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Agrahayana 27, 1900(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 18, 1978/
Agrahayana 27, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Illicit Liquor in "Dry Areas"

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*384 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA;

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

(a) whether Government are aware
of large scale illicit production and
consumption of liquor in the "dry
areas" of the country; and

(b) if so, what measures have Govern-
ment taken or contemplate to stop
these illicit activities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) Illicit production of liquor whether
in 'dry areas' or 'wet areas' is a clan-
destine and illegal operation and hence
it is not possible to ascertain the extent
or scale of production and consumption
of such illicit liquor.

(b) All matters relating to produc-
tion, manufacture, possession, trans-
port, purchase and sale of intoxicating
liquors fall within the jurisdiction of
States under Entry 8 of the State List
of VII Schedule of the Constitution and

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the State Governments alone are com-
petent to take suitable measures to stop
the illicit activities under their own
excise and/or prohibition laws.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This
matter has assumed particular tragic
relevance after the incident which took
place in Delhi the other day. Again and
again such incidents are taking place.
Sometimes, when such incidents took
place, Government has appointed Com-
missions of Enquiry. On such Com-
mission of Enquiry was the Baweja
Commission appointed after a similar
tragedy in Delhi last year. Another
Commission of Enquiry was the Dug-
gal Magisterial Enquiry into the liquor
deaths also in Delhi earlier this year.
These Commissions have recommended
that the only way to control and solve
this problem of illicit liquor is for
the Government themselves to open
shops or to see that cheap and certified
country liquor is provided to the
people. Now, will the Government act
on these recommendations and see that
cheap and certified country liquor is
available to the people in open shops?
The intention of the Government is to
encourage the small-scale industries
and also the cottage industry. Does
this mean that the cottage industry of
illicit liquor should also be encouraged
by the Government?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:
In regard to prohibition, the Govern-
ment will try to see that prohibition
is introduced in four years' time.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: So you
are doing it. Now, this is the attitude
of the Government. It is true that
under the Directive Principles, prohibi-
tion can be tackled in a steady
manner, in a manner which causes no
injury to anyone. Now, this four-
years' target is an absolute arbitrai-

ness of the Executive. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he is prepared to obtain parliamentary sanction by brining a resolution or such other mode of parliamentary sanction to have prohibition introduced in four-years' time, then I can very well say that such a parliamentary sanction will never be obtained because a majority of the Members do occasionally drink once or twice.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There is a national sanction for prohibition. At the meeting of the prohibition Council where Ministers of all the States assembled, they have unanimously decided that within four years, this policy will have to be introduced in this country and this was not decided once, namely, in 1977, but also this year, that is, 1978. There is a national sanction.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Just now the hon. Minister has said that it is a State matter. I would like to know from him that in case of Union Territory such as Andaman and Nicobar Islands where illicit distillation is patronised by the Police Department and the Government, what measures are going to be taken to check this activity. The Central Government is directly responsible for the Union Territories. In view of the large number of people having died in Dhanbad and in many other parts of the country due to consumption of illicit liquor whether the Government is thinking to have a national policy so that it can be implemented throughout the country on a uniform basis, by which illicit distillation can also be prevented?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: sir, as I said, for stopping the illicit and clandestine distillation of liquor, guidelines have already been issued by the Central Government. But human element is involved in this and there is likelihood of deviation. So, it depends on the State Government and also the administrators of the Union Territories to see that the illicit distillation does not take place. But

there cannot be any foolproof method in this just as we have not been able to stop decoits, murders or rapes.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Illicit liquor is a poison. More than 500 people have died in Dhanbad and Asansol recently. May I know from the hon. Minister what action has so far been taken by the Government to prevent illicit distillation of liquor?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Dhanbad tragedy has taken place in a State which is not yet a dry area. It is a wet area. However, actions taken by the Government are closure of all liquor shops in Dhanbad district since 12-12-1978, withdrawal of the licences of all the four country-liquor shops, etc. Chemical analysis of the liquor in all the shops and warehouses is being done by the Excise Chemist and Expert from the Forensic Science Laboratory.

श्री सुचं दल० पटवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि चार साल में सारे देश में मद्यपान बन्द होगा, यह बहुत सुनी की बात है। प्रामाण्य गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ जिलों में मद्यपान बन्द किया है लेकिन भूटान से इल्सीगल मद्य प्रामाण्य में आ रही है। इस को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनायी है? बनबाद में जो पांच सौ आधमी मरे उस की तो जांच हो गई लेकिन प्रामाण्य में 255 व्यक्तियों के कंकाल मिले। मद्य कारक चाय बागान में उन लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई। क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच करायेंगी कि चाय बागान में भूटान से जो इल्सीगल मद्य आती है उस से यह घटना होती है और यह हमारे देश के लिए खतरनाक है?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : पटवारी जी ने जो कहा है— यह बात सही है। मैं जब गौहाटी गया था, तो इस तरह की बात मैंने भी सुनी थी। इस लिये इस पर भी जल्द कुछ चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME: I do not understand how the Government is going to introduce prohibition within 4 years when the brewing of illicit liquor is on a large scale in the country. Mr. Patwary has rightly pointed out that liquor is coming from Bhutan. It has been seen that in the State of Assam, the police department has been very badly patronising brewing of illicit liquor. They are mostly patronising on the borders of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Whether the Government is taking some positive steps to stop these things or not.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER:** All these and allied matters were discussed at the Central Prohibition Council meeting and the State Governments have been requested to take adequate measures to stop smuggling of this liquor.

Crisis in Sugar Industry

*385, **SHRI ANNASHEB GOT-
KHINDE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry is facing a crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken, in respect of buffer stocking by the Government, reduction in the rate of interest chargeable on the carry over stock realistic fixation of tariff value and excise duty, relief in interest on working capital, export quota and exports, Sampath Committee concessions, export of molasses; modified monthly release system and safeguarding the interests of cane growers so as to protect the sugar industry?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP
SINGH):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). Due to record production of sugar (about 65 lakh tonnes) and record off-take of sugarcane by the industry (68 million tonnes) in the sugar year 1977-78, the stocks of sugar in the system and its availability have increased posing certain problems in their disposal. However, the removal of controls on prices, distribution and movement of sugar with effect from 16th August, 1978 is expected to stimulate domestic consumption of sugar further and also bring about a better balance between demand for sugarcane and its supply.

(c) 1. *Buffer stocking and modified monthly release system:* These measures were considered by the Government at the time of decontrol of sugar and it was felt that in the initial stages of decontrol it would be advisable to let the market forces have their natural action in order to achieve a reasonable market price. In the light of the working of decontrol these points are being continually examined and a fresh decision may be taken, if found necessary.

2. *Fixation of tariff value and excise duty:* The excise duty for sugar has already been reduced in successive stages. Any further reduction of excise duty and consequent fall in prices would create serious problems to the khandasari and gur industry which are affected even at the present prices.

The tariff value of sugar has also been reduced from Rs. 215 in August, 1978 to Rs. 190 with effect from 1-12-1978.

3. *Export quota and exports:* Out of a quota of 6.5 lakh tonnes allotted to India under the International Sugar Agreement for 1978 a quantity of 4.4 lakh tonnes have already been exported and the exports of remaining quantity have been contracted and are in progress.

4. *Sampath Committee Concessions:* An inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted to revise the scheme, in force from December 1975, to grant incentives to make new factories and expansion projects established at high cost viable, in the light of changed conditions.

5. *Export of Molasses:* The export of molasses has been liberalized by amending the Export Control (Order), 1977. During 1977-78 season, the State Governments have declared a total quantity of 5.14 lakh tonnes as exportable surplus as against which the State Trading Corporation has already exported about 73,000 tonnes. It is hoped that with the decision to place

export of molasses under the Open General Licence-3, larger quantities of molasses can be exported.

6. *Safeguarding the interests of cane growers:* The steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the cane growers include liberalization of credit facilities to the sugar factories to enable them to clear the arrears of cane dues, advancing a loan of Rs. 20 crores to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to enable the sugar factories in public and the cooperative sectors in that State to clear the cane dues of the farmers and the promulgation of an Ordinance providing for the taking over of the management of sugar mills which have cane arrears in excess of 10 per cent or do not start crushing operations in a timely manner. The statutory minimum cane price for 1978-79 season has also been raised to Rs. 10 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent from the earlier level of Rs. 8.50.

7. *Reduction in the rate of interests chargeable on the carry-over stocks and relief in interests on working capital:* The Government have already liberalized to some extent, the credit facilities to the sugar industry. Besides providing a clean credit facility of Rs. 25 lakhs per factory and the possibility of obtaining medium term loans to the sugar units are under examination by the Government.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have carefully gone through the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. But it looks rather strange that when the sugar industry is facing a serious crisis and the cane growers are in difficulty, the Government is taking more than four months to take a proper decision. It is four months since the decontrol of the sugar was done. I have referred to modified monthly release system. It is stated that the decision may be taken regarding fixation of export quota. The contract for

export has been entered into and Sampath Committee concessions are under consideration. I want to have a specific assurance from the Minister whether this decision would be expedited, so far as buffer stocking and modified monthly release system is concerned. Whether any time limit has been fixed for export contract. When the decision is likely to be taken on the recommendation of the inter-Ministerial Group?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:

The interest of the farmer is not at all in jeopardy. They are assured a minimum statutory prices. The delay in taking a decision is due to the fact that we were watching the prices of sugar to be stabilised at a particular level because it is no use taking some decision now and the prices go to another level. So, we are watching the prices to be stabilised. Now it seems that the prices have been stabilised and we will certainly take some decision. As far as export is concerned, last year's quota is being exported. The contracts are being entered into and we will certainly export that quota.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE:

I am glad that the Minister appears to be taken to safeguard the interest of the cane growers, and he says that the minimum price has been raised this year. Taking into consideration the steep fall in the sugar prices, whether he would assure the House that steps would be taken to enable the factories to give the minimum statutory cane price fixed by the Government during this year. (b) Regarding export of molasses when the price of sugar is declining, is it true that the Government is thinking in terms of reducing the prices of molasses thereby causing more difficulties for the factories to pay remunerative prices to the cane growers? And regarding item 7

MR. SPEAKER: You put half a dozen questions. How can he answer?

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE:
Part (c) of my second question—whether Government is thinking in terms... (Interruptions). Already the go-downs are full to the brim. Will Government consider in terms of giving loans on concessional rates for construction of go-downs for the factories for storing fresh stocks?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:
The interests of the growers will be safeguarded at all costs. We will take other measures to safeguard them. They will get the price that has already been announced. As regards molasses we are surplus in molasses also. It has been placed on open tender licence. It can be exported. It is hoped that this export promotion price of molasses will also go up. As regards loans to the factories no general assurance can be given. But in individual cases, it will be considered on merits.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Has the Government proposed to create a buffer stock of sugar?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:
No decision has so far been taken. But that does not preclude our deciding it later on to have a buffer stock.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: In order to get over the economic crisis in sugar industries in respect of exporting molasses, why do you not permit them to distil it and have fine drinks like rum?

(Interruptions)

What I suggest is instead of exporting molasses, why do you not distil? In Cuba this is one of the export items that they prepare out of molasses. That is why I suggest this. It will give employment to a lot of people and you will be earning more. If you attach it to the sugar factories, it will help the sugar factories to get out of their economic crisis.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

Loan to Apple Growers in Flood Affected H.P.

*386. **SHRI BALAK RAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central team which visited the Himachal Pradesh in September, 1978 to assess flood damages, while assessing the losses also took into account incalculable losses to the apples which had rottened on the roadside on account of vehicular traffic caused by heavy rains and floods;

(b) if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to compensate the apple growers whose apples had rottened on the roadside during floods?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. The Central Team had taken into consideration losses suffered by Apple growers on account of dislocation of vehicular traffic consequent on damage to roads by heavy rains and floods.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Team had made a study of the damages suffered by roads in Himachal Pradesh and losses incurred by the apple growers. On the basis of the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High-Level Committee on Relief an amount of Rs. 2.75 crores have been allocated for repairs to roads and bridges. Rs. 30 lakhs have also been allocated for subsidy to apple growers to be admissible only to the small and marginal farmers who possess orchards on less than one acre of land.

श्री बालक राव : मंत्री महोदय में सड़कों की मरम्मत और एम्पल-बोर्डों की सबसिडी देने के बारे में कहा है। लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, बाड़ से सब से ज्यादा पीपित जिल्ला जिसे भी कोटबाई और रोड़ तहसीलों की सड़कों की मरम्मत के बारे में इतना काम नहीं हुआ है, जितना कि होना चाहिए था, वहाँ तक कि इस सड़क पर एक दो जगह टूटे पुलों के न बनने की वजह से बसें जमी भी नाले के पानी के बीच चल कर सड़क के दूसरे किनारे पर पहुँचती हैं।

इसी तरह से एम्पल-बोर्डों की सबसिडी के तौर पर एक पैसा भी नहीं मिला है बावजूद इस बात के कि एम्पल-बोर्डों का एक डेप्युटेशन, जिस में मैं भी शामिल था, प्रथम मंत्री जी के मिला था और उनसे तीस रुपये की बाक्स काम्प्लेन्ट की मांग की थी। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह इमबाच हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को दी जा चुकी है और क्या सेब के मुद्दाबन्धे के तौर पर पनास लाब रुपये की रकम को बढ़ा कर एक करोड़ कर दिया जायेगा, ताकि जिल्ला जिसे और खासकर रोड़ और बुम्बल तहसीलों में बाड़ की वजह से सड़ी सेब की दो लाख पेटियों का मुद्दाबन्ध तीस रुपये फ्री पेट्री के हिसाब से नोंगों को दिया जा सके, क्योंकि सेब ही वहाँ की माली हालत की रीढ़ की हड्डी है।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस साल सड़कों के लिये और फलों के लिये प्लान में बहुत पैसा बलग दिया गया था, 14 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपया प्लान में दिया गया था, उसके अलावा 2 करोड़ 75 लाख रुपया धन दिया गया है। इसके अलावा जो कहा कि पुल नहीं बने और सड़कों की मरम्मत नहीं हुई तो यह मामला स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना था उनसे बात करनी चाहिये। हम भी बात कर जेने इस बारे में। दूसरे इन्होंने कहा कि सबसिडी भी नहीं है, इस बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि 50 लाख रुपये सबसिडी के लिये प्लान फार्मर्स के लिये दिया गया है जिनका एक एकड़ का फार्म है। इसके अलावा उनको रिबीक भी जा रही है, फर्टिलाइजर, पीस्टी साइड्स, और एंटी-हेल नैट्स हमीरा भी फार्मर्स को दिये जा रहे हैं।

श्री बालक राव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो 2.75 करोड़ की राकी सड़कों के लिये दी है तो क्या हिमाचल में सड़कों को हुए नुकसान को नवेनजर रखते हुए वह इस राशि को बढ़ाने और वह राशि हिमाचल प्रदेश को बांट के रूप में दी गई है या किसी और रूप में ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : पैसा देने का काम कि प्लान में एनॉकिंग बहुत ज्यादा हुई थी। अब कीक इंजीनियर से बातला है कि 4 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया इस साल में खर्च नहीं कर सकेंगे तो 2 करोड़ 75 लाख रुपया इस साल में दिया है, बाकिया साल में जरूरत होती तो बढ़ा दिया जाएगा।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रुपया वह एग्रीकल्चर के तौर पर देते हैं, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट की ऐसी कोई मनीषी है जो यह देखे

कि वह रुपया किस खर्च के लिये दिया जाता है, उन्ही नकसब के लिये वहाँ खर्च किया गया है या नहीं ? अगर गवर्नमेंट काफ इच्छिया के पास ऐसी कोई मनीषी नहीं है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उस राशि को किसी और हंड में भी खर्च कर सकती है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : ऐसी मनीषी तो हमारे पास नहीं है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से रिपोर्ट जरूर लेते हैं कि यह रुपया कहाँ पर खर्च किया गया है और कैसे खर्च किया गया है।

श्रीजीत बलबीर सिंह : यह हिमाचल प्रदेश का मसला हुयेगा का है। वहाँ बारिशों में बाधबन्धे टूटिक एक जाता है। क्या सरकार इस सिलसिले में कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम करेगी कि वहाँ जो फल हमीरा होते हैं, उनका बूत निकालने के लिए कोई ऐसा प्लांट लगायेगी ताकि अगर माल वहाँ एक जाय तो वहाँ पर उसका टिक हंड से इन्तजाम कर के इस्तेमाल में लाया जा सके ? और उन फलों के वहाँ पर मुरम्बे और दूसरी चीजें बनाई जा सके ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : पहले भी कुछ प्रतिनिग प्लांट सेट-अप किया गया है, लेकिन अब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और प्रासेसिंग यूनिट तैयार कर रही है जिसमें कि ऐसे समय जब कि वहाँ मुरमैट न हो हो सके तो ताका फलों को इस्तेमाल किया जा सके और इस तरह के प्लान बनाए जा रहे हैं।

Procurement of Rice and Paddy by F.C.I.

*389. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and paddy procured so far by the Food Corporation of India during the current season;

(b) storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India;

(c) steps taken to increase the storage capacity; and

(d) whether Government propose to step up the procurement by Food Corporation of India and allow the Food Corporation of India to make commercial purchases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BEHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) According to the latest information available, 97.5 thousand

tonnes of rice and 18.7 lakh tonnes of paddy have been purchased by the Food Corporation of India during the current season.

(b) 21.13 million tonnes (both owned and hired including CAP) as on 1-11-1978.

(c) Programmes for construction of additional storage capacity to the extent of 3.60 million tonnes have been taken up with the assistance of the World Bank and will be completed in a phased manner. During the current year, work on creating 9 lakh tonnes storage capacity is in hand.

(d) No commercial purchase of paddy and rice by the Food Corporation of India is contemplated.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The hon. Minister was pleased to state in reply to my question in (d) 'No commercial purchase of paddy and rice by the Food Corporation of India is contemplated.'
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May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken into account the facts viz., that the prices fixed by the APC for the paddy is not remunerative for the growers? There is also a gap between the ruling price of paddy and the procurement price fixed by the A.P.C. and also that several State Governments—of Tamil-nadu, Kerala, Governments—Government of Tamil-Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, etc., have granted substantial subsidy for the paddy growers causing erosion of the State revenue. Have you taken into account these facts of life? Will the Government reconsider the decision and revise the earlier decision and allow commercial purchase of paddy and rice by the F.C.I. as in the case of jute?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: No, Sir. Government enters the market only to provide a support to the growers. If they can get prices higher

than the support price, they can very well dispose of their produce elsewhere. It is only in cases where they cannot dispose of at a price higher than the support price that the FCI enters into the market.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: As regards the storage capacity, the Government has been pleased to state in the reply that they had sought the assistance of the World Bank for the augmentation of the storage capacity. May I know from the hon. Minister now what was the nature of the assistance sought from the World Bank and the conditions which have been finally agreed to with the World Bank in this respect?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I don't have the details of the World Bank agreement with me just now. For that I require notice.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, you decide for yourself. Our country is going to have some agreement with the World Bank for the simple purpose of augmenting the storage capacity and the Government....

MR. SPEAKER: Naturally he will require time.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM ALIAS 'ALADI ARUNA': Sir, it is very often reported that the Central Government is negligent in procuring paddy in time. That is why farmers are seriously affected. Therefore, may I ask the hon. Minister to establish permanent agencies in all paddy areas to procure the paddy at the time of harvest?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: These purchase arrangements are made in consultation with the State Governments. There are States which do not even allow the FCI. So, it should not be taken as if it is the responsibility of the FCI only to make all the purchases. In fact, the purchases are to be made pro-

perly and adequately. Then I have no doubt that it is the State Governments which will have to organise. The FCI can only go to their help to supplement their efforts. But I may also add that the dimensions of the work have altogether changed. Formerly, compulsory procurement was made from only large farmers. That was a much easier operation. But now support has to be provided to a very large number of small farmers. So, a different kind of arrangement will have to be evolved and that can be done only with the help of State Governments. Only yesterday I was in Gujarat and there I found that the cooperatives are doing a very good work. In fact, neither the Union Government nor the State Government is at all doing anything as far as purchase of paddy is concerned. There cooperatives are purchasing directly from farmers, they are processing it and they are also marketing it. So, that kind of arrangement is now required in this country and we will see that such arrangements are made.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister has just said that the situation has changed now. When the FCI was formed, it was only to help the deficit States. Now the farmers need the assistance of the Central Government. In spite of the fact that the Government of India has started negotiating with the State Governments where farmers need direction, the State Governments are left to themselves. Will the Government of India immediately talk to the respective States and see that they go to the farmers' rescue to give the farmer a remunerative price?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I have been in correspondence with the State Governments. In fact, I convened a conference of the Food Commissioners of the various States only on the 7th of this month. I have gone to the States and we are trying to streamline the arrangements.

Bottling of 'Thums up' by Delhi Bottling Co.

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*391. **SHRI MANOHAR LAL:**
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi Bottling Company Private Limited were bottling 'THUMS UP' even before obtaining approval of their crown cork in violation of Fruit Products Order, 1955; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government against the defaulting firm and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A show-cause notice was issued to the Company on 6th April, 1978, as to why action should not be taken against them for violation of the provisions of F.P.O. The Company had expressed regret for this omission and had submitted the label for approval of the Competent Authority. The matter is under consideration.

श्री मनोहर लाल : दिल्ली बाटलिंग कम्पनी 3 अप्रैल 1978 से थम्स अप बना रही है। फूड प्रोडक्ट्स आर्डर 1955 के मुताबिक जब कोई भी कम्पनी कोई फूड प्रोडक्ट बनाती है तो उसके लेबल के लिए उसके वाले वह जरूरी है कि वह लाइसेंस ले। तीन अप्रैल से इसने अपना काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और इसके बाद भी लेबलिंग के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं लिया। इस कम्पनी को छः अप्रैल को जो काब नोटिस दिया गया। डिप्टी सीक्रेटरी एग्जिक्यूटिव के पक्ष की कोटो स्टेट कापी यह भेरे पास है। इसके मुताबिक उन्होंने बताया है कि अभी भी यह मामला विचाराधीन है। हर कम्पनी ने थम्स अप बना दिया और वह मार्केट में आ गया लेकिन उसने लाइसेंस नहीं लिया और आप कहते जा रहे हैं कि मामला अंदर कंसिडरेशन में है। जिस कम्पनी ने क्लब का आयोजन किया है उसके खिलाफ सरकार को काब नोटिस देने के बाद जाने की कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर रही है तो क्या इसका यह अर्थ है कि जमना सरकार डर रही है जाने की कार्रवाई करने से? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या कार्रवाई प्रोत्साहित करने जा रहे हैं और क्या एक्शन लेने जा रहे हैं?

श्री शम्भु प्रताप सिंह : यह जो लाइसेंस का काम है इसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कर दिया गया है और बहुत से दायों में उसे काफ़ी का लाइसेंस दिया जा चुका है। वहाँ जो कुछ उनको करना चाहिए वा उन्होंने किया है और उनको इजाजत भी मिल गई है। यहाँ मिला के इन्होंने धानेदन नहीं दिया। लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस गलती को मामूली कह कर टालना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि मामले की जांच हो रही है और यह मीटर बंद कर कंसिड्रेशन है।

श्री मनोहर शाल : बहुत महीनों से यह मामला विचाराधीन चल रहा है। इस बीच "77" जो गवर्नमेंट ने चलाया है उसको काफी मुफ्तान भी इसकी बजह से हो रहा है। दिल्ली वाटर्स कम्पनी ने क्लब और रेस्युनेशन का वायोलेसन किया है लेकिन फिर भी वह बराबर काम कर रही है। आप कह रहे हैं कि मीटर बंद कर कंसिड्रेशन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप स्पष्ट बताएं कि कब तक यह बंद कर कंसिड्रेशन रहेगा और यह भी स्पष्ट बताएं कि आप क्या एक्शन लेने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री शम्भु प्रताप सिंह : जब यह देखा जाएगा कि इस कम्पनी ने कानून को किनासा तोड़ा है और उसको क्या सजा होनी चाहिए तब यह भी देख लिया जाएगा कि इतनी देर क्यों हुई है ?

श्री रीत शाल प्रताप शर्मा : छः अप्रैल को गवर्नमेंट ने जो काब नोटिस दिया था। बार महीने के बाद भी डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी कृषि मंत्रालय ने लिखा कि अभी मामला विचाराधीन है। बार महीने तक उस पर विचार चलता रहा। यह एक छोटी सी बात है लेबल को एम्ब करना या डिस्पूब करना। अब इस के बास्ते बार महीने की कहां से जरूरत पड़ती है। दिसम्बर चल रहा है। अब दस बारह महीने हो गए हैं। इसके बावजूब भी यह मामला विचाराधीन है। आपने कहा है कि इस काम को डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कर दिया गया है। इसके बाद तो और भी ज्यादा एक्जिसेट्री शानी चाहिए भी न कि इनएक्जिसेट्री। ऐसे अधिकारी जो बेकार बैठे रहते हैं उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्रवाही करने जा रहे हैं ? जो इस तरह के इलीगल कार्यों को भी नहीं देख पाते हैं और वायोलेसन होता रहता है उनके खिलाफ आप क्या एक्शन लेने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री शम्भु प्रताप सिंह : मैं ने निवेदन किया है कि सिविलर कोलिस में दूसरे राय्यों में उनको लाइसेंस मिल चुका है। दिल्ली राज्य में नहीं दिया है वायोलेसन हुआ है इस में कोई शक नहीं है। देर भी हुई वह भी मैं मानता हूँ। और इसी लिए मैंने कहा है कि मैं दोनों बातें देखना कि वायोलेसन हुआ है तो कितना वीरियस है और जो दिने हुई है उसका भी क्या कारण है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This matter about Thumps Up was brought up in the previous session also and I had put a question. This is one of the subsidiary companies of Bisleri of

Italy. It is a multi-national company. The Minister should know his responsibilities. I do not know who is the god-father who is helping this subsidiary company, the Delhi Bottling Company or "Thums Up". It is not only violating the rules but has a shady character which is not being investigated in spite of being criticised on the Floor of the House that they have violated the Health Regulation Act. In the previous Session I brought it to your kind notice, with all the relevant records, and you had also pulled up the Ministry, saying they should take serious action in the matter. You can see the records. I can show you photostat copies of the Food Ministry's communication which says:

'Please refer to D.O.Lr. No. 68970 dated 6th July 1978 regarding licensing of Thums Up under the F. P. O. by the Department of Food. I understand that the label of the crown-cork of Thums Up has not been approved as the matter is still under consideration.'

This was signed by Shri Pillai, Deputy Secretary, Agriculture Ministry.

Four months earlier they were using it, and they are still using Thums Up advertisements in spite of the Hon. Speaker pulling up the Minister and asking him to take action against the Company. In the newspapers it was mentioned that it is violating the orders of the Health Ministry and Agriculture Ministry. In collusion with the Government these people are by-passing them. I do not want to use a very strong word, but is there any greasing of any of your Ministries? I would like to know at what particular point of time you are going to take action against this multi-national company which is completely eating up 1977 made by a public undertaking. This is one of the allegations against the Ministry. Therefore, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister at what particular time

he is going to institute an enquiry and, till such time, will he kindly black-list this company.

I want a categorical assurance in this House.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: If the Hon. Minister will pass on all the incriminating material in his possession, I will certainly examine it and if there is anything serious an enquiry will be made.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know from the Hon. Minister why Government is soft towards this soft-drink manufacturing firm in spite of the fact that they have been violating all the rules and regulations with impunity? They have exceeded their licensing capacity and they are posing a threat to the public sector undertaking making '1977' and in all other matters—even in regard to income-tax and other matters—they are violating the rules with impunity. May we presume that all the violations are allowed to take place and, in the meantime, Government want to revise their rules and regulations and the entire system so as to make it convenient for this firm not to go out of the orbit of law?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I am not aware of the violations. (*Interruptions*). I have said that if they provide me with all the incriminating material with them, we will certainly examine it, so far as this case is concerned. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I think this is going on too long; I think you must expedite the enquiry.

Housing Requirements in States

*392. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any Survey regarding the re-

quirement of houses in each State; (b) if so, the details thereof; and (c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I am surprised at the very irresponsible answer given by the Minister. This country has undertaken planned development programme. But my specific question is: whether Government have conducted any Survey regarding the requirement of houses in each State, and if so, the details thereof? But the hon. Minister has come out with an irresponsible answer. I do not know how the money allocated for this purpose is being utilised and in which way the programme is implemented. I do not know what the Ministry of Works and Housing is going to do in this regard. I have put the specific question and I wanted the Minister to give proper reply. But the Minister has not given a proper reply. There must be some information with the Government about the planned development. If it is not available with the Government are you going to conduct a survey and make available the information regarding the planned development and how this problem is going to be solved?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, the hon. Member wanted a specific reply and when I said in reply "No, Sir" to part (a) of his question, I think the answer was specific. And according to me, it cannot be an irresponsible answer. The fact is that on the basis of the 1971 census, Government has arrived at a figure and the dimension of the problem has been estimated and I have repeated it often here on the floor of the House. But unfortunately the question has been put in a manner which was unanswerable and from the whole of

rumbling speech, it was difficult to find the question. That was the point. The dimension of the problem is that if you have 20 years' perspective, then you will be required to have constructed 4.5 million or 5 million houses over 20 years. Now, this is something which the Government cannot do. But I can tell you what is it that the Government is doing to enhance the housing activity. For that I would have given all the figures.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Again the Minister is giving irresponsible answer. He is also putting blame on me. I am sorry to point out that the Minister is equally an elected Member of this House. He has got the responsibility for his constituency. It is not that we should always get the reply prepared by the bureaucrats. The hon. Minister has said that they have arrived at a figure as per the Census of 1977. Then there must have been some study. On what basis you have arrived at some figure? Without having a clear picture before us, how are you going to plan? It is clearly an evading answer. I would like to know whether the Government would at least now make up its mind to have a study on this question and then plan it properly so that the people who have already been benefited do not get further benefit. The people who do not have accommodation or do not have any shelter should have housing facility. Then only the Government and the country can proceed on the basis of the planned programme and try to solve all these problems and also see that the programme is taken to the weaker sections of the people.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The hon. Member expects me to scan through his speech and pick up the questions and then answer them. I am prepared to give him the steps that the Government is taking to enhance the housing activity.

The shortage of houses is on the basis of the backlog, on the basis of

the replacements which are required for the obsolete structures and on the basis of growth of population. I would not say that even if we draw up a perspective plan over 20 years we will be able to meet the requirement. We cannot. But I will certainly claim that the housing activity and the effort has been multiplied manifold. I can give the details if you put the question in that manner.

श्री रम विमल वासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न को देखा जाये। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य में मकानों की जरूरतों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है, ? मंत्री जी का जवाब है, जी, नहीं। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी आँकड़ा क्या है ? मंत्री जी का जवाब है कि प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मैं इस पर प्रश्न उठाते हुए उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को मकान की जरूरत बिल्कुल नहीं है ?

MR. SPEAKER: You have not understood his answer. He said: survey has not been conducted; we have got material.

श्री रम विमल वासवान : यदि मकान की जरूरत है तो निश्चित रूप से सर्वेक्षण किया जाना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कितने लोगों के पास मकान नहीं हैं और 1979-80 में कितने बेघरबार लोगों को मकान देने की व्यवस्था सरकार करेगी ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : 1979 में यह सन्देश है कि बितनी सार्वभौम होगी, उसके सिद्धांत से हमारे पास 176 मिलियन मकानात होने चाहियें। हमारा बीजूबा स्टॉक 47.5 मिलियन का है, मतलब यह कि हमको करीब-करीब 128.50 मिलियन मकान और चाहियें। अगर 20 वर्षों में बीजूबा हो तो हम नहीं बना सकते हैं। लेकिन हमने इस मकान बनाने को कितना एनोकेट किया है, पिछले 5 साला प्लान में इसके लिए 600 करोड़ रुपये का एनोकेजम था, इस प्लान छोड़ प्लान में 1538 करोड़ रुपये इसके लिए एनोकेट किया है जो कि पिछले एनोकेजम के मुकाबले में हाई मुना से ज्यादा है। इसके अलावा मकान का साइज भी छोटा कर दिया गया है ताकि ज्यादा मकान बनावे जा सकें।

हमने ग्राइडेट सेंटर के इन्स्टीट्यूट को इन्वाइट किया है ताकि बीकर सैबान के लिए मकान बनावे जा सकें और, सीरीविजुअल विमन मकान बनाने की क्षमता है, उसके लिए साइड और सर्विस का इन्वोल्वमेंट भी किया है। लेकिन यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि बितने मकानात की आवश्यकता है, यह बना सकते हैं।

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:
The entire planning in the country is done on the basis of the needs of the people. Is it not necessary that you assess the needs of the country before you come to planning? Have you done it?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: We have estimated that. I have already given you the figures right now. But those figures are not on the basis of the survey, but on the basis of 1971 census.

Indian Contingent to Bangkok Asian Games

*393. **SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recommendation made by the All India Council of Sports (A.I.C.S.) regarding the contingent being sent to Bangkok Asian Games and the subsequent Indian Olympic Association's (I.O.A.) adverse reaction to the same; and

(b) how do Government propose to give teeth to the functions of the A.I.C.S. if its recommendations in such matters are not given due weightage?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Participation in international sports events, including the Asian Games, is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations/Associations. However, the sports teams/individuals for whom Government meets cost of international air passage and releases necessary foreign exchange have to be cleared by Government on the recommendations of the All India Council of Sports which considers the proposals made by the IOA and National Sports Federations/Associa-

tions. While clearing such proposals due weightage is given by Government to the recommendations of the AIOS which is an advisory body. Final decision in such matters rests with the Government.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the All India Council of Sports for all practical purposes is a nominated body of the Government and therefore speaks for the Government in such matters, and in view of the fact that Government had accepted several months earlier guidelines for selection as had been laid down by the All India Council of Sports, will the hon. Minister be kind enough to tell us (a) on what basis the Government has deviated, even if it is ever so slightly, from the recommendations made by the All India Council of Sports and the reasons for such deviation; (b) regarding the foreign exchange released for those who went to the Bangkok games, did this include those who were not listed even in the final list approved by the Government?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As regards (a), the Government followed the advice of the All India Council of Sports in thirteen matters but deviated in four matters only. One such case of deviation was in respect of the archery team. A token team of one male and female competitor was sent because of the fact that India was one of the sponsors of the Resolution for inclusion of archery in Asian games. As a result of that, archery competition is being staged for the first time in Bangkok this year. Having sponsored the Resolution if even token participation had not taken place that would not have looked nice.

Secondly, two women badminton teams had been cleared although that had not been recommended by the All India Council of Sports. This was for the reason that this team had won the bronze medal in the last

Common Wealth Games at Edmonton. So, they needed some encouragement. About 15 shooters out of 21 recommended by the All India Council of Sports have been recommended for economic reasons. Similarly a slight modification was made in the case of weight lifter, instead of one weight lifter recommended by the All India Council of Sports, two have been sent because of the performance of the second man.

Under the present rules in the matter of foreign exchange, in visits for the first time, they get adequate foreign exchange for foreign visits. So, we cannot stand in the way for release in the usual way.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Year after year the question comes up about participation in international events and there is a tremendous storm—because of the politics in sports we are faced with an unhealthy situation. Can't the Government, therefore, see to it—(a) that the selection for participation in such sports is made two or three months before the date of participation in order to give adequate training facilities to our people; and (b) can't the Government also consider that where the recommendations of A. I. C. S. are not accepted with regard to not only participation in sports but general sports policy, Government may give explicit reasons why this is not done?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have told you, the selections are made by the Olympic Association and National Federation. The Government cannot intervene in this matter. Government simply provides for training facilities. However, A.I.C.S. took this matter up with the respective bodies for selection of candidates earlier. But in many cases only at the last moment the names had come. Secondly, about the reasons being assigned, we did not publicise the reasons but we made them known to the Chairman of the A.I.C.S. and some of the other members.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: For want of national policy on physical education and sports our performance in international sports and Asian games is very poor. A.I.C.S. was to submit to the Government the draft policy on physical education and sports. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, has the Government received draft policy? If so, the decision or the action that they have taken may be made known.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: No, we have not received.

Uniform Act for Central Universities

*395. **SHRI GHATURBHUJ:**
SHRI UGRASEN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that each Central University has a different Central Act and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government propose to bring forward a uniform Central Bill (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Each Central University has its own special character and they came into existence at different points of time and therefore it is not possible to have a uniform Central Bill for all of them.

श्री कपुरजैव : शिक्षा जगत में आज विभिन्न प्राचीय स्तरों पर जो शिक्षा प्रचलित है, उनमें राष्ट्रीय एकता में बाधा पैदा होती है। क्या माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी, बतायेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय एकता लाने के लिए, शिक्षा जगत को महत्वपूर्ण समझते हुए राष्ट्रीय नीति घोषित करके देश में एक रूपता लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ? और क्या इसको वे प्राप्त कर सकते हैं या नहीं ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चक्र : एक राष्ट्रीय किसान नीति 1968 में बन चुकी थी और नई किसान नीति अभी बन रही है जोकि परामित्यावैद के सामने पैदा होगी। इसके प्रभावों जो हमारी सेक्टर यूनिवर्सिटीयों हैं उनके लिए कोई एक कानून नहीं हो सकता है। उनकी तबाराज दूसरी है इसलिए हम एक नहीं बना सकते हैं।

श्री चतुर्वर्ण्य : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि राष्ट्रीय किसान नीति बना रहे हैं और एक तरह यह भी कहते हैं कि यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय किसान नीति जो बना रहे हैं इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय को बनाने में प्राय कितना और समय लगे ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चक्र : यह विषय महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिए समय लगता है, हम मनमानी नहीं कर सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: This is a different question altogether.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, there has been a longstanding decision that a Central University be set up in Pondicherry. May I know from the hon. Minister when that Bill is going to come before Parliament and why this inordinate delay in setting up the University?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, the Public Accounts Committee of this House has suggested that new universities need not be multiplied in this country. Still, the Government is keen to set up universities in Pondicherry and Goa. So far as Pondicherry is concerned, the U.G.C. is having some team to look into the physical aspect and other facilities.

SHRI A. BALAJANOR: Sir, the hon. Minister said that a team is visiting Pondicherry. But I do not know whether he is aware of the fact that this matter has been going on for the last 10 years. So, I want to get a clarification. Will this team be the final team or we will be having teams afterwards, one after another?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There is no finality in life. The position may change from time to time.

Raj Krishna Committee on Land Reforms

*396. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU,
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raj Krishna Committee in its report submitted to the Government has suggested that all the State Legislation on Land Reforms, which have received the assent of the President should be given the protection of the ninth schedule of the constitution; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is under examination.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell this House as to when was the West Bengal Land Reforms Amendment Bill, 1977, was passed by the State Legislature and when was that received by the Central Government for President's signature and when was the approval given and the time taken between the enactment and the President's approval thereof?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This information is not asked for in the question. I can supply all the information to the hon. Member later.

MR. SPEAKER: It is because you have asked for some details. You are on the Raj Krishna Committee Report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to that. The West Bengal Land Reforms Amendment Bill did not become an Act. As far as the West Bengal Legislature is concerned, it became an Act. It was passed by the State Legislature and it has been suppressed by the Central Government. I

am asking the hon. Minister: In view of the Raj Krishna Committee's strong recommendations in this matter, will the Act be now put in the Ninth Schedule or not? If not, the reasons therefor.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I have mentioned, the Report is under examination. It will be decided only in consultation with the Law Department whether to do it or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My first supplementary was very relevant....

MR. SPEAKER: The first supplementary did not arise out of this. In the main Question you have only asked him about Raj Krishna Committee's Report.

Mr. Swaminathan.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know when the Raj Krishna Committee's report was submitted to the Government and how long it will take to finalise consideration of the report?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It was submitted only in the middle of November, and it will take some time to consider it in consultation with the Law Department. The matter is with the Law Department.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सोचियत संघ के साथ 10 वर्षीय कृषि, सहयोग कार्यक्रम

*387. श्री हुरमोसिब बर्ना : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और सोवियत संघ के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए मीटिंग ही एक 10 वर्षीय सहयोग कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और क्या कोई इसी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भारत आ रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सोवियत संघ को भी कोई भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री हुरमोसिब सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). भारत तथा इस में परस्पर आर्थिक, व्यापार, वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी सहयोगता सम्बन्धी 10 से 15 वर्ष की अवधि के एक दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम को 1-12-1978 को प्रस्तावित रूप दिया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कृषि, पशु-पालन तथा अन्तर्वेदीय मात्स्यकी के क्षेत्रों में सहयोग देना भी शामिल है। कृषि तथा पशु-पालन के क्षेत्रों में सहयोग सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम 19 अक्टूबर, 1978 को इस के कृषि उप-मंत्रों, महामहिम डा० बी० ए० रुमांव के नेतृत्व में एक इसी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल तथा कृषि और ग्राम विकास विभाग के सचिव के नेतृत्व में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल में हुए परस्पर विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् तैयार किया गया था। अन्तर्वेदीय मात्स्यकी में सहयोग से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम 13 अक्टूबर, 1978 को तैयार किया गया था।

(घ) जी, नहीं

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Alleged Malpractices in National Science Talent Examination

*388. SHRI A. MURUGESAN;
SHRI P. KANNAN:

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

(a) the distribution of successful candidates of National Science Talent Examination according to various States and the number from Delhi during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware of influential persons' efforts to push candidates from Delhi into the list of successful candidates as reported in the *Times of India* dated the 20th November, 1978; and

(c) if so, the precise position and action taken against malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement indicating the number of successful candidates in the National Science Talent Examination during the last three years is attached.

In 1977 the scope of the National Science Talent Search Scheme was modified and two examinations viz. National Talent Search and National Science Talent Search were held at the end of class X and XI respectively.

(b) Since candidates are selected strictly on merit, the question of pushing candidates by influential persons into the list does not arise.

(c) Allegations have been received by the Government and they are being enquired into.

Statement

N.S.T.S.—National Science Talent Search

N.T.S.—National Talent Search.

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1975	1976	1977	
		NSTS	NSTS	NSTS	NTS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	21	14	7	22
2	Assam	1	6	3	2
3	Bihar	3	14	8	12
4	Gujarat	3	3	1	3
5	Haryana . . . . .	..	3	..	..
6	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	1	1
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..
8	Karnataka	37	5	4	8
9	Kerala	24	21	4	32
10	Madhya Pradesh	5	9	3	6
11	Maharashtra	26	28	8	26
12	Manipur . . . . .	..	1	1	..
13	Meghalaya	1	..	1	..
14	Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..	..
15	Orissa	4	11	7	6
16	Punjab	4	1	1	3
17	Rajasthan	21	29	7	14
18	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..
19	Tamil Nadu	22	17	10	36
20	Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	18	19	6	17
22	West Bengal	33	69	1	77

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	A. & N. Islands . . . . .	..	..	..	..
24	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
25	Chandigarh	2	2	1	3
26	Dadra & Nagar Havli . . . . .	..	..	..	..
27	Delhi	145	100	29	82
28	Goa; Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	..	..	..
29	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
30	Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	..	..
31	Pondicherry	2	1	..	..
TOTAL :		372	353	103	350

Agro-Service Centres and Agricultural and Engineering Graduates

*390. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary General of National Alliance Young Entrepreneurs (NAYE) charge the officials of the agro-service centres responsible for ruining the careers of over 2500 agricultural and engineering graduates who run agro-service centres to provide package services to farmers covering 35,000 villages;

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

(c) whether the scheme under which 3500 centres were opened stipulated an interest subsidy of 6 per cent to all agro-entrepreneurs but bills amounting to Rs. 1 crore were pending with Ministry, inspite of the formalities being completed; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Such a charge was reported in the Press.

(b) The charge being misconceived and without substance, no action is called for.

(c) and (d). An interest subsidy equal to the difference between 5 per cent, the maximum payable by the entrepreneur, and the normal lending rate of the Banks is admissible under this scheme. The entrepreneurs have not been generally submitting their claims on this account timely and regularly. It is as a result of the Ministry's effort that over 2,000 claims totalling to about Rs. 62 lakhs and covering a span of the past one to five years have been received. The inclusion of past claims and lack of certain material particulars complicated the scrutiny of subsidy claims. Even so, the Ministry is taking all possible steps to expedite sanction of acceptable claims.

Development of Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad

*397. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending before Government for the development of Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad;

(b) whether any amount has been demanded;

(c) whether Government are going to consider this proposal; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER):** (a) to (d). The Sabarmati Ashram Preservation and Memorial Trust, Ahmedabad has requested the Government of India for grant of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,00,000/- for renovation and development of the Ashram buildings and a recurring grant of Rs. 50,000/- per annum for the maintenance and upkeep of the Ashram.

The matter is under consideration.

Cashew Development Corporation for Orissa

*398. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have suggested to the Government of Orissa to set up a Cashew Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance being provided by the Central Government and the Central Cashew Development Council for systematic development of cashew plantations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b). When the Cashew Development Corporation is set up, Government of India's assistance to it would be by way of participation in the equity of the Corporation to the extent of 49 per cent.

The Government of India are already providing 100 per cent financial assistance for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. production of high yielding plants from selected parental trees, organisation of demonstrations to educate the farmers on the efficacy of improved cultural practices and for bringing new areas under cashew cultivation by providing planting subsidy. A Central assistance of Rs. 38.85 lakhs has been sanctioned to Orissa for the current year.

Drug Addicts Among Students

*399. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:**
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether in the hostels attached to the I.I.Ts at Kharagpur, Delhi and Kanpur, A.I.I.M.S., Banaras Hindu University, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, and certain other places of higher learning young drunkards, drug-addicts, opium-eaters, etc. operate in large numbers, making it impossible for freshers and others to live a clean life away from these perversions;

(b) whether Government will, in view of the extent and urgency of the problem, set up a commission of inquiry which will recommend preventive steps in the near future; and

(c) whether it is possible that a surreptitious organisation financed by aliens, is responsible for spreading vices, among the students with the precise object of undermining progress?

**THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER):** (a) to (c). Reports on this problem have been called for from the institution concerned and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

संसद् सदस्यों के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लाट कलैट

* 400. श्री मोहन लाल पियल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान सरकार के शासन में आने के पश्चात् कितने संसद् सदस्यों ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को प्लाटों और फ्लैटों के आबंटन के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये और उक्त प्रबंध में कितने संसद्-सदस्यों ने पहले आबंटित प्लाटों के अन्तर्गण के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये ;

(ख) कितने मामलों में संसद् सदस्यों के धनुरोध स्वीकार किये गये और कितनों में अस्वीकार किये गये ; और

(ग) कितने मामलों में संसद् सदस्यों के धनुरोध के अतिरिक्त समय में सम्बन्धित पत्रों में धनुरोध प्रत्येक मामले में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) (क) से (ग).—

प्लाटों के लिए	1	सदस्य
फ्लैटों के लिए	106	सदस्य
प्लैटों के अन्तर्गण के लिए	1	सदस्य

इस अन्तर्गण का धनुरोध जो लगभग एक वर्ष पहले प्राप्त हुआ था, विचाराधीन है ।

Rise in Issue Price of Wheat

*401. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT;
SHRI ANANT RAM
JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to raise the issue price of wheat from Rs. 125/- to Rs. 130/- a quintal; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 1-12-1978.

(b) This is with a view to rationalizing the overall burden of subsidy on wheat and rice.

हाजीपुर से बछवाड़ा तक गंगा पर तटबंध

* 402. श्री राम बिजाल पासवान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर बिहार को प्रतिवर्ष भारी विनाशकारी बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर बिहार में हाजीपुर से बछवाड़ा तक गंगा नदी के तटबंध का निर्माण हो जाने से प्रभावित क्षेत्र के लगभग 30 लाख व्यक्तियों की बाढ़ में रक्षा हो सकेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का बिहार इन तटबंध का निर्माण-व्यय बहल करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला) : (क) उत्तरी बिहार का कोई न कोई क्षेत्र मुख्यतः भारत और नेपाल की संयुक्त नदियों की बाढ़ों से हर वर्ष प्रभावित हो जाता है ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित हाजीपुर-बजीवपुर (बछवाड़ा) तटबंध स्कीम में, जो बिहार सरकार द्वारा हाल में तैयार की गई है और जिसकी इस समय गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग में तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है, 80,358 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र और 4.33 लाख लोगों की सुरक्षा प्राप्त होगी ।

(ग) ऐसी परियोजनाओं का वित्त-पोषण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

World Wild Life Fund

*403. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Chairman of World Wild Life Fund, India;

(b) what are the activities of the Fund;

(c) whether workers belonging to the (above) Fund have made some disparaging remarks about the wild life conservation work of the State Forest Departments and also have been interfering in the work of the Forest Departments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). According to information supplied by the World Life Fund (India) the President of the organisation is Gen. P. P. Kumaramangalam (retd.). It is reported by them that the Fund is dedicated to the task of conserving India's flora and fauna and their habitat, particularly saving endangered species from extinction.

(c) No such information has come to the notice of the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Rejection of Prohibition Proposal by Kerala Government

*404. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Government have rejected the Central Government proposal for total prohibition; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir, according to the information received so far from the Kerala Government,

(b) Does not arise.

प्रत्योदय कार्यक्रमों के लिए खर्चों का व्यय

3784. श्री सुचराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्योदय कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने हेतु ग्रामीण विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में खण्डों का व्यय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कितने खण्ड हैं जिनमें यह योजना आरम्भ कर दी गई है और इन पर कितनी लागत आवेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ग्राम विकास के अन्तर्गत प्रत्योदय कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्योदय कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किए गए हैं। समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम जिस केन्द्रीय योजना के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, के अन्तर्गत सालू वर्ष में 2300 खण्ड लागू हुए हैं। यह प्रत्योदय योजना नहीं है; किन्तु कार्यक्रम में प्रत्योदय की संकल्पना को स्वीकार किया गया है जो कमजोर वर्गों के लिए है।

Development of Tuglakabad Extension, New Delhi

3785. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether residents welfare association (Regd.) Tuglakabad Extension, New Delhi had sent a communication to DDA on 19-6-78 regarding development of the area;

(b) whether DDA in its reply on 22-7-1978 [F-S(30)77-UVC pt.] had said that the area covered up by the colony does not fall in development area of the DDA; and

(c) whether DDA had acquired this land and taken any step in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The representation received from the Association was about regularisation of unauthorised colonies.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) No, Sir, DDA has not acquired land in Tuglakabad Extensions.

(d) Does not arise.

Teaching Subjects in evening classes of Delhi University

3786. SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the subjects for which evening classes are held by the Delhi University for Graduation/Post Graduation;

(b) whether evening classes are held for M.B.A. course also; and

(c) if so, how admission to MBA course for evening classes is made and when the tests, if any, for admission, is held?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Housing Schemes for Industrial Workers

3787. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the various Housing Schemes for Industrial workers and for others in big cities formulated by the HUDCO during the current financial year State-wise and the capital outlay involved in each case;

(b) the total number of tenements built by the HUDCO upto 30th September, 1978—State-wise and at what cost; and

(c) the manner of their allotment and recovery of cost?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) HUDCO has a variety of schemes for advancing loans to various construction agencies all over the country for undertaking Housing and Urban Development Schemes. The houses constructed under such schemes are sold to general public on out-right sale/hire purchase basis. Such houses can also be purchased by industrial workers. The normal terms of loan for Urban Housing Schemes are given at Statement I.

There is a special scheme for advancing loans to employers in the public and private sectors for undertaking rental housing scheme under which loans are available at 12 per cent net rate of interest with a repayment period of 7 years. Loans are also available to the corporate employers for constructing and selling houses to their employees on the terms prescribed by HUDCO.

(b): The State-wise details of tenements sanctioned by HUDCO since its inception upto 30th September, 1978, with project costs are given at statement-II. The actual construction is undertaken by the borrowing agencies.

(c) The houses are allotted by the borrowing agencies and cost instalments are recovered by them from the beneficiaries. The maximum repayment period of loan by the borrower to HUDCO for the rental schemes is 7 years and varies between 10 years to 20 years for the hire-purchase schemes.

Statement I
Urban Housing Schemes Financed by Hudco

Schemes	For whom meant	Max. repayment period (Years)	Net rate of interest %	Ceiling* cost (Rs.)
1. Houses/ Flats	FWS	20	5	8000
	LIG	15	7	18000
	MIG I	12	9.5	25000
	MIG II	12	10.5	42000
	HIG	10	11.5	100000

Schemes	For whom meant	Max. re- pa- ment period (Years)	Net rate of interest %	Ceiling* cost (Rs.)
2. Plotted development including Site and Services.	EWS	20	4	2700
	LIG	15	7	4500
	MIG	12	9.5	12500
	HIG	10	11.5	25000

* All inclusive ceiling cost per dwelling unit (including cost of land)

Statement II

State-wise information on all categories of HUDCO financed schemes including Rural and Rental Housing (as on 30-9-1978).

State	No. of Schemes	Project cost	Loan sanctioned	Dwellings sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	47	24.989	17.870	13934
Assam	1	0.816	0.595	357
Bihar	15	20.164	14.075	7353
Gujarat	114	70.588	39.261	56079
Haryana	45	21.310	16.630	11623
Himachal Pradesh	14	1.937	1.556	597
Jammu & Kashmir	6	6.201	4.794	2403
Karnataka	50	46.385	30.581	67559
Kerala	30	24.464	16.071	33127
Madhya Pradesh	69	26.876	21.285	12698
Orissa	27	10.386	8.382	6490
Punjab	23	14.523	11.230	11078
Rajasthan	58	33.632	25.337	19695
Tamil Nadu	137	50.400	37.897	25152
Maharashtra	42	48.280	32.018	28648
Uttar Pradesh	88	58.479	41.994	31345
West Bengal	21	17.990	13.876	6040
<i>Union Territory</i>				
Chandigarh	6	6.195	4.570	3660
Delhi	11	18.719	14.587	9345
Goa Daman & Diu	3	0.387	0.219	226
Pondicherry	1	0.243	0.174	149
TOTAL :	808	502.973	353.002	347559

Representation from C.W.P.R.S. Scientist Officers' Association, Pune (Maharashtra)

3788. SHRI R. K. MHALGI; Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a representation dated 18th October, 1978 from President C.W.P.R.S. Scientist Officers' Association Pune (Maharashtra) regarding facility to utilize House Building Advance to Central Government servants for repayment of loans taken at a high rate of interest:

(b) if so, what action have been taken by the Government or proposed to be taken; and

(c) whether the concerned have been intimated accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request of the Association was not acceded to as the House-building Advance is sanctioned for repayment only in those cases where the house is still under construction and not when the construction has been completed or a flat has been acquired.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Amendments to Tenancy Act

3789. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are considering a proposal to amend the Tenancy Act to bring conformity for all State Governments in this regard;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government has amended the Tenancy Act recently;

(c) if so, whether the West Bengal Government has consulted the Central Government while amending the Tenancy Act; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Tenancy legislations are not enacted by the Central Government, the subject being within the jurisdiction of State Governments.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). There was no prior consultation, but the Amendment Bill, after its passage in the State Legislature was sent to the Government of India for obtaining the assent of the President. According to the Proviso to Article 31-A(1) of the constitution, certain laws (including land reform laws) have, after being made by the State Legislature, to receive the President's assent without which the protection of Act 31-A will not be available.

Allotment of Government Accommodation in Minto Road, New Delhi before completion

3790. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 45 type II quarters in the Minto Road Complex have been recently allotted to highly paid officers before the completion of the quarters; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). These quarters were allotted temporarily as hostel accommodation. As soon as a regular hostel building is constructed, these quarters will be got vacated for allotment to entitled employees.

Offer from U.S.S.R. to control floods

3791. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. has offered help to India in controlling floods and use of waters for irrigation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No such offer of help has been received from U.S.S.R. for controlling floods. A long-term programme of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between India and U.S.S.R. is under discussion and this programme, *inter alia*, envisages cooperation in the field of Irrigation.

(b) Details of the long-term draft programme of cooperation between India and U.S.S.R. in the field of irrigation are given below:—

"Irrigation".

