

:[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

और से बाँझहार, रंझपुर, कौराकत, चन्द-
बक, बलालपुर, मुफ्तीगंज या गौराबाद-
साहपुर कहीं भी कोई भी बड़ा उद्योग लगाया
जाए।

स्मरण रहे कि इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र में कागज
का उद्योग, सूती मिल या वूहद डरो फैक्ट्री
लगा कर अच्छी सफलता प्राप्त की जा सकती
है। अलग की समस्त जनता को राजकीय
आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जा सकता है।
नाहों इंजिनर शिफ्ट एदको की
एवं कमजोर तंत्रों को मरी पुरुषों को रक्षा
बढ़ा करनी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

(vii) NEED TO ACCORD DUE RECOGNITION
TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF INDIAN
SCIENTISTS

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I
would like to raise the following matter
under Rule 377.

The achievement of the Indian scien-
tists, even having great theoretical and
techno-economic significance do not get
due publicity and hence, national reco-
gnition, acting as great disincentives for
them. One such specific case deserving
immediate mentioning in the House is the
discovery of the Indian scientists led by
Prof. S. N. Sarkar of Indian School of
Mines, Dhanbad about the oldest rock
of the world.

While the age of the earth is estimated
to be 4,600 million years, the oldest
rocks so far known (3,800 in years old)
have been found in Greenland only.
Recently, the scientists of Indian School
of Mines (Dhanbad, Presidency College
(Calcutta) and Rochester University
(New York) have found equally old
rock, (granitic rocks called tonalites)
in the Champua-Onlajari area, of Keonj-
har district in Orissa, with an indica-
tion that even older rocks exist in the
region of the age of 40,000 million
years.

A report of this study has recently
been published in 'Science', a renowned
U.S. Scientific Journal creating a great
sensation amongst the Geo-Scientists of
the world with far-reaching scientific and
technoeconomic significance.

It may be further noted that for
establishing the age of the older meta-
morphitic group granitic and tonalitic
rocks of Keonjhar, high precision
Samarium neodymium isotopic—dating
method was used which provided for the
first time some direct evidence that parts
of the earth's mantle i.e., middle layer
below the earth's crust were differentiated
earlier than 3,800 million years ago to
produce the earliest granitic crust. The
age of the Keonjhar rock has been
estimated to be about 4,000 million years
old and stands as the oldest granitic
crust on the earth surface. According
to the finding, such rocks cover an area
of about 10,000 sq. km. and also some
part of Singhbhum district of Bihar.

While much attention has been drawn
by the INSAT IA to the mysteries of
the upper atmosphere, these silent dis-
coveries about the mysteries of the
mother earth should not be lost sight of
and the Department of Science and
Technology should examine the implica-
tions of this discovery of the oldest rock
of the world in India and should come
out in the House with a statement to
this effect and congratulating the Geo-
scientists of the country.

(viii) SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO TRIPURA.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West):
In 1981 the total allotment of rice to
Tripura was 81,000 tonnes, but the FCI
delivered to the State Government only
46,428 tonnes. The Railways planned to
place 52 rakes for carrying essential com-
modities to Tripura, but the Railways ulti-
mately cancelled 20 rakes last year result-
ing in serious food shortage in Tripura.
This year out of a total allotment of
32,000 tonnes, only 21,607 tonnes
have been delivered by the FCI so far.
It would appear that the over-
all stock position of rice with
the FCI as well as with the State
Government as on date is alarmingly low,
and it would be difficult to cater to the
increased demand of rice through public
distribution system during the lean months
ahead, unless adequate quantity of rice is
rushed by FCI to Tripura forthwith in con-
sonance with the estimated requirement, as
projected by the State Government, well

in time for building up buffer stock of the order of 25,000 MT before the onset of the ensuing monsoon. It is, however, reported that there is a stock of 1,400 MT boiled rice in transit which is likely to reach Tripura shortly. Earlier, the State had received an intimation regarding diversion of two BG rakes of boiled rice bound for Tripura by the Senior Regional Manager (FCI) based at Gauhati.

(ix) SETTING UP OF CARDAMOM BOARD IN KERALA

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Kerala is in the forefront in respect of cardamom. Cardamom produced in Kerala is of the best quality and it enjoys a pre-eminent position in the world market. Moreover, Kerala's share in the overall production of cardamom is the biggest. The House might recall that, when there was a proposal to pool cardamom of different varieties having different qualities, the Government of Kerala and the cardamom growers had opposed it on the ground that such a step would result in our losing the world market. The opposition to pooling was also based on the fact that Kerala was producing the best quality cardamom. This being the case, one would naturally expect that the Cardamom Corporation would be set up in Kerala. But, according to press reports, a decision has now been taken to set up the Corporation in Karnataka. While I have all sympathies for the Karnataka farmers, a decision of this nature will do injustice to Kerala. Both in respect of quantity and quality, Kerala occupies the first position with regard to cardamom production. The Cardamom Corporation with its headquarters in Kerala will be able to serve the interests of cardamom growers better than anywhere else.

Therefore, I would request the Government to reconsider its present decision and set up the Cardamom Corporation in Kerala.

12.40 hrs.

PENSIONS' (AMENDMENT) BILL --
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the further consideration of the Pensions' (Amendment) Bill. Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: (Howrah): I do not want to speak much. While supporting the Bill I want the Government to consider the problems of the pensioners who have made several representations and had to go into agitations for getting remedies. One thing that they want—this Bill does not cover, is that the pension should be more liberalised as in to-day's conditions the cost of living is very high and with the pension they get they cannot make both ends meet.

The first thing that they want is that though there has been some liberalisation in the rules passed in 1979, but they have excluded the old pensioners. So they want that both the old and new pensioners should get the advantage of the liberalisation rule.

There are some other demands also. The main point I am reading from a letter which was sent to me. The main point at issue is that whatever benefits have been given to the pensioners should be given to all of them irrespective of their dates of retirement. Some of the Central Government Pensioners' Organisations, Eastern Zone held a convention in which again they drew the attention of the Government that pending change of the pension structure, the existing disparity and discrimination between pension of one section of pensioners and another should be immediately removed by granting pension to all pensioners on the common basis of the latest formula irrespective of their dates of retirement. All pensioners, therefore, who retired from service prior to 1st April 1979 be given pension at the rate of 50 per cent of their pay worked out on the basis of the said formula together with other dues as applicable in the case