुई है।

आज कांग्रेस आई को दो-तिहाई बहुमत हासिल है। जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत के बाद जब कांग्रेस आई के लोग चुनाव के मैदान में थे तो उन्होंने जनता से यह वायदा किया था कि जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत ने हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति को जो चाँपट कर दिया है, यदि एक मजबूत बहुमत हम को दिया जाए तो हम निश्चित तौर पर देश को आर्थिक संकट से बाहर निकालेंगे, देश से मंहगाई दूर करेंगे, देश से बेरोजगारी दूर करेंगे, देश से गरीबी दूर करेंगे और देश का उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे, देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा कर के विदेशों पर आज जो निर्भरता है उसके समाप्त करेंगे। लेकिन बावजूद इस बात के कि यह पहला बजट है, जब कि आपके दो-तिहाई बहुमत हासिल है, ऐसी स्थिति में आपने चुनाव के मौके पर जो जनता से वायदा किये थे, क्या आप निश्चित तौर पर उन वायदों और उद्देश्यों को, लक्ष्यों को पूरा नहीं कर सकते? आज आप राजनीतिक तौर पर काफी शक्ति सम्पन्न हैं, आपके हाथ काफी मजबूत हैं।

हमारे देश में कांग्रेस की हुकूमत कोई नयी हुकूमत नहीं है। तीस साल तक कांग्रेस ने देश पर हुकूमत की है। पहले भी कांग्रेस चुनावों के मौके पर वायदा करती रही है, पहले भी जनता ने कांग्रेस को कई मौके दिये हैं लेकिन जनता को सदा ही निराशा हाथ लगी है। यह बजट भी उसी निराशा का प्रतीक है, इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है। खुद यहां पर कांग्रेस आई के लोगों ने भी,

बावजूद इस बात के कि उन्होंने वित्त मंत्री को मुबारकबाद दी है और मुबारकबाद देना उनका फर्ज भी है, लेकिन जिन बातों की उन्होंने चर्चा की है उनसे यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि वे लोग भी इस से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का सवाल है, मजदूर वर्ग के लोग, मिडिल क्लास एवं पढ़े लिखे लोग इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। सिवाय उन बड़े लोगों को छोड़ कर जो बड़े घराने के लोग हैं, जिनको पहले भी रियायतें दी जाती रही हैं और इस बजट में भी रियायतें दी गई हैं, आम तौर पर सभी वर्गों में इस बजट की आलोचना हो रही है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर महोदय ने बजट पेश करते हुए दो बातों का जिक्र बहुत मजबूती से किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस बजट के जरिये चीजों के दामों में जो बढ़ती हो रही है उसके रोकेंगे और मुद्रा प्रसार को कम करेंगे। बजट से पहले वस्तुओं के दाम काफी तेजी से बढ़ रहे थे। आज बगैर इस बात का ख्याल किए हुए कि कौन किस पार्टी में है अगर सच्चाई से देखा जाए तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बजट के बाद के दौर में भी चीजों के दामों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है चाहे वह कैरोसीन आयल हो, खाने के तेल हों, चीनी हों, सब्जियां हों या कपड़े और वस्तु हों। और तो और रेलों के अन्दर भी बजट के पहले जो लोग गए होंगे, जिन्होंने सफर किया होगा और रेलों में खाना खाया होगा उनको पता होगा कि बजट के बाद आज जो खाना दिया जाता है उसके दाम बढ़ा दिए गए हैं। पहले 3रु. 20 पैसे में खाना मिलता था और आज 3रु. 80 पैसे में मिलता है। चाय जो पहले 1 रुपया में ली जा सकती थी आज उसके 1 रुपया 25 पैसे देने पड़ते हैं। दावा यह किया गया था कि चीजों के दाम जो बढ़ रहे हैं उनको रोका जायगा। इस में यह बजट पूरे तौर पर असफल रहा है। इसका क्या कारण है? इसका कारण यह है कि खुद सरकार ने बजट पेश करने के पहले पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों और खाद के दाम काफी बढ़ा दिए थे। इससे यह साबित होता है कि सरकार की नीति और सरकार की नीयत आम जनता पर से मंहगाई के बोझ को समाप्त करने की नहीं है। अगर यह बात होती तो आज देश के बड़े व्यापारी वर्ग को खुली लूट करने की छूट न दी जाती। फ्री ट्रेड की बात को आपने

मान्यता दे रखी है, जो बाहर बाजारी करने वाले हैं, जो होर्डर हैं ऐसे लोगों पर किसी तरह की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। जब तक मनमाना मुनाफा कमाने की छूट रहेगी हम चीजों के दाम नहीं बांध सकेंगे। चीजों के दामों में यह बढ़ती-चढ़ती अकारण हो रही है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। कांग्रेस आई की नीति पूंजी परस्त नीति है, पूंजीपतियों के पक्ष की नीति है, उनको मदद पहुंचाने की नीति है और उसका ही यह प्रतिफल है, नहीं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि आज कांग्रेस आई के हाथ में इतनी बड़ी शक्ति मिलने के बाद भी आम जनता को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए वह आगे न आती। आपको इस काम में आम जनता की स्पॉट मिल सकती है, मदद मिल सकती है। लेकिन फिर भी आज चोर बाजारिये, स्टूट-बाज, मुनाफाखोर और ऐसे लोग जो मनमानी लूट मचाए हुए हैं, उन पर कोई अकुश नहीं लगाया जा रहा है। आप देश की हालत सुधारना नहीं चाहते हैं। आपने 1417 करोड़ का घाटे का बजट बनाया है। आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसे की कमी है। 16 हजार करोड़ के लगभग हमारे देश में ब्लैकमनी के रूप में मौजूद है। टाटा विडला जैसे लोग भारत में मौजूद हैं जिन की आजादी के वक्त केवल 45 करोड़ की पूंजी थी जो कि आज बढ़ कर 1200 करोड़ की हो गई है। आज वे देश को लूट रहे हैं। कौन सी ऐसी बात है जो आपके रास्ते में बाधा स्वरूप खड़ी है कि आप ब्लैक मनी को बाहर निकालना नहीं चाहते हैं? अगर पैसे की कमी है तो आप ब्लैक मनी पर छापा मारें। ऐसे लोग जो हिन्दुस्तान के एकाधिकारवादी हैं, पूंजीपति हैं, उनकी पूंजी को आप जब्त करें और अपने घाटे को बजट को पूरा करें। लेकिन आप इसका नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि सरकार उनकी है, सरकार उनकी मदद पर निर्भर करती है और आज से नहीं बल्कि जब से कांग्रेस की हकूमत देश में आई है, बराबर इस बात की मांग की जाती रही है खास तौर पर देश की लैफ्ट पार्टीज की तरफ से, जो मजदूरों का, गरीबों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं, जो देश के अन्दर समाजवाद लाना चाहती हैं, जो देश का विकास चाहती हैं, जो चाहती हैं देश की पैदावार बढ़े, कि उनकी पूंजी को जब्त किया जाए लेकिन आपने आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया है। समाजवाद का नारा देने के बाव-

जूद भी आपने इस मांग को पूरा नहीं किया है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि देश लगातार आर्थिक संकट में धंसता चला जा रहा है। जब दुनिया के पूंजीवादी देश, जो डिवेलपेड कंट्रीज हैं, उनको यहां भी संकट है तो जाहिर बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान जो एक डिवेलोपिंग कंट्री है, विकासशील देश है, अगर हम उसी रास्ते पर चलेंगे जिस पर वे चल रहे हैं तो हमें आर्थिक संकट के दल-दल में जाने से कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा। वही बात आज हो रही है। इस से बचने के लिये गैरपूंजीवादी रास्ता अपनाना होगा।

आज लगातार देश की पैदावार घट रही है, पिछली बार की सारी रिपोर्टों में भी यह लिखा है। विदेशों पर आपकी निर्भरता बढ़ती जा रही है। बजट में ऐसी कोई तरतीव दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है। सन् 1979-80 में जब कि 949 करोड़ रुपये की निर्भरता थी, इस बार आपने जो बजट बनाया है, उसमें 1768 करोड़ रुपये की निर्भरता बताई है कि इतने रुपये की हम उनसे उम्मीद करते हैं। ऐसी हालत में लगातार आपका एक्सपोर्ट घटता जा रहा है और इम्पोर्ट बढ़ता जा रहा है। फार्ने रिजर्व आपका तेजी से घटता जा रहा है। क्या होगा देश का और यह कहां जा रहा है? ऐसी हालत में निश्चित तौर पर अगर हम अपने देश की आर्थिक नीति में सुधार नहीं लायेंगे तो कभी भी हम देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं।

16.00 hrs.

खासतौर से देश के विकास के लिये, देश का जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है, उसको मजबूत करना आवश्यक है। 1956 में काफी लम्बे तजुबों के बाद देश के अन्दर एक औद्योगिक नीति का निर्माण हुआ, गठन हुआ। इस नीति के पीछे कुछ तजुबों थे, जिसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर को मजबूत करने की बात कही गई थी।

आज हमारे यहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर का क्या काम है? कम-से-कम इम्प्लायमेंट दो, मैक्सिमम मुनाफा कमाओ। चन्द हाथ देश की आमदनी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा लूटकर अपनी तिजारियां भर रहे हैं। देश की

[श्री विवेक कुमार शर्मा]

मेहनत करने वाली जनता देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहती है, लेकिन ऐसी हालत में अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर को आपने मजबूत नहीं किया तो देश को जहाँ आप ले जाना चाहते हैं, नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। स्थिति यह है कि कन्वर्टिबिलिटी क्लॉज को लगभग समाप्त कर के आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को इन्सर्टिव दे रहे हैं, उनको मदद और रियायतें दे रहे हैं। यह पावर में भी घुसने जा रहे हैं, सभी क्षेत्रों में, कोयल, शुगर, खाद, सीमेंट वगैरा में आप उनकी घुसपैठ को कबूल कर रहे हैं। नये यूनिट्स खोलने की उन्हें इजाजत दे रहे हैं। बाज बाटे वाली जितनी चीजें हैं वह सब पब्लिक सेक्टर में हैं और अन्धा-धुन्ध मुनाफा कमाने वाली चीजें प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को टैक-ओवर करें। देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये, देश में अगर बेरोजगारी दूर करना चाहते हैं तब भी यह कदम उठाना जरूरी है। मैं केवल एक आंकड़ा आपके सामने देना चाहता हूँ। 1978-79 में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में केवल 72 लाख लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट दिया है जब कि उसी साल पब्लिक सेक्टर ने लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट दिया। इससे भी यह स्पष्ट होता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को मजबूत करके ज्यादा लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है।

मैं अपनी क्वेस्टीयून्सी की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में करीब-करीब 20 लाख बीड़ी मजदूर हैं। हमारा क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, लोगों के सामने बेरोजगारी की बात है। बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिए जो कानून सरकार ने बनाया है उसे लागू होना चाहिये जैसे मिनिमम वेज मिलना चाहिये, मंहगाई भत्ता, बोनस मिलना चाहिये, यह सारी चीजें उनको नहीं मिलती हैं और हमारे नालन्दा जिले में और देश में करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपया बीड़ी मजदूरों का मंहगाई भत्ता और बोनस का बकाया है। जब सवाल उठता है तो कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का मामला है। है भी स्टेट का मामला, लेकिन जब इतने सारे मजदूरों का भविष्य अन्धकार में हो तो निश्चित रूप से ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर करे और

मजदूरों का बोनस व मंहगाई भत्ता, जो कि करीब-करीब करोड़ों रुपये में आ जायेगा, उसे दिलवाने की व्यवस्था करे।

बिजली की स्थिति हमारे यहाँ बहुत खराब है जैसी कि पूरे देश में है। हमारा सुभाव है कि हर जिले में थर्मल पावर प्लान्ट बनाया जाये और हर जिले को बिजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर किया जाये। इस तरह से हमारे नालन्दा जिले में यहाँ साल में 4 फसले होती हैं, यहाँ भी एक थर्मल पावर प्लान्ट बनाया जाए। यहाँ के किसान भी मेहनती हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार इन सवालों पर विचार करे और इनको पूरा करे।

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार): सभापति महोदय, फिनांस मिनिस्टर द्वारा जो बिल पेश किया गया है, उसे हम प्रगतिशील फिनांस बिल कह सकते हैं। इस बिल की सब से बड़ी खासियत यह है कि आम लोगों को टैक्स के बोझ से बचाने की कोशिश की गई है और अधिक रीसॉर्सिब मोबिलाइज करने की चेष्टा की गई है। देश को वर्तमान वार्षिक परिस्थिति में इससे अच्छा बजट पेश नहीं किया जा सकता था, इस बात को विरोधी दल और विरोधी पक्ष में बैठे हुए नेता भी कबूल करते हैं।

हम फिनांस मिनिस्टर को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने अपने बजट में उस गरीब जनता का ध्यान रखा, जो बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई की चक्की में पिस रही थी। इस बजट में देश के 90 प्रतिशत लोगों की सुविधाओं का ध्यान में रखा गया है।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने इस देश की वार्षिक हालत को कहीं से कहीं पहुँचा दिया, मैं उसकी तरफ इस सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आते ही पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटैकिंग का प्री-टैक्स प्रॉफिट घटना शुरू हो गया। नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन को छोड़ कर उस क्षेत्र में 1976-77 में 476 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हुआ था, लेकिन 1977-78 में वह घट कर 236 करोड़ रुपये पर आ गया। 1978-79 में कहा गया कि एक पैसे का भी मुनाफा नहीं हुआ।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार की आम धारणा यह थी कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बचने का साधन है। उसके स्वर्ण से यह साफ जाहिर होता था कि वह सरकार मस्टो-नैशनलिज्म के हाथों का शिकार बन चुकी है। जिस उद्देश्य से पब्लिक सेक्टर का निर्माण हुआ था, उसको नबर-बंदाज कर के उसने अपनी गलत नीतियों से यह साबित कर दिया कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के सम्बन्ध में उसकी नीयत ठीक नहीं है।

भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि हम दस सालों में देश की बेरोजगारी दूर कर देंगे। लेकिन इन तीन वर्षों में जनता पार्टी ने एमी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई, जिससे बेरोजगारी को कम किया जा सकता था। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों के रजिस्टर को देखने से पता चलता है कि ठीक इसके विपरीत इन तीन सालों में बेरोजगारी कितनी तेजी से बढ़ी।

इन तीन वर्षों में जनता पार्टी की ओर क्या देने रही, वह भी मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इंडीस्ट्रियल ग्रावथ रेट 1976-77 में 9.4 परसेंट था, लेकिन 1977-78 में वह गिर कर 3.9 परसेंट तक पहुँच गया। सेंट्रल स्टैटिस्टिकल आर्गनाइजेशन के अनुसार करीब करीब सभी मैनफैक्चरिंग क्षेत्रों में ग्रावथ रेट कम हो गया। स्टील की कीमत बढ़ गई, सीमेंट गायब हो गया, कायला आम व्यक्ति की पहुँच से बाहर हो गया। कांग्रेस शासन ने 5,000 करोड़ रुपये की फारने एक्सचेंज और 18 से 20 मिलियन टन के करीब फुडग्रेन्थ का स्टॉक विरासत में जनता पार्टी की सरकार को दिया था। लेकिन उनका दुरुपयोग किया गया। जब देश में फिसी वस्तु की कमी होती थी, चाहे सीमेंट हो और चाहे कायला हो, फौरन कहा जाता था कि इन चीजों का निर्यात किया जायेगा, और उनके दाम बढ़ा दिये जाते थे। किसानों के मसीहा कहलाने वाले फिनांस मिनिस्टर ने किसानों के उपयोग की सारी वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ा दिये। एक दो चीजों को छोड़ कर सारी वस्तुएं महंगी हो गईं।

समाप्ति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी की पालि-

सी है उस की ओर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। 1951 में एक्साइज ड्यूटी सिर्फ 15 बाइट्स पर थी और इस समय करीब 135 बाइट्स है जिन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी देने पड़ती है। इसलिए जिन चीजों पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी रिर्लक्स की जाती है उन के ऊपर सरकार को कड़ी नजर रखने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसा न हो कि इस रिर्लक्सेशन का फायदा आम लोगों को पहुँचने के बजाय पूंजीपतियों को पहुँचे। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि पिछले दिनों एलेक्ट्रिक पम्प पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी उठाई गई थी परन्तु किसानों को वही दाम देना पड़ा जो वह पहले देते थे। बाजार में उस का दाम ज्यों का त्यों रहा।

इस बजट की यह बासियत है कि एग््री-कल्चर और इंडस्ट्री दोनों पर बराबर ध्यान दिया गया है और किसी भी देश की तरक्की के लिए जरूरी है कि इन दोनों पहलुओं को हम देखें।

बाज में इस बात के लिए भी अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने इनकम टैक्स में जो पालिसी अपनायी है वह भी सराहनीय है। भारत अभी भी उन देशों में है जहाँ सब से ज्यादा डायरेक्ट टैक्स लगता है। जिस व्यक्ति की आमदनी लगभग पचास हजार रुपये सालाना होती है उसे करीब 11850 रुपये परसनल इनकम टैक्स के रूप में देना पड़ता है जब कि यू.के. में 7200, अमेरिका में 4950 और जापान में सिर्फ 850 रुपये देना पड़ता है। इतनी बड़ी तादाद में इनकम टैक्स देने के कारण हमारे देश के लोगों की मनावृत्ति काला धन बसा करने की हो गई है और इस से सारे देश में इन्फ्लेशन, इंडीस्ट्रियल अनइस्टे और कन्स्यूमर्स अनइस्टे होने की संभावना बढ़ती जा रही है।

अभी हमारे विपक्ष के नेता ने बड़ी जोर-दार बातें कहीं। मैं उन से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज के पहले के तीन सालों की हालत को देखें। आज जो हमारी सरकार कदम उठा रही है वह कितनी बहादुरी और कितनी मजबूती से उठा रही है ताकि हमारे देश की वार्षिक हालत सुधर सके। हम जल्द का

[श्री तारिक अनवर]

बाद घिसना चाहते हैं कि तीन साल पहले कांग्रेस ने बड़े-बड़े तस्करों और कालबाजार करने वालों को पकड़ा था और उन से काला धन निकाला था। लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों में जमता पार्टी ने उन काल-धन का व्यापार करने वालों और तस्करों को पूरी छूट दी और अपनी पार्टी में उन को इस्तेमाल किया। इस का यह नतीजा हुआ कि आज हमारे देश की आर्थिक हालत इतनी गिर चुकी है कि उसे संभालने में समय लगेगा। हमें पूरा यकीन है और भरोसा है अपनी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पर और अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर पर कि वह आने वाले दिनों में इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखेंगे कि देश की आर्थिक हालत और जो गांवों में लोग रहते हैं उन की हालत कैसे सुधरे, कैसे उन को ऊपर उठाया जाय; कैसे उन की जो मूल समस्याएं हैं रांटी-कपड़े और मकान की उन का समाधान हो, कैसे उन की आर्थिक हालत को ऊपर उठाया जाय। इस के लिए हमारी सरकार और हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

जहां तक बढ़ती हुई महंगाई का सवाल है हमें उस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि सारी सुविधाएं देने के बावजूद आज हम महंगाई को अपने कब्जे में नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि जो मना-फाखोर और काला-बाजार करने वाले हैं वे इस बात को नहीं महसूस कर रहे हैं कि सरकार उन के खिलाफ कोई कड़ा रुख अपनाने जा रही है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार अपनी पूरी ताकत के साथ उन के खिलाफ कड़ा रुख अपनाए, पूरी शक्ति के साथ उन को दबाए, तभी हम अपने देश की आर्थिक हालत को सुधार सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ हम अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने इस बिगड़ती हुई आर्थिक परिस्थिति में इस बात का ध्यान रखा है कि जो निम्न स्तर के गरीब और मजदूर हैं उन को किस तरह से राहत पहुंचाएं। मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जे. सी. बरबे (रामटेक): सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने सदन के

सामने जो वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसकी तारीफ करने के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ। किसानों के बारे में बजट के अवसर पर जो चर्चा हुई और उस पर माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया उसके अनुसार किसानों के लिए जो करना चाहिए था वह नहीं किया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी-तक हमारे देश में जितने एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हुए हैं उनका कहना है कि अगर एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस का भाव नहीं बढ़ाया जायेगा तो इस देश का जो कृषि उत्पादन है वह घटेगा और उससे इस देश पर भारी संकट आ सकता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस ओर उचित ध्यान देकर किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य दिलायें। इस देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर हैं उनको उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। उद्योग चलाने वाले लोगों और उनके अधीन काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों, जिनके पास मोटरकार, बंगले इत्यादि होते हैं, ऊंची ऊंची पगार लेते हैं उसके बाद भी उनको 20-25 फीसदी फायदा पहुंचाया जाता है लेकिन दूसरी ओर किसानों की क्या हालत है? खेती में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनकी हालत क्या है। किसानों का जो उत्पादन है उसके अनुसार ही इस देश की अर्थ नीति को बनाना पड़ेगा और किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य देना होगा। कृषि के उत्पादन का मूल्य निश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने एक आयोग की स्थापना की हुई है। उसको इस ओर उचित ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस देश के जो गरीब लोग हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं, उनके लिए बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है लेकिन इस देश के जो मछुवे हैं, फिशरमेन हैं उनके लिए इस बजट में बहुत कम प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। आदिवासी, हरिजन, गिरिजन की तरह से ही फिशरमेन की ओर भी ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इस बजट के द्वारा जब-तक, जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनकी और उचित ध्यान नहीं जायेगा तब तक उनका उत्थान नहीं हो सकेगा। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी,

रामटेक में पानी न होने की वजह से किसानों की खेती, धान की खेती बर्बाद हो रही है। पंच प्रोजेक्ट जोकि 1980-81 में पूरा होना था, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट और मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट की ओर से, उसके लिए दो साल का टाइम बढ़ा दिया गया है। नतीजा यह है कि बिड़ड़ी तालाब में आज दो फिट से भी कम पानी है और 60 परसेंट किसान जिनकी खेती की सिंचाई उसके द्वारा होती है वे आज बड़े भयभीत हैं। पंच प्रोजेक्ट काम जरूरी पूरा किया जावे। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से गरीब आदिवासी, हरिजन, गिरिजन पर विशेष ध्यान देकर बजट में पैसा रखा जाता है उसी प्रकार से जो मछुवारे हैं, इनलैण्ड फिशरी में, नदी नालों में जो मछली पकड़ते हैं जिनको दो-तीन रुपये रोज भी नहीं मिल पाते हैं उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। उनको रोजी मिल सके, इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से वे हरिजन लोगों पर, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों पर ध्यान देते हैं, उसी प्रकार से आगे आने वाले बजट में इन गरीब तबके के लोगों की ओर भी ध्यान दें, ताकि उनको उचित रोजगार मिल सके। मैं बजट का समर्थन करते हुए, जो आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): मान्यवर, मौजूदा सरकार की व्यवस्था से जो आज की अर्थ-व्यवस्था देश में चल रही है, वह इस देश की जनता के लिए बहुत ही घातक सिद्ध हो रही है।

मान्यवर, जब से यह सरकार सत्ता में आई है, लगातार चीजों के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। कुछ चीजों के दाम तो प्रायः प्रतिदिन बढ़ रहे हैं। इस स्थिति को भी देश की जनता ने देखा है, जैसे चीनी के दाम 4 रु. से बढ़कर 8 रु. या 9 रु. प्रति किलो तक पहुँच गया है। चार सौ पैसे से पाँच सौ पैसे तक दाम बढ़ चुके हैं, जबकि इतने दिनों तक तो आप सत्ता में भी नहीं

बैठे हैं, यानी प्रति दिन एक पैसे से ज्यादा दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिए हम यह कह सकते हैं कि आपके राज्य में प्रतिदिन दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और आपका उसपर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। कारण यह है कि जो आपने बजट पेश किया है वह केवल बाहरी दिखावा है। दिखावा यह था कि हमने किसी भी चीज का दाम नहीं बढ़ाया है और लोगों को राहत पहुँचाई है। आपने टी. वी. सैट में राहत दी, उसको कितने लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, आपने दो बण्ड ट्रांजिस्टर की लाइसेंस फीस को छोड़ दिया, लेकिन कितने लोगों को उससे लाभ हुआ? आपने कुल मिलाकर 14 करोड़ रु. का लोगों को फायदा दिया और 3000 करोड़ रु. का बोझ देश की जनता पर डालकर उनकी कमर तोड़ दी। किन-किन चीजों के दाम आपने बढ़ाए हैं—पेट्रोल, डीजल और खाद। उसके बावजूद भी 1417 करोड़ रु. से भी अधिक घाटे का बजट आपने पेश किया। इससे कितनी मुद्रास्फीति होगी, इसका अन्दाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं और इसका नतीजा देश की जनता को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। आपने रेल के किराए में भी वृद्धि की, जिसकी वजह से चीजों के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। चोर-बाजारी और तस्करी पर आपका कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। आँ-दिन अखबारों में समाचार निकल रहे हैं कि चोर-बाजारी हो रही है तस्करी हो रही है। अभी अखबारों में छपा था कि एक बहुत बड़े तस्कर गैंग को पकड़ा गया है। ये सारी चीजें यहाँ पर हो रही हैं, लेकिन इस पर आपका कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। आपके सत्ता में आने के बाद तीन महीने के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान लीवर के लोगों ने चीजों के दाम 40 फीसदी तक बढ़ा दिए हैं, जिसमें खास तौर से साबुन, डेटरजेंट साबुन, बेबीफूड वगैरह आते हैं। इन चीजों के दाम आपके तीन महीने के शासन काल में 20 फीसदी से 40 फीसदी तक बढ़ गए हैं। मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि चीनी के दाम सौ फीसदी से ज्यादा बढ़ चुके हैं। इसी तरह से और भी चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और इसकी वजह से मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को बहुत कष्ट उठाना पड़ रहा है तथा इसी कारण आज भी देश में 80 फीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। दाल, तेल, सब्जी, साबुन, डेटरजेंट साबुन, बालों में

[श्री हरिकेश बहाबुर]

बुगाड़े बाड़े तेल आदि इन सारी चीजों के दाम बढ़ने की वजह से लोगों को बहुत कष्ट होने रहा है। मध्यम वर्ग के लोग जो कभी एक सप्ताह में बाहर जाने का प्रोग्राम बना लिया करते थे या कभी सिनेमा देखने चले जाते थे, बर्थ-डे मनाते थे, लेकिन अब चीजों के दाम बढ़ने की वजह से लोग इन सब चीजों से पीछे हटते चले जा रहे हैं। स्कूटर चलाने वाले स्कूटर चलाने में कठिनाई महसूस कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ गया है, 4 रुपये 41 पैसे से बढ़ कर 5 रुपये 4 पैसे हो गया है। मिनी बस से लोगों ने जाना बन्द कर दिया है, क्योंकि डी. टी. सी. की बसों का किराया मिनी बसों की अपेक्षा अभी कम है। अब लोग डी. टी. सी. की बसों के द्वारा जा रहे हैं। स्कूटर-रिक्शा या टैक्सी से जाने की बात तो भूल ही जाइये। सिनेमा के टिकट के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। पहले लोग हफ्ते में एक बार सिनेमा देखने चले जाते थे, क्योंकि उन के पास एन्टरटेन्मेन्ट का वही एक साधन था, लेकिन इस मंहगाई का उस पर भी प्रभाव पड़ा है। अब वह शायद महीने में एक बार ही चले जाएं, तो समीक्ष्ये, आप की बड़ी कृपा है, लेकिन हमें तो उस की भी उम्मीद दिखाई नहीं देती है।

बच्छी दाल और अच्छा चावल तो वह खरीद ही नहीं सकता। जो आदमी आज 800 रुपये मासिक वेतन पाता है, मकान, बिजली, पानी और अबबार का पैसा देने के बाद उस के पास 600 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं बच पाता है, इतने रुपयों में गेहूँ, चावल, दाल, तेल, चीनी, साबून, डिटरजेंट, कपड़ा, आने-जाने का किराया, बच्चों की फीस, किताबों की कीमत, कोई भी कार्य अपने बच्चों के लिये करने में असमर्थ हो रहा है। दूसरी छोटी-मोटी चीजों पंखा, टेलीविजन, फनीचर, इन सब चीजों को तो खरीद ही नहीं सकता है—यह स्थिति आज बनती जा रही है।

पूँजीपतियों की पूँजी निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है, उन पर आप का कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। कई बार यहाँ पर चर्चा हुई है कि पूँजीपतियों पर नियन्त्रण करने की कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। माननीय वित्त मंत्री

जी ने स्वयं इस तरह की चर्चा की है किन्तु उन पर उन का स्वयं का कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर की हालत यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की अधिकांश इण्डस्ट्रीज घाटे में चल रही हैं और इस घाटे के लिये पब्लिक सेक्टर के अधिकारियों को आप कभी भी जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराना चाते हैं। बड़े-बड़े अफसर जो हजारों रुपये तनखाह पाते हैं और दूसरी तरह के भ्रष्टाचार कर के अलग से पैसा कमा रहे हैं—उन पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है, क्योंकि सरकार स्वयं इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

16.28 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair.]

आज बेरोजगारी की क्या स्थिति है। आज जो बजट हमारे सामने आया है और फाइनेंस बिल पर आज हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, हम लोगों का सब से बड़ा कन्सर्न बेरोजगारी की समस्या है। यदि बेरोजगारी को कम नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आप अपराधों को भी कम नहीं कर सकेंगे। बेरोजगारी और अपराध का आपस में सीधा रिश्ता बनता जा रहा है। बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने के लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि सरकार कुछ ठोस नीति अपनाये। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार, जो श्री पटनायक जी ने, जब वह श्रम मंत्री थे, दिये थे, एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के दफ्तरों में बिहार में 19.98 लाख, उत्तर प्रदेश में 14.07 लाख, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 12.37 लाख, केरल में 12.04 लाख और महाराष्ट्र में 11.19 लाख अन-एम्प्लॉयड लोगों के नाम दर्ज हैं। उन्होंने इतने ही आंकड़े दिये थे, अन्य राज्यों में भी यही स्थिति है। यदि आप बेरोजगारी को कम नहीं कर सकते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से मैं कह सकता हूँ कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में न कोई सुधार कर सकते हैं और न बिगड़ती हुई कानून व्यवस्था को ठीक कर सकते हैं। सरकार ने इस के बारे में अभी तक कोई ठोस नीति देश की सामने नहीं रखी है।

बुनकरों की क्या स्थिति है? नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन पहले सूत बनाया

करता था, लेकिन निजी क्षेत्र के कारखानों के मालिकों ने नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के साथ मिल कर सूत बनाने का काम बन्द करा दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि सूत के दाम तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं, क्योंकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो सूत बन रहा है, मिल-मालिक मममाने दामों पर सूत बेच रहे हैं और उस के दाम बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। कौमिकल्ज के दाम भी बहुत बढ़े हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारे देश के काफी बड़ी संख्या में लोग, जो बुनकर का काम करते हैं, हथकरघा उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं, उन के सामने भुखमरी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। अगर सूत और कौमिकल्ज के दाम कम नहीं किये गये तो मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस उद्योग के सामने बहुत बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न हो जायगा और यह चीज सरकार के लिये बहुत खतरनाक साबित होगी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में सन 1972 और 1973 में बैंकों द्वारा जो कर्जे बुनकरों को दिये गये थे, उन की बसूली को फिलहाल रोक दिया जाय, आज उन की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वे उस कर्जे को चुका सकें और उस पर जो ब्याज है, उस को पूरी तरह से माफ कर देना चाहिये।

हमारे देश में एक्सपोर्ट की क्या स्थिति है, उस के बारे में भी दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ कानपुर से 65 लाख रुपये की चप्पलों का इटली को निर्यात होना था। चप्पल बहुत घटिया किस्म के निर्यात हो रहे थे, जब कुछ लोगों को इस का पता लगा तो बम्बई-डाक पर उन चप्पलों को रोक दिया गया। उस के बाद दिल्ली में बैठे हुए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण लोगों ने सरकारी अफसरों पर दबाव डाला और कुछ भ्रष्ट अफसरों ने उस में पहल कर के उन चप्पलों का निर्यात फिर चालू करवा दिया। जिस फर्म को उन चप्पलों का निर्यात किया गया था, वे चप्पल जब वहाँ पहुँची और उन लोगों ने जब उन को देखा-इस के बारे में सारी बातें मैं विस्तार से पुनः बताऊंगा, मेरे पास कुछ चीजें हैं, लेकिन अभी मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब निर्यात हो कर चप्पल पहुँची, तो उस फर्म ने ओब-जेक्शन किया और कहा कि बहुत रद्दी किस्म की चीज है और भारत सरकार से

65 लाख रुपये की मांग की और भविष्य में चप्पलों और जूतों को इम्पोर्ट न करने की धमकी दी है। इस मामले की जांच हो रही है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों, जिन की सज्जिश से यह काम हुआ है, ने छोटे-छोटे कर्म-चारियों को कानपुर में सस्पेंड कर दिया है। यह बहुत ही खतरनाक काम हुआ है और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस मामले की पूरी तरह से जांच होनी चाहिए। इस में जो बड़े-बड़े अधिकारों सम्मिलित हैं, अगर सरकार कड़ाई के साथ कोई कदम नहीं उठाएगी, तो इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि इस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार इस विभाग में बढ़ता जाएगा और इस भ्रष्टाचार के बढ़ने से हमारे देश की साख विदेशों में गिर जाएगी। यह एक गंभीर मामला है और मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के ध्यान में इस को लाना चाहता हूँ ताकि वे सख्त कार्यवाही कर सकें और अपने सहयोगी मन्त्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी को यह कहें कि वे इस विभाग में बढ़ रहे भ्रष्टाचार को रोकें।

आज स्थिति यह है कि एक तरफ तो चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ भ्रष्टाचार, चोरबाजारी और तस्करी बढ़ रही है। हर तरफ से बाज्र देश के अन्दर एक गंभीर आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। इस आर्थिक संकट को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने बजट में किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं किया है। ऐसा लगता है कि नेकनीयती के साथ यह बजट पेश नहीं किया गया है और यह केवल एक दिखावे का बजट पेश किया गया है ताकि लोग यह समझें कि यह सरकार सक्षम तरीके से इस देश की सेवा करना चाहती है। जबकि वास्तव में ऐसी बात नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री जी का इरादा जरूर ऐसा लगता है कि ऐसा रहा है कि वे लोगों को कुछ राहत दें लेकिन अपने इस इरादे को बे डीक ठंग से कार्यान्वित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं क्योंकि इस सरकार में बैठे हुए जो तमाम लोग हैं, उन की नीयत जो है वह देश को धोखे में रखने की है और सफाई के साथ देश की सेवा करने की नहीं है। यही कारण है कि आज दिन प्रति दिन हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़ती जा रही है और देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

राम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं गरीब आदमी पिस रहा है और पूंजीपतियों की पूंजी निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है। इस प्रकार से हम यह देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में एक गंभीर आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए ईमानदारी के साथ अपनी नीयत को साफ रख कर कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए लेकिन इस प्रकार का जो बजट पेश किया गया है, वह केवल दिखावे के लिए पेश किया गया है और नैकनामी कमाने के उद्देश्य से कुछ बातें कर दी गई हैं, इससे इस देश का आर्थिक संकट दूर होने वाला नहीं है और इस सरकार को जनता कभी माफ करने वाली नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण राम (नवादा) संभाषित महोदय इस वित्त विधेयक (संख्या 2) को पढ़ने से यह स्पष्ट चित्र मिलता है कि विगत दो वर्षों में, तीन वर्षों में प्रशासनिक ढांचे की गड़बड़ियों से भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति पर बुरा असर पड़ा और जब वर्तमान हकूमत आई तब तक आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ चुकी है, उसको संभालने की दिशा में, अभी जो बजट पेश किया गया है, उसमें बड़ी ही संजीदगी से सारे प्रावधान किये गये हैं। सरकार के तंत्र पर और इस मुल्क की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में एक ठोसपन आये, जिस आर्थिक संकट से, बड़े ही खतरनाक तरीके से यह देश गुजर रहा है उसमें एक बदलाव आये, इसका भी प्रावधान इस बजट में है।

देश की जनता जागृत हो चुकी है। चुनावों में जनता ने एक फ़ैसला लिया। दो-तीन वर्षों के अन्दर जनता के सामने जो कठिनाइयाँ आयीं तो उनसे भी जनता के मन में एक बदले की भावना आयी। अब इस सरकार के लिए एक परीक्षा की घड़ी है और उसी परीक्षा की घड़ी को सामने रख कर यह सरकार परीक्षार्थ यह बजट लायी है। उसे एक तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से लिया जाना चाहिए।

हमारे हरिकेश बहादुर साहब ने फरमाया और उन्होंने इसको स्वीकार किया कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय की मंशा बिल्कुल ठीक है, वे यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की, भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था ठीक हो, लेकिन उन्होंने यह बात कहते हुए यह भी आगेप लगा दिया कि यह संभव नहीं है कि यह सरकार इसको पूरा कर सके। लेकिन यह जो रिपोर्ट है, इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से यह स्पष्ट मालूम होता है कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के पास जो दौलत इकट्ठी होती हुई आजादी के बाद से चली आयी है और उसके बल पर जो वे इस सरकार पर हावी हो रहे हैं, उनके चंगुल से छूटने का एक संकेत इस में मिलता है।

अगर आप गौर से देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि इनकम टैक्स की एक धारा जिसका कि 1972 में सरकार ने लगाया था और उसके द्वारा कर लगाया गया था, जिसको कि लगाने के बाद बड़े-बड़े लोग, जिनके पास काफी दौलत है, उस दौलत के बल पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा कर के स्थगित करा लिये, जनता पार्टी को इस से बहुत बड़ी दौलत उपलब्ध होती और हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ व्यवस्था सड़क होती है लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने भी उनका साथ दिया। अगर उस मंशा को,

उस उत्कृष्ट मंशा को, उस दक़्त को सरकार बरकरार रखती और सुप्रीम कोर्ट को फेंस करती तो आज जो हमारे मुल्क में आर्थिक हालत है, जितनी मंहगाई है वह बहुत कम होती, उसकी मात्रा बहुत कम होती। लेकिन अन्ततोगत्वा जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला हुआ, उसके बाद जनता पार्टी की हकूमत ने इनकम टैक्स की उस धारा का कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा जिससे कि बहुत बड़ी रकम सरकार नहीं रखा जिससे कि बहुत बड़ी रकम सरकार को मिलती। लेकिन हम वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बहुत धन्यवाद देंगे इस बात के लिए कि उन्हें बहुत हिम्मत की है कि इस धारा को अपने बजट में शामिल किया है जिससे कि आय कर से एक बहुत बड़ी रकम सरकार के पास आयेगी और भूतलक्षी प्रभाव से ही आयेगी। कुछ ऐसे भी मित्र हैं जिन्होंने उस धारा का विरोध किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के जो बड़े-बड़े वकील हैं, उनके प्रभाव में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, वैसे लोगों ने ही बंसी बात इस सदन में रखी होगी। संकट की जो घड़ी हमारे सामने

है उस परीक्षे में जो आर्थिक सुधार का हीष्टकोष अपनाया गया है, उसके इस रिपोर्ट में पढ़ने से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि किस तरह से हम अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था की, अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारना चाहते हैं। उस में यह संकेत निश्चित रूप से मिलता है कि आने वाला जो मानसून है अगर वह पक्ष में रहता है तो हमारे जितने प्रावधान हैं, यह महंगाई का जो सिलसिला है आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि में जो हमें कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है वह सब खत्म हो जाएगा। हम मानसून को आधार मान कर इस बजट को ले कर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। अगर मानसून देश के पक्ष में हुआ तो जो हमने कोई कर नहीं लगाया है, जो अपना कोई खर्च नहीं बढ़ाया है, सीधे तौर पर आम जनता को ऋण मिलेगा और यह बजट आजादी निश्चित रूप से जनता को राहत मिलेगी, जनता को ऋण मिलेगा और यह बजट आजादी के बाद के वर्षों के बजटों में सर्व श्रेष्ठ बजट समझा जाएगा।

लगातार दो वर्ष तक सुझाड़ की स्थिति रही है। इसकी वजह से बिजली का उत्पादन कम हुआ है। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या आप इस बात को नहीं मानेंगे कि हमारे औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी आई है? क्या इस में मन्चार्ड नहीं है कि जो अभी वर्षा हो रही है, इससे बिजली का उत्पादन क्या है और बहुत से कारखाने जो ठप्प हो गए थे, जिन में ताला लग गया था, जो बन्द हो गए थे आज वे पुनः चालू हो गए हैं? इससे क्या हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा? जैसा हमारे हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने कहा है कि उत्पादन की कमी की वजह से गत दो वर्षों में जहाँ खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य दस प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं वहाँ कारखानों में निर्मित वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। सब से बड़ा कारण यह था कि पानी की कमी की वजह से हम बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में पैदा नहीं कर सके, जितनी आवश्यकता थी उससे कहीं कम बिजली का उत्पादन हम कर सके। आज जब हमें पानी मिला है, जब वर्षा काफी हुई है तो हम इस आशा से कभी वंचित नहीं हो सकते हैं कि हमारा बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और हमारे सामने जो आर्थिक संकट विद्यमान है, उसका निवारण होगा।

हमारी वित्तीय नीतियाँ इस प्रकार की बननी चाहियें ताकि उनके प्रभाव निश्चित रूप से हम को नजर आएँ। जो सदस्यगण गांवों में रहते या जो गांवों में जाते रहते हैं, उन्होंने वहाँ की गरीबी को देखा होगा। पत्रकार बंधुओं ने भी जो वहाँ जाते हैं उन्होंने वहाँ की गरीबी को देखा होगा। हम लोग जो चुनाव लड़ते हैं गांव की गरीबी का ज्ञान है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ पर जो गरीबी विद्यमान है उसका निवारण हम को प्रभावकारी ढंग से करना चाहिये। अभी प्रभावकारी ढंग से हम ने कदम उठाए हैं ऐसी कोई भूलक हम को इस बजट में नहीं मिल रही है। ऐसे संकेत हम को नहीं मिल रहे हैं जिन पर हम को सन्तोष हो सके। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि गांवों को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की दिशा में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। गांव कैसे स्वावलम्बी बन सकते हैं यह देखना और इसके उपाय करना बहुत जरूरी है। कोई उद्योगपति या कोई पूँजीपति अगर यह चाहता हो कि वह किसी गांव को स्वावलम्बी बनाए तो उसको ऐसा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई बात इस रिपोर्ट में सम्मिलित करे जो इस बजट में देखने को हमें नहीं मिलती है। अगर वैसे किसी पूँजीपति या उद्योगपति को हम कर के रूप में छूट दे सकें, तो वह गांव को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की दिशा में काम कर सकता है, यह मेरा सुझाव है। भूतपूर्व जमींदार को भी जो मुआवजा देते हैं, अगर उसके बदले में आप गांव का विकास कर दें और उससे जो आपको उपलब्धि हो, उससे मुआवजा दें अगर यह आपके सामने सिलसिला होगा तो इससे गांव स्वावलम्बी बन सकेगा और गांव में जो अर्थ-संकट रहता है, गरीबी रहती है, वह खत्म होगी।

काले धन को आप निकालने की कोशिश करें। आपने 1,000 रुपये का नोट समाप्त कर दिया, आप क्यों नहीं 100 रुपये का नोट समाप्त कर दें? इससे बहुत सारा काला धन समाप्त हो जायेगा। इससे इन्फ्लेशन रोक सकता है। यह कार्य कर के आप बहादुरी का काम कर सकते हैं।

आपने टेलीवीजन पर से कर उठाया, इसकी क्या जरूरत थी? इसमें बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी लगे हुए हैं, उनको तरजीह देने की क्या

[श्री कुंवर राम]

बाधस्थिता थी? आपने टेलीविजन पर से जो कर उठाया, इससे विशेष रूप में सार्वजनिक महत्व का प्रश्न हल नहीं होता। इससे जो लाभ आपको हो सकता था, वह दूसरों को मिलने जा रहा है। इसका पूंजीपति बनाते हैं और पूंजीपति ही बेचते हैं। आज हम चाहें कि पैसा बाढ़ में दें तो वैसे भी टेली-विजन मिल जाता है, इसका मतलब है कि उन लोगों के पास काफी दौलत है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान संविधान की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। संविधान में स्पष्ट रूप से यह नीति निर्धारित है, निदोष है कि सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो। इस दिशा में कहीं हम यह नहीं देखते हैं कि इसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान है। सरकार को और हर व्यक्ति को चाहिये कि वह देखे कि सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण की ओर कितने परसेंट काम हुआ है, कमजोर वर्ग, गरीबों और हरिजनों को कितनी तरजीह दी गई है, कितनी मात्रा में गरीबी हटी है। इसकी कोई विधिवत् रिपोर्ट सरकार की तरफ से नहीं आती है।

बोनस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आप क्यों नहीं देते हैं। आप कारखानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को उसमें हिस्सा दीजिये, इससे उनको इन्सैटिव मिलेगा और वह ख़ूबी से मेहनत से काम कर सकेंगे। हड़ताल सम्भावना घटेगी।

मूल प्रश्न है कि मंहगाई को कम करें और इससे ज्यादातर अगर कोई वर्ग प्रभावित है तो वह है हरिजन, गरीब, कमजोर आदिवासी।

हमने देखा है कि रिपोर्ट में विकास के लिए योजनाएं आदिवासियों और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये बने हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इससे हरिजनों को प्रोत्साहन मिला है लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हरिजन सैल तो बना दिया गया, लेकिन उस के कार्यालय के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं दिया। अगर कोई व्यक्ति थाने में जाता

है और एफ. आई. आर. दर्ज कराना चाहता है और अगर थाने वाले एफ. आई. आर. दर्ज नहीं करते हैं तो वह हरिजन सैल में जाता है, वहाँ का अफसर एफ. आई. आर. लिख लेता है और थाने में उसकी इन्क्वायरी होती है। थाने वाले पहले ही इन्कार कर चुके होते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर थाने में हरिजन सैल होना चाहिये, नहीं तो जो हरिजन सैल बना रहे हैं, उसको इतनी ताकत दें जितनी थाने में होती है। हरिजन सैल वहीं से कार्यवाही करें, तहकीकात करें और विधिवत् मुकदमा करें। अगर ऐसा आप करेंगे तो हम समझते हैं कि थानों में इन लोगों के साथ जो जुल्म होते हैं वह थाने वाले नहीं कर सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें। उन्हें बहुत टाइम दिया गया है।

श्री कुंवर राम : मैं ला एन्ड आर्डर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : सब विषयों पर बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। अब दूसरे सदस्यों को बोलने दीजिए।

श्री कुंवर राम : मैं अभी समाप्त करता हूँ।

हम सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहते हैं कि हर पंचायत में पुलिस चौकी बनाई जाये। ला एन्ड आर्डर की दशा इतनी खराब हो गई है कि लोग बहुत चिन्तित हैं। अगर आज हमारी हुकूमत यहां बनी है, तो उसका बहुत बड़ा बाधा यह है कि जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत में ला एन्ड आर्डर खराब हो चुका था, और लोगों ने तंग आ कर कहा कि जनता पार्टी को हटाओ और उन्होंने इस विश्वास पर हमें वोट दिये थे कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी कानून और शान्ति की व्यवस्था ठीक करेगी, जैसा कि उन्होंने इमर्जेन्सी से पहले और इम-जर्जेन्सी के वक्त भी किया था। आज जो दशा है, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए हर पंचायत में एक पुलिस चौकी स्थापित की जाये और हर पुलिस चौकी में वायरलेस का प्रावधान हो। इस पर बहुत बड़ा खर्च नहीं

होपा। यह व्यवस्था करने से हरिजनों पर होने वाले जुल्म और दूसरी तरह के अपराध रुक जायेंगे।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, at 5 O'Clock we are discussing the Calling Attention motion. Only five minutes are left. I hope you will give me time again tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall have no objection, if time is available. He can continue his speech tomorrow.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Yadav was saying that the Congress Party is not strengthening the public sector. So far as that is concerned, we have already nationalised six banks and taken over Hind Cycles and Sen Raleigh. But if we have to ensure that the public sector functions better, then we need your co-operation, because your unions are also functioning there. Because of economicism and rivalry between unions, and that they are treating the public sector like an ordinary private industry or factory, it is creating problems for us. So, while we are all unanimous in this House that the public sector should be strengthened, you are not contributing your share, rather you are putting impediments in the functioning of the public sector. That is why we are getting a bad name.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur said that the price of sugar is already very high and tomorrow it will be more. I would remind him that during their regime also—I would not use the term 'Janata' because Shri Swamy would object; so I would simply say 'previous regime'—during the previous regime also the same trend was continuing that while the price of sugarcane was very low, the price of sugar was high; while the price of cotton was very low, the price of cloth was very high. It will take some time to stop this trend but we are sure that with our policy we will be able to stop this trend.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You want the sugar prices to be high so that you can get honey.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: In this House if anybody gets honey, it is Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, because he gets the maximum time.

With regard to our policy, I must say that we have two fundamental principles, namely, democratic value and distributive justice. We want that these two thrusts to somehow fuse into meaningful action. Whether it is the industrial policy, Finance Bill or the budget, it is our endeavour to give the same direction, to give social justice to our people.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, the Calling Attention Motion is scheduled to be taken up at 5 O'Clock. We have not received any statement from the Law Ministry. Then how can we participate in the Calling Attention motion? We gave an adjournment motion notice because we wanted to censure the Government. But the Speaker in his wisdom admitted a Calling Attention Notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will wait for another two or three minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, they have to formulate questions.

AN HON. MEMBER: Usually the statement is supplied to the Members sufficiently in advance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told that notice of this Call Attention motion was given today only and probably they are collecting the necessary information. It will come, and if you require some more time for studying the statement and then putting the questions....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is so crystal clear, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supposing we get the statement now and if you require some more time for studying the statement, it will be given to you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: We do not seek the time....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because it was given today only.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Government should be pulled up for not supplying the statement in advance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. L. BHATIA. It is a good policy and I am sure that by working on this, we will be able to help the economic situation at present. But in this connection I would like to tell our Finance Minister that the other Ministries, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Coal and Mines, as also the Ministry of Railways, must work hard because unless all those Ministries work together unitedly, we are not going to achieve our objective. I am glad to say that the Minister of Energy has reported that there has been 10 per cent increase in coal production, similarly in the case of energy also there has been some increase. All these things put together are likely to give us help. But I would also like our Finance Minister to identify certain essential articles in which production is required in this country and he must emphasise on those areas so that we are able to get our desired objectives fulfilled.

Coming to the black money....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, according to the Agenda, at 5 P.M. we have to discuss the Call Attention and no further business.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, it is 5 P.M.

I call the attention of the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon....

It is 5 O'Clock now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Parulekar, you will do it after obtaining the permission of the Chair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is the Law Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR. Then he should come and tell us. It is for the Government and not for you to tell us.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will raise this issue after obtaining the permission of the Chair.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will hear Mr. Dandavate.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow you to raise this point of order, but please take your seat. Mr. Dandavate wanted to say something. Mr. Vajpayee wants to say something.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): It was already announced by the Speaker that at 5 O'Clock the calling attention would be taken up. We are pressing for an adjournment motion. If the Law Minister is there, as an alternative why don't you admit the adjournment motion?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will ask the Government why the statement has not come. If they have any explanation, they will give.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): The Law Minister should have been here to respond to our calling attention motion. Has he written to you asking your permission and informing you that he will be late? If not, he is guilty of committing a breach of promise. This is a clear case of contempt of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point of order is that if the Minister has not informed....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He should have informed you before 5 O'Clock. I do not know if you have received any communication from the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am informed that the Minister has informed the Speaker. Your point of order is that the Minister should have informed the Speaker, is it not? What is your point of order?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Did you receive any communication before 5 O'Clock?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told that a communication has been received in the office of the Speaker.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who told you? The position is not clear. You cannot defend the Minister on this point. This is a serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I say that here the Chairman or the Deputy-Speaker or the Speaker are not sitting continuously? and if the information is received by the Secretariat and if I am informed by the Secretary that that kind of information has been received, I can pass it on to the House. That is what exactly I am doing. I am not defending the Government or

anybody here. Please, do not misunderstand.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am on a point of order. You said that you were informed by the Secretariat that the Minister had informed. But you said that after 5. My point of order is, now it is seven minutes past five. According to the rules and custom, he has to take the permission of the House so that he may reach....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you referring to any rule? I will abide by the rules. But show me the rule.

Even before 5 O'clock, I had informed the House that probably the statement has not come and that we may take it up at 5.30. Now the statement has come. I was informed by the Legislature Secretariat that the hon. Minister's office and department had informed that they were translating that statement into Hindi and probably because of that, they took sometime. It is not a question of defending anybody. Now, the statement is here, the hon. Minister is here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say something on the procedure.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) *rose.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow the hon. Minister to say something, after Mr. Bosu says what he wants to say within a minute.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As far as the laying of papers are concerned, the Minister can write to the Speaker and obtain his permission so that somebody else can do it. But as far as replying to questions are concerned..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you on a point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please, do not interrupt me so much. The question is.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Let him quote the rule. Under what rule is he holding the floor? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If they wanted to shift the call attention motion to 5.30 p.m., it was to be conveyed to the Chair, whose duty it was to take the sense of the House and inform the House in advance that the call attention motion would be taken up at 5.30 and not at 5 O'clock. The Minister is late by seven minutes, it is a clear case of contempt. Nothing more I want to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR *rose*

MR. CHARMAN: Do you want to say something on this or shall I ask the member concerned to call the attention?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I would like to say something on this. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was decided at 11 O'clock that the call attention motion would be taken up at 5 O'clock. After that, I had been trying to get the papers so that I could prepare the statement and after preparing the statement, I had to get it translated into Hindi. I was trying my best to see that I am ready with the.... (*Interruptions*) I had been trying my level best to see that the Hindi translation is also ready by 5 O'clock. But it has taken a little time and I had to seek the permission of the Speaker that the matter may be taken up at 5.30 instead of 5. It is none of my intention to slur this hon. House or any of the members....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House had to be informed.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: If anybody has felt slurred, I am really very sorry for it. By virtue of all these circumstances, it has been delayed and I am confident that by 5.30, I will be

before you so that this call attention motion could be taken up.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: On a point of order. You have not given me any order. Can I continue my speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, the members would like to have some time for studying the statement and they would like to continue with this at 5.30 P.M. if the House so desires. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, Sir. We appreciate the Minister's humility in saying what he said. But this item is before the House. The Agenda is before the House. The Agenda says, 5 O'Clock. Unless you inform us in advance that this Agenda is going to be changed, you have no right to change it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had informed the House before 5 O'Clock that this would take some time. I am not insisting on that kind of formality. It is none of my business to protect anybody here. But to facilitate the members to get Hindi version of the statement, I was told, some time was required. We are more interested in getting the statement rather than discussing this thing in this manner. So, we will take it up at 5.30 p.m. Shri R. L. Bhatia to continue his speech on the Finance Bill.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, I was explaining the new strategy of the Finance Minister in this regard.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): You cannot do that. It is a different issue. You cannot quietly change it. It has never been done in this House. We shall not be a party to it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On a point of order, Sir. It has been the constant practice of this House that Calling Attention notices are selected on the previous day and the Government is informed on the

previous day what Calling Attention Notices are taken up on the next day. It is in very exceptional cases that a Calling Attention is selected on the same day and taken up for discussion on the same day. Even when a Calling Attention is selected on the day on which it is taken up, it is the ruling of the Speaker, the precedent of this House and also it is laid down in *Kaul and Shakhder* that a Calling Attention is taken up at the end of the day, that is, at 6 O'Clock. What I would like to submit is that it is in the interest not merely of the Government but of this House for the proper conduct of the business of the House and the precedent to be followed. In future, this type of timings may not be given for a Calling Attention. If a matter is very extraordinary, let it be taken up at the end of the day, that is, at 6 O'Clock.... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Is it a point of order? Under what rule is it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot question me. I will decide whether it is a point of order or not.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am on a point of order, under rule 376.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will hear your point of order only after hearing him.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Under what rule is he raising the point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Faleiro will take his seat please.

Now, points of order are raised with respect to rules and conventions. Please be clear in your minds that points of order are not raised only with respect to rules but they relate to conventions also.

Now, Mr. Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: In the first portion, I have referred to what is expressly laid down: I don't

have the book with me, here, but it is expressly laid down in Vol. I of *Kaul and Shakhder*, in the 2nd Edition.

The second aspect, on Rule 197, is this. Rule 197 says:

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance"

Now, this gentleman, Mr. Srivastava, was to retire on the 30th. He has retired now only to give a handle to the situation. This type of a calling attention motion is not worthy of accommodation. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you time.

What Mr. Faleiro is saying may be a point of order or may not be a point of order: I am not giving any decision on that.

Now, have you to say something here, Mr. Stephen?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): My point is that the Opposition are pleading as if something set down in the List of Business is absolutely invariable. That is the basis on which they are pleading. But Parliament is not conducted that way; the rule does not stipulate that way. The relevant rule is that the Speaker has got the authority to vary the timing and to take it up at such time as the Speaker stipulates.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Exactly.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Rule 25 says:

"On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not Government's business.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not Government's business, but it covers that.

The proviso says:

"Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation.."

My submission is that it is set down, but a situation can arise when, if it cannot be taken up at a particular hour, it has got to be changed. It can be changed to another hour; it can be changed to another day. The setting of business is according to the directions of the Speaker, and inherently the Speaker has got the jurisdiction to vary the setting of the timings. Therefore, the proviso has set down here what is applicable to what is known as Government business and that sort of thing: it is applicable everywhere else also. My submission is that the Speaker has got the inherent jurisdiction to order that a particular procedure which is set down can be varied. When the Speaker is satisfied that this statement cannot be given exactly at five O'Clock, the Speaker can direct, in this particular case, because the Hindi translation is also going to come, that it may be taken up at 5.30. The Law Minister has submitted to you that he has made a representation to the Speaker and the Speaker has given the permission. Therefore, to make a mountain out of a molehill is not correct. It is not as if you do not have the jurisdiction to do that. The Speaker not being in the Chamber, the moment you are sitting there, you are the Speaker, and you can give permission that the matter may be taken up at 5.30. You have given permission that the matter may be taken up at 5.30. The matter may be treated as closed, which is according to the rules, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: (भंभारपुर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

इभासति महोदय : आप बैठिये । आप को भी मैं सुनूँगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will hear your point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will cooperate with you. You want time; we will cooperate with you, with more points of order.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: And you can give your ruling just before 5.30!

MR. CHAIRMAN: What the Hon. Minister has said here is in accordance with the rules and conventions. Moreover, I will read out from Rule 197 which says:

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date."

So, it is explicitly provided in the rules. Now, I will hear Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr Faleiro has cited certain instances. I can point out that there have been numerous instances when not only we have had Call Attentions in the afternoon but we had even two Call-Attentions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have read out the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister had agreed. That is how the Speaker had listed that business to be transacted on the floor of the House at 5.00 p.m. If the Minister wanted more time, certainly he was within his powers to ask for time and the Chair was within its powers to grant the time. The only obligation the Chair has is to tell the House prior to 5.00 p.m. that such and such business will be taken up at such and such time and

not inform the House just when the Minister stands up. (*Interruptions*) The Law Minister showed his face....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:and requested, 'Please give me some more time', and then he disappeared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. What Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has said is partly correct. The hon. Speaker or the Presiding Officer or the Presiding Member here has the authority to change the time—and that was shown by Mr. Stephen—according to rules, according to conventions and according to the residuary powers available. Partly I agree with Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that the House should be informed. It is not that the Presiding Officer has no right. The Presiding Officer has the right, the inherent right and the right given by the rules to change the time. But what is required and which would be in consonance with the dignity of the House is to inform the House that this is done. I think, in this case, before 5.00 p.m., the House was informed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I draw your attention to Rule 31(1) and Direction 2.

Rule 31(1) says:

"A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member."

A list of business has been prepared and submitted to us.

Direction 2 tells us about the relative precedence of different classes of business: it says that: "unless the Speaker otherwise directs on any particular occasion, the relative precedence of the classes of business before the House specified below...." etc. Now, the Speaker did not direct otherwise; after having directed that the Call Attention comes at 5 p.m. there has been no

further direction. This is a House of Parliament and not a bazaar that can be closed or opened at any time. We have Parliamentary Committees. We have important meetings to attend to, and when you say '5 p.m.', we have so scheduled our appointments for being here at this time. The House should have been told well in advance, and the Speaker has not done so. You should have started the business at 5.00 p.m. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have replied to the point you have raised here while replying to the point raised by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I have said that the Presiding Officer has the inherent power or the jurisdiction to change the time if it is necessary to make it convenient for all the Members in the House to carry on with the business. What is required here is that the House should be kept informed before time.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, I want a clarification. A little while ago, Mr. Parulekar called the attention of the Minister concerned. Has it gone on record or have you expunged it? Where are we now, I would like to know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you raising a point of order or are you asking what is the record?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Have you expunged whatever Mr. Parulekar said or has it gone on record?

(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister has come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the copies of statement be distributed to the Members for putting questions.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Every minute of Parliament costs Rs. 900 and Government has wasted 15 × 900 rupees of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं नियम 25 के परन्तुक के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष को या प्रिजाइडिंग अफसर को अधिकार है लेकिन उस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल दो ही स्थितियों में हो सकता है। एक स्थिति तो यह ही सकती है कि अध्यक्ष मंसू मंत्री महोदय ने कोई मांग की है, उन्होंने अपना उस पर दिमाग लगाया है और कहा है कि समय बढ़ा दिया जाए तब समय बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय यहां उपस्थित हैं और वह अध्यक्ष जी से अपनी बात कहें कि वह तैयार नहीं हैं, उनको समय चाहिये तो उस स्थिति में उनको समय दिया जा सकता है। ये ही दो स्थितियां हैं। मंत्री महोदय के अनुरोध पर उनका समय अध्यक्ष महोदय या प्रिजाइडिंग अफसर बढ़ा सकते हैं... (व्यवधान) आप सुपर स्पीकर हैं। हर वक्त कमेंट करते रहते हैं। हम भी यहां चुन कर आए हैं। ये ही दो स्थितियां हैं जिन में समय बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : आपने बड़ा अच्छा प्वाइन्ट यहां रखा है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि मैं इसको व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं मान सकता और वैसा बोल कर इसको मान्यता नहीं दे सकता हूँ। हाउस की सुविधा के लिए मैं कहूंगा कि एक अहम मुद्दे पर अगर हाउस के मंन्बर थोड़ी ज्यादा देर बैठ कर चर्च करना चाहें तो ज्यादा समय दिया जा सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR—
rose.

17.28 hrs.

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, Mr. Parulekar. Before you speak, I have certain announcements to make. One announcement is:

'I have to inform the House that the following wireless message dated

25th July, 1980, from the City Magistrate, Etawah (U.P.) addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, has been received:

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Ram Singh Shakya, M.P., of Etawah District, was tried on 25-7-80 in my Court before me on a charge of contempt of my Court, Allahabad for obstructing in the discharge of duties, by raising slogans etc. in connection with Baghat agitation. On 25-7-80, after a trial lasting today, I found him guilty of offences U/S 228 IPC, read with Section 345, Cr.P.C., and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and, in default, of payment of fine, to undergo simple imprisonment for 7 days. The aforesaid M.P. did not pay fine and as such he had been sent to Central Jail, Fatehgarh, to undergo S.I., for want of accommodation in District Jail, Etawah'.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is second announcement. I have to inform the House that to-day the Speaker received a letter from Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Allahabad Constituency of Uttar Pradesh resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. He has accepted the resignation from 28th July, 1980.

17.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE
RAMESH CHANDRA SRIVASTAVA OF
ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, to the following matter of urgent public importance and request

that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported resignation of Justice Ramesh Chandra Srivastava of Allahabad High Court.”

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): What about my speech on Finance Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue tomorrow. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Shri Ramesh Chandra Srivastava commenced his practice in the Allahabad High Court from July 1964. He was recommended by the State authorities of U.P. for appointment as Additional Judge of the Allahabad High Court in 1977. He was thereafter appointed as Additional Judge of the Allahabad High Court for a period of two years and he assumed the charge of office with effect from 30th March, 1978. As his term of appointment was due to expire on 29-3-80, and as there was no permanent vacancy available against which Shri Justice R. C. Srivastava could be confirmed, the then Chief Minister, U.P. addressed me a letter dated February 7, 1980. According to the established procedure, on receipt of the proposal of the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Chief Minister consults the Governor in writing and after receiving his views sends his recommendation to the Government of India with copies of the correspondence exchanged by him with the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Governor. In this case, the Chief Minister sent his recommendation for extending the term of Shri Justice R. C. Srivastava without complying with these requirements of the procedure laid down and without sending copies of the communications of the Chief Justice of the High Court or the Governor, if any, and without even mentioning their views. On the 1st of March, 1980, I wrote to the Governor requesting him to send his views. The Governor in his communications dated 16-3-1980 and 18-3-1980 recommended that in the totality of the circumstances it would not be desirable to extend the

term of Shri Justice R. C. Srivastava. He pointed out discrepancies between the income figures furnished to Government at the time of the appointment of Shri Justice R. C. Srivastava and the net figures of income as ascertained from the Income Tax authorities. The Governor felt that these discrepancies cast a doubt about the correctness of the information regarding the income furnished by Shri Justice Srivastava. He also, felt that Shri Justice Srivastava might be susceptible to political bias and pressure.

While the matter was being processed a signed complaint was also received from some lawyers *inter alia* alleging that Shri Justice R. C. Srivastava had been in active politics before appointment as Judge, had raised large funds for the Janata Party and had utilised a considerable portion of these for himself. The complaint also mentioned that he had managed to create an impression on a former Chief Justice that his net income was about Rs. 25,000 although this was not so as his assessments were based on best judgment. The complaint further alleged that shortly before his name was sent up he had filed returns showing an income of less than Rs. 25,000 but as assessments had not been completed he filed revised returns showing exaggerated income. The complaint further alleged that he surreptitiously canvassed for Lok Dal in the 1980 elections.

(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Who filed this complaint?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Some lawyers of the Allahabad High Court.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Let a copy of the complaint be placed on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): You cannot interrupt the

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Minister while he is making the statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a Calling Attention motion and there are five names before the House. Every Member can raise the issue, can ask the question and get the explanation. That opportunity is available. I think, let the hon. Minister put the statement before the House. After that if you want to ask any question you are at liberty to do so.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): How can they ask, Sir? Only 5 members are there. They only can participate.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): In respect of a recent Calling Attention Notice, somebody raised a point and an explanation was given by me. And then the whole thing was expunged. The portions were expunged saying that nobody is permitted other than those whose names are there for the Calling Attention. This is the precedent. This happened some three days back.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): I am on a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): There are rules, Sir. There cannot be a point of order on everything.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: May I state my point of order? Under Article....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How you allow him? You must quote the rule. It cannot be done like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Which Article are you quoting?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Article 121. In the statement which he is reading out, the hon. Law Minister made a charge of political bias and pressure based on some alleged information that he has received.

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will decide it. I will decide it.

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will decide it after his point of Order.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: From the statement it is very clear....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you will be precise.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I will, Sir. It is very clear that the Minister has made such a statement on the basis of some alleged complaints,—he says, political bias and pressure. Accordingly he has cast aspersions on the conduct of a sitting Judge of the High Court...

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will deal with the matter. Nobody should interrupt.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Under Article 121 the position is this.

I quote this Article:

"No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion ..."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, it says 'in the discharge of his duties'...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: He is casting aspersions on the way he is discharging his duties. And then it says:

"...except upon a motion for presenting an Address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided..."

Sir, this has been the practice of the House. There have been several such precedents and rulings from the Chair. Even when names were mentioned, Sir, they were not permitted in the House. Are you for the first time going to allow it. Are you going to lay down such a precedent?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will only hear your submission with respect to point of order.—Article 121. I will not allow you to say anything about the Calling Attention Motion. Because, other members are all objecting. This is the ruling given by the Speaker which says that 'Members who are not signatories to the Calling Attention Notice are not permitted to ask any question.' So, Mr. Unnikrishnan..

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: This only is my point of order. I have not said a word about the substance of the Calling Attention Motion. I have been raising only a point of order. Therefore, Sir, Article 121 clearly stipulates this and prohibits any discussion by any one, by any Member or any Minister. That is why I clearly say that you will have either to expunge such references or you shall have to prohibit them. That is my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will decide it. If you just keep quiet, we will be able to finish it within no time. Now, you have referred to Article 121. Article 121 speaks about a discussion in the House. It reads like this:

"121. No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the removal of the Judge as herein-Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided." (*Interruptions*)

If you just keep quiet, I will be able to dispose of this point.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: You expunge those portions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My point is that this is not in the discharge of his duties and, therefore, the point of order is disallowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Si, under Rule 2, page—2, of the Rules of procedure, a definition is, It says—

"member" means a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha);"

Now come to Rule 353. It says—

"353. No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply;"

Here the Minister is also a Member of the House and if he does not give earlier intimation that these are the allegations....He has not bothered to give copies of the statements to those whose names have been in the list of Calling Attention Notice. Therefore, he has not acted according to the rules of this House. Therefore, what he has said ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which rule are you quoting?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Rule No. 2 and Rule No. 353 (*Interruptions*) Rule 2 says: "member" means a member of the House of the Lok Sabha. Rule 353 says—

"353. No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member...."

which includes Mr. Shiv Shankar and it further says—

"unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker...."

Now, has he given previous intimation to the Speaker? To my knowledge no previous intimation was given. Now, Sir, he has said that the money was collected for the Janata Party and a portion of it was misappropriated. It is a very serious charge. He has to take the responsibility of this statement. He has to produce evidence for this statement. It is a very dangerous statement he has made. Unless he is able to prove it, we shall bring a charge of contempt against him. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, a statement in answer to the Calling Attention Notice is given to the Speaker and the Speaker goes through it. After that, that statement is read in the House and therefore that point is met. And the proviso....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are referring to the proviso....

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: And the proviso says like this—

“Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.”

This is a negative part of it. But my point is whether public interest as such is served and whether the Speaker had a sufficient notice. The Statement is given in reply to the Calling Attention Notice. Only the statement is read in the House. The Speaker has full knowledge about the Statement. Now, once you ask for a statement of fact with reference to a particular incident, the Minister has got to be truthful to the House and the Minister has got to lay before the House all that is pertaining to the particular incident. The Minister cannot withhold anything from it. He is giving every statement before the House.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pandey. Please keep quiet. I will just finish this.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has raised a very important point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, during Calling Attention Motion, no Member should be allowed to raise any point of order. It is a wrong procedure that you are adopting.....
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would say that Mr. Bosu has raised a very important issue and I must reply to the important issue raised by him. We are discussing an important matter and this point of order is also very important and my compliment to Mr. Bosu. But at the same time, I would say that the proviso under Rule 353 reads like this:

“Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegations if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.”

This proviso is important. If you read rule 353, there are two provisions, and Shri Agarwal was very erudite in interpreting this provision once in this House and he said that this proviso is important. Ordinarily, when the matter is brought before the House, it is brought before the House after informing the Speaker, and the Speaker would apply his judgement and then allow the matter to come before the House or disallow the matter. If the presiding officer has not said that you cannot bring it before the House, that will come before the House. The interpretation of that proviso is correct. At that time also I said that this interpretation is correct. Here what is important is this. If the Speaker is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegations, that will be disallowed. But, here is a calling attention before the House. The hon. Members are interested in knowing as to why the hon. High Court judge has resigned. and here is the hon.

Minister giving the reasons that because of this, this thing has happened. In my judgement, this is a matter which is of public importance and I am allowing the hon. Minister..... (Interruptions).

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Sir, it would have been better if I would have been allowed to say what I wanted to say earlier before you announced your judgement. Actually, I will request the Chair to interpret Rule 353 again. There are two things.... (Interruptions). The point is that if there is any allegation against any person, may be a High Court judge, or he may not be a High Court judge, if he is not present here, in that case there are two requirements. One, the Speaker has to be informed earlier, and two, the Minister has also to be informed. The purpose is that the Minister may verify as to whether the allegation is correct or not. What I want to say is this. In the statement which the hon. Minister has made, he only says that there is a complaint. What I say is that before making a statement, he should verify and take to himself whether the complaint is correct or not.... (Interruptions). He should take the responsibility, not merely pass on the statement that there is a complaint.... (Interruptions). My submission is that the purpose of this rule is that before the Minister makes a statement, he must make an enquiry and he must be a contributor to the view. It is not merely enough to say that there is a complaint. These two requisites are to be fulfilled and only then, one can make a statement here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After this, on this point, I am not going to hear any point of order. I am giving my final decision on this. The hon. Member says that the hon. Minister should have enquired into the matter and come to a certain conclusion and then state here. What the hon. Minister is saying is that there is a complaint against the High Court Judge. What

the hon. Minister is saying is that those complaints were considered by the hon. Governor; and then he says.... (Interruption) He is not saying whether what he said is correct or incorrect. He is not saying that. And there is a difference between a statement made by a Member and a statement made by an hon. Minister in response to a Calling Attention. He is making a statement in response to a Calling Attention. He is not simply coming before this august House and making the statement. Hon. Member wanted to know as to why that has taken place; and he has replied. And there is nothing wrong in doing that. I am allowing the hon. Minister to make the statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, I read further:

The case regarding the extension of Shri Justice R. C. Srivastava along with the complaint received was sent to the Chief Justice of India for advice. The Chief Justice of India felt that in the short time available, it was not possible for him to tender any advice immediately; he would like to verify for himself whether there was any foundation for the allegations against Shri Justice R. C. Srivastava, if necessary by visiting Allahabad himself. Since it would not be possible to make inquiries into the matter in the few days that were left before the expiry of his term, he suggested that Shri Justice Srivastava should be appointed for a further period. Accordingly the case for giving extension to Shri Justice Srivastava was processed in the light of the views of the Chief Justice of India and his term was extended for a further period of four months on the basis of the available precedents.

The period of four months was to expire on 29th July, 1980. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the reason....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The Chief Minister, U.P., in his recommendation to the Government of India also expressed the same doubts about the correctness of the figures of income furnished by Shri Justice R. C. Srivastava before his appointment as the Governor had earlier expressed. The matter was still under process when Shri Justice Srivastava tendered his resignation.

Shri Justice R. C. Srivastava's letter of resignation dated 25-7-1980 was received in President's Secretariat on 26-7-1980 and before its receipt here, the text had already appeared in certain newspapers.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Shri Justice R. C. Srivastava has mentioned in his letter of resignation that queries were made by the Chief Justice of India from the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court to find out:

(a) whether he was ever a member of the Socialist Party of India;

(b) whether Shri Raj Narain had any telephonic talk with him even after his elevation to the Bench;

(c) whether he worked in the general elections of 1980. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pandey, please keep quiet. (Interruptions).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Let us hear Mr. Pandey. This is fantastic non-sense. (Interruptions) Let us hear Mr. Bhagwan Dev. (Interruptions) I would humbly request you, Sir, kindly to let us hear Mr. Bhagwan Dev. Let us hear him.

श्री भगवान् देव (अजमेर) : आप ने मेरा नाम कैसे लिया ?

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pandey, please keep quiet.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Shri Srivastava considers that the first two

queries were irrelevant while the third was "absolutely false" as he did not go even to cast his vote in that election. He has expressed the view that the reason for the queries was that he had appeared as a counsel in the election petition case of Shri Raj Narain vs. Smt. Indira Gandhi. It is unfortunate that he chose to impute motives to the Chief Justice of India. He has finally mentioned that he is unable to reconcile himself with the policy of Government in respect of transfer of Chief Justices and Judges of the High Court.

Regarding the queries stated to have been made by Chief Justice of India it may be mentioned that Government did not at any stage request the Chief Justice of India to make these queries.

Regarding the policy of the Government on the transfer of Chief Justices of the High Courts, to which reference has been made by Shri R. C. Srivastava, the matter has already been discussed in the House in response to a Calling Attention Motion on 24-7-1980. The discussions were reported in the newspapers on 25-7-1980 and it is surprising that any such report should cause a Judge to resign the very day.

According to press reports Shri R. C. Srivastava appears to have told the U.N.I. that he was being harassed by the Government agencies. It has not been mentioned in the press reports which agencies harassed him and how. There is no mention about such harassment by Government agencies in his letter of resignation and I state that no harassment of Shri Srivastava by our Government agencies has taken place.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Chairman, the resignation of Justice Shri Srivastava is a very serious matter: (Interruptions) and it has been made more serious by the statement given by the hon. Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. The statement given is not only irrelevant but it consists of many extraneous things, and there are many

things which are not true. This matter being very important, it would have been better if the adjournment motion would have been allowed so that all persons could have taken part in this particular debate, all shades of opinion could have been represented. But the Speaker, in his wisdom, thought fit to allow only a Calling Attention notice. I would like to bring to your kind notice that the Speaker observed that though a Calling Attention notice is being allowed, there would be a long debate and discussion over this; and therefore I would request you not to tell me to ask only two questions. These are observations of the Speaker when he gave his ruling about the adjournment motion. This particular statement has to be read very carefully. Fortunately, the hon. Minister has admitted that Justice Srivastava did resign. He did send a letter to the hon. President wherein he had mentioned these three things. He has given a very long statement, but in his statement, he has referred as to why our hon. Chief Justice of India felt it necessary to ask Justice Srivastava through the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court as to whether Shri Raj Narain had any telephonic talk with him after his elevation to the Bench. No answer is given. Is it the say of the government that a High Court Judge, after his elevation to the Bench, is not supposed to have a telephonic call with any person, with any political leader, political leader of the Opposition and more so in this case, when Mr. Raj Narain happens to be his client, when he was practising. I would like to ask the hon. Minister.... (Interruptions) I am asking him. You are not a proxy Minister for Law. Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Does that relationship continue?

AN HON. MEMBER: Who are you to ask?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: My question is why the hon. Law

Minister did not give a reply to this particular point which is mentioned in this particular case?

18 hrs.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any investigation has been made to find out as to what was this telephone call, because this reply would be a guide to all the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court as to how they should behave in future. Tomorrow if I ring up a friend of mine who has been elevated to the Bench, he would immediately put down the phone and say: it has been told by the Law Minister on the floor of the House that Judges are not supposed to talk with any of you. Is that what you mean hon. Law Minister, I would like to know with reference to this particular point.

Coming to point No. 2, you have admitted that Justice Srivastava mentioned in his letter to the hon. President that a query was made as to whether he was ever a Member of the Socialist Party of India. I would like to know as to why a query was not made with reference to all those allegations which you have made in this particular statement. It was for the Chief Justice to whom the complaint was sent for investigation, to ask Justice Srivastava whether he did any bungling in submitting the income-tax returns, whether he collected funds for the Janata Party. Not a single question has been put. I would show that all those dates which you have given are fake dates. There are contradictions. You are not in a position to lay on the Table of the House all this correspondence. I will refer to that when I will go to point No. 1 to which you have made detailed reference.

Coming to the point as to whether a High Court Judge can have political affiliations before he is elevated to the Bench, I would request the hon. Law Minister to give some

[Shri Babusaheb Parulekar]

guidelines so that advocates who are practising should know if they wish to be elevated to the Bench, whether they should be affiliated only to Cong. (I); otherwise they would not be elevated to the Bench?.. (Interruptions).

I would also like to know: as there are many instances in the past, whether the advocates affiliated to political parties, who contested elections, on party tickets were not elevated to the Bench, when Cong. (I) was ruling? If any instance is necessary, I would quote the instance of the Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court who retired very recently, Mr. Shankar Prasad Mitra who was the Chief Justice. He was a Member of Cong. (I); he was elected as an MLA on Cong. (I) ticket... (Interruptions). I would like to know from Mr. Shiv Shankar, whether your Chief Justice or the Law Minister had at any time felt it necessary to ask through the Chief Justice, as to whether he was in any way concerned with any political party.

This is not the solitary instance. There is the instance of your ex-Law Minister who was in your seat, the late Mr. H. R. Gokhale, who was elevated to the Bench of the Bombay High Court. He contested elections to the Legislative Assembly from Baroda on Socialist Party ticket. You accepted him as the High Court Judge. At that time Mr. Y. B. Chavan was the Chief Minister. Many persons objected to that but he took the right line and said that we should take him; we do not take that into consideration.. (Interruptions).

As far as one more instance is concerned....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not mean to obstruct you but you would be making your points cogently, if you stuck to the points... (Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I would respectfully submit that I would be relevant... (Interruptions). May I ask Shri Shiv Shankar about Justice Hegde who was the Speaker? When he was a Member of Rajya Sabha on behalf of Congress, he was elevated to the Mysore High Court. Again a sitting Judge—who earlier happened to be a Minister in the Kerala Government—was elevated to the Supreme Court. When all these things are there, I would like to know... (Interruptions).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I rise on a point of order. A Member speaking on the Calling Attention Motion cannot speak for more than three minutes. He has already spoken for five minutes and he is making extraneous references which are irrelevant.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर): माननीय सभापति महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्य का नाम ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर हो, उन माननीय सदस्य को एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगते वक्त उन्हीं बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना है जो बातें माननीय मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य में कही गयी हैं। आप कहीं कवि सम्मेलन में नहीं बैठे हुए हैं, आप लोक सभा में बैठे हुए हैं। इसलिए इसे जरा समझ लीजिए। यह जनता पार्टी की बैठक नहीं है, यह लोक सभा है। श्रीमन् नयी बातें कहना, सरकार पर आरोप लगाना, लांछन लगाना यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के नियम के अधीन नहीं आता है। इसकी इसमें इजाजत नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : दीखिये, मैं बोल रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान) मैं आपको कहना चाहूँगा कि पाइंट आफ आर्डर रोज करके या बहुत दूर जा कर को, हम अपनी बात को अच्छी तरह से हाउस के सामने नहीं ला सकेंगे। आपका जो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है वह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं हो सकता है। मैं मेम्बर साहब से भी कहूँगा कि वह ध्यान में रखें, मैं उन्हें टोकना नहीं चाहता, चूँकि स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है कालिंग नोटिसन के नीचे बहुत कम स्कोप

होता है फिर भी जो प्वाएंट आप कहें
उसे कहते वक्त आप ही डिसाइड कीजिए
कि कितना टाइम लेना है ।

श्री जी. एम. बनावतबासा (पोनानी):
6 बज गये हैं, बाकी कल ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have extended
the time.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
Therefore, at the commencement I said
what the hon. Speaker said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was not obstruct-
ing. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
Shri Shiv Shankar, I would like to
invite your attention to one more in-
stance. Justice Paranjpe of the Bombay
High Court immediately after his de-
feat as a Cong.(I) candidate at the
hands of Mrinal Gore was elevated to
the Bench. Last, but not the least,
with all humility, Shri Shiv Shankar,
may I ask you a question? Before you
were elevated to the Bench, will you
swear that you were not affiliated and
concerned with any political party?
(Interruptions). I would request you
to give this particular answer.

I come to the third point. This is
again an important point and that is
with reference to the complaint receiv-
ed; the dates given, speak volumes. In
the reply the hon. Minister has said
that the Chief Minister sent a letter
to him on 7th of February, 1980 and
he had not complied with the neces-
sary procedure and the conven-
tions were not followed. The Law Ministry
and the hon. Minister had to wait upto
4th of March to give a reply. I would
like to ask the question—why? My
charge is that you wanted to prepare
certain documents in the meantime. If,
according to you, the reference made
by the Chief Minister was not correct,
why did you not send that back to
the Chief Minister, but instead wrote
a letter to the Governor? Are you ready
to lay on the Table of the House the
letter which you wrote to the Governor
asking him to send his views?

(Interruptions).

You have mentioned that from
16-3-80 to 18-3-80 you received the
recommendations of the Governor, but
from 18-3-80 onwards up to this date
you have not given any dates of any
correspondence. I would like to know
these dates: When did you get the
alleged complaint? What is the date
of the complaint? Are you ready to
lay on the Table of the House the
particular complaint? Secondly, when
was this complaint forwarded to the
Chief Justice? You have not mentioned
the date of that. When did the Chief
Justice pass the final orders? That date
is not there. All these series of docu-
ments connected with each other, I
demand, should be placed on the Table
of the House, so that the inconsistencies
and falsities in your statement will be
exposed.

It is my say that in the month of
March, his period was to expire and
he was to vacate. In fact, the Govern-
ment did not want him to continue as
a Judge. But immediately after as-
sumption of office, within two months,
to ask a Judge to go back would not
have looked proper. Therefore, they
took four months' time to get this com-
plaint and this small complaint has
been taken. These charges which are
levelled are not correct.

Under these circumstances, I ask the
following questions: (1) Whether the
Chief Justice sent a letter to the
Allahabad Chief Justice and if so, what
is the date and what are the contents
and whether there is a reference made
about the bungling of income-tax, col-
lection of fund and misappropriation,
whether any investigation has been
made and whether he will lay it on
the Table of the House;

2. Whether it is going to be the policy
of the Government to elevate only those
persons to the Bench who would be
favourable to the ruling party;

3. Whether the Judges are to be pre-
cluded from having telephonic talks
with political leaders, what was the
occasion to make enquiries and if the
answer to queries 1 and 2 mentioned

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

in that letter would have been 'yes', whether the Judge, Justice Srivastava, would have been continued in this particular office

Sir, all this shows that there is threat to the independence of the judiciary. I would like to know whether you would like to induct the kumaramangalam doctrine of committed judiciary into our judiciary and whether you want only judges who would follow your advice or orders and who will interpret your policies in your favour. These are the questions I would like to ask.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The questions were preceded by a considerably long speech.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is also a lawyer! (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: You should credit me with that much knowledge at least because he is a member of my consultative committee also. Sir, actually those who have tabled this calling attention notice, and particularly Mr. Parulekar, seem to have thought fit to have a Pyrrhic victory by raising this calling attention, which has really distressed me. But since the calling attention notice was admitted, I had no other option but to bring forth the facts before this House. I am only sorry that he should say that what I have stated in the statement is irrelevant because I am now constrained to come to this conclusion that he feels it irrelevant because the whole statement is not platitudinous to them. It is totally, in my submission, a very relevant statement which has to be brought to the notice of the House, having regard to the calling attention motion itself.

He asked the question as to why the Chief Justice of India had asked and what were these questions about the telephonic talk. I have made myself absolutely clear in my statement that

so far as the Government of India is concerned, at no point of time, we requested the Chief Justice of India to put any questions and what questions have been put by the Chief Justice of India to the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court is a matter on which neither I thought it fit to investigate nor the Chief Justice of India has ever informed the Government of India about the questions that he has put or what talk transpired between them.

AN HON. MEMBER: Then how did you say this?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have said it on the basis of the letter of Mr. Srivastava and based on the information that I could gather from the file. That is how I have put forth before you. There is not a single letter from the Chief Justice of India say that he has put this or that question. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Basu, I am at least happy that you have started having some faith in our judicial system.

The manner of questions, the content of the questions are the matters where the Government of India does not come into the picture. Therefore, I cannot vouchsafe either to the truth of those questions having been put or what were the exact questions that were put and what answers were obtained.

A very vehement contention was raised asking me the guidelines for the appointment of the judges. I should very frankly say—my friend, Mr. Parulekar must know it much better—because after we took over, constantly I had been receiving complaints from various quarters that many a RSS personnel have been appointed as judges of the High Courts. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, in the position that has emerged, it is meaningless for us to talk in terms of the guidelines. I have a total faith and I have asserted it only about a week back in this House that a judge should only have the commitment to the constitutional goals and I repeat it again.

AN HON. MEMBER: As interpreted by the Government?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: As interpreted by the Marxist books?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: What your Government interpreted also we are aware of.

I do not deny that there are instances where those who were connected with a political party in one form or another have been elevated to the Bench. I have never said, neither I opposed that persons having background of politics should not be appointed, or should never be appointed... (*Interruptions*). If some of our friends can meet me in private, I can bring to their notice instances where persons who belong to the opposition parties were also confirmed by us and we did not take any vindictive action in any manner whatsoever... (*Interruptions*). So far as the Government of India is concerned, it does not come into the picture at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: Covertly if not overtly... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: If you would like to say something against the Chief Justice, it would be a very bad day for us.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, he is casting an aspersion on the Chief Justice, and not on us.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, aspersions against the Chief Justice should not be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything objectionable in the record, it would be expunged after examination.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will you clarify whether the political background... (*interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may answer the questions put by Shri Parulekar.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR. He asked me a pointed question about the letter dated 7th February 1980. I may bring it to the notice of the House that this letter reached me on the 14th February 1980. Immediately after that, on the same day, I send it to the Section for the purpose of processing. If two weeks are taken in between for the purpose of my addressing a letter on the 1st March, there is nothing wrong in it because, after all, in governmental action the wheels do move slowly. Therefore, it did take two weeks time and nobody can find fault merely because I had addressed the letter on the 1st March.

In this background, the first question which was asked was whether the Chief Justice of India has sent the letter to the Chief Justice of Allahabad. This is beyond my knowledge. The Chief Justice of India has not addressed me, saying that he has either addressed a letter to the Chief Justice of Allahabad, or that he had a telephonic talk with him. None of these things he has mentioned to me.

So far as the question of the commitment of the Judges is concerned, it has necessarily to be to the constitutional goals... (*Interruptions*)

What you are doing in West Bengal... you alone know much better. Therefore, in this background the questions that have been raised by my hon. friend stand answered.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will he lay the letter on the Table of the House? (*Interruptions*) Would he lay the documents on the Table of the House? I would like to know whether he would lay on the Table the documents referred to in his statement. That has not been answered. I want an answer.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I cannot. I have on the 21st March, 1980 made it available to the Chief Justice. The question of placing it on the Table of the House does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the other Member to speak I will just say for your information that no debate is permitted on such a statement at the time it is made, but each Member in whose name the item stands in the List of Business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a specific and brief clarificatory question. The total time taken on the Calling Attention on a day should not be more than half-an-hour. For asking clarificatory questions, the Member who calls attention should not take more than three minutes and the other four Members not more than two minutes each.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, on the running commentary of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you have not said anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will take an opportunity at some other time to tell something about it.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister and it is surprising that after Mr. Parulekar's questions there are...

(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't interrupt him, Sir. He is a young man.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been saying this. I am not that restrictive. But at the same time you should bear these rules in mind.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Just I want to say that the measures that have been taken against the honourable Judges are against the Constitution and it is on political and personal grounds. Clauses (4) and (5) of Article 124...

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: What does Article 218 say?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: It is said that no executive has the authority to constitute an inquiry into the conduct of the Judges of the High Court or the Supreme Court. (Interruptions). But in his statement the Minister has given some illusion in that regard and it is not clarified in a better way.

Sir, I want to come to my question. Is it not a fact that Chief Justice Mathur in the year 1975 or so, when the election case of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was with Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha, the then Judge of the Allahabad High Court,**

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. Persons were sent from here.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: **

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Can any Member prompt any other Member?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUUNDA MANDAL: **

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, on the Call Attention you said that subsequent speakers will not speak for more than two minutes and they should put only pointed questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL**

I would like to know whether the Government would institute an inquiry to that effect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which effect?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has no relevance to this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not form part of the record.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: ****

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**** Not recorded.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I want a ruling on my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are hundred per cent right. I am asking the hon. Member to be brief and to come out with his question.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in this country democracy will prevail, whether, dictatorial trends will come to an end, whether there will be rule of law, and whether the Minister is going to maintain the respective powers of the judiciary and the executive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may answer whatever is relevant.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: A lot of things which have no relevance have been said, and I do not think it proper to answer them, but the last question which he put was whether democracy will prevail and dictatorship will not be there. So far as I am concerned, I have grave doubts about democracy prevailing in this country if his party comes to power, but so far as we are concerned, we have been working within the provisions of the Constitution, and we will continue to do so.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The hon. Minister should know something about Communist democracy. He should try to learn it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Vijay Kumar Yadav.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा): सभापति जी, विधि मंत्री जी का जो बयान है, उस को पढ़ने से दिमाग में शंका जरूर पैदा होती है। आप की जो रिपोर्ट है, जो स्टेटमेंट है उस के अनुसार जो बातें हैं, उन से ऐसा अन्दाज लगता है कि श्री रमेश चन्द्र श्रीवास्तव का जो रेजिगनेशन है, वह एक खास परिस्थिति में और पावर-पाटी के पालिटिक्स ने उन के साथ जो व्यवहार किया है, उस की बजह से मज-

दूर हो कर उनको रेजिगनेशन देना पड़ा है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): बड़ा प्रेम उमड़ आया है।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव: प्रेम इस में नहीं उमड़ रहा है, जो व्यवस्था आप चला रहे हैं, उस सिलसिले में मैं बात कर रहा हूँ।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में इस बात को कहा है कि जजों के एप्वाइन्टमेंट के मामले में, कन्फर्मेशन के मामले में प्रमोशन के मामले में इस बात का आधार नहीं माना जाता है कि एप्वाइन्टमेंट के पहले वह किसी खास पॉलिटीकल पार्टी से एफिलिएटेड थे या नहीं। अगर ऐसी बात है और सरकार की यही नीति है, तब ऐसी स्थिति में

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: आर. एस. एस. की सिवाय।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव: इस के लिये मंत्री जी कहें।

अगर सरकार की यही नीति है तो हिन्दूस्तान के चीफ जस्टिस ने एलाहबाद हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को जिन तीन बिन्दुओं की क्वेरी करने का आदेश दिया-क्या सरकार की उस नीति का उस से उल्लंघन होता है या नहीं? अगर उल्लंघन होता है तो इस उल्लंघन के सिलसिले में उल्लंघन करने वाले के खिलाफ क्या सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करना चाहती है या नहीं?

दूसरी बात

सभापति महोदय: यादव जी, आप को क्लोरिफिकेशन मांगना चाहिये, इन्टरप्रैटेशन नहीं।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव: मैं केवल एक सवाल कर के खत्म कर रहा हूँ (व्यवधान) . . . दूसरे यह कि आप ने अपने स्टेटमेंट के दूसरे पैसे में जो यह कहा है कि कुछ वकीलों, लायर-लोगों ने उन के खिलाफ शिकायतें की हैं, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जिन अधिवक्ताओं ने

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

सिकायतों की हैं—क्या वे कांग्रेस (आई) के मेम्बर्स हैं ?

बस यही दो सवाल मैं करना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The first question that has been asked is about the questions asked by the Chief Justice of India to the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court, do they or do they not violate the approach that I have taken in my statement. As I said earlier, it is not known, firstly, whether these questions were asked and secondly, if they were asked, what were the contents. About these matters, so far as we are concerned, we do not know. How far Mr. Srivastava himself is true and correct in his statement is also a matter about which nothing can be said at this stage. Therefore, it is not possible for me to dilate on these questions. I am not prepared to accept that these questions have been asked by the Chief Justice of India, which matter is beyond my information.

So far as the second question is concerned, in fact, no such investigation was made, whether they belong to any party, and I passed it on to the Chief Justice of India for his enquiry and comments. This is the position. Therefore, it cannot be said as to which party they belong to or whether they have any party affiliations.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate that we are discussing something that concerns our judiciary. But since Justice Ramesh Chandra Srivastava has chosen to resign and has politicalised the whole issue by issuing a statement, we have nothing but to discuss the matter in this House.

The Allahabad High Court has always a fair record in the history of

our judicial system and the judgement passed by that High Court has always been respected throughout the country in every court of law.

The Congress Party and its Government, since Independence, has always respected the independence of judiciary. When the Judges were appointed, I understand, a thorough probe was made in respect of their views, in respect of their independence and also in respect of their character so that when they are elevated to the Bench, they can prove to be independent judges who cannot be influenced by any political thought or by any political leader or by any Government and so on. But we find that during three years of Janata regime, the Judges were appointed only as a political reward. The Advocates who were holding anti-Congress ideas over the years, those who were fighting the cases of the leaders of the Opposition parties, those who were committed either to a political party or to a political ideology or those who were committed to a particular leader or to a particular person were favoured. When Justice Srivastava was appointed as a Judge, there were only four vacancies in the Allahabad High Court but five persons were appointed as Judges only to favour Justice Srivastava, to appoint him as a Judge, and nothing else.

A large number of persons belonging to RSS were appointed as Judges in various High Courts in the country. Not only that. A large number of persons who were committed to various political parties throughout their lives were appointed as Judges in various High Courts of the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether four vacancies existed at the time of the appointment of Justice Srivastava and five Judges were appointed and I would also like to know whether, before the appointment of High Court Judges, any enquiry is being made about persons who are being considered for the post and, if so, whether any enquiry in

respect of Justice Srivastava was made or not.

I would also like to know whether, in view of your statement, you would like to pursue the matter against him. Charges have been levelled against him in your statement. Will you pursue the matter against him on different grounds on which the State authorities have objected to his continuance? Mr. Srivastava's statement reveals that he had directly a political background. We have also been informed by the Minister that a large number of RSS people have been appointed as judges in the Janata regime. What action is Government taking about them? What is the number of RSS judges that had been appointed during the Janata regime? Is it correct that one Shri Virendra Gupta, an RSS person, has been appointed as a judge recently?

Lastly, after the Allahabad Judge has observed that he is against appointment of Chief Justice from outside and also transfer of judges and after the Calling Attention discussion in this House regarding the Bar Council Resolution on 24th July, 1980, is there any change in the attitude of the Government?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Well put.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Being S.S., he is two-third of the RSS himself. His case should be considered first. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Shejwalkar, I am P.S.S. and not R.S.S.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not ASS, I believe.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That, you are.

Three questions have been asked. The first question that has been asked is about various persons having been appointed having affiliations with political parties and RSS, whether there were vacancies at the time when

Mr. Srivastava was appointed and whether inquiries were made about his antecedents and what action is to be taken against this person having regard to the complaints. Well, Sir, I can assure this House that, if information is brought to the notice of the Government about wrong persons having been appointed as judges, the matter can be looked into. But a wholesome answer to such a question is not possible. Though, of course, it is a very pointed question which has been put to me, I presume that, when Mr. Srivastava was appointed as a judge, there was a vacancy. It is no doubt true that no inquiries were made about his antecedents, and after his resignation, I do not think it would be proper for the Government to institute inquiries at this stage....

AN HON. MEMBER: Any intention to review? (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: You have done much worse to Mr. Mirdul—if I remember—judge of Bombay High Court.

My friend has asked another question about a gentleman by name, Mr. V. Gupta. I can bring to his notice that his appointment had taken place much before our coming to power in January 1980. Therefore, I cannot say about his antecedents and other things.

He has asked one more question, the last question, about the change in the policy of the Government after Mr. Srivastava's reference to transfer of judges and his resigning based thereon and after what has happened in this House with reference to the Calling Attention Motion. In fact, I have already made my submission in this House at the time of Calling Attention that the Resolution of the Bar Council of India was without any basis.

In fact, Sir, I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the House that on that occasion certain facts

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

were not within my notice. In fact, immediately after that, I came to know of some further facts which, in this context, I feel that I should bring to the notice of this hon. House. The Members of the Bar Council of India are very responsible persons. They are the representatives in the Bar Council of India representing their various Bar Councils. May I bring to the notice of this House and take this opportunity to submit that the Law Commission, in March 1978, circulated a questionnaire on the issue of the transfer of judges? I read two questions which were circulated by the Law Commission in March 1978 to all the responsible legal bodies in this country—Question No. 11(e)—“What is your view with regard to the suggestion that we should frequently appoint a judge from outside the State as Chief Justice of the High Court?”

Now, to this question, the Bar Council of India, as late as in September, 1979, the very same Bar Council, except a change in one or two persons who got in a little later because of the elections of some of the Bar Councils or because a person died, the same gentleman, as late as in September 1979,—has given the answer in the affirmative saying that the Chief Justice should be from outside. And, Sir, within a short span of eight to nine months their reversal of this attitude appears to be merely based on the change in the Government. Otherwise, I am not able to see any reason as to why they should change their view which they expressed—why the Council, consisting of the same and similar persons excepting change of one or two persons, should change their own view which they expressed eight to nine months earlier? (*Interruptions*) I am saying the Bar Council of India, not you; if you had not followed me, I cannot teach you (*Interruptions*). Sir, the Bar Council of India which met on Saturday and Sunday, that is, 19th and 20th—I have a clear information that this matter was not in the agenda;

it was never mentioned in the meeting on the 19th and, it was only on the 20th that they seemed to have—many a member had left—passed the Resolution and, it is also unfortunate that this was not communicated to me on the same day when the Chairman, Bar Council met me in the afternoon.

The other question which was put by the Law Commission and circulated to all the responsible bodies including the Bar Council of India, was Question No. 12 which reads like this:

“What is your view with regard to the suggestion that we should have a convention according to which, one-third of the judges in each High Court should be from another State.”

The Bar Council of India, again, in September, 1979, has answered this question in the affirmative, I fail to understand practically the self-same person... (*Interruptions*). Because the question of transfer had been asked, I am answering that. What I fail to understand is... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You answer his question.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That the very Bar Council, consisting of, practically, the same persons, who have taken this view in September, 1979 should totally have a *volte face* is absolutely un-understandable to me. I take this opportunity to also bring to the notice of the House that one of the greatest legal luminaries of the country who happened to be the Attorney-General during the tenure of Janata party government, Mr. S. V. Gupte, while answering to question No. 11, *viz.*, having a Chief Justice from outside said, “I agree.” While answering to question No. 12, *viz.*, at least one-third judges should be from outside his answer was—and I quote—

“I am wholly in favour of that as that alone may secure some kind

of freedom from bias, on the grounds of caste and class considerations or any close association with local people; a term of office not more than five years as Chief Justice of a High Court should be considered."

Sir, I would not like to go deeper into others, that is, the High Courts, the State Governments and the various judges and the Chief Justices who have supported the idea of transfer of the judges.

In this background I may, Sir, on the question that has been posed by my friend I stand by what I have already said on the Calling Attention motion and there is no change in the attitude of the Government.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I gave notice of adjournment motion and in the list my name was first but the Hon. Speaker in his wisdom has admitted Calling Attention motion and now my name is at the end. So, kindly don't ring the bell. I will try my best to be brief.

Sir, this is a very serious matter if a High Court judge like Mr. Ramesh Chandra Srivastava is harassed and humiliated and such conditions are created that he is in fear, and instability is in his mind. Sir, then no High Court judge can function independently.

Sir, before I go to other points the hon'ble Minister has said what democracy will it be in our regime. We must say that our democracy will be peoples' democracy and not like bourgeois democracy here. Even if independent judges are maligned and false allegations are brought in a politically motivated way which the Minister's statement does.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is answering the question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. R. C. Srivastava in his

statement has said that it is derogatory to extend the tenure of High Court judges piece-meal like any other temporary government servants and also queries were made by the Hon'ble Chief Justice, etc. So, here actually you want a committed judiciary. For that reason, you treat the independent judges like temporary government servants. Sir, you know what happened. This Srivastava was a counsel of Mr. Raj Narain in the petition against Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister. He was his counsel in that Election case. At that time, the Allahabad High Court Judge was Mr Jagmohan Lal Sinha, who in his judgment unseated Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

19 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Halder, we have already taken 1-1/2 hours....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, kindly hear me. What has happened after the judgment then? Emergency was promulgated. There were attacks on freedom of speech and freedom of parliamentary systems. Parliament became a rubber-stamp actually of the ruling party. Judiciary was crippled. What has happened today? Today, this Allahabad High Court Judge, Srivastava, has been unseated, forced to resign. That means, he has been unseated. Sir, it is a prelude to emergency. I presume, sooner or later, our country will have to face the dark days of emergency. I wonder whether in the near future Parliamentary Democracy is going to end and one day we are going to see a Presidential form of Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not arise out of this Calling Attention. Please don't go on talking about other points which relate to the Constitution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you can regulate Prof. Madhu Dandavate; you can regulate Mr. Swamy; you can

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

regulate me, but please don't interrupt this young man.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a pretty senior member. You should help the Chair and the House by putting a brief and a precise question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Allahabad High Court unseated Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has nothing to do with Presidential form of Government and so on.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Emergency was promulgated. They want a committed judiciary. Please see the politically motivated way in which this statement has been made here. In his statement the Minister has stated that this Judge has given false accounts relating to his earnings. So, these are serious allegations which have been made against Srivastava. There are doubts amongst Parliament Members and outsiders also. To remove these doubts I am asking whether Government will institute an all-party Parliamentary Committee, to probe about this politically-motivated statement, and the allegations made against Justice Srivastava. This is my question. So, what is the truth? We want to know that. Another point to which I wish to draw your kind attention is this. In the statement Mr. Srivastava has said: "The policy seems to be particularly for the purpose of putting fear and sense of instability in their minds so that they may not be able to administer justice fearlessly and independently."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Halder, it really hurts me to interrupt you. Please help the Chair by putting a precise and a brief question. It is not necessary for you to read the whole thing. It is taken for granted that all Members have read that paper.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, this is a very important point which Justice Srivastava has made in his statement. You want to bully the judges. They cannot act independently and fearlessly. So, I want that an all-party Parliamentary Committee be instituted to go into this serious matter. I want to know whether the Government would agree to the appointment of an all-party Parliamentary Committee or not. I want a categorical answer from the Minister.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that many presumptions of the hon. Member I should answer because his presumptions cannot be answered. This short question that he has put is regarding the appointment of an all-party parliamentary Committee. As I said, whatever facts have gone on record, we have placed them at the disposal of the Chief Justice. I have said that we did not indulge in the investigation part of it and it is not possible for me to oblige my friend to agree for an appointment of an all-party Parliamentary Committee to inquire into this matter.

19.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 29, 1980/Sravana 7, 1902 (Saka).