Taking into consideration that large-scale programme of irrigation projects is being implemented in India and the U.S.S.R., both sides note that there are favourable possibilities for developing cooperation in various areas of water projects pertaining to carrying out investigations, design and other works required for effecting the proposed irrigation programmes.

Both sides will develop cooperation in the field of irrigation along the following lines:

Study of the technology of transference of surface stream flow both within and between the river basin as well as the technology of utilisation of underground waters;

Joint study of specific problems in connection with building high dams with earth and rockfill including dams on non-rocky foundations; joint study

of specific problems connected with the construction of large canal systems;

Utilisation of the directed explosion method for construction of dams and canals; study of pre-fabrication techniques for canal lining in the construction of large canal systems and other irrigation projects;

Use of mathematical models for solution of engineering problems in water resources;

Working out of the methods for extending the life of reservoirs (silt sedimentation).

The programme has still to be finalised.

Jersey Breeding Farm at Sabarmati Ashram at Bidaj Gujarat

3792. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board has established a large jersey cattle breeding farm at Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala Farm at Bidaj in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, when it was established and the achievement made?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The farm is being set by the National Dairy Development Board on behalf of the State Government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) The work was started in 1975-76. Infrastructure has been partly created. This includes construction of buildings, land development, irrigation facilities, purchase of equipment, etc. So far only 50 pregnant heifers have been supplied to the farm under the Danish

International Development Agency (DANIDA) assistance. When fully set up, it will be a medium sized progeny testing unit.

Colonies regularised by M.C.D. in 1970-71

3793. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the colonies which were regularised by M.C.D. in 1970-71;
- (b) whether building activities have been opened in these colonies or not;
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof; and
- (d) the time by which Government proposes to allow opening of building activities in these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The names are given in statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The conditions laid down for fulfilment when these colonies were regularised have not yet been fulfilled. The release of building activities will depend upon fulfilment of these conditions.

Statement

List of Colonies regularised by M.C.D. 1970-71.

Sl. No.	Name of Colony
1.	Gopal Park, Khureji Khas Sector-1
2.	New Lyallpur, Khureji Khas Sector No. 1.
3.	Glan Park, Khureji Khas-1
4.	Shivpuri Extension K.K.-1
5.	Baldev Park, Khureji Khas-2

1	2
6.	Brijpuri K.K.-2
7.	Subhas Park near Navin Shahdara
8.	Panchsheel Garden near Navin Shahadra
9.	Dwarka Puri, Sultan Puri
10.	Balbir Nagar Extension
11.	Shalimar Park, Bhola Nath Nagar
12.	Jawala Nagar, Mukesh Nagar (Maharathi Colony)
13.	Ram Nagar, Loni Road
14.	Mansrovar Park near B. India Colony
15.	Kundan Nagar
16.	Chakhandi Extension
17.	Mukhram Garden
18.	Santgarh Extension East
19.	Mukhram Park Extension
20.	Vishnu Garden Part-1
21.	Ram Nagar Extension
22.	Vishnu Garden Extension No. 1
23.	Ganesh Nagar Extension (Left over portion)
24.	Mahabir Nagar Extension (Left over portion)
25.	Krishna Park, Najafgarh Road
26.	Krishnapuri, Najafgarh Road
27.	Janak Park & Extension
28.	Kedar Bagh, Rohtak Road
29.	Sudershan Park Extension
30.	Siri Nagar Extension (E&H)
31.	Shanti Nagar, Tri Nagar
32.	Inderpuri Extension
33.	Gupta Colony Extension

34. Vishwas Nagar (Left over portion)
35. R. R. Block & A. R. Block (Left over portion) G.T. Road Shahdara
36. New Patel Nagar
37. Janata Colony, N. Road
38. Shastri Park, Khureji-1
39. Raja Park, Shakurbasti
40. Rajdheyshyan Park, Khureji Khas-2
41. Laxmi Market West (Residential Colony)
42. Shyam Nagar (Khureji Khas)
43. Chauhan Banger Zaffrabad
44. Arjun Nagar, Khureji Khas-1
45. Bhagwan Nagar
46. Jiwan Nagar
47. Siddarth Nagar
48. Portion of Hari Nagar.

सामाजिक संगठनों को अनुदान

3794. श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मन्त्रालय ने दिल्ली में प्रत्येक सामाजिक संगठन/संस्था को कितनी कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया है; और

(ख) इस समय कितने आवेदन पत्र सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) ममाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा दिए गए अनुदानों का विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) 19.

विवरण

(1) दिल्ली में कार्यों के लिए अनुदान

संगठनों / संस्थाओं का नाम	वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 में अब तक दिए गए अनुदान
1	2
	रुपये
1. संजीवनी सोमायटी फार मेंटल हेल्थ, नई दिल्ली	24,182.25
2. दिल्ली बीमन्ग एजुकेशनल एण्ड कल्चरल प्रोग्रामाईजेशन, नई दिल्ली	3,500.00
3. डा० जाकिर हुसैन मैमोरि- यल सोमायटी, नई दिल्ली	30,000.00
4. हेण्टीकेण्ट बैल्केयर एसो- सिएशन, नई दिल्ली	3,000.00
5. जनता विद्यापीठ, नई दिल्ली	9,950.00
6. यंग बीमन एसोसिएशन, नई दिल्ली	5,68,800.00
7. इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ होम इकानो- मिक्स, साउथ एक्स०, नई दिल्ली	57,000.00
8. ग्लाइड रिक्लिफ एसोसिएशन, नई दिल्ली	1,39,600.00
9. यंग बीमिक्स क्रिस्चियन एसोसिएशन, नई दिल्ली	665.00
	8,36,697.25

(2) दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों पर कार्यों के लिए दिल्ली में स्थित अखिल भारतीय संगठनों / संस्थानों को अनुदान।

1	2
1. इण्डियन कौंसिल फार चाइल्ड वेल्फेयर, नई दिल्ली	31,74,520.00
2. भारतीय आदिमजाति संघ, नई दिल्ली	9,32,320.00

I	2
	रुपये
3. झाल इण्डिया फेडरेशन कार दि डेक, नई दिल्ली	43,820.00
4. झाल इण्डिया परिवार कल्याण परिषद्, नई दिल्ली	1,51,000.00
5. हरिजन सेवक संघ, नई दिल्ली	6,15,300.00
6. एमोमिणेशन कार मंगल हैल्य डम इण्डिया, नई दिल्ली	1,59,000.00
7. झाल इण्डिया प्रोहिबिशन कौंसिल, नई दिल्ली	3,00,000.00
8. नेशनल फेडरेशन ग्राफि ब्लार्ड, नई दिल्ली	65,674.00
9. फेडरेशन कार वेलफेयर ग्राफ मेटनी रिट्राइड, नई दिल्ली	55,618.00
10. इण्डियन कोम्पारेटिव युनियन, नई दिल्ली	3,050.00
11. डा० जाकिर हुसैन सेमोरियल सोसायटी, नई दिल्ली	34,440.00
	<u>55,34,742.00</u>
कुल योग	63,71,439.25

Specific allotment of D.D.A. Flats

3795. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered persons eligible for the specific allotment of flats built by the D.D.A. in M.I.G. Category in Pankha Road according to the draw of lots for the allotment held in March, 1978;

(b) the serial numbers of flats allotted to the successful applicants in the above draw;

(c) the dates on which the demand-cum-allotment letters were issued to each of the successful applicants;

(d) the serial numbers of flats which have been surrendered by the successful applicants and the dates on which intimation was received for cancellation; and

(e) the manner in which these flats have been or are proposed to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The specific draw is held among those who have been allotted flats on the basis of their seniority in registration. In this case 8 such persons took part in the draw. Of these 4 were for allotment of flat on cash down basis and 4 for allotment on hire-purchase basis.

The 9th flat which was available for allotment was allotted on compassionate grounds on hire-purchase basis. This was subsequently converted on the request of the person to whom the allotment was made to cash down basis.

(b) In pocket C-3 A, houses Nos. 4B, 27B, 133B, 134B, 140B, 144B, 145B and 2C were allotted to those who were entitled for allotment on the basis of their seniority in registration. Flat No. 138B was allotted to the person to whom the allotment was made on compassionate grounds.

(c) The demand-cum-allotment letters were issued on 5-6-78 in 8 cases and on 29-8-78 in the remaining case.

(d) Flat No. C-3A/2C was surrendered. The intimation was received in the concerned branch of DDA on 19-8-1978.

(e) Since the flat was surrendered by a person to whom it was allotted on hire-purchase basis, it is proposed to offer this flat to a person waiting in the list on hire-purchase basis.

Integrated Rural Development Project in Orissa

3796. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Orissa State on the Integrated Rural Development project is not being spent the allotted amount of money in time;

(b) if so, when this project was sanctioned and amounts provided therefor;

(c) the reasons for not spending the said amount in time; and expenditure outstanding upto date; and

(d) when this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) District Puri in Orissa was selected under the old I.R.D. Programme initiated during 1976-77. An amount of Rs. 71.06 lakhs was provided for implementation of the project during 1977-78.

(c) The funds for implementing the project were released towards the close of the financial year 1977-78. The funds could not therefore be utilised before the end of the financial year 1977-78. The State Government was authorised to utilise the funds sanctioned upto 30th June, 1978. The time limit for utilisation of funds was further extended upto 31st December, 1978. The progress of utilisation of funds is however slow and only an amount of Rs. 36.96 lakhs has been reported utilised by the State Govt. upto 7th December, 1978. Thus, an amount of Rs. 34.10 lakhs remained un-utilised as on 7th December, 1978.

(d) In the normal course, the project should be completed by 31st December, 1978. The entire amount sanctioned is, however, not likely to be utilised by

that time. Accordingly, a proposal for extending the time for utilising the amount sanctioned for the project upto 31st March, 1979 is under consideration.

Permission to cover 75 per cent of the Area of Plots by D.D.A.

3797. SHRI U. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria for giving permission by the Delhi Development Authority for the coverage of 75 per cent area on each floor of the Houses built on 70 to 84 sq. metre plots in the Pitam Pura Residential Scheme;

(b) what are the details of the particulars of the persons who were allowed by the DDA the coverage of 75 per cent area on each floor of the House during the period from April, 1976 to November, 1978 and the reasons for giving such permission;

(c) what is the number of persons who have violated this provision and what penalty DDA has imposed on them; and

(d) whether there is a proposal under Government consideration to allow 75 per cent coverage on plots measuring 70 and 84 sq. metres in Pitampura Residential Scheme and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) According to the provisions of the Master Plan, the plot coverage of a plot upto 300 sq. yds. is 60 per cent. The Delhi Development Authority had, however, allowed for small plots of 70 to 84 sq. mts. a coverage of 75 per cent upto 14th December, 1976 which was reduced to 66.66 per cent thereafter.

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

(c) Unless all the requests for issue of completion certificates have been received and examined, it is not possible either to give the number of persons who have violated or the quantum of penalty, as it is levied only at the time of issue of completion certificates.

(d) Keeping in view the large number of small plots which have recently been carved out and keeping the density and environmental standards in view, there is no proposal under consideration of Government to allow 75 per cent coverage on plots measuring 70—74 sq. mts. in Pitampura Residential Scheme.

Housing Schemes for the Poorer Sections

3798. SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ:

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL

SINGHA:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SAR-
KAR:

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

(a) the details of the scheme initiated by the Ministry for the poorer people in the weaker section and middle income group for their housing schemes;

(b) the details of those schemes so far implemented in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise upto date with the total amount sanctioned and spent upto date in comparison to Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the scheme that are implemented in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise, district-wise and the result achieved; and

(d) the details of the programme undertaken by these states, state-wise, to implement these schemes, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Housing is a State subject. Central financial assistance to the States for all their State sector projects, including housing, is released in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise the block assistance on their Plan schemes according to their needs and priorities. The Government do not have information about the amount sanctioned by the State Governments for housing purposes and the amount spent upto date on housing.

(c) The details of the schemes being implemented by the West Bengal and North Eastern Region States and the results achieved are given in the statement. District-wise details are not available.

(d) The Government do not have the details of the programme undertaken by the States to implement these Schemes.

Statement

The Government have introduced the following social housing schemes for construction of houses in the urban and rural areas:

- (1) *Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community;*

The Scheme is intended for construction of subsidised rental houses for low paid industrial workers and other economically weaker sections of commu-

nity. The income limit for allotment of houses built under the scheme is Rs. 500 per month subject to payment of some additional charges by allottees in the income group between Rs. 350 to Rs. 500. Government and Government agencies have been permitted to sell the houses constructed under this scheme to the existing occupants.

(ii) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme:*

The Scheme provides for loan assistance to the extent of 80 per cent of the approved cost of a house subject to a maximum of Rs. 14,500 to families whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7,200.

(iii) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme:*

The Scheme provides for loan assistance to the extent of 80 per cent of the approved cost of a house subject to a maximum of Rs. 27,500 to families whose annual income is in the range of Rs. 7,201 to Rs. 18,000.

(iv) *Village Housing Projects Scheme:*

The scheme provides for grant of loans for construction of houses by villagers and their cooperatives to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 and also for laying of streets and drains to improve the environmental hygiene of villages.

(v) *Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme:*

The scheme envisages grant of financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territories and through them to the local bodies for improvement of slum areas and rehousing of slum dwellers in the lower income bracket upto Rs. 350 per month.

(vi) *Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees:*

Under this scheme, the State Governments utilise the funds exclusively for construction of new houses for allotment to State Government employees on payment of monthly rent in accordance with the normal rules of the State Government.

(vii) *Land Acquisition and Development Scheme:*

The scheme provides for grant of financial assistance to the State Governments for large scale acquisition and development of land to enable them to develop the plots and make them available at reasonable prices to intending house builders and for providing other community facilities.

(viii) *Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas:*

This scheme provides house-sites, free of cost to the rural landless who do not own a house-site or a built up house or hut on land of their own.

(ix) *Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers:*

This scheme aims at providing rent free housing to resident plantation workers who belong to weaker sections of the society. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the extent of 37½ per cent of the cost of construction of houses (50 per cent as loan and 37½ per cent as subsidy) under the scheme. The remaining 12½ per cent is provided by the employers.

Except for the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is in the Central Sector, all other social housing schemes are in the State Sector.

Statement

As on 30-9-1978

Sl. No.	Name of State Government / Union Territory	Name of Scheme being implemented	Results achieved	Based on progress reports received upto
1	2	3	4	5
1.	West Bengal	(i) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.	17404 houses	30-9-1977
		(ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	9694 houses	31-3-1976
		(iii) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.	6715 houses	31-3-1978
		(iv) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.	5333 houses	31-3-1978
		(v) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	3087 houses	31-3-1978
		(vi) Village Housing Projects Scheme.	3652 houses	31-12-1970
		(vii) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.	990.95 acres (acquired) 261.06 acres (developed)	31-3-1977
		(viii) Slum clearance/ Improvement Scheme.	5316 houses/ plots	March, 1972
		(ix) Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers.	2,97,929 house-sites.	31-8-1978
2.	Assam.	(i) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.	559 houses	30-9-1972
		(ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	2025 houses	31-3-1978
		(iii) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.	6811 houses	31-12-1977
		(iv) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.	7 houses	30-6-1977
		(v) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	169 houses	31-3-1978
		(vi) Village Housing Project Scheme	1 house	30-6-1977
		(vii) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.	160.70 acres (acquired) 91.70 acres (developed)	31-3-1969

1	2	3	4	5
		(viii) Slum clearance/Improvement Scheme	362 houses/ plots	December '74
		(ix) Provision of House-sites to Land less Workers.	49056 house-sites	31-8-1978
3.	Meghalaya	(i) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.	50 houses	31-3-1978
		(ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	42 houses	30-6-1977
		(iii) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.	..	30-6-1977
		(iv) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	27 houses	30-6-1977
		(v) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.	3.36 acres (acquired)	31-3-1977
4.	Manipur	(i) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	688 houses	30-6-1977
		(ii) Village Housing Projects Scheme.	74 houses	Based on 4th Plan document
		(iii) Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.	3 houses/ plots	December 1974
5.	Nagaland	(i) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	1148 houses	30-6-1972
	Tripura	(ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	294 houses	31-12-1977
		(ii) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.	32 houses	31-3-1977
		(iii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	79 houses	31-3-1977
		(iv) Village Housing Projects Scheme	519 houses	31-12-76
		(v) Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.	60 houses/ plots	December 1974
		(e) Provision of House-site to Landless Workers	38307 house-sites.	31-8-1978
7.	Mizoram	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	..	30-6-1976

Agreement with Vietnam on Buffalo Research Institute

3799. SHRI JANARDHANAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Vietnam to set up a Research Institute on buffalo; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the agreement, through the letters exchanged in September, 1977 between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Government of India has agreed to assist the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in establishing a Buffalo Breeding & Research Centre in Viet Nam under the ITEC Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been nominated as the implementing agency for the establishment of this Centre. According to the agreement, the Indian side is to meet all expenditure on the supply and transportation of equipment, including some livestock initially for the Centre. It has also to meet the cost of training Vietnamese experts in India, including the cost of their accommodation, maintenance and local transport. In addition, the Indian side has also to make available the services of Indian Experts for the establishment of the Centre.

Foodgrains in Stock

3800. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much foodgrains is in the stock of the Government for future use;

(b) what are proposals to purchase and store more foodgrains out of the ensuing wheat crop and at what rate; and

(c) is Government facing some wastage of foodgrains in the storage godowns and if so, what steps the Government have proposed to solve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) As on 1-11-78, the estimated stocks of foodgrains with all the public agencies in the country were of the order of 16.4 million tonnes.

(b) The price and procurement policy of wheat for 1979-80 marketing season is under consideration and a decision will be taken soon. Purchases of wheat from the ensuing crop would be done by way of price support operations.

(c) Despite all precautions, some wastage of foodgrains in godowns, takes place. The following steps are taken to minimise this wastage:—

(i) the godowns constructed are made rat-proof, white ant-proof and damp-proof;

(ii) pre-monsoon inspection of godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water;

(iii) qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection, fumigation and proper upkeep of stocks; and

(iv) modern scientific pest control measures are undertaken to check insect, rodent and bird trouble.

Housing Loans to Orissa

3801. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the demand (in terms of money) made by the Orissa Govern-

ment for house-building purposes; and

(b) whether the entire demand of the Orissa Government was complied with, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Central financial assistance is released to States in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for their Annual Plans as a whole and not for any specific scheme, project or sector of development. No demand has been received from the Government of Orissa for house building purposes specifically.

However, in August, 1978 the State Government of Orissa requested for the allocation of Life Insurance Corporation loan amounting to Rs. 400 lakhs. The State Government was allocated L.I.C. loan amounting to Rs. 140 lakhs in October, 1978. General Insurance Corporation loan amounting to Rs. 100 lakhs has also been allocated to the State Government in November, 1978. Besides this, Housing and Urban Development Corporation—a Government of India Undertaking—also make available loans to the States for housing purposes.

Expenditure on Agriculture in Lakshadweep

3802. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total agricultural land developed in the Union territory of Lakshadweep so far;

(b) whether the Soil there is very fertile for the agricultural crops; if so, whether Government has made any research about it there; if not, whether Government propose to do it; and

(c) how much has been spent up-till now for the development of Agriculture in the Lakshadweep?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) An area of 2780 ha. of agricultural land has so far been developed.

(b) The soil is very fertile for coconut cultivation which occupies the entire cultivable area. The Department of Agriculture of the Union Territory has carried out trials on cultivation of various inter-crops in coconut gardens. Vegetables, tuber crops like sweet potato and tapioca and fruit plants like papaya and banana are coming up. The Central Plantation Crop Research Institute, a Unit of the ICAR, at Minicoy has taken up an integrated research programme to develop a package of practices for intercropping in coconut gardens.

(c) Rs. 51.03 lakhs.

Assistance to Universities for expansion

3803. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Universities have submitted proposals for their expansion and sought a part assistance to be borne by the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, details thereon; and

(c) total assistance proposed to be provided by the Commission to those Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to each University for a plan period for their development programmes which include opening of new departments and expansion of existing ones. The quantum of financial assistance is determined on the basis of the resources available with the Commission and the assessment of the

requirements of each university made by the Visiting Committees. The Commission has not yet finalised the guidelines for the formulation of the Sixth Plan programmes of the universities.

Representation from Kerala Government for development of Sports

3804. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Kerala Government for development of Sports and some other problems; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A letter from the Kerala Minister for Works and Sports was received in August, 1978, bringing up various points relating to the promotion of sports and games in Kerala. The points raised in the letter were examined in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and reply explaining the position was sent to the Kerala Minister in November, 1978.

Difference in Cost of production of Sugar in Tamil Nadu and other States

3805. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that following decontrol of sugar, sugar produced in Tamil Nadu is not able to face the competition with sugar flowing into the State from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, whether it is true that in view of the lower cost of produc-

tion the above States were able to sell sugar in Tamil Nadu at Rs. 1.80 p per kilo against Rs. 2.30 p. by the Tamil Nadu Sugar Mills; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government propose to set up a National Sugar Corporation to run sick sugar mills or to hand over the mills it had taken over to the concerned States after redeeming them viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). With the removal of all controls of prices, distribution and movement of sugar with effect from August 16, 1978, the forces of supply and demand would govern the structure of market prices. The competitive ability would vary from factory to factory depending upon a variety of factors including its cost of production, the sales realization it obtains, productivity, utilization of installed capacity etc. The weighted average of the cost of production of Tamil Nadu sugar factories is, in fact, lower than that of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

Government Accommodation

3806. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees category-wise entitled to each of the Type I to VIII of accommodation separately as on 30th November, 1978;

(b) whether government propose to provide them accommodation within six months, even hiring private accommodation if need be;

(c) the total number of Government quarters of each type separately available in Delhi/New Delhi in different pools; and

(d) the step taken or proposed to be taken to solve the housing shortage for government employees in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The total number of Central Government employees eligible for general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi is as under. This information is based on the data collected for the previous allotment year ending on 30th November, 1978.

Type	Number
I	26,207
II	35,683
III	17,558
IV	13,305
V	6,403
VI	1,004
VII	374
VIII	53
TOTAL	1,00,587

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Total number of quarters in the general pool under the control of the Directorate of Estates in Delhi/New Delhi is as under:

Type	Number
I	13,324
II	15,890
III	5,876
IV	5,158
V	1,837
VI	478
VII	117
VIII	15
TOTAL	42,695

(d) Government has undertaken a crash programme of constructing 15,300 quarters in Delhi/New Delhi during the next three years.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों पर अधिक भार लगाना

3807. श्री टी० एस० नेगी: क्या निर्माक और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री 27 नवम्बर, 1978 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1091 के भाग (घ) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 132 फ्लैटों के आवेदकों को टैगोर गार्डन के सामने स्थित फ्लैटों के लिए नये सिरे से आवेदन देना होगा;

(ख) तुलनात्मक बेहतर क्षेत्र (कम्पैरेटिव बेटर एरिया) की परिभाषा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन 512 फ्लैटों की कीमतें मायापुरी के 132 फ्लैटों की कीमत के बराबर होगी अथवा कम; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इन 132 फ्लैटों के लिए आवेदकों को दबाव में बाध्य होकर अधिक भुगतान नहीं करना पड़ेगा?

निर्माक, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) जी, नहीं। उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने विकल्प सीधे कागज़ पर दें।

(ख) ये फ्लैट नजफगढ़ रोड खास पर स्थित हैं और कनाट प्लेस के समीप हैं। अतः इसे अपेक्षाकृत अच्छा क्षेत्र समझा जाता है।

(ग) तथा (घ): क्योंकि इन फ्लैटों का मूल्य अभी आँका नहीं गया है; अतः इस समय इनकी तुलना करना सम्भव नहीं है। यदि वे पेशकश को अस्वीकार कर देते हैं तो इसके लिए ज़रूरी किया जाएगा।

Sale of D.D.A. Flats

3808. SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1091 on the 27th November, 1978 regarding levying of sur-charge on D.D.A. flats and state:

(a) whether sale of flats to the general public have increased the funds;

(b) whether registration amount of the registered persons is utilised for construction of flats and whether this amount is taken to make available more flats to the public;

(c) whether DDA had sold flats to the Directorate of Estates after inviting applications from the registered persons;

(d) whether 512 flats under construction in Rajouri Garden and flats in the other colonies are proposed to be sold to the Directorate of Estates so as to make available more homes for Government employees;

(e) if so, whether due approval of the Parliament has been obtained for amending the Delhi Development Act; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir, since 50 per cent of the flats are to be sold to them on hire purchase basis and the balance on cash down basis while all these flats are sold to the Directorate of Estates on cash down basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Lack of medical facilities in MIG/LIG Flats in Mayapuri sold by DDA to Estate Office

3809. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 132 MIG flats in Mayapuri have been sold to Estate Office;

(b) whether there is no CGHS dispensary in 1000 MIG/LIG flats in the

area which is occupied mostly by Government employees and this area has been linked with Harinagar Dispensary;

(c) whether the residents of these flats have represented for shifting the dispensary to these flats as Harinagar dispensary is located in an old house surrounded by open and overflowing drains and is without potable water and other facilities;

(d) whether DGHS has agreed to shift this dispensary to these 132 flats and has requested to the Ministry of Works to provide necessary accommodation; and

(e) if so, by what date the dispensary is likely to be shifted to these 132 MIG flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). On the request of D.G.H.S. two flats have been allotted in Mayapuri and the C.G.H.S. dispensary shortly.

Lack of basic facilities in D.D.A. Colony, Lawrence Road

3810. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no facility of Post Office, Bank, Super Bazar and CGHS in Lawrence Road, DDA Colony inhabited by the people belonging to Low Income Group;

(b) whether above authorities have approached DDA for allotment of suitable accommodation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A Post Office and a Bank are functioning in Lawrence Road Industrial Area which is in close proximity to the Lawrence Road Residential Scheme. A Dispensary and a Super Bazar are also in existence. In Addition a number of convenient shopping centres have been constructed by the DDA. These have been disposed of and they are catering to the needs of the public in that area.

(b) and (c). The DDA has reported that request for sites for a P & T building and CGHS Dispensary have been received and that the sites have been finalised by the DDA for allotment.

Provision of basic facilities in Bodella, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi

3811. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that basic amenities like sewerage, water, electricity etc. have not been provided to the plot-holders of Vikaspuri (Bodella) Welfare Association, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi, in spite of the fact that full payment in this behalf has been realised by DDA from them; and if so reasons therefor;

(b) by what time the above facilities are likely to be provided to the said plots-holders; and

(c) the various authorities responsible for this lapse and whether action will be taken against them for this?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Sewerage work has been completed except in Packets 'C', 'F' 'H-1' and 'H-3', which were subsequently converted from group housing to plotted area. The water supply

lines have been laid and connected to M.C.D. main. M.C.D. have been asked to release the water. The work of electric supply was started in 1973 and is keeping pace with the building activity in that area..

(b) Sewerage work—After March, 1979.

Water Supply—MCD have been asked to release the water.

Electricity—The work is likely to be completed by the end of 1979-80.

(c) There has been no avoidable lapse on the part of DDA authorities in providing the basic facilities in Bodella.

Allotment of plot to P. & T. Department in Janakpuri, New Delhi

3812. **SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:**

SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA:

SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:

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

(a) whether the possession of the plot earmarked for Post and Telegraph Office in A-3 Block shopping-centre in Janakpuri, New Delhi has already been given to P & T Department;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) when the possession of the said plot is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The P.&T. Department have objected to the existence of a man-hole on the site.

(c) Soon after the shifting of the man-hole for which necessary action has already been initiated.

Qualifying Examination for I.I.T.

3813. SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the qualifications for entrance examination to the Indian Institutes of Technology is Class XI of the plus 2 stage of education;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to change the educational qualifications to pass at the end of the plus 2 stage; and

(c) if there is no proposal for such a change, the reasons why this change is not being made?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A pass in Class XI of the +2 stage is also one of the minimum qualifications prescribed for admission to the Joint Entrance Examination of IITs.

(b) and (c). The All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that the first degree course in engineering should be of 4 years duration and that the entry to this course should be after 12 years of schooling. Changes in minimum qualifications for

admission to IITs will be reviewed only after the 10 — 2 system is introduced uniformly all over India and corresponding changes are also made in the structure and pattern of engineering education.

Save Grain Campaign

3814. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether save grain campaign programme is now underway in the country;

(b) how many State Governments have taken up the plan;

(c) whether Central Government has given subsidy to States to meet the farmers demand; and

(d) if so, the amount of subsidy, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Save Grain Campaign is an All-India programme and 14 Central teams and 3 sub-teams at the following places cover the entire country:

1. Save Grain Campaign Office	Bhopal
2. " "	Bhubaneswar
3. " "	Calcutta
4. " "	Chandigarh
5. " "	Ghaziabad
6. " "	Hyderabad
7. " "	Lucknow
8. " "	Madras
9. " "	Patna
10. " "	Pune
11. " "	Udaipur

12. Save Grain Campaign Office	Ahmedabad
13. " "	Bangalore
14. " "	Gauhati
15. " "	Sub-teams Raipur
16. " "	Do. Trivandrum
17. " "	Do. Varanasi

Besides the above mentioned Central Save Grain Campaign teams, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have agreed to set up their own State level Save Grain Campaign teams.

(c) and (d). Financial assistance to State Governments in the form of loans for implementation of Central sector scheme for provision of improved types of metal storage bins to farmers is given by the Department of Food. According to terms and conditions of the loan, the State Government is responsible for the recovery of the cost of bins from the farmers. The loans bear interest and the amount of interest paid by the State Governments is refunded in the form of subsidy. A sum of Rs. 1,32,750 has been paid as subsidy to the following State Governments during 1977-78:—

	Rs.
1. Assam	21,000
2. Punjab	21,000
3. West Bengal	21,000
4. Kerala	5,250
5. H.P.	7,875
6. U.P.	33,000
7. Haryana	21,000
8. Manipur	2,625
TOTAL	1,32,750

During the year 1978-79, a provision of Rs. 2.39 lakhs has been made for giving subsidy to State Governments.

Project on Wastes Disposal

3815. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on wastes disposal as recommended by the Committee constituted for the purpose;

(b) what is the salient features of this scheme and whether this scheme will be extended to all the cities in the country in future;

(c) the reasons why the population of the cities for the purpose should be more than 3 lakhs and why cities (having population below 3 lakhs) should not be included due to the fact that they are capital cities and/or the only major city of a State; and

(d) the reasons why Gauhati and other major cities/Industrial cities in the NE Region should not be included for setting up of the projects under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme and how soon it will be launched?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The salient features of this scheme are:

(i) cleanliness of the cities and environmental pollution control through a well designed and equipped system of collection removal and disposal of city garbage;

(ii) provision of suitable handling equipment and other infrastructure to the sanitary staff; and

(iii) making available enriched compost for agricultural production. Under the scheme, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation subsidise the capital cost of the mechanical compost plant to the extent of 33 per cent and the Ministry of Works and Housing give a non-recurring grant-in-aid to meet 50 per cent of the cost of deficiencies in the infrastructure and recurring grant-in-aid to meet 50 per cent of the establishment expenditure on technical staff required to run/operate the plant, for a period of 5 years subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

The scheme was initially proposed to be introduced in about 45 cities having a population of over 3 lakhs, keeping in view the intensiveness of agricultural activity around them, the economics of production, the need to control effects of pollution by intensive cleanliness etc. This scheme is in the nature of a pilot-cum-demonstration scheme which is expected to be extended to other urban centres in course of time.

(d) The setting up of mechanical compost plant at Gauhati has already

been sanctioned. All the State Governments have been asked to send the project reports for setting up of mechanical compost plants in respect of cities which fulfil the eligibility conditions of the scheme.

D.D.A.'s M.I.G. Flats

3816. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI MADAN TIWARY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1986 dated 31st July 1978 regarding Cost of Delhi Development Authority's M.I.G. Flats and state:

(a) whether the information has been collected; and

(b) if not, by what time it will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The items are given in the Statement.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

The disposal cost has been worked out by the DDA on the basis of the policy in vogue at that point of time. The pricing policy in vogue prior to emergency, during emergency and after emergency is as under :

Cost factor	Price according to policy in vogue since 26-11-74	Price according to policy in vogue since 16-12-77	Price according to policy in vogue since 10-5-78
1	2	3	4
Cost of Construction :	Cost of construction including undis-charged liabilities, if any.	Cost of construction including undis-charged liabilities, if any.	Cost of construction including undis-charged liabilities, if any.
Departmental Charges.	15% for LIG & MIG 11% for Janta	10% for MIG and LIG 8% for Janta	10% for MIG and LIG LIG. 6½% for Janta and EWS.

1	2	3	4
Interest Charges	7½% per annum for 1½ years.	7½% per annum for 1½ years.	9% for MIG flats 7½% for LIG flats and 6% for Janta & EWS flats. The interest will be charged over a period of only 9 months.
Administrative Charges	2% for 1½ years	2% for 1½ years	1% per annum for LIG & MIG. This will be charged for a period of 1 year. No amount will be charged for Janta & EWS categories.

NO OVERHEADS ARE TO BE LEVIED FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE PERSONNEL.

Cost of Land	Cost of land for 75% of the area earmarked for group housing is taken into account and charged proportionately on the plinth area basis on the flats.	Cost of land for 75% of the area earmarked for group housing is taken into account and charged proportionately on the plinth area basis to the flats.	Cost is calculated at Rs. 45 per Sq. Yd. for MIG, Rs. 30 for LIG and Rs. 20 for Janta.
Provision of Community facilities.	MIG Rs. 500 LIG Rs. 250 Janta Rs. 157	MIG Rs. 500 LIG Rs. 1250 Janta Rs. 150	Rs. 1 per sq. ft. of plinth area in MIG & LIG categories subject to maximum of Rs. 500 for MIG and Rs. 750 for LIG.

However, in the case of 4 MIG Residential Schemes, namely Lawrence Road, Rajouri Garden Wazir Pur and Prasad Nagar, a surcharge was added over the disposal cost arrived at on the basis of formula indicated as above. The excess amount recovered was mostly utilized for subsidizing the cost of Janta and LIG categories of flats elsewhere.

Roads to be constructed under Master Plan in Delhi

3817. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many roads of 30 mt. R/W and above were to be constructed in the Master Plan of Delhi and in trans-Jamuna area;

(b) how many of them are still to be constructed;

(c) which are the agencies who have been assigned the job of construction; and

(d) how much more time they will take?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 21 roads of 30 metre R/W and above were to be constructed according to the Master Plan of Delhi in trans-Yamuna area.

(b) According to the P.W.D. Delhi Administration, 7 roads are still to be constructed fully and 6 roads partly.

(c) P.W.D. Delhi Administration.

(d) Three to five years.

Inclusion of 'War Science' Subject in Universities

3818. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in any of the Universities in India the subject 'war science' is included in syllabus;

(b) the names of such Universities;

(c) whether Government propose to give directions in this connection to the Universities; and

(d) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to information available, courses in Defence Studies/Military Studies/ Military Science are offered by the universities of Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Poona, Punjabi and Madras and the M. S. University of Baroda. Some Colleges affiliated to Jiwaji, Kanpur and Meerut Universities also offer similar courses.

(c) and (d). The decision to offer any subject, in the courses at various levels, is taken by the universities themselves. The Government do not issue any directions in this matter. However, a proposal for the formulation of model courses in Defence Studies was recently considered by the University Grants Commission. While the Commission was not in favour of providing facilities for Defence Studies at the undergraduate level, it was felt that the details of courses to be offered at the post-graduate and research levels should be finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Defence. These details have not yet been finalised.

Survey by N.B.O.

3819. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Buildings Organisation had recently conducted a survey of the socio-economic conditions in various cities in the country;

(b) what are the findings and recommendations of the Institute; and

(c) the reaction of Government and the follow-up action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The National Buildings Organisation had sponsored studies on socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers in four cities viz. Hyderabad, Bangalore, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. The studies have been undertaken by the Institute of Economics, Hyderabad in respect of Hyderabad and Bangalore, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for Kanpur and Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad for Ahmedabad.

(b) and (c). The reports of these studies have not yet been finalised.

श्रीमती के निपटान में सहಾಯता करने हेतु गुजरात सरकार का अनुरोध

3820. श्री मोतीबाई आर० चौखरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने सरकारी ढुकानों पर पड़ी श्रीमती के निपटान हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार को पत्र लिखा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन् प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ब) जहाँ तक शोक और बुधरा विक्रेताओं के पास पड़ लेवी चीनी के उस स्टॉक, जिसे भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अभी ग्रहण नहीं किया गया है का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकारों को उसे बतमान बाजार भाव पर बेचने की पहले ही अनुमति प्रदान की जा चुकी है।

Central Assistance for Mandis located in Vidisha and Raisena

3821. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Agriculture produce mandis located in the Vidisha and Raisena districts of Madhya Pradesh for the development of which assistance has been sought from the Centre and the amount demanded therefor; and

(b) the progress made so far about the assistance proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Out of the Agriculture produce mandis located in Vidhisha and Raisena districts of Madhya Pradesh, Central assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sought for Vidhisha Regulated Market only.

(b) The amount of Rs. 5 lakhs was approved as Central assistance for the development of Vidhisha market yard and the first instalment of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was released during 1977-78. The second instalment of Rs. 2.5 lakhs will be released when the amount of first instalment is utilised and a certificate to this effect is furnished.

Forest Development and Plantation Corporation

3822. SHRI S. K. SARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Forest Development and Plantation Corporations have been established, if so, how many and in which States, since when and

the capital for each and how it has financed;

(b) state the annual financial result of operations of each of these Corporations for the last three years;

(c) how much revenue has each been able to secure from Timber and minor forest produce; and

(d) how much institutional finance have each of these raised during the last three years and of which species?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Forest Development Corporations and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Pay Scales of Craft Teachers in Delhi Schools

3823. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the craft teachers working in Government Schools, Delhi are being paid two different grades i.e. 425—640 and 446—750;

(b) whether the craft teachers either in the grade of Rs. 425—640 or in Rs. 440—750 are teaching the same classes for the same working hours;

(c) whether demands in this respect have been made to remove this anomaly continuously since 1970 by the representatives of the craft teachers; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

मध्य श्रम वर्ग के फ्लैटों के लिए पंजीकरण

3824. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित फ्लैटों के लिए पंजीकरण बहुत पहले बन्द कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य श्रम वर्ग के फ्लैटों के लिए नया पंजीकरण अब कब शुरू होने वाला है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) पिछली सामान्य पंजीकरण योजना 1976 में चालू की गई थी। तत्पश्चात् दो स्वचिंत पोषित आवास पंजीकरण योजनाएँ प्रारम्भ की गईं। एक 1977 में शुरु की गई और दूसरी जो नवम्बर, 1978 में शुरू की गई थी अभी भी 30-12-78 तक खुली है।

(ख) दूसरी स्वचिंत पोषित आवास योजना जो 27-11-78 को चलाई गई थी 30-12-78 तक खुली है। उसके पश्चात् विमान विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत की गईं। उम्मीदवारों की प्रतीक्षा सूची जब समाप्त हो जायेगी तब दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण पुनः सामान्य पंजीकरण योजना खोलेंगी।

Sites for Schools, Nursing Homes, Post Offices etc. in Janakpuri, New Delhi

3825. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sites earmarked for (i) schools/nurseries, (ii) nursing homes/dispensaries, (iii) post and telegraph offices, (iv) community centres/halls and (v) petrol pumps in A-1, A-2, and A-3 Blocks of Janakpuri, New Delhi separately;

(b) the number of such sites which have been allotted and handed over to the concerned Department or Institutions category-wise;

(c) number of sites on which construction of structures has started coming up;

(d) the reasons for slow allotment and transfer of the said sites to the concerned parties;

(e) whether it is a fact that sluggish action on the part of the DDA has resulted in retarded growth of these blocks; and

(f) if so, what effective action have been taken by the DDA to remove the backlog in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Higher House Tax recoverable from the Government Employees owning Houses

3826. SHRI DRONAM RAJU SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government servants who were forced to surrender their Government quarters and shift to their own flats during Emergency under previous government orders are required to pay House tax at much higher rates than charged from self occupying flat owners although the accommodation, price charged for the flats by DDA and amenities provided by the Municipal authorities are the same;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government would consider to remove this anomaly and mitigate hardship of the Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a): No such case has come to notice.

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

Pilot Project under Food for Work Programme in States

3827. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pilot project launched in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh under the 'Food for Work' Programme and with what result;

(b) whether this project is to be launched in other States; and

(c) whether West Bengal Government has sent any proposal to the Union Government in regard to social forestry and cattle breeding under this Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Recently a pilot project has been launched in 4 States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh at the initiative of Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation under the 'Food for Work' scheme. In each project it is proposed to rehabilitate 5,000 families through animal husbandry programme by utilizing waste and scrub forest land. The scheme is designed to benefit the weakest sections of the rural community. The social forestry and cattle breeding form an integral part of the programme. In all, 20,000 families are to receive 10 kgs. of wheat per week under the scheme. As the project has been launched only recently the results are yet to be known.

(b) Yes Sir. The Scheme has been circulated to all the States. Proposals have already been received from Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka and the project is to be launched in these States shortly.

(c) No Sir.

Slaughter House, Delhi

3828. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there exists a slaughter house opposite Wazirpur D.T.C. Bus Depot on Ring Road, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is always bad smell in the area due to this and there is also menace of vultures;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a D.D.A. Residential Colony Pitampura is coming up very near; and

(d) whether in view of maintaining good healthy conditions Government propose to shift this slaughter house to some other place and if so, when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There is no slaughter house but a Carcass Utilisation Centre run by Khadi and Village Industries Commission exists at this place.

(b) Yes, Sir, due to the reasons stated at (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d): D.D.A. have already approved the shifting of the Carcass Utilization Centre from the present site. D.D.A. is also taking action to allot them a plot for the same.

Old Age benefit, to Agricultural Farmers

3829. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural farmers are deprived of the old age benefits,

at least pension, after the age of 65 years; and

(b) if not, whether Government have any other beneficial plans for the welfare of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PHATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Central Government has no scheme for old age pension to any category of persons including farmers. However, a number of State Governments have schemes in their States for old age pensions to persons of 60 years and above. The rate of pension varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50. The subject relating to old age pensions falls in the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

Relief for Central Aid to Flood affected West Bengal

3830. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount in kind, cash and other forms given and promised to the Government of West Bengal for relief and rehabilitation of the flood victims in the State;

(b) the claims made by the Government of West Bengal for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister asked the Government of West Bengal for setting up of an all-party relief and rehabilitation Committee at all levels including village level for effective relief and rehabilitations work?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to the existing policy and arrangements based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, Central Team visited the State thrice for an on the spot assessment of the situation and requirements of funds for providing relief to those

affected by floods. The recommendations of the Team were considered by the High Level Committee on Relief. On the basis of this Committee's Report, the Union Government have allocated the following assistance to the West Bengal in cash and kind:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Advance Plan assistance for relief of natural calamity	88.93
2. 95,500 tonnes of foodgrains and pulses or gratuitous relief	13.14
3. 1,00,000 tonnes of foodgrains under food for work scheme	12.50
4. Short-term loan for agricultural inputs	15.00
5. Value of medicines etc.) (supplied on credit payment basis)	0.37

129.94

A sum of Rs. 25.25 lakhs has been released to West Bengal from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Under the World Food Programme 350 M.T. each of skimmed milk powder and edible oil have also been allocated for distribution among flood victims.

Short term loan of Rs. 15 crores have also been approved to be given after a supplementary budget provision is obtained.

(b) The Government of West Bengal had presented a Memorandum indicating their assessment of damage and requirements of assistance for relief of natural calamity. They sought an amount of Rs. 349.75 crores by way of budgetary support and Rs. 128 crores through institutional finance. In addition, the State Government also sought 2.34 lacs tonnes of foodgrains for distribution as gratuitous relief and 4.56 lacs tonnes of foodgrains for being utilised under the food for work scheme. The requirements projected by the State Government for the current year amount to Rs. 276.32 crores through budgetary support and Rs. 103.50 crores

through institutional finance. The balance of Rs. 73.43 crores through budgetary support and Rs. 24.50 crores through institutional finance is stated to be required for 1979-80.

(c) The Prime Minister had suggested the formation of All Party Committee at all levels for co-ordination of flood relief work in view of the unprecedented nature of the disaster in West Bengal and the desire of the people belonging to various shades of opinion to cooperate in mitigating the distress of the victims. At the village level, however, the Prime Minister agreed that Panchayats should be the proper authorities, but suggested that the Panchayats should seek the co-operation of other important elements so that the programmes could be implemented more effectively.

Translation of Foreign Academic Books and periodicals

3831. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry's prior clearance is required for taking up translation work in Hindi and/or in one or more of the other Indian languages, of academic books or periodicals published abroad;

(b) if so, full details thereto;

(c) when was such a directive issued, and why;

(d) whether any such requests were refused from Indian Scholars for taking up any translation work during years 1975 to 1978; and

(e) if so, full facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Request of Gujarat for Central Assistance for Roads

3832. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Gujarat has asked the Central Government to sanction Rs. 121.68 crores for the completion of 970 Km. of roads on 20th May, 1978;

(b) if so, the cause for delay; and

(c) reaction of the Government regarding the short fall in road target in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a): A letter dated 29th May, 1978, was received from the Chief Minister of Gujarat requesting for an additional release of Central assistance of Rs. 121.68 lakhs to meet the expenditure incurred on road construction in the Mahi-Kadana CAD Project in Gujarat.

(b) This was a special request and examination takes time. A reply has been sent to the Chief Minister of Gujarat on 12th December, 1978.

(c) The State Government is being impressed upon to push through the roads programme from the State Plan resources.

Request for Assistance for Flood Damage repairs in Kerala

3833. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala seeking a special grant-cum-loan assistance of

Rs. 300 lakhs for flood damage repairs in the State;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) decision taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala asked for Cent-

ral assistance for providing relief to the population affected by floods and repairs to roads, bridges etc. damaged by the floods in that State.

A Central Team visited the State from 14th November, 1978 to 17th November, 1978. On the recommendations of the Central Team and the High Level Committee on Relief, an advance Plan Assistance of Rs. 11 crores has been allocated to the State for the following items:—

	(Rs. crores)
1. Restoration of Roads to pre-flood condition:	
(a) State Highways	2.60
(b) Village roads	1.00
(c) National Highways/roads which pass urban areas and maintained by the State Govt. at their own expense.	0.50
	4.10
2. Repair/restoration of Minor Irrigation structures and Drainage works damaged due to floods	2.00
3. Construction of Anti-sea erosion works (State's share)	0.67
4. Subsidy to small and Marginal farmers for agricultural inputs (like seeds, seedlings, fertilisers and pesticides) on the same pattern as in the SFDA in the districts not covered by SFDA schemes	0.66
5. Subsidy to fishermen for replacement of lost equipment and resumption of fishing activities	0.07
6. Assistance for repair/reconstruction of houses/huts affected by floods	3.00
7. Cost of medicines/drugs to be supplied in the flood affected areas to prevent Cholera, Typhoid etc.	0.50
TOTAL	11.00

In addition 12,500 tonnes each of rice and wheat has been released for distribution as gratuitous relief.

पेय जल योजना

3834. श्री वी० जी० हांडे : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सभी गांवों में पेय जल योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ;

(ख) देश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के गांवों में इस योजना को कैसे सफल बनाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के गांवों में इस योजना का लाभ पहुंचेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग). ग्रामीण जनता के पेय जल की व्यवस्था करना तथा इसके लिए योजना बनाना, उसका निष्पादन करना राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य प्रशासनों की जिम्मेदारी है। समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों (जिनमें पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के ग्राम भी शामिल हैं) की पेय जल योजनाओं को राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निम्न आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। 1971-72 के सर्वेक्षण से पता लगाये गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था की गति को तीव्र करने के लिए सरकार राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का 1977-78 से राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत किये गये प्रावधान को पूरा करने के लिए 100 प्र०श० अनुदान दे रही है।

Sale of Bungalow to a Foreigner

3835. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plot and bungalow No. 4, Aurangzeb Road belonging to the Steel Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik has been sold recently to any foreigner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether he had taken prior permission from the Government to sell his property to a foreigner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). Permission was granted by Government for the sale of property No. 3 (not 4), Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi, belonging to Shri Biju Patnaik, Minister of Steel and Mines to the United Emirates Embassy. The proposed transaction was subsequently abandoned.

एशियाई खेल-कूद से सम्बन्धित बैंकाक का दौरा करने वाले अधिकारियों के लिए खर्च की स्वीकृति

3836. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में पाकिस्तान में खेले गये क्रिकेट मैच के दौरान खिलाड़ियों के प्रतिरिक्त विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के अनेक व्यक्ति भी वहाँ गये थे और उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा उनके लिए खर्च की मंजूरी दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एशियाई खेल-कूद के सम्बन्ध में खिलाड़ियों के प्रतिरिक्त विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के अनेक अधिकारी भी बैंकाक जा रहे हैं जिनके लिए उनके मंत्रालय ने खर्च की मंजूरी दी है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में खिलाड़ियों के प्रतिरिक्त अन्य व्यक्तियों और रेडियो कमेण्टरी के लिए खर्च की मंजूरी देने का क्या औचित्य है; और

(घ) खिलाड़ियों के प्रतिरिक्त उन अधिकारियों के मंत्रालयवार नाम क्या ह जिनके बैंकाक जाने के लिए मंत्रालय ने खर्च को मंजूरी दी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकदारी) : (क) भारतीय क्रिकेट दल तथा भारत के क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड के पदाधिकारियों, जिनकी स्वीकृति इस मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई थी, और क्रिकेट मैच के प्रसारण तथा टैलीकास्ट के सम्बन्ध में भेजे गए अधिकारियों को छोड़ कर कोई भी सरकारी अधिकारी पाकिस्तान नहीं भेजा गया था ।

(ख) से (घ). बैंकाक में होने वाले घाटवें एशियाई खेलों के लिए 167 सदस्यों के भारतीय दल, जिसमें 140 प्रतिযোগी, 24 प्रशिक्षक और प्रबन्धक और भारतीय श्रोलम्पिक सच के 3 अधिकारी शामिल हैं, के प्रतिरिक्त इस मंत्रालय ने एक सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल के लिए जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं, खर्च स्वीकृत किया है : —

- (i) शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति राज्य-मंत्री श्री धन्ना सिंह गुलशन ;
- (ii) श्री एम० आर० कृष्ण, संसद् सदस्य तथा प्रखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् के सदस्य ;
- (iii) श्री भरपुर सिंह, शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री के निजी सचिव; और
- (iv) श्री ए० एस० तलवार, उप सचिव (खेल), शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ।

भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल को खेल देखने और भारतीय दल के प्रदर्शन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए भेजा गया है । भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल इस अवसर का लाभ अन्य देशों से प्राप्त प्रतिस्पर्धियों के साथ खेल-कूद की प्रोन्नति से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श के लिए भी उठाएगा ।

Chemical for Washing of Temples and Ponds at Khajuraho

3837. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the chemical used for washing the temples and ponds at Khajuraho is doing much harm to as much as the splinters have come out of the same in about 6 months time or so; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). This matter was mentioned in the Lok Sabha on 23rd November, 1978 in a discussion under Rule 377. Enquiries made subsequently reveal that no aqueous material is used as preservative for the stone surface of the temples at Khajuraho. The preservative which is used is not causing any damage to stone surface.

राजस्थान में प्राचीन कुल्ले मिति चित्रों का परिरक्षण

3838. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में अनेक स्थानों पर और प्राचीन कुल्ले मिति चित्र पाए गए हैं, यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनके संरक्षण और परिरक्षण के लिए कोई योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डॉ० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द) : (क) से (घ)। क्या कि समाचार पत्रों में बताया गया है, राज्य पुरातत्व एवं संग्रहालय विभाग, राजस्थान द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप राजस्थान में कुछ मिति चित्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा इन मिति चित्रों की जाँच की जा रही है और इनमें से जो मिति चित्र राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व के पाए जायेंगे उनको प्राचीन स्मारक और पुरातत्वीय कला से तथा सर्वोच्च शक्तिवचन, 1958 के प्राचीन संरक्षित किया जाएगा।

Import of Agricultural Commodities

3839. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of agricultural commodities that are being imported this year; and

(b) the quantities imported?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के बीच सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के बारे में अन्तःराष्ट्रीय विवाद

3841. श्री जगदीश प्रताप माथुर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब, हरियाणा, और राजस्थान के बीच कुछ कृषि परियोजनाओं को नष्ट कर चल रहे अन्तःराष्ट्रीय विवाद को हल करने में सरकार के क्या प्रस्ताव हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरवाल) : प्रश्न में यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि किन विशिष्ट सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के बारे में झुंझना बाहिए। चूंकि सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है इसलिए सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विवादों को सुलझाने में केन्द्र के प्रयत्नों का उद्देश्य मूलतः संबंधित राज्यों को परस्पर-सम्मत हल पर पहुंचने में सहायता देना होता है।

Implementation of Central Schemes in Rajasthan

3842. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central sponsored schemes, administered by Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation are being implemented in Rajasthan and outlay on the scheme for the year 1978-79;

(b) whether sanctions for allocations for the year 1978-79 have been issued for all these schemes;

(c) whether amount under these schemes has been transferred to the Government of Rajasthan; and

(d) whether list of schemes for which sanctions have not been issued or amount has not been transferred will be placed on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Government Accommodation to Class I Artists

3843. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether artists have been allotted Government quarters in Delhi, if so, their names;

(b) whether some class I officers who are also class I artists have been discriminated in the matter of allotment; and

(c) whether Government intend to review all such allotments and remove the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKT): (a) Yes, Sir. The following persons connected with Fine Arts have been allotted general pool accommodation:—

1. Shri Raja Reddy
2. Dr. B. V. Karnath
3. Smt. Swapna Sundari
4. Smt. Sheila Bhatia
5. Shri Birju Maharaaj

6. Kumari Yamini Krishnamurthy

7. Miss Elizabeth Burunner

8. Smt. Rita Kothari

9. Ustad Vilayat Khan

10. Smt. Maya Rao

11. Smt. Jalabala Vaidya

12. Smt. Sidheshwari Devi (since expired).

13. Shri D. D. Devalikar (since expired).

(b) and (c). All the above cases were reviewed and it was decided that no further allotments should be made to such category of persons. There was one request from a Class I officer for *ad hoc* allotment on grounds of being an artist, this request was rejected in view of the above decision. However, this particular officer was offered a type IV quarter from the Ladies pool, which she declined.

Drinking Water facilities in Himachal Pradesh

3844. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Government have sent any proposal to the Central Government for drinking water project in that State during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what allocation has been made during the plan year-wise for Himachal Pradesh for the purpose; and

(d) what is the number of villages in Himachal Pradesh which are having drinking water facilities at present and proposed to be provided drinking water facilities during the Sixth Plan year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Not yet Sir.

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

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan has not been finalised yet. Villages having drinking water facilities in Himachal Pradesh are reported to be 3764 as on 1st April, 1978.

प्रायोजित पशुघों की नस्लें

3845. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या हाथ और लिचाई मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सुधरी हुई नस्लों के देश-भार प्रायोजित पशुघों की विभिन्न नस्लों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ?

कृषि और लिचाई मंडी (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) तथा () : सम्बन्धित संगठनों से अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Monument of the Grave of Late President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

3846. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:**

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision to construct a monument on the grave of the late President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have sanctioned any fund for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a): The Government has decided to undertake a construction over the grave of the late President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

(b): The construction will comprise of the grave of late President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed in the Centre, surrounded by marble arches and Jallies.

(c): An amount of Rs. 4.725 lakhs including fees payable to the Architect, has been sanctioned.

Registration for Self-financing Scheme by D.D.A.

3847. **SHRI KACHARU LAL HEM-RAJ JAIN:** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Delhi Development Authority has again invited for registration under the Self-financing Scheme;

(b) whether only affluent people can contribute towards this scheme as it is very costly;

(c) whether it is also a fact that last time the response from the public towards such a scheme was very poor; and

(d) if so, the reasons for announcing the scheme again?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This scheme is open to persons belonging to all income groups and the proposal is to construct 3 categories of flats having plinth area varying between 65 sq. mts. and 111.5 sq. metres.

(c) No, Sir. 2739 persons had got themselves registered under the First Self Financing Housing Registration Scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

Land shaping operations in Tawa Command Area of Hoshangabad, M.P.

3848. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether land shaping operations have been going in the Tawa Command area of Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh, the total area, in acres, affected by the operation the cost, per acre of land shaping;

(b) whether Government has received West German aid for the project at 2.5 per cent per annum; and the total quantum of West German aid;

(c) whether the affected Kisans have been asked to repay the land shaping charges in instalments at an inordinately high rate of interest, if so, the number of instalments and the rate of interest, the reasons for the usuriously excessive rate;

(d) whether Government propose to reduce or advise the Madhya Pradesh Government to reduce, the land shaping charges, and not to levy any interest thereon, in view of the agriculture oriented policy of Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The total area covered under land shaping is about 17,500 acres upto September, 1978. The information regarding cost of land shaping is being collected from the State Government.

(b): The Government has received West German aid at an interest of 2 per cent per annum on the loan portion. The aid consists of a grant of D.M. 17 million (about Rs. 6.25 crores) and a loan of D.M. 45 million (about Rs. 16.65 crores).

(c): Information has been called for from the Government of Madhya Pra-

desh and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

(d): The Central Government is providing subsidy to small and marginal farmers to the extent of 25 per cent and 33½ per cent respectively of the cost of land shaping, in order to reduce the burden on these farmers.

(e): Does not arise in view of (d) above.

गन्ने की पिराई न करने वाले कारखानों को सरकार द्वारा नोटिस

3849. श्री गंगा नन्द सिंह: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 22 नवम्बर, 1978 के 'इकनामिक टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में 188 बीघी मिलों ने 15-11-78 तक गन्ने की पिराई धारम्भ नहीं की थी और सरकार ने उन्हें 'काग्न्य बनायो' नोटिस जारी किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी संख्या कितनी है और सरकार ने मिल द्वारा गन्ने की पिराई धारम्भ करने के लिए क्या तारीख निर्धारित की है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन मिलों के बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा और तत्सम्बंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग): बीघी उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध ग्रहण) अध्यादेश, 1978 के खण्ड 3 के अधीन 154 बीघी फैक्ट्रियों को नोटिस जारी किए गए थे क्योंकि वे 15 नवम्बर, 1978 तक बीघी का उत्पादन-कार्य शुरू करने में असफल रही थीं। इनमें कुछ थे उपक्रम की शामिल हैं जिन्होंने 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक गन्ने के बकायों का भुगतान नहीं किया था। हालांकि फैक्ट्रियों ने 15 नवम्बर तक उत्पादन शुरू नहीं किया था, लेकिन इनमें से कुछके ने उसके बाद उचित समय में ही उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया था। एक विवरण जिसमें उन बीघी फैक्ट्रियों के नाम दिए गए हैं जिन्हें नोटिस जारी किए गए थे और वे तारीखें भी दी गई हैं जिनसे इनमें से कुछके फैक्ट्रियों ने उत्पादन-कार्य शुरू किया था। विवरण सभा हल पर रखा गया। [सन्मालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एन-डी-30-90/78]। शेष मामलों में, कृषि पत्रकारों परिलक्षितियों, प्रतीत में उत्पादन शुरू करने का सामान्य समय, धाबड़/रिचिस्टर्ड गन्ने की यंत्रणा कार्य की दृष्टि में रकते हुए उत्तरों की जांच की जा रही है।

Construction of Trunk Sewer in Pitampura Residential Colony of D.D.A.

3850. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the original estimates of expenditure on the construction of trunk sewer line in Pitampura Residential Scheme of D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The Honourable Member is, perhaps, referring to the peripheral sewerage system which is being provided by the D.D.A. for this colony. The original estimate of expenditure on the construction of main sewer line (Peripheral) was as follows:—

	Rs.
Sewerage part I	14,01,473
Sewerage part II	11,99,719
TOTAL	26,01,192

Welfare of Rural Children

3852. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) in what way the Indian Council for Child Welfare is making efforts to look after the welfare of the children of rural India; and

(b) what is the existing ratio between the children of urban India and the children of rural India to-day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) The Indian Council for Child Welfare, has been through its network of 24 State Councils as well as District Councils, implementing Child Welfare programmes throughout the country. The Council has the following activi-

ties in which the focus is on the rural child;

(i) The Council has 27 Balsevika Training Institutes in 18 States where multipurpose Child Welfare workers are trained to work in Balwadis. In these institutions, preference is given to trainees from rural areas.

(ii) The Council presently runs 803 Balwadis in 17 States benefiting 35,858 children out of which 25,572 are rural children and over 1351 are tribal children.

(iii) The Council has selected 4 villages in every State where, from 1979, the Council proposes to bring about alround development in the villages with the "Child" as the main focus.

(b): The ratio of rural to urban children (0—14 year age group), as per population projection for 1976, is 4.16:1.

Adult Education Programme by Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board

3853. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Traqqi-e-Urdu Board, Government of India have been assigned any role in the implementation of the Adult Education Programme in Urdu?

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Traqqi-e-Urdu Board have done anything to perform its role, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) to (c). The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu has taken up the preparation of the teaching material for

Adult Education. The Bureau has ni-ready prepared 9 manuscripts comprising 2 Readers and 7 Supplementary Readers.

उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई योजनाओं का अनुमोदन

3854. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी योजना में सम्मिलित उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में सरकार ने निर्णय कर लिया है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरबाला) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश के छठी योजना के प्रस्तावों पर, जिनमें सिंचाई स्कीमों भी शामिल हैं, राज्य के अधिकारियों के साथ कृषि और सिंचाई-मंत्रालय और योजना प्रायोग में भ्रमले महीने विचार विमर्श किया जाएगा।

बिहार की सिंचाई योजनाओं का अनुमोदन

3855. श्री एच० एल० पी० सिन्हा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गया जिले में पुन-पुन ही एक ऐसी नदी है जिसमें पूरे वर्ष पानी बहता है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने 1968-70 में एक बड़ी सिंचाई योजना केन्द्र के अनुमोदनार्थ प्रस्तुत की थी जो अब भी अनिर्णीत पड़ी है ; और

(ग) क्या दक्षिण बिहार की शुष्क भूमि को पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार का उपयुक्त योजना को स्वीकृति देने का विचार है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरबाला) : (क) बिहार के गया जिले में के हीकर बहने वाली सभी नदियाँ वर्षा-निषिद्ध हैं।

(ख) 1969-70 के दौरान बिहार सरकार से कोई बृहत् सिंचाई परियोजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

उकई और काकरापार सिंचाई योजना के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता

3856. श्री छेनुसाई गणित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में उकई और काकरापार सिंचाई परियोजना के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में प्राप्त होने वाली धनराशि का मद वार व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरबाला) : (क) और (ख). उकई काकरापार सिंचाई स्कीम के प्राथमिकीकरण की उप-परियोजना, गुजरात कम्पोसिट सिंचाई परियोजना का एक भाग है जिस पर विश्व बैंक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास मंच से सहायता दिलाने के लिए विचार कर रहा है। इस कम्पोसिट परियोजना के लिए प्राप्त होने वाली संभाव्य सहायता की मात्रा और धयवा इसके संघटकों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Sugarcane Research Centre in Bihar

3857. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugarcane Research Sub-Centre of Bihar run by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been closed down; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to run it on a planned and smooth manner?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A testing centre of the Sugarcane Breeding Institute located at Motihari was closed about two years ago since a Technical Committee set up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had recommended that the purpose of this centre would be better served by strengthening the facilities at the Sugarcane Research Institute, Pusa as well as at the Zonal Centre, Motihari and by establishing good working linkages with the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had accordingly sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8.83 lakhs to the Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa for strengthening the facilities at Pusa for Sugarcane Breeding.

Students sent abroad by Education Ministry

3858. SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students sent abroad under various schemes of the Ministry of Education in various fields during 1977-78 and whether the details of such schemes will be placed on the Table of the House;

(b) how many of these students have come back to India after completing their studies and how many settled there;

(c) whether Government takes some undertaking from them that they would come back to India after completing their studies; and

(d) the action taken for violating the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) 290 students were sent abroad in various fields under the various Scholarships scheme of the Ministry of Education. The details of Scholarships Scheme vary from Country to Country and Scheme to Scheme. When the offers are received from the foreign Governments and agencies these are given wide publicity in the newspapers. Employment News and Rozgar Samachar.

(b) 71 students have come back to India after completion of their studies. The rest are still studying.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There has not been any violation of agreement.

Sub-merge of Sirancha Taluka due to Construction of Inchampalli Project

3859. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that with the construction of Inchampalli project on Godawari river in Andhra Pradesh, entire Sirancha Taluka of Chandrapur district of Maharashtra State will be submerged; and

(b) if so, what are the plans to rehabilitate the project sufferers of Sirancha Tehsil?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Inchampalli Project Report has not as yet been received in the Central Water Commission. The Government of Maharashtra has, however, informed that this project is contemplated as a joint project of the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The project envisages location of dam within the territory of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, but the submergence extends in all the three States. It has further been intimated by the Government of Maharashtra that, not the entire Sirancha Taluka, but some areas and villages including parts of Sirancha town in Sirancha Taluka of Chandrapur district of the State may be submerged by this joint project.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that detailed plans for rehabilitation will be discussed and settled amongst the concerned States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, after a joint project report is prepared and submitted to the Centre for clearance.

1979 में दिल्ली में होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के प्रतिनिधियों के लिए फ्लैटों का निर्माण

3860. श्री हुसाम बेब नारायण यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1979 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए आने वाले प्रतिनिधियों के आवास के लिए सुसज्जित भवन और नये फ्लैट बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कुल कितना खर्च किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या इस समय उनके रहने के लिए दिल्ली में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी होटलों में पर्याप्त आवास है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर खन्ना) : (क) तथा (ख) जनवरी, फरवरी, 1980 में नई दिल्ली में होने वाले यूनाइटेड सम्मेलन में लगभग 2500 प्रतिनिधियों के भाग लेने की सम्भावना है। अनुमान है कि मौजूदा होटलों में लगभग 1100 कमरे प्राप्त हो जाएंगे और शेष मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने 6.21 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 800 दोहरे कमरों वाला सुसज्जित होस्टल का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ किया है। इसके अलावा भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम की घांसा (104 कमरे) और प्रकबर (150 कमरे) होटलों के विस्तार करने की और 300 कमरे वाले तीन स्टार होटल के निर्माण की योजना है। इन योजनाओं पर 8.71 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है।

Sugarcane dues in Belgaum Division Karnataka

3861. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some sugar factories in Belgaum Division in Karnataka are in arrears of more than 10 per cent of the payment of sugarcane price for the previous years; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP
SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Establishment of National Museum of Man at Bhopal

3862. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Archaeology has suggested the establishment of the National Museum of Man at Bhopal; and

(b) if so, at what stage in the proposal, when it would be sanctioned for work and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b). The National Museum of Man has been set up by the Government of India and is temporarily located in New Delhi. It has now been decided to locate this Museum permanently at Bhopal. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has agreed to give 100 acre of land for locating it near Bada Tal, Bhopal. The cost of construction has not yet been worked out

Consultation with Agricultural Universities and Farmers' Organisation for Fixing Procurement Prices of Paddy and Wheat

3863. SHRI S. NANJESHA
GOWDA:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted for fixing the procurement prices for paddy and wheat;

(b) while fixing the procurement rates of paddy and wheat, whether the Government have consulted Agricultural Universities, and if so, what has been the recommendation of the various Universities;

(c) has the Government consulted farmers' organisations in the country

before fixing the prices and if so, what has been their advice; and

(d) how the procurement prices of wheat and paddy are remunerative and justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The procurement prices for paddy and wheat are fixed by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) Government do not consult the Agricultural Universities. But the APC takes into consideration the latest cost estimates compiled by certain Agricultural Universities under the comprehensive scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops.

(c) No, Sir. The A.P.C., however, consults the Panel of Farmers attached to it.

(d) While recommending the prices, the Agricultural Prices Commission takes into account the need to provide incentive to the producers for maximising production, all relevant factors including the available data on cost of production, changes in input prices, changes in prices of competing crops, and the likely impact of the procurement price on the general prices etc.

गन्ने की कीमत निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में
कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशें

3864. श्री जयदेवर विद्युत : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष गन्ने की कीमत निर्धारित करते समय सरकार ने कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो गन्ने की कीमत के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किन दस्तावेजों में धार कर किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री की
(बी) जयदेवर विद्युत : (क) और
(ख) वर्तमान चीनी मूल्य 1978-79 के लिए चीनी कीटिडों द्वारा देय गन्ने के तांत्रिक न्यूनतम मूल्य उत्पादन लागत, वैकल्पिक फसलों के उत्पादकों को लाभ और कृषि जिनमें के मूल्यों की सामान्य प्रवृत्ति, गन्ने से चीनी की उपलब्धता आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए हैं। चीनी मूल्य 1978-79 के लिए 8.5 प्रतिशत की वसूली पर 10/- रुपये प्रति बिन्दन का मूल्य बही है जिसकी कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी।

Expenditure on Milk Marketing and Animal Development

3865. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether both in Operation Flood I and II milk development projects, the emphasis is more on milk marketing rather than on milk production through increased number of crossbred milch animals; and

(b) expenditure already incurred and proposed to be incurred under the programme on milk marketing and animal development?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Operation Flood I Project envisaged increasing milk processing capacities of the Metropolitan dairies at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras from 10 lakh lts. per day to 27.50 lakh lts. per day and also organising rural milk production and procurement through Anand Pattern Dairy Cooperatives in 18 Hinterland Milksheds in ten States. In each Hinterland Milkshed, an action centre was to be created to procure the rurally produced milk, process and market it, on the one hand and to provide inputs for milk production enhancement to the Member-producers on the other.

Under operation Flood II, Milk Production will be organised in 25 milkshed areas in 155 districts. The principal objective of the programme is to

provide means to the farmer producers to build up and rear a National Milch Herd of some 15 million cross-bred cows and high yielding buffaloes.

(b) Under Operation Flood I Project, an investment of Rs. 48.32 crores of milk marketing and Rs. 13.86 crores towards programmes for animal development for increased milk production was made upto 30th September, 1978 out of the total expenditure of Rs. 75.09 crores. Under Operation Flood II, of the total outlay of Rs. 485.5 crores, an investment of Rs. 162.95 crores for building up of basic facilities for milk marketing and Rs. 167.44 crores for assistance to cluster federations for milk production including animal development programme is expected to be made.

Fertiliser Supplied to West Bengal

3866. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of fertiliser/chemical given for cultivable land in West Bengal during the year 1977;

(b) whether any part of this fertiliser has been given from gober compost; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Fertiliser is used generally in cultivable lands only. The total consumption of chemical fertilisers in terms of plant nutrients in West Bengal during 1977-78 (February, 1977 to January, 1978) was 113.93 thousand tonnes of Nitrogen, 28.99 thousand tonnes of phosphates (P2O5), and 29.25 thousand tonnes of Potash (K2O).

(b) and (c). In addition to the above chemical fertilisers, a total estimated quantity of 70 lakh tonnes of rural compost (produced from cattle

dung & urine, farm and household wastes, leaves of trees and shrubs, etc.) containing about 1 lakh tonnes of nutrients (N, P2O5 and K2O), is also reported to have been utilized in West Bengal during 1977.

यमुनापार क्षत्र साहबरा, दिल्ली में खाली पड़े
प्लॉटों का उपयोग

3867. श्री रामजी लाल सुजन : क्या निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यमुनापार क्षत्र साहबरा, दिल्ली-110053 में शान्ती पार्क बीचवाड़ा और गोतमपुरी के बीच में खाली पड़ी जमीन पर क्वार्टर और औपघालय आदि का निर्माण करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस खाली पड़ी जमीन पर क्या निर्माण करने का विचार है ;

(ग) उस पर ऐसा निर्माण कब करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (घ)। प्रश्नगत भूमि को जनरल पूल के सरकारी क्वार्टरों, औपघालय, आदि के निर्माण केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा अधिग्रहीत नहीं किया गया है। अतः सरकार का इस भूमि में जनरल पूल के सरकारी क्वार्टरों, औपघालय आदि के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Drinking Water Schemes

3868. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN-ALHAJ:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

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

(a) the details of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme of the North Eastern Region States and West Bengal, State-wise during the

last three years; year-wise with the amount sanctioned;

(b) the names of the villages benefited up-to-date in these States, State-wise, district-wise under these programmes and the amount spent;

(c) the details of the programme undertaken up-to-date for the current financial year with the result achieved in these States, State-wise, district-wise and village-wise; and

(d) the details of the programme proposed for the Sixth Plan period under this schemes, in the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was started from 1977-78. Information regarding the amount allocated and released during 1977-78 and the current financial year to the North Eastern Region States and West Bengal and the number of villages covered last year under this Programme in those States is given in the attached Statement. District-wise, and village-wise details are not available.

(d) The programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan has not been decided yet.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1977-78		1978-79		
		Amount allocated and released for works	Amount utilised as reported	No. of villages covered (as reported)	Amount allocated for works	Amount released for works upto 15-12-78
<i>States</i>						
1	Assam	55.00	49.88	54	150.00	75.00
2	Manipur	50.00	43.27	3	50.00	25.00
3	Meghalaya	22.50	19.36	Nil	100.00	50.00
4	Nagaland	75.00	75.92	3	75.00	37.50
5	Sikkim	34.50	35.92	Nil	35.00	17.50
6	Tripura	78.00	80.37	184	87.00	43.50
7	West Bengal	240.00	240.00	965	500.00	250.00
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	6.77	Nil	40.00	20.00
2	Mizoram	15.00	14.80	Nil	25.00	12.50

**House Building Loan to Delhi
University/College Teachers**

3869. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Teachers of Delhi University and its constituent colleges/affiliated colleges are also eligible for the loan for house-construction which is available to Central Government Employees (70 Months' salary);

(b) if so, the date w.e.f. which the facility has been provided; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this discrimination and the likely date by which this facility would be provided to the teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Government have accepted in principle the proposal of the University Grants Commission for grant of house building loans to the employees of Central Universities including teachers. Provision of funds for the purpose will, however, depend on the availability of resources.

**Functioning of Nehru Youth Kendra
at Aurangabad and Yeotmal**

3870. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the functioning of Nehru Yuvak Kendras at Aurangabad and Yeotmal in Marathwada;

(b) whether it is a fact that one single person has been managing these Kendras; and

(c) if so, the reasons for engaging one person for management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Yeotmal became vacant due to the reversion of the Youth Coordinator to his parent department. It was decided to transfer the Youth Coordinator Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Aurangabad to Yeotmal and pending the receipt of panel of names from the State Government for the selection of Youth Coordinator for Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Aurangabad, he was allowed to hold additional charge of Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Aurangabad. However, on the advise of the State Government necessary orders asking the Youth Coordinator at Aurangabad to hand-over the charge of the Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Aurangabad to the District Sports Officer and to look after the Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Yeotmal only have been issued. The District Sports Officer will hold charge of this Kendra till a regular Youth Coordinator is appointed.

Rural Feeder Dairy

3871. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish rural feeder dairies to provide incentive to the cattle keepers in the countryside and boost employment as also to meet the increased demand for milk; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Rural feeder dairies will be considered for setting up in areas having availability of marketable surplus milk. They will essentially cater to the local

requirement, supply fluid milk to nearby city dairies and also conserve surplus milk in the form of milk products, like butter, ghee, milk powder etc. Establishment of such dairies will provide a remunerative market to the rurally produced milk and fetch better economic return to the rurally produced milk and fetch better economic return to the milk producers as also generate employment potential.

Storage Projects for Rural Areas

3872. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN;

SHRI P. M. SAYEED;

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up Rs. 38 crore storage projects for rural areas in the country;

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

(c) where these projects will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The National Cooperative Development Corporation in the Deptt. of Civil Supplies and Cooperation, has been promoting and financing programmes for construction of storage capacities by cooperative societies in rural areas. Financial assistance is also being given by the National Cooperative Development Corporation for capacity to be constructed by village cooperatives in the rural areas. Storage projects for cooperative societies in the three States of U.P., Orissa and Haryana with a total cost of Rs. 549.9 million has been approved by the World Bank, in principle, recently. 48 per cent of

the total cost of the storage projects would be financed as loan assistance from the world Bank.

Under the Save Grain Campaign Scheme of the Department of Food, Simple techniques of effectively preserving food-grains in storage are being popularised amongst farmers and others through training, demonstration and publicity. Financial assistance is also extended to the different State Governments for fabrication and distribution of small size scientific bins to farmers etc. For this purpose, funds to the extent of Rs. 237 lakhs have been made available to the different State Governments.

Residential Areas under Water in Delhi during floods

3873. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the floods this year in Delhi have been unprecedented;

(b) the names of residential areas which remained under water and the period for which they remained under water;

(c) the assistance provided by the Government to the people who were at the tops of their houses and could not get food or milk; and

(d) the amount spent by the Centre as well as the Delhi Administration to give relief to flood affected people and whether the assistance provided was considered adequate?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Representation for improvement of Roads by Dandakaranya Development Authority

3874. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation for improvement of Roads under Malkangiri Constituency (Orissa) which is under the control of Dandakaranya Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the representation and the action so far taken for improvements of the roads?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached showing the position in regard to the action so far taken as also proposed to be taken by the Dandakaranya Development Authority regarding the improvement of the roads. This position has also been intimated to Shri Naka Kannaya, Member, Legislative Assembly of Orissa on 13-11-1978 in reply to his representation on the matter.

Statement

(i) *Malkangiri-Podia road via Sika-palli:*

This road takes off from Malkangiri-Motu road at a distance of 16 KMs from Malkangiri. The road portion from Malkangiri to Gorakhpalli is a part of Malkangiri-Motu road and is black topped. The road from Sika-palli to Podia (37 Kms in length) has been developed by the Dandakaranya Project as a moorum road with pucca cross drainage. The condition of this road having deteriorated during rainy season, it is proposed to repair this road with a view to opening it to bus traffic by December, 1978. In the Works programme drawn up for the next year, it is proposed to improve this road by providing metalling.

(ii) *Malkangiri-Motu road via Kalimela and Manemkonda:*

The portions between Malkangiri and Kalimela and between Pushuguda and Motu (total length 65 KMs) form part of the main Malkangiri-Motu (via, MV-79) road. These portions are all-weather roads and 34 kms of which have been black-topped by the Project. However, due to heavy traffic of bamboo and timber during monsoons some portion of the metalled road having deteriorated, action is being taken for remetting and black-topping of the road in phases during the current financial year viz., 1978-79 and during the next financial year 1979-80 as indicated below:

	1978-79	1979-80
(a) Renewal coat of metalling	17 Kms	20 Kms
(b) Black topping	16 Kms	31 Kms

The remaining portion of the road between Kalimela and Pushuguda via Manemkonda (28 KMs in length) is a kutchra road with no cross drainage work. In the next Five Year Plan (1978-83) of the Dandakaranya Project, it is proposed to improve this road to link road standard.

(iii) *Podia to Motu via Gorakhpalli:*

This road comprises two stretches viz. Podia to Gorakhpalli (19 KMs) and Gorakhpalli to Pushuguda (16 KMs). Beyond Pushuguda the road forms part of the main Malkangiri-Motu road. The road crosses the Poteru river near Gorakhpalli. Both these stretches are revenue roads and suitable only for fair weather traffic. Since both these roads are almost dead ends with very little through traffic, mainly because of the Poteru river which is now perennial due to the flow of waters from Balimela Hydro-Electric Project, there is hardly any traffic on these roads excepting for connecting the local villages. The Project is doing only skeleton maintenance works on these roads. It is proposed to take up improvement to these roads during the current working season.

(iv) Kalimela to Podia (16 KMs):

This is a metalled road with pucca cross drainage works and is in fairly good condition. It is proposed to re-metal and black-top the road during the next financial year 1978-80.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों की किस्तों पर मकान सेवा काल

3875. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री श्री० बाई० कुम्जन :

क्या निर्वाच और धाबात तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार की है अथवा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को इस प्रकार का कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है जिसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्र सरकार के सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों को अथवा जिनकी 10, 15 वर्षों की सेवा शेष है उनको धासान किस्तों पर मकान प्राप्तित किए जाएंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्वाच और धाबात तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिक्खर बरन (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है। मगर इस विषय में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त किए हैं।

(ख) विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

(i) 1972 की ही तरह केवल सेवा निवृत्त/निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए पंजीयन योजना लागू करना,

(ii) धासान किस्तों पर सेवा निवृत्त/निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को फ्लैटों का धाबंटन।

(iii) भूमि के धाबंटन हेतु सेवा निवृत्त/निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सि 0, नई दिल्ली का पंजीयन, तथा

(iv) सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सेवा निवृत्त हो गए हैं अथवा आगामी 3 से 5 वर्ष के दौरान सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले हैं, बिना इस बात के ध्यान में रखे हुए कि उनके नाम पहले ही पंजीकृत हैं या नहीं दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों के धाबंटन के पास सबसे जगह।

Policy of Flood Control as published in Bhagirath

3876. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main features of National Policy of Flood Control;

(b) whether the articles regarding the policy of Flood Control as published in the Bhagirath are acceptable;

(c) whether there were differences of approach regarding controlling floods by the Centre and some Northern Indian States; and

(d) what is the role played by Central Water Commission in Water Management—with reference to criticism of Central Water Commission by Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal and Delhi for in-effective measures taken by the Centre as per statements published in the Bhagirath Journal; and whether Government of India accepts those allegations, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). In 1954 when the national flood control programme was launched it was decided to undertake the flood control programme in 3 phases—immediate, short-term and long-term. The immediate phase was proposed to be mainly devoted to investigation and collection of data; and the second phase for formulation of flood control measures and construction of embankments, channel improvements, raising of villages and protection of towns. The long-term phase envisaged construction of further works including storage reservoirs, etc., so as to stabilize the benefits of the works carried out earlier.

Since then, considerable experience has been gained in Planning, implementation, and performance of flood

control measures. Technology has also advanced not only in India but also in foreign countries. Taking this into account, the Government of India have constituted the Rashtriya Barh Ayog to review performance of the works carried out so far and to lay down policies for the future programme to be adopted, and also to evolve a comprehensive approach to the problem of floods in the country keeping in view the need for optimum and multi-purpose utilisation of water resources, as also the role of soil conservation and afforestation in flood control. The Ayog is expected to give its report by the end of 1979.

In the journal referred to, there does not appear to be any difference in the basic approach to the flood control from that indicated above.

The Central Water Commission, as constituted, performs an advisory role in the formulation and implementation of water resources management including flood control and provides specialised technical advice on specific requests from the State Governments. The Central Water Commission also serves as a consultant to the Planning Commissions in the technical scrutiny of water resources and flood control projects submitted by the State Governments for sanction, and ensures that the schemes as formulated, conform to technically acceptable standards and inter-State and international requirements.

**Assistance by Centre to major cities/
towns for Beautification etc.**

3877. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government provide financial assistance to major towns and cities for the improvement of hygiene and beautification;

(b) the number and names of the cities that have been so provided with assistance;

(c) the criterion therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to enlarge the number of these cities and raise the amount of financial assistance; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Urban Development is a State subject. However, under the scheme for Integrated Urban Development, the Central Government has provided financial assistance for composite Urban Development projects comprising components of land acquisition and development and related urban services like Water Supply, Sewerage, Transportation etc. Under the scheme, the following cities have so far been given assistance:—

1. Bhopal, 2. Indore, 3. Ludhiana,
4. Cochin, 5. Kanpur, 6. Allahabad,
7. Hyderabad, 8. Visakhapatnam, 9. Haldia, 10. Ahmedabad, 11. Bangalore, 12. Lucknow, 13. Asansol, 14. Raipur, 15. Jullunder, 16. Baroda, 17. Calcutta, 18. Bombay, 19. Madras, 20. Ujjain, 21. Gwalior, 22. Jabalpur, 23. Korba, 24. Amritsar, 25. Pune, 26. Nagpur, 27. Kolhapur, 28. Sholapur, 29. Coimbatore and 30. Madurai.

(d) and (e). Government has recently reviewed the guidelines for the Scheme and has decided that all the cities with a population of 50,000 and above will be eligible for assistance under the scheme, provided viable Integrated Urban projects are prepared and there is a well-equipped machinery to implement the project. Government has also decided that projects which catered to the needs of the less privileged sections of the urban society should get priority for funding under the scheme.

Areas developed for Deep-Sea Fishing

3878. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the area developed for deep sea fishing in Indian ocean;

(b) whether there is any move to Indianise fishing industry in India; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The entire Economic Zone extending upto 200 nautical miles from the shore is available for exclusive exploration by Indian. Deep sea fishing can also be undertaken in High Seas outside Economic Zone.

(b) No foreign company can conduct fishing in the Indian Economic Zone except under licence or letter of authority from Government of India. The Government of India have allowed some joint ventures and chartering of foreign fisheries vessels by Indian Companies in accordance with the approved policy. Companies falling within the purview of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, are allowed to carry on business in accordance with the provisions of above-said Acts.

(c) Does not arise.

Plan from Indian Sugar Mills Association to boost Sugar Industry

3879. **SHRI R. V. SWAMI-**

NATHAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHAR MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Sugar Mills Association has placed before the

Union Government 6 point plan to boost Sugar Industry in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details of the points; and

(c) whether Government have examined them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government has received a representation from the Indian Sugar Mills Association mentioning the following six measures which would avert the crisis which, according to them, is affecting the sugar industry:—

(i) Re-instatement of control of monthly releases of sugar to impart stability to the market;

(ii) Creation of buffer stock of at least 1 million tonnes by Government;

(iii) Reduction in the rate of excise duty to 11 per cent *ad valorem* to help stimulate internal consumption of sugar;

(iv) Appropriate relief to weaker sections of the industry;

(v) Provision of adequate bank credit through sanctioning clean advances to the sugar units; and

(vi) withdrawal of restrictions related to Storage and Licensing with respect to the sugar dealers.

2. The measures (i)-(ii) relating to monthly releases and buffer stocking were considered by the Government at the time of decontrol of sugar itself and it was felt that in the initial stages of the decontrol it would be advisable to let the market forces to have their natural action in order to achieve a reasonable market price. In the light of the working of decontrol these points are being continually examined and a fresh decision may be taken, if found necessary. As regards

reduction in excise duty rate, it may be stated that the excise duty for sugar has already been reduced in successive stages and the internal consumption has been stepped up from 37.5 lakh tonnes to 45 lakh tonnes and the months following decontrol the internal consumption has been ranging from 4.5 to 5.00 lakh tonnes. The consumption in 1978-79 sugar season is estimated to be at least 52 lakh tonnes. But further stimulation of internal consumption by resorting to the reduction of excise duty and consequent fall in prices, while it may be advantageous to the sugar factories, would create serious problems to the khandsari and gur industries which are affected even at the present prices. This point will be examined after a few months after watching how the khandsari and gur industry will fare during this season. As regard relief to the weaker units, it may be stated that this point was examined in depth at the time of decontrol itself and it was felt at that time that no differential help need be given to such units as such an artificial protection would inhibit the units from trying to modernise, expand and rehabilitate themselves which again would in any case be the only real solution in the long run for the betterment of the sugar industry. As regards bank credit, the question of giving clean cash credit of Rs. 25 lakhs and the possibility of obtaining medium term loans to the sugar units is already under examination by the Government. As regards restrictions on the trade, the Government have already liberalized the permissible stock limits by traders by increasing them by 50 per cent over previous limits, and the need for further liberalisation is under examination. However, as regards licensing of sugar dealers, it may be stated that this may be necessary at least in the interest of getting adequate information regarding the sugar transactions. However, at the time of decontrol itself, the State Government have been advised to liberalise the issue of sugar dealers licences.

Demand for full autonomy for Universities

3880. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the demand for full autonomy for Universities both in academic and administrative sphere raised by the National Convention of Teachers of Central Universities which concluded its two-day session at Banaras Hindu University;

(b) what are the resolutions adopted by the Convention; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Information has been received about three declarations prepared at the Central Universities Teachers' Association Meet. These relate to autonomous and democratic functioning of various bodies of the Universities, implementation of a scheme combining the principle of merit and teaching experience for providing next higher grade to teachers and other benefits, besides provision of various other facilities to teachers. No resolution as such has been received by Government.

(c) Government recognise the principle of autonomous and democratic functioning of various bodies of the Universities. As regards other matters, they lie within the purview of various University authorities to consider and implement.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा जनता पार्टी के कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रावधान-यत्न

3881, श्री बबाराज रावत : क्या निर्वाचन और विकास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1978 में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने नगीलापुरी, मुजतामपुरी, ज्वालापुरी,

गांगोई, बहाणीपुरी, त्रिलोकपुरी, कल्याणपुरी, झकुरपुर, म्बू सीमापुरी, नन्वनगरी आदि में जनता प्लैट के धाबंटन के लिए धाबेन पत्र धामंखित किए थे और लोगों ने इस प्रयोजनात्म 200 रुपये की राशि जमा कराई। लेकिन उन्हें अब तक प्लैट धाबंटित नहीं किए गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, उनके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों को जिन्होंने 200 रुपये की राशि जमा कराई है, कब तक प्लैट धाबंटित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

निम्नलिखित और धाबान्त तथा पुनर्बात मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) तथा (ख) जी, हां, लगभग 3100 व्यक्तियों ने अपने धाप को पंजीकृत करवाया तथा 1623 व्यक्तियों को अभी तक धाबंटन किया गया है शेष व्यक्तियों को निम्नलिखित कारणों से धाबंटन नहीं किया जा सका :—

(i) 636 मकान बाढ़ पीड़ितों के पास हैं और इनका धाबंटन अभी किया जा सकता है जब कि ये खाली हो जाए।

(ii) धाबेबक कालोनियों को चुनने के बारे में हठी हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण लगभग एक महीने में एक बिबरणिका जारी करने वाला है, उसके अनुसार सारी औपचारिकता पूरी होने पर 3000 मकानों का धाबंटन कर दिया जायेगा।

बीनी के मूल्य में गिरावट

3882. श्री रामचारी सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि बीनी के कारखाना मूल्य घट कर 180 रुपये से 190 रुपये तक हो गये हैं जबकि इसकी औसत लागत 230 रुपये प्रति किबंटल है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस गिरावट के कारण बीनी मिलों पर गन्ने के मूल्य के रूप में लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बकाया है, और यदि हां, तो किसानों के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि यही स्थिति रही तो क्या बीनी उद्योग बन्द होने की स्थिति में नहीं पहुँच जायेगा; यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या सावधानी-उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मन्मथ प्रसाद सिंह) : (क) : 1977-78 के लिए बीनी की उत्पादन लागत की धारित औसत का जो हिसाब लगाया गया था वह 223/- रुपये प्रति किबंटल

बैठता है। सितम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1978 में फैंट्री के द्वार पर प्राप्तियाँ क्रमशः 197.80 रुपये और 183.61 रुपये प्रति किबंटल थीं।

(ख) और (ग) : 15-11-1978 को विभिन्न बीनी मिलों में गन्ने के मूल्यों के बकायों के प्रति 4082.63 लाख रुपये का भुगतान करना था। किसानों के हितों की सुरक्षा करने तथा उद्योग की क्षमता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जो पग उठाए गए हैं, उनमें 8.5 प्रतिशत की बसूली पर गन्ने का 10/- रुपये प्रति किबंटल का सांख्यिक न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करना, जबकि पिछले वर्ष यह मूल्य 8.5 प्रतिशत की बसूली पर 8.50 रुपये प्रति किबंटल था, उद्योग के लिए ऋण संबंधी सुविधाओं को उबार बनाना ताकि वह किसानों के बकायों का भुगतान कर सके, गूड़ के निर्यात पर लगे सभी प्रतिबंधों को हटाना, साइडससमूदा बीनी व्यापारियों की स्टाक रोकने की सीमा को 50 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना ताकि उद्योग को भारी स्टाक रखने संबंधी भार के बारे में राहत दी जा सके, उत्पादन शुल्क में तिरस्कार कमी करने, परिवर्तित परिस्थितियों की दृष्टि में ऊँची लागत पर स्थापित की गई नयी फैंट्रियों और विस्तार प्रोजेक्टों को राहत देने से संबंधित योजना में संशोधन करना; उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 20 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण देना ताकि उस राज्य में स्थित सरकारी और सहकारी बीनी फैंट्रियाँ किसानों को उनके गन्ने के बकायों का भुगतान कर सके और उन बीनी फैंट्रियों के प्रबंध को ग्रहण करने, जिन्होंने गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों का 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक का भुगतान नहीं किया है घबरा जो समय पर पिराई कार्य शुरू नहीं करती हैं, के लिए एक अध्यादेश जारी करना शामिल है।

Deterioration in productivity of Exotic Wheat Seed

3883. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any deterioration has been noticed in the productivity of exotic wheat seeds like Kalyan Sonora, Sonalika, Sharbati Sonora etc. introduced in the late 60's; and

(b) if so, whether Government has released the new generation of seeds for rabi sowing; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): A similar question No. 947 was asked in the

Rajya Sabha on 6-12-1978 by Shri F. M. Khan. In the reply then given was as follows:—

(a) It is a fact that some of the wheat varieties released about 12 years ago like Kalyan Sona have become susceptible to new races of rust diseases thereby affecting their potential productivity.

(b) To arrest this trend and to ensure the security of the wheat crop, several steps have been taken. These include the release of new varieties leading to varietal diversification and development of multi-lines of Kalyan Sona and Sonalika which will help to reduce the build up of new races. In addition, the areas where the rust inoculum gets built up early will be saturated with resistant varieties.

The All India Wheat Workshop held at Hyderabad in August, 1978 identified 3 multi-lines varieties namely MLKS-11, KSML-3 and KML-7406 which resemble Kalyan Sona in morphological and economic characters but possess a high degree of resistance to different races of rust. In addition, the Workshop recommended the high-yielding rust resistant varieties HW-135 and HP 1303 for the North Eastern Plains Zones, HD 2236 and Lok-1 for Central Zone and HW 517 for Peninsular Zone.

National Commission to study Flood Control

3884. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have constituted a National Commission to study flood control; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of references?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference are:—

(1) To review the flood protection measures undertaken since 1954 and to make an evaluation of the benefits and effectiveness of the measures undertaken so far with special reference to embankments in reducing the damage.

(2) To identify the areas where a large number of Zamindari and/or unauthorised embankments, bunds, and spurs, etc., exist; to assess the effect of such constructions on the flood problem; and suggest remedial measures.

(3) To identify the areas where construction of roads, highways, railways etc. and other encroachments into drains have aggravated flood problems and to suggest measures for improvements including legislative action, if any.

(4) To analyse the damage caused by floods in recent years and to identify areas requiring immediate flood protection measures.

(5) To evolve a comprehensive approach to the problem of floods in the country keeping in view the need for optimum and multi-purpose utilisation of water resources as also the role of soil conservation and afforestation in flood control.

(6) To make an analysis of the cost and benefits of flood protection measures.

(7) To suggest criteria for taking up flood protection measures and means of mobilising resources therefor.

(8) To recommend proper land-use in the flood plains with a view to minimise damage and to ensure overall increase in agricultural production.

(9) To examine the existing arrangements for maintenance of flood protection works and recommend measures for improving the same.

(10) To review the existing administrative and organisational set up for flood control at the Centre and in the States and suggest improvements where necessary; flood control to include flood forecasting and warning, flood fighting, formulation and implementation of flood protection measures.

(11) To examine the present procedure of assessing flood damage and suggest improvements.

(12) To examine any other matter related to floods and flood control and make suitable recommendations.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेयजल की समस्याई

3885. श्री सुभाष झाड़ूण :

श्री सुचेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या निर्माण और प्राचास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश का अधिकतर भाग पहाडी क्षेत्र है और गर्मियों के दौरान पानी के सभी स्रोत सूख जाते हैं और राज्य में नलकूपों तथा साधारण कुम्भों जैसे मूलभूत संसाधनों से पानी की सप्लाई प्रायः अपर्याप्त रहती है;

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या जो कि अधिकतर पिछड़ी जातियों और प्राथिक रूप से कमबोर वर्गों की है, पेयजल मुविधायों से वंचित रहती है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की पेयजल समस्या को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर हल करने का है ?

निर्माण और प्राचास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास संबंधी (श्री सिकन्दर बन्त) (क): तथा (ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) राज्य क्षेत्र योजना के न्यूनतम प्रावश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समस्याग्रस्त प्रांतों में स्वच्छ पेयजल देने की योजना राज्य सरकारों (मध्य प्रदेश सहित) द्वारा लागू की जा रही है। 1971-72 में यथा संभाव्य रूप से समस्याग्रस्त प्रांतों में पेयजल योजना को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्यान्वयन के लिए

भारत सरकार 1977-78 से राज्य सरकारों (मध्य प्रदेश सहित) को 100 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुदान दे रही है।

Development of Chilka Lake, Orissa

3886. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for development of Chilka Lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, nature of those proposals; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chilka Lake Brackish-water Fisheries Development Project and Chilka Lake Inshore and Offshore Marine Fisheries Project involves dredging and cutting a straight cut from sea to the lake at Satpada, development of brackish water fisheries on the inland side and construction of harbours with landing and berthing facilities and introduction of mechanised fishing boats on the marine side. The total cost of these projects is tentatively estimated as Rs. 28.10 crores.

(c) Development of fisheries in Chilka Lake involves cutting open entrance to the Lake from the sea to ensure free migration of fish but this may also affect the ecological situation in the Lake by altering the level of salinity. Divergent opinions were expressed by various agencies on possible alternatives. On the advice of the Planning Commission, a Committee of experts is being constituted to examine the proposals and advise Government on various aspects.

Giving up of Pool System of allotment of Government Accommodation

3887. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to do away with the present pool system for allotment of Government accommodation to the Central Government Employees and to bring at par all Central Government Employees for allotment purpose; and

(b) if so, what are the facts there-of and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The matter regarding feasibility of merger of pools of residential accommodation administered by several Government departments into one common pool is under consideration.

Seminar on Potato

3888. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Seminar on Potato was held recently at Jullundur, Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the Seminar has suggested for cooperation amongst the Asian countries for increased production of Potato;

(c) if so, detail of the discussion therein; and

(d) reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. An International Seminar

on 'Approaches Towards Increasing the Potato Production in Developing Countries' was held from 20—23 November, 1978 at Central Potato Research Station, Jullundur.

(b) Yes, Sir. A strong need for greater cooperation among the Asian Countries on Potato Research and Development was emphasised.

(c) The recommendations that emerged from the deliberations of the Seminar, suggesting cooperation among Asian countries are laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Recommendations of the International Seminar on 'Approaches Towards Increasing the Potato Production in Developing Countries' are under consideration of the Government.

The Recommendations that emerged from the deliberations of the Seminar, suggesting cooperation among Asian countries are as under:—

(i) "Considering the special technological, storage and utilization problems of potato for the tropics and the sub-tropics, it is recommended that an Asian potato Association on the lines of European and American Potato Associations be formed for promoting Potato Research and developmental activities in the developing countries."

(ii) A meaningful cooperation and collaboration among the Asian nations and other developing countries on national and regional basis be encouraged and expanded. For this purpose, the exchange of material and technology and the programme for evaluation of varieties suitable for each region, be worked out. The exchange of material should be so programmed so as to avoid calculated risk of introduction of pests and diseases. At the same time, it should not hamper exchange of germplasm between the developing countries.

(iii) The technology developed so far to increase the production in different nations may be tested for utilisation in various other countries. India and Japan could take a lead in this matter since they have made sufficient progress in potato research and development.

(iv) A regular flow of quality seed from the seed producing countries of the developing regions suited to short photoperiods and short-growing seasons in tropics and subtropics may be ensured.

Application from Maharashtra Teachers' Association for Adult Education Agency

3889. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application from the Maharashtra Teachers' Association for the adult education on agency basis; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion quota of Graduate Supervisors in Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation

3890. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the promotion quota of Graduate Supervisors to the post of Assistant Engineers in Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation (GBWRO) which has been merged with Central Water Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that previously the promotion quota for Graduate Supervisors was 66 per cent and for Diploma Supervisors 33 per cent, which has not been scrapped;

(c) if yes, what was the basis for scrapping this;

(d) how many graduate Supervisors of GBWRO have so far been promoted as Assistant Engineer; if none, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps are taken to offer early avenues for promotion of Graduate Supervision in GBWRO in view of their higher qualification i.e. Degree?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) With the merger of the posts of Supervisors and other technical posts in the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation with the appropriate cadre of the Central Water Commission, there is now no quota fixed for Supervisors holding graduate degrees and those holding diplomas for purposes of promotion to the next higher posts.

(b) No, Sir. Before the merger of the posts in GBWRO with the cadre of the Central Water Commission, the next higher post of Assistant Engineer in GBWRO was filled 33-1/3 per cent by promotion from the Supervisors' cadre and 66-2/3 per cent by direct recruitment. There were no quotas for graduate and diploma holder Supervisors and graduate Supervisors. But the qualifying service for promotion was different for diploma holder Supervisors and graduate Supervisors, namely, 7 years for diploma holder Supervisors and 3 years for Graduates.

(c) The recruitment rules for the post of Extra Assistant Director/Assistant Engineer in the Central Water Commission will apply to Officers of GBWRO after the merger of the technical cadres. According to these rules, posts of EAD/AE are filled cent per cent by promotion of Officers holding posts of Design Assistant,

Supervisor and Head-Draftsman. These rules, however do not provide for quotas as between Supervisors with Graduate degrees and those with diplomas for purpose of promotion to next higher post but these do provide for different qualifying service for promotion in respect of degree holder Supervisors and diploma holder Supervisors, i.e. graduate engineers with 3 years' service are eligible for promotion, and diploma holders with 7 years are eligible for promotion to the posts of Extra Assistant Director/Assistant Engineer.

(d) No graduate Supervisor of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation has so far been promoted as Assistant Engineer as none was senior enough to be promoted.

(e) The graduate Supervisors have to put in only three years' qualifying service, before they can be considered for promotion as Extra Assistant Director/Assistant Engineer, while the diploma holders have to put in 7 years' service before they are deemed eligible for promotion. Thus graduate engineers enjoy shorter waiting period for eligibility for promotion.

IC.S.S.R. Research on Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh

3891. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi has done anything by way of research on the Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Research Project was promised in the year 1975 in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether the project referred to above was completed by an Honorary Director who was assigned this work; and

(d) if so, when the required funds are expected to be sanctioned for the said project?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The I.C.S.S.R. ordinarily does not do any research on its own. The Council, however, gives grants to scholars or institutions for carrying out specific research projects.

In 1973-74, a research project on "Social and Connected Aspects of the Life of Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh" was sanctioned by the I.C.S.S.R. to Shri Thakur Sen Negi of Parvatiya Adamjati Sewak Sangh, Himachal Pradesh. The study was to be done in three phases and a grant of Rs. 14,000 was sanctioned for the first phase. The grant for the second phase was to be sanctioned only on satisfactory completion of the first phase.

The report of the first phase was received in October, 1974 and was published by Shri Negi himself in 1976 under the title "Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh - A Profile." I.C.S.S.R. decided not to give support for the second phase.

News item entitled Calcutta Library Victim of Central Bureaucracy

3892. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in "Hindustan Times" dated 6th November, 1978 captioning "Calcutta Library Victim of Central Bureaucracy"; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHAU- DER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The newly created Bureau of Literature and Libraries is purely an

internal administrative arrangement in this Ministry for looking after the work of Libraries. The Libraries themselves make their own purchase of books and the Bureau is not involved in this process.

Higher Licence Fee charged from the Non-P. & T. Employees form Type II Quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

3893. SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether higher rate of licence fee is being charged by the Directorate of Estate in respect of Type-II Quarters at Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, allocated to non-P & T employees in exchange of quarters with Posts & Telegraphs Pool as compared to the quarters of the same type in the same locality allotted to the P & T employees by the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this anomaly and what action Government propose to take to remove it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). For quarters in Sarojini Nagar, which were in the P. & T. pool, were recently transferred to the Directorate of Estates. Licence fee for these quarters is being recovered at present at a provisional rate pending determination of the correct rate; necessary adjustment will be made thereafter.

Output of Potato and Onion

3894. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scheme to increase domestic output of potatoes and onions of make use of the expanding opportunity for their export; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a)

(i) POTATO: There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increasing the domestic output of potato. However, the motivational campaigns for increasing potato production are launched by the Department of Agriculture and as a result, the country is now witnessing a revolution in production of potato which is evident from the area and production table given below:

Year	Area (lakh hectare)	Production (lakh tonnes)
1973-74	5.43	48.61
1974-75	5.87	62.25
1975-76	6.22	73.06
1976-77	6.19	71.70
1977-78	6.64	81.53

(ii) ONION: No, Sir. There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increasing the domestic output of onion. In some of the onion growing States Department of Agriculture/Horticulture, however, distribute good quality seed and advise the farmers on the cultivation techniques of the crop through their normal extension agencies.

(b) (i) POTATO: Question does not arise.

(ii) ONION: Question does not arise.

News Item Entitled "Ghana Envoy Demand Withdrawal of Text Books"

**3895. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:**

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in *Times of India*, dated 26th November, 1978 stating 'Ghana envoy demands withdrawal of text book'; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHAUDER):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the book referred to in the news item has not been prescribed by any of the Board of Studies in the University. The question of its withdrawal does not, therefore, arise. The authors of the book have also expressed their regrets to the Chairman, African Students' Association.

Proposal for Barrage across Godavari River at Polavaram

**3896. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNA
RAO:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed to construct an ancient barrage across Godavari River at Polavaram in West Godavari and referred the same to the Government of India for their approval; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The report of Polavaram Project has not as yet been received in the Central Water Commission. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have, however, intimated that the report is being sent by them.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Physical Education and Sports

3897. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are actively pursuing the idea of formulating a comprehensive National Policy for development of physical education and sport;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Sub-Committee has been appointed to look into the matter;

(c) whether the Sub-Committee has submitted its report and if so, whether decision has been taken by Government on it; and

(d) if not, reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The question of formulation of National Sports Policy has been referred to the All India Council of Sports for advice and the Council has set up a sub-committee for the purpose.

(c) and (d). The sub-committee of the AICS has already issued a questionnaire on the subject and has held 6 sittings to consider the matter. The sub-committee is expected to submit its report to the AICS shortly. Government decision on Sports Policy will be taken after the recommendations of the AICS are available.

पंचनद बांध

3898. श्री राम चरण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनपद जालीन और डटावा के बीच यमुना नदी पर पंचनद बांध बनाने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) इस कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि प्रारम्भिक मूल्यांकन अध्ययन के अनुसार जालीन और डटावा जिलों की सीमा के निकट पंचनद में चम्बल, कुंभारी, सिध और पट्टूज के साथ यमुना नदी के संगम के अनुप्रवाह में एक बांध बनाना व्यवहार्य है। परियोजना के लिए व्यापक अध्ययन और अन्वेषण किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) सिंचाई राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के आयोजन, अन्वेषण, उन्हें तैयार करने और बनाने का काम और बिल पोषण राज्यों द्वारा मन्थन किया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक परियोजना प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है और इन प्रस्तावों को जांच के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को भेजा जाता है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में हड़ताल

3899. श्री शरद यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और इसके सम्बन्ध सब कालेजों में अनेक दिनों से दो बंटे सुबह और दो बंटे सायं हड़ताल रहती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विद्यार्थियों के अध्ययन पर प्रभाव पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और कर्मचारियों की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार उनकी मांगों को कब तक पूरा करेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० ताप कन्नू) : (क) और (ख) . विश्वविद्यालय के साथ 9 दिसम्बर, 1977 को हुए सम्झौते के तत्परिणत पूरा न करने के विरोध स्वरूप विश्वविद्यालय और कर्मचारी यूनियन द्वारा शुरू किए गए आन्दोलन के परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों ने 18 सितम्बर, 1978 से एक बंटे के लिए और बाद में 18 अक्टूबर, 1978 से दो बंटे के लिए कार्य से अनुपस्थित रहना

शुरू कर दिया था। इसे 7 नवम्बर, 1978 से 2 बंटे प्रातः और 2 बंटे दोपहर बाद कार्य से अनुपस्थित रह कर और अधिक बढ़ा दिया गया।

यूनियन के 15 नवंबर, 1978 के पत्र की प्रति-लिपि जिसमें यूनियन की मांगें दी गई हैं, सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [प्रकाशक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3091/78]

(ग) इस मामले में निर्णय लेना दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय की जिम्मेदारी है।

Non-Lifting of Paddy and Wheat at Moga, Punjab

3900. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of paddy and wheat lying unsold in Moga, Punjab and the Food Corporation of India are not arranging to lift them; and

(b) if so, the reasons for apathy of the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise. Necessary arrangements have been made by the Food Corporation of India to lift maximum quantity of foodgrains immediately after purchase.

क्षमता के विस्तार के लिए रोस्टर मिलों का अनुसूच

3901. श्री राम लाल राठी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री क्षमता के विस्तार के लिये रोस्टर मिलों के अनुसूच के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6223 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोस्टर फ्लोर मिल उद्योगों से नये एकक स्थापित करने और विद्यमान एककों के विस्तार के लिये प्राप्त हुए प्रारंभिकताओं के निपटान में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या रोस्टर फ्लोर मिल एककों की क्षमता बढ़ाने का निर्णय करने में विलम्ब किया जा रहा है जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति इस बारे में निर्णय करने में विलम्ब न करने की है ?

दुधि और लिचाई मंगलाय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : जैसा कि 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 को प्रकाशित प्रश्न सं० 3070 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, फरवरी, 1973 में रोलर फ्लोर निर्माण उद्योग के विस्तार पर सने प्रतिबंध में ढील देने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है। ज्ञाता है कि इस संबंध में कौंध ही निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Overflow of Water from Jangipur Feeder Canal of Farakka Barrage Project

3902. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the submersion of thousands of acres of agricultural land by the overflow of water from the Jangipur Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage Project and through breaches in the Canal bund in the Jangipur Sub-division of Murshidabad District in West Bengal; and

(b) whether the Government has under their consideration any scheme for draining out this water and the reclamation of the submerged land?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Reference has been made during recent discussions by the representatives of West Bengal Government about the problem of inundation of large areas to the left of the Farakka Feeder Canal during the last monsoon season. However, this inundation took place because there are a number of gaps in the afflux bund of Jangipur Barrage, and was not caused by any breaches in the bund. The gaps could not be completed on account of difficulties faced by West Bengal Government in acquiring homestead lands. The work of closing the gaps in the bund would be taken up as soon as the land is acquired and made available by West Bengal Government for this purpose.

News-Item entitled "CARE thrives on 50 lakh biscuit scandal"

3903. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to news-item entitled "CARE thrives on 50 lakh biscuit scandal" published in the Blitz dated the 30th September, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to in-earth the scandal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information received from the Madhya Pradesh Government, there is no scandal as such. Biscuits were manufactured with CARE's contribution of *balahar* and salad oil and Madhya Pradesh Government bearing the cost on *khand-sari* and processing charges, for mid-day-meals programme.

Allotment of Plots/Flats to MPs by D.D.A.

3904. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots/flats allotted by DDA to Members of Parliament in Delhi and New Delhi during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of the applicants have been refused allotment in spite of assurances for allotment;

(c) what is the method adopted for such allotment;

(d) whether DDA are considering to select some more sites and flats for

the Members of Parliament and if so, how many flats can be offered for sale and at what cost; and

(e) whether the DDA is considering to start registration for flats/plots for general public; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No plot has been allotted, while 15 flats were allotted during these years.

(b) No, Sir. However, the DDA has reported that 4 MPs were affected when 132 flats initially released, were withdrawn for allotment to the Directorate of Estates. These MPs have been offered flats in the lot of 512 flats which were allotted in Rajouri Garden. 2 MPs have so far accepted the offer.

(c) 2½ per cent of the plots developed in a New Residential Scheme are reserved for allotment to MPs. The allotment is made *adseriatum* on the basis of seniority list drawn by this Ministry.

3 per cent of flats in each Housing Scheme of the DDA are reserved for allotment to MPs, Members of Metropolitan Council, Members of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and non-official Members of NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. The Members are required to deposit Rs. 1500 for MIG and Rs. 750 for LIG alongwith their applications.

(d) Applications have already been invited for allotment of 126 MIG flats and 142 flats LIG. The allotment of these flats is expected to be finalised by the end of December, 1978. The cost of these flats are estimated as under:

MIG — Rs. 55,100—Rs. 70,700

LIG — Rs. 33,200—Rs. 36,100

In addition, 3700 flats are expected to be offered for allotment by March, 1979. Since these flats are still under construction it is not possible to indi-

cate their cost of construction at this stage.

(e) Plots: There is no scheme at present.

Flats: Scheme for registration under Self Financing Housing has already been opened on 27.11.78 and will remain open upto 30.12.78. The DDA is already having about 21,000 people waiting for allotment of houses. After this list is substantially cleared, the question of opening a fresh registration scheme will be considered.

Milk Supply in Gole Market Area, New Delhi

3905. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in certain preferred colonies Milk Supply of DMS is unlimited and can be availed of during specified hours to any extent without any tokens;

(b) whether in areas like Gole Market particularly in Depot No. 252, milk remains in short supply and is not available to all the token holders;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Depot No. 252 stops working after 6.20 hrs. although officially declared distribution hours are between 6.00 to 7.30 hrs. and the token holders have to go back without milk if they reach the depot after 6.30 hrs. but before 7.00 hrs; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to streamline the distribution of milk in the existing Depots by making adequate milk available to people before launching operation "unlimited" in selected areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Recently, Delhi Milk Scheme has started selling milk without tokens in certain areas. These areas are being increased gradually, and it is the ultimate aim of the Delhi Milk Scheme

to sell milk to public without tokens throughout the city.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The present sales-hours of all the milk depots are as below:—

Morning shift: 6 A.M. to 7.30 A.M.

Evening shift: 4 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.

Normally, the sales from the milk depots to the token holders are over within a period of one hour. However, as and when any specific complaint about the non-supply of milk to the token holders is received, the same is looked into and suitable action taken.

(d) As indicated against (a) above, it is the ultimate aim of the Delhi Milk Scheme to start sale of milk for distribution to public without tokens throughout the city. The entire area of New Delhi is likely to be covered during the next 2 or 3 months.

Indo Czechoslovakia Cultural Agreement

3906. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Czechoslovakia cultural agreement has been signed in November, 1978; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). On the basis of an Agreement on Cultural Co-operation concluded between the two countries in 1959, the ninth Indo-Czechoslovak Cultural Exchange Programme for the period from April 1, 1978 to December 31, 1980 has been signed in New Delhi in November, 1978.

The main features of this Cultural Exchange Programme are:

(i) cooperation in the fields of science and education through exchange of academicians, scientific publications, periodicals, text books, etc., organisation of joint seminars and providing scholarships on reciprocal basis for post-graduate study and research;

(ii) exchange of experts/artists, and of exhibitions, publications and other information materials in the fields of art and culture;

(iii) participation in international film festivals to be held in each country, exchange of radio and television programmes, cooperation between radio and television organisations, etc; and

(iv) cooperation in the exchange of sports teams and coaches, and films and literature on sports and physical education.

Reduction in margin money for sugar industry to secure bank loans

3907. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reduce margin money from the present 15 per cent to 5 per cent for the sugar industry to secure bank loans for helping them to huge sugarcane arrears; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of reduction in the margin to be kept by the sugar industry, on the pledge loan on sugar, was considered by the Government. But it was decided that in view of the package to liberalize the availability and terms of credit to the sugar industry, this aspect was not pursued.

नवगांव बांध

Sugarcane

3908. श्री सखी नारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य में नवगांव स्थित सरदार रिजबीयर की पूरी एकत्रण-क्षमता 455 फ़ीट तथा अधिकतम जल-स्तर 460 फ़ीट निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों ने केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि बांध की ऊंचाई कम की जाए क्योंकि नवगांव बांध के ऊंचे स्तर पर निर्मित होने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश की अधिकांश उपजाऊ भूमि यानी से भरी रहती है, और सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण ने 16 अगस्त, 1978 को प्रस्तुत श्रवणी रिपोर्ट में निर्णय दिया है कि गुजरात में नवगांव में सरदार सरोवर का फुट बलाय स्तर 455 फुट तथा अधिकतम जल स्तर 460 फुट निर्धारित किया जाता है ।

(ख) न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा सरदार सरोवर बांध की प्रस्तावित ऊंचाई के विरुद्ध मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ लोगों से केन्द्र और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अप्पाबेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल-विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबंधों के अनुसार, यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार या किसी राज्य सरकार का न्यायाधिकरण के फैसले पर विचार करने पर यह मत हो कि उसमें अन्तर्विष्ट किसी बात पर स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता है या किसी ऐसी बात पर, जो न्यायाधिकरण को मूलतः निश्चित न की गई हो, मार्गदर्शन की अदरत है तो यथास्थिति केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकार न्यायाधिकरण के फैसले की तारीख से तीन महीने तक के अन्दर मामले को पुनः न्यायाधिकरण के पास निश्चित कर सकती है और ऐसा निर्देश किष्ट जाने पर न्यायाधिकरण केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक और रिपोर्ट देना जिसमें ऐसे स्पष्टीकरण और मार्गदर्शन दिए जाएंगे जिन्हें न्यायाधिकरण उचित समझे, और ऐसी स्थिति में न्यायाधिकरण का फैसला तबनुसार बाधोक्षित समझा जाएगा । अधिनियम में यह भी उपबंध है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यायाधिकरण के फैसले को राजपत्र में प्रकाशित करेगी और यह फैसला अंतिम और विवाद के पक्षों के लिए प्रावधानक होता तथा इस फैसले को इन पक्षों द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा । तबनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार और गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान की राज्य सरकारों से 15-1-78 को न्यायाधिकरण के पास निर्देश भेजे हैं जिनमें स्पष्टीकरण। मार्गदर्शन मांगे गए हैं । न्यायाधिकरण की श्रवणी रिपोर्ट, जिसमें उक्त स्पष्टीकरण अथवा मार्गदर्शन दिए जाएंगे, प्रतीक्षित है ।

3638 LS-6.

3909. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated State-wise arrears of sugarcane as on June 30th and October 31st, 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that even though a large quantity of sugar stocks has been depleted between July and October, cane arrears stayed at almost the same level as on June 30th; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to force the sugar mill owners to clear the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) Two Statements I and II are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3092/78].

(b) No, Sir. The cane arrears have come down by Rs. 38 crores in this period.

(c) The Government is making all efforts to ensure that the remaining amount is paid to the cane growers without undue delay. As part of the efforts State Governments, have been asked to take up a time bound programme. The Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1978 has also been promulgated which provides for the temporary taking over of the management of sugar undertakings which continue to maintain cane dues above a particular limit. The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 has also been amended for payment of interest of 15 per cent on overdue instalment of can prices.

Steps have also been taken to clear the arrears of cane dues in U.P. by the Central Government sanctioning a loan of Rs. 20/- crores to the State Government.

Capacity of M/s. Cadbury Ltd. for manufacturing Malted Milkfoods

3910. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the licensed annual production capacity of M/s. Cadbury (I) Ltd. for manufacturing Malted milkfoods;

(b) whether Government have received reports that the said firm have been manufacturing Malted milkfoods to the extent of 3,700 M/tons per annum which is nearly 4 times than their licensed annual production capacity; and

(c) what action Government have taken against this company for violation of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 1,006 tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Company was asked to showcause why action should not be taken for violation of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The Company's reply to the showcause which was received on 30th November, 1978 is under examination.

Appointment of Liaison Officers in the Ministry of Works and Housing watch the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3911. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in his Ministry, relating to representation in services for the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them was appointed and the status of each of them;

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 15.4 of the said Brochure during the last three years, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result; and

(c) will the Government lay on the Table of the House the copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as per (b) above; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) One. The Deputy Secretary (Administration) is acting as Liaison Officer. The present Deputy Secretary took charge on 16th August, 1978 (F. N.).

(b) No report was submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary as no case of negligence or lapse in the matter of reservation and other orders relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came to light.

(c) The question does not arise in view of the position explained in part (b) above.

Representation from the Refugees of Sahagpur Camp

3912. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has received representation from refugee inmates of Sahagpur Camp requesting their resettlement in Bhomragerh, Maharashtra as agriculturists; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their turn for rehabilitation on 'first in first out' basis has not yet come. No land is presently available in Chandrapur Rehabilitation Project, Maharashtra for resettlement of further families.

Reg. Vocational Education Course in H.S. Schools, Delhi

3913. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2961 on 7th August, 1978 regarding vocational education course in H. S. Schools, Delhi, and state:

(a) whether the requisite information from Delhi Administration has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for such delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3009/78].

(c) Does not arise.

भूमिहीन श्रमि बलियों के लिए मकान

3914. श्री कल्पना प्रसाद लालवी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास यंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्रमिकों के लिए भूमिहीन श्रमि बलियों को बताने का निर्माण किए जाने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कुछ किलो प्रति बी है और 31 मार्च, 1978 तक श्रमिकों का निर्माण करने के लिए क्या बजट निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) यह प्रति भूमिहीन श्रमिकों में किन वर्ग-श्रमियों के माध्यम से निर्धारित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है तथा क्या मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिए भूमिहीन श्रमिकों की सहकारी बलियों को कुछ राशि दी जा रही है, और

(ग) क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिए कुछ स्वयंसेवी संघों को भी कुछ वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे संघों के नाम क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास यंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग) : श्रमिकों के लिए भूमिहीन मकानों को केवल आवास स्वयं सेवी योजना है और उसमें भूमिहीन मकानों को बने बनाए मकान देने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है। राज्यों को सभी राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए जिसमें श्रमिक आवास शामिल है, केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता "समेकित ऋणों" और "समेकित अनुदानों" के रूप में दी जाती है और राज्य सरकारें उनके द्वारा निर्धारित प्रावधानों/आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विभिन्न योजनाओं पर उनका नियतन और प्रयोग करने में स्वतंत्र है। 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना में भूमिहीन श्रमिक परिवारों को बसाने के लिए 15.54 करोड़ रुपये के परिष्वय की (मूलतः आवासयोजना कार्यक्रम) व्यवस्था है। राज्यवार नियतन का एक विवरण विवरण-1 में दिया गया है।

2. योजना के अन्तर्गत आवास स्वयं सेवी परिवारों के लिए निर्धारित है और परिवारों से यह धारा की जाती है कि वे अपने साधनों से या ऐसी सहायता से जो राज्य सरकारों या स्वीच्छिक संघों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाए, उन पर अपना मकान/निर्माण बनाएँ। आवास स्वयं सेवी के अन्तर्गत, कुछ राज्य सरकारें और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन मकान बसाने के लिए परिवारों को सहायता दे रहे हैं। एक नोट विवरण-II में दिया गया है।

विवरण I

भूमिहीन श्रमिक परिवारों को बसाने के लिए 1978-79 के लिए अनुमानित परिष्वय।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	रुपये (लाख रुपयों में)
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	500.00
2. असम	24.00*
3. बिहार	100.00
4. गुजरात	30.00
5. हरियाणा	7.00

I	2
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.25
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	10.00
8. कर्नाटक	50.00
9. केरल	130.00
10. मध्य प्रदेश	85.00
11. महाराष्ट्र	130.00
12. मणिपुर	5.00
13. मेघालय	—
14. नागालैण्ड	—
15. उत्तीसा	50.00
16. पंजाब	100.00
17. राजस्थान	5.00
18. तमिळुनाडु	0.50
19. तमिलनाडु	100.00
20. त्रिपुरा	6.00
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	5.00
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	200.00
कुल राज्य	1537.75
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	
1. अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—
3. चण्डीगढ़	—
4. दादरा व नगर हवेली	—
5. दिल्ली	3.00
6. दीवा, दमन व दीव	1.00
7. लक्षद्वीप	—
8. मिजोरम	—
9. पाण्डिचेरी	12.00
कुल संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	16.00
कुल राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1553.75

*गण्ठी बरती के पत्राचारणीय मुद्राएं समेत ।

विद्यमान-II

भूमिहीन मजदूरों को धारादित आवास स्थलों पर मकानों के निर्माण के लिए कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही पर एक नोट ।

केरल : 1972 में केरल सरकार ने 'एक लाख आवास योजना' के नाम से एक विशेष योजना चलाई जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों ने समस्त लकड़ी सप्लाय की जबकि सीमेंट और टाइलें जनता सेवा संगठन, एसोसिएशन, संस्थानों, क्लबों आदि द्वारा 'केरल म्यूचुअली फंड' नाम की गैर-निधि में से लिए गए स्वीच्छक योगदान से खरीदी गईं । इसके अतिरिक्त जीवन बीमा निगम से 1.50 करोड़ रुपए का विशेष ऋण लिया गया । पंचायतों को यह कहा गया कि वे भी अपने क्षेत्रों में मकानों के निर्माण के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए अपनी निधियों में से योगदान दें । आवास स्थलों के धारादितियों को भी मानिक किस्तों में योगदान देना अपेक्षित था । प्रत्येक मकान की लागत लगभग 1400 रुपए आयी ।

कर्नाटक : कर्नाटक सरकार ने भूमिहीन कार्यचार्यों को धारादित आवास स्थलों पर मकानों के निर्माण के लिए 'जनता आवास योजना' नाम की एक विशेष योजना बनाई है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत क्रमिक के खर्चों की धीरे धीरे धारादितियों ने 500 रुपए का योगदान दिया और राज्य सरकार ने 1000 रुपए का योगदान दिया है । मकानों के निर्माण पर खर्च की गईं दोष राशि की ऋण माना गया है जिसे 20 वर्षों में बसूल किया जाता है ।

तमिलनाडु : तमिलनाडु सरकार ने हरिजनों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण के लिए तमिलनाडु हरिजन आवास धीरे विकास निगम की स्थापना की है । ऐसा पता चला है कि एक लाख मकानों के कार्यक्रम के विपरीत 6354 मकानों का निर्माण किया गया है और 13082 मकान निर्माणाधीन हैं ।

महाराष्ट्र : महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आदर देने की दृष्टि से धारादित आवास स्थलों पर धीरेधियों के निर्माण के लिए एक योजना बनाई है । आवास स्थलों के धारादितियों को स्वीच्छक अग्रदान देना होता है । सरकार उन्हें लगभग 200 रुपए प्रति धीरेधियों के हिसाब से धीरेधियों बनाने के लिए देती है । समाहृतियों को यह धारादितियां दिया गया है कि रोजगार सार्वस्वी योजना के अन्तर्गत इंटें और बेगी टाइलों का उत्पादन आरम्भ करें, जिनमें ऐसी धीरेधियों के निर्माण में प्रयोग न लागू जा सकता हो । अब तक योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 1.26 लाख धीरेधियां बनाई जा चुकी हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन परिवारों को कई धीरेधियां दी हैं ताकि वे उनको धारादित आवास स्थलों पर मकानों का निर्माण कर सकें । धीरेधियां इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) धारादितियों को 20-वीं के अन्तर्गत की भीतर रहने वालों के लिए 18 बसियां प्रत्येक 50 बसियां धीरे

(ii) सरकारी खानों से विकनी मिट्टी, बाजु, मुरंग और पत्थर मुफ्त निकाले जा सकते हैं।

आरक्ष प्रवेश : ऐसा मामल हुआ है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर आवास कार्यक्रम धारम्भ करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है। जिसके अन्तर्गत सामाजिक सहकारी संस्थाओं के जरिए ऋण दिए जाते हैं।

पश्चिम बंगाल : आवास स्थलों के आवंटन का कार्य पूरा किए जाने के बाद पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने दुसरात के आधार पर शोपडियों के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम बनाया है। शोपडियों के निर्माण के लिए लाभ भूमियों को व्यक्तिगत रूप में या ग्रुपों में भ्रम तथा स्थानीय उपलब्ध सामग्री उपलब्ध की जाती है। सरकारी सहायता केवल छत की सामग्री के रूप में दी जाती होगी इसमें छतों को सहारा देने के लिए अनिवार्य सामग्री शामिल है। छत की सामग्री देने के लिए 500 रुपए की सीमा निश्चित की गई है। इसमें छत को आवश्यक सहारा देने के लिए संरचना भी शामिल है।

उड़ीसा : उड़ीसा में न केवल आवास स्थल देने के लिए एक एकीकृत योजना बनाई गई है किन्तु कतिपय सामग्री बांस और बालियों भी उपलब्ध की गई हैं और स्थानीय ब्लाक विकास अधिकारी को निर्माण कार्य का हस्ताक्षर बनाया गया है जो उपग्रहणलय अधिकारी की सहायता से कार्य होगा। ग्रन्थ विकास अधिकारी को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए निर्माण सामग्री इकट्ठी करनी भी प्रोत्साहित होगी। लाभ भूमियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे अनुमान भूमियों के रूप में योगदान दें और जंगलों से सामग्री लाकर स्वयं पर लुभारें। क्योंकि स्थानों का निर्माण लाभ-भूमियों द्वारा स्वयं स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के मार्ग निर्देशन में किया जाता है। मकानों के निर्माण के लिए विकारण तथा छतों को अतिरोधक बनाने की आवश्यकता के अन्तर्गत छतों पर पत्थर निर्माण सामग्री के मामले में कुछ उधारता बरतने की व्यवस्था दे दी गई।

उड़ीसा सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना को धरेलू उद्योग, मुर्गी पालन, बैक-बक्री पालन आदि के विकास से सम्बन्धित कुछ अल्प पैमाने योजनाओं के साथ सम्बन्ध करने का विचार रखती है। ये योजनाएँ आदिमियों को नए स्थलों पर कार्य के गीण साधन उपलब्ध कराएंगी और सारे राज्य में एकीकृत विकास के बड़े पैमाने पर स्वामियों का विकास करने में सहायता देगी।

दिल्ली : आर्वाटियों को आवास स्थलों पर मकानों का निर्माण कराने में सहायता देने के लिए दिल्ली सरकार ने उन्हें पत्थर, रेत बरतपुर आदि पर रायल्टी देने से मुक्त दे दी है। जिससे मकानों के निर्माण में अर्थोपयोगिता का सकता है। इसके अलावा आर्वाटियों को किसी भी प्रकार के लाभ भूमि पर उगी सूख की प्राप्ति और निरस्त आदि का प्रयोग भी कर

सकते हैं। आर्वाटियों स्थलों पर निर्माण की गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन में नगर नियम अधिनियम के कतिपय उपबन्धों में छील भी दी है।

गुजरात : गुजरात सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवंटित आवास स्थलों पर मकानों के निर्माण के लिए एक योजना बनाई है। योजना क अन्तर्गत एक मकान की लागत 1800 रुपए है। 1000 रुपए तक ऋण के रूप में है। 400 रुपए राज सहायता के रूप में सरकार देती है जिसे विकास प्राधिकरण और/वा स्वैच्छिक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा योगदान 250 रुपए है और शारीरिक भ्रम के तौर पर लाभभूमियों का योगदान 150 रुपए है।

पंजाब : आर्वाटियों को आवास स्थल पर मकान बनाने के लिए पंजाब सरकार ने लगभग 1100 ग्रामीण स्तर की सरकारी आवास निर्माण समितियाँ बनाई हैं (इसमें आवास स्थल का आर्वाटियों सवस्य बन सकता है) और प्रत्येक आर्वाटियों की 84.14 साख रुपए के ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार ने प्रत्येक आर्वाटियों को बकों से ऋण देने का भी प्रबन्ध किया है। प्रत्येक आर्वाटियों को दी जाने वाली ऋण की राशि 2100 रुपए है। जिसकी अर्धशत की दर 4% प्रतिवर्ष है और उसे बस वर्ष में वसूल किया जाता है।

हरियाणा : हरियाणा में प्रत्येक उच्च आर्वाटियों को जिसने उसी स्तर तक का मकान का निर्माण कर लिया है 2000 रुपए के ऋण का प्राव है। उसे वह ऋण उस द्वारा ब्लाक विकास तथा पंचायत अधिकारियों से इस बारे में प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर दिया जाएगा कि उसने कुल स्तर तक निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया है। यह 2000 रुपए की राशि आर्वाटियों को 1000 रुपए की दर बराबर किस्तों में दी जाती है। पहली किस्त तब ही जाती है जब निर्माण कार्य कुल स्तर तक हो जाता है और दूसरी किस्त तब ही जाती है जब निर्माण कार्य छत स्तर तक पूरा हो जाता है। पुनः अर्धशत की अर्धशत 10 वर्षों में या बीस बीक द्वारा निर्वाह की जाए। अर्धशत की दर वह दर है जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रकल्प अर्धशत दर योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित की गई है।

गोवा, दमण और दीव : गोवा, दमण और दीव के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन ने इसी प्रकार की अर्धशत क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने के लिए योजना के अन्तर्गत आर्वाटियों आवास स्थलों पर मकानों के निर्माण के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है, यद्यपि इसने 1.44 व्यक्तियों में से 79 व्यक्तियों को केवल ऋण और राज सहायता के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दी है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत साथ भूमियों के अनुसूचित वर्गों के एक सेकड़ अपने प्रवाशों के अपने मकानों का निर्माण किया है।

भारतीय ज्वल विनय लखनऊ द्वारा डेकवारों को भुगतान रोक जाता

3918. श्री शार० एन० कुरील : क्या डबि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की इया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय ज्वल विनय लखनऊ ने अन्य बड़े डेकवारों को डेके देने के लिए छोट डेके-वारों का भुगतान रोक लिया है ; और

(ख) क्या इसको सुनिश्चित करने के लिए छोट डेकवारों को परेशान किया जाता है कि बड़े डेकवारों के एकाधिकार में बाधा न पड़े ?

डबि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमान प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) यह कहना ज़ही नहीं है कि बड़े डेकवारों की सहायता करने क उद्देश्य से छोटे-छोटे डेकवारों के भुगतान को रोक लिया जाता है और उन्हें परेशान किया जाता है।

Fishing Harbours at Kovalam, Vizinjam and Neendakara

3916. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to give full financial assistance for the 2nd and 3rd stages of construction of the Kovalam and Vizinjam fishing harbours in Kerala;

(b) reasons for delay in sanctioning full assistance for the construction of the harbour facilities at Neendakara; and

(c) what are the details of the above three fishing harbours submitted to the Central Government and what steps the State Government has to take to get complete clearance from the Central Government for the above three projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Full assistance is given for development of harbours for 8 major items if the project is found viable. Revised project on expansion of Kovalam-Vizinjam harbour is still awaited from the State Government.

(b) Revised project on Neendkara has been received from the Government of Kerala on 6th December, 1978, and is under examination.

(c) Kovalam-Vizinjam project provided for introduction of 50 deep sea fishing vessels and 210 small boats, construction of wharf, slipway and other ancillary facilities with an outlay of Rs. 280 lakhs and Rs. 720 lakhs in the 2nd and 3rd stages respectively. As the project was incomplete in several respects, the State Government was advised to revise the same. The revised project is still available. The project on Neendkara provides for construction of wharf, dredging and other ancillary facilities for the operation of 1480 mechanised fishing vessels with an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs.

Credit for Agricultural Implements to Farmers through Gram Sewaks

3917. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether credits for agricultural implements viz. tractors, tube-wells, buggies etc. are given to the farmers in the rural areas through Gram Sewaks who do not guide the farmers properly and with-hold money as a result of which actual payment to the farmers is delayed for months together and thus deprive the farmers of this benefit;

(b) whether farmers cannot get credit direct from the Bank management even if they are taking it against their land and property; and

(c) if the answer to the above parts is in the affirmative, the steps taken by Government to remove the irregularities being committed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The normal banking rules and procedures do

not provide for disbursement of agricultural credit to the farmers through Gram Sewaks. Under the Schemes sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation in favour of the Land Development Banks and Commercial Banks, farmers generally get loans directly from the financing institutions for construction of wells, tube-wells, tractors etc. on the basis of acceptable security including mortgage of land. Only in the case of loans for pumpsets the banks make payments direct to the dealers of pumpsets to avoid misutilisation of loans by the farmers. Gram Sewaks are not entrusted with the direct disbursement of credit to the farmers though their services may be utilised in collection of loan applications from the farmers for consideration by the Land Development Banks and other financing institutions.

Co-operative Credit through Central Institutions

3918. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Cooperative Union of India has presented to the Government an expert Committee's report suggesting establishment of National Cooperative Development Bank which will replace the Central credit institutions supplying funds to State Co-operative Banks;

(b) whether Government realise that routing of co-operative credit through Central institutions like Land Development Bank and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation often created difficulties in disbursement and realisation of loans; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Reserve Bank of India as well as Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Land Development Banks like the State Cooperative Banks are also cooperative credit institutions. They provide long term credit for investment purposes to the agriculturists while the State Cooperative Banks provide short and medium term credit. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation is a refinancing institution that provides refinance to all its member institutions including cooperatives. When the cooperative credit institutions develop on principles of self-reliance, their dependance on higher financing institutions would be less. If the cooperative principles and proper management practices are followed and loans are advanced after due assessment and supervised adequately, disbursement and realisation of loans by the cooperatives will not create difficulties.

Survey of Surface Antiquities

3919. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any country-wise survey of surface antiquities;

(b) if so, when the beginning was made and the outcome of the survey;

(c) the progress so far made and the details of the antiquities of great importance having a bearing on India's cultural and historical heritage found;

(d) whether any write-up regarding these antiquities is published by the Archaeological Survey of India for information of general public; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how long it would take to complete this survey and total expenditure incurred thereon so far and estimated

expenditure likely to be incurred during the remaining part of the period stipulated for this survey?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (e). The survey of antiquarian remains is being conducted on country-wide basis since 1956-57. From the current financial year, however the project of village to village survey has been more intensive with the active collaboration of fourteen universities. The areas so far covered are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3094/78]. So far 4892 sites were found to contain antiquarian remains. The archaeological potentialities of the important sites are published in the respective issues of *Indian Archaeology—A Review* in view of the magnitude of the Project and the nature of the work, it is not feasible at this stage to fix any target date for its completion.

Membership of Cooperative House Building Society, Shahdara

3920. **SHRI CHATURBHUI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 4756 dated the 25th July, 1977 re: cancellation of Membership by Cooperative House Building Society, Shahdara and state:

(a) whether all persons who were enrolled members of the house building cooperative societies prior to 3rd August, 1967 but were expelled by the societies for whatever reasons, had been served notices; and

(b) whether this had also been done in case of the unjustly expelled members of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Cooperative House Building Society; if not, the reasons therefor; when the same would be done?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Permission for Export of Rice to African Countries

3921. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Centre to allow the State to export rice to African countries where there is a great demand for Andhra rice; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir; the Andhra Pradesh Government have approached the Centre for allowing the State to export rice to some African and South East Asian countries.

(b) No decision in the matter has been taken yet.

दिल्ली में क्या अध्यापकों की प्रतिष्ठित [स्नातक] अध्यापकों का वेतन दिया जाय

3922 की बाकीका देखिए: क्या शिक्षा, स्नातक अध्यापक और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन में 440-750 स्तर के बतनमान में काम कर रहे और एम०ए० की एक० तथा एम० एक० यादिक प्रशिक्षण वाले क्या अध्यापकों की अपन काठर है उन्ही बतनमान वाल प्रतिष्ठित स्नातक अध्यापकों के 'काठर' में जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके विस्तृत कारण क्या है जबकि दोनो काठरों का बतनमान एक संमान है और

(ग) प्रशासन द्वारा कब तक उन्को अनुमति दिई जाने का विचार है ?

विना, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) से (ग) : मुबना एकल की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

नककगड़ नाले पर पुल

3923. श्री राजोबा बेलाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मदन पार्क, जयदेव पार्क गारि कालोनी से मिल की जाने वाले भूमिओं की गुंजा के लिए स्वतंत्र भारत मिल कालोनी के पीछे नककगड़ नाले पर एक पुल निर्माण करने के लिए नवत मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) इस पुल का निर्माण कब तक हो जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिकन्वर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Acreage of Commercial Crops and their Exports

3924. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of plantation and the total production of the commercial crops—Cashew, Groundnut and Tobacco during 1976-77 and 1977-78 in the four Southern States, namely, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka;

(b) the export in tonnage of these crops and the countries to which exported;

(c) the foreign exchange earned during 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(d) what steps have been taken for the development of these crops?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The acreage of plantation and the total production of the groundnut and tobacco during 1976-77 and 1977-78 in the four southern States is given in Statement-I. The area under Cashewnut during 1976-77 and 1977-78 is given in Statement-II. The production statistics in respect of cashewnut are not available.

(b) and (c). The information is given in Statement-III.

(d) Cashew: The programme for increasing the production of cashew are being implemented both in the State Sector and Central Sector of the Plan. In addition a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been taken up from 1976-77 for raising cashew in departmental lands and private lands. The Kerala Agricultural Development Project has been taken up with the World Bank assistance for implementation from 1977-78.

Groundnut: A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Oil seeds development has been implemented in different States. The Government of India have also sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for extension of oilseeds to new irrigated areas mainly in respect of groundnut in different States.

Tobacco: A comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme of VFC tobacco initiated during 1966-67 was continued during the Fifth Plan. During 1978-79 a fresh area of 12,200 hac. has been proposed to be taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for exportable types of Tobacco in different States.

Statement—I

States	Groundnut				Area in thousand hectares Production in thousand tonnes Tobacco			
	1976-77		1977-78		1976-77		1977-78	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Andhra Pradesh	1051.3	583.2	1066.0	974.7	188.4	133.2	221.3	199.0
Karnataka	838.1	366.6	944.0	648.9	36.2	27.2	44.0	29.7
Kerala	16.6	17.5	26.7	28.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1
Tamil Nadu	890.0	785.0	975.0	1110.5	19.0	27.1	21.0	31.2

Statement—II

Area under cashewnuts during 1976-77 and 1977-78
(Provisional)

(Thousand hectares)

States	1976-77	1977-78
Andhra Pradesh	324	337
Karnataka	35	36
Kerala	117	123
Tamil Nadu	92	94

Statement—III

Exports of H.P.S. Groundnuts and Cashew Kernels from India in 1976-77 and 1977-78
(April—February)

(Quantity: Tonnes)
(Value: Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	1976-77		1977-78 (Upto Feb. '78)	
		(Quantity)	(Value)	(Quantity)	(Value)
1	Groundnut Kernels HPS	1,22,806	59.40	671	0.45
2	Groundnut Shelled HPS	13,733	5.85	100	0.03
3	Cashew Kernel Broken	12,945	22.37	8,717	27.92
4	Cashew Kernel Whole	38,620	83.61	30,275	117.32
5	Tobacco	80,134	96.63	75,399	110.62

(Provisional)
April, 77-
March,
'78.

Export of HPS groundnuts had been largely to U.K., Yugoslavia, Arab Republic of Yemen, Netherland, Canada, Japan, U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria.

Export of Cashew had mainly been to U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, Canada, Australia and U.K.

Export of Tobacco had mainly been to U.K., France, Bulgaria, U.S.S.R., Iraq, South Yemen P. Republic, Yemen Arab Republic, Japan, Savalia, Netherlands and Bangladesh.

सरकार द्वारा प्रावास प्रारंभ नीति का पुनरीक्षण

3925 श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और प्रावास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अपने कर्मचारियों को प्रावास प्रारंभ नीति का पुनरीक्षण करने का है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में अपना निजी मकान रखने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न प्लॉटों के अन्तर्गत सरकारी प्रावास प्रारंभित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न प्रावास प्लॉटों के अन्तर्गत ऐसे कितने प्रारंभित किए गए हैं ?

निर्माण और प्रावास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिलकर बल्ल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). दूसरे मंत्रालयों द्वारा नियमित प्लॉट के प्रावास के अंशक यह मंत्रालय नहीं रखता। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा नियमित सामान्य प्लॉट में 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 को ऐसे 955 कर्मचारी सरकारी आवातों में रह रहे हैं जिनके अपने मकान हैं।

सरकारी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

3926. श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय :

श्री जर्जुन सिंह जयोरिया :

क्या निर्माण और प्रावास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर इस समय निर्माणाधीन हैं ;

(ख) विस वर्ष 1978-79 के अन्त तक अधिकांश कितने क्वार्टर बनकर तैयार हो पायेंगे ; और

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों की प्रावास व्यवस्था को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और प्रावास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिलकर बल्ल) : (क) विभिन्न नगरों में सामान्य प्लॉट में निर्माणाधीन क्वार्टरों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

टाइप ए	1691
टाइप बी	4648
टाइप सी	2508
टाइप डी	214
होस्टल टाइप	84

(ख) 4769 क्वार्टरों के (1227 टाइप ए, 1822 टाइप बी, 1590 टाइप सी, 46 टाइप डी और 84 होस्टल टाइप) वितीय वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) सरकार ने विभिन्न नगरों में सामान्य प्लॉट में 21,300 क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी है। दिल्ली में 800 क्वार्टरों के एक होस्टल की भी स्वीकृति दी गई है जिसे आरम्भ में 1980 में दिल्ली में होने वाले संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक संगठन सम्मेलन के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाएगा और उसके बाद उन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रारंभित कर दिया जाएगा। सरकार का चालू वितीय वर्ष में दिल्ली में 380 और क्वार्टरों की स्वीकृति देने का भी प्रस्ताव है। गीहाटी, गिलांग, अमरतसा, कोहिमा, इम्फाल और पोर्ट ब्लेयर जैसे कुछ और नगरों में सामान्य प्लॉट बास का निर्माण आरम्भ करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

सरकार बने बनाए प्लॉटों की खरीद/बिक्री के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी अधिक स्वीकृत करती है।

महान बेटी और अतिरिक्त छुट्टी योग्य भूमि के लिए केन्द्रीय अनुदान

3927. श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय : क्या छुट्टी और तिर्थाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार महान बेटी और अतिरिक्त छुट्टी योग्य भूमि के लिए चालू वितीय वर्ष के अन्त तक राज्य सरकारों को अतिरिक्त अनुदान देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रयोजनार्थ विभिन्न राज्यों को दिए गए अनुदानों का औसत क्या है ?

छुट्टी और तिर्थाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरवाल) : (क) चालू वितीय वर्ष के अन्त तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा महान बेटी और अतिरिक्त छुट्टी योग्य भूमि की तिर्थाई के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई अतिरिक्त अनुदान देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

D.P.A.R. and C.A.D.A. Project in Orissa.

3928. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start new Drought Prone-

Area Programme and Command Area Development Project in the State;

(b) if so, when and where in 1978 and the amount provided therefor; and

(c) in how many States these projects are working and where and what amounts have been provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government are not considering starting of new Drought Prone-Area Programme in the States.

The Command Area Development Programme covers the Commands of selected irrigation projects. The selection is based on proposals received from the State Governments in respect of major and medium irrigation commands in their States. Some proposals for taking up new projects have been received from States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The proposals are under examination.

(b) No new DPAP or CAD Projects have been sanctioned during 1978.

(c) Projects under the Drought Prone Areas Programme are working in 13 States. List of areas covered under the programme given in Statement-I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3095/78]. The State-wise allocation of Central assistance for D.P.A.P. Projects for the year 1978-79 is given in Statement-II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3095/78].

C.A.D. Projects are located in 16 States and the total number of Projects is 60 at present. Detailed list and the amounts provided during the current year so far is given in Statement-III is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3095/78].

Financial Allocation to various States

3929. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the financial allocation made in the 5th Five Year Plan and 6th Five Year Plan respectively for each of the sectors separately namely, (i) the State Sector; (ii) central sector; (iii) elementary education; (iv) secondary education; (v) higher education; (vi) technical education; (vii) other sectors of education; and (viii) culture?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The financial allocations made during 5th Plan and tentative allocations made for the draft five year Plan 1978-83 for each of the sectors are given below, Sir:

Name of the Sector	Financial Allocations for	
	Fifth Plan	1978-83 Plan (tentative)
	(Rs. in crores)	
(i) The State Sector	880	1,484
(ii) The Central Sector	405	471
(iii) Elementary Education	410	900
(iv) Secondary Education	250	300
(v) Higher Education	292	265
(vi) Technical Education	156	150
(vii) Other sectors of Education	140	290
(viii) Culture	37	50

Flush tanks for the lavatories of the quarters of D.L.Z. area, New Delhi

3930. SHRI U. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have connected the flush tank of the lavatories in the newly constructed type I, II and III Quarters (Sectors C., D. & K.) in D.L.Z. areas with the water supply from the Pumping Station;

(b) whether the lavatories in the quarters do not have separate flush tanks as were there in old quarters and as a result foul smell coming out of choked latrines pollute the air in these dwelling units from 11.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. and from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. everyday when there is no water supply in these quarters; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The overhead tank supplying water to flushing cisterns is connected directly with pumping station in new quarters.

(b) Earlier there used to be separate overhead tanks for W.Cs. for each quarter. Now there is one overhead tank for each block which has two compartments—one feeding the kitchens and baths and the other, feeding the W.Cs. of the Quarters. Capacity of the tank is more than sum of capacities of individual tanks provided earlier. This system is not in any way inferior to the earlier one, as far as supply of water to W.Cs. is concerned.

(c) Question does not arise.

Development of plots in Pitampura, Delhi

3931. SHRI U. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA has not completed the Development work in the plots measuring 70 and 84 sq. metres in Pitampura Residential Scheme even when the allottees have been given possession in 1976. If so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(b) by when the allottees of these plots are directed by DDA to complete the building of the houses and whether Government propose to provide extension to the Allottees of these plots until full development like water, and electricity work is completed in the Pitampura Residential Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The internal development of 70 sq. metres and 84 sq. metres plots allotted in 1976 is almost complete. However, the trunk services are yet to be provided.

(b) Normally a period of two years plus one year as grace period is allowed for completing the construction. However, as the pitampura Residential Scheme is not fully developed yet, extension will be permitted keeping in view the pace of development in the residential scheme.

Settlement of claims of Retired Employees of Delhi Milk Scheme

3932. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities have taken considerable time in setting the claims of retired

employees in respect of payment of gratuity, pension encashment of leave and even refund of Provident Fund;

(b) the number of cases wherein all formalities have been complied with and 'No-demand' certificate furnished which were pending for payment with the D.M.S. as on 1st December, 1978;

(c) the steps being taken by the D.M.S. to make payment of all such dues without any delay; and

(d) whether necessary instructions would be issued to the D.M.S. to pay all the settlement dues to its retired employees within the time-schedule laid down by Government in this behalf and thus obviate any harassment being caused to them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARWALA): (a) Normally, the claims of the retired employees are settled immediately they retire from Government service.

(b) Six such cases were pending on 1-12-1978.

(c) In two cases, approval of the UPSC to the continuance in the higher posts is awaited. The matter is being pursued demi-officially with the Commission. One case is pending for want of vigilance clearance and efforts are being made to expedite the same. Remaining cases are being processed and are expected to be finalised shortly.

(d) Necessary instructions have already been issued by the Government for timely settlement of all the dues of the retired employees.

Merger of Scientific and Statistical cadres of Department of Irrigation with Central Water Commission

3933. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scientific and Statistical Cadres of

Department of Irrigation are being merged with Central Water Commission;

(b) whether the nature of duties, qualifications and recruitment rules etc. of the merged cadres are similar; and

(c) if not, what criteria have Government adopted for merger?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (c). There were a number of small technical cadres in the Department of Irrigation and organisations under it like the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation. It was decided to merge these small technical cadres, both gazetted and non-gazetted, with the corresponding technical cadres of the Central Water Commission, in order that these may become viable and with a view to afford larger opportunities for promotion to the concerned officers/staff, and improve the manpower availability for manning these posts. As a part of this decision, the small statistical cadres of the Departmental of Irrigation have also been merged with the corresponding cadres of the Central Water Commission. After the merger, the officers/staff borne on the erstwhile small statistical cadres of the Department of Irrigation have been brought on the integrated seniority lists of the Central Water Commission.

No scientific posts are sanctioned in the Secretariat of the Department of Irrigation.

(b) The nature of duties and qualifications required for statistical posts both in the Department of Irrigation and the Central Water Commission are similar. The Recruitment Rules for the posts in the Department of Irrigation before the merger differed in some respects from the Recruitment Rules for similar posts in the Central Water Commission. After the merger of these statistical posts in the Department of Irrigation with the corresponding cadres of the Central Water Commission,

recruitment thereto will be made in accordance with the Recruitment Rules operative for these posts in the Central Water Commission.

Aid from U.S. International Development Agency for Agriculture

3934. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Agency for International Development has offered any help to our country in the field of agriculture; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The US AID has made the following proposals for collaboration between the two countries in the field of agricultural research, education and extension activities:

(i) Bilateral technical assistance called "Agricultural Research and Education Project."

(ii) Multinational collaborative Research Support Programme which US AID has started in conjunction with their own Agricultural Universities under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

The above mentioned proposals are still in the preliminary consideration stage of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and no decisions have yet been arrived at.

Central team to Tamil Nadu

3935. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request to depute a central study team to study the flood damage has been received from the Tamil Nadu Government; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). On a request received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, a Central Study Team visited the State from 24.11.78 to 27.11.78 to study the damage due to floods. The report of the Team will be finalised very soon. The recommendations of the Central Team will thereafter be placed before the High-Level Committee on Relief. The decision of the Government will be taken on the basis of the recommendation of the High Level Committee.

Housing Loans to Orissa

3936. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money that has been provided for housing purposes in the State of Orissa for the last five years barring the present financial year; and

(b) whether the said provision has been fully spent or not, if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SEKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Central financial assistance is released to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for their Annual Plans as a whole and not for any specific scheme, project or sector of development. The State Government of Orissa have provided Rs. 5,99,48,000 for housing purposes during the last five years. Out of this, Rs. 5,53,32,000 were spent.

(b) The amount could not be utilised fully because the loanees did not turn up to avail of their subsequent instalments.

Education System in Lakshadweep

3937. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount spent by the Union Ministry to promote the education system in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep during the last year and also in the current year;

(b) whether the education has not been provided to each and every child there;

(c) whether the Union Government has not so far given incentives to the children of the Lakshadweep nor free lunch, or free distribution of books in the primary schools as was done in the Union Territories of Delhi;

(d) how many children have been provided scholarships there uptill now;

(e) whether there is shortage of teachers also; and

(f) how many colleges and schools are at present there and whether they are not sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by Lakshadweep Administration the amount spent year-wise is as under:—

1977-78	Rs. 82.37 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 39.16 lakhs

(upto September, 1978)

The provision of education is available to each and every child in Lakshadweep. The Administration are providing free lunch upto class VII, free text-books and writing materials to all students upto class X and scholarships from class VIII and above including university level. Full hostel expenses in lieu of scholarship for all hostellers,

lump sum grant and pocket money are also paid when students are admitted in hostels as per the rules. Special scholarships for students studying in English medium schools at Kavaratti from standard I and above are also being offered.

(d) In 1977-78 there were 1013 scholarship holders and in 1978-79 there were 1446 scholarship holders.

(e) There is shortage of teachers for teaching Mathematics and Malayalam in High School classes and Primary school teachers for want of qualified hands.

(f) The number of schools and colleges in Lakshadweep are as under:—

Junior College	—	1
High Schools	—	7
Upper Primary Schools	—	5
Lower Primary Schools	—	17
Pre-Primary Schools	—	9

The number of schools at present is adequate. However, proposals for opening five more Primary Schools during the Sixth Plan to meet the additional demand is under consideration.

Road development for dairy in Gujarat

3938. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for road development for dairy in the desert areas has been sent by the Gujarat Government to Government of India; and

(b) if so, give details thereof and indicate the target date for a final decision in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of Gujarat had forwarded a proposal for functional milk routes under the Desert Development Programme in Mehsana and Banaskantha districts.

(b) The details of the proposals are as follows:—

District	Length of road (Kms.)	Approximate estimated cost (Rs.)
Mehsana . . .	278.32	3,90,24,561
Banaskantha . . .	1405.70	19,45,30,246
TOTAL	1684.02	23,35,54,807

The above proposals of the Government of Gujarat could not be approved since construction of milk routes is not an approved component of the Desert Development Programme.

Drinking water arrangement in un-authorised colonies in Delhi

3939. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:

SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide drinking water to those colonies which are likely to be regularised;

(b) if so, when those unauthorised colonies will be provided drinking water which are having no drinking water and the people are living in misery there;

(c) whether those areas which are having no drinking water in Trans-

Yamuna colonies will be provided water in 1979; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKARN DAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) Both in the case of regularised and un-authorised colonies, water supply connection is given by the Delhi Water Supply Undertaking according to their existing policy on payment of actual cost by the plot holders. The initial deposit required to be made by the residents is fixed at 10 per cent of the cost in the case of regularised colonies and 50 per cent in the case of residents in un-authorised colonies.

(c) Water Supply can be provided in these colonies on payment of development charges as per the existing policy of the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking. To augment the water supply in this area a 100 MGD water treatment plant is being constructed in Shahdara.

(d) Does not arise, in view of answer to (c).

Old Age Pension

3941. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide old age pension to the people; and

(b) if so what are the details and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There is no such proposal under examination by the Government of India.

(b) The provision of old age pensions to the people has enormous financial implications, and, as such, while it is

certainly a programme which is of value it cannot be considered at the moment for this reason. Several States are, however, already granting old age pensions.

Demand for Free Wheat as Assistance to Apple Growers of H.P.

3942. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Apple growers' association from Himachal Pradesh submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister in the first week of September, 1978 demanding Central assistance in the form of free wheat till next rabi crop as compensation at the rate of Rs. 30/- per apple box to the apple growers whose apples had rottened during the heavy floods and rains;

(b) if so, action taken thereon; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure free distribution of wheat till rabi season and sanction of compensation of Rs. 30/- per apple box to the growers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No such memorandum as referred to in the question appears to have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has already been allocated 9000 MT of wheat for free distribution by way of gratuitous relief among flood victims. In addition, Rs. 50.00 lakhs have also been sanctioned for grant of subsidy to apple growers who are small or marginal farmers possessing less than one acre of orchard. The entire amount of assistance is likely to be fully utilised during the rabi season.

दिल्ली में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बाढ़

3943 श्री हर गोविन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हाल ही की बाढ़ से कितने व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुए;

(ख) क्या उन्हें समय पर पर्याप्त सहायता दी गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें दी गई सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत प्रदान करने के लिए तत्कालीन ऋण के वितरण, आवास सम्बन्धी राजसहायता तथा नलकपां व पशु-बाड़ों की मरम्मत हेतु दिल्ली प्रशासन को केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 3.00 करोड़ रुपए की रकम मंजूर की है। भारत सरकार ने निःशुल्क राहत के तौर पर वितरण करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को 2000 मीटरी टन गेहूं भी दिया है। दिल्ली को दाने-चारे के मामले में कमी वाला क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया गया है। ग्रामवासियों को वितरण के प्रयोजन के लिए खोले गए 9 डिपुओं से सस्ते दर पर दाना-चारा सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। सभी बाढ़ ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को पनाह देने के लिए तत्काल 64 राहत शिविर खोल दिए गए थे। इन राहत शिविरों में पर्याप्त संख्या में तम्बू और छोलदारियां भी मुहैया की गई थीं। बाढ़ पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को बाहर निकालने और उनके लिए राशन की सप्लाई बनाए रखने के लिए 330 नावों (58 सिविलियन और 272 सैनिक) की व्यवस्था की गई थी। इस प्रयोजन के लिए 750 ट्रकों को भी काम पर लगाया गया था। कई स्वैच्छिक संगठनों ने बाढ़पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को पकाया हुआ भोजन सप्लाई किया। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने निम्नलिखित मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों तथा खाद्य मदों का भी वितरण किया :—

आटा	7580 बोरियां
गेहूं	5400 बोरियां
दाल	234 बोरियां
चना	59.40 क्विंटल
गुड़	30.06 क्विंटल

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने 4,54,991 व्यक्तियों को हैजा रोधक टीके लगाए 14,85,047 व्यक्तियों को कोमोरोपाइलेक्सिस दिया गया। दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा स्थापित की गई चलती-फिरती डिस्पेंसरियां ने बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में 66,017 मरीजों का

की इलाज किया। नदी के किनारे बाँध को बनाने तथा घाटन की सफाई बनाए रखने के लिए सेना तथा वायुसेना के जवानों को तत्काल बुलाया गया। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कम्बल (4089), रजाघवा (1591), साड़ियां, (4531), चालें (5612), जलियां (3569), जलकटे (2052), बरतन, (5338) तथा थिकी (3068 किन्नोग्राम) की सफाई की है। यूनिलेक भी निम्नलिखित खर्च से राहत प्रयाग करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है :—

घाट तथा बाँध	15 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के
स्किम दुग्ध दूर्ण	5 मीटर टीन
कम्बल	30,000
बच्चों के कपड़े	30,000
साड़ियां	15,000

घड़ी तक यूनिलेक से प्राप्त 10675 कम्बल बाँटे गए हैं।

Regularisation of Services of (Work Charged) Staff in D.D.A.

3944. SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to regularise the services of all the employees working on temporary, daily wages or work charged basis in Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, by what time and the number of employees who would be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There are a large number of people on the work charged/daily wage rolls of the D.D.A. The D.D.A. is progressively regularising the services of work charged employees and 523 such employees have already been brought on regular establishment since 1st December, 1956.

Joint Consultation with Bangladesh and Nepal to Control Flood

3945. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplates to initiate joint consultation with Bangladesh and Nepal for flood control measures; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The northern tributaries of Ganga which flow from Nepal to India cause inundation and damage during floods. An agreement has been reached for jointly conducting additional investigations required for the preparation of detailed project reports for the Rabi (Bhalubang) project in Nepal and Pancheshwar project on the Indo-Nepal border, and for examining the preliminary issues with regard to the execution of Karnali project in Nepal. HMG Nepal have also been approached for cooperation in the study of the over-all problem of floods keeping in view other benefits such as irrigation and power to both the countries.

The Indian proposal for augmentation of the Ganga flows in the dry season envisages the construction of a Brahmaputra Ganga link supplemented at the appropriate time by construction of Dihang, Subansiri and Tipaimukh reservoirs. These dams will, apart from providing large hydroelectric power and augmentation of flows, also provide considerable flood relief in the Brahmaputra and Barak (Meghna) rivers in India and Bangladesh. The Joint River Commission has undertaken preliminary study of this

proposal, as well as that of construction of shortage dams in India and in Nepal on the Ganga and its tributaries suggested by Bangladesh.

Peripheral Charges

3996. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether he is aware that the building activities of hundreds of group Housing Building Societies in Delhi have been held up in view of indifferent attitude of the D.D.A. and unrealistic demand of charges such as peripheral services;

(b) If so, under what law/rules the peripheral charges are being demanded by the D.D.A. from Group IV Cooperative House Building Societies;

(c) What are the recommendations of the Lokur Committee affecting Group IV Cooperative House Building Societies;

(d) What action/decision has been taken by Government on the various recommendations of Lokur Committee Report; and

(e) Whether he would like to take the initiative to sort out the difficulties of the Housing Cooperative Societies to ease the house shortage in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Delhi Co-operative Societies Rule, 1972

3947. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is fact that the High Court of Delhi have declared ultra vires Rules 25 of the Delhi Co-

operative societies Rule 1972 and have held in the case of S.B. Lal Vs. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi that a member enrolled prior to 1972, can own a plot through a Cooperative House Building Society even when, he possess a residential unit inadequate to his needs,

(b) If so, why similar cases pending with the Registrar, Cooperative Societies are not being decided accordingly; and

(c) Whether he would consider issuing the general instructions so that all such cases are decided in accordance with the law without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Only sub-rule (2) of Rule 25 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act has been declared ultra vires by the Delhi High Court. Consequently Rule 25 has become void. This ruling of the Delhi High Court deals with the issue of membership only. However, in the perpetual lease executed with each society under the scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi, a provision has been incorporated to the effect that sub-leases shall be executed in favour of such members whose names are approved by the Lt. Governor and who or whose dependents do not possess any house or residential plot in Delhi/New Delhi/Cantonment. This condition of the lease imposed by the Lt. Governor is still binding on members.

संयुक्तार क्षेत्र साहयदा में बाहु से प्रकाशित
सकन/मालिकों/मालिकों का एक रजिस्टर

3948. श्री जगत कर : क्या निम्नलिखित और
बाबात तथा प्रति और पुनर्निर्माण की यह बातों की
हुवा करने कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्तार क्षेत्र में सरकार
का बाहु एवं बाहु की कार्य करिबन्त हुए
सकन, मालिकों तथा मालिकों का सहायता निवा
करने और सम्पन्न करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर किसका व्यय करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और [सुवर्णांत मंत्री (जी सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी हाँ ?

(ख) अनुमानतः लगभग 62 लाख रुपए तक व्यय होने की संभावना है। फिर भी, व्यय दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निधियों के अस्तित्व नियन्त्रण पर निर्भर करता है।

Houses affected by Floods in Trans Yamuna Colonies, Delhi

3949. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 95 on 20th November, 1978 re: Trans Yamuna Colonies Delhi affected by Floods and state:

(a) whether Jafarabad, Shastri Park and Kaithwada colonies are also included in the trans-yamuna colonies which had to face recent flood havoc;

(b) whether Gautampuri and Brahmpuri colonies are not included therein;

(c) if not, whether the nearby areas of the colonies referred to in Part (b) above were much flooded as a result of which flood water in large quantity had accumulated in Gautampuri and Brahmpuri colonies; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not indicating the names of Gautampuri and Brahmpuri among the flood affected colonies in the answer given to part (a) of Unstarred Q. 95, referred to above?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

ठेका अधिकारियों की सेवाओं को निव्यमित करने के लिए भारतीय वायु नियम अधिक संघ, कलकत्ता द्वारा नहीं

3950. जी उदयशेखर : क्या कुचि और सिन्धुई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वायु नियम अधिक संघ, कलकत्ता के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय ने देश में भारतीय वायु नियम के सभी विधुओं के सभी अधिकारियों की सेवाओं को निव्यमित करने की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या 70,000 अधिकारियों में से 12,000 अधिक ठेके के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; यदि हाँ, तो उनके लिए सेवा नियम अधिक न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उन्नत संघ द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये मांग पत्र की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

कुचि और सिन्धुई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी नानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) ठेका अधिकारियों की संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है क्योंकि यह ठेका ठेकेदार द्वारा किए जाने वाले काम की मरदों के आधार पर किया जाता है जिनमें परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं। ठेकेदार, समय समय पर, काम की मात्रा के आधार पर अधिकारियों को काम पर रखते हैं और सेवा की मरदों से होती है जोकि ठेकेदार तथा उसके अधिकारियों के बीच आपस में तय होती है। क्योंकि ठेकेदार द्वारा काम पर रखे गये अधिक नियम के कर्मचारी नहीं होते हैं इसलिए उनके लिए सेवा संबंधी नियमों के बनाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) मुनियन के 30 अक्टूबर, 1978 के "मांग-पत्र" की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन टी—3096 / 78]

Kutch Under Desert Development Programme

3951. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three talukas of Kutch District of Gujarat State have been taken under the desert development scheme;

(b) whether the talukas Rahapur and Khadir and Khavada are just adjoining the Rann of Kutch; and

(c) how much amount out of central grant, is to be utilised for this scheme and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Three talukas of Kutch viz., Abdasa, Nakhtrana and Lakhpat have been taken under the Desert Development Programme from the current year.

(b) Rahapur, Khadir and Khavada are adjoining to the Ramn of Kutch.

(c) During 1977-78 central grant of Rs. 45 lakhs was released to the Government of Gujarat for areas covered under the Programme. During 1978-79 Rs. 285 lakhs have been allocated to the State.

Water Supply Scheme in Gujarat

3952. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from Gujarat State for quick water supply scheme is pending before the Central Government;

(b) whether it is true that if this scheme of Rs. 200 lakhs would not be passed the villages of backward district will not get the drinking water at Kutch and other district; and

(c) when we have taken up the programme to supply the drinking water as early as possible why this proposal is not passed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Government of Gujarat has requested that its allocation of grant-in-aid during the current year under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme should be increased from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 5 crores to enable it to cover more problem villages un-

der the Programme. That Government has not mentioned any specific villages in Kutch and other districts of the State for inclusion in the Programme. The request of the State Government is under consideration.

Subsidy to small and marginal farmers

3953. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:
SHRI R. K. MAHALGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large variations in the rates of subsidy for agriculture inputs and other programme items for small and marginal farmers in Agriculture including soil conservation, irrigation and Animal Husbandry sectors under the scheme in State plan and Central Sector Schemes;

(b) if so, programme, item and work-wise, and rates of subsidy, State-wise, under the State plan and various Central Schemes; and

(c) steps taken to rationalise subsidy pattern for small and marginal farmers allowing flexibility for local conditions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Skim powder, butter oil and butter under World Food Programme

3954. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of skim milk powder and butter oil received under

WFP up to 31st March, 1978 and its sale value in rupees and whether the money accrued from its sale has been reflected in the budget of Government of India;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the sources from which NDDB received gift milk powder, butter oil and butter (furnish) along with the quantity and value for each of the items?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A total quantity of 1,00,068 MT skim milk powder and 34,570 MT butter oil was received from WFP under Operation Flood Programme up to 31-3-1978. The sale proceeds were Rs. 89,06,30,940.27 which has not been reflected in the budget of the Government of India.

(b) It was decided by the Government that the Indian Dairy Corporation will utilise the generated funds through the sale of WFP gift commodities for implementation of WFP assisted Operation Flood Programme.

(c) National Dairy Development Board has not received milk powder, butter oil and butter as gift.

Donation from Ford Foundation to National Dairy Development Board

3955. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of donation received from Ford Foundation and other foreign Organisation and Agencies by National Dairy Development, Board; and

(b) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The National Dairy Development Board has received the following assistance from foreign Organisations and Agencies:—

(i) Ford Foundation for project formulation	U.S. \$ 1,15,270.00
(ii) Royal Danish Govt. for establishment of Dairy Development Centre at Anand	Rs. 13,00,000.00
(iii) Equipment from UNICEF for the Dairy Development Centre at Anand	Rs. 3,26,160.53
(iv) Tetrapak Equipment	
(a) M/s. Tetrapak Ltd.	Rs. 5,47,378.81
(b) M/s. Alfa Laval Ltd.	Rs. 7,43,744.19
	} Rs. 12,91,123.00
(v) Royal Danish Govt.	
(a) 50 Nos. Jersey Heifers and 2 Nos. Bulls	Rs. 6,06,800.00
(b) For Equipment	Rs. 99,526.22
	} Rs. 7,00,326.22
(vi) Royal Danish Govt. for Establishment of a Veterinary diagnostic laboratory and disease surveillance unit at Anand	Rs. 2,00,000.00
(vii) Royal Danish Govt. for expansion of Dairy Development Centre at Anand	Rs. 52,00,000.00
(viii) Royal Danish Govt. for Laboratory and Audio-visual Equipment for Dairy Development Centre at Anand	Rs. 5,00,000.00

Dry land agriculture for unirrigated areas

3956. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL :
SHRI VASANT SATHE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large chunk of the cultivated area is to remain unirrigated even after exploiting the total irrigated potential in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated a massive programme for dry land agriculture development for adoption of improved agricultural practices, cropping patterns, research and extension system;

(c) progress of scheme—Central sector/Centrally sponsored design to develop dry land farms of physical and financial achievements *vis-a-vis* a targets—and in particular for projects in Maharashtra Project-wise; and

(d) whether in the light of the experience gained so the Government propose to expand the programme to more areas in the country during 1979-80 and details of the proposal formulated/incorporated in the Annual Plan for 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is very much alive to the problem of dryland agriculture development and have

constituted a Task Force to suggest Policy approach and the strategy for development of semi-arid/rainfed farming areas and to indicate priorities and programmes for different agro-climatic regions. A Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development is also being implemented in 24 Pilot projects in 12 States. Adoption of dry farming technology is also recommended by States to farmers as their normal extension activity. An all-India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture is also being implemented by Indian Council of Agricultural Research at 23 centres. Popularisation of dry farming technology finds an important position in the components of Drought Prone Area Programme.

(c) A statement indicating the targets and achievements in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development for all the projects in general and projects in Maharashtra in particular for 1978-79 is enclosed.

(d) The final report of the Task Force constituted to suggest policy approach and strategy for development of semi-arid/rainfed farming areas and to indicate priorities and programmes for different agro-climatic regions is yet awaited. In the meantime, it is under consideration to continue the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development on the existing pattern during 1979-80 so as to spread the technology in new areas.

Statement

Targets and achievements in respect of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development with particular reference to Maharashtra for 1978-79 (up to October, 1978)

Item of work	All India targets and achievements			Maharashtra 1978-79			
	Unit	Target	Achievement up to Oct. '78.	Sholapur		Akola	
				Target	Achievement up to Oct. '78	Target	Achievement upto Oct. '78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Area covered (new)	ha.	19200	14798	800	800	800	695
2. Soil Conservation	ha.	6697	783	490	35	575	124

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Land Development . . . ha.		1634	531	..	..	10	..	..
4. Water Harvesting . . . No.		229	84	5	5	..	..	..
5. Demonstrations laid . . . No.		2239	1850	40	61	40	40	40
6. Farmers' trained.		22506	21119	..	746	400	377	377
7. Minor Irrigation . . . No.		1438	390	80	4	45	26	26
8. Cattle distributed . . . No.		..	661	100	60	60	41	41

Basic amenities in Vishwas Nagar, Shahadra, Delhi

3957. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 995 dated 7th November, 1978 regarding Basic Amenities in Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi and to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide essential civic amenities to Vishwas Nagar Block 31, 32 & 33 of Trans-Yamuna area Shahadara, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the civic amenities that are to be given to these blocks up to March 1979; and

(c) if not, the reasons in details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Block Nos. 31, 32 and 33 of Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara are unauthorised areas. Work of providing water supply to these areas can be taken up only when the plot holders have deposited about 50 per cent of the total estimated cost. The work of providing brick pavements and drains costing about Rs. 40,000 appro-

ximately is proposed to be carried out by the M.C.D. in a part of this colony upto March, 1979. Ten Safai Karamcharis have been deployed for the sanitation of the area. Health care facilities like maternity centre and dispensary are also available to the residents with'n a distance of one km.

(c) Does not arise.

Facilities in unauthorised colonies in Delhi

3958. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1048 on the 27th November, 1978 regarding provision of facilities in unauthorised colonies in Delhi and state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that over 95 per cent of population of Block Nos. 31, 32 & 33 of Vishwas Nagar, Shahadara, Delhi are below the poverty line and cannot pay the total cost of the main water lines;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide drinking water line there with Central assistance for the poor people of the locality; and

(c) if not, whether socio-economic survey will be conducted and the colony will be regularised; and if not, the reasons in details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal for giving central assistance for this purpose.

(c) A socio economic survey of the colony is to be conducted and the colony will be regularised in accordance with Government's general orders on the subject.

Provision of drinking water in Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi

3959. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 64 dated 20th November, 1978 regarding provision of drinking water in Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi and state:

(a) whether Government propose to give main water line in the locality and only when the water line is given, the development charges will be realised from those who will take the water connections as has been done in case of electricity lines; and

(b) if so, when these people will be given drinking water and the reasons for not giving line like electricity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The work of laying water mains is to be taken in hand only when the plot holders have deposited about 50 per cent of the total estimated cost. There are about 500 unauthorised colonies. The investment required for providing services in these colonies is so large that it will necessarily take time.

अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के बारे में कोठारी प्रायोग का प्रतिवेदन

3960 श्री बलुमुंज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के बारे में कोठारी प्रायोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है तथा प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और कालेज के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान क्रमशः 1, 2 और 3 के अनुपात से रखने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकतकी) : (क) और (ख). शिक्षा प्रायोग (कोठारी प्रायोग) ने सर्वश्रीधीन अनुपातों सहित धनक सामान्य सिद्धान्तों की सिफारिश की थी जिनके अनुसार अध्यापकों के वेतन निर्धारित किए जाने चाहिए। विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेज अध्यापकों के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान प्रायोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए नए वेतनमान और जो भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिये गए हैं, सामान्यतः इन सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक स्कूल अध्यापकों के लिए तीसरे वेतन प्रायोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए वेतनमान भी लगभग शिक्षा प्रायोग द्वारा निर्धारित सामान्य सिद्धान्तों की रूपरेखा के अन्दर ही हैं। जहाँ तक राज्यों में स्कूल अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों का संबंध है, संबंधित राज्य सरकारें समय-समय पर उन्हें परिमार्जित करती रही हैं और निस्सन्देह उन्होंने शिक्षा प्रायोग की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान दिया होगा।

शिक्षा प्रायोग की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (1988) के संकल्प में शामिल की गई थी। अध्यापकों की स्थिति, वेतन और शिक्षा की भी इस संकल्प में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है इसमें कहा गया है कि :—

(क) राष्ट्रीय विकास में शिक्षा की कोटि और इसके योगदान की निश्चित करने वाले सभी तत्वों में निःसन्देह शिक्षक सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। सभी शैक्षिक प्रयासों की सफलता अन्ततः शिक्षक के वैयक्तिक गुणों और चरित्र, उसकी शैक्षिक योग्यताओं और व्यावसायिक दक्षता पर निर्भर करती है। इसलिए शिक्षकों को समाज में सम्मानजनक स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए। उनकी परिस्थितियों और आय सेवा अर्ह, उनकी योग्यताओं और विनोदार्थियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पर्याप्त तथा सन्तोषजनक होनी चाहिए।

(ब) स्वतंत्र रूप से अध्ययन करने तथा अपने शोध कार्यों को प्रकाशित करने और महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विषयों पर बोलने तथा लिखने के संबंध में शिक्षकों को मौखिक स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा की जानी चाहिए।

(ग) अध्यापक, शिक्षा विधेयकर सेवा-कालीन शिक्षा पर यथाचित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस संघर्ष में होने वाली प्रगति को प्रत्येक पांच वर्षों में समीक्षा करने की व्यवस्था है ताकि भावी विकास के लिए मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाएं तैयार की जा सकें। वर्तमान सरकार ने कार्यभार संभालने के बाद इस नीति को संशोधित करने के उद्देश्य से समीक्षा कार्य प्रारंभ किया। विभिन्न मौखिक प्राधिकारियों तथा राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श किया गया है और सरकार ने शिक्षा के संबंध में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का प्रारूप तैयार किया है जिसे अब अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। आशा है कि सरकार इस नीति के प्रारूप को शीघ्र ही संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर देगी।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में निधियों का पुर्नविनियोजन

3961. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या निर्वाह और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 6 जून, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स में "दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में सात करोड़ रुपये के घोटाले पर पर्दा" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्वाह और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री लिकम्बर बख्त) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ?

दूध का उत्पादन

3962. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में प्रति व्यक्ति दूध का उत्पादन कितना रहा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अपने वर्ष के लिए दूध के अतिरिक्त उत्पादन का अधिक लक्ष्य रखा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे लक्ष्य क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (ख) योजना आयोग ने 1977-78 में दूध के उत्पादन का अनुमान 275 लाख मीट्री टन लगाया है। इस प्रकार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को प्रति दिन 120.4 ग्राम दूध टन उपलब्ध होने का अनुमान लगाया है। तथापि इस संबंध में कोई संबंध नहीं किया गया है।

(ब) तथा (ग). योजना आयोग ने 355 लाख मीट्री टन के लक्ष्य की सिफारिश की है, जिसे छठों योजना के अंत तक प्राप्त किया जाना है। आगामी वर्ष के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

Production of Groundnut Seed

3963. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any institution to increase the production of groundnut seeds in the country to meet the increasing demand of vegetable oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) An All India Coordinated Research Project for the improvement of oil seeds in the country has been operating at several centres since the IV Five Year Plan Period. In that a substantial effort has been made to improve groundnut cultivation in the country.

In addition, it has been decided to establish a National Groundnut Research Centre at Junagarh and it is expected to start functioning from 1-1-1979.

(b) The National Groundnut Research Centre to be located at Junagarh at an estimated cost of Rs. 77.00 lakhs for a period of five years will have the following research objectives directed at improving the yield potential of groundnut in the country:

1. Collecting and cataloguing available genecic resources groundnut.

2. Evaluation of the germplasm—screening for pests, diseases and stress conditions.

3. Generating variability through recombination breeding or through other means.

4. Supply of segregating material in early generations to different groundnut breeding centres under Coordinated Oilseed Project and other State Governments for breeding varieties suitable to different agroclimatic situations.

5. Investigation of physiological problems, both basic as well as applied nature.

6. Undertaking fundamental research on Cytological, Cytogenetic and other aspects.

7. Studies on Post-harvest technology with particular reference to aflatoxin contamination and other related problems.

8. Analysis of oil etc., for evaluating breeding material and stabilised cultures.

9. Studies on Rhizobium cultures.

Sea-erosion in Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh

3964. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA :

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH :
MALIK :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is extent of loss due to sea erosion in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what is the assessment made by the study teams of the Central Government in this regard;

(c) the quantum of assistance given to those States to check sea erosion during these periods; and

(d) whether the assistance has been properly utilised and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Loss due to sea-erosion in Kerala during 1977 has been intimated as Rs. 2.50 crores on account of damage to Coconut plantations, houses and house sites and to protective works. No loss has been reported due to sea-erosion for other years in Kerala, nor in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). In addition to the loan assistance extended to Kerala towards anti-sea-erosion works, advance plan assistance has also been allocated. The amount allotted during the last three years were:

	Loan Assistance	Advance Plan Assistance
1978-79	900 (Tentative)	67
1977-78	267	33
1976-77	175 (in Rs. lakhs)	Nil

(d) So far, out of a total length of 320 kms. affected by sea erosion in Kerala, the sea-wall has been constructed on a length of about 200 Km. at an expenditure of Rs. 28 crores, of which the Central loan assistance is Rs. 11 crores.

**Meetings of Chief Ministers to discuss
A.P.C. Recommendations**

**3965. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA:**

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of all the Chief Ministers of States was held in New Delhi recently to discuss the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, the names of Chief Ministers who participated in the meeting and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Chief Ministers of ten wheat producing States, namely, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar, J & K, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal were invited. The report of the Agricultural Prices Commission on the Rabi Policy for 1979-80 marketing season was discussed and their views ascertained. No decisions as such were taken at this meeting.

Draw for Allotment of Plots in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

**3966. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-
RAJ JAIN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. is going to hold a draw of plots of land for low income group people in the near future in Pitampura Residential Scheme of D.D.A.;

(b) whether the basic amenities like, sewer, drinking water and electricity, roads etc. have since been provided there; and

(c) if not, the justification of allotting plots of land and collecting money from the poor people when these basic facilities have not yet been provided there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the basic amenities have already been provided and the remaining facilities are being provided soon.

(c) The draw of lots is being only after calling for options from the eligible persons. So far, 1305 persons have themselves opted for allotment of plots in Pitampura and they are pressing hard for holding the draw at the earliest.

**Wheat lying at Railway Stations
between Delhi and Abohar**

**3967. SHRI HARI VISHNU KA-
MATH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an editorial article in the Madhya Pradesh Chronicle, Bhopal, of October, 14, 1978, alleging "Callous neglect of Foodgrains lying in the open, unhonoured, unmourned and unsung, exposed to the vagaries of the weather", "thousands of bags of wheat were lying totally uncared for at the siding of almost every Railway Station between Delhi and Abohar (Punjab)" and "there is plenty of wheat in the country which is now unable to cope with it because of lack of transportation and storage facilities";

(b) whether the aforesaid allegations are true and correct; and

(c) if so, the details of corrective and remedial action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that thousands of bags of wheat were lying totally uncared for at sidings of almost every Railway station between Delhi and Abohar. Foodgrains are stacked on Railway platforms/sidings duly protected during the process of loading etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The position in regard to transportation of foodgrains and storage facilities is kept under constant watch and remedial measures are taken promptly, as and when necessary, to avoid losses.

Construction of Janata Houses in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

3968. **SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Janata Houses under construction in (i) Pitampura Residential Scheme and (ii) Shalimar Bagh by the D.D.A.; and

(b) when the construction of these is likely to be completed and when these houses are proposed to be allotted or sold?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 812 flats are under construction in Pitampura Residential Scheme, while 1348 flats are under construction in Shalimar Bagh.

(b) 144 houses are likely to be completed by March, 1979 in the

Pitampura Residential Scheme and 832 by March 1980. All the 1348 flats in Shalimar Bagh are expected to be completed by March, 1980. This projection is subject to availability of material and funds. These houses are proposed to be allotted after they are constructed.

Conference of Agriculture Secretary and Commissioners on Land Reforms

3969. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of State Agriculture Secretaries and Commissioners was recently held in Delhi which has recommended for land reforms particularly for safeguarding the interests of S.C. & S.T.;

(b) if so, details therein; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken in consultations with the State Government on the lines recommended there-
of?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A conference of the Secretaries of the Agriculture and Tribal Welfare Departments of selected States having concentration of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population was held on the 22nd and 23rd November, 1978 in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The meeting was presided over by Secretary (Agriculture and Rural Development). It discussed the approach towards development programmes in agriculture and allied sectors in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. No recommendation on land reforms has been made by the conference.

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

Correspondence Course by Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board

3970. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board has started any correspondence course in Urdu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) and (b). A scheme of teaching Urdu through correspondence course has been formulated by the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu which functions as the Secretariat of the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board. The scheme envisages two types of correspondence courses, namely, (i) a certificate course equivalent to standard VIII; and (ii) a diploma course equivalent to standard X (matric). The duration of each course will be 12 months. The implementation of the scheme is expected to be taken up next year.

Publication and Sale of books by Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board

3971. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many books in Urdu have been published so far by the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board;

(b) what is the sale position of every book and what is the number of each title lying unsold; and

(c) what is the number of staff in the Board dealing with the job of publication and sale of books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): The Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3097/78].

(b) A statement giving the sale and stock position of each title is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in E.Foc8 shrdlu cmfwyp cmfwypwy]

(c) The Bureau has a total staff strength of 38 persons. Most of them are dealing with various aspects involved in the publication and sale of books through internal arrangement.

Technical Assistant to Chairman of Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board

3972. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any post of "Technical Assistant to the Chairman" in the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board;

(b) if so, why it has been lying vacant;

(c) since which date it has been lying vacant;

(d) what are the reasons for this position; and

(e) when the post will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

बाबल का उत्पादन और संभाल

3973. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या ऊँच और लिच्चाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बाबल के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इसकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए विदेशों से बाबल का आयात करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो विदेशों से बाबल की कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) आयातित बाबल भारत में कब पहुँचेगा ?

ऊँच और लिच्चाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ; उपलब्ध प्राकड़ों के अनुसार बस 1977-78 में बाबल का उत्पादन 527 लाख मीटरी टन था जबकि वर्ष 1976-77 में 419 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था । वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए बाबल के उत्पादन के प्राकड़े ऊँच वर्ष की समाप्ति पर किसी समय उपलब्ध होंगे ।

(ख) देश में बाबल की कोई कमी नहीं है और न ही बाबल का आयात करने का कोई विचार है ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को दूध की आवश्यकता

3974. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या ऊँच और लिच्चाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में दूध की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को कितनी अतिरिक्त मात्रा में दूध की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) हाल में दूध के मूल्य में वृद्धि के बाद दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में ने कितनी अधिक मात्रा में दूध प्राप्त किया ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना पर्याप्त मात्रा में दूध प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी है क्योंकि दिल्ली के आसपास स्थित कारखाने बड़ी मात्रा में दूध का उपयोग करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में दूध की कमी दूर करने के लिए कुंभोजनक व्यवस्था करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊँच और लिच्चाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना प्रति दिन अधिक से अधिक 3.75 लाख लिटर दूध संभालने के लिए बनाई गई है । यह दिल्ली में दूध की समूची मांग को धकेले पूरी नहीं कर सकती है ।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने 2 मई, 1978 से दूध का विक्रय मूल्य संशोधित कर दिया है । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा खरीदे जाने वाले दूध की मात्रा पर विक्रय मूल्यों के संशोधन का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ।

(ग) यह सत्य है कि यदि अन्य क्षेत्रों से कोई प्रतिस्पर्धा न हो, तो दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना अधिक मात्रा में दूध मुहैया कर सकेगी ।

(घ) पड़ोसी राज्य डेरी नियमों । संघों के माध्यम से काफी मात्रा में दूध की सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

राजस्थान में बाढ़ और सूखे के कारण अभाव की स्थिति

3975. श्री एल. एम. सोमानी : क्या ऊँच और लिच्चाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अत्याधिक वर्षा, बाढ़ और सूखे के कारण राजस्थान के लगभग 10 हजार गाँवों में अभाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है ।

(ख) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में राजस्थान सरकार से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिनिष्ठा है ?

ऊँच और लिच्चाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) तथा (ख) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार अत्याधिक वर्षा, बाढ़ तथा अपर्याप्त वर्षा के कारण 24 जिलों की 12.9 तहसीलों के 10.766 ग्राम अधावनस्त हो गए हैं ।

(ग) अगस्त, 1978 में राजस्थान सरकार के अनुरोध पर एक केंद्रीय दल ने राज्य में बाढ़ से उत्पन्न स्थिति का जायजा लिया था । केंद्रीय दल तथा राष्ट्रीय सन्धी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने बाढ़ के कारण होने वाले अधिक क्षयों को पूरा करने के

लिए 9.58 करोड़ रुपए की प्रथम योजना सहायता का प्रावधान किया है। इसके परिचित सरकार ने निम्नलिखित ग्रहण के रूप में वितरण के लिए 7000 मोटरी टन वेदों की निम्नलिखित किया है।

Drinking Water Schemes

3976. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages covered under the rural and urban drinking water scheme during last three years in each State; and

(b) what is the expenditure incurred on the scheme during the above period in each State?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHET): (a) and (b). Provision of drinking water to urban and rural areas is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Government and funds for the same are provided in the State Sector of the Plan.

However, to accelerate the pace of provision of drinking water in problem villages, the Government of India started a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme from 1977-78 under which 100 per cent grant-in-aid is being given to States and Union Territories for implementation of drinking water supply schemes in problem villages identified in 1971-72. Information regarding the number of villages covered and the expenditure incurred under the State Plan during the last three years (1975-76 to 1977-78) and under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the year 1977-78 is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Water Supply in Rural areas—No. of villages covered and the expenditure incurred during 1975-76 to 1977-78 under the State Plan and during 1977-78 under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	State Plan 1975-76 to 1977-78	Centrally Sponsored ARWS Programme 1977-78		
		No. of villages covered (as reported)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of villages covered (as reported)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,182	1077.00	200	150.32
2	Assam	1,415	614.02	54	49.88
3	Bihar	7,506	1047.96	1,417	240.40
4	Gujarat	1,158	1579.54	212	350.00
5	Haryana	222	421.52	66	151.24
6	Himachal Pradesh	421	425.73	308	220.08
7	Jammu & Kashmir	422	832.80	23	150.80
8	Karnataka	12,974	2546.00	241	140.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Kerala	1,143	855.53	6	101.98
10	Madhya Pradesh	6,071	1281.63	50	256.81
11	Maharashtra	9,945	2495.34	648	312.54
12	Manipur	29	124.73	3	43.27
13	Meghalaya	90	211.08	..	19.36
14	Nagaland]	93	305.17	3	75.92
15	Orissa	7,750	728.95	1,658	180.00
16	Punjab	831	1432.40	143	161.23
17	Rajasthan	2,180	2295.96	150	250.00
18	Sikkim	336	46.03	..	35.97
19	Tamil Nadu	19,870	2717.53	124	215.00
20	Tripura	1,010	89.28	184	80.37
21	Uttar Pradesh	7,864	3308.00	52	481.22
22	West Bengal	10,843	911.78	965	240.00
<i>Union Territories :</i>					
1.	A & N. Islands	—	45.17	2	18.62
2	Arunachal Pradesh	368	174.47	..	6.77
3	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	7.86	..	..
5	Delhi	7	123.58	..	..
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	90	63.26	..	..
7	Lakshadweep	—	1.26	..	..
8	Mizoram	52	159.24	..	14.80
9	Pondicherry	58	52.28	..	10.18
TOTAL		96,931	25975.10	6,509	3956.76

Eastern sea-dyke in process of being destroyed

3977. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a report published in Anandbazar Patrika of

12th November, 1978, to the effect that 40-mile sea-dyke built earlier by the British Government is in the process of being destroyed;

(b) if so, whether the present sea-dyke if destroyed or seriously damaged will cause devastation to the land and people of Contai sub-division due to onrush of tidal bore from Bay of Bengal;

(c) if so, whether Government will immediately enquire about the extent of threat posed to the already damaged sea-dyke;

(d) whether Government will take immediate steps for its necessary repair and reconstruction; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (e). The State Government have intimated that damages occur to the eastern sea-dyke during cyclonic storms in the area, and that normal repairs and routine maintenance are carried out every year. Special repairs were undertaken in 1973-74. The State Government have also intimated that there is no threat at present. The State Government have prepared a comprehensive scheme for anti-sea-erosion works in vulnerable reaches along the sea coast in West Bengal including the portion in district of Midnapore.

Repairs of New Moti Nagar quarters, Delhi

3978. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether essential repairs in New Moti Nagar Quarters, which were allotted by DDA in 1976, have not been carried out inspite of repeated representations made by the people living there;

(b) whether almost in all the quarters and particularly in B Block quarters, the flush and staircase are in a bad condition;

(c) whether assurance was given by the DDA at the time of allotment that all the repairs will be carried out in a short period; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in carrying out repairs, and the time by which the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a), (c) and (d). No assurance about repairs was given at the time of allotment. The repairs have already been taken in hand by the Stum Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and are likely to be completed within three or four months.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Translation of technical and science books

3979. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to impart education up to the highest level in mother tongue; if so the progress made in this direction till the date;

(b) whether it is a fact that the dearth of books in Indian languages for post graduate studies in mother tongue is the main bottleneck in this direction;

(c) whether it is a fact that no move has been taken by the Government for translation or writing of the standard basic, technical and Science books; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take some positive steps in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). In accordance with the Constitutional directive, efforts are being made to impart education at primary level in mother tongue. As many as 52 languages are being used for imparting instruction at primray and secondary level at present. Action is also being taken to ensure increasing use of re-

regional languages as medium of instruction in higher education. However, the lack of adequate number of standard books in regional languages is a handicap in this respect. In 1968, various schemes were initiated by the Government to prepare and publish as well as encourage production of standard books original as well as translation at university level in regional languages. About 4800 books have already been produced under the Scheme for production of university level books through Granth Akademies, Textbooks Boards. These are in addition to books produced under other schemes such as Bureau for promotion of Urdu, production of books through Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, N.B.T. schemes of subsidy, U. G. C. fellowship schemes etc.

मंत्रीयों के बंगलों का रख रखाव

3980. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार के गठन के समय से उन मंत्रीयों तथा राज्य मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बंगलों में फर्नीचर लगाया गया, प्रत्येक बंगले पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई और उनका कितना किराया निर्धारित किया गया ; और

(ख) इन बंगलों को रख रखाव के लिए नियुक्त किए गए कर्मचारियों तथा उनके वेतन तथा भत्तों पर प्रति मास खर्च की गई राशि सम्बन्धी उपरोक्त प्रकार का खीर क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री लिकमदेव यादव) : (क) तथा (ख) प्रेषित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा समापन पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Kendriya Vidyalayas

3981. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise distribution of Kendriya Vidyalayas as in the beginning of the current year and estimated number of Central Government employees in the States;

(b) whether Government have received representations for establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas and strengthening of existing ones and details of such proposals received during the last 18 months and plan and allocation of funds for expansion of Kendriya Vidyalayas in relatively backward areas with less educational facilities;

(c) whether Government are considering restructuring of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the light of representations made;

(d) whether teachers and officials of the Organisation who have sought redressal of their grievances through Members of Parliament are being harassed and their service records spoiled;

(e) if so, list of such cases during the last 18 months and case-wise action taken; and

(f) policy of Government regarding redressal of grievances through Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) There were 242 Kendriya Vidyalayas at the beginning of the current year. State-wise distribution of the Kendriya Vidyalayas is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3098/78] State-wise distribution of Central Government employees is not available.

(b) and (c). During the last 18 months, the Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan received 88 proposals/requests from various departments of Central and State Governments and representatives/associations of the Central Government employees for establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas at civil/defence stations and 40 proposals from various Public Sector Undertakings. The details of Kendriya Vidyalayas strengthened during the last 18 months are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3098/78].

The Government does not have any plan proposals or allocation of funds for expansion of Kendriya Vidyalayas in relatively backward areas with less educational facilities for the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas is meant for the children of transferable Central Government employees whose education is disrupted due to frequent transfers of their parents from one linguistic region to another.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The work and conduct of employees of the Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan is regulated within the frame-work of well-defined service conditions and the code of conduct prescribed for them. The representations and appeals received through the prescribed channels for the redressal of grievances are dealt with on merit in accordance with the rules of the Sangathan.

प्राप्त स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के क्लर्कों के प्रायोजन में अनियमितताएं

3982. श्री गंगा बसत सिंह : क्या निर्माण, और प्रायोजन तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री प्राप्त स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के क्लर्कों के प्रायोजन में अनियमितताओं के बारे में 24 जुलाई, 1978 के अतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 1126 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और प्रायोजन तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) सूचना अभी तक एकत्र नहीं की गई है ।

(ग) यह बड़ा विस्तीर्ण कार्य है और प्रत्येक

Closure of Rao Tula Ram College, Delhi

3983. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Indian Express dated the 30th November, 1978 wherein it has been stated that Rao Tula Ram College, New Delhi has been closed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that salaries to the Teachers of this college have not been paid for the last six months and if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the teachers have not been paid their salaries since July, 1978 because of non-payment of the management's share of the deficit on the approved expenditure, which has accumulated over the years.

(c) The College has since been re-opened by the management on 4th December, 1978 and the University has been assured that the teachers will be paid their salaries regularly.

12.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now papers laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL BOARD FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION FOR 1977-78, REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN PREFAB LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78, ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3051/78]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3052/78]

(b) (i) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction

Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3053/78]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF KERALA FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, INDIAN DAIRY CORPORATION AND I.C.A.R. AND A STATEMENT RE, DELAY IN LAYING REPORT

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report (Hindi version) @ of the Kerala Forest Development Corporation Limited, Kottayam, for the year ended 30th June 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3054/78]

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3055/78]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76—Part II (Administration and Finance).

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3056/78]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NCERT FOR 1977-78, AUDIT REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD, NOTIFICATIONS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):
I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review is being laid.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3057/78]

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1975-76, together with a statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3058/78]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 612 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Non-banking Financial Companies and Miscellaneous Non-banking Companies (Advertisement) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 571 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1978.

(ii) The Public Companies (Terms of issue of debentures and of raising of loans with option to convert such debentures or loans into shares) Second Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1489 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3059/78]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1977-78.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the report and (ii) reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3060/78]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) the Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3061/78]

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE (EASTERN AND WESTERN REGIONS) FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3062/78]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3063/78]

SECOND AND FINAL REPORT OF VIMADALAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, MEMORANDUM OF ACTION ON IT AND A STATEMENT RE. ITS HINDI VERSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): On behalf of Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of

section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Second and Final Report of the Vimadlal Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the allegations against Shri J. Vengal Rao, former Chief Minister and other Ministers of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of action taken by the Central Government on the above Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3064/78]

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (AMDT.) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1399 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3065/78]

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (3RD AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1978

SHRI LARANG SAI: On behalf of Dr. Ram Kirpal Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1459 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1978, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Statements of Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. P. V. Narasimha rao... He is not here. Mr. Asoke Krishna Dutt. He is also not here.

Now, we take up call-attention.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FAILURE OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA TO PROCURE RAGI, PADDY, JAWAR AND COTTON IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

श्री सम्बन्ध सिंह (कैराला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक-महासभ के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय कृषि और निचार्ड मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उन में अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें —

"देश के विभिन्न भागों में विपणन कर कर्नाटक में रागी, धान ज्वार और कपास की खरीद करने में भारतीय बाजार नियम की कठिनाई विफलता, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसान इन उत्पादों को खले बाजार में मजबूरन बहुत सस्ते दामों पर बेच रहे हैं तथा किसानों को लाभप्रद मूल्य दिलाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।"

(Interruptions)

Re. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Please do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given notice to the Speaker. You find out from the Speaker. I am not aware of any notices. (Interruptions) Please take your seats. Mr. Barnala, you have to answer the call-attention. (Interruptions) Please take your seats.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I have given notice of a motion of breach of privilege against the Prime Minister.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, you have given notice, may be of some motion. It is with the Speaker. Unless he decides on it.... (Interruptions) I have no information.

AN HON. MEMBER: You give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can I give a ruling on something which is with the Speaker? (Interruptions) If you want to be unreasonable, you can.... (Interruptions). Please take your seat. What is all this? Mr. Sathe, you have given notice. It is pending with the Speaker.... (Interruptions) Then, what for are you? If he has already conveyed then what is the point?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On that itself, I want to say. How can I say it to you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given a motion. The Speaker has seen the motion and he has conveyed to you something. I am not aware of what he has conveyed to you. Now you just rise up when I am here and say that I must give a ruling. I cannot give a ruling. You must conform to some procedure in the House....

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is all this? Everything will go off the record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If ten members stand and speak, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The other day, hon. Speaker said he will give a ruling today. This is a very serious matter. He said that he has called for a report and that he would give a ruling today, either

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

admitting the adjournment motion or rejecting it. This is about the Bihar incident of killing of Harijans. This is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different matter. Mr. Sathe is on an altogether different matter. Mr. Ravi, if the Speaker has said that he will give a ruling—I do not know whether he has said it, but if he has said it, he will give it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: When?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whenever he is in the Chair....

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chandan Singh... (Interruptions)** Mr. Faleiro, please resume your seat. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, I cannot allow any member when twenty or thirty members are standing. Is it Parliament or a fish market? If it is Parliament then one member at a time will stand... Have some introspection into your own behaviour then you will realise? I have nothing else to say. If you are quite determined to make a scene, I cannot help it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Will you hear me Mr. Deputy-Speaker?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First, let all the members sit down. If forty members stand at a time then nothing will go on record. I allow Mr. Lakkappa's point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, my point of order is under Rule 384 A. I quote:

"A notice shall not be given publicly by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members:"

Sir, here we have been seeing that the Leader of the House and the Prime Minister of this country has discussed in the Janata Parliamentary Party and he has given wide publicity and even the quantum of punishment was discussed against Mrs. Indira Gandhi when the subject-matter is pending and the members have to express their opinion. Bypassing all the canons of rule of law and procedure, the hon. Prime Minister has issued a statement which was published in the newspapers and was not even denied by him later. This news was carried by the PTI and UNI news agencies. This is indicative of the impropriety on the part of hon. Prime Minister. It is not only misleading the House, but it also casts a reflection on the functioning of the House. The House is discussing a vital question of breach of privilege and we are going to deliberate on it further today and it is going to be a landmark in the history. The hon. Prime Minister has flouted the rules of the House and the rule of law. The Parliamentary Party of the Janata Party has also done that. It is quite serious. I am told that my friends, Shri Faleiro and Shri Sathe have already given notices of a privilege motion against the hon. Prime Minister. This is a vital issue and should be thrashed out before we deliberate on the privilege issue before the House. I would like to have a ruling from the hon. Deputy-Speaker on this matter, because the rules have been violated and it amounts to breach of privilege and contempt of the House.... (Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Thank you for giving me this opportunity. The point of order that I am raising and the clarification

on the rules that I beg of you is this. I have given notice of a privilege motion against the Prime Minister for certain things which have been here. I would like to move this and I have asked for permission to move this under Rule 222.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no such thing.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There is such a precedent in this House. You yourself, Sir, gave a ruling on 16th July, 1977 when an hon. Member, Shri Gauri Shankar Rai gave a notice of privilege motion against Shrimati Indira Gandhi at 1040 hours, on the same day at 1200, you allowed him to move that motion formally in the House under Rule 222. I request you to follow the same procedure and allow me to do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are drawing a wrong comparison. . .
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.
(Interruptions)**

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO/
rose—..... (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You just want to shout. You have made up your mind to shout; you are in no mood to listen anything, so I do not want to say anything. That is the end of it.... (Interruptions). This is very unfortunate.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Kaner): Sir, my friends, Shri Sathe and Shri Faleiro raised this point under Rule 222 and you were pleased to observe that the Speaker has already told the House that the matter was under consideration and that you would convey whatever the Speaker's ruling is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not convey anything. That is exactly my

point. It has already been conveyed to him.

SHRI K. GOPAL: My point is: on 9th December I moved a privilege motion against rule 222 against the Prime Minister for having told some untruth and misguided the House deliberately, on the question of posting policemen outside the houses of members of the Privileges Committee. The Speaker, from his Chair observed: I received a communication from the Prime Minister, I will convey it to you; our office will convey the entire communication to you. Therefore, I am not allowing your privilege notice under rule 222. But till to-day I have not received anything from your office. When such is the case, how do you expect us to have any confidence when you say that the Speaker can agree, because he is not conveying anything? What can we do?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must also know that I just do not know what you are talking about I did not say.... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. GOPAL: I cannot help it. It is not my responsibility. I can put forth my point. If you do not understand, what can I do about it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to listen at all, or do you just want to have your say all the time? You listen to me also. (Interruptions) You have given notice of something which I am not aware of. (Interruptions). Something has been sent to the Speaker. He decides on it. It has already been communicated.

SHRI K. GOPAL: No, no. Not to me That is in point. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as Mr. Sathe's thing is concerned, I am told that it was conveyed to him. (Interruptions) I just do not know what it is. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I may tell you, if you allow me. When I gave notice the other day, the Speaker was pleased, to observe that as far as he or the Secretary were concerned, the notice was only in their hands. And it had not leaked from them. Therefore, I gave breach of privilege against the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wait. I am regulating it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is only 3 parties who know about it—viz. the one who gives the notice and the Speaker or the Secretary who receives it. The two persons i.e. the Speaker and the Secretary have denied that it did not leak from them. It is on record. Then the only person who has the responsibility—whether he or his office or anybody—is the Prime Minister himself who gave the notice. It has appeared verbatim in the newspapers—verbatim, not guess-work. What was told to me to-day through the Secretary of the Lok Sabha, was that the Speaker had sent a copy of my privilege notice to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has conveyed to him that he made enquiries and that it has not leaked from his office. That is all. (*Interruptions*) What was communicated to me was not the decision or anything. It is that this information has come from the Prime Minister. Here is a matter which is directly for the House and for me to ask for the leave.... (*Interruptions*) When only 3 persons know and when the Prime Minister denies, and the Speaker denies, that it has not gone from the Secretary, it could not have gone from a ghost. This is a fit case for being looked into by the Privileges Committee; just as you remember, when Mr. Gauri Shankar Rai had raised the alleged breach of privilege by the previous Prime Minister, also that he read out was.... (*Interruptions*) It was not even sent to the person concerned to ascertain whether he had sent it out. You did not do it. You, in your wisdom, accepted Rai's word and directly sent it to the Privileges Committee under your discretion under rule 222. Therefore, here is a

blatant case of contempt, with precedents. Let us have your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would not give a ruling because the matter is seized of by the Speaker.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When you preside, you are the Speaker. I have brought it to your notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the matter had been raised when I was in the Chair and if I had sent the matter to the Prime Minister for information, it is a different matter. But from the information that you yourself have given in the House, the matter seems to be pending with the Speaker. He enquired from the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has given certain information which has been passed on to you. So, it is between you and the Speaker. Now let us proceed with the business. You can take up the matter again.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): This is not a matter between Mr. Sathe and the Speaker because the question involved is the principle of confidentiality of the correspondence between a member and the Speaker or Secretary of Lok Sabha and the right of a member to be the first to know about the matters which are coming up in the House. A contingency in which members will have to gather information from the press rather than from the communication from the Secretariat is a position which is absolutely intolerable for the members of this House. So, as a matter involving the principle of confidentiality and as a matter involving the right of the members to be the first as compared to the rest of the population to know as to what is going to happen in the House, as the matter involves the violation of these two principles, the question is not one between Mr. Sathe and the Speaker. Here the peculiar position is that the Speaker and Secretary who are supposed to have received it have openly said "We deny it, it has not gone from us". The Prime Minister who is the top man in this country is said to have stated

that it has not gone from him. Then, how is it that it has gone out? Where is the loophole? How does it happen? This is a matter which has to be investigated about and the House has got a right to know how it went out. What is the machinery to find it out? The only machinery available is either the Privileges Committee or an *ad hoc* Parliamentary Committee. Therefore, kindly don't leave it at that as if it is a matter between Mr. Sathe and the Speaker. This is a matter which involves the right of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can read out the note that the Speaker has made because I have not gone through the whole thing. From what he has written, it is still open as far as I can see from this. You can take up the matter with the Speaker. He says in the last sentence:

"There will be no basis for the motion unless the mover places before me some *prima facie* evidence to show that there was a leakage at the Prime Minister's office."

If you have some information, you can pass it on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rule 334A says:

"A notice shall not be given publicity by any member ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Which member are you talking about here?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Prime Minister.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: He has denied it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The rule says:

"A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members."

All I can say is to point out two things: (a) that it was circulated to the Members on the 15th morning; it was published in the evening news on

the 14th and morning papers on the 15th, that is, before circulation; (b) advance publicity was given. These are the two things which I can establish. I have produced the newspapers. Are you going to throw the burden on me to show that the Prime Minister had handed it out to the press.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, please meet the Speaker and take up the matter with him. It is still open, as I said.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know when the Speaker would be coming.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At 2 O' Clock.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Sathe has quoted....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That matter is closed now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order under Direction 2, sub-section (2), a question of privilege, which has precedence among other business.

On the 13th December I gave a privilege motion against Shri C. M. Stephen, the Leader of the Opposition, because on the 8th of December, 1978, while making a speech he has said:

"...I have received very reliable information to the effect that one of his Minister contacted the men of the underworld in Bihar and had entered into contract with them to murder Mrs Gandhi.."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. We will go to the next business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I gave notice on the 13th. I raised the matter again...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What has happened to this privilege motion? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. The Speaker will come at 2 O'clock. Then you can take it up. It is the same matter which is agitating all sides. I can see that.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): What about my adjournment motion?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your adjournment motion has been disallowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you persist, it will not go on record. Shri Chandan Singh.

(Interruptions)

ceived in the Ministry that hybrid jowar was selling in certain parts of Karnataka at prices lower than the support price. The matter was taken up with the State Government and they were asked to take appropriate steps for extending price support to the farmers. They were assured that stocks surplus to their requirements would be taken over in the Central Pool. Reports to the same effect were received in respect of paddy from Andhra Pradesh in the first week of October and the State Government were asked telegraphically to enquire into the matter and report facts. They reported that the current Kharif paddy had not started arriving on to the market and that arrangements have been made in the coastal districts as well as in the upland centres for opening adequate number of centres.

12.32 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

—Contd.

REPORTED FAILURE OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA TO PROCURE RAGI, PADDY, JAWAR AND COTTON IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—Contd.

श्री कल्याण सिंह (केराला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं परिवारमन्त्रीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की शीर हृदि और सिबाई मंत्री का ध्यान आकषित करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस के ऊपर एक कल्पना है :

“देश के विभिन्न भागों में विधेय कर कर्नाटक में रागी, धान, ज्वार और कपास की कमी करने में भारतीय खाद्य निधि की कमित विफलता जिस के परिणामस्वरूप किसान इन उत्पादों को खुले बाजार में मजबूरन बहुत सस्ते दामों पर बेच रहे हैं तथा किसानों की लाभप्रद मूल्य दिखाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Towards the end of September last, reports were re-

After the announcement of the Kharif policy for the current season, a number of communications have been sent to the State Governments emphasizing the importance of maximising the procurement and minimising harassment and under-payment to producers. They have been advised to draw up a co-ordinated plan of operations for all the public agencies, including the FCI, so that widest possible coverage is extended in the States. On 24-11-1978, I again wrote to the Food Ministers emphasizing the urgency of organising price support operations for Kharif cereals including coarse-grains and assured them that surplus stocks would be taken over by the FCI.

In Karnataka the procurement is done by the State Government and the FCI have not been assigned any role in these operations. Likewise in Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat and Maharashtra, FCI have no role in procurement because the State Government, and their agencies themselves, look after the procurement and price support operations. FCI is operating in M.P., Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and West

Bengal as an agent of the State Governments while in U.P., Punjab and Haryana, it is operating in conjunction with the State agencies. In these States, FCI has deployed its staff and opened the required number of purchase centres in consultation with the State Governments, as detailed below:

Punjab	400
Haryana	82
Uttar Pradesh	140
Madhya Pradesh	61
Rajasthan	139
West Bengal	2700
Andhra Pradesh	184
Tamil Nadu	25
Himachal Pradesh	16
North Eastern States	25

According to the latest information available in the Ministry, a total quantity of 1.97 million tonnes of paddy has been purchased in all the States under price support operations as against only 1.01 million tonnes purchased last year in the corresponding period. Out of this quantity, FCI has purchased 1.83 million tonnes. I am sure Hon'ble Members will consider this a commendable effort on the part of the FCI.

As far as cotton is concerned, F.C.I. does not handle its procurement. The House has already been informed by my colleague the Minister of Industry that the Cotton Corporation would be allowed to make commercial purchases in the market so that cotton prices do not drop below the prescribed minimum.

However, it has to be stated that in the implementation of the food policy and price support operations, it is the State Governments who have to take the necessary executive steps in the field and organise price support operations. The Central Government on their part would render all assis-

tance to the State Governments that may be asked for.

Realising the gravity of the matter, a Conference of the State Food Commissioners of selected States was convened on 7th last in which the purchase arrangements made by the States were reviewed. They were advised to strengthen and expand the machinery engaged in procurement operations and they were assured that the Central Government would render all assistance in resolving their difficulties.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ध्येयका का प्रश्न है। यहाँ पर मिनिस्टर साहब उपस्थित हैं और स्टेट मिनिस्टर को जबाब देते हैं उसका कबिनेट मिनिस्टर द्वारा वाप न खर्च कर दिया जाता है। इसलिए राज्य मंत्री को जबाब देते हैं वह कौन्सिल मिनिस्टर के लिए वाप्य होगा—ऐसी ध्येयका वाप दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order, I am sorry, because the Cabinet functions as a whole, and he is the Minister for Agriculture.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN—rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. Otherwise, nothing will go on record.

श्री चम्पन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने काफी ध्यायसल दिया था कि जो भी उत्पादन होगा उसको बाब निपय करीद लेगा। कुछ चीजों की करीद के लिए बाईर भी हो जाते हैं, लेकिन करीद का तरीका ऐसा है—मैंने कम से कम 20 सैन्टरी पर देखा है—जो भाप खपे जाते हैं, उस से 10 रुपये कम किसान को मिलते हैं। भाग के बन्त जो उन के एजेन्ट होते हैं, वे उन लोगों के माल की चीजों में भरवा लेते हैं और सरकार से वे पूरा पैसा ले कर, 10 रुपये कम किसान को देते हैं। मैंने बहुत से सैन्टरी पर देखा—मेहू का भाप 110 रु० निबटल का था, लेकिन उन को 106 रुपये मिले गये। वे जो बीज में बिबीलिये होते हैं—इन के लिए कई बार मंत्री जी से कह चुका है, स्टेट बालों से भी कहा कि भाप का कोई बैकिंग स्काई होना चाहिए, लेकिन गरीजा कुछ नहीं निकला।

भाप देखिए—पिछले साल क्या हुआ—हुनार बना खल कर दिया, तम्बाकू खल कर दिया

[श्री भानुन सिंह]

भालू खत्म हो रहा है। आप स्क्रीन बहुत सी बनाते हैं, लेकिन उन पर सही धमल होना चाहिए, आप अपने प्राफिसरों को कह देते हैं, वे दूसरे प्राफिसरों को कह देते हैं, दूसरे प्राफिसरों अपने मातहत को कह देते हैं—गर्ज कि नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकलता। अगर आप काश्तकार को उस की उपज का सही भाव बिलाना चाहते हैं तो सही तरीके से अपनी योजना का धमल कराये, बैंकिंग करें कि काम ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं। भाज हमारा ग्वार लुट रहा है, मक्का खत्म हो रहा है, कपास के ग्राहक नहीं हैं। अगर कपास हमारे यहाँ कम पैदा होती है तो सम्बन्धी दे कर काश्तकार के ज्यादा उपज कराने की कोशिश करें। होता क्या है—हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं।

इस साल गन्ने की क्या हालत है—एक तरफ तो आपने फीक्टरीज को, जहाँ सिर्फ 28 फीसदी पिरिया, साठे-तेरह के भाज में दिया, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जहाँ 70 फीसदी पिरिया, वहाँ 6 रुपये का भाज है और 6 रुपये में भी खाद्यसारी यूनिट्स खड़ी हैं, खस नहीं रही हैं। पिछले साल सारा गन्ना जलाया गया, इस साल भी जलेगा। मैं मंत्री भी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—जब वह कोई चीज बनाते हैं, तो उस की बैंकिंग भी सही तरीके से हो, उसकी पूरी तरह से निगरानी होनी चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि मैंने फलां भ्रफसर को कह दिया है और उनसे अपने मातहत को कह दिया। इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आप किसानों को सही भाज बिलवाने के लिए सही तरह से काम कीजिए और अगर आप नहीं कर सकते तो आप इतना कर दीजिए कि किसानों में काम आने वाली चीजें, एग्रीकल्चर इम्प्लीमेंट्स उस को सस्ते भाजों पर बिलबायें, अगर आप इतना भी कर दें तब भी हम को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध गन्ने से नहीं था, बल्कि एक सौ बी० आई० के जरिये जो अनाज को खरीद की जाती है, उस के बारे में यह प्रश्न पूछा गया था। श्रीमन्, मैं स्वयं इस बारे में चिन्तित हूँ—कहीं-कहीं पर कुछ ऐसे पाकेट्स हैं जहाँ किसानों को सपोर्ट प्राइस नहीं मिल पाती है। इसीलिए मैंने 7 दिसम्बर की फूड-कमिश्नरों की मीटिंग बुलाई थी। उन की कुछ गलतफहमियाँ थीं, जिन को दूर किया गया, कुछ स्टेतिफिकेशनज की कठिनाइयाँ थीं, उन में भी संशोधन किया गया। मैंने आग्रह प्रवेश के बीच मिनिस्टर से मुलाकात कर के वहाँ की कठिनाइयों को हटाने की कोशिश की है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी मैं परसों गया था, वहाँ के फूड मिनिस्टर से मिल कर जो उन की कठिनाइयाँ थीं, उन को दूर किया गया। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से धान नई स्थिति सामने आ रही है, उस को देखते हुए हम को इस खरीदवारी के लिए कुछ सहकारी समितियों का गठन करना होगा। कठिनाई यह भी होती है कि भाज बोड़ी भाज में मिलता है। अगर हम कहीं पर कोई दुकान कायम करें और साल बोड़ी भाज में मिले, तो उस पर अर्का बहुत अधिक हो जाता है। यह जो सारी समस्याएँ हैं, वे केवल सरकार के ही सुलझाये

नहीं सुलझ सकती हैं। कम में गुजरात में भी इस को देखने गया था और वहाँ मुझे देख कर बड़ी असमता हुई कि किसानों ने स्वयं अपनी समितियाँ बना कर, वे खुद ही खरीदारी करते हैं, खुद ही प्रोसेसिंग करते हैं, खुद ही मार्केटिंग करते हैं। तो उस प्रकार की कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

श्री० धार० के० अचीन (सुरेन्द्रनगर) : गुजरात के फार्मर्स ने भी तो कम्प्लेंट्स की हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : किसी में सूझ से नहीं कहा। मैंने कल वहाँ किसानों की मीटिंग की थी। खरीदवारी के बारे में किसी ने कोई शिकायत नहीं की, दूसरी बातों के बारे में शिकायत हो सकती है।

श्री श्री राम शान्कर (मयूरा) : क्या पिछली सरकार से इस सरकार की नीति में कोई अन्तर है जिससे किसानों को फायदा हुआ हो? मैं देखता हूँ कि किसान की धामवनी बड़ी है और बैंक-किसान की धामवनी बड़ी है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : बड़ी अफसोस की बात है कि माननीय सचिव को कोई अन्तर नहीं दिखाई देता है। पहले किसानों के घरों से जबर्दस्ती बन्ना निकाला जाता था और यह पुलिस एक्शन के द्वारा और कोअसिव मेजर्स के द्वारा निकाला जाता था। मैं जानता हूँ कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में हजारों किसानों का बालान हुआ था। वह एक जबर्दस्ती का सीधा था। भाज हम कहते हैं किसी किसान का कोई बन्ना जबर्दस्ती नहीं लेना है। अगर उनके बन्ने का खरीददार नहीं है तो सपोर्ट प्राइशन के रूप में, उन को सहारा देने के लिए, सहारा मूल्य पर सरकार खरीदेगी। अगर इन दोनों में कोई अन्तर ही दिखाई नहीं देता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देखने वाले की गलती है।

श्रीधरजी बलबोर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने कपास की कीमतें 255 रुपये किन्टल रखी हैं जब कि एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी ने 450 रुपये किन्टल से ऊपर बताया है। इससे किसानों को नुकसान हो रहा है।

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan) : Sir, I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister on this call-attention notice very carefully. 'I would like to give a clear picture of the position in the Karnataka State, how the farmers there are suffering now. Ragi is sold at Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 per quintal whereas the procurement price is somewhere about Rs. 85. Jowar is sold at Rs. 40 per quintal, and there is no purchaser. That is the position there. Paddy is still to be harvested. I do not know, the rate of paddy also will be at a distress price in the open mar-

ket. The Minister has said in his statement that it is the look-out of the State Government to make all arrangements.

It is very unfortunate that the problems of the farmers are always considered as the last thing; the farmers are considered as the last grade citizens of this country. If there is a small fight between two goondas on the road, we will discuss it here for hours together, but you do not allow, and we do not give importance to the farmers though they constitute about 80 per cent of the people of this country. Every leader, in the House and outside talks showing his concern for the farmers, but what is really done? That is what I want to know. Not only today in all these 30 years, we have tasted the rule of the Governments in this country. Whenever there is shortage of foodgrains you go to the farmers and force them to give the foodgrains at the procurement price and bring them to the consumers. And you go only when there is shortage and not other wise. But do you know how the levy is collected? They grab these grains from the farmers—even that which is there for their consumption—and the money will be paid very leisurely to these farmers. Apart from that, what is the condition of the farmers now? The whole year the farmer works hard in his farm and produce this, and this produce, he has to sell at a terribly distress price in the open market. The Government of India says that the FCI is not operating there. I am speaking about Karnataka.

I do not know whether the Karnataka Government has come forward with any proposal for any assistance or anything like that. As far as can see now, no arrangement is made to procure in Karnataka, whether by the State Government or by the FCI. I would appeal to the Minister. Let him not wait for the Karnataka Government to take such a step. The Karnataka Government has no earnestness. I can say that. Why? The Karnataka

Government as also many State Governments transfer this responsibility to co-operative societies many of whom are defunct today. The Karnataka State Marketing Federation a few years back—I think it was 2 or 3 years ago—purchased Ragi at Rs. 150 a quintal from the merchants and sold it again to them at Rs. 120 resulting in a loss of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Cooperative Society. They never went to the farmers. Again you know if you do not do take any such arrangement, the farmers are doomed.

My earnest request to the hon. Minister is to open purchase centres particularly in Karnataka to purchase this Ragi and Jowar immediately. The Minister may say that it is not possible because of lack of infra-structure facilities. We have to do all that. I will tell you that there are people who are prepared to work voluntarily and without remuneration, if you need. If you so desire, I can organise the work for you. You open centres with money to procure the foodgrains and you kindly save the farmer.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: In my statement I have said that the Karnataka State is one of the States in which FCI does not operate at all. Therefore, we cannot do anything in that State without the permission of the Karnataka Government. I had called the Food Commissioner of that Government and explained to him that whatever they purchase and is surplus to their needs, we will certainly take it over from them without any loss to them. In spite of this assurance, they do not purchase. The only alternative is to organize the farmers and if the hon. Member organises them and offers us foodgrains in large enough quantity, then certainly I will see whether it can be taken over by the FCI directly from the farmers' organizations. That is the only way left open to me because the State Government is not interested in making this procurement. Let the farmers' leaders themselves go and try and organize

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh]

the farmers in such a way that they can collect a large enough amount of these foodgrains which they want us to purchase and then tell us. We will lift those foodgrains from them.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: You have to send your man with money. Who will pay money for that? You assure the money first, then we will give volunteers.

श्री शंकरेश्वर सिंह (भारपसी) : मंत्री जी के ध्यान की मैंने देखा है। इस को धरने से श्रीर मंत्री जी की कृपि की जानकारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि मंत्री जी के मन की भूख तो किसान के साथ है लेकिन तन की भूख कहाँ है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में दो बातें कही हैं। पहली बात तो यह कही कि इस सरकार में श्रीर पिछली सरकार में फर्क है क्योंकि पिछले जमाने में लैबी बतूल की जाती थी और वह जबदस्ती हुआ करती थी। लेकिन हम समर्थन मूल्य दे रहे हैं। मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि समर्थन मूल्य का क्या मतलब होता है? समर्थन मूल्य का केवल एक ही मतलब है कि उस मूल्य पर किसान जब चाहे, जहाँ चाहे और जितनी चाहे अपनी चीज को बेच कर समर्थन मूल्य प्राप्त कर सकता है। अगर यह बात सही है तो क्या लैबी महोदय बता सकते हैं कि प्राज पूरे बिहार में श्रीर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में श्रीर समस्त प्रदेश में भी धान क्या यह सही नहीं है कि 85 रुपये उसका समर्थन मूल्य होने के बावजूब भी 60, 62 और 64 रुपये लिब्टल बिक रहा है?

यह देस नकियों और पहाड़ों से घिरा हुआ है और इस देस का कृषि जीवन इस देस की रीढ़ रहा है। लेकिन पिछले जमाने में जो इस देस का कृषि जीवन उपेक्षित रहा और धाब भी उसकी दरमनाज हाकत है। मीजूवा सरकार से कुछ धाबा भी, लेकिन धाब भी वह बीरान और उजाला पड़ा हुआ है। समर्थन मूल्य पर अगर किसान बेचना चाहता है जहाँ इनके केन्द्र हैं तो वहाँ इस तरह की व्यवस्था करते हैं कि किसान अपना धनाज खाते में बेच कर बतिये को सत्ते में बेच के और उसी धनाज को बतिया फिर सरकारी कुबोसियों को बेच सके। इस तरह से दोनों में किसान की बूट का लिजसिबा बल रहा है।

जनता पार्टी की धार्मिक नीति है कि जनता पार्टी 'राजनीतिक और धार्मिक किनेत्रीकरण पर धाधारित' धार्मिकी समाजवाद का मार्ग अपनाते में धास्था रखती है। धामे कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी ऐसी व्यवस्था के बिच्छ है जिसमें व्यक्तियों धनाज व्यक्त समूहों को सुदरे का बोधन करने की स्वतंत्रता हो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज किसानों की जो तीन तरह के बूट ही रही है—एक तो सरकार की नीति के चलते बूट, दूसरे मीकलगाही द्वारा बूट और तीसरे पूंजीवाही के चलते बूट—ती बह की तीन प्रकिभाएँ बल रही हैं

उसमें सरकार की नीति की कम जिम्मेदार नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार की नीति पिछली सरकार से बोड़ी अच्छी हो सकती है। उसका कारण भी जनता का धाब है। फिर जरा सा धामे देखिये बोधना-यज में धार्मिक नीति के बारे में कहा गया है कि "किसान की पैदावार का मूल्य समता के सिद्धांत के अनुसार निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए जर्नाय किसान को प्राय कीमत और किसान द्वारा भुगतान की गई कीमत में संतुलन बना रहना चाहिए। किसान की पैदावार का प्रासम्बन्ध मूल्य, जो साम्य मूल्य से कम होना, समुचित स्तर पर निश्चित किया जाना चाहिये और सरकार की खरीद की व्यवस्था द्वारा यह कोबिध होनी चाहिए कि उसकी पैदावार का भाव इस स्तर से नीचे न गिरने पाये।" मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस धाधार का परिपालन हुआ है? क्या धरिटी मूल्य हुआ? क्या समता मूल्य हुआ?

मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि बहुत से सवाल इसमें नहीं पूछे गये हैं। लेकिन कीमत का सवाल सारा का सारा इसी में निहित है। कहा गया है कि किसानों को खुले बाजार में इन उत्पादनों को साधारी में कम मूल्य पर बेचना पड़ा। इसलिए किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य निश्चित करना। यह नहीं कहा गया है कि समर्थन मूल्य बीजिए। समर्थन मूल्य तो बीजिए, लेकिन लाभकारी मूल्य भी सुनिश्चित कीजिए। धाप देखें कि किसान को समर्थन मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। खुले बाजार में उसकी बूट बल रही है। जो सरकार की एजेसी एक० सी० ध्राई० है या जहाँ कोधापरटिव सोसाइटीज हैं जहाँ धनाज धाप खरीवते हैं वहाँ गल्ला नहीं लिया जाता है, और वही गल्ला किसान से जब बनिया खरीव लेता है, उसी गल्ले को बतिये से यह एजेसियाँ खरीवती हैं। यह तिहरी प्रकिभा बल रही है।

क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जब किसी चीज का समर्थन मूल्य रखा जाता है तो क्या इस बात का ध्यान रहता है कि इस देस में पानी के भी कई धाम हैं, हर प्रदेश में धलग-धलग पानी के धाम हैं, और पानी का जो सिस्टम है उसके भी धलग धाम हैं। जो बंध से नहरें घाटी हैं उनके पानी का कुछ धाम है, नलकूप के पानी का कुछ धाम है, बाल सिचाई योजना का कुछ और धाम है और सरकारी नलकूपों से जो पानी दिया जाता है उस का धाम धलग है। इन धारों प्रकार के पानी में सिचित कृषि उत्पादन की जो बीयें पैदा होती हैं उन सब का धाम एक ही देखा जाता है। ऐसा क्यों है? धारों साधारण धारमी से पूछा जाये तो वह कहेगा कि यह धिनाय का धिनायिनायम है। कहीं व कहीं तो धिनाय का धिनायिनायम है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को कहेंगे कि सुक्ति पानी का कई धाम है और उससे उत्पादित बीजों का एक धाम मिलता है तो क्या वह पानी का एक धाम करने की कृपा करेंगे?

13.00 धाप.

दुसरे मेरा कथन यह है कि कृषि-मूल्य, कीमतों का यथोचित धाम मिले, पैसिटी धाबन की, कबला मूल्य को। धाम, पैसिटी धाबन रही है, तो उसके फलते जमा की रहा है? 1977 में जो देसकर 28 हजार रुपये का भाव 1978 में उसका मात्र 68 हजार रुपये का

गया। बोधी से जो बोधी पैदा होती है, उसका धाम, मैं चावल का बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1973-74 में चावल का धाम भावस 3 प्रतिशत है और इस साल ट्रेक्टर का धाम 74-75 के मुकामले में दुगना है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह ट्रेक्टर और बिजली से एगसाइज ह्यूट्री चलाने की कृपा करेगी? जहाँ इस तरह जो केन्द्र नहीं खुले हैं जहाँ 60-65 रुपये विन्टल पैडी को बेचना पड़ता है, क्या वहाँ पर केन्द्र खुलवायेंगे?

यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि किसान को कम मूल्य पर अपना माल बेचना पड़ता है तो क्या बैंकों से वह कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि किसान को घर जो उल्लास होता है, उसके समर्थन मूल्य का 80 परसेंट बैंकों से किसान को इश्वास दिया जा सकेगा? क्या वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे या नहीं? अगर नहीं, तो उसके पीछे कारण क्या है?

कभी-कभी यह भी कहा जाता है कि कृषि का मामला राजनीतिक है। इस देश में जितनी समस्याएँ हैं, सभी राजनीतिक हैं और इसलिये किसान को उचित धाम प्राप्त नहीं मिल रहा है, धाम ही नहीं पिछली सरकार के समय में भी नहीं मिल रहा था। किसान को धाम पूंजीबाह, नौकरबाह और सरकार तीनों मिलकर बूट रहे हैं, उसके पेट की भूख मिटे, क्या इसकी तरफ सरकार ध्यान देगी?

श्री मान्य प्रताप सिंह: माननीय सभ्य ने एक लम्बा भाषण देकर कई अनियोग प्रश्न उठाये हैं। इन सब प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिये उतना ही समय चाहिए, परन्तु मैं सारांश में ही कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूँगा।

पहला प्रश्न तो मूल्य के औचित्य सम्बन्ध में है। उचित मूल्य क्या है और क्या नहीं है, यह व्यक्तियों की राय पर निर्भर करता है। जिस को एक उचित मानेगा, दूसरा अनुचित मान सकता है, जो एक राज्य में उचित होगा, वह दूसरे राज्य में अनुचित हो सकता है। अगर प्रश्न यह पूछा जाता है कि क्या यह मूल्य समता सिद्धांत को देखते हुए निश्चित किये गये हैं तो मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। अभी मूल्य निर्धारण के नही तरीके बन रहे हैं, वहीं प्रक्रिया चल रही है, जो पहले थी। (स्वच्छाण)

श्री मनोहर बागड़ी: अगर किसान की कमाई घटती रहे, तो फिर क्या फायदा हुआ? (स्वच्छाण)

श्री मान्य प्रताप सिंह: जहाँ तक इसका प्रश्न है कि जो कुछ समर्थन मूल्य निश्चित हुआ है, उस पर कृषिदाताओं को चाहिए, मैंने जैसे पहले निवेदन किया कि वह राज्य सरकार से मिलकर कुछ सुविधायें बढ़ाने, कुछ स्पेशलिजेशन ठीक करने और परदेसिय सेंटर को संभव बनाने का फैसला किया है और उसका नतीजा जल्द ही का लिये दिन में आयेगा। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ.... (स्वच्छाण)

श्री मान्य प्रताप सिंह: जब से 15 दिन पहले मैंने इसी सभ्य का कॉमिन् प्रश्न का जिस पर मंत्री जी ने जवाब कि 3,4 दिन में आयेगा और जब 15 दिन हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं है। (स्वच्छाण)

श्री मनोहर बागड़ी: क्या 23 दिसम्बर से पहले आ जायेगा?

श्री मान्य प्रताप सिंह: देखिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान पड़तिल से मैं स्वयं समुचित नहीं और उच्च में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि परिवर्तन एक दिन, क सप्ताह या एक वर्ष में भी लागू कठिन है।

श्री मान्य प्रताप सिंह: नीति का तो एक दिन में हो सकता है। कार्य में समय लग सकता है।

श्री मान्य प्रताप सिंह (राय बरेली): मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपनी अवसमर्थता की जानकारी दी। (स्वच्छाण)

श्री मान्य प्रताप सिंह: मेरे जो विचार हैं, न तो वे चापसे किसी प्रकार से छिपे हुए हैं और न माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से ही छिपे हुए हैं। इसे उन्में पशुवाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं मानूँ हूँ सभी को। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक जो व्यवस्था अपनाई गई थी, उसका सत्य यह था कि गाँवों से पल्ला निकाल कर शहर वालों को खिलाने के लिए बड़े-बड़े शहरों में एकत्र किया जाये। वह कल्पुमर और रिजिस्ट्रि एरेंजमेंट था। लेकिन आज परिस्थिति बदल गई है, पैदावार अधिक, सरव्णस, होने के कारण। आज हम को प्रोड्यूसर-ओरिएण्टिड एरेंजमेंट करना पड़ेगा।

एक माननीय सभ्य: उसके लिए क्या किया है?

श्री मान्य प्रताप सिंह: क्या कोई बीच धीवरनाइट हो सकती है? मैं उसकी आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करता हूँ, लेकिन अगर पचास हजार गाँवों से गोबर कमाने हैं, तो वे एक इन किते बन सकते हैं? (स्वच्छाण) अगर आप नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं, तो....

एक माननीय सभ्य: मंत्री महोदय अपना उत्तर तो पूरा करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप वांति से सुनें, तो वह बतायेंगे।

श्री मान्य प्रताप सिंह: माननीय सभ्य अपने प्रश्न फिर से पूछें।

श्री मान्य प्रताप सिंह: मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार समता मूल्य देने के लिये तैयार है। मैंने पूछा था कि जब ट्रेक्टर वहीरू के धाम दुगने बढ़ गये हैं और चावल का सक्—3 परसेंट है, जो क्या सरकार ट्रेक्टर और बिजली पर से एगसाइज ह्यूट्री की खर्च करेगी। मेरा तीवरा सवाल यह था कि जब सरकार किसानों को समर्थन मूल्य नहीं दे रही है, तो क्या वह किसानों की बीबी से समर्थन मूल्य का 80 प्रतिशत

[श्री चन्नासेखर सिंह]

क्यों उनकी उत्पादन बीजों पर बिलाने की व्यवस्था करेगी। मैं ने यह भी पूछा था कि क्या सरकार पानी के दाम एक करने की व्यवस्था करेगी।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जहाँ तक क्षमता मूल्य का प्रश्न है, भारत सरकार ने अभी उसको लागू करने का निर्णय नहीं किया है। माननीय सदस्य का दूसरा प्रश्न क्या था ?

श्री चन्ना सेखर सिंह : चूंकि बावल का दाम 1974 की प्रवेसा — 3 परसेंट हो गया है, जबकि ट्रेक्टर आदि के दाम दुगुने हो गए हैं, तो क्या सरकार ट्रेक्टर और बिजली आदि पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी को खत्म करेगी ?

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल : (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस प्रकार बार-बार क्वेश्चन पूछने के लिए कितना समय देंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Mandal, he is yielding, and he is asking him to put the questions. It is all right. Let him put the question. The more the information the better it is.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं ने बताया है कि अभी क्षमता मिश्रित के अनुसार मूल्य निश्चित नहीं होते हैं। जहाँ तक ट्रेक्टर और बिजली आदि के मूल्य बढ़ने की बात है, वह इरैलिबेट है, कम से से कम इस समय। एक्साइज के बारे में भी सोचना पड़ता है, क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि टैक्सिज भी बसूल करने पड़ते हैं, और खर्चा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, विकास का खर्चा बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि सारे टैक्सिज छोड़ दिए जायें। परन्तु उस पर भी विचार हमेशा होता रहता है और वह दूसरे मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है।

श्री चन्नासेखर सिंह : मैं मंत्री जी की जानकारी के लिए यह पूं कि मैं जनवरी के प्रथम सप्ताह में टैक्टर और बिजली पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करने के लिए सम्मेलन बुलाना या रहा?.....(व्यवधान).....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर चन्नासेखर सिंह, यह जानकारी देने का वक़्त नहीं है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि सप्लीमेंट्री में उन्होंने क्या कहा, क्या नहीं कहा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कह रहे हैं कि विभिन्न राज्यों में बर्रे पिछ हैं तो यह तो भिन्न भिन्न रहेगी प्रपने देश में परिस्थितियों

इतने प्रकार की है कि एक पैसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती।

श्व जो पानी की दर ज्यादा है तो किसानों को स्वयं निर्णय करना पड़ेगा कि उस पानी का एकोनामिक यूज वह कैसे कर सकते हैं। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि हर राज्य में किसान बड़ी फसल हमेशा बोते रहे। जब देश को एक मार्केट बना दिया गया तो जहाँ परिस्थितियाँ जिस फसल के लिए अच्छी हों वही फसल वहाँ बोयी जानी चाहिए। यह पूछा गया कि क्या मत्से के स्टॉक के मुकाबिले में बैंक ऐडवांसेज करेंगे? वह तो अभी भी कर रहे हैं लेकिन जहाँ गोधाम है, जहाँ बेयरहाउसजेज हैं वहाँ कर रहे हैं। अभी मैं कह रहा था कि प्राज जरूरत इस बात की है कि गाँवों में बेयरहाउसजेज बूले और वह जब बूलेने तभी प्राज जो चाहते हैं वह संभव है। लेकिन वह काम एक दिन में नहीं हो सकता। हाँ, उस का फैसला होना चाहिए और उस दिना में तेजी से काम होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)।

श्रीमती चन्नाबती (मिवाजी) : यह जो हमारे सामने काम प्रट्टेगन है इस के बारे में मैं तो इतनी ही बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने खुद माना है कि हमारी व्यवस्था की इस में गलती है। मैं प्राज को एक प्रैक्टिकल बात बताती हूँ। गुड़गाँव में मटर प्राट्टेगने से ले कर 30 पीसे किनो तक बिक रही है और यहाँ दिल्ली में हम को चार रुपये पांच रुपये किनो मटर मिलती है। जो प्रायमी प्रोड्यूस करता है उसने युद्धको बताया कि एक किबंल या उस से फालतू था जो वह लाया था और उस का उस को चार पांच रुपये मिला जब कि यहाँ एक किनो चार पांच रुपये में मिल रहा है। तो बीज यह है कि इस व्यवस्था को बदलने के लिए दो साल तो हम को मिल गए, हम कितना इस के लिए समय लेंगे, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं। हमें प्राज की मंशा पर कोई शक नहीं है लेकिन प्राज की इम्प्लीमेंटेशन एगारिटी जो प्राज सलूजर मेजते हैं उन के ऊपर प्रभल करती है या नहीं करती है?

मैं कल फर्नाबाबाय जी। वहाँ को प्राज देना करने वाले किसानों की समस्या बताती हूँ। पहले प्राजु (डी) कैटेगरी में था। देखते बाकों में (डी) में कर दिया। श्व प्राजु वहाँ सकेगा। वह उस को भेज नहीं रहे हैं जो भेजने वाले हैं उन को बैक नहीं मिल रहे हैं। तो हमारी जो मैनिफेस्ट डिफिकल्टीज हैं उन को देखें। मैं यह नहीं कह रही हूँ कि कन्सुमर्स को कोई बीज सस्ती मिल रही है। कन्सुमर्स को बीज सस्ती नहीं मिल रही है। होला क्या है कि एक तो हमारा ठीक से परचेज नहीं होता है फिर मिजिलमैन उस में बहुत ज्यादा प्राफिट करता है। उस बीज के लिए प्राज को बेचना नहीं और उस के लिए कुछ करना पड़ेगा।

हमारे सामने कर्नाटक के भाई हैं। यह उन की बात है, राप्ती बही होती है, यहाँ नहीं होती है। वह कहते हैं कि जो हम प्राप्त किन्मत करते हैं उस में भी बीज में लोभ जा आते हैं और वह इसलिए जा आते हैं कि हमारा सारा सिस्टम करण्ट बना हुआ है। करण्ट लोगों को कोई सजा नहीं मिलती। इसलिए कन्स्यूमर को भी भ्रमा मिलता है और प्राइव्जस को उस की ठीक कीमत मिलनी नहीं है। बीज में जो खर्चा है उस का कोई भाप नहीं है। उस के खर्च पर भी भाप को पाबन्दी लगानी पड़ेगी। वह खर्चा ज्वाया करता है। जब तक उस के खर्च पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगायी जायगी तब तक किसी भी बीज की सुविधा नहीं होगी।

यह ठीक है कि इस में कुछ चीजें लिखी हैं क्यों कि बड़ी मुश्किल से यह काल प्रठेशन धाया है नहीं तो हम लोगों का काल प्रठेशन धाता ही नहीं है। एक बार हमने 40 लोगों से दस्तखत कर के लिया लेकिन वह नहीं धाया। यही हाल ज्वार का है, यही हाल कपास का है और जो तम्बाकू पैदा करते हैं गुन्टर में, उन की समस्या की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिखाना चाहती हूँ। पिछले साल एक तो तुकान धाया और दूसरे दो महीने तक उन के तम्बाकू को खरीदने के लिए लांग नहीं धाए, जानकर के नहीं धाए क्यों कि वहाँ 20 कम्पनियाँ खरीदती हैं। वहाँ बड़ा भारी वेस्ट्रेड इंटरस्ट बन गया है। दुबैको बोधें में भी बड़ा भारी इंटरस्ट हो गया है। वहाँ वह क्या करते हैं कि बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू जो बोते हैं दो महीने तक उस को लेने नहीं धाए तो वह खराब हो जाती है। इस तरह छोटे किसान जो वे वह तबाह हो गए। बड़े किसान तो फिर भी कुछ दिनों तक इकटला रख सकते हैं लेकिन जो छोटे किसान हैं वे तो उसी वक्त बेचते हैं क्योंकि उनको बच्चों के कपड़े बनवाने होते हैं और भावी ब्याह करने होते हैं।

फिर जहाँ तक कर्ज की बात है, एक बैंक एग्जाम्प्ले को धाप पांच हजार तक तनक्याह देते हैं और उसको क्रेडिट भी दीया बार परसेंट पर मिल जाता है जब कि किसानों को 14 और 18 प्रतिशत पर कर्जा दिया जाता है। बैंकों में एक चपरासी की भी 8 सौ, 9 सौ तनक्याह दी जाती है। बैंक एग्जाम्प्ले को कार खरीदने के लिए या कौड़ी बनाने के लिए एक फीसवी, दो फीसवी या मैक्सिमम बार फीसवी पर कर्जा दिया जाता है लेकिन किसान जो कि कमा कर धापको खिंसाता है उसके लिए कुछ नहीं है। यहाँ पर सेन्टेरियट में या सेन्ट्रल शाह में क्या क्या पैदा होता है? इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को बदलना होगा। इन्वीमेंटेशन एगारिटी करण्ट है, हम लोग करण्ट हैं तो इसको छंटना पड़ेगा वरना गुड्स डेलिवर नहीं कर सकते हैं। तीन साक बाकी रह गए हैं, धापको गुड्स डेलिवर करने पड़ेंगे।

भी जानू प्रताप सिंह : सीयन्, मुझे स्वयं सहायुध है, किसानों को उनकी उपजार्ड हुई वस्तुओं का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। और इसके लिए कुछ व्यवस्थाओं की बचनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जबतक स्वयं किसान और किसान के हितैषी मिलकर इसमें मदद नहीं करेंगे, ऐसा संगठन नहीं बनायेंगे कि वे अपना काम अधिक स्वयं कर सकें तबतक राज्य की मशीनरी उनको पूरी सहायता नहीं पहुंचा सकती है। (व्यवधान) धाप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लें। मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा था कि संसार का कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिलता हो बिना अपने प्रयत्न के और बिना अपने संगठन के। उसके लिए दूसरे देशों में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, मैं अभी कल गुजरात में था, वहाँ के किसान गोभी तैयार करते हैं और उसको ले जा कर बम्बई में बेचते हैं। उन्होंने नी तो राज्य सरकार से कोई सहायत ली है और न केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता ली है। प्रति दिन उनके टुक लबते हैं—टुक भी उनके अपने हैं—वे टुक रातों रात बम्बई पहुंचते हैं, उनका ही एक प्राइमी साय जाता है जोकि बेचकर धाता है और पैसा किसानों में बंट जाता है। तो इसी तरह के प्रयत्न किसानों को स्वयं करने पड़ेंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ सरकारी सहायता और व्यवस्था में भी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि धाप स्वयं जाकर वहाँ देखें कि वे क्या कुछ कर रहे हैं और किस प्रकार से कर रहे हैं।

भी मुक्तिधार सिंह मलिक : (सोनीपत) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह जो काल प्रठेशन है, इसके भ्रमण के बारे में जिस मायूसी और लाचारी से हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने जबाब दिया है मैं कहूँगा उनके ऊपर तरस करने की बात है। वे हमको उछटा सिखाते हैं जबकि हमारी सारी उम्मीदें किसानों का सवाल उठाते हुए गुजरती हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे स्टेज पर बोला करते थे किसानों की पैदावार के मूल्यों के बारे में लेकिन प्रब कैबिनेट में धाने के बाद उनका क्या नजरिया हो गया है। पहले कांग्रेस की हुकूमत थी और अब जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत है। मुझे तो इस बीज को बेचकर एक घेर याव धाता है :

दुनियाँ में किसी भनवान से भी इन्सां को पनाहें मिल न सकीं,

सामाने-हरन भी देख लिया, धागोशो-सनम भी देख लिया।

हम ने तो, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कांग्रेस की हुकूमत भी देख ली और जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत भी देख ली, लेकिन किसान के लिये कहीं कोई जगह हिम्बुलुन में नहीं पाई। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं घाती—जब भी किसान की बीजों का सवाल उठता है तो कहा जाता है कि पहले की कीयतें

[श्री मुक्तिवार सिंह सलिक]

बढ़नी तो रेवेन्यूकी दूसरी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती चली जायगी। आज कारखानों में जो भाव पैदा होता है, उस की कीमतें यतयात बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं, कमी मोचे नहीं गिरतीं, लेकिन किसान की चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें "रेवेन्यूकी" की क्या बात है।

आज इंग्लैंड की सरकार की तरफ से हर तरह की प्रोटेक्शन मिश्र रही है। उन को भी जाने वाली पावर के आर्जेज बहुत सीधर हैं, जब कि किसान जो ट्यूब-वेल लगाता है और उस में जो पावर सर्क होती है उस की कीमत बहुत कम है उस के मुनाफे में इंडोरेंट को जोड़ा जाता है, उस को एक्सपोर्ट की इजाजत दी जाती है, लेकिन इन सब के मुकाबले किसान को क्या दिया जाता है? किसान के ऊपर इतने जबरदस्त कर्षे लगाये हुए हैं कि किसान को

He has been thrown at the mercy of the politicians and the thieves in this country.

किसान की हर चीज को निर्धारित करने के लिये पोलिटिक्स को भी जाती है। यह ए० पी० की० क्या है? इस सफेद हाथी को हमारे ऊपर क्यों बैठाया हुआ है, यह किस आधार पर इन के लिये कीमतों को निर्धारित करता है? इंग्लैंडियल गृहस में हर तरह के खर्च लगा कर, उन के मुनाफे को मुकदर किया जाता है। एपीकम्बर यूनीवर्सिटी जो गेहूँ पैदा करती है, उस की लागत 115 से 125 रुपये आती है, इस के ऊपर कोई मुनाफा लगेगा या नहीं? लेकिन किसान को क्या दिया जा रहा है—हर तरह से उस को बर्त किया जा रहा है। हम से कहा जाता है कि जब तक किसान मूनफिजम नहीं होगा, काम नहीं चलेगा। इस जेरे को क्यों जगाना चाहते हैं, यह अब दबने वाला नहीं है। इतना मत दबाओ कि वह काम से बाहर हो जाय। कर्षित की हुकूमत में और अब आप की हुकूमत। किसान की बदनाम किया गया। आज हमारा जितना भी सोशल-स्ट्रक्चर है, गवर्नमेंट का स्ट्रक्चर है, जितना पोलिटिकल स्ट्रक्चर है, सिर्फ एक ही प्रिन्सिपल पर बना है—

Exploitation of the rural poor.

इस के ऊपर ही सारा स्ट्रक्चर बना हुआ है।

समय नहीं है, इस लिये मैं इस की गहराई में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं पुरजोर धर्ष करना चाहता हूँ—आप इन सारी चीजों पर ध्यान दें। आप में जो लम्बा स्टेटमेंट दिया है, वह तो हम पहले की तुलने में। कर्षित की हुकूमत भी पहले सम्बन्धित स्टेटमेंट दिया करती थी और आप की सहा पर खड़े हो कर स्टेटमेंट देते हैं—स्टेटमेंट्स देने से काम

नहीं चलेगा, किसान को राहत देने की कोशिश करें। क्या आप यही राहत देना चाहते हैं कि वहाँ पर अपनी मजदूरी और लाभारी को जाहिर करें— हम इस से बिल्कुल भी सैटिसफाइड नहीं हैं। आज जब समझते हैं कि किसान के लिये कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, तो वहाँ पर क्यों बैठे हुए हैं। हमें इस बात की बहुत खुशी थी कि हमारे सभी किसानों के मुनाफे बरत कर आये हैं, हम उम्मीद करते थे हमारे बदनामता साहब और भानुप्रताप सिंह जी किसानों को बरकरा रहत देंगे, लेकिन हम जो उम्मीद करते थे, वह बाक में मिल गई। मैं आप से पुरजोर कर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो इंडिस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स गृहस में और जो किसान का प्रोड्यूस है, इन दोनों की कीमतों के अन्तर कोई पैरिटी होनी चाहिए। इस पैरिटी के लिए आज तक इस हुकूमत ने क्या स्टेप्स उठाये हैं? क्या इस के बारे में आपने बैठ कर ठंडे दिल से सोचा है कि ट्रेडर की कीमत बढ़ती जा रही है। जो पहले 29 हजार में आता था अब वह 78 हजार में आता है। इसी तरह से एपीकम्बरल इन्वेलोपेस, फर्टिलाइजर और पेट्रोलियम की कीमतें भी बढ़ रही हैं। मैं सारे इंडिस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स गैर-किसान के दुश्मन हूँ, उसको मारना चाहते हैं। आप जो किसान को दबा देते हैं उसकी कीमत बढ़ रही है। यह एपीकम्बर इंडस्ट्री जिसको कि हिन्दुस्तान की रीढ़ की हड्डी कहा जाता है, गवर्नमेंट की इकोनॉमि के लिए रीढ़ की हड्डी कहा जाता है, आप इस को बर्त कर के क्या भारतवर्ष के प्रन्दर नहीं हासिल कर सकते हैं? आप चाहते हैं जो पहले थे? अब आप आर्थनॉमि हो चुके हैं। मैं आप से यही धर्ष करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ठंडे दिल से किसानों को उसकी प्रोड्यूस की रेन्जुनरेटिव प्राइस दिखाने की कोशिश करें। आप हमारे से सवाल करते हैं कि वह रेन्जुनरेटिव प्राइस कैसे हो? मैंने आपको बता दिया है। आपक खुद के, गवर्नमेंट के एपीकम्बरल कार्म्स हैं। क्या मैं मुनाफे के ऊपर चलेते हैं? बाटे क ऊपर चलते हैं। आपने वहाँ पर बहुत-सी चीजें लगायी हुई हैं। आप वहाँ पर तंबाकू देते हैं। यह सब कर के आपका कास्ट प्राइस प्रोडक्शन क्या जाता है? आप किसानों को उनकी मजदूरी नहीं देना चाहते हैं। भानु प्रताप सिंह जी सारी चीजें पैदा करने में किसान का बूल भास होता है। आप उन्हें सारी चीजें देव कर पूरी कीमत दिखाने की कोशिश करें। आपको किसान को ऐसी प्राइस दिखानी चाहिए जिससे वह सैटिसफाई हो। आप सोलावर्षी बनाने की बात कहते हैं, मैं तो बनने जा रही हूँ। आज देश के अन्दर एक हवा उठ चुकी है, किसान बागता जा रहा है। लेकिन आपकी हुकूमत की तरफ से इतनी नपसकता नहीं बरती जानी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं यही धर्ष करूँगा कि आप किसानों को पूरी कीमत दिना कर उसको राहत पहुंचावें।

श्री मोहन लाल पिपल (धर्ष) : **

**Not recorded.

F.C.I. to procure
Ragi, Paddy etc. (CA)

की मांग प्रस्ताव सिंह : बीजम इति पदार्थों के मूल्यों के विषय में मेरे जो विचार हैं, वह प्रधान मंत्री को और दूसरे मंत्रियों को और पूरे सदन को भी मायूम हैं।

बीजारी बलबीर सिंह : आप अपना क्या न देखेंगे या सरकार का ?

बी जामु प्रताप सिंह : आप सुन तो लें। मैं तो बहुत धीरज से चुनता हूँ, आप सुनना मगारा नहीं करते। मेरे विचार अभी भी बही हैं। मैं विश्वास बिलाना हूँ कि वे बचने नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं अपने विषयवाची के अनुरूप निर्णय नहीं करा सकता। यह कोई शास्त्र की बात नहीं है। वे सारे निर्णय कराने में समय लगता है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं महाबन्दी के पक्ष में हैं लेकिन प्रोचरलाईट से इसको नहीं करा पाये। प्रधान मंत्री जी जो चाहते हैं, धरम वे नहीं करा सकते तो इस तरह की समस्याएं भी जल्दी से हल नहीं हो सकती हैं। (अध्यात्म) आप सुनिये। यह मूल्यों का प्रश्न एक सामाजिक प्रश्न है। इसलिए सामाजिक प्रश्न है कि समाज में किसान का क्या दर्जा है। जब सामाजिक प्रश्न को ले कर हम उस का हल ढूँढने लगते हैं तो उस का कोई जल्दी फल नहीं निकल सकता है।

बी राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा प्लान्ट आर धार है। इति मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि किसान का समाज में क्या दर्जा है? मैं आप से कहना हूँ कि यह तो बड़ा व्यापक प्रश्न है। क्या इसी इरादे से प्राइस कंट्रोल नहीं हो पा रही है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में व्यवस्था का क्या प्रश्न है? यह तो आपकी राय है।

बी राज नारायण : यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि धरम मंत्री जी किसान का स्तर क्या है, दर्जा क्या है, इस पर बहुत करना चाहते हैं तो इन के बीजने को बाब नुझे भी बीजने का मोका दिया जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपकी राय ही सफाई है और मंत्री महोदय की दूसरी राय हो सकती है। आप अपनी राय बता रहे हैं।

बीजारी बलबीर सिंह : हम उनकी निजी राय नहीं कहते हैं। हम गवर्नमेंट की हरक से कमिटेन्ट करवाना चाहते हैं। आप हम को क्या रियायत देंगे इसकी आप क्लोर आर की हाउस पर हमें बतायें। क्राइम एंडेशन इसी शर्तों दिया गया था कि आप कमिटेन्ट करें।

बी जामु प्रताप सिंह : सरकार की तरफ से मैं पहले ही उत्तर दे चुका हूँ। जब बार बार

मुझ से अपनी राय देने के लिए कहा गया तब मैंने अपने विचार रखे। वहाँ मुझे इसकी कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं है। सरकार की तरफ से जो निश्चय किया गया है वह मैं बता चुका हूँ और—वह यह है कि हम अधिक से अधिक इस मूल्य पर खरीदनी की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

13.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS
OF THE HOUSE

NINTH REPORT

SHRI D. AMAT (Sundargarh) : I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

13.31 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC AC-
COUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum) : I beg to lay on the Table (English and Hindi versions) of the following statements:

(1) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the 25th Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 220th Report (5th Lok Sabha) on 'Delays in Furnishing Action Taken Notes'.

(2) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I on the 34th Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 183rd Report (5th Lok Sabha) on New Service/New Instrument of Service.

[Shri Krishna Dutt Asoke]

(3) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of 40th Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 182nd Report (5th Lok Sabha) On Films Division.

(4) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in chapter V and action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of 47th Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 209th Report (5th Lok Sabha) on Export of Leather.

13.32 hrs

**STATEMENT RE. CIRCUMSTANCES
LEADING TO THE DEATH OF SHRI
SURYA NARAIN SINGH, M.P.**

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Our colleague, Shri Surya Narayan Singh M.P. unfortunately passed away on the 14th of December, 1978 and it has been alleged that the negligence of the concerned doctors in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital contributed to his death. As promised by me in the House on the 15th December, 1978, when this issue was raised by some Hon'ble Members, I have had this matter carefully enquired into. I myself sent for all the doctors concerned and went into the details of the case with them. The facts which emerge are as follows:—

The late Shri Surya Narayan Singh, M.P., had an acute heart attack at his residence, 151, South Avenue, in the early hours of the morning of the 14th December, 1978. A messenger came to the C.G.H.S. Dispensary, South Avenue, at about 4.00 A.M. and

called Dr. R. Dutta, who was on night duty there. Dr. Dutta reached the residence of the M.P., which is across the road, within a few minutes. Shri S. N. Singh was complaining of severe pain in the chest, more so on the left side. Dr. Dutta suspected the case to be one of my cardial infarction and gave an intra-miscular injection of pethidine 40 mg. and a tablet of Sorbitrate. Shri S. N. Singh was advised immediate hospitalisation but he was reluctant to be moved to the hospital. Dr Dutta explained the gravity of the situation and offered to call an ambulance from Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. But as a car was readily available with Shri S. N. Singh's neighbour, the idea of calling an ambulance was dropped, since this would have caused further delay. Dr. Dutta mentioned full details of the treatment given on the Reference Slip for the Hospital. He also tried to inform on the telephone Shri Raman, Chief Personnel and Executive Officer, Lok Sabha, but failing to get a response from his telephone, he called the telephone of Shri Sanwal who is Executive Officer of the Rajya Sabha and left a message for him.

Shri S. N. Singh reached the Hospital at 5.00 A.M. A Junior Resident, Dr. Usha Bansal, immediately got the E.C.G. done and recorded his blood pressure and called the Senior Resident, Dr. Rakesh Srivastava. Together, they gave the treatment for acute myocardial infarction with cardiogenic shock, which included Pethidine, Siquil Mephentin, Interavenous glucose drip and oxygen. Seeing that it was a case of massive heart attack, the Senior Resident contacted the Coronary Care Unit in order to get a bed there, but was told that none was vacant. He then contacted the Physician, Dr. P. Sengupta, who confirmed the line of treatment and said that he would try to get a bed in the Nursing Home.

Shri S. N. Singh was in need of urgent attention and it was necessary to restore his blood pressure, and therefore, he was kept in the Casualty area so as to be close at hand to the doctors. Since the beds in the Casualty Officers' rooms were already occupied by very serious cases, one of whom subsequently died, Shri S. N. Singh was kept in a closed corridor just outside the Casualty Officer's room. There were a number of other patients also needing urgent attention in this closed corridor. Shri Singh was lying on a Dunlopillo mattress which had been placed on a trolley, and was covered with a blanket and kept as comfortable as possible.

Dr. Sengupta, who lives at a distance from the hospital, telephoned to Dr. K. K. Malhotra who lives nearby. Dr. Malhotra went to the Casualty Ward which he reached before 7.00 a.m. and was followed soon after by Dr. Sengupta. They continued the restorative treatment, and in the meantime, arranged for a bed in the Intensive Coronary Care Room of the Nursing Home. This was done by transferring one of the patients whose condition was less serious elsewhere. Shri S. N. Singh was taken to the Nursing Home at about 8.00 a.m. Dr. K. P. Mathur, the Senior Physician of the Unit, had also been called and he examined the patient and corroborated the treatment that was being given. But in the Nursing Home, Shri Singh's condition kept on deteriorating. He was given external cardiac massage, artificial respiration, injection Adrenalin 5 cc. intravenously, as well as other drugs for the treatment of shock. But since he did not respond, he was given another intracardiac injection of Adrenalin and other treatment including a DC shock to excite the heart. But despite all the efforts to save him, Shri S. N. Singh unfortunately died at about 8.55 A.M.

It is a fact that the Emergency and Casualty Ward of Dr. R. M. Lohia Hospital, like those of other hospitals

in Delhi, is always overcrowded and inadequate for the large number of patients in a critical condition whom it has to deal with. I am getting this matter examined to see what can be done to effect some improvement and expansion in the Casualty and Emergency area, which is the crucial area of any hospital.

Along with this, I have asked that the possibility should be explored of attaching a Mobile Coronary Care unit to the hospital, so that patients in a similar condition to that of the late Shri S. N. Singh can receive prompt and urgent attention.

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह (होमियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 5 बजे से 7 बजे के दौरान जो डाक्टर न आने का वाक्या है इसका क्या कारण है?.. (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : 10 घावों की एक साथ चढ़े होंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ।

श्री राज बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक्टर ने जो प्रधान मंत्री को रिपोर्ट दी है वह बात सही है या गलत है, इसकी प्रधान मंत्री जांच करायेंगे ? डाक्टर ने जो बात कही है वह बिलकुल गलत है । इसलिए, जो उन्होंने कहा है उसकी जांच करायेंगे ?

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेव (मंसूर) : मान्यवर, वस्तु स्थिति जो हमारे सामने है उसके अनुसार डाक्टरों ने उनको ठीक से प्रटेक्ट नहीं किया । हम सभी यह चाहते हैं कि इस मामले की पूरी जांच की जाए कि क्या इसमें उपेक्षा हुई है ? और यदि हुई है तो उनको भी बर्खास्त किया जाए जिन्होंने उपेक्षा की है । हमारे पास इस बात के पर्याप्त प्रमाण हैं कि उनको बरामदे में रखा गया, सामान्य चिकित्सा सुविधा उनको नहीं मिली, जितनी तत्परता से वेबेताल होनी थी, नहीं हुई । मैं प्रधान मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस मामले की गम्भीरता से जांच करवाने की कृपा करें । हमने अपना एक प्रश्नका सभी जोया है ।

श्री राजब जी (विदिशा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साउथ एग्जैम्पु के जो डाक्टर थे जिन्होंने प्रारंभिक जांच की थी उनको स्वर्गीय भी एम० एम० सिंह के साथ जाना चाहिए था जब कि उनकी गम्भीर हालत थी । वह क्यों नहीं गए जब कि वह सी०पी०एच०एल० के डाक्टर हैं ? अब वह कहाँ पहुँचे तो वहाँ से डी डाक्टर उपा बंसल का व्यवहार इतना बुरा था कि उन्होंने जब कहा कि मैं घावों की, तब नहीं हूँ, घाव

[श्री राघव जो]

इन्केशन जरा संभाल कर लगायें, तो उस लेडी डाक्टर ने जवाब दिया कि इलाज कराना तो कराइये, नहीं तो चले जाइये यहां से। वहां जो व्यक्ति उनके साथ गए थे, उनका ब्यान पहले देखना चाहिए, जब तक उनके ब्यान को नहीं देखेंगे यह ठीक नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान)।

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरो (सांरगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वर्गीय श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह जहां रहते थे, उसके ऊपर वाले फ्लैट नं० 152 में मैं रहता हूँ। दुर्भाग्य से म उस दिन वहां नहीं था, परन्तु मेरे घर में जो गैस्ट थे, उन्हीं की गाड़ी से उनको हस्पताल पहुंचाया। उन्होंने आकर बताया कि जो डाक्टर वहां भी उपा बंसल, उसके साथ श्री सिंह की हाई टाक्स हुई। वे हाट्ट पैशेंट थे, फिर भी बिस्तर से उठकर उनको कहना पड़ा कि व्यवहार ठीक से कीजिये मैं मानव हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं एम० पी० हूँ। डाक्टर ने कहा कि ऐसे बहुत से एम० पी० हमने देखे हैं, (व्यवधान) तुमको इलाज कराना है तो कराओ, नहीं तो जाओ। ऐसा खुले शब्दों में कहा है। अगर सदन चाहे तो मैं उनसे एफिडेविट भी दिला सकता हूँ, वह लोग मौजूद हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे ?

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरो : उनको आक्सीजन ठीक समय पर नहीं दिया गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मरने के बाद दिया गया।

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरो : वह 4 बजे अस्पताल गए थे, उनको 4 बजे से साढ़े 7 बजे तक फर्श पर नंगा लिटाया, कम्बल भी नहीं दिया गया। उनकी डैथ होने के बाद अन्दर ले गए और डैड डिक्लेयर किया।

मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो मत है, उससे भिन्न मत देता हूँ, मैं उससे एग्री नहीं होता हूँ, वह गलत है, हम उससे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। जो लोग हस्पताल ले गए थे, उनका ब्यान लिया जाए और डाक्टर को भी बुलाया जाए। डाक्टर को सस्पेंड किया जाए, हम मांग करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those who have spoken up till now are all of the same views therefore there is no point in continuing. I will ask only the other two Members to speak.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस दिन यह घटना घटी है, उस दिन अध्यक्ष महोदय और प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां पर आये थे, विरलिंगडन अस्पताल और साउथ एवेन्यू भी। यह चर्चाएं उनके सामने रखी गई थीं। अध्यक्ष महोदय

ने मुझ से कहा था कि मैं लिखित में दूँ। मैंने अध्यक्ष महोदय को लिखित में कुछ बातें कही हैं, जो कि यहां बताई गई हैं। एम्बुलेंस का आक्राफर नहीं दिया गया? एम्बुलेंस और टैक्सी नहीं मिली तो बड़ी मुश्किल से किसी प्रकार कार मिली, जो ऊपर रहते ह, उनकी कार से ले जाया गया। एम्बुलेंस का कोई आक्राफर नहीं था।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि अगर डाक्टर देखता है कि हाट्ट अटैक हुआ है, और डाक्टर इतनी सिम्पथी बताने की बात करते हैं कि हम एम्बुलेंस बुलाना चाहते थे तो क्या मैडिकल एडवाइस के अन्तर्गत वह नहीं कह सकते थे कि आप यहां से मत उठिए, आपको एम्बुलेंस में ही ले जाया जायेगा।

फ्लैट नं० 151 में जहां उनका मकान है, वहां से सड़क तक आने के लिए, कार में बैठने के लिए कुछ चलना पड़ता है और विरलिंगडन हस्पताल में भीतर जाने के लिए भी चलना पड़ा। जिस समय हाट्ट अटैक हुआ तो बड़ी खतरनाक स्थिति थी। जब विरलिंगडन हस्पताल गए तो आक्सीजन नहीं दी गई। यह बात वहां पर बड़ी स्पष्ट मालूम हुई है सब को। बर्ताव उनका ऐसा था, जिस समय उनसे कहा गया कि यह एम० पी० हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमको कन्फ्यूज मत करो? मੈम्बर पार्लियामेंट हैं, माधव प्रसाद हैं या मधुकर प्रसाद हैं, मुझको कन्फ्यूज मत कीजिये। जब इस तरह का बर्ताव एक एम० पी० के साथ होता है, एम० पी० अलग व्यवहार नहीं चाहते, लेकिन जब एम० पी० के साथ यह होता है, तो साधारण आदमी के साथ क्या होता होगा? अभी तक जो बयान दिया है वह डाक्टरों का है, जो कि उन्होंने अपना कथन कह दिया, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अध्यक्ष महोदय को जो पत्र दिया है, उसके आधार पर भी जांच की जाए।

श्री वी० पी० मण्डल (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक्टरों का पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों के साथ इतना खराब मुलूक रहता है कि वे डाक्टर नहीं होते हैं, हमारे दुश्मन होते हैं। आज से आठ दस महीने पहले नार्थ एवेन्यू के एक डाक्टर—मैंने श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव को इस बारे में बाई नेम लिख कर दिया था—, जब उससे दवाई मांगने के लिए गए, टेकनिकल ग्राउंड पर दवाई नहीं दे रहा था? मैंने टेलीफोन पर उस डाक्टर से टाक की, तो उसने मेरे साथ मिसबिहेव किया। जगदम्बी बाबु ने कहा कि इस बारे में लिख कर दीजिए। मैंने लिख कर दिया। लेकिन इनके डायरेक्टर-जनरल और डायरेक्टर, सी०जी०एच०एस०, उन पर छा जाते हैं और पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों की कोई इज्जत नहीं होती है।

मैं खुद सफदरजंग हास्पिटल में बीमार था। मेरा आपरेशन हुआ है। मैं उन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस किस्म का मुलूक पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों के साथ दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में हुआ है, अगर प्रधान मंत्री खुद उसकी

बांध करे, या उसके लिए एक समिति बनाई जाये, ता पता चलेगा कि हमारे जीवन के साथ किसका क्या किया जाता है।

जहां तक श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह का सम्बन्ध है, मैं साथ के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि साउथ एशियन के डाक्टर ने कभी अपनी ब्यूटी ठीक तरह से पूरी नहीं की है। डा० राम मनोहर मोहिवा हास्पिटल में "एम० पी० का मतलब है महादेव प्रसाद", इस किस्म की बात कहने वाले डाक्टरों को चुनना ससपेंड कर देना चाहिए? प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बारे में खुद जा कर जांच करें, हमें बूला कर जांच करें। अगर यही स्थिति रहती है, तो हमें सी०जी०एच०एस० से हटा दिया जाए, हम अपना इतजाम करेंगे। हमारे साथ बिलकुल खराब मुलुक होता है और हमारी लाइफ के साथ किसका क्या किया जाता है। (अवधान)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I cannot be calling every one because you are all repeating the same thing. Please listen to me now.

श्रीमती चन्दावती (मिबानी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि सिर्फ एम० पी० का सत्राज नहीं है, बल्कि दिल्ली के किसी भी हास्पिटल में गरीब आधमियों को एडमिशन नहीं किया जाता है। रात के बस बड़े बड़े डाक्टरों के यहां टेलीफोन नहीं सुना जाता है। (अवधान)

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : प्रधान मंत्री जी मैं जो ब्यान दिया है, वह डाक्टरों की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है। (अवधान) इस मामले की स्वतंत्र रूप से जांच की जानी चाहिए। (अवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धीरे धीरे मैंने भी यही बात कही है। (अवधान)

Please take your seats. Mr. Vinayak Prasad Yadav, please take your seat now.

श्री लालजी जाई (सकुम्बर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody will go on record hereafter. I want to say something and that will be the end of the matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are all just repeating what the other Members have said.

Please take your seat now. It will not go on record, if you persist. I am sorry. I do not want anybody to go off the record; I am against anybody going off the record. But if you persist like this, you will go off the record. Please take your seats. Otherwise, nothing of what you say will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it a fish market? There must be some order in the House. Nothing of what you say will go on record. Mr. Bagri, please take your seat. Nothing will go on record now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. There is some procedure in the House. Everybody cannot get up at the same time and shout in the House. I am very sorry, I cannot allow this. I am very sorry I would not allow this. I have been very liberal with the Members and still you persist in defying the Chair. I am very sorry, I will not allow. Nothing will go on record. You want to make this a fish market? I will not allow it.

(Interruptions)**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर बेयर को रिकार्ड कर कर के बोलना चाहें तो नहीं बोलने देंगे।

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record of what you say. Please take your seat. You must know how to behave in the House. . . (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Members cannot

[Shri Morarji Desai]

get up and shout like this. They have to abide by the rules. If we do like this with the Chair, then others also will do it. You cannot go on like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As long as I am sitting in the Chair, I will not allow defiance of the Chair like this. There should be some procedure in the House. If there is no procedure in the House, I will get out of the Chair. I want to make it very clear.

On a minor thing, you want to create disturbance in the House? I have allowed so many hon. Members to say something on this issue and you are only repeating it. Mr. Purushottam Lal Kaushik. . . (Interruptions) उस की ओर जाच होगी ।

13.52 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CRASH-LANDING
OF BOEING 737 AIRCRAFT AT
HYDERABAD

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): With your kind permission, Sir, I regret to have to inform the House about an unfortunate accident at Hyderabad to a Boeing 737 aircraft of Indian Airlines.

At about 1040 hours on Sunday the 17th December, a Boeing 737 aircraft (VT EAL) operating scheduled flight IC-539 (Madras-Hyderabad-Delhi) met with an accident during take off at Hyderabad. According to available information, the aircraft after its normal take off, run and lift-off on runway 09/27 impacted the ground and came to rest approximately 500 meters beyond the end of the runway and outside the airport boundary fence.

As the House knows there were, fortunately, no casualties amongst the passengers and the crew. All the 126 passengers and the crew of 7 were safely evacuated within minutes of the accident and are reported to be safe.

15 passengers and one crew member sustained minor injuries and burns and were provided immediate medical aid. 15 of them were discharged immediately after first aid and the one crew Member is under treatment in the hospital. One more passenger, who sustained serious burns, has been hospitalised and is under intensive care.

The aircraft, however, having caught fire has become a total wreck. The entire baggage of the passengers has been burnt in the fire but the postal mail was retrieved.

I am sorry to have to report that three labourers on ground close to the site of the accident were killed.

On hearing of the accident, the Chairman Indian Airlines and Air-India Managing Director, Indian Airlines; the officer currently looking after the duties of Director General of Civil Aviation and other senior officers of the Director General of Civil Aviation and Indian Airlines were detailed to Hyderabad with a relief aircraft.

Some passengers were brought to Delhi by the relief plane while some preferred to return to Madras. A few passengers, who boarded at Hyderabad, stayed back.

Indian Airlines provided immediate financial assistance to passengers wherever needed.

Under the Indian Carriage by Air Act the passengers will be granted compensation for baggage lost at the rate of Rs. 125 per kilogram for registered baggage and upto a maximum of Rs. 500/- for unregistered hand-baggage.

tered baggage and upto a maximum of Rs. 500 for unregistered hand-baggage.

For the labourers killed on ground, an immediate interim assistance of Rs. 2000 each will be paid to the families of the deceased pending entitlement under the third party insurance cover.

The Director of Air Safety has been appointed as an Inspector of Accidents to inquire into the cause of the accident under rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules (1937).

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, Mr. Lal, Chairman, Indian Airlines Corporation has already made a statement in Hyderabad and he has expressed a doubt whether there is any sabotage. Whether there is any sabotage and if so, are you going to have a judicial enquiry into this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, there should be a judicial enquiry and not a departmental enquiry. The report of the accident which took place in 1976 and which took a heavy toll is yet to come. It is a deplorable matter. Although the accident did not occur during this government's time yet the Government should see to it that that report is laid on the Table of the House before any more delay.

की उमरसे (बेचरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कामचिपल पायलट एड्रीसिएशन के जनरल सेक्रेटरी, ईस्टेन बायनी ने इसी प्लेन के बारे में 18-11-78 को कहा था कि इसको ठीक किया जाय लेकिन विचार में इसको ठीक नहीं किया। तो क्या मंत्री की इसकी जांच करवायेंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, the Chairman of the Indian Airlines, Mr. Lal has made a statement to the effect and it has appeared in the Press also that he has ordered an enquiry to be conducted by the Director of Air Safety. This is a matter wherein the Boeing company

is also involved. So, I would like to say that first of all there is an impropriety on the part of the Chairman to make a statement before the Minister himself makes a statement. It is a serious accident although there are not casualties. It is good. So, the statement should come from the Minister instead of coming from the Chairman. Once your own officer has made a statement now you are coming before the Parliament to make a statement. Therefore, I support the demand made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that there should be a judicial enquiry and secondly, it is improper on the part of Mr. Lal to issue a statement before the Minister makes a statement.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The Chairman of the Indian Airlines has not appointed any man. DGCA is independent of Indian Airlines and whenever accident of non-fatal nature takes place generally the Director of Safety, who is an independent person, holds an enquiry and he is holding the enquiry. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we are approaching 2 O'clock. There is item marked to be taken up at 2 p.m. I suggest we may first finish 377 and then take up that item.

14.00 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DEATHS IN DHANBAD DUE TO CONSUMPTION OF POISONOUS LIQUOR.

डा० रामजी सिंह (बागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के प्राचीन अनुवाद की पटना सम्बन्ध में एक बहत्त्व देना चाहता हूँ।

यह दुर्घटना का विषय है कि अहरीसी भारत पीने के फलस्वरूप लगभग पीने-पीने ही कोयला-मजदूर धनबाद में मर गये। साथ उसने परिवारों का करणा कम्बन हो रहा है। सरकार ने इसकी जांच करने का जो निर्णय किया है, वह सरकारों से, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसकी जांच न्यायिक होनी चाहिए और जब तक न्यायिक जांच नहीं होती है,

[की रासवी सिंह]

संसद् का एक दल वहाँ सुरत जांच और स्थिति को समझे। इस प्रकार जहरीली बराब बेचने वाले लोगों की केवल लाइसेंस ही रद्द करना काफ़ी नहीं है। उन लोगों को तो दंडा 307 और 302 के अन्तर्गत सुरत विरफ्तार करना चाहिए। सरकार को ऐसा कानून भी बनाना चाहिए कि जहरीली बराब बेचने वालों को कड़ा दण्ड देना चाहिए और बराब-बन्दी को शीघ्र लागू करने की जरूरत महसूस होती है।

14.02 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

(ii) FINALISATION OF GRADATION LIST AND REVISION OF PROMOTION LIST OF I.A.S. OFFICERS OF ANDHRA PRADESH OF 1956 RECRUITMENT.

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda) : I request the Speaker to permit me under Rule 377 to mention the following matter of urgent public importance in the House:—

"The continued delay in finalising the gradation list and revising the promotion list of IAS officers of Andhra Pradesh of 1956 recruitment."

The *Hindustan Times* dated December 12 carries a news item about the long delay in finalising the gradation and promotion list of IAS officers of Andhra Pradesh cadre recruited in 1956. Though the Andhra Pradesh High Court had ordered as early as 1973 to complete the work within six months, and further issued a final order to the Government in February 1976 to complete the work before the year end, I find that the Government has not so far completed the job. This amounts to not only contempt of court but inhuman in that many of these officers are on the verge of retirement. I would like the Government to tell this House why this is delayed and when this will be positively completed.

(iii) REPORTED DECLARATION BY ACHARYA VINODA BHAVE TO GO ON FAST FOR BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shah-Jehanpur) : Acharya Vinoda Bhave

declared on 20-11-1978 that in view of the assurance given to him by the Government of India in September 1976, if anti-cow slaughter enactments are not passed in Bengal and Kerala by 31st December, 1978 with reference to Sec. 48 of the Indian Constitution and within the limits laid down by the Supreme Court Judgement, he will go on fast from 1st January, 1979.

The cow has been accepted from ages as mother in Indian culture. It is also accepted as the backbone of Indian economy. Deep sentiment disallows its slaughter. However, cow has been slaughtered since British Raj in India. There has been a longstanding public demand to ban the slaughter and to honour the dumb sentiments of the millions. This demand was supported by signatures of crores of people and lakhs had demonstrated in Delhi—aged Guru Shankracharya and other saints; fasted for long durations.

The history of the acceptance of the principle of prohibitory cow slaughter can be traced as follows:

(1) The Government of India Expert Committee for Cattle Preservation and development 1977 recommended total ban on cow slaughter.

(2) The Sec. 48 of the Constitution of India set down the principle of anti-cow-slaughter in 1951.

(3) The Supreme Court of India held the validity of anti-cow slaughter legislation in 1958 (Slaughter of only useless bulls and bullocks was allowed).

(4) The Committee for cow protection of 1967 recommended ban in 1973. Within the limits of the Supreme Court Judgement, Government of India has announced the acceptance of the principle to ban cow slaughter and has given assurances to get enactments passed in States, from time to time as follows:

(1) Government announcement on 5th January, 1967.

(ii) Central Agriculture Minister's statement in Parliament on 12th March, 1970.

(iii) Home Minister's announcement in Rajya Sabha on 8th September, 1976.

The matter is of urgent public importance. I would request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to ban the cow slaughter in India.

(iv) REPORTED DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE STAFF OF SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to make a mention under Rule 377 of the following matter of public importance.

I request that the Government do take into consideration for immediate action the situation of growing discontent, strong feelings of frustration and total dissatisfaction among the officials and the administrative staff of the Shipping Corporation of India; the problems created by the reconstitution of the Executive Wing, the total disregard to seniority and experience of the officials of the SCI; the acts of favouritism and nepotism which has set in a trend of demoralisation at senior levels on the background of a downfall in the shipping business of the Corporation and the need to take immediate steps to retrieve the situation by utilising experienced and senior officials and staff in the proper perspective to put the SCI on a sound and viable footing.

May I request the Minister of Shipping to apprise the House on the action taken on this situation.

(v) REPORTED PEN DOWN STRIKE BY NON-GAZETTED POSTAL AUDIT ASSOCIATION, NAGPUR.

DR. VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is reported that the non-gazetted postal audit association, Nagpur, is carrying on pen-down

strike since 7th November, 1978. The officials involved in inspection duty have also stopped their work and are at headquarters. The issues connected with the agitation are:

1. Repatriation of five Section Officers at Resident Audit Offices at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Pune.

2. Promotion of the staff as per orders already issued.

3. Equitable distribution of inspection duty for the entire staff.

Agreement reached in December, 1970 and thereafter have been unilaterally withdrawn by the authorities and they are planning to open a new branch audit office at Bombay in violation of these agreements. The authorities have withheld pay and allowances for the period of strike. They have seized all attendance registers. On 9th November, 1978, police were called by lodging false complaint against the employees. On 27th November, 1978, the S.D.C.A. refused to meet Shri—I do not want to name a Member of the Parliament, belonging to the Janata Party. The C.A.P.T. visited the office on 1st December, 1978, but refused to settle the issue through negotiations. The matter is serious enough to call for the attention of the House.

(vi) KISAN RALLY IN DELHI ON 23RD DECEMBER, 1978.

श्री श्री राज बाम्नी: (गुजरा) : 23 दिसम्बर को बीसवीं बरच सिंह के जन दिवस पर किसान सम्मेलन की तरह से दिल्ली में आयोजित किसान रैली, जिसमें एक करोड़ के जनसभा किसान कारर के कोने कोने से चल कर आये श्री बाम्नी, मोहिता तथा इस देश के जनसभा सम्मेलन किसान कार्यकर्ताओं को चाहने वाले नेताओं की प्रार्थना की थी कि वे अपने किसान की समस्या को लेकर अपनी संघों के वाले एकट्ठे हो सके हैं। बीसवीं बरच सिंह के जन दिवस पर उनकी योजना किसानों के लिए बहुत महत्व की बात है। अलग एकट्ठे के लिए किसान सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष श्री राज बाम्नी ने प्रार्थना की है कि वे अपनी पार्टी की विपक्षी अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की ने सही है। इसके किसानों को प्रार्थना बहुत प्रभावकारी है और किसानों का मन टूट रहा है कि अगर हम एकट्ठे हो, हमारे नेता के साथ किसान बरच पर उसकी सलाह की न देव सही यह उनके अधिकार

[श्री मनीराम बापवी]

का हुन है। यह रैली विस्तृत ज्ञान्तमय होगी। इसके संबोधक मंत्री और मोहिता के अनुयायी हैं। उन से कोई गलत उम्मीद रखना निरर्थक है। चार सड़कों पर डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद भार्गव, रायलीना रोड, मुहम्मारा रक्षाबंधन मार्ग और चर्च रोड़ इत्यादि दिल्ली के अन्य भागों पर दफा 144 का लगा देना किसानों के साथ चोर धम्याय होया, क्योंकि किसान इतनी भारी तादाव में तो आएंगे ही और वे बोट क्लब पर कैसे पहुँच सकेंगे। मैं चाहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने फैसले पर दोबारा विचार करें और पुलिस कमिश्नर किसानों को उकसाने और उनसे उत्सुकने की बजाय सीहवाईपूर्ण दखल अपनाएँ तथा किसान रैली के प्रबन्धक जो इस रैली को पूर्णतः ज्ञान्तमय रखना चाहते हैं उस में उनकी मदद करें।

आशा है प्रधान मंत्री जी अपना स्पष्टीकरण सबन को देंगे। समस्त हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की यह एक ऐतिहासिक रैली होगी।

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion regarding breach of privilege.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): On a point of clarification, Sir.

14.12 hrs.

RE. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE—
Contd.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, before you proceed further, I want to raise the question which I raised the other day. (Interruptions) I have pointed out that a very blatant and clear breach of privilege has been committed by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai in having the news of his notice given advance publicity. I pointed out to you in the House that this was in clear violation, not of the convention, but of the rule viz. 334A incorporated in our rules; and the rule says—I have read it; but I again wanted to remind you; it is a mandatory requirement:

"A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to the members."

Sir, I had pointed out that this

notice which was given on 14th, was published in the "Evening News" of the same day, and further that it had come to us only in the dak of 15th, but it was published in the morning newspapers which come to us roundabout 5.30 or 6 a.m. You were kind enough to clarify that it had not leaked from you, or the Secretary who alone knew of the notice, as far as your end was concerned. The only third person was the person from who the notice came viz. the Prime Minister Shri Morarjibhai himself. He had given the notice. The presumption is that the person who gives notice must be responsible for the notice and also for its confidentiality. He cannot get away by saying that he has enquired from his office and that it has not leaked from his staff. I was pained and surprised that a great Gandhian like Shri Morarjibhai should have come down to this untruth, of saying that he does not know. On the basis of my enquiries I say it in this House with a full sense of responsibility. ... (Interruptions) that an intimation went from the office of the Prime Minister to the Pressmen telling them not to say that this notice or the copy of it had come from his office.

Sir, the obvious thing is that it is so clear. If he disputes that he did not give it and that news was sent by the UNI for that notice, it is not that there is a guess by the Press. So, obviously, a copy of the notice in advance was made available to the UNI and PTI.

All that is required to be done is to ask the UNI from where did they get it and you will find the culprit. It is not for me to tell you. I cannot produce the UNI before you.

Suo-motu when a rule is violated in such a blatant manner and there are precedents of this very House which considered such premature publicity as clear violation of the rules and contempt of the House, I would request you that this could have been taken notice of straightway by you.

And as the precedents stand, when Mr. Gauri Shankar Rai raised a breach of privilege against the ex-Prime Minister on the basis of something which had appeared in the newspaper, the office of the Speaker, as is the normal practice, did not even send for the comment of the ex-Prime Minister. Without doing that under your powers of the Speaker, under rule 228, it was straightway sent to the Privileges Committee. The Deputy Speaker was in the Chair, who did it. To me, the office is the same, whosoever presides. So, therefore, this is the precedent of the House. So, when there is a clear cut case of enquiry—I am not saying today that he is or he has been found yet to be guilty—all the fingers point only on him, if they do not point on you, because you have already made it clear. Therefore, there is a case for being enquired into by the Privileges Committee. I would request that let us not be guilty of applying the double standard. Here is a breach of privilege of this very House committed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Bhai Desai.

We are now enquiring into an alleged breach of privilege of a previous House and wanting to give the maximum punishment—hungry for the blood as it were of the ex-Prime Minister (*Interruptions*) by a brute majority. This is what we are seeing. Now show us your morality of applying... Even the Prime Minister should say that the same standard should apply to him and he is willing to have the matter enquired into by the Privileges Committee. That is the least that I expect from the Prime Minister. I want that this matter should be decided first and straightway referred to the Privileges Committee. This is the least that I beg of you to do. Unless this is done, we will feel that double standards are being applied and this will be complete erosion of all our standards in this House.

(*Interruptions*)

1638 LS—10

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised a point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Vasant Sathe was just referring regarding rule 334 and said that this had been violated. My submission on the point of order is that there are two privilege motions before you. One is by Mr. Vasant Sathe and the other one is by Mr. Eduardo Faleiro.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Both these have to be looked into together, because the Deputy Speaker informed the House that the Prime Minister had denied that, whether he or his office had leaked out anything to the Press. In this context, the privilege motion by Mr. Eduardo Faleiro comes in, because, naturally or obviously the Prime Minister might have discussed it with somebody. That is the privilege motion by Mr. Eduardo Faleiro, because this is a matter which concerns every Member of the House. It is not a party matter. When it is not a party matter, it has been completely left to the Members here. The Prime Minister denied that it had been leaked out by his office or by him. Naturally the conclusion is that his party had discussed it and some of the members of the party had leaked it out.

There stands Shri Faleiro's privilege motion. You have to take into account both these together and find out either the Prime Minister accepts or enquires into whether it has gone from his office. If it is denied then comes the privilege motion of Shri Faleiro. It has already been discussed that it has leaked out.

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is a suggestion and not a point of order.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My respectful submission to you is that your ruling on the Privilege Motion of which I have given notice ought

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

to come, must precede the discussion on the major issue of Mrs. Gandhi and others.

My submission is as per my notice which was given on the 15th morning, the Janata Party has decided to take a party stand on this matter. Prime Minister has said that his personal opinion will not count and that will subordinate it to the Party view. This is a gross breach of privilege. This goes to the root of the entire law of privileges. Under the law of privileges, you know, this House does not sit as a legislative body, but sits as a judicial body in terms as the High Court of Parliament, each one of us as a judge. We must vote according to our conscience and having a vote on a Party basis amounts to contempt and obstruction of the fair functioning of this House in a matter of privilege.

I gave this notice on the 15th morning. The facts could have been obtained from the Prime Minister by now. I submit that a monstrous act is sought to be perpetrated on this House by the Janata Party by taking a Party stand in a matter where Party stand cannot be tolerated. I am saying to you that unless you give your ruling now and it can be only on one direction that what they have said is bad, is unfair and it is wrong; unless this is done you and I will be conniving in a monstrosity being perpetrated on this House to-day and we will be making this Parliament a laughing stock of the Parliaments of the world and of the people of this country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH (Nandyal): Under Rule 338....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have no notice from you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I rise on a point of order.

You were not in the seat. The Deputy Speaker said that the matter is pending and the Speaker will come and do it. He did not conclude the matter.

I submitted that there were two privilege motions on the issue.

Now we are discussing on the Report of the Privilege Issue. The decision of the parliamentary party, of the political party will definitely have an influence over the members who are expressing on this subject. Therefore, the two privilege issues should be clubbed together and you must see that a decision should be given—not only the decision but a discussion should be allowed. This may be done before coming to a decision because it will be a slur on the functioning of the Parliament.

You are very prudent and you have been a judge. You have to be very judicious regarding this, so that the whole country may appreciate

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I am on the admissibility portion of this itself. When Mr. Faleiro and Mr. Sathe sent a notice of privilege under Rule 222 you were pleased to send the same to the Prime Minister and await his communication. You may very well remember, on the 9th December, I gave a notice of privilege under 222 against the Prime Minister, having deliberately misled the House and having said some untruth. You observed in the House—I got communication from the Prime Minister and that communication will be sent to you. Therefore, I am not allowing you.

Till now I have not received anything. You cannot act arbitrarily rejecting the notice. The country at large is entitled to know as to what happened. I did not give publicity about my notice. I did not do that. I did not behave irresponsibly as those people do. But in future if you are not getting any reply either from office or whatever source you feel like, we feel it is quite unfair and you will have to adopt some procedure not only with the Prime Minister but with everybody. That is my submission.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: My point of order is this. Mr. Sathe has moved a motion against the Prime Minister. This is of a definite nature violating Rule 334-A and on which sufficient discussion has been made.

With regard to the advance leakage of information of the notice in a *verbatim* manner to the newspapers even on the 14th evening as well as on 15th morning, Mr. Sathe has made out the case clearly that since you in your wisdom have said that the leakage has not happened from your side or from the side of the Secretary—you do not know from which source the leakage has come—that is what you have told the House—the obvious inference is, there is no other conclusion except to say, that the person who has given notice, i.e. the Prime Minister, has committed breach of privilege of this House under rule 334A. A frivolous privilege motion is different. The Janata Party, with their brute majority, want to preempt and prejudice the issue. They have come out with their opinion in a blatant manner in utter disregard of the manner in which this privilege issue has to be discussed in this House freely and also objectively. The two motions are before you.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as Mr. Falerio's motion is concerned, I believe I have sent the reply. I had no occasion to examine it. I shall examine and consider both of them together.

(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: There should be no double standards.

MR. SPEAKER: I would not adopt double standards.

(Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I suppose you have ruled at least for the time being on the matter which was raised in the House by Mr. Sathe. I am now raising a point of order on the main debate which has been going on in this House from Thursday, 7th December. The House has been discussing this matter—Third Report of the Committee of Privileges—from Thursday, 7th December. It is extraordinary that such an important and vital debate should have been spilled over a number of days. But I need not comment on that aspect of the matter at this stage. I have a very serious objection which I am now raising in the form of a point of order and I want your guidance. You have been saying—I hope you have not finally ruled on that point—that in a debate of this nature, not because it is a serious privilege matter but in any privilege matter, when the report is presented to the House and the House has agreed to discuss that report for more than half an hour, a member of the Committee of Privileges—no matter to which party he belongs or he may not belong to any party, as myself—should not intervene in this debate.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not proper to intervene.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: With great respect to you, it seems to me that the Chair is taking an extraordinary position and a very untenable position. I want to respectfully point out why I say so. I can understand that when a matter is being raised by any of my colleagues on this side or that side as an issue fit to be sent to the Committee of Privileges, when that is being discussed and the Chair is listening to the various points

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]
of view to decide whether a particular issue which has been raised by a member can be sent to the Committee of Privileges or not, in that debate I am fully with you that propriety demands that no member of the Committee of Privileges should take part in that discussion because in the very nature of things, by definition, if the matter is to be referred to us with the consent of the Speaker, we become the judges for the time being of that particular issue and we should not take part in the discussion and pre-judge the issue. That I fully accept and therefore none of us, members of the Committee of Privileges, has spoken at that stage.

What I do not understand, and what I object very seriously to, is the next stage of the discussion—and that is the stage in which the House is involved right now—and that is the discussion on the Report which is already before the House, that is the Report of the Privileges Committee and the motion moved by the Leader of the House. Now I should have thought that the parliamentary practice not only in the British House of Commons, but, what is more relevant to me, in this very House from the beginning of the First Lok Sabha has been very clear, that when the Report of the Committee of Privileges is of it is being criticised, condemned or wrongly interpreted, it is not only the right of the members of the Committee but also their duty...

MR. SPEAKER: To cut short the discussion, I shall have to examine with reference to precedents to decide what is the position. For the present, I am allowing all the members wanting to take part in the discussion; I am not objecting to it.

The House will now take up further discussion...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, have you given

a ruling on the points raised by Shri Sathe and Shri Folerio?

MR. SPEAKER: That is under consideration. I have not even looked into the Report or the comments of the Prime Minister.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is untenable. Both points are untenable...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath, I have not read the report. Unless I read the report, I am not able to decide.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They want me to consider them together.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I want your ruling on my privilege motion. I will tell you why. Because if the present Prime Minister is involved, if the matter is postponed, it would look very odd. When the previous Prime Minister is involved, she is in the dock and you want to punish her. It is very arbitrary. Now amendments after amendments are given notice of. Sir, I want a ruling...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I had not given any consideration to it. A suggestion has been made that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We want a ruling and a fair ruling. Otherwise, it is for us to decide how to participate in this sort of... *(Interruptions)* Because it would be partial; we want the prosecutor also to be... *(Interruptions)* They cannot get away from this breach of privilege... *(Interruptions)* because the Prime Minister is involved. It should be sent to the Privileges Committee. Why does he not do that... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I would like to be enlightened on a matter of procedure. We are discussing the consideration of the Report of the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You need not hear me. The point is this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This consideration cannot take place since the privilege motion given notice of by Shri Sathe is pending before the House. Everything is dependent on that. Because, what is done on that will have its reflection on this because the breach of privilege is against Shri Morarji Desai ... (Interruptions) Therefore, firstly, that privilege motion should be disposed of and then you take this up for consideration. This is a relevant point. I hope wisdom prevails on you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Iduki): Kindly hear. There is one important aspect which you will have to bear in mind with respect to this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a debate.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Only you will have to give a ruling on whether this motion is admissible or not. Kindly give a ruling whether this motion is admissible or not. That is why I say that this is not a matter between Mr. Sathe and the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I said I will consider. You want a ruling here and now. What can I do?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not a question of you and . I want to explain it again.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a point of order in regard to what he says. Please allow me to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: In a privilege motion it should not become a debate.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It does not become a debate at all.

MR. SPEAKER: It is becoming a debate now.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Should I use the words "point of order" and then alone I will be allowed? I can use that. Therefore, the point is this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have raised point of order. First, listen to me.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Both of them are interested in the side issues. All right.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My point of order is in respect of the matter raised by Mr. Sathe. He raised it in the morning, he raised it again in the afternoon. Mr. Stephen was allowed to speak in the morning and he is being allowed just now. How long will you continue this debate like this? (Interruptions). And the only new point which Mr. Sathe has made is to enquire from the UNI to find out who has made the leakage. I must say, Sir, that he must find it out. This is not 1975-76.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When I raised this in the morning, the Deputy Speaker said "Lead it to the Speaker." (Interruptions). That is why I raised it now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Mr. Sathe must know that this is not 1975-76. This is 1978. (*Interruptions*). This is not 1975-76. This is 1978. The days of dictatorship have gone.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I raise a point of order. The point of order I raise is that on this question of privilege which Mr. Sathe raised or anybody raises, the question of privilege is not a matter between one individual and the other. The question of privilege is a matter governing the House in which the whole House is interested. (*Interruptions*). The other day you permitted Mr. Sathe to make a submission and therefore, the House came to know that there was a question of privilege. Pursuant to that he put it in writing to you. The House has come to know that this question is here and it became more serious because you are pleased to state that it did not leak out from your office. Once that is stated, it has taken on a larger dimension. Therefore, I am submitting that two questions are involved in it. One question which concerns all of us is the question of confidentiality of the correspondence that passes between a Member and the Secretariat. Now, the violation of confidentiality is a matter of great concern. The second question is the liability of any Member who writes a letter to keep it secret and to have the utmost secrecy covering it. These two matters concern us. Now, if the Prime Minister has denied that he has not done anything about it, you know the law of presumption. The presumption is that in the normal course things will have to be assumed. Nearly because it is the Prime Minister or merely because it is somebody else, it does not matter. It did not go out from you. Now, the moment you say the recipient has not leaked it out and the moment the House concedes and agrees that the recipient has not leaked it out, the burden shifts to the other

quarter to show that it did not leak out from him.

The House accepts the Speaker's statement, no doubt about it. I have no doubt in my mind that every Member will accept that the Secretary has not leaked it out at all. Therefore, the burden shifts to the Prime Minister. It is not enough for the Prime Minister to say that he consulted his staff. We have nothing to with his staff at all. His staff is under his control. His staff is answerable to him. Therefore, what I am saying is that this confidentiality is involved, this confidentiality is being violated. The question as to how it leaked out is a matter to be discussed in this House and is a matter which must be subjected to an enquiry. It has got to be subjected to an enquiry. Three top officials of the country, the Speaker, the Prime Minister and the Secretary come in. They say they know nothing about it. Then who knows? It has got to be clarified. (*Interruptions*) The House is seized of this matter, that is what I am submitting.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe has raised the question of privilege against the Prime Minister again. He raised it for the first time by his letter dated 15th December, 1978. Even before I could ask the Prime Minister's comments on that matter, I had received a letter from the Prime Minister informing me that he had made enquiries in his office and he had come to the conclusion that the matter had not leaked from his office. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: His office also has not leaked it out. Therefore, he has leaked it out. You have not leaked it out, the Secretary has not leaked it out, the Prime Minister believes that his office has not leaked it out. Therefore, he has leaked it out, it is clear. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

**Not recorded.

The exact communication sent by the Prime Minister is:

"I have made the necessary enquiries in my office. I find that no leakage of this amendment or my letter to you dated the 14th, in which the text of the amendment was embodied, has taken place at my end."

He has emphatically denied that any leakage has taken place at his end. *Prima facie* I have to accept the statement of every Member of this House as a correct statement unless there is very positive material for me to doubt the correctness of the statement. It is in this view that I have passed an order on 17th December, 1978 as follows:

"In view of the Prime Minister's statement that he has made the necessary enquiries in his office and found that no leakage has taken place at his end, there is no basis for this motion unless the Mover places before me some *prima facie* evidence to show that there was such leakage."

I have found no reason to revise my order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In protest, I will keep on standing here unless you revise the order.

MR. SPEAKER: My order is final.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything more.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No please; don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: There are two things that are raised. One is whether the Prime Minister's notice of privilege... (Interruptions)**

Please! I am on my legs.

The question is whether there is leakage or not. It is a different matter: certainly, I can hold an enquiry. I will find out whether there is leakage....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do not want this matter to be dropped: I want this matter to be enquired into. I do not want a Departmental enquiry. This matter is in the House: I want an enquiry by the House—by a Committee of the House. There is the Committee of the House, the Privileges Committee: or you can set up another Committee. A committee of the House must go into it. Who spoke the untruth must be revealed: we will have to find it out. The Speaker said he did not; the Speaker said the Secretary did not; the Prime Minister says he did not. It has got to be found out because a fundamental matter is there. About the leakage, an enquiry has got to be conducted: an enquiry by the House must be conducted. That is the point.

MR. SPEAKER: Even that can be considered. The Leader of the Opposition has suggested that a Committee of the House must enquire as to who was responsible for the leakage. That can be done: there is not difficulty at all.

(Interruptions)**

I do not want to take that responsibility. I am prepared to ask a Committee to enquire into who was responsible for the leakage. (Interruptions)**

I am prepared to ask a Committee of the House to enquire who is responsible. (Interruptions)**

No, no: I cannot presume that so and so is responsible. I am prepared to ask the Privileges Committee itself

[Mr. Speaker]

to enquire into the matter as to who was responsible for the leakags.

(Interruptions)**

I am not asking them as a Privilege Committee but as a Committee of the House.

(Interruptions)**

Unless I study the papers I cannot give a ruling. (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): I rise on a point of order.

Only a Committee specified under the Rules have the authority to summon any person or call for any document. Now you are saving that a Committee without any authority...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no....

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Please listen to me. You are referring this matter to the Privileges Committee, not as a Privileges Committee....

MR. SPEAKER: As a Committee of the House.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Please listen to me. That Committee is not according to the procedure. This Committee will have no authority to summon anybody....

MR. SPEAKER: I can always appoint a Committee to go into the matter: the House can always go into the matter.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: No, no: You have to say whether this Committee will have authority to summon anybody.

MR. SPEAKER: We will give you all the authority. The House will now take up further consideration.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record.

(Interruptions)**

15.00 hrs.

MOTION RE. THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES—
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Motions regarding the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges and the Substitute Motions and Amendments moved thereto.

Some more Substitute Motions and Amendments have since been tabled by Members to the Motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on 8th December, 1978.

I will allow the Members concerned to move them also. They may, if they desire to move their Substitute Motions/Amendments, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Substitute Motions/Amendments they would like to move.

Now, before I start the proceedings, may I make a request to the hon. Members, since there are a large number of Members desiring to speak, to be brief in their submissions.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): As far as Amendment No. 39 is concerned—which is standing in the name of the Prime Minister—, before he moves that, I have to rise on a point of order. Please hear me before that.

MR. SPEAKER: Now....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): On a point of order. We must know where we stand with respect to whatever motions are there, whatever amendments are there. The point is this. I have got before me the proceedings of the

8th. It is not clear what are the amendments before the House, what are the substitute motions before the House. These things are not clear. I would just read out. You were pleased to say this when I rose on a point of order after Mr. Morarji Desai moved his motion:

"Mr. Speaker: I do not think I should decide this now. There are a number of motions. This is not the only motion before us. There are a number of motions. I will give the decision after all the motions are moved. If any one of them contravenes the rule, that will be over-ruled. This is not the only motion before the House. I would have given my decision here and now on this, but that does not serve the purpose. There are a large number of motions."

This was your ruling on that day. Subsequently you made this observation when the matter was pursued further; You said:

"Mr. Speaker: I propose first to have all the amendments to the motion moved and thereafter consider which ones of them are valid or not. If all of them are invalid, they are invalid. If they are valid, they are valid. At that stage, I will hear you."

Then it went on and I said:

"Shri C. M. Stephen: I am not making a speech. I am saying which motion the House must take into consideration."

It went on. Then you said:

"Mr. Speaker: I am going to take up the motions."

Then I said:

"Shri C. M. Stephen: Then the point of order is in which order the motions will be taken up."

Then you said:

"Mr. Speaker: I will consider it."

In that way, the proceedings of the 8th were over. The next day—please see the proceedings of the next day—you made these observations. The next day it happened like this. What I am saying is that the next day you said, 'Proceedings will be like this...' and you said 'Whoever wants to move his motion, may send in the chit.' Nothing further was said about it. We do not know what all amendments have been moved. We do not know what all substitute motions have been moved...

MR. SPEAKER: They have been circulated to you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No. The point is that all the amendments that came were circulated. You did not say the way you have said to-day in the House, that is to say, 'Anybody who sends in the slip, his motion will be treated as having been moved.' You did not make that announcement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have made that announcement. I have read it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is page 11322. This is what you have said:

"The procedure will be that those who have given notices of substantive motions and those who have given amendments, and who want to move them may send their slips to the Table within 15 minutes."

You did not say as you said now that whoever sends in the slips, those amendments will be treated as moved. You did not say that. This is all you said. I am reading again:

"The procedure will be that those who have given notices of substantive motions and those who have given amendments and who want to move them, may send their slips to the Table within 15 minutes."

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Now, Those who send in the slips within 15 minutes will be treated as having moved their amendments—you did not say that. Therefore, the point is this... (Interruptions) No, no. Let me say.

Mr. Kamath was called and he moved his amendment. Mr Kamath was one of the persons who sent in the chit. He moved his amendment. I take it that his amendment alone has been moved. How do I know which are the amendments which are moved? Mere inclusion of it in the record of proceedings will not do. I have looked up at the Budget proceedings. You will see the cut motions are treated there in the same way. But the Speaker will invariably make an announcement that now the cut motions are open for debate. I have looked through all the Budget papers. Every time the Speaker makes an announcement, 'Now the cut motions are before the House for debate.' This announcement did not come at all. I am submitting that a ruling by you remains to be done, that is to say, about the validity of the motions and the validity of the amendments because that was what you said, 'After everything comes to me, I will decide which is valid and which is invalid.' This point will have to be clarified. There are points of order in regard to validity with respect to many amendments and many motions. This will have to be considered. You have promised on the 8th that we will get an opportunity. There is no objection. Anybody can move amendments and even now. Then we must have an opportunity to object with respect to any amendment on the basis that it is not permissible under the rule. You can now announce that whoever has sent in the slip at that time will be treated as having moved. Then we must be allowed to raise our objection with respect to the amendments pursuant to the ruling you gave on the 8th saying that after everything comes,

'I will consider what is invalid and what is valid.' I must get an opportunity to raise objections with respect to amendments given.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: When a motion is moved by the Leader of the House, as you have already said, that stands on a special footing. There are amendments 88 and 89 with regard to that. Have they been moved or not? If it has been moved, then I would like to take objection to this very motion because I have got valid points against that. You must hear me before allowing amendment No. 89 to go on record and putting it for discussion. At what stage you will allow me to say, it is for you to decide. But I want to be understood that I have raised objection to amendment No. 89. It cannot be allowed, it should not be allowed to be moved and you should hear me before you come to a decision on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you at the stage when he formally moves and opens the debate.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am objecting to the very moving of the motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): His objection is to the very admissibility of the amendment. You must hear him before that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The procedure will be that those who have given notice of substantive motions—of course, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has already given notice—those who give amendment and who want to move them may send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes. Now, the procedure normally adopted is: First we take up the substitute motion. If somebody takes objection to the validity of the motion at that stage the decision is given. Then we take up amendment. If anybody takes objection to the validity of the amendment then that will be taken into consideration and

will be decided whether it is valid or not. This will be the proper course and this has been the course earlier adopted. Earlier adopted procedure is: We first take up substitute motions. In respect of substitute motions when anybody raises objection ...some of them I have found invalid *prima facie* and I have myself overruled. But there may be that still others may take objection and say some motion is invalid then I will hear it and decide whether it is valid or invalid. Similarly, when amendments are coming up I will decide the question whether amendment is valid or not.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I am not fond of hearing my own voice but I have a point to make and that is why I rise. Now, as far as 39 is concerned is it for discussion before the House?

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. He has given notice of moving but he will formally move. The Prime Minister has sent the slip: I propose to move my amendments nos. 38 and 39.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Then you should hear my objection.

MR. SPEAKER: At that stage I will hear it.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not at that stage. Now, he has moved it...

MR. SPEAKER: He has said: I propose to move... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, I am saying the slip is there. You have taken up the position that it is not treated as moved and he will move. The same standard will apply with regard to other amendments. Therefore, let us know which are the amendments before the House. There is a large bundle of amendments. Which exactly are the amendments that the respective members have chosen to move?

MR. SPEAKER: I have explained the position. The validity of the amendments will be taken into consideration whenever an objection is taken to an amendment at the stage when we are putting it before the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, you will kindly bear with me. We are having a debate on what. Are we having a debate only on the motion? If it is that it is all right. Then each amendment will have to come and cycle of debate must start on every amendment or are we having a motion and the amendment put together which we are debating. If the motion and the amendments are together being debated I must know what the amendments are and on those amendments I will raise my objection.

MR. SPEAKER: Even at this stage I will allow the objection to be taken to the amendments.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let the respective members move the amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: It is circulated.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not circulated. What I am submitting is all that is circulated is the number of the amendments in the summary of the proceedings. That is not something that we are bound to go through at all. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody has been given the amendments circulated.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: When?

Sir, when was it circulated? (*Interruptions*), I ask: When was it circulated? Can they show a single instance where it is mentioned? The intimation says: 'Please receive the following papers'. There is a covering letter which comes with the papers every morning. Please produce a covering letter which would carry this. Where is this mentioned?

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

No covering letter has mentioned this, where you say 'Please receive the following papers'. I ask: Please produce one covering letter which is mentioning this item. No. There is no covering letter which motions this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
(Serampore): You have no time to read it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let us know what the amendments are. Let us raise our objections.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai): Sir, let me make a submission. (Interruptions) Sir, the position taken by my hon. friends is this. They say that although the amendments have been circulated, they cannot be considered to have been moved...

AN HON. MEMBER: Exactly.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
They say, they cannot be considered to have been moved, although they have been circulated.

Sir, you have been pleased to say that those who want to move the amendments can give intimation to that effect to the Chair within 15 minutes.

So, Sir, I submit that the problem would be solved if the Chair announces at the end of 15 minutes saying that these are the amendments which have been moved. There is no difficulty about it. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Motion having been given with regard to certain items here, you should hear us before you allow him to actually move it.

MR. SPEAKER: The convention is there. I am hearing you.
(Interruptions)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Kindly be patient.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Substitute Motion given by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House is in two parts. One is No. 38 and the other one is No. 39.

Sir, as far as No. 38 is concerned, this is what is stated there;—for which I have no objection. It says:

"That this House, having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented to the House on 21st November, 1978, agrees with the recommendations and findings of the Committee contained therein..."

This is the point. What are the 'findings'? What are the 'recommendations'? The finding is that they have been guilty of having committed breach of privilege. I need not go into it. I go only to the 'recommendations'—what are they? The recommendation is contained in page 122 of the report. Let me quote this portion. It says:—

"The Committee recommend that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister, Shri R. K. Dhawan ... and Shri D. Sen... deserved punishment for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by them."

And then it says:—

"In view of the unprecedented nature of the case and the importance of the issues involved in maintaining the authority, dignity and sovereignty of Lok Sabha and upholding the principles underlying the system of Parliamentary Democracy, the Committee consider it desirable to leave it to the collective wisdom of the House."

—Please note these words—"collective wisdom of the House." I want to emphasise that the punishment to be meted out should be what is reflected by the collective wisdom of the House.

Now, if the Prime Minister has accepted the recommendation of the Privileges Committee that it should be 'the collective wisdom of the House' and that the punishment should reflect 'the collective wisdom of the House', then, let us see what is stated here, in serial No. 39. I quote. The Prime Minister has moved this.

"The House resolves that Shri-mati Indira Nehru Gandhi be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House and also be expelled from the membership of the House for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by her.."

Therefore, this is put forward by the Leader of the House as the collective wisdom of the House. We have all been listening to the Debate. You have been listening to the Debate. Taking from your extreme right upto the Janata party nobody is agreed for her being committed to jail or being expelled from the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): She should be sent to jail right away. We have said that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you hear? You should have patience.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I will take party by party. As far as Congress (I) is concerned, they are not for any action at all. (Interruptions) I am not going to leave it. I will have my say in spite of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, this is a breach of privilege. He is preventing the parliamentary debate being conducted by you. It amounts to a breach of privilege.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Now, that party's attitude is known. As far as my party is concerned, it is

divided. One section says no action, the other section says reprimand. Take C.P.I. it is for reprimand, not for jail or for expulsion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): How is it that you are representing everybody in the House? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you allow him to speak?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I can assure you... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, your absence in the House for a brief period...

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: A.I.A.D.M.K.'s attitude is 'No action'. C.P.I. attitude is 'only admonition'. Even the C.P.I.(M), even the hard boiled Jyotirmoy Bosu had to relent because it is the party's decision which says no expulsion, only suspension till the end of the Session. So also the Forward Bloc, so also Mr. Tridib Chaudhuri. It is only when you go to the Janata Party, there is a point of view that there should be expulsion and there should be imprisonment also and even there the party is not unanimous because there are hawks and doves. Even Shri S. N. Mishra says only suspension upto the end of the Session. And Mr. Tiwari also. Therefore, it is only a section of the Janata Party which is for the punishment proposed by the Prime Minister. Therefore, in all fairness, I would ask you as a Judge and as Speaker occupying this House whether this represents the collective wisdom of the House. It is the first time that this is happening... (Interruptions)... the collective wisdom of the House should be consensus of the House as a whole. If you accept the recommendation, then it has to reflect the collective wisdom. Of course, it is open to the House to say that we do not accept the theory of collective wisdom and we go on our own party

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

basis... That is a different thing altogether. But having accepted the recommendation of the Privileges Committee and that recommendation is that the punishment should be on the basis of the collective wisdom of the House, they cannot look forward to foist this preposterous proposal on the House. This is the first point. There are two more points. The second point is that this motion is moved by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House. The Prime Minister and the Leader of the House has a very peculiar position in the House because he is not merely the Prime Minister but he is the Leader of the House and it has been stated that as far as the Leader of the House is concerned, in matters of this sort where the House is not considering a party matter but in which the whole House is involved, the House is treated as a corporate body and the decision has to be taken on that basis, the Leader of the House should speak for the House and not take a partisan attitude. On page 239 of the Parliamentary Practice by Erskine May, it is stated:

"In the absence of the Prime Minister the Leader expresses the sense of the House on formal occasions such as in moving motions of thanks or congratulation; and at all times, being responsible to the House as a whole, he advises the House in every difficulty as it arises."

Again, Sir, Ivor Jennings says:

"In short, when the House speaks as a corporate body, he speaks on its behalf."

Therefore, when this House is sitting as a corporate body to deal with the privilege motion, he should speak on behalf of the House and not for a section of the House or a section of his own Party. He cannot speak on behalf of the Government, he cannot speak on behalf of the party, he can-

not speak for a section of the party; he will have to represent the whole House. Anybody else can move this motion. When the consensus in the other parties was that there should be no imprisonment and there should be no expulsion, I respectfully submit that it is not open to the Leader of the House representing the whole House to move this motion. It will give a wrong impression that this proposal represents the sense of the whole House.

Then, this is a point which is much more substantial in which you will have to exercise your discretion. As already stated, all the political parties are not for expulsion or for putting Shrimati Indira Gandhi in prison. Janata Party—a section of it alone—takes a different view. Why? They will have to keep in mind, you will have to keep in mind, two startling facts... (*Interruptions*) One, an infructuous attempt was made to imprison her during the last year and they did not succeed (*Interruptions*). Then, they have been saying from the roof tops that they are going to imprison her, but they have not succeeded so far... (*Interruptions*). Then, she contested for the Parliament. They mobilised all the resources to see that she did not enter the Parliament... (*Interruptions*). Taking advantage of the breach of privilege motion, they want to achieve both these ends of putting her in prison and expelling her from the Parliament. Why? They say plainly: "Did she not imprison us during Emergency? We should, therefore, pay her in the same coin". For expulsion, they say that as Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was expelled, for that she should also be expelled. That is the attitude. They are using this House in the guise of the breach of privilege motion to achieve their political ends and for punishing her.

Sir, you are the custodian of this House. Can you allow it to be used for partisan purposes of putting her

in prison or for expelling her or any Member altogether for the whole term from the House? This is a matter which should not be decided like this... (*Interruptions*). The least you can do in this is not to take a decision on the basis of one party being in majority taking a decision. If you want to give effect to the collective wisdom of the House, you should convene a meeting of the party leaders and try to arrive at a just decision rather than allow them to use this House for their private vengeance and private vendetta.

These are all substantial points which are going to be the precedents for the future and if you are going to allow this House to be used for this purpose, it can be used next day for some other purpose also against somebody else and they are not permanent fixtures there. We are not permanent fixtures here. Therefore, Sir, you should take into account all the three points. First of all, the motion itself is contradictory and the Leader of the House should not be allowed to move it and more than that, you will have to safeguard the interests of the House for not being used for private and party purposes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am rising on a point of order. I have got objections. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is objecting to the amendment. He has a right.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My first objection is that this amendment contravenes rule 344, sub-rule (2) viz.

"An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote."

The operative part of this motion says... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please... he is objecting to the validity of the amendment. He has a right to object to the amendment.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kar, kindly hear him first.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission. You made an observation the other day that 2 hours should be devoted for allowing Members—those who have not spoken—and then we shall hear the Prime Minister. It will be put to vote. You have been deviating from it from 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When an objection is taken to an amendment, I have to dispose it of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The amendments were there on that day also.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will show you the amendment.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point is that the operative portion of this motion says that you will be authorized to fix up a date, and that the 3 persons will be asked what they have to say about the punishment.

MR. SPEAKER: We know that aspect.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There, we had an objection and you gave a ruling; quite a lot of gamut we went through. Whether the debate should go through the third stage, was a very material aspect. You invoked your inherent jurisdiction and residuary jurisdiction, and you said 'I am allowing it'. The present amendment says, 'Give the punishment here and now'. This is a negative vote with respect to this portion of this motion. This is a negative motion, because this says that the third stage need not be there. This is the contention: whether the punishment must be given here and now, whether the punishment must be given at the second stage. Now, the motion says punishment must be given here and now. If I am against it, I will have to vote against it. When you say that

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the punishment be given here and now, that negatives the motion that the Prime Minister has put forward. Therefore, this sub-rule (2) of rule 344 comes into play, and this amendment is absolutely invalid and not permissible under the rules.

Number 2 objection is that I will have to be heard, that is, on the basis of jurisdiction. This proposal to expel is not countenanced by the Constitution of India. This goes against the provisions of the Constitution of India. And this House does not have the power to expel an elected member.

Wherever constitution is violated, a point of order arises. I hold the position that Constitution is being violated. It is on that basis that I raise this contention of mine. I would straightway invite your attention to a full bench ruling... (*Interruptions*) of the Punjab and Haryana High Court reported in 1977 (*Indian Law Report*) 269. There on page 481, their lordship says, after a detailed discussion: and I will just read out that.

MR. SPEAKER: What does it say?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Their lordship says, after a detailed discussion...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not read the discussion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will read out only the ruling part of it. On page 519, it says:

"I am inclined to hold that in view of the basic premise of a Republican democracy enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution; art. 170 which is analogous to 81, art. 172, prescribing the freedom of franchise and the freedom of choice for a fixed duration for the territorial constituencies of a State Legislature; and arts. 190, 191 and 192 providing in detail for the vacation of seats and disqualifications for membership; when read

together are all pointers to the fact that a power of expulsion by majority is inherently alien to the written provision of our Constitution and is, therefore, unavailable to the State Legislatures by the very nature of things."

This is the full bench ruling of 1977 by the Punjab and Haryana High Court.

Now I am saying this because this aspect will have to be examined in detail. Now very quickly, I will pass off. I will invite your attention to the Supreme Court ruling in the U.P. Legislature case. This is on page 454 of this Report... (*Interruptions*) That ruling says: 194(3) is examined and the question was whether all the privileges obtaining in the House of Commons have been preserved for the Parliament of India or the legislature of India. And their lordship said... Mr. Seervai's argument is this.

MR. SPEAKER: You tell us the conclusion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is what I am reading. It is this:

"The House of Commons also claims."

This is what they say. I am reading only the conclusion and nothing more than that.

MR. SPEAKER: You tell me in your own words.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a broad claim. The latter part of art. 194(3) expressly provides that all the powers which vested in the House of Commons at the relevant time vest in the House. This broad claim, however, cannot be accepted in its entirety because there are some powers which cannot obviously be claimed by the House. Then their lordships mention different powers which cannot be claimed. One of those powers, they

are spelling out on page 466. There they say:

“The House of Commons also claims the privilege in regard to its own Constitution”.

It can constitute....It can call..... and therefore, there are certain aspects of it. It can call for an election. It can issue writs to hold by-election. It can examine an election petition. It can determine the disqualification, it can determine the membership. All these are enjoined on this. This privilege admittedly cannot be claimed by the House. This is the Supreme Court decision. Therefore, it would not be correct to say that all powers and privileges which were possessed by the House of Commons at the relevant time can be claimed by the House and on this aspect of the case I conclude that it is beyond the pale of controversy that the legislature under Article 194(3) or otherwise has no power to provide for and regulate its own Constitution unlike the House of Commons of England.

Now the next question is what is the nature of this power which is claimed? The controversy is whether the power of expulsion is a part of the power of privilege or whether it is a part of this special power. This was the controversy on which arguments took place. A large number of authorities have been quoted. I do not want to take your time with all that. I will only give you the a final ruling on this question. That ruling is given on page 481—

“To sum up on this aspect of the case, it appears plain to me that on the authority of the British Constitutional authors, like Anson, Halsbury, Maitland, Wade and Phillips, Keir and Lawson, Ridges and including the opinion of May and his distinguished Editor Sir Barret here is hardly any doubt that the power of the house of Commons to expel one of its Members is rested from time immemorial in its basic

privilege to provide for and regulate its own constitution. It is indeed an integral and indivisible facet of the said privilege and of no other.”

Now, therefore, my argument is this. The Supreme Court has said.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is violating Rule 356.
(Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My argument is this—

(1) 105(3) does not give all the powers. 105(3) does not transfer from the House of Commons all the powers of the privilege to us.

(2) The power to constitute itself and regulates its constitution is one of the powers which has not been transferred to the Parliament in India.

(3) The power to expel anybody is not a part of the privilege law in England. That has been part of this law of the power to regulate and control and constitute the House of Commons. Therefore, this has not an independent existence. This power to expel a Member is not available to the legislature. I also find that the provisions with respect to the vacation of seats, disqualification is a complete provision—comprehensive—nobody has any power to add on by which the seat can be vacated. Therefore, he, as an elected Member cannot be expelled from the House. That is not one of the powers. This is what is stated.

Just one minute more and I have concluded.

I read to you the authority. Their Lordship cited the authority of Shri Barnett Cocks. He was the Clerk of the House of Commons for a long time. He was Editor of May 16th, 17th and 18th Edition. He is the highest living Constitutional authority with respect of Parliament Law. He appeared before the Privileges Committee

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of England and on this question he gave this evidence.

A question was asked. I do not want to repeat the question.

"Because the result was that Asgill was expelled, as being unfitted for membership by virtue of his activities."

What was his offence?

"Because the book contained many profane and blasphemous expressions highly reflecting on the Christian Religion, and after Asgill had admitted himself to be the author of the book, they on that account resolved that he should be expelled from the House."

Is it a matter of privilege? He was the author of a book which was blasphemous and he was expelled. Then, he continues:

"Yes. The House has control, of course, today over its own membership. It is illustrated in Erskine May as one of the Privileges of the House to control its own membership and to expel Members who are unworthy of membership, to control its own composition, certainly."

Then he goes on:

"Yes. I think the general heading "Privilege" does cover the right of the House to regulate its own composition and it does enjoy that right today and continues to exclude Members, as I mentioned in earlier evidence, who refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance."

This full Bench ruling which came after Mr. Subramaniam Swamy's expulsion, if anybody quotes that, with respect to Mr. Hardwar Lal is the latest precedent. He was expelled from the Vidhan Sabha and it went up to the full Bench. A very detailed discussion took place. This is the latest judicial pronouncement that we

have. Therefore, the powers that they seek to expel is in contravention of the constitutional provisions as sustained by the judicial pronouncements. This is alien to the law of privileges. This is only inherent to the characteristics of the House as being a self-constituted body, which our House is not.

Finally, you look through any expulsion. I have got a list of them before me. Never in the history of any Parliament has expulsion been attempted like this. Expulsion has been attempted for things done in the House if the House finds that the person is intolerable. Expulsion takes place in the exercise of the other jurisdiction and not in exercise of this jurisdiction. Never in the history of the world expulsion has been attempted, even in England, with respect to something which is alleged to have been done before this House was constituted. (*Interruptions*). Therefore my submission is the proposal to expel is unconstitutional, invalid and against the High Court ruling. Therefore, this amendment is unsustainable and it must be ruled out of order with respect to the expulsion part of it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): If you see any substance in that, you will hear us. But if you do not see any substance, which you should not, we do not want to take your time.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I want to refer to the two points that have been raised by the two hon. members. I would be brief in my submission, as I have always been. So far as the jurisdiction of the House is concerned, we are not prepared to accept any extraneous authority as sitting over us. We are the masters of our proceedings and the legality of our proceedings cannot be questioned anywhere. (*Interruptions*).

The hon. Leader of the Opposition was referring to the Advisory opinion of the Supreme Court in the Kesav Singh case. I must underline that this was only an advisory opinion. Even in that case, the hon. High Court later on ruled that the remaining period of the sentence must be served by the accused, although there had been prerogation meaning thereby that there would have been no termination of the sentence, the sentence was to be served, that was the order passed by the hon. Allahabad High Court later. But this has to be borne in mind by all concerned that this is the court of superior jurisdiction, and when one sits on its superior jurisdiction.....(Interruptions). In this case, we are a court of superior jurisdiction, meaning thereby that only these things which are expressly excluded from our jurisdiction cannot be taken care of by this House. There is nothing expressly excluded from the jurisdiction of this House, so far as its penal provisions are concerned. In this very House—not exactly this House but the Parliament of India, because it was the Provisional Parliament at that time—this penal provision was indeed exercised and an hon. Member's membership was terminated by this very House, I mean to say that in the case of Mr. Mudgal the membership was terminated. This is the position with regard to the powers of the House.

Now I move on to the point made by my hon. friend, Shri Subramaniam, and that point has to be given due weight in some way. But, even so, may I submit to you that although my hon. friend, Shri Subramaniam, knows what his aim is, he does not know how to go about it. He has complicated this matter. He says that according to the recommendations of the Committee of Privileges, the collective wisdom of the House has to be expressed. Now more than once what is meant by the collective wisdom of the House has been determined. Can my hon. friend say that there is any other way of determining the collective wisdom of this

House except through a majority opinion of this House? This has been very well determined... (Interruptions). My hon. friend would certainly not suggest that there should be an impasse or stalemate in this House. If there is a situation like that, that has to be broken.

But the real point of substance that he was making was that the motion was made by the Leader of the House. That is the point of substance, and he probably seems to suggest that, as the Leader of the House, he should have wider consultations, so far as the final judgment of this matter is concerned. That is the real point... (Interruptions).

I have always been insisting, and you have been a witness to this, that in such matters the Leader of the House should make the motion, and it is after many many years that the hon. Leader of the House has brought this motion. Now what I am coming to is this. If there is a new amendment, the probably assumption would be that, when the Leader of the House made the motion, there had been in the background this some what wider consultation with other parties. Nobody differed when the first motion was made by the Leader of the House. Now at this stage, when the new amendments are sought to be moved, there should be—that seems to be the object—wider consultation with all elements of the opposition in this House. If that is so, then there is force in this argument that there should be wider consultation. May I say from my side of the House that there is no party decision as such, there has been no whip and there have been amendments from hon. Members even on this side. So, the position is very clear.

But, Sir, if the hon. Member suggests and makes an appeal to the hon. Leader of the House, that he should have consultations on this matter before taking a final decision, before

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

proposing the final form... (Interruptions)... that follows from the position of the Leader of the House. It is logical to except from the Leader of the House that when he tries to place any motion before the House, that will reflect the general state of opinion in this House. But I do not agree that it should be agreed by all sections of the House in that way, but the general state of opinion in this House and so in that process of consultation if there has been any inadequacy or incompleteness, that should be made up now. That is the point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I am on a point of order. It is against the jurisdiction and competency of the House and it is also a violation of the Constitution. On this point I am rising. Sir, I am not speaking with a sense of confrontation, (Interruptions). You heard the other side. Why can't you hear me?

MR. SPEAKER: I heard your side.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Your constant assertion that you upheld the tradition of judiciary calls for your upholding the parliamentary tradition. That is why I am submitting. Why don't you hear me?

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am raising a point of order on a constitutional matter. I draw your attention to Article 29 of the Constitution which says:

"(1) No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence."

I am emphasising the words: "nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence."

Article 20(2) says:

"No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once."

Now, my submission is that so far as the competence is concerned, our learned and hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised one point. Endorsing that point, I am to just bring to your notice another point. Last time I raised the point that the question of competency and jurisdiction could be raised at any time. As a Public Prosecutor and as a Supreme Court Judge you know the question of law. Now I am raising the question whether this House has got the competence or jurisdiction to inflict punishment or to award punishment to any person. That is the pertinent point. Now, Sir, you cannot be a captive to the brute majority of the Janata Party. You must be impartial. That is why I am submitting this to you on whether this House has got the jurisdiction or competence. The former Speaker in this very same House on 1-4-1977 had clearly stated, and it was a categorical and clear decision of the House, that the Sixth Lok Sabha does not have any right or authority to go into any matters pertaining to the privilege issue because it happened during the life-time of the dissolved House. In view of this clear decision, I do not know whether this House has got any right to inflict any punishment on any person.

16.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point. This was raised at the time of consideration.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There is no law which prescribes the maximum punishment as contained

ed by article 29(1). In the absence of a maximum punishment, I submit nobody can convict any person, and nobody can give any imprisonment.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen has made that point.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If you go through article 105 of the Constitution, it is also silent about the quantum of punishment.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already raised that. Again and again you are raising the same thing.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am not raising the same thing.

Therefore, there will be double jeopardy if anything is done today. Double jeopardy means punishment by the Lok Sabha and punishment by a court under the law. Now you have to give a decision whether a decision taken here does not conflict with the functioning of the courts.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard your point.

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bidar): The Privileges Committee has clearly stated that the House should decide.**

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry this is not a point of order, I am not allowing it. Don't record.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Unless you are objecting to Mr. Subramaniam's motion, I cannot allow.

Very important constitutional and moral arguments have been advanced by Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. Stephen. The first question that I have got to bear in mind is this. In a matter like this, what is the position of the Speaker? Is he in the position of a Judge to decide constitutional points, or is he merely a

servant of the House at this stage of the proceedings? The points raised by Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. Stephen are certainly going to be considered by the Members of the House at the time when they come to the final decision. It has been well settled that when the matter of constitutional and legal objections are raised before the House, it is for the House to decide and not the Speaker. The Speaker has no jurisdiction to decide. It is a well accepted position. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order. Is it to be decided by the House? Then, why are you therefor? (Interruptions) The rulings of the Speaker will be final. These are points of order that we have raised (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: While the Speaker has to decide the points of order, the Speaker has not to decide the constitutional validity of any proposition. (Interruptions)

My predecessors have given... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order under Rule 376. You are giving a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving my ruling and not your ruling.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am rising on a point of order under Rule 376.

MR. SPEAKER: I am deciding the points of order.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: While it is the duty of the Speaker to... (Interruptions) While I have to decide every point of order... (Interruptions)

I am not allowing anything more. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: While I have to decide every point of order if the controversy relates to.... (Interruptions).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Please read the Rules.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have read the Rules and the commentaries also.

While the Speaker has to decide every point of order where the point of order gives rise to any interpretation of the Rules or laws or the Constitutions, any controversy as regards the validity of a provision when the matter is before the House, it is for the House to decide and not for the Speaker to decide. If the matter is controversial and is capable of a judicial decision, the judiciary has to decide it. The Speaker does not arrogate to himself the position of either the House or of the judiciary. Some of the points raised are matters to be decided by the judiciary and not the matters to be decided by the Speaker. The Speaker does not seize the powers of the judiciary in these matters.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have got great respect for your judicial wisdom. But this is evading the issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. C. Subramaniam has raised three points on which he wanted my decision. The first contention of Mr. Subramaniam is whether the motion of the Prime Minister reflects the collective wisdom of the House. The collective wisdom of the House will be only known when the House decides about the matter. It is not necessary that the House should accept the motion of the Prime Minister. I cannot constitute myself as a person to decide the collective wisdom of the House.

The second point raised by Mr. Subramaniam is that the Leader of the House should represent the views

of the House and not of any section thereof. It is not for me to decide whether he is representing the views of the House or he is representing the view of only a section of the House. This, again, is a matter which the Speaker cannot enter into.

The last point raised by Mr. Subramaniam is that the motion of the Prime Minister represents a political view and not a view in consonance with the rules and the law. This, again is not a matter where the Speaker can enter into. The Speaker does not enter into controversial matters. Controversial matters are decided by the House and not by the Speaker.

Mr. C. M. Stephen's first contention was that the amendment moved by the Leader of the House is negative in character and, therefore, it is violative of rule 344 (2) of our rules. I am unable to accept that the amendment in question is negative in character. It is an alternative motion. It is for the House to accept it or not to accept it.

Mr. Stephen has contended that under the Constitution this House has no power to expel a member. Here again, it is a matter for judicial decision and not a matter for Speaker to decide. (Interruptions) I am not hearing any more. Here again, the matter is either for the House or for the judiciary. (Interruptions) There can be no point of order on my order.

Then Shri Janardhana Poojary has raised several objections based on article 20 of the Constitution. This again, is not a matter where I can interpret the Constitution. It is for the appropriate authorities to decide it. That being so, I see no point in the objections raised.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I should like to say this, that last time it was decid-

ed that two hours' time may be given for the debate in the House. I find that there is a great deal of time taken up. I therefore move:

"That this [House do sit until this business is disposed of."

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Beyond six o'clock we will not sit. On this, don't decide by majority. You can do whatever you like, but beyond six o'clock we will not sit. (Interruptions) Time is never decided by majority. (Interruptions).

Two hours had been given. We were proceeding on the basis of motion of the Leader of the House. We never expected that the Leader of the House will be bringing in amendments after amendments. Normally it does not happen. The Leader of the House had a motion; for the discussion on the Motion we agreed to two hours subsequently. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see. There are one hour and forty-five minutes still. If necessary, we will take it up at six o'clock.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is an amendment? He has brought an amendment. What does an amendment mean? I want to emphasize this. An amendment is a subsidiary motion moved in the course of a debate upon another motion, which interposes a new cycle of debate and a decision on the proposal and a decision on the main motion and question. Therefore, when an amendment is moved, a new debate begins. The most important part is about punishment. Now, if you put forward an amendment, on that a debate has got to begin. We will have the right to speak on that. That is the essential part of it: a new cycle of debate begins. Otherwise, there is no amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it at 6 o'clock when the time comes.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Time is, extended only by consensus and not by majority. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: All the time is being taken up by these other things.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It should not be by majority: we cannot do it. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): It is necessary for me to point out to certain matters of procedure. The Hon. Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, has moved that the House sit till it disposes of this business.

You, Sir, will recall, and the House will recall—if its memory is not so short—that last time, when this question was being debated in the House, you, Sir, announced that since both the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House were agreed that another two hours might be spent on this debate, two hours would be allotted and that it will be taken up on the next day. I wish to draw your attention and the attention of the House to Rule 363 which says:

"(1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion an any stage or all stages of the Bill of the motion, as the case may be.

(2) At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill or the motion."

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

I wish to point out, therefore, that by virtue of Rule 363(1)... (Interruptions).

I am not yielding. I did not interrupt the Leader of the Opposition. I am not yielding. Under rule 363(1) the procedure, in case a debate becomes unduly protracted, has been contemplated. That procedure is that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time. Last time you did take the sense of the House and fixed the time. Even if the contention is that a new matter has been introduced when the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House moved this motion, I most respectfully submit to the Chair that it becomes incumbent on you to take the sense of the House and fix the time limit. Once you take the sense of the House and fix a time, again I most respectfully submit to you that it makes it obligatory on you to put the question concerned to the House when the hour comes. Therefore, I beg of you, in view of the motion moved by the Leader of the House, that you take the sense of the House and fix the time limit.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Even if we go by what he has said, you have to go by the sense of the House and not at the dictates of the Prime Minister. It is unfair for the Prime Minister to have suggested this. He will have to take the sense of the House. That has been the practice, that has been the convention. The time cannot be extended like this, beyond 6 O'Clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to quote a ruling; I want to quote what one of the illustrious Speaker has said on Mudgal's case...

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am now on a different matter. Mudgal's case is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am quoting a ruling, a relevant ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: We are now on fixing the time.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In view of what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said, I would say this. There are two aspects of the whole question. The main motion was here. We agreed that we would complete the debate on the main motion in two hours' time. Now that has to be completed. Now an amendment has come. The most vital, the most material, part of the whole thing is that particular amendment different points of view on that amendment have got to be aired. That is the most vital part of the general debate. Therefore, to proceed as if that that is of no consequence will not be right. That is the most vital part. Two hours for the main motion; and then the period for the amendment will have to be taken into account. Amendment starts 'a new cycle of debate. I repeat that provision a new cycle of debate'. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: One thing you must bear in mind. This amendment, though given notice of by the Prime Minister now, was there given notice of by others also....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is why I raised the question whether the amendment was moved or not. That was the purpose. The amendment is moved only today.

MR. SPEAKER: I do see that some more time has got to be given, not merely two hours. You have already taken nearly two and a half hours. I think, if the House so pleases we shall have another two hours for this.... (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Not today. Today, no.... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You cannot take us by surprise like this. (Interruptions).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Please fix the time, Sir. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On that day we adjourned for his convenience. On that day we could have taken two hours. We adjourned for his convenience. He wanted it for his convenience. On the next day, unfortunately, a colleague of ours died and we had to adjourn. Then I came and told you that, on Friday, we could have the debate. But they had their own motives because they wanted to prevent her from filing her nomination in Secunderabad. Therefore, they took it over to Monday. This was the purpose. Monday has come now. We are agreeable to the sort of arrangement you made. 2 hours. This 2 hours we took over procedural matters should not count. We have not gone into the debate at all. The debate has yet to begin. We are not prepared to sit beyond 6 O'clock today.... *(Interruptions)* You can do it. This way the House can never run. Has the Parliamentary Affairs Minister consulted me? Has he consulted Mr. Chavan? Has he consulted Mr. Bala Rajanor? All the leaders are here. Did he consult them? Is this the way to do it merely because they have got the majority?... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: May I add one thing? Shall I adjourn the House just for ten minutes so that I can call all the leaders to my Chamber?... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Call us to your Chamber....

MR. SPEAKER: They are not agreeable... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are agreeable but they are not agreeable. Why?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I cannot do anything at all. It is a matter for the House... *(Interruptions)* Whatever is in my power, I have been trying to do... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. BALA RAJANOR (Fondicherry): For a long time I have been sitting quite. At least permit me to say something.

We have been keeping quite. I should not say that you have become a prisoner. I am sorry to make that comment because it is a convenience of other Parties also. I have to say that because you suggested, let us go into your Chamber and discuss it. This is a non-controversial subject. The consensus of the House is to be taken only with the help of the leaders. When you find that everybody is in the House and if it is going to be judged by a brute majority, I am afraid when we are crying and the Judges are clapping, what sort of judgment we will get in this House. We too have our own ailments but if this is the way they treat us when a simple request is made. I do not know where we are marching to.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): May I say something?

MR. SPEAKER: Each one becomes a debate on which you want to say something?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not speaking on each one. Kindly don't say that. Please hear me.

The hon. Leader of the House is well within his rights to move the kind of motion he has moved....

MR. SPEAKER: Does he require that?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He has a right. But the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has quoted the rules. We know those rules.

There are two points I want to submit for your consideration. One is that whatever time you give for this debate—2 hours or whatever it is—must be 2 hours from this minute and not from 2 O'clock.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

Secondly, even if this limit of 2 hours—I am not quite clear if the debate will be over to-day but it cannot be over in 2 hours—is over, my contention is that unless the Speaker is satisfied that all possible points of view have been reflected in the debate in this House, he cannot agree to closure. That is the point.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chavan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not rising on any point of order nor am I speaking on a technical aspect. I am speaking on the political aspects of the issues involved in this controversy. My party has not met as a party to consider this question at all because we thought in this House we are sitting as juries and judges. Juries when we take the facts into consideration and judges when we give the final judgement. And, therefore, we did not take any party line in this subject and, as such, I am speaking for myself when I am speaking on it.

...r, in the last few hours that we have debated this matter, I think, nothing has been left unsaid. I think all the technical and legal aspects have been said but even then certain things have to be said because they deserve repetition. My first political objection to the Parliament taking a view on the facts of this case is that the same set of facts—Mrs. Gandhi in her statement has also made a mention of this aspect and this is a very important aspect which we should take into consideration—is going to be considered by a special court or a High Court or any other court. (Interruptions)

Just now my hon'ble friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, said that we are a court of superior appellate jurisdiction or final jurisdiction. Now, we are taking a secondary position of taking the view of the matter on the same facts and asking the courts to

take the view again on appeal. I am not worried about the technical aspects of it. I am worried about the political aspects of it. Somebody can make a distinction that here it is an issue of privileges and there it is going to be the issue of criminality. But even in order to prove the criminality *mens rea*, i.e. the intention, has to be gone into. Whether a public servant was obstructed in his work. It will ultimately come to the same set of facts. Therefore, the court will have to go into the same set of facts. Suppose tomorrow we take some final position here and give certain punishment or take a final view and tomorrow the court accepts the view of the Parliament then it will be said that Parliament has influenced the court. If it rejects the Parliament's verdict, then Parliament would look vindictive and small. (Interruptions)

Therefore, Sir, it will be very unwise politically to consider this aspect at this stage because it goes against the fundamental concept of jurisprudence to try the same persons on the same set of facts more than once. (Interruptions) The second political aspect of it is that when the privilege motion was introduced in this hon'ble House Mrs. Gandhi was not the member of this House. She has been elected as a member of the House by the people after this privilege motion was under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That does not make any difference.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It does make a difference politically. (Interruptions) I am not standing on technicalities. I am talking about political aspects. Here is a person who is elected by the people. We have absolutely no moral right to undo things even partially. Suppose tomorrow you expel her. That does not mean you disqualify her to contest elections. (Interruptions) Constitutionally in my

view, it can not be so. She will not be disqualified and supposing she is elected by the same constituency of Chikmagalur, then what will be the position of Parliament.

So, I would suggest that let us not take that position. My third point is this; I would again appeal to the Prime Minister and to you, Sir. It is one thing if you want to leave the matter to the entire House's discretion. But you certainly have got your responsibility to see that whatever decision is taken here, is taken in a good atmosphere in the House. That is certainly your responsibility. You cannot run away from that responsibility. Therefore, I would make an appeal to you as the Leader of the House—and to you personally,—that you should consider this issue completely beyond any sort of party issue. This is not a partisan matter. (Interruptions) This is not a partisan issue. This is an issue requiring consideration on merits. And again I would like to request the Prime Minister to consider another aspect. This country today is facing many issues of confrontation. The atmosphere is such that it is surcharged with an air of violence and if we add any tension in addition to what has already been there, we will be doing injustice to ourselves and injustice to the country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why, disturb when he is speaking?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, it looks like another kind of rolling plan. The last Parliament was the Parliament of Emergency. This Parliament will be the Parliament of Expulsion and Imprisonment. It is a new type of rolling political plan in this country. I therefore make an appeal: Please consider this aspect very carefully. Are there not enough tensions and confrontations in the country today? Don't get angry, but face the realities. There is confrontation in your own party today. There is confrontation between the opposition and the ruling

party. What is the use of adding fuel to fire and creating new problems in the country?

Therefore, in the name of democracy, in the name of Parliament, in the name of people, I would make an appeal to the Leader of the House that he should give up this issue completely and do some constructive work. (Interruptions) I have to say only one word more, if you want to listen. In this country, if at all we want to run the Government of this complex country democratically, then two golden rules will have to be followed. According to me, one is, be firm, be strong, be radical, when you come to the solutions to the problems of a socio-economic type. But when there is the question of dealing with political opponents, be just, be liberal, be moderate.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have given you my views; whether you like it or not is another matter. This is not a party matter; Don't consider this issue on any party basis. For God's sake, for democracy's sake, consider the issue again carefully and give up this issue completely.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) मैं सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से यह निवेदन करना—जरा शान्ति से हमारी बात सुन लें—इस में बहुत इमोशन में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है—एक बात बह्दाय साहब ने कहा—कोर्ट के बारे में। जैसे मान लीजिए किसी ने कोई चोरी की, कोर्ट ने चोरी की सजा दी, यह किमिनल कोर्ट ने किया, तो सिविल कोर्ट में हम अपनी नुकसानी के लिए जा सकते हैं, दावा कर सकते हैं, नुकसानी की बिधी हो सकती है और हम बहुत कर सकते हैं। इस लिए यह कहना कि एक ही मामले को लेकर पार्लियामेंट भी पगल करे और फिर कोर्ट में जाय—वह फज्जा नहीं है। कोर्ट में और वहां में पिचता है। वहां का केस कुछ पिच है और वहां का केस कुछ पिच है...

MR. SPEAKER: You have to raise a point of order. What is all this? I have not called you.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: It was the point of order raised by Mr. Chavan. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I called him to speak.

(Interruptions)

श्री राज बाराबत: मैं बहुत खूब से कपीत करूँगा—आप बतलाइए कि जोर भाग बने-बने सुरक्षित विचार बैठे हैं, आपका बतलाने के समुदाय कहे तो शीघ्र ही है, शीघ्र भाग में है, कभी है। आप खुद बेझिड़... आप ने कहा कि मैं सदन की 10 मिनट के लिए स्थगित करता हूँ और मैं सभी नेताओं को बुला कर कन्फ्रेंस करूँगा। यह बेचर की ओर से झगड़ा है, किसी ने नहीं रखा है और बेचर के मुद्दा-विषय के ऐसी बातें या तो उत को सदन न माने— it will amount to a motion of no confidence passed against you.... I can give you so many instances.

यथा बात करते हैं—यह पाकिस्तानकी मोसलमन की विनिष्ठ के मैं नहीं चुनने वाला हूँ। मैं बराबत बड़ा खुश, रात तक इस प्वाइंट पर बड़ा खुश। आप किसी को "नेम" करते हैं, नेम करने के बाद अगर बीबर-भाफ-वि-हाउस या एकी-सीनिबर-मेम्बर-भाफ-वि-कलिंग-गार्डी रेडोल्फुस नहीं रखते हैं— that will amount to a no confidence motion passed against you....

MR. SPEAKER: You are open to move it and I am only here to accept it. I am only waiting for somebody to do it.

श्री राज बाराबत: मैं चाहता हूँ—सदन के नेता की आज्ञा और मर्मांश इस में है कि आप ने जो मुझा दिया, उस मुझाव को सदन के नेता के नाते ... (स्वयंभावा).... 10 मिनट में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. Mr. Satyanarayan Rao....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: There is no question of pressing for it from your side.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you Mr. Raj Narain. Now, Mr. Satyanarayan Rao....

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: To maintain the dignity of the House, to maintain the dignity of the Chair and to maintain the dignity of the Leader of the House, I walk out in protest for 10 minutes against your ruling.

14.45 hrs.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN then left the House.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I begin my speech, I would like to quote from the Address to Parliament by the Vice-President acting as President of India in 1977. After the Janata Party came into power in 1977, this was the first presidential Address:

"The people have given a clear verdict in favour of individual freedom, democracy and the rule of law and against executive arbitrariness, the emergence of a personality cult and extra-constitutional centres of powers..."

Then, again:

"My Government pledges itself to fulfil in every way the mandate given to it by the people. In doing so, it will not take the people for granted or assume that they know nothing and that the Government alone knows all answers and solutions."

This Address.... (Interruptions)

श्री श्री राज बाराबत: मुख्य महोदय, आप सब मिनट के लिए इस सदन को रोकियेगा। आप यह मत परम्परा बेश कर रहे हैं। आप कह कर के उन्ही बात करते हैं।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: After they came to power in 1977, have they been able to restore individual freedom and are they following the rule of law? Is their claim that they are interested in the rule of law borne out by what they have been doing? Do they believe in the rule of law?

Sir, I have gone through the whole evidence of this case and I am sure, you must have also gone through it. The Attorney-General has given evidence before the Privileges Committee and he has clearly expressed his

opinion that this House has no jurisdiction... (Interruptions). Secondly, He said that the so-called officers who were collecting the required information for an answer to a Question in Parliament, were not officers of the House. As regards taking the oath, he also expressed his opinion clearly that the witness cannot be forced to take the oath and give evidence against herself. Though these things are very clear there, this Committee has not given any consideration to these aspects. On the other hand, they claim that they believe in rule of law. If they really believed in the rule of law, they should have accepted the opinion of the Attorney-General, who has been appointed by your Government and not by us. They are going by their majority here.

Then**

MR. SPEAKER: It is convention of the House that we do not drag in the name of the President. There will be no reference to the President. Do not record this.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Now, I came to the facts of the case. The whole case is based on the evidence of Shri T. A. Pai. Sir, he is an aggrieved person, he is not an independent person. His firm was raided by the Income-tax Department and he suffered on account of that. He had a grudge against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Mr. Dhawan etc. That is why, I charge Mr. Pai: it is he who is responsible for this. He has instigated these so-called officers to go before the Shah Commission and give evidence against these people. The whole thing is based on this. Is it admissible? Is it believable?

Then, there is the evidence of Shri Chattopadhyaya. He said that at the instance of the then Prime Minister, he suspended Shri Bhatnagar. Why didn't you involve him? They are involving Shri Sen and Shri Daswan

only, who they say were acting and harassing these people at the instance of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. If this is the case, Shri Chattopadhyaya should also be involved. He also comes under the contempt of the House. He suspended him; nobody else did. If you ask me to murder anybody, should I do that? If I do that, I will be responsible and I should be involved. He was not involved. This shows that in order to save his skin, he deposed like that.

This is the whole evidence before the Committee. It is not at all reliable. It is not tenable. I am sorry to say that the hon. Prime Minister is a prisoner in the hands of RSS elements. This is my charge. He regards himself as a great living Gandhian. Gandhiji was killed—by whom? If he is really a follower of Gandhiji, he should get out of the hands of RSS elements. These people are dictating to him. He is a prisoner he cannot take an independent decision.

Mrs. Gandhi has been elected by the people of Chikmagalur. I know that the Janata Party has got the mandate from the North, but at the same time they must agree that she also has got the mandate from the South. It means that there will be a confrontation between North and South, if you are going to punish her. It will be a punishment to the whole South. The whole South will rise. (Interruptions) If the Prime Minister is dictated to by such elements, he will land himself in trouble. You have now got a majority. The same thing was happening when you people were here, on this side. Mr. Vajpayee was also saying at that time that because we had got a brute majority, we were doing all that. You are also following the same practice. You are now setting up a dangerous precedent. By your majority, you are punishing her. The day is not far off: after 1½ years or 2 years, you may have to be here. Dr. Swamy himself may not be elected. On the evidence of the ex-minister Mr. Pai,

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

you are punishing her. Now we know that Mr. Charan Singh has made allegations already against the son of the Prime Minister. Mr. Raj Narain is also there, i.e. two ex-Ministers are there. The Prime Minister can also be hauled up. You are setting up a very dangerous precedent. You are not considering these things from that point of view. Mr. Desai, you are the seniormost leader in India, by age and service. You are not considering this from all these points of view. I know that you are worried about your chair. If you go against the wishes of these elements, you will be out of your chair. So, it is a kissa of kursi. It is a story of your chair. In order to retain your chair, you are obliging these people.

Let me warn him. At the time of Emergency, when Jayaprakash Narayan was arrested, he said, 'Vinasakale Vipareedha Buddhih'. Now, this Rao is also saying, 'Vinaasakale Vipareedha Buddhih'. You are having 'Vinaasa Kal', that is why you are doing this. Because of your majority, you want to punish her.

Ultimately I would say that there is no evidence or facts. Legally also she does not deserve to be punished at all. So, these proceedings should be dropped.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity.
(Interruptions)

श्री एडुअर्दो फैलेरो : मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह सदन कब तक बैठेगा और कब तक इस पर विचार करेगा ? आप स्पष्ट इसको बताइये । जो हल्का करता है उसको तो आप सुनते हैं और दूसारी सुनते ही नहीं हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House to decide.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): The Leader of the House has moved a motion that we sit late to

complete the business, and we need not surrender to the susceptibilities of these gentlemen. We have decided that this must be finished today. It may take as much time as possible.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: By mistake, I have not put the motion of the Prime Minister to the vote of the House. Is it the pleasure of the House to accept the motion of the Prime Minister?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Before you do that, I would appeal to you to exercise your discretion. Your discretion is there under rule 362. This is the rule which gives you full discretion. It says:

"At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move: 'That the question be now put', and, unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion."

Now a reasonable debate must take place. Now you have said. Whatever you suggested, we agreed. We said that we were prepared to come to your Chamber and discuss it. You said that there will be additional two hours. There also we had agreed—additional two hours time.

MR. SPEAKER: From 430 onwards.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, Sir. That is not right. What I am saying is that we are not prepared to sit beyond 6 O'clock, because they did not consult us. They should have consulted us. They are behaving as if we are in two compartments. They did not consult us. Without consulting us and merely relying on a sort of majority and putting a motion through and compelling us to sit beyond 6 O'clock is not good. Under law, we are bound to sit for what? It will not be right at all. I am saying that let them hang us; let them send us to jails; let them hang Mrs. Gandhi.

but give a hearing. Let there be a proper debate. Now that your amendment has come, you should try to give us time to debate on the amendment. (Interruptions) On behalf of the entire Opposition, I want to tell you that we are not agreeable to sit beyond 6 O'clock; we are not prepared to sit beyond 6 O'clock.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We shall not allow anything to go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Finished.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You had made a proposal that the Leaders should come to your Chamber and discuss it. I agreed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: They alone are not agreeable.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have mentioned that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly allow me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): Kindly allow me one word to say. Please do not set a dangerous precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree I should not set....

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It has been the practice of the House....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not one word.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that I moved the motion without consulting them? Last time, it was an

agreed thing and still it went on today. I do not want to curtail any time of the debate for them. That I do not want to do. Therefore, I have moved that let this business finish today and sit till then.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Last time, you had not allowed that motion.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned a number of times.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. I cannot go beyond the rules.

(Interruptions)

17.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There was engagement with the Prime Minister of Singapore. That is why....

MR. SPEAKER: That is for extension. Four hours were given.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: To-day we have our own engagements at six O'clock. We cannot be taken by surprise that we have to sit beyond six.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): You never allow us to speak. You simply listen to whosever shouts. If that is the course, then we will also be shouting.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: My humble submission is it has not been brought to our notice earlier that we will have to sit for any length of time. We have got our own engagements after six O'clock. We are committed without knowing this. It is not the prerogative or privilege of the Minister, themselves to have some engagements.

MR. SPEAKER: The same thing was mentioned by Mr. Sathé.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The leaders cannot take us by surprise. Are we not supposed to have our say?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The same is not allowed because of interventions.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: You should consider in your wisdom. I am only making a point. I am appealing that he should consider this point.

MR. SPEAKER: Under Rule 382(1) the power of closure is in the hands of the House. The Speaker has the powers if it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate.

Unless the Speaker comes to either one or the other conclusion he has no power to intercede the matter. I cannot make inroads into the powers of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have quoted these rules.

So far as fixing of the time is concerned, we had originally fixed six hours for this debate. This debate has nearly taken more than thirteen hours. Therefore, I cannot say that reasonable time has not been given. Though, of course, undoubtedly, there are many more members wanting to speak. It is a very important matter and the Prime Minister has mentioned, he has no objection to the debate continuing so that it may finish in the course of the day to-day. That is why he has moved the motion.

I have no powers in this matter.

The leader of the Opposition has made an appeal to the Government benches. It is upto them to decide

one way or the other. I do not see any power where I come into the picture unless I see that there has been a deliberate obstruction on any part. So, I will not be in a position to intercede in the matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Rule 14 says—

“Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, sitting of the House on any day shall ordinarily conclude at 17-00 hours”.

That has been allowed upto 18 hours. It is for you to give direction. The words are “the Speaker otherwise directs”. Therefore, it shall conclude at 18 hours. It is for you to give the direction. When they bring a motion that we may sit beyond that, the Speaker has got the full power there. It is not compulsory on your part to put the motion. Not, at all. It is not compulsory on your part to put the motion and compel us to sit till 12 O'clock in the night, absolutely not. Therefore our liability is to come at 11 and sit till 6 O'clock, not beyond that.

MR. SPEAKER: Each time you rely on one rule. You do not consider all the rules. I have got to decide taking all the rules into consideration.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: On Wednesday last you have ruled that you will not be sitting beyond 6 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: I have never said that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are prepared to sit beyond 6 O'clock.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Only last week you ruled like that.

MR. SPEAKER: What has the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to say on this? He is relying on rule 14. Minute by minute separate rules are relied upon.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. leader of the opposition knows that there are innumerable instances where it has been moved in the House that the House may sit after 6. Therefore, the practice in the House has been that the Speaker takes the sense of the House and asks the House whether it agrees to sit beyond 6. This has been the practice which can be verified from the records.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Out of 2 hours, you would have given us half an hour or 45 minutes. We do not want to speak at all. Give them the maximum possible time. But we shall finish at 5 minutes to 6 and the question shall be put.

MR. SPEAKER: Can we finish the debate today and have the voting tomorrow?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No. The voting has to be today.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He brings an amendment today and wants to get it through. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Then you can move for closure at the appropriate time if you so desire.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that if I move for a closure at any time, it will be again said that I am trying to stop a debate. I do not want to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: They are not willing to sit beyond 6. You can move for closure if you so desire.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then how will voting be done?

MR. SPEAKER: After that voting can be done. It can be done at 5.30.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If you want, I can move for closure.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to take the responsibility. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to know whether the motion of the Prime Minister has been carried or not.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion of the Prime Minister does not arise because it is only at 6 o'clock that he can move for extension and it is for the Speaker to allow it. In this matter, I do not want to get myself involved. If you want, you can move for closure. Shri Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, several leading speakers before me a different context have emphasised the point that we are sitting here not to make any law in our ordinary legislative capacity, but as leaders from the Janata Party like Shri Shyamnandan Mishra said, we are sitting here as a court of superior jurisdiction. It means each one of us is a judge and collectively we are a judicial body. I for one humbly admit that I have not been able to understand the complicated constitutional issues involved in this case. I have not even been able to read the entire report of the findings which runs into more than a thousand pages of print. If my friends are honest, 99 per cent of them will admit that similarly they are not in a position to decide on the constitutional issues involved. (Interruptions) So, we are supposed to sit here as a judicial body. You will see that we have not been functioning in the way Parliament usually debates. What we see today is, it must be said, that side probably more, this side probably less, just a mob, a shrieking mob, a frenzied mob and, as far as that side is concerned, a lynching mob, shouting for the blood of Mrs. Gandhi and others.. (Interruptions) In fact, the worst part of it is a sanctimonious mob which claims....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not use the word "mob".

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Let us not be more fair than fair. I am precisely quoting the words of Michael Foot, the Leader of the House of Commons, in a case very much similar in nature, the Poulson case. What he said was this "the House converts itself into a sanctimonious mob when it deals with a question of privilege against one of its own members". My submission is....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Michael Foot? My foot!

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: * * *

MR. SPEAKER Do not record it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I submit that I had occasion to go through cases of Parliaments of the world from Argentina to Zambia.... (Interruptions) In most of them, the jurisdiction and punishment for breach of privilege is not vested in the House but in ordinary courts..... (Interruptions)

Sir, as I have submitted, I say with utmost respect that we do not have the constitutional competence to go into the issue. These facts are to be judged by the Court and, therefore, we cannot pronounce a judgment here.... (Interruptions) An opening is there for us in the Parliament of India. Parliament can punish for breach of its own privileges, or it can direct in special cases, it has the liberty to direct, the Attorney-General to prosecute in cases of breach of privilege. In this particular case, we have a God-send opportunity, and the God-send opportunity is this, that this case is pending in a court.

Before you ring the bell, let me utter a word of caution. There are friends there who tell me I come from a place where the excesses of Emergency did not take place.... (Interruptions) They tell me they have suf-

fered badly during the Emergency. I am prepared to believe them. There are others who speak of excesses of emergency but are reaping the benefits of emergency. (Interruptions) I may utter a word of caution, that the greatest victim of this farce is not going to be Mrs. Gandhi; it is not going to be Shri Sen or Shri Dhawan; the greatest victim, the greatest casualty is going to be this House itself, the credibility and the respect which we enjoy in the eyes of the world. Let them not dig their own grave in the middle of the House. Let me say what Shri Chavan said, that it will be such a big pit that we will never be able to cross it. The result of what will happen today is that in this absolute attitude of confrontation will continue and we will be responsible for destroying Parliament, for destroying the Lok Sabha in the eyes of our people and of the world.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I move:

"That item No. 17, which is fixed for 5.30 p.m. be taken up after the debate on the privilege motion is over."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will put it at 5.30 p.m. It is not 5.30.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: But put it before 5.30.

श्री संकर देव (बीबर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जनता पार्टी को किस कतिन पार्टी है वह न तो संसदित है और न उसमें कोई अनुज्ञासन, डिस्टिप्शन है लेकिन वह दूसरों को अनुज्ञासन सिद्धाने जा रही है। (ब्यक्तवाच) क्या अनुज्ञासन में न रह कर दूसरों को अनुज्ञासन सिद्धाने ऐसे ही है जैसे कि कोई व्यक्तिवारी आप अपने बेटे को ब्रह्मचर्य की शिक्षा दे। अगर एक आप व्यक्तिवारी है तो उसे कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वह अपने बेटे को ब्रह्मचर्य का उपदेश दे। इसी तरह वे आप आपकी पार्टी इन्डिस्टिप्शन है इसलिए उसको दूसरों को डिस्टिप्शन सिद्धाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। (ब्यक्तवाच)।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने चिकमगलूर में एवैकमान क्वेट्ट किया तो वहाँ आपने उनको हराम के लिए दुनिया भर की कौशिकों की लेकिन आप उसमें सकल नहीं हुए। अब वे यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में आई हैं तो आप उनको वहाँ पर आपने से रोकना चाहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि उन्होंने गलती की है। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तो धरती धरती की नहीं, मुझे जाना है, बात करना है फिर मेरी गलती क्या है। आप कहते हैं कि इस लोक सभा में नहीं तो पिछली लोकसभा में आपने गलती की थी। यह बड़ी बात है जैसे किसी गोर को एक बकरी को काटना ही है इसलिए गोर बकरी से कहे कि तुमने 6 महीने पहले घास खा ली थी, बकरी कहती है मैं तो बार महीने की हूँ, 6 महीने पहले मैं घेदा भी नहीं हुई थी, तो गोर कहे कि तुमने नहीं तो तुम्हारे बाप ने खाई होगी। इसी तरह की बात आप कर रहे हैं।

आप हाउस आफ कॉमन्स की भाषा में बोल रहे हैं लेकिन मैं सैन्य आफ कॉमन्स की भाषा में बोल रहा हूँ, जनसाधारण की भाषा में बोल रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जनता पार्टी मेमोरेटि की बेलिस पर यह जजमेन्ट लागू करना चाहती है तो यह रोज समझा जायेगा। अगर पार्टी ग्यांग के साथ जनता की सेवा करती है उसके बाद अगर जजमेन्ट चाये तब उसको जस्ट माना जायेगा। बिना सेवा और अनुशासन के सिर्फ मेमोरेटि की बेलिस पर जजमेन्ट लागू करना प्रतिशोध समझा जायेगा। (अव्यवधान) अगर आपको रोज ही लेना है तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कनाटप्रेस में उनको गालियाँ दें और जितने लोग अरेस्ट हुए वे (अव्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Shankar Dev, please resume your seat. No further recording.

SHRI SHANKAR DEV: ***

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that Shri Mani Ram Bagri, in whose name the half-an-hour discussion has been put down in the List of Business, has requested that the discussion be postponed. Since the half-an-hour discussion is not being taken up, the discussion of the privileges issue will be continued after 5.30.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I do agree with what the leader of the Congress Party, Mr. Chavan, has said. Opinions have been expressed by many Members of the

House. Though it is said that we have given a go-by to passion and emotion, practically everybody is speaking with passion and emotion. That is a *fait accompli*, and nobody can deny it. I am also susceptible to passion, but I am trying to get out of it. And if you try to provoke me, I will take the advice of the Prime Minister not to get provoked today at least. It is difficult for you to provoke me also because you lack wit.

I will touch only one aspect. I do understand the feelings of the Members on the other side. Ninety per cent of you were in jail, I do feel for it, but not on this score. I am not going to advise the others Members, but only through you, Sir, I appeal to the Prime Minister and my friends on the other side to put sense into this issue and at the same time give a calm and quiet thinking before we pass a judgment on the privilege issue against Mrs. Gandhi and two others.

17.25 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

It is a serious matter as all have stated, and the entire nation is watching, and we too have a feeling that we have come to a point of confrontation. If I may say so, the House is divided into two—the entire opposition on one side, not only the Congress (I), as expressed by Mr. Stephen, by Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. Chavan. But I will go a step further.

It is said that Mrs. Gandhi was not a Member when the matter was referred to the Privileges Committee, but she is when she is being punished; when it is attempted to punish her, she is a Member from a southern constituency, Chikmagalur. I do not want to raise the feeling of any emotion or passion when I say that the people of the South are very much agitated on

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

this issue. I have a feeling that you are creating a diversion, I am not saying anything else. Since you asked me to speak out, I speak from my heart the feeling of our people. I appeal to you, through the Chairman. This is a matter which is trying to divide the country into north and south. Please do not attribute motives on this matter. (Interruptions) Members in this House are unnecessarily provoked on trivial things. You are sitting as judges, watching the clock, and before it strikes six, you want to strike something else. If that is the feeling, are you not exhibiting the feeling of a pound of flesh for a pound of flesh?

To be or not to be may be the question. I can also argue on these technicalities from literature etc. in this forum, but this is not the occasion for it. I appeal to you once again to please calmly and quietly judge this matter. Are we in a proper mood to give a correct judgement on this eighteenth day of December, 1978, at this critical hour?

As I said at the beginning, I can understand your feeling. You have become subjective, very subjective. If your judgement goes in a different angle, I am afraid of the future of democracy, because the Prime Minister always says that he wants to build up the future of this country in a democratic manner. So I do appeal for that. (Interruptions) I do understand that persons have got their own ego. We are coming from a cultured part of the country. I do not say that you are not cultured. We speak language that is six thousand years old. In 1967 there both the Congress were put an end to by our great party led by Anna. You must remember what happened then. It was alleged that the ex-Chief Minister burnt the files. The matter was taken up in the House very much agitated. On that day, at that hour,

we, the Members who were in the ruling party, under the beloved leadership of Anna, had the same feelings that you are having now. Our young boys and girls were shot dead like birds when there was Hindi agitation. We had the same feelings. Our leader was in jail for seven months. Many of our party members were in jail. It was twelve years back, not today.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who was the Prime Minister then?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We are not concerned about who was the Prime Minister then. I am speaking about a cultured part of the country. That has to be taken note of. During that time, that was taken up and there the same emotions were expressed and they wanted to punish the ex-Chief Minister in the House. But the great Anna then said "the very discussion itself is a punishment if you think of a punishment". I had felt the same feelings. That is the reason why I do appeal to you. I am not going into the details, as Mr. Falerio has correctly put it. I do not have that much of brain, I am a poor and simple person. The report contains about thousand pages. Have they gone through it deep within ten days? Have they analysed the evidence? They are trying to fix the blame and trying to convert the parliament to a criminal court.

Mr. Jethmalani has told me how he has argued for a person in Bombay. But he also has feelings and that is the reason why reason fails to take an upper hand. But the youth of this country is very much agitated, because the future of this country, if you follow the something. (Interruptions) I repeat—the youth of this country is very much agitated. Please read the writ on the walls. You are trying to show passion or emotions on this issue. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can talk when you speak, please continue.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Thank you very much. I can understand the feelings of the Members on the other side. Once again, I tell you, if you are going to take head for head, I am afraid, that is not justice. Here I will quote a statement of Mr. Subramaniam Swamy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude with the question.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Then I do not quote. He said: "this lady must be in jail". That was the argument put forward. "We were in jail. What have you done during Emergency?" If the same wrong is repeated by you, the great democrats, where is your judgement? If that wrong had taken place in 1976-77 and if you are going to repeat it again, what is the difference between your Government and that Government? Therefore, I appeal to you, through Madam Chairman, that it is high time for us to consider this issue. Once again, I put it very simply and plainly. I feel that the discussion itself is the punishment. The country is aware of it. (Interruptions) I can understand the feeling of the Member with the red turban because red itself signifies danger to the country and red is accompanying him. He must understand that. You have been listening to me patiently. It was said that this debate had taken thirteen hours. But thirteen is an unlucky number. This discussion of thirteen hours is going to be unlucky discussion for this Parliament. I am not talking of astrological calculations or numerological calculations for that matter. I was a Member in the last Parliament. Many of you were not there and so you would not know what took place. When Mrs Gandhi was in the peak of power in Emergency I said in this House take note of it—and I was not sent to jail, not because I was pleading for it. But you must also remember that we are telling this not only from an individual's point of

view, but the point of view of the youth of this country, the Members of the South and from the point of view of Opposition, I do appeal to you, that it is high time...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you will set an example to the youth and conclude.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I have been listening to elders all the time. It has become a practice to listen always to elders. But at least once, as the youth, we must make them understand and we have to tell them that it is high time to give up this kind of vindictiveness.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Madam Chairman, some 66 years ago, a frail old man stood before a British Indian court and told the court that he had committed the crime with which he was charged; he spoke the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth. He asked the court to inflict upon him the maximum punishment which the law could impose. That man became one of the immortals of this world. His statement to the court has become a legal classic which everybody reads throughout the world.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order. (Interruptions)

I want to ask, a member who has a pecuniary interest, a personal interest in a particular matter, can he be allowed to participate in the debate under the rules? A person who has a personal interest and a pecuniary interest in the Jeep case against Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mr. Jethmalani... (Interruptions) He is appearing as a Counsel, he has a personal interest. Can he be allowed to participate in this debate? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: He cannot take liberty with my name. If we start this game, I can abuse him as much as he is capable of. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a matter of fact. Is he not appearing as a Counsel? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jethmalani, don't worry. In the records, your name will appear as it appears in the list. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAI JETHMALANI: He should withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot force him to pronounce anything in a way that you like. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: A member who has a personal interest in any matter... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He does not have a personal interest.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He has. You ask him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As a member of the Privileges Committee? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not talking about the Privileges Committee.

17.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was on a point of order. Mr. Ram Jethmalani is appearing as a Counsel in the Jeep case against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Therefore, he has a personal interest at least against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. A person who has a personal interest should not be allowed to participate in the debate. *(Interruptions)* He has a direct interest; he has been engaged as a Counsel. He is a prosecutor. If a person is a prosecutor against a particular person, it will be highly immoral on his part to participate in the par-

liamentary debates. So, he should not be allowed to participate.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order; Shri Ram Jethmalani to continue.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH (Aska): On a point of order, Sir. He has appeared before the Shah Commission as a lawyer against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. His daughter is also a lawyer. Not only he has a pecuniary interest, a personal interest, but his family also has got interest. In view of these circumstances, I would appeal to you to restrain this gentleman from speaking.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think there is any point of order.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am entitled to make a personal explanation. In the first place, I am not appearing in the case against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Mr. Khandalwala has been engaged. I have given up that case. In the second place... *(Interruptions)* Please sit down. *(Interruptions)* In the second place, the appointment letter contains a provision that Mr. Ram Jethmalani will be paid no fee.

I appeared free for the Government in all matters. I have no pecuniary interest. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order. The point of order is this. A Member having a personal, pecuniary or direct interest in any matter before the House is required while taking part in the proceedings on that matter, to declare the nature of his interest. I am making the allegation that by a Government Notification he has been appointed as Solicitor--or whatever the term may

be—or Special Prosecutor in three cases in which Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the accused. He has been declared Special Prosecutor in cases in which Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, on whose basis the entire proceedings are revolving, is an accused. He is conducting that case free: that is what he is claiming. If he is to conduct the case without collecting fees, it shows the depth of his direct, personal interest.

Now, we are giving you notice, through the proceedings, to appoint a Committee on mis-conduct of the Member in having participated in the Privileges Committee and voted and spoken on the Floor of the House without revealing his direct personal interest. A person who has direct personal interest, as per the provisions in this book, has absolutely no right to take part in the discussion on this issue. Therefore, I object. He should not be allowed to speak when the discussion goes on here.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH: Kindly refer to Rule 255. (*Interruptions*). Not only has he got direct and pecuniary interest, but Mr. Jethmalani's daughter also has direct interest. His daughter is drawing a fat fee from the treasury of the Government of India. That also is pecuniary interest. So he forfeits his right to speak on this matter because he and his daughter, both are involved.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): In the month of May 1978, my Hon. friend Shri Jethmalani revealed to the Press that the report of the Privileges Committee was going to come... (*Interruptions*). What does it mean? In what way is he supposed to reveal to the Press and the public, as a Member of the Privileges Committee, in the month of May, that severe punishment will be given to Mrs. Gandhi? That amounts to saying that he is absolutely biased and has malafied intentions.

Apart from that, Rule 255 clearly says that if any Member has a per-

sonal, pecuniary or direct interest of such an intimate character that it may prejudicially affect the consideration of any matters to be considered by the Committee, objection may be taken. The Privileges Committee was considering the matter relating to answers in Parliament and Mr. Jethmalani was a Member of the Privileges Committee. He has an acute political vendetta and political retaliation and vengeance was his motivation, which affects the entire privileges Committee's functioning. Particularly, when you go through the Report of the Privileges Committee, you will see what Mr. Jethmalani has said. Therefore, I would seek your indulgence to say that you should not allow the Hon. Member to speak on this issue at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jethmalani has denied that he has any direct or pecuniary interest. (*Interruptions*)

If he has not made a correct statement, he has to face the consequences. I cannot decide whether he has pecuniary interest or not. Mr. Jethmalani.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is the Government Notification. It says:

"In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-section (6) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure....the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri Ram Jethmalani and S. B. Jaisinghani, Advocates, Bombay, as special public Prosecutors for conducting the prosecution....."

It is not stated that it is not without fees. The question is whether an attorney, a person who holds a professional interest, can speak in this House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: A lawyer, engaged by a client, cannot be said to have direct or personal interest. It is a well recognised position. He must have a pecuniary interest in the sub-

[Mr. Speaker]

ject that is before the Court. Mr. Jethmalani says that he has no pecuniary interest. He may be right or he may be wrong. But I have got to go on the basis of his statement. (Interruptions) He has already made a speech in the earlier stage. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We will not hear him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We do not want to hear you, Mr. Jethmalani.

MR. SPEAKER: After I went to the Chamber, I had requested both the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition to come. I had a discussion with them, and we have agreed that two hours more would be given tomorrow, from 3.00 to 5.00 p.m. That is the agreement. Therefore, there is no point in your taking up further time by raising these objections.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This has nothing to do with time. We have an objection to his speaking. We do not want to hear Mr. Jethmalani.

MR. SPEAKER: Those who do not want to hear him have got a remedy. You need not hear, if you do not want to hear him. You can be here and still need not hear. (Interruptions) I cannot go into the merits. All that the rule provides is that I must ask him whether he has any pecuniary interest. I have done that. Anyway, it is upto you to take the time of the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How do you allow him to speak, Sir? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He has been called. If he uses any unparliamentary word, I will have it removed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is a voluntary prosecutor. We will not hear a prosecutor.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I rise on a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: To this extent, we lose the time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Tomorrow we shall have...

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not at all. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Chairman has given the ruling and I am not going to revoke it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): If this is going to be repeated, I cannot agree to that proposition.

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is: if you disturb this matter, the agreement falls... (Interruptions) You cannot dictate, Mr. Shankaranand, what the Prime Minister says is that if you are taking time by this... (Interruptions) No, not at all... (Interruptions)

I shall see that Mr. Jethmalani does not use any unparliamentary words.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am moving a closure motion on this debate. We will not allow this kind of situation.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Either you stop this or you agree to closure. We will not allow this kind of thing.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now that the Speaker has given his ruling that

Mr. Jethmalani has got his permission, I would appeal to my friends to let him speak and let us hear.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is my purpose to-day to expose a couple of** and when I say a couple of** a couple of** in each paragraph of the statement which we heard last Wednesday from the accused, Mrs Gandhi. I will not deal with every paragraph because that will take us years... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't say 'lie'. The word 'lie' is not allowed... (Interruptions) I have already disallowed it. You may say 'incorrect statement'.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In privilege matters, there is no accused.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: First of all her statement is far from truth... (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Don't behave like a prosecutor.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: She has compared the House to the Star Chamber... (Interruptions)

Sir, in the Star Chamber there were unusual and cruel methods of interrogation. But when she appeared before us, she was treated with the utmost courtesy. Constitutional arguments were heard and even though the Privileges Committee came to the conclusion... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to get some order but you members do not allow... (Interruptions) Please hear him. You can make your submission on that... (Interruptions) What is all this?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We told her in the Privileges Committee that though you are not entitled to the benefit of Art. 20 because you are

not technically in the position of an accused which you are now talking about, still we shall treat you... (Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This provocative speech cannot be tolerated.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, I am asking you to go on.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have a point of order. Can any member disclose what happened in the proceedings of the committee?

MR. SPEAKER: This can be disclosed in the House but you cannot disclose outside.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am not disclosing anything that is not here in this report.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shankaranand, don't get excited.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, she was told that we will not put to you a single incriminating question...

MR. SPEAKER: What he says is there in the proceedings.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Still they talk and still they speak and accuse for having converted the proceedings into a Star Chamber. (Interruptions)

At the end Mr. Nathwani told her that this is the evidence against you. Do you wish to be apprised of the nature of the evidence so that you should be able to give the reply? She said: No. I do not want even to do that and she retired from the proceedings and for anybody to accuse either the Privileges Committee or this House for having converted itself into a Star Chamber is to show that you use expressions which others write for you but you do not know what the Star Chamber was and what it did to the people who appeared before it. (Interruptions)

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

Sir, she selects forums...where she gets a few paid audience or she goes to the forums where there can be no interrogation. She does not mind going to the public places and speaking any number of false things. (*Interruptions*) Sir, whenever the credibility or the trustworthiness of her story is likely to be exposed by questions she claims the constitutional right of silence which was originally designed for illiterate and ignorant people and not for those who claimed to be the Prime Minister of this country and want to again get into power in this country.

Sir, in her statement which she has filed she has correctly diagnosed the issue of fact. The issue of fact is four names of the officers against whom cases were recorded on a single day, who conveyed the names to the CBI or who caused those names to be conveyed to the CBI? That is the crucial issue before this House and that was the crucial issue before the Privileges Committee. (*Interruptions*) On this issue there is no denial in her long statement. There is no denial that the four officers were honest officers against whom there was not one word in their confidential service records. It is not denied that all these four officers during the preceding week were doing something or the other in connection with the collection of information about Maruti. It is not denied that the Parliament wanted to know the value and volume of the imported machinery which her son had installed in his factory without having the proper industrial licence the condition of which was that he will not instal any imported machinery. It is not denied—I want the House and Mr. Stephen to know about it—that on the 15th April Batliboi who were the suppliers of imported machinery to Maruti compiled a statement in which they said that we have supplied half-a-crore worth of imported

material to Sanjay Gandhi for his Maruti factory. (*Interruptions*) That letter was brought to Mr. Bhatnagar, one of the officers, and while that gentleman, the poor innocent officer was still reading that letter on 15th April orders had already been issued by Mrs. Gandhi and that file was snatched from his hand and that letter was snatched from his hand and never got into the hands of the Minister much less the Parliament.

On that day orders were issued. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That proves that on the 14th, when the answer was given, there was no link at all. That proves the case.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Stephen had made the point that on the 15th of April nothing was happening and therefore Mrs. Gandhi could not be held guilty of contempt. On the 15th of April, this is what happened to Mr. P. S. Bhatnagar.

This is what he stated:

"That on the 15th April, 1975, between 3-30 P.M. and 4-00 P.M. Mr. Mathur of Batliboi along with Mr. Adeshra called on me. I enquired from Mr. Mathur whether he has brought the required information or not. He said 'Yes' and gave a letter to me which I could not even go through. The Director called for the file and the file was taken back from me and I was asked to go home. And, at 10 O'clock at night, an order of suspension was served on me."

The order of suspension was served on this poor officer. Mr. Stephen—for whose credibility I used to have the greatest respect, a respect which is fast diminishing—could not tell the House that on the 15th of April this is what happened to that officer. The officer was in the process of collect-

(*Interruptions*)**

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything except Mr. Jethmalani's speech.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, those facts did not fall in the hands of the Minister. He did not put them into the hands of Parliament. Since they did not take it to the hands of Parliament, Parliament was permanently deprived of information that half-a-crore worth of imported machinery had been installed in the premises of Maruti, contrary to the terms of the Industrial Licence. There is no denying the fact..

MR. SPEAKER: Only two minutes. No further time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We are not going into further**.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record that word.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: But I want to say something about the Leader of the Opposition. I am only sorry that the Leader of the Opposition the other day brought in the name of Jesus Christ into the sordid conspiracy for the defence of a sordid crime. All devout Christians, and perhaps the spirit of Jesus Christ, would be terribly distressed at the obscene heresy which he uttered by bringing in that Prince of Peace in the defence of his leader. If anybody got pleasure out of it, if anybody must be happy, it must be the spirit of Lucifer, and it must be the spirit of his earthly sister whom he now claims to be his leader and whom he so zealously serves.

Now that Mr. Stephen, Mr. Sathe and Mr. Lakkappa have embarked upon the precedent of quoting from fiction—Alice in Wonderland was quoted to us the other day in this House—I wonder if Mrs. Gandhi or Mr. Stephen or Mr. Sathe know that Alice, that poor foolish girl, dreamt in that very story that she had be-

come two miles big. I hope you know about it. And, Sir, if some part of Alice in Wonderland suited them, may I tell the Leader of the Opposition that he has not been able to find any shred of evidence in the volume of evidence because like another character in the Wonderland due to his political compulsions, he stands on his head. This makes it impossible for him to discover the evidence or read the evidence in the proper light....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, no.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Can I continue tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you tomorrow.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that on the basis of slips received from Members, the following substitute motions and amendments to the motion moved by Shri Morarji R. Desai have been treated as moved today:—

Substitute motions:

- No. 8 —Shri K. Mallanna
- No. 24 —Shri Nathu Singh
- No. 32 —Shri Keshavaro Dhondge
- No. 42 } Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan
- No. 43 }
- No. 46) —Shri K. Mallanna

Amendments:

- No. 25 —Shri Nathu Singh
- No. 27 —Shri N. Sreekantan Nair
- No. 28 —Shri Shyamnandan Mishra

**Not recorded.

No. 31 —Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

No. 33 —Shri Vinayak Prasad
Yadav

No. 35 —Shri B. P. Mandal

No. 36 —Shri M. V. Govindan Nair

No. 37 —Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta

No. 38 } —Shri Morarji R. Desai

No. 39 } —

No. 40 } —Shri Janardhana Poojary

No. 41 }

No. 44 —Shri Vayalar Ravi

No. 45 —Shri B. P. Mandal

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges this House resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi and others have not committed a breach of privilege and also disagrees with the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges both on facts and Procedures." (8)

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House after having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges is of the opinion that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi (former Prime Minister), Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen have committed breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation and institution of false cases against some officers. In view of the aforesaid, misdemeanours, the former Prime

Minister, Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen should straightaway be committed to prison till the prorogation of the House and Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi should also be immediately expelled from the membership of the House." (24)

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE (Nanded): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges is of the opinion that no question of privilege is involved in the matter against Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen and that no further action be taken by the House in the matter.

That the very charges mentioned are being inquired into by a Court of Law and are sub judice; thus double prosecution is against the fundamental principles of law and natural justice.

That in the matter there had been lack of unanimity or consensus in the course to be followed.

That further proceedings will not enhance the prestige of this House but are likely to undermine the confidence of the people in Parliamentary institution.

That this House do decide to drop the further proceedings in the matter." (32)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, the House do proceed to

reprimand Mrs. Indira Gandhi, member for Chikmagalur, for having committed a grave contempt of the House." (42)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"Having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, the House do proceed to reprimand Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen, for having committed a grave contempt of the House." (43)

SHRI K. M. MALLANNA: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"After having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 21st November, 1978, this House is of the opinion that in view of the absence of any recommendation of specific facts and proposed action in the Report of the Privileges Committee, no action could be taken on the said Report." (46)

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

For the last paragraph of the motion substitute the followings:—

"The House therefore resolves that Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen straightway be committed to prison till the prerogation of the House.

The House further resolves that Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi be immediately expelled from the membership of the House for conduct grossly unbecoming of a member of the House." (25)

SHRI N. SREKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): I beg to move:

For the last paragraph of the motion substitute:—

"The House therefore resolves that Mrs. Indira Gandhi be admonished and kept imprisoned till the House adjourns for the day." (27)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I beg to move:

For the last paragraph substitute the following:—

"The House, therefore, resolves that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be reprimanded in the strongest terms and suspended from the service of the House till the end of the current session.

The House further resolves that Shri R. K. Dawan be severely reprimanded at the Bar of the House and Shri D. Sen admonished at the Bar of the House." (28)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I beg to move:

For the last paragraph substitute the following:—

"The House therefore resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be asked by the Honourable Speaker to stand in her place, and she be severely reprimanded by him in the name, and by the authority, of the House, for her aforementioned misdemeanours.

The House further resolves that Shrimati Indira Gandhi be suspended from the service of the House during the remaining period of the current session of Lok Sabha as well as during the entire budget session of 1979.

The House also resolves that Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen be called to appear at the Bar of the House and administered a severe reprimand by the hon. Speaker, in the name, and by the authority, of the House." (31)

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg to move:

'For the last paragraph substitute the following:

"The House, therefore, resolves that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be reprimanded and the House further resolves that Shri D. Sen and Shri R. K. Dhawan be also reprimanded." (33).

SHRI B. P. MANLAL (Madhepura): I beg to move:

'For the last paragraph substitute the following:—

"The House therefore resolves that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri D. Sen and Shri R. K. Dhawan be reprimanded." (35).

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

"That in para 1 of the amendment proposed by Shri Morarji R. Desai, printed as o. 26 in List No. 14 of amendment:—

For

"committed to jail till the prorogation of this Session and expelled from the membership of the House."

substitute

"admonished." (36).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:

'For the last paragraph substitute the following:—

"The House, therefore, resolves that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi should be called upon to give unconditional apology falling which she should be suspended from the service of the House till she tenders the apology and she be committed to prison till the prorogation of this Session.

The House also resolves that Shri D. Sen and Shri R. K. Dhawan be reprimanded, at the Bar of the House and be committed to Jail till the prorogation of the House." (37)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I beg to move:

'For the first four paragraphs substitute the following:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented to the House on 21st November 1978, agrees with the recommendations and findings of the Committee contained therein;

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director of C.B.I. committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against four concerned officers;

That she committed a further breach of privilege and contempt of the House by her refusal to take oath/affirmation before the Committee;

That she also committed a breach of privilege and contempt by casting aspersions on the Committee in her statement dated 16th June, 1978, submitted to the Committee." (38).

'For the last paragraph substitute the following:—

"The House resolves that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House and also be expelled from the membership of the House for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by her.

The House further resolves that Shri D. Sen, former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation and Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister be committed to jail till the prorogation of the House for the serious breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by them." ' (39)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I beg to move:

'For the first four paragraphs substitute the following:—

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, presented to the House on 21st November, 1978 does not agree with the recommendations and findings of the Committee contained therein.

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen have not committed a breach of privilege and not committed the contempt of the House by alleged causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against four concerned officers.

That she has not committed a further breach of privilege and contempt of the House by her refusal to take oath/affirmation before the Committee in view of the protection given to an accused person under Article 20(3) of the Constitution of India.

That she has not committed a breach of privilege and contempt by casting aspersions on the Committee in her statement dated 16th June, 1978 submitted to the committee." ' (40)

'For the last paragraph substitute the following:—

"The House hereby resolves to drop further proceedings in this matter." ' (41).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I beg to move:

'At the end of the motion add

"The House further decides to reprimand Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi for the conduct of the breach of privilege of the House and suspend her for the rest of the period of the session.

The House further decides to imprison Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen till the end of the Session for the conduct of the breach of privilege of the House." ' (44).

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I beg to move:

'At the end add the following para:—

"The House further resolves that in case Shrimati Indira Gandhi and others offer an unqualified apology, no punishment be inflicted, but in case no such apology is offered, Shrimati Gandhi and others be reprimanded and warned." ' (45)

18.00 hrs.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Sir, I have also sent my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not sent the slip. We shall check it up if you have sent it. (Interruptions)

This debate will continue tomorrow at 3 O'clock. At 4.30 we will take up the voting. At 5 O'clock it will be over—the Prime Minister's reply and all that. Also I will give opportunity to as many Members as possible. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 A. M. tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 19, 1978/Agrahayana 28, 1900 (Saka).