

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 28, 1978/Bhadra 6,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Object of Introducing prohibition

469. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the main object of introducing prohibition of liquor by legislation;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that earlier in some States this was introduced and due to its failure it was withdrawn; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that such legislation will take away the right of some people for relaxation by taking drinks etc. after hard work?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The object of prohibition of liquor is improvement of public health and securing betterment in the social and economic condition of the people as enunciated in the Directive Principles of State Policy.

(b) Some States have amended or withdrawn their enactments in the
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past. However, Tamil Nadu reintroduced prohibition. Prohibition being a state subject, they are competent to decide the pace as well as changes.

(c) Government are aware that such legislation will put restriction on taking drinks but the object of the measure, which is in pursuance with the Directive principle of State Policy, is to improve health and alleviate the social and economic distress caused by intoxicating drinks.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that smoking is more injurious to health and if so, whether the Government is considering prohibition of smoking also and including the 'ban on smoking' in the Constitution as one of the Directive Principles. If this is not possible, then why not delete prohibition also from the Directive Principles?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, it is a debatable question which is worse. That is the position. However, if the hon. Member brings a Bill for amendment of the Constitution, certainly this House will consider this.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: He has not answered my first question. I wanted to know whether smoking is more injurious, if not equally injurious, to health.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already answered, he said it is debatable as to which is more and which is less.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: This is a social problem which cannot be solved by legislation, as it has al-

ready been proved and the best way of solving it is by all party cooperation and propagating it. In view of this I would like to know whether the Government would stop banning prohibition through legislation. If the Government is serious in achieving this objective by legislation, then, I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to introduce this as one of the disqualifications to hold any elected posts....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question cannot be that long. You cannot make a speech.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: It is not a speech. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to issue necessary orders, to start with, asking all the Ministers of the Central Government and the State Governments to stop drinking or quit the posts.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Government believes that legislation and education should go together. We are quite aware of the fact that mere legislation would not be sufficient. Therefore, ample emphasis is also being put on the education part of it. As regards putting a ban on the Ministers taking to drinks, already we have made a request to the Ministers not to drink.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This policy of prohibition had been tried in several countries and failed everywhere. In India itself, in the erstwhile Bombay State when the Prime Minister was the Chief Minister, it was tried and it has miserably failed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He is misleading the House. This is unfair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chavda, it is very unfortunate that you should enter the controversy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Chavda, I know about prohibition more than you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Come to the question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: In Goa, there are more bars than tea shops.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There are no health hazards whatsoever from liquor in Goa and there have been no deaths while there are so many deaths in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Will the Government put this very serious policy or very great implication to an opinion poll or referendum?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The hon. Member has stated many things and has drawn many conclusions which are not borne out by facts. In the first place, the Maharashtra Government has not scrapped prohibition. According to the officially stated policy, they have rationalised the policy of prohibition. Mr. Naik gave a declaration, how it can be rationalised. Then again, we cannot have a comparison, that as prohibition has failed in some of the countries outside India, it is bound to fail here also, because in some countries in the West, perhaps eighty per cent of the people take to drink, whereas in our country only twenty per cent of the people take to drink. So, it is not true to say that this will fail. It has not failed in Gujarat and it has not failed in Tamil Nadu and both these States are progressing industrially, educationally and in other respects.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: He has not answered my question. Will the Minister submit this matter to referendum? My question has not been answered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Barrow.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: Will the Minister tell us what subsidy is being given to the States and whether the subsidy is not only for implementing prohibition but also for stopping illicit distillation and what amount of money has been earmarked by the Government for educational purposes and what programmes do they have in the educational field for this purpose?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The hon. Member has clubbed many questions.

AN HON. MEMBER: *rose.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am sorry, if you keep on standing I will never call you. You have been standing from the very start of the question hour. That is not the way to attract the attention of the Chair. You must only catch the eye, but not by standing.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: So far as the compensation is concerned, the Central Government has assured the States that it will bear fifty per cent of the loss on account of excise duty resulting from introduction of prohibition. Other schemes are also being formulated for utilising alcohol for other purposes like industrial purposes by mixing it up with petroleum. Schemes are also being drawn up by the States for purposes of providing jobs to people who go out of employment.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: How Much will be the loss of revenue? He has not answered that.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already prefaced my answer saying that several questions have been clubbed in a single question. If these questions are put separately, I shall try to answer. For the loss of excise revenue, amount is not calculable now because prohibition is not being introduced all at once: it will be introduced in a phased programme of four years. Therefore, the total

amount which will have to be paid will have to be calculated in stages.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any programme which is being chalked out or phased out in order that there will be complete prohibition within four years.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Last year, Ministers from different States assembled at a meeting of the Central Prohibition Council and decided that prohibition will be introduced through a phased programme in four years, and it is for the State Governments to draw up their programmes. Accordingly, many States have drawn up programmes.

As far as the Central Government is concerned, we have issued guidelines. In some States, certain districts are being made dry while in other States certain dry days per week are being introduced. In this way, they are chalking out their own programmes.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: On principle, I do not object to this Government introducing the policy of prohibition. But the point is that there are a large number of people, particularly people from whom this material is a vital part of their food. Moreover, most of the tribals are in need of this material for many of their religious ceremonies as this is part of their culture. I would like to ask the Government as to how this section of the population of the nation can be forced to follow the policy of prohibition unless alternative measures like some other substitute to form part of their food and to serve the purpose of their culture, are provided for. Therefore, we are opposed to this policy....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But what is your question? It is not a question of your opposing it.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: I would like to know what is the alternative.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER:** Government is aware of the need for special provisions for tribals, and the following are the main guidelines which have been decided upon. In tribal areas where prohibition is enforced, no precipitate action will be taken. The contract system of liquor vending in tribal areas should be given up. Where prohibition is not in force, the tribal people should be allowed to prepare their beverage for individual and social purposes, but not for commercial purposes.

In this way, various guidelines have been provided for, especially for the tribal areas.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि किन राज्यों में सुमाव दिये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं जिन्होंने अब तक अपने विचार नहीं भजे हैं। आपने यह भी कहा है कि राज्य सरकारें कितना खर्च करेंगीं बतायेंगे। उसके पहले आपने भी कोई नीति निर्धारित की है, पसा निर्धारित किया है कि केन्द्र इतनी सहायता इन राज्यों को देगा। जो सहायता देगा वह किस अनुपात से देगा, जिन जिन राज्यों ने पैसा मांगा है उतना देगा या केन्द्र अपनी आवश्यकता के आधार पर देगा ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मान्यवर, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि राज्य सरकार की जो क्षति होगी उसका 50 फीसदी अनुपात से देंगे। इसके लिये यह तो अभी हम नहीं कह सकते कि कितनी क्षति होगी। जब प्रोहिबिशन लागू करेंगे उसके बाद में तय हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हमारे पास एक फेहरिस्त है वह काफी बड़ी है, किन्तु राज्यों ने प्रोहिबिशन पूरा लागू किया है और कौन

राज्य धीरे धीरे लागू कर रहे हैं अगर सबस्य चाहें तो मैं वह फेहरिस्त दिखला सकता हूँ क्योंकि पढ़ कर बताने में काफी दमल सवेगा।

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: May I know whether the Government have any information as to how many licences have been issued for setting up new distilleries and breweries in the different States and whether the Government will ever think of going in for a technical audit of the total production of alcohol so as to avoid misuse in the name of medicine and also industrial purposes?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER:** I require notice for this question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No country has succeeded in bringing legislation for curbing social evils like drinking. We have seen and experienced....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But where is the question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: A number of people are dying as a consequence of the manufacture of....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Due to adulteration and other things, liquor tragedies occur. I would like to say that instead of bringing such legislation, it is better to see to it that the manufacturers introduce a lower percentage of alcohol content and produce it without any adulteration. The percentage of alcohol should be 3 per cent or 4 per cent instead of 10 per cent. Thereby, you can diminish the evil of drinking, but, at the same time, you should control the manufacture. Will you bring up such legislation?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Hon. Member is not right in saying that liquor deaths occur only in dry States or in dry areas. There are lots of liquor deaths in Cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay where there is no prohibition. Therefore, his whole premise is wrong. Mere reduction of alcohol content will not bring about the desired effect because, if a huge quantity of these drinks is taken, the same deleterious effect will be there as when a small quantity with a heavy dose of alcohol is taken..

Damage of wheat at Gandhidham

*470. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1.4 lakh tonnes of wheat stored in open for the last three years in Gandhidham town has become unfit for human consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the life of CAP storage can hardly be extended beyond one season; and

(d) if so, what is the reason for not disposing the stock after its life time?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A quantity of 5.23 lakh tonnes of wheat was stored under C.A.P. (Cover and Plinth) at Gandhidham during the year 1976, out of which only a quantity of about 22,200 tonnes was rendered unfit for human consumption. At present, only a quantity of 1.63 lakh tonnes is in storage.

(c) and (d). Life of CAP storage depends on the climate, the site, the condition of covers and dunnage as also the adequacy of prophylactic and curative treatment to the stocks. While it may be desirable normally not to extend the CAP storage be-

yond a year, it is possible to store for longer periods under favourable climatic and weather conditions and with proper care. Because of paucity of covered accommodation in the country and poor off-take, the stocks at Gandhidham could not be disposed of within a year.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Out of the wheat stored in Gandhidham under C.A.P., it is reported that 1.4 lakh tonnes of wheat has become useless and is rotting, and it is reported that the local authority has given notice that the goods may be removed from there as they are contaminating the city; the port authorities have also given notice to this effect. I would like to know from the Minister what is the duration of CAP storage in normal cases and, in this particular case, if at all it has gone beyond one year, whether the FCI will remove the wheat without much more loss being incurred.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The information of the hon. Member is not correct. There has not been such a great loss as is contemplated by the hon. Member. About the normal life of the CAP storage, as I have mentioned, we keep it normally for one year. But it is hardly at any place that we remove foodgrains in one year; it goes on for more than one year. Sometimes it is for two years; sometimes it is for more than 2½ years. The foodgrains that have been lying at Gandhidham are for 2½ years; and the condition of foodgrains, excepting this damage due to rains or floods, the total content of the foodgrains was good.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Now the Minister has mentioned that sometimes it is for two years; sometimes it is for more than 2½ years and all that. Then it is reported that they will take care to see that it is removed, in this case, particularly after 2½ years. Will the hon. Minister see that such foodgrain is not lost by

the inefficient attitude of the bureaucrats or the officials concerned?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I may explain the position of the foodgrains lying at that storage in a bit detail. The total foodgrains storage, as I have mentioned, was 4.23 lakh tonnes; and we had entered into an agreement with Russia for returning 1.5 million tonnes of wheat; and this Russian team of experts came to India. They were taken to Gandhidham open storages. These are called Cap Storages. They were taken to that place. They selected 3.9 lakh tonnes out of that shortage last year in July 3.9 lakh tonnes of that storage of specified quality of wheat that they needed; and they agreed to import from that stock; and only 3.6 lakh tonnes have gone to Russia from that very storage. They were very satisfied with the type of storage that we have maintained and the quality of foodgrains that was available there. This damage and loss was only due to heavy rains. Normally in that area, the rains are 16" to 17" per year; and during the last two years, the rain fall has been more than 30". This was the cause of floods in that area. So, this damage has taken place. Even the quality of foodgrains that are lying there is quite good.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Before the foodgrains get spoiled, why do you not distribute them to the hungry people? Supposing there is no demand in the market. There are so many hungry people in this country. Why do you not distribute them among the hungry people?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is not the question. We are trying to remove the CAP Storages. We are already depleting the stocks. Even today you perhaps have read the news item in the papers that we have this arrangement at certain airports and out of that 11 have been evacuated by now.

Irrigation Project Reports received for Tribal, Sub-plan area of States

*471. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the major and medium irrigation project reports received from the States and cleared for execution in current financial year particularly in the tribal Sub-Plan areas of the States; and

(b) the guide lines issued by his Ministry to increase the irrigation facilities in tribal areas?

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

Statement

(a) During 1978-79, 32 irrigation project reports have been received from the States and these are under examination in Central Water Commission. Only one of these will provide irrigation to Tribal sub-Plan area also.

(b) A Working Group on Tribal Development during the medium term plan 1978-83 was constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs. In regard to Irrigation Sector, the Working Group have made the under-mentioned recommendations. The State Governments have been advised to take immediate action to implement these:—

(i) A master plan of irrigation development in tribal areas including flow irrigation (major, medium and minor) lift irrigation and ground water development should be prepared within the next one year;

(ii) Investigation of all minor irrigation projects and lift irrigation schemes may be completed within the next year or two in all States;

(iii) A clear time schedule should be prepared for development of this potential through execution of various schemes;

(iv) All the existing irrigation works should be put to use by improving them within the next one year. The renovation of existing tanks should be given, the highest priority in allocation of resources. Their regular maintenance may be taken up by the Irrigation Department where other satisfactory arrangements do not exist;

(v) While preparing map or plan for irrigation, areas with growing pressure of population and limited agricultural land should be identified for taking up irrigation on a priority basis;

(vi) In each project priority should be fixed *inter se* for each type of irrigation projects, flow irrigation projects, flow irrigation getting a higher priority followed by lift irrigation on open water sources and ground water development;

(vii) Small irrigation wells should be taken up in a big way where there is a good chance of having ground water;

(viii) There should be no limit about the size of holdings for taking up small irrigation wells. This facility should be extended to all who are willing to construct a well;

(ix) The rules and conditions of the co-operatives and other institutions should be suitably modified;

(x) The risk involved in an unsuccessful well should be fully covered by the State;

(xi) The displaced tribals should be rehabilitated not as individual but as a community, as far as possible. Advance planning by sensitive officers specially charged with this task should be done. Additional financial expenditure may also be provided wherever necessary;

(xii) The displaced persons should be given alternative land in the command of irrigation projects by acquiring and redistributing adequate land for potential beneficiaries. Suitable legal measures may be taken for this purpose;

(xiii) About 20 per cent of the water in a river basin may be reserved for minor irrigation and lift irrigation scheme in the upper reaches of the catchment area to be developed in the due course;

(xiv) Development of the land and field channels should be a part of irrigation projects;

(xv) Water should be provided free for the first three years without an agreement and the water rates should be gradually increased to reach the normal level in a period of another three years;

(xvi) Intensive extension support should be provided for new irrigated land in the tribal areas; and

(xvii) The repayment liability of the tribal in irrigation schemes should start only after irrigation begins. The risk liability for any failures should be borne by the project authority or the Cooperative for which a suitable scheme may be prepared.

SHRI GRIDHAR GOMANGO: It is a pity that the Sub-Plan covers only 150 projects and so far only 32 project reports have been sent by the different States and they are under the consideration by the Water Commission at the Centre. The percentage of irrigation facilities in the tribal areas is less than 1 per cent and the proposal with the Government of India to suggest to the States to increase irrigation facilities in these areas by submitting project reports in time, investigating in time and by earmarking money from the State as well as the Centre sectors?

SHRI SURJIT BARNALA: The Irrigation Department had held several

meetings. The latest was in August 1977 with the Irrigation Secretary in which the State Governments had been requested to take an immediate action in respect of some of the points, and medium and minor irrigation projects which could be completed should be taken up immediately in those areas. Then maintenance of medium and minor irrigation works should also be geared up. High level group of officers from various disciplines should inspect the tribal areas and issue detailed inspection notes in respect of level of existing irrigation development and future possibilities. Drinking water needs should also be kept in view in all those areas. Reports prepared by Rural Engineering Services Directorate could be made use of in this manner. Maximum possible water-resources should be earmarked for tribal areas. Major and medium irrigation schemes in tribal areas should be planned for completion in 15 years and minor irrigation within the next five years.

Thereafter also another meeting was called in August, 1978 in which emphasis was again laid that this matter should be taken up urgently in all those areas.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I would like to know whether the Planning Commission has asked the Ministry to identify the programme for the tribal areas. I am asking especially about the Central allocation for the tribal areas for the development of irrigation. I am asking about the guidelines adopted by the government, not only through loans and grants, but providing special allocation for the tribal areas so that the work is expedited, because the State Governments are diverting money which has been given for an overall development of the projects in the tribal areas.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Special allocations are being made for tribal sub-plan areas. I have figures for all the States. For example for

Andhra, allocation of Rs. 5.78 crores has been made. For Assam Rs. 2.85 crores and for Bihar Rs. 28.92 crores have been allocated. Rs. 8.4 crores have been allocated for Gujarat. The total comes to Rs. 105.89 crores which has been given. For Orissa it is Rs. 14.43 crores.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: What is the amount specifically allotted for the tribal areas?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it for the tribal areas alone?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have mentioned these figures which are only for the tribal areas.

उत्तरकों की कमी और उनके वितरण में अनियमितता

471 (क) श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तरकों की कमी और उनके वितरण में अनियमितताओं के बारे में समय-समय पर सरकार को सूचनाएँ दी जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उत्तरकों का 'बकर स्टॉक' बनाने की सरकार की योजना है;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरलाभा): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने उत्तरकों का "बकर स्टॉक बनाने का नियम पहले ही ले लिया है। इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, भारतीय बाघ निगम" अपने भागादारों तथा केन्द्रीय भांडारों और राजकीय भांडार निगमों के 690 से अधिक केन्द्रों में उत्तरकों का संचार करता है।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

श्री सुभाष बाबूजा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि समय समय पर अनियमितताओं की शिकायतें मिलती रहती हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि वितरण में अनियमितताओं की कुल कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं तथा मध्य प्रदेश से कितनी शिकायतें आई हैं और उन शिकायतों के उपर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इस के बारे में तो इन को भ्रम से सवाल देना होगा कि कितनी शिकायतें आई हैं । इस समय शिकायतों का नम्बर तो मैं नहीं बता सकता लेकिन जब भी कहीं से कोई शिकायत किसी सरकार की तरफ से आती है कि किसी जगह फटिलाइजर की कमी है तो उस का पूरा करने की जल्दी से जल्दी कांशिश करते हैं ।

श्री सुभाष बाबूजा : पिछले वर्ष माननीय मंत्री जी के मंत्रालय द्वारा खाद वितरण का जो कोटा निश्चित किया गया था सहकारी क्षेत्रों, सरकारी एजेंसियों और निजी क्षेत्रों के द्वारा उस में क्या सहकारी क्षेत्रों और सरकारी एजेंसियों ने खाद का पूरा कोटा उठाया और उसका वितरण किया या नहीं ? दूसरे, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 690 केन्ट्रों में खाद रखी जाती है तो इन केन्ट्रों की खाद रखने की क्षमता कितनी है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : हमारी तरफ से स्टेट को एलोकेशन होते हैं । जितनी स्टेट की मांग होती है उस को देख कर उस के हिसाब से एलोकेशन करते हैं । स्टेट यह इंतजाम करते हैं कि कैसे डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होगा, कोम्पारेटिव सोसाइटी से किया जायगा या प्राइवेट एजेंसी से किया जायगा या कौन कौन से हवार्डों से करेंगे । कैसे उठाया गया, उसकी जिम्मेदारी ज्यादातर स्टेट्स पर होती है । हमारी कांशिश

यह है कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन प्वाइंट्स ज्यादा होने चाहिए । 690 केन्ट्रों के लिए आपने पूछा है, उसमें गुंजायश क्या है यह मैं आपको बता देना चाहूंगा कि इस बन्त हमारे पास तकरीबन पांच लाख टन नाइट्रोजन फटिलाइजर स्टोर में रखा हुआ है ।

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALLA: The bags containing fertilisers were found less in weight by 2 to 3 kilograms in many cases in Punjab. The farmers of the State are perturbed and agitated due to this state of affairs. So, will the hon. Minister tell (a) what the Government are doing to stop this leakage, and (b) whether the substitution of bags by the tin drums is also under consideration.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, regarding the use of tin drums there has been an idea about it, but no serious discussion has taken place and I won't say that it is under consideration. Regarding the shortage in some of the bags, we did receive some complaints and some enquiries were made. There is a possibility that in transit and storage such losses do take place. Efforts will be made to minimise such losses.

Proposal to raise procurement price of paddy

*472. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procurement price of rice is proposed to be raised by Rs. 10 per quintal while the prices of paddy are stagnating since long;

(b) if so, whether the paddy price is also to be raised in order to give some relief and benefit to the real growers and not the mill owners and manufacturers as before; and

(c) if so, whether in the coming procurement season some steps are likely to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The procurement price of paddy were raised from Rs. 48.58 per quintal in 1972-73 to Rs. 70/- per quintal in 1973-74 and again to Rs. 74/- per quintal in 1974-75. During 1977-78, the procurement price of paddy was further increased to Rs. 77/- per quintal.

The procurement prices of rice have also been correspondingly increased as they are derived from the prices of paddy on the basis of hulling/milling ratio and other incidentals.

The price and procurement policy for kharif cereals for 1978-79 season will be decided in September-October, 1978 in the light of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the views expressed by the State Governments.

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: *Question was put in Punjabi.*

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The prices of paddy had been increased last year. They were raised to Rs. 77/- per quintal and in proportion to that, the price of rice had also increased. This is the question that my hon. friend has asked. I will mention that the prices of paddy and rice comparatively in both the States, Punjab and Haryana, are like this. The paddy price was Rs. 77 per quintal and then the total cost of one quintal of paddy after purchase came to Rs. 88.69 and the total cost of one quintal of rice was Rs. 130. In 1976-77 the procurement price of rice was Rs. 126. After the rise in the price of paddy, the price of rice had also gone up to Rs. 130. So, the contention of my hon. friend is incorrect that the price of rice has not gone up.

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: *spoke in Punjabi.*

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: He has raised many questions. But I

will try to answer some of them. (Interruptions)

क्या मैं भी पंजाबी में जवाब दूँ ?

He is a graduate himself. He understands English also. But he has a flair for speaking in Punjabi.

पिछली दफा पड़ी की प्राइस 77 रुपये थी और जैसा मैंने अभी भ्रज किया था— उस के मुकाबले चावल की प्राइस पिछले साल से पहले साल 126 रुपये और पिछले साल 130 रुपये रही। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि इस का फायदा किसान को नहीं हुआ। किसान को फायदा इस लिये नहीं होता है, क्योंकि वह पड़ी बेच देता है। पंजाब और हरियाणा के मोस्टली किसान बाजार में पड़ी बेचते हैं, इसलिये उन को 77 रुपये का भाव मिलता है।

मौनीय सदस्य ने ऐतराज किया कि ट्रेंक्टर की प्राइस बढ़ गई है, इस लिये पड़ी की प्राइस को और ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिये। मैंने भ्रज किया है कि हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद पड़ी की प्राइस को पहली दफा 3 रुपये पर-किबटल बढ़ाया गया है और उस के हिसाब से चावल की कुछ प्राइस भी बढ़ी है।

दूसरा ऐतराज उन्होंने यह किया कि जो बढ़िया किरम का चावल है, जैसे बासमती, जो ज्यादातर एक्सपोर्ट होता है, उस की कीमत काफी ज्यादा हो जाती है, 5 रुपये से सात रुपये किलो तक बिक जाता है, लेकिन उसका फायदा किसान को नहीं होता है। मुझे यह भ्रज करना है—इस की ईट दूसरे चावलों के मुकाबले काफी कम होती है, इस लिये लोग उस को कम बोते हैं और ईट कम होने की वजह से उस में ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होता है। इसी लिये 77 रुपये के मुकाबले इस के दाम 88 रुपये रखे गये हैं, ताकि किसानों को फायदा हो।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister knows that the minimum price that was fixed at the beginning was unremunerative. Although the paddy price was increased after the rise in the price of fertilizer, still it is not remunerative. Will the hon. Minister consider all these things and raise the paddy price?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: While fixing the price, many considerations are taken into account by the Agricultural prices Commission, viz., the cost of production, the availability in the market the condition of the crop. Last year the paddy price had been raised from Rs. 74 to 77 and this year, the prices are still to be fixed and it will be fixed in the coming month viz., September or in the first week of October.

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN
Since the poor quality rice is sold at Rs. 2 per kg. in the open market and the so-called bansmati at Rs. 550 per kg. will the Government decide to raise the average price of paddy by ten rupees per quintal from the next season?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
I cannot give an undertaking about it just now.

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे—घटिया चावल की पैडी के दाम 77 रुपये और बढ़िया के दाम 88 रुपये रखे गये हैं, इस के मुकाबले आठिनरी चावल के दाम 130 से 140 रुपये और बांसमती के दाम 500 रुपये से ऊपर हैं। दोनों पैडीज की कीमतों और दोनों तरह के चावलों के दामों को देखते हुए बांसमती की पैडी की कीमत भी उसी रेखा से बढ़ाई जाय, ताकि किसानों को फायदा हो सके। किसान अपनी पैडी 88 रुपये में बेचें, जबकि उस का चावल 500 रुपये से ज्यादा दाम पर बिके, उसी प्रयोजन से पैडी की कीमत भी बढ़ाई जाय।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: जो बढ़िया किस्म की बांसमती है, उसे किसान एक ० बी० आई० के पास नहीं बेचता है। यह सपोर्ट प्राइस है, इस पर किसी किस्म की लेबी नहीं है, किसान अपनी मर्जी से बेच सकता है। किसानों को मार्केट में इस की ऊंची प्राइस मिल जाती है। जब वह चावल 5 रुपये में बिकेगा, तो उस की पैडी बहुत कम में नहीं बिकेगी। इसलिये जो इस की सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स्ड है, बांसमती उस प्राइस पर अवैलेबिल नहीं होता है क्योंकि वह बहुत कम मात्रा में आता है। जब किसान को मंडियों में ज्यादा प्राइस मिलती है, तो वह उस को वहीं बेच देता है और इसी लिये जोन्ज की रेस्ट्रिक्शन भी खत्म कर दी गई है ताकि अगर उसे कहीं और ज्यादा प्राइस मिल सकती है, तो वह ज्यादा प्राइस पर बेच सके।

बांसमती की कई किस्में हैं, सिर्फ एक ही किस्म नहीं है। लोएस्ट किस्म की बांसमती का 88 रुपये मुकर्रर किया गया है। मार्केट में किसान बेचने के लिए आते हैं इस भाव पर, तभी हम खरीदते नहीं हैं।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know whether any other State, besides Haryana and Punjab, has asked or represented to the Government of India to increase the procurement price to Rs. 100 per quintal and I would like to know particularly whether the hon. Minister has received any representation from the Government of Tamil Nadu, to increase the procurement price to Rs. 100 per quintal and whether they have also requested the Centre to increase the subsidy in case it is not agreeable to increase the procurement price to Rs. 100. I would like to know whether the Government is considering the proposal. Will the Government come forward to increase the price to this level?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have been receiving many representations from all the States, not only from Tamil Nadu, but from other States also and most of these represe-

ntations demand for a rise in the procurement price or support price of paddy. The hon. Member has asked whether there is any proposal for subsidizing the price of paddy. There is no such proposal with the Government for the time being.

Unauthorised colonies under green belt area of Delhi

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474. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH;
SHRI RAJE VISHWESHVAR
RAO:

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

(a) whether some unauthorised colonies have been developed in the green belt area of Delhi;

(b) if so, names of such colonies;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have a proposal to make changes in the Master Plan with regard to regularisation of these unauthorised colonies; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) List is given in the Annexure.

(c) and (d). In the process of regularisation, wherever necessary, change of land use will be considered with reference to the provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Plans. Efforts are being made to complete the work within a period of two years.

List of colonies situated in the Master Plan Green Belt Area.

1. Anoop Nagar near Bindra Pur Village.
2. Braham Puri—Nangal Rai
3. Indra Park—East Uttam Nagar
4. Indra Park near Palam village
5. Milap Nagar—Pankha Road

6. Mohan Nagar—Nangal Rai
7. Pankha Road—Najafgarh Rd.
8. Puran Nagar
9. Swaroop Nagar—near Badli
10. Jeewan Park—Pankha Road
11. Sagar pur West—Pankha Rd.
12. Andheri Mor.
13. Anand Ram Park
14. Binda Pur Extn.
15. Khajoori Colony
16. Karawal Nagar Extn.
17. Lado Sarai Extn.
18. Nala Pur Basti
19. Nangal Dewat & Extn.
20. Nangal Dairy
21. New Uttam Nagar
22. Prahlad Pur/Lal Kuan—Wishwa Karma Colony
23. Ram Datt Enclave
24. Sadla Jalib Extn.
25. Samey Pur Extn.
26. Sultan Pur Extn.—Friends Enclave
27. Shashi Garden—Harijan Basti
28. Bolar Band Extn.
29. Sant Nagar—Burari Village
30. Sultan Puri Majra
31. Kailash Puri Sadh Nagar
32. South Extn. Uttam Nagar I and II.
33. Friends Enclave—sultanpur Road
34. Palam Basti
35. Industrial Colony—Samay Pur
36. Nathu Colony Badli
37. Teachers Colony—Samey Puh
38. Temple Colony—Samey Pur
39. Subhas Park—Uttam Nagar
40. Behari Park—Deoli
41. Bishan Park
42. Chandan Park—Saidul Jat
43. Krishna Park—Khanpur
44. Raja Park
45. Haryana Dairy

46. Manas Kunj
47. Durga Puri
48. Dani Nagar
49. Krishna Puri
50. Mahabir Nagar
51. Palam Enclave
52. Raj Nagar
53. Sidh Nagar
54. Saini Pura
55. VADKU Extn.
56. Rang Puri
57. Samalka
58. Rajokri
59. Bijwashaan
60. Chand Bagh Colony—Karawal Nagar
61. Khajoori Khas
62. Karawal Nagar
63. Azad Nagar—Partly
64. Anarkali Extn.—Partly
65. Anarkali Garden—Khureji Khas—Partly.
66. Bholanath Nagar—Part
67. Gobindpura New A, B & H Block
68. Harijan Colony—Jatav Basti
69. New Anarkali
70. Radhey Puri Extn. 1 & 2 and B, F & H Block
71. Raj Garh Extn. I & II
72. Kaushik Puri
73. Kasturba Nagar—Partly.
74. Vishnu Garden (Block W, E, N, R/S).
75. Vishnu Garden (B-1, B-3, C, E, A.)
76. Hari Singh Park—Partly
77. Mansrover Garden F, A Block—Partly.
78. Suraj Nagar
79. Baljit Nagar
80. Nehru Nagar—Upper Ridge Road.
81. Industrial Area, New Rohtak Road left side—Partly.

82. Kaurang Nagar—near Tri Nagar

83. Shastri Nagar 'C' Block.

84. Shastri Nagar 'M' Block

85. Shastri Nagar 'D' Block

86. Shastri Nagar

87. Shastri Nagar 'F' Block

88. Shastri Nagar 'E' Block

श्री रामदेव सिंह : ये अनिधिष्ठित कालोनियाँ जब बन रही थीं उस समय क्या प्रशासन द्वारा इन को बनाने से रोका गया था या इन के बनाने में सहयोग दिया गया था ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I would like to have your direction as to whether this question flows from the original question.

श्री रामदेव सिंह : इन्होंने क्या जवाब दिया है, हमारी समझ में नहीं आया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका यह प्रश्न मूल प्रश्न से उत्पन्न नहीं होता है। अगर इन्हें रोक दिया गया होता तो ये कालोनियाँ आती ही नहीं।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : दूसरा मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि इन कालोनीज को अधिष्ठित करने के लिए क्या आप मास्टर प्लान में कोई परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : जो कालोनीज जहाँ जहाँ हैं, वे करीब करीब वहीं रेगुलराइज्ड की जाएंगी और मास्टर प्लान में मारजिमल तबदीलियाँ जो करती होंगी या लैण्डयूज चेंज करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी तो वह भी होगा।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is the total area in Green belt, how much of this area has been occupied illegally and what percentage of the illegally occupied area is being legalised or regularised by the hon. Minister.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I will require notice for this. I do not know the area just now. But I have just given the number of colonies which are in the Green belt, which have to be regularised.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय को भालूम है कि अन-अथोराइज्ड कालोनीज में लाखों लोग रहते हैं और वहाँ पर कोई भी बेसिक अमेनिटीज नहीं है, अगर हैं तो बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर हैं। यहाँ तक कि सफाई का, सेनिटेशन का, बिजली का, पानी का कुछ भी प्रबंध नहीं है। इन कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज करने की बात हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद तो कही गयी लेकिन इस से पहले भी यह बात चलती रही है? क्या यह बात ठीक है कि अभी तक इन दिशा में कोई खास कार्यवाही नहीं हुई और बहुत बड़ी कालोनीज ही रेगुलराइज हुई। इसका मतलब यह है कि दिल्ली के करीब तीस लाख लोग आज मुसीबत में हैं। अभी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय खबर आयी है कि वहाँ किसी कालोनी में झील बनी हुई थी जिसमें 40 टी० सी० की बस उलट कर गिर गयी और 6-7 आदमी मर गये। वहाँ पर बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक आपने कितनी कालोनीज रेगुलराइज की और कौन कौन से कालोनीज की? दूसरे मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप इन कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज करेंगे तब तक क्या आप इन कालोनीज में सिविक अमेनिटीज की जो जरूरी चीजें हैं वे प्रोवाइड करेंगे?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि इतनी कालोनीज रेगुलराइज हुई हैं, मैंने सिर्फ यह अर्ज करने की कोशिश की है कि एक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बोर्डो लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर की चेअरमेनशिप में बनायी गयी है। सब का काम

जारी है। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि वो साल के अन्दर मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह सब कालोनीज रेगुलराइज हो सकेंगी और रेगुलराइजेशन के दौरान जो सिविक अमेनिटीज हैं, वे भी साथ साथ प्रोवाइड करने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

श्री हुसैन खान कदवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि बड़े पैमाने पर कुछ लोगों ने गैर कानूनी ढंग से कालोनीज बनायी हैं? जमीन किसी की थी, कोई लोग उसे बेच गये। अब उनके केस अदालतों में चल रहे हैं। ऐसी कालोनीज के बारे में आपका क्या विचार है, आप क्या करना चाहते हैं?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैंने सिर्फ अन-अथोराइज्ड कालोनीज के बारे में अर्ज किया है, मुकद्दमत के बारे में नहीं।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: In Delhi, there is an area called Chittranjan Park which has been allotted for Bengali refugees from East Bengal; and there are certain unauthorised colonies which have been set up within that area of Chittranjan Park by some followers of Mr Sanjay Gandhi. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the unauthorised squatters would be evacuated from Chittranjan Park and the land would be allotted to East Bengal refugees.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I am afraid, the information of the hon. Member is not correct at all, because there is no unauthorised colony within the Chittranjan Park.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: There are a number of places where unauthorised structures are coming up daily in the green belt even today. Right in front of the Tughlakabad Fort which is a protected area as a big Park, and across the road from it are certain cooperative housing societies, in that park. New unauthorised structures have come up and are coming up. Is the hon. Minister going to regularise all these or is he going to have a clearance proposal for these unauthorised structures?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The policy of the Government is very clear. The colonies which have come up by 16th February, 1977 will be regularised; and any irregular colonies that may have come up after that date, will not be tolerated; they will have to be removed.

Funds for propagation of Adult Education

*476. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced adequate funds for the propagation of adult education for the next few years;

(b) whether these funds are proposed to be given to regular schools to conduct adult education classes or programmes;

(c) whether the Adult Education Organisations all over the country will be associated with the distribu-

tion of these funds for the spread of adult education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A provision of Rs. 200 crores has been made in the Education Sector for adult education in the Five Year Plan for 1978—83. Besides, other development sectors have been advised to make a suitable provision for adult education. Moreover, the Planning Commission has stated that the allocation of Rs. 200 crores would be raised if capability is developed for organisation of a programme requiring larger funds. These funds will mainly be placed in the disposal of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations who would be primarily responsible for implementing the National Adult Education Programme. Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations could also be provided for specific projects relating to adult education. For this purpose it would be necessary for them to fulfil the prescribed conditions of eligibility and their applications would be considered by the Central Government on the basis of the recommendations of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It has been stated in the reply that besides the provision of Rs. 2 crores in the Five Year Plan, other developmental sectors

have been advised to make suitable provision for adult education. May I know those other developmental sectors and the amounts expected from them and when they have been advised to make such a provision and what is their response?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The exact amount cannot be specified at this stage because their degree of involvement is still under consideration. But there is a good response from other developmental sectors. For instance, I have had the privilege of discussing this matter with my respected colleague, Shri Barnala and he has offered all help so that the Agricultural Ministry also will participate in adult education programme, so far as developmental side is concerned. Similarly, I had a discussion with my hon. colleague Shri Ravindra Varma and they have got 60,000 teachers in the field of workers' education. Their scope also will be extended so that adult education might be imparted in the organised sector. In this way, other developmental agencies are being involved in this project.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know what is the State-wise break-up of these funds which are to be placed at the disposal of the State Governments and the Union Territories Government? What is the criterion adopted in deciding a particular amount to a particular State?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Planning Commission has suggested that this Rs. 200 crores will

be divided between the States and the Central Government on the basis of 50:50 involvement. In other words, the Central Government will provide for Rs. 100 crores and the State Governments will provide for Rs. 100 crores. So far as details are concerned, these matters are being worked out with the State Governments also.

National Adult Education Programme

*484. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) even before its scheduled inauguration on October 2 this year, is undergoing fundamental modifications in its concept as well as in the method of its implementation;

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No fundamental changes have been made in the concept or method of implementation of the National Adult Education Programme. However, minor changes, more in the nature of drafting to improve and explain have been made in the Policy Statement and Outline of National Adult Education Programme of January 1978 as per Statement placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Changes made in the Policy Statement on Adult Education and the Outline of National Adult Education Programme.

1. In paragraph 3, the second and the third sentences given in the margin have been replaced by the following:

"...However, such persons often lack motivation for sustained participation in literacy and follow up programmes. In this context, stress should be laid on learning rather than teaching, on use of the spoken language in literacy programmes and on harnessing of the mass media.

Many amongst them have grown up in a culturally rich environment where learning has been through the spoken word transmitted from generation to generation. The adult education programmes must respond to their cultural and intellectual level and build upon the innate artistic perceptions and skill in crafts. However, motivation for sustained participation in literacy and follow up programmes is an issue which needs to be faced. In this context, stress should be laid on learning rather than teaching, on use of spoken language in literacy programmes, on harnessing the mass media and the cultural environment.

2. A new short paragraph has been added after paragraph 5 to highlight follow up action:

All programmes of adult education and literacy must be followed up by effective arrangements for continuing education—which would include literacy services, group discussions and other forms of organised learning, reactivation of group cultural activities and festivals and community action.

3. In paragraph 7 (now to read 8) the following has been added below "For example, programmes are needed for"

"the rural youth to train them in the scientific methods suited for small scale production, both in agri-

culture and industry and in rural leadership."

Modifications in the Outline of National Adult Education Programme.

The following paragraph has been added as the second paragraph in the portion on "The Approach" (to come above the paragraph starting with "Traditionally, distinction is made...")

Our country has a distinctive value system with a tradition of learning—perpetuated through oral communication, fairs, festivals and informal skill training—which dates back to the earliest days of human civilization, enriched and harmonised over the centuries by the contact of diverse cultures and religions. The distinctive feature of our cultural pattern is that production, art and education are in-

tegral to each other. This must be recognised by the planners and organisers of all adult education programmes, and by the learners themselves and, at the same time, they must acquire a questioning faculty towards features which shelter narrowness and blind belief.

The revised complete version of the Policy Statement and the Outline of the National Adult Education Programme which contains the above changes has already been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to the UNESCO Year Book, we see the size of the illiterate population is going up tremendously. In 1961 it was 187 million of the total population. Out of this urban population was 21.838 millions and rural population was 165 millions. In 1971 it has risen from 187 to 211, 26 from 21 and 184 from 165.

Will the hon. Minister tell us, is it or is it not a fact that the key level personnel in the field of Adult Education from all the States held a meeting in New Delhi and they had recommended several measures to ensure proper implementation of N.A.E.P.? Will the hon. Minister tell us what are those recommendations and how best are those going to be implemented?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Shri Bosu is armed with a lot of details. But these details are not with me. I am not challenging the details which he has put forth.

So far as the guide lines for N.A.E.P. are concerned they have already been laid down and we are trying to work out the details. So, the meeting of the key level workers had been called and it has been decided that we are to decentralise the whole operation. In other words the whole programme will be worked out with the help of the State Governments. We have set up National Board of Adult Education. Similarly many States have set up

State Boards and they are expected to set up District Boards of Adult Education. If the hon. member wants to know about the details which have been chalked out I can give the papers to him for further scrutiny.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let it be laid on the table of the House. I will ask a very brief question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no question of asking a second question I allowed you one question because your Q. 484 was a similar question to the previous one.

Now Shri Saugata Roy will ask Q. 486 because it is also a similar question.

Voluntary organisation for Adult Education Programme

*486. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government are going to launch adult education programme from October 2 this year;

(b) the names of the voluntary organisations who are taking part in the programme;

(c) whether Government have received some representations against the involvement of Rashtriya Swyam Sevak Sangh in the programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A complete list of voluntary agencies whose projects have been approved and are at present receiving

financial assistance from the Ministry for undertaking Adult Education Programme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2709/78].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The National Adult Education Programme, which aims at provision of adult education facilities to approximately 10 crore persons within a period of about five years, can succeed only if all agencies, official and non-official, are involved in the planning and implementation of the Programme. The matter regarding financial support by the Ministry to the various non-Government agencies has been under consideration from some time. This matter was discussed in detail by the Working Group on Adult Education for medium-term Plan 1978-83 and the representatives of the State Governments. After taking into consideration their recommendations it has been decided that financial assistance may not be provided by the Ministry to

—Political parties and their mass organisation of women, youth, workers and peasants;

—all India cultural, religious and youth organisations; and

—federations/associations of teachers, students, trade and industry etc.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am very glad to see the Minister's answer to my question No. 486 in which he has given a complete list of the voluntary organisations that have been given a hope to participate in adult education programme due to start on 2nd October. I am glad to find that the name of the R.S.S. is not on it. I would like to know specifically has R.S.S. approached the Minister at any stage to participate in this voluntary adult education programme and if so, has the Ministry later changed the decision?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: We have called meetings of

different agencies for the purpose of participation in adult education programme but the nature of participation would differ with different agencies. When we called the meeting of voluntary agencies, R.S.S. was also one of the agencies which had been invited. I am glad to tell you that they had offered to participate by setting up certain centres. But later on we discussed this at the Government level and it was decided, taking into consideration various aspects that financial assistance may not be provided by the Ministry to political parties and their mass organisations of women, youth workers and peasants, All India cultural, religious and youth organisations and federation or associations of teachers, students, trade and industry, etc. But, although financial grant will not be given to these organisations, they will be invited to create a climate throughout the country so that there is proper motivation for the adult people who have come to these schools. We may provide schools and teachers, but the adults may not come at all. So, motivation part may be done by various bodies which I have just now mentioned.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : शासन ने प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के बारे में एक नतीजा निकाला है कि शासन द्वारा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। शासन में हम कितने प्रौढ़ों को शिक्षा दे सकेंगे ? क्या संतो महादेव बतायेंगे कि क्या इसका कोई लक्ष्य बनाया है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : हमने लक्ष्य बनाया है कि 5 सालों के बीच में 10 करोड़ प्रौढ़ शिक्षित होने चाहिये। साक्षरता एक स्तर बनाया है, इसमें कुल मिलाकर 5 साल में 10 करोड़ प्रौढ़ों को शिक्षित बनाना है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister has given the list of organisations for which money has been allotted. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of what in my view is a wrong interpretation given by Shri Saugata Roy, whether organisations like RSS and other such organisations, if they voluntarily like to

make this adult education programme a success by being engaged in motivation programmes and so on, whether he would welcome such co-operation and participation from organisations like these?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already said how all those bodies which I have mentioned can be associated with this programme.

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि सर्वा शिक्षण संस्थाओं का सहयोग लिया जायेगा, मैं उनसे क्या यह जान सकता हूँ कि अखिल भारतीय प्राथमिक शिक्षक संघ, जिसके 26 हजार अध्यापक हैं, क्या उसका भी सहयोग लिया जायेगा ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने पहले ही सप्लीमेंटरी सत्राल के जवाब में कहा कि Associations of teachers, trade and industry may not be provided with funds, but if they come forward to render assistance in creating motivation, certainly it will be welcome.

Cut in Excise duty on Sugar

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

(a) whether Government has been urged to cut excise duty on sugar to overcome glut in sugar; and

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

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

(b) The sugar policy has recently been reviewed, and all controls on distribution, movement and sale of sugar have been removed with effect from 16.8.1978. The two rates of excise duty on levy sugar and free sale sugar in force prior to 16.8.78 have averaged out into one rate without re-

duction of the quantum of the duty leviable on sugar.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sugar is costly because the excise duty is too much. Is the Minister going to consider a reduction of excise duty?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Already considerable reduction in excise duty has taken place. There is no proposal for the time being for any reduction.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sugar stocks have been built up so much that even if we do not produce any sugar next season, we will be having surplus stocks, and if the stocks are to be sold, they must be distributed to the people at a cheaper rate. Will the Minister consider reduction of the excise duty so that the poor may purchase sugar at a cheaper rate, say, Rs. 2.50 per Kg?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The total excise duty is now Rs. 39 or so. It is not very high. So, there is no possibility of reducing it still.

श्री उपसेवा : जब से चीनी का नियंत्रण समाप्त कर दिया गया है, तब से ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्री वालों का तो लाभ हो जायेगा, लेकिन छोटे मिल वाले बैठ जायेंगे, ऐसा लगता है। क्या मंत्री जी इस मुद्दाब-का मान लेंगे कि एकमाइज ड्यूटी कम-से-कम 30 परसेंट बढ़ा दी जाये जिससे 40 करोड़ रुपये मिल जायेगा और उस 40 करोड़ को जो 800,800 और 900,900 किबटल वाली फैक्टरीज हैं, उनमें बांट दिया जाये जिससे शुगर की प्रोडक्शन में कमी न पड़े ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : हमारी इच्छा यह है कि चीनी ठीक दाम पर बिके, तो इसकी कंजप्शन बढ़ जायेगी। चीनी की पैदावार ज्यादा है, कंजप्शन कम है। कंजप्शन ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। एकमाइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने से कंजप्शन बढ़ेगी नहीं, इसलिये एकमाइज ड्यूटी लगाने का हवाला नहीं है।

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

**Education pattern to help create
Employment Opportunities**

*467. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new pattern of education system viz. 10 plus 2 plus 3 as per the decision taken recently in the Chief Ministers' Conference will help to create employment opportunities; and

(b) if not what additional measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Education Ministers' Conference (not Chief Ministers' Conference) held on July 13-15, 1978 resolved that the structure of school education should comprise of elementary, secondary and higher secondary stages of 12 years duration. The stage of higher secondary of two years duration is designed to provide both for academic and vocational education. The pattern of school will not by itself create employment opportunities but the programme of vocational education which is an essential ingredient of the pattern is designed to make the students either more employable or engage in self-employment.

Rural Water Supply in the Country

*468. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:**

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) the names of the States which have not utilised so far the amount allocated during the year 1977-78 by

the Union Government for the accelerated rural water supply programme; and

(b) the reasons for not utilising the amount?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) According to available information the amount allocated/released to States/Union Territories had not been utilised in full in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Assam, Meghalaya, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Late introduction of the schemes, technical and administrative inadequacies of State Governments/Union Territories concerned and scarcity of material like cement.

Lack of basic facilities in D. M. C. Schools

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in a number of Corporation Primary Schools of Delhi particularly in outlying colonies and rural areas, the floors have been left uncemented;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even basic facilities, like black-boards, drinking water, urinals and latrines, are not provided in some schools;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under the mid-day meal scheme children are supposed to be provided with milk, multivitamin tablets and biscuits, on a nominal payment and free to some Harijan children, but there is no evidence anywhere of milk or vitamin tablets; and

(d) if so, whether Government would like to conduct any survey in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Municipal Corporation this is the case in some of the schools.

(b) This is the case in a few schools.

(c) Under the mid-day meal scheme only nutrition biscuits are provided free of cost to all children in Corporation Nursery school/classes and to children of primary schools in re-settlement colonies and backward areas including Harijan children.

(d) Does not arise.

Memorandum by Resident welfare Association Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi

*475. **SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Baba Kharag Singh Marg Resident's Welfare Association has submitted a representation to the Chief Engineer regarding the difficulties and sufferings faced by them due to faulty/defective construction of Government quarters (Type III) at Baba Kharag Singh Marg;

(b) is it also a fact that the Welfare Association has demanded to stop the payment of amount to the contractor who has constructed these Government quarters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation from Baba Kharag Singh Marg Resident's Welfare Association was received in July, 1978. The representation complained about irregular and inadequate water supply and

alleged faulty/defective construction to be the cause for it.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The system for supply of water has been designed for water supply through an overhead tank, which is under construction. As a temporary measure, water is being supplied to these quarters by direct pumping from a sump. Occupants faced difficulty due to choking of the distribution system. The blockage has since been removed.

Payment to contractor is made only after successful completion of the work and security deposit is refunded after rectification of defects, if any, in accordance with the terms of contract. This will be ensured by the concerned officers.

Lifting of ban on export of Potato

*478. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Potato Development Council has recommended to the Government of India to lift the ban on the export of potato and to fix a support price of potatoes for securing a remunerative price for the growers;

(b) if so, whether any recommendation has also been made to reduce the price of seed potato and to make it available in different States at the time of sowing; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) No, Sir, but a recommendation has been made by the Council that a Sub-Committee of the Council may be constituted to look into the problems of seed potato production and distribution to the farmers.

(c) Recommendations of the Council are under consideration of the Government.

Fragmentation of Land

*479. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that fragmentation of land is being done intentionally to derive benefits under Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers Development Agencies and other Government agencies; and

(b) if so, how Government are going to check it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Preservation of Wild Life

*480. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of a plan on the National level for the preservation of wild life;

(b) whether Government are going to help Gujarat State for the preservation of "GIR Lions";

(c) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government has already taken adequate measures at the national level for the preservation of Wildlife. Some of the important setps taken are:-

- (i) With the enactment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 which has now been adopted by all but two States, viz, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland, special legal protection has been given to the endangered species from exploitation and stringent punishment provided for infringement of the provisions of the Act. Further, the Schedules of the Act have been recently altered transferring many species to Schedule I of the Act wherein hunting

is banned and also including many new species under other Schedules.

- (ii) Export trade of most of the threatened species have been controlled particularly since India became a Party in 1976 to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

- (iii) With Wildlife conservation saking significant progress during the last few years, emphasis has been laid on specialised management of Wildlife and its habitat both within and outside the national parks and sanctuaries. With this in view separate wildlife wings have been set up in majority of States/ Union Territories, the officers of which would ultimately be incharge of all wildlife matter.

(b) and (c). The Central Government have approved an amount of Rs. 15,84,500 to be utilized for various measures in the Gir Lion Sanctuary for the preservation of Gir Lions, Conservation of the habitat and rehabilitation of 'Maldharis' in new settlement.

The following are the details for which Central Government have extended financial assistance:—

- (i) Ploughing and preparation of land for sowing, agricultural crops and for assistance for procuring agricultural equipment @ Rs. 1000 per family.
- (ii) Transport of dismantled huts and household effects to the site of new settlement @ Rs. 200 per family.
- (iii) Providing Community facilities such as School, gram chora, wells, water troughs, approach road, etc. @ Rs. 500 per family.
- (iv) Purchase of vehicles, motor-cycles and bicycles.

- (v) Construction of Garages, Quarters for Wild Life Wardens, Assistants Wild life Wardens and Drivers.
- (vi) Five protection measures.

Migration of students from one state to Another

*481. SHRI NATVER LAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students who intend to migrate from one State to another are facing severe handicap because of some State following 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern and others not adopting it;

(b) whether Government had fixed parity at each year of the 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern so that easy migration of students from one State to another may be feasible;

(c) whether those students who had passed first year of the plus two in new pattern are entitled to seek admission in the first year class of a degree course in the States where the new pattern had not been adopted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER): (a) to (d). It will not be correct to say that students migrating from one State to another are facing severe handicaps, because some States have still not changed over to the 10+2 system of school education. Majority of the States/Union Territories have already adopted the 10+2 pattern (Annexure 'A'). As regards the others, it is hoped that following the recent Education Ministers' Conference's Resolution which has accepted the 12-year pattern of schooling, these States would also identify an appropriate plan for a smooth transition to the new pattern

of education in the larger interests of the students. However, during the transition period also, there is no need for anxiety since all the Boards of Secondary Education in the country have established, between themselves, a mutual equivalence for their secondary/higher secondary examinations. Migration of students studying in schools affiliated to one Board can easily seek admission in schools affiliated to other Boards, since the equivalences are well-known and where they are not known to the head of the institution, he always seeks a clarification from the Board.

As regards admissions at university/college stage, each university decides the parity of higher secondary classes for admission to degree classes. However, the Association of Indian Universities to which all universities are affiliated after due examination makes a suitable recommendation to the Universities for according recognition for purposes of admissions. The Association of Indian Universities has taken due note of the States where the 10+2 system has been introduced and States where the change-over to the new pattern has not taken place. Taking into account the reality of the situation and in the interests of ensuring that students who migrate from one State to another do not suffer, the Association has made the following recommendations to the universities:

- (i) "The plus 2 stage of the Central Board of Secondary Education be treated in all States where this pattern of education is in vogue at par with the plus 2 stage;"
- (ii) "In all States where the pattern of education is such as to require 14 years for the first Degree (11+3), the new plus two stage of Central Board of Secondary Education be treated as equivalent to a pass in the first year of the three year degree course

or for admission to the first year of the two years degree course."

Annexure A

The latest position regarding adoption of 10+2 structure of education by the States/Union Territories is as under:—

States/UTs which are having the 10+2 structure of school education are:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Jammu and Kashmir
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Maharashtra
9. Manipur
10. Meghalaya**
11. Nagaland**
12. Orissa
13. Sikkim
14. Tamil Nadu
15. Tripura
16. Uttar Pradesh
17. West Bengal
18. Arunachal Pradesh
19. A & N Islands
20. Chandigarh
21. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
22. Delhi
23. Goa, Daman and Diu
24. Lakshadweep
25. Mizoram**
26. Pondicherry

States likely to adopt the 10+2 structure from 1979-80 are:—

1. Haryana
2. Punjab

States which have agreed in principle to adopt the new structure but the final date is yet to be determined:—

1. Himachal Pradesh
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Rajasthan

Operation Flood II Programme

*482. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2077 on 31st July, 1978 regarding progress of Operation Flood II programme and state:

(a) which are the States covered under the Operation Flood II programme; and

(b) the norms and criteria fixed for covering the States under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The States proposed to be covered by Operation Flood II are Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Further the States of Kerala, Orissa, Sikkim and Meghalaya will be covered under Centrally sponsored Dairy programme patterned along the same lines as Operation Flood II.

(b) The milk shed areas proposed to be covered in the fifteen Operation Flood II States have been selected on the basis of the recommendations of the Dairy Development Sub-group of the National Commission on Agriculture as best suited to modernised dairy production as a part of the local patterns of mixed farming.

**These States/UTs have 10 years school followed by two years Pre-University.

खुले में रखा गया खाद्यान्न

*483 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री अतुर्भुज :

क्या कृषि और सिबाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष सरकार द्वारा वसूल किया गया खाद्यान्न का सम्बूचा स्टॉक ढके हुए स्टोरों में रखा गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ढके हुए स्टोरों में कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न रखा गया है और खुले में कितना खाद्यान्न अभी भी पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ग) खुले में पड़े खाद्यान्न के संरक्षण के लिए प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिबाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). कुल सरकारी स्टॉक के आकार और उपलब्ध ढके हुए गोदामों तथा संचालन क्षमता को भी ध्यान में रखकर, परिचालन की दृष्टि से ढके हुए गोदामों में वसूल किए गए खाद्यान्नों का सारा स्टॉक रखना सम्भव नहीं है। विभिन्न राज्यों में पहली जुलाई, 1978 को ढके हुए गोदामों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्नों की कुल मात्रा 104.19 लाख मीटरी टन और खुले में 41.55 लाख मीटरी टन है। इसमें इस वर्ष वसूल की गई मात्रा और पिछले वर्ष का स्टॉक शामिल है।

(ग) साधारणतया, खुले भण्डारण की प्रति मीटरी टन वार्षिक परिचालन लागत 40.90 रुपये है।

Set up of Rajasthan Canal

*485. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Canal set up is being spruced up;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for laxity in the past?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: (a) The Rajasthan Canal Project is being executed by the Government of Rajasthan. For this purpose, the State Government has set up the Rajasthan Canal Board for the construction of the Canal and its irrigation distribution system and also for carrying out the works for the Commanded Area Development. As the Rajasthan Canal Board, with its present set-up, is able to achieve the envisaged physical and financial outputs, there is no proposal before the Government of Rajasthan to spruce up the set-up for Rajasthan Canal Project.

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

प्रापात स्थिति के दौरान डी० डी० ए० द्वारा निमित्त वृत्तिपूर्ण मकान

*487 श्री गंग बन्त सिंह : क्या निर्माण और प्रावास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से सहमत है कि प्रापात स्थिति प्रथम वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान डी० डी० ए० द्वारा बनाये गये मकान वृत्तिपूर्ण हैं और उनका निर्माण ठीक प्रकार से नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन मकानों की वृत्तियों की जांच करने के लिए सरकार ने समिति गठित की है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में लोगों से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और प्रावास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। निर्माण के दौरान निर्माण संबंधी कोई मुख्य वृत्ति नहीं पाई गई है। तथापि, प्राबंटन के बाद कुछ मकानों में छोटी-छोटी वृत्तियाँ बताई गई थीं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा इन वृत्तियों को समय समय पर ठीक किया गया था।

Appointment of Inspector General of forest

4539. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Junior person belonging to the Indian Forest Service cadre has been appointed as Inspector General of Forest in the Union Department of Agriculture, superseding a number of senior incumbents:

(b) if so, the circumstances under which he has been appointed in supersession; and

(c) recruitment rules prescribed and that followed for appointment to this post during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A copy of the recruitment rules in making this appointment followed during the last ten years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2710/78]. According to the approved rules, the post is to be filled on a deputation basis, from among the (i) the Heads of Forest Departments in States and Union Territories (ii) President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehradun. Accordingly, all incumbents of the above posts were considered for appointment to this post.

Since short-term appointments in senior posts, particularly at the level of Head of Organisation/Department, are not favoured, selection was made from among those eligible officers who were due to retire after a period of 2 years or more.

Allotment of Land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during VI plan

4540. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for giving agricultural land to landless persons belonging to SC and ST has been included in the Draft 6th Plan; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to provide land to the persons of the community during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). It has always been the policy of the Government to give priority in the allotment of ceiling surplus land to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Most state laws and regulations also provide for such priority in allotment to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. This policy will be continued during the next five years also.

Link Roads in rural areas of Gujarat

4541. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the approach of Government to the problem of providing roads in rural areas and linking villages having a population of 750 and above with all-weather roads, in the context of Government policy towards rural development.

(b) number of villages having a population of 1500 and above and with a population between 750 and 1500 which required to be connected with all-weather Roads in Gujarat;

(c) whether Government accepts the fact that road communication in rural areas assumes greater importance for all-round development of village economy; if so, whether Government intends to link these villages with all-weather roads during the VI Plan period; and

(d) the outlay required to be made to achieve this purpose; and the provision made for the same during 1978-79 in the Central Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) In the context of Rural Development Programme, the Rural Roads are proposed to be assigned a comparatively higher priority so as to bring villages into the national main-stream. During the five years (1978-83) it is proposed to cover the remaining villages with a population of above 1500 and above with a link road. In addition, about half the number of villages that have a population between 1000 to 1500 will be provided with the link road, the remaining half will be covered in the period (1983-88).

(b): The information is as follows:—

Population size category	The no. of villages remaining to be connected with an all-weather road as on 1-4-1978
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(i) 1500 and above	1099
(ii) 500-1500	2835

(c) Yes, Sir. As already stated in reply to part (a) above, it is proposed to cover the remaining villages having a population of 1500 and above with a link road during 1978-83. In addition, about half the number of villages that have a population between 1000 to 1500 will be provided with the link road during 1978-83, the remaining half will be covered in the period (1983-88).

(d) A provision of Rs. 800 crores has been made in the Plan (1978-83). A special Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of roads in tribal areas is being started in view of the pressing need for developing these areas; this will supplement the outlay of Rs. 275 crores in the State Sector.

Chatham saw mill, Andaman and Nicobar Islands)

4542. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred in the Chatham Saw Mill, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total income earned by the said mill during last three years;

(c) the total mandays lost in various sections of the mill, section-wise due to breakdown of machinery state details of such break down; and

(d) the proposal to improve the working of the mill?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The total expenditure incurred in Chatham Saw Mill of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Total expenditure incurred
	Rs.
1975-76	94.64 lakhs
1976-77	75.89 lakhs
1977-78	78.66 lakhs

(b) The total income earned by Chatham Saw Mill during the last three years including sales of Swan Timber through Andaman Government Timber Depot at Calcutta and Madras is as follows:—

Year	Total income earned
	Rs.
1975-76	69.43 lakhs
1976-77	80.98 lakhs
1977-78	69.63 lakhs

(c) Loss of mandays due to breakdown of machinery in the Mill Section of the Saw mill has been as follows:—

Year	
1975-76	Nil
1976-77	1125 mandays
1977-78	4880 mandays

There has been no loss of mandays in other Sections of the Mill due to breakdown of machinery.

(d): The proposal of the Andaman Administration for replacement of 8-foot Band Saw Mill with a 1.82 M (72") Hearing has been accepted by Government and foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 13,51,989 for the import of the machinery from U.K. has been released. Government is also considering modernizing the Chatham Saw Mill replenishing the old machinery by modern machinery.

Jute Production

4543. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate production of Jute in the country at present;

(b) whether the jute production has declined;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore;

(d) the annual consumption of jute in the country; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The production of jute during 1977-78 has been placed at 53.4 lakh bales of 180 kgs. each. Jute production is

marked by fluctuations but the overall trend indicates a growth rate of 1.82 per cent per annum between the triennium ended 1970-71 and that ended 1977-78. The production of mesta which supplements jute, has registered a growth rate of 6.2 per cent per annum during the above period. The combined production of jute and mesta in 1977-78 has been 71.18 lakh bales.

(d) The annual consumption of jute and mesta has been estimated at 70 to 71 lakh of bales of 180 kgs. each during 1977-78.

(e) The main effort of the Government is that the entire demand for jute and mesta is met from indigenous production. A comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme of intensive Jute/Mesta District Programme is being implemented in 20 selected districts of 6 major jute/mesta growing States. The strategy adopted relates to demonstration of improved package of practices in rainfed and irrigated areas, motivational campaign for use of essential inputs at recommended doses through larger flow of institutional credit, extension of jute under irrigation, adoption of suitable cropping schedules and provision of improved grading and marketing facilities.

Effect of Bio-Gas Plant on use of Firewood

4544. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the consumption of about 130 million tonnes of firewood require cutting down a few million trees every year for burning alone; and

(b) whether Government see any prospect of using bio-gas from litter as fuel by giving facilities to the people through Energy Ministry?

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

(b) Prospect of producing bio-gas from litter will only be confined to areas near to forests. However, no suitable design has been developed so far in the country for production of bio-gas from litter. As such the question of providing facilities to the people does not arise at the present time.

बाबरकार नस्ल की गायों का समाप्त होना

4545. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाड़मेर जिले में बाबरकार नस्ल की गायों की संख्या नगण्य रह गई है तथा इस नस्ल के सांडों जो किसी समय दक्षिण भारत में प्रसिद्ध थे, लुप्त हो गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, तथा इस समय उम नस्ल के सांडों और गायों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इस नस्ल को समाप्त होने से बचाने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) में (ग). जनसंख्या एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने ही अभ्यास पर ध्यान दी जाएगी।

**जूनागढ़ (गुजरात) में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय
खोला जाना**

4546. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय चलाये जा रहे हैं तथा ये कब से चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात राज्य के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनागढ़ नगर के हिन्दी समाज, जूनागढ़ ने 20 जनवरी, 1975, 16 अप्रैल, 1975, 4 अगस्त, 1977, 12 सितम्बर, 1977 और 7 जुलाई, 1978 को एमिस्टेंट कमिश्नर, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, नई दिल्ली को आवेदन पत्र भेजे थे जिनमें यह मांग की गई थी कि जूनागढ़ नगर में पहली से बारहवीं कक्षा तक का केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाये ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रत्येक आवेदन पत्र में उल्लिखित मांगों का व्यंजन क्या है ; और

(घ) जूनागढ़ में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने अथवा उमकी मंजूरी देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक मंजूरी दे दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) बायु मेना स्टेशन जामनगर (1963), अहमदाबाद (1964), बड़ौदा (1965), राजकोट (1965), सरत (1965), वल्लभ विद्यानगर (1967), धारंगधरा (1971) गांधी नगर (1971), आई० एन० एम० बलभूडा, जामनगर (1972)।

(ख) हिन्दी समाज, जूनागढ़ से जूनागढ़ शहर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ग) और (घ). संगठन के नियमों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी विभाग या राज्य सरकार/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा प्रायोजित होना चाहिए। इन प्रायोजक अधिकारणों में से किसी से भी अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इसके अलावा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय अथवा कामिकाँ सहित, मध्यतः

स्थानान्तर्गीय केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वैश्विक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए होते हैं। क्योंकि केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए विभिन्न स्टेशनों से बड़ी संख्या में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं, वरीयता ऐसे स्थानों को दी जाती है जहां पर स्थानान्तर्गीय केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी अधिक संख्या में रहते हैं।

Drinking water in Maharashtra

4547. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of villages with names which have been identified in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra under centrally sponsored scheme for supply of drinking water;

(b) if no villages from Ratnagