

provided for the social welfare programmes, Rs. 26.14 crores have been provided for women's welfare. So far as the States are concerned, the Minister for Education and Social Welfare and Culture has written to all the State Ministers to fix the target, both physical as well as financial targets. In response to that, we have got reply from 10 of the States only and some of the States have just acknowledged the receipt of the letter. They have not informed what is the physical target and what is the financial target that they have made.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सच है कि जितना रुपया पिछले साल बीमेन वेलफेयर के लिए प्लान में रखा गया था उसके मुकाबले इस साल काफी रेड्यूस कर दिया गया है? पिछले साल 20 करोड़ रुपया सोशल वेलफेयर के लिए सेन्ट्रल प्लान में रखा गया था जोकि इस साल 18 करोड़ रह गया है। परसेंटेज के हिसाब से भी वह घट गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस कटौती को बहाल करने बल्कि उसको और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: So far as my knowledge goes, so far plan allocation for women welfare is concerned, it is not curtailed.

श्री कृपनाथ सिंह यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान में महिलाओं के लिए, सेइयूल्ड कास्ट्स, सेइयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए समान भवसर नहीं, विशेष भवसर का प्रावधान किया गया है। क्या मंत्री जी इस विशेष भवसर के सिद्धांत को देखते हुए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वहां पर कन्या पाठशालायें नहीं हैं, महिलाओं के सेलफेयर के लिए कोई अन्य योजनायें नहीं हैं, वहां पर केंद्रीय विद्यालय के तौर पर कन्या पाठशालायें खोली जायें?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: So far as reservation is concerned, there is no such proposal before the Government to make reservation for women. So far as school education for women and girls in the villages is concerned, it depends upon the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I think reservation is required for men!

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: We can pass a Bill to give reservation to men. So far women are concerned, we do not have, at this moment, any proposal before us. So far as girl schools in a village are concerned, it entirely depends upon the State Government's initiative.

श्री भार० एल० करीम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय संविधान में इक्वलिटी विफोर ला एण्ड इक्वल प्रोटेक्शन आफ ला की बात कही गई है लेकिन कुछ धर्म-ग्रंथों में समानता का अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है। जैसे रामचरितमानस में लिखा हुआ है :

“पूजिए विप्र सकल गुण होना
शूद्र न पूजिए गुण गण ज्ञान प्रवीणा।”

“बोल गवार शूद्र पशु नारी
यह सब ताड़न के अधिकारी।”

इस प्रकार से वहां पर इक्वलिटी नहीं दी गई है। इसलिए क्या सरकार ऐसे धर्म-ग्रंथों पर प्रतिबंध लगायेगी? इसी तरह से मनुस्मृति में भी लिखा हुआ है। क्या मनुस्मृति को पढ़ने पर भी प्रतिबंध लगायेगी जोकि समानता की विरोधी है।

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: There is no question of banning any religious book or religious institution.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why not?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: So far as superstition is concerned, we have, to go a long way to win the battle against superstition.

Suspension of direct supply of fertiliser to West Bengal

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*371. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

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

(a) whether Central Government have stopped direct supply of fertiliser to West Bengal with effect from November, 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government of India are aware that the stoppage of supply of fertilisers will lead to a serious situation in that State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. There has been no change in the system of supply of indigenous and imported fertilisers to West Bengal.

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

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the present quota sanctioned for the State and how much the Government of West Bengal had asked for fertiliser to meet the demand of the State in 1977-78.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have been meeting the demand of the State Government. In fact, for each season, in consultation with the State Government, a quota is fixed for the State and we try that the fertiliser reaches the State in time, and here also, in this case, we have been meeting the demand of the State, whatever we receive.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I have asked a specific question about the quota—what the West Bengal Government has asked for. He has not replied to that.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: They has asked for N—102,000 tonnes, that means 10,200 tonnes, P—272,50,00 tonnes and K—26,40,000 tonnes. This is what they had asked for. This was to be supplied through the manufacturers and also through the imported fertiliser known as pool. And out of this total, 88,32,000 tonnes of N, 37,45,000 tonnes of P and 23,45,000 tonnes of K was supplied to the State. This quantity was lifted by the State.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: What is the percentage of quantum of indigenous and imported fertiliser given to West Bengal?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as the manufacture of indigenous fertiliser is concerned, N was to be supplied 48,58,000 tonnes, P 20.73,000 tonnes and K 6.14,000 tonnes. And out of pool, N was 53,72,000 tonnes, P was 7.13,000 tonnes and K 20.26,000 tonnes.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: The West Bengal Government has not been self-sufficient in production of foodgrains. Several districts were affected due to unprecedented floods and the crops were destroyed. This year, when the people of our province wanted fertiliser for potato and wheat cultivation, that quantity was not supplied to them. At least, the authority informed us that we are getting very much less quantity of fertiliser. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he will increase the quota of fertiliser for West Bengal?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Just after the floods, we sent special teams to assess their requirement of the State Government, particularly in view of the floods that had affected the State, and we allocated according to the requirements of the State Government. And even now, we are willing to allocate any amount of fertiliser as the State Government requires. There is no dearth of fertiliser.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: West Bengal has one crore and 36 lakh acres of cultivable land. Does the Minister think that they can meet the total requirement of the State Government by putting the proper manure in the land?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There are different types of questions. I have already stated that it depends on the requirement of the State Government. The State Government has to assess their own requirement, according to the information they get from the field, from their district, and if they tell us their requirement, we discuss it with them and then we decide how it is to be supplied.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE
ILLURI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the total amount of NPK-wise fertiliser we are going to import in this year.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
 does not arise from the question. It is not possible for me to answer it.

Allotment of D.D.A. Flats to members of Parliament on deferred payment system

*372. **SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to stop allotment of D.D.A. flats to the Members of Parliament on deferred payment system;

(b) whether the Government are aware that only a few of the M.Ps. have got such flats and the bulk of the lower middle class M.Ps. have not got the chance to acquire any flat till now;

(c) whether Government will throw open D.D.A. Flats for M.Ps. also so that those who have made up their minds in the two years that have elapsed of the Sixth Lok Sabha, may have a chance to acquire a flat; and

(d) if not, why not?

निर्माण और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) : (क) जी, नहीं। केवल संसद सदस्यों के लिए पृथक आवास को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) वित्तीय विकास प्राधिकरण की सभी सामान्य भाषास बोधनाओं के लिए संसद सदस्य पात्र हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:
 Along with my question, there are three questions. The ballot favoured that DDA questions are to be discussed in the House. This answer given is not only anti-Janata but also

against the principle of national integration. Delhiwalas think that the demographic profile of Delhi will be changed by allotting more houses to the Members of Parliament coming from different corners of the country. You know that 80 per cent of the Members of the present House are below the subsistence line. I do not say poverty line. They require some accommodation for their own use. They do not have black-money in their brief-cases to go out and bid with the public for the plots, houses in DDA. So, my question is that a little sons of the soil attitude practised by DDA should be done away with. Whether the Minister is prepared to open up, once more, an opportunity for the Members to buy some flats in the middle income or low income group in Delhi under the DDA.

श्री राम किंकर : सवाल जो किया गया है वह कुछ और है। अब एम० पी० का जो कोटा निर्धारित था, वह समाप्त कर दिया गया है। बायेजा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है उस के आधार पर 2 जनवरी, 1978 से संसद सदस्यों का आरक्षित कोटा समाप्त किया गया है और संसद सदस्य अब साधारण नागरिक की ही स्थिति में मकान प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। फ्लैट्स और प्लॉट्स खेने से उन को बंचित नहीं किया गया है।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): There was a question of sons of the soil. There is no discrimination between M.Ps from Delhi and M.Ps from outside Delhi.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:
 Since the settlement of land and also transfer of land in Delhi is controlled by the Government, this is only as a last resort of the Government to control it in Delhi and there is no freedom for its purchase. The economic position of the Members of Parliament is not so good as that of the brief case holders with black money. In order to give relief to the Members of Parliament, will Government do away with all the charges—rentals, etc. on flats given to the Members of Parliament so that they can live in a little bit of comfort in good houses. Now the houses are not good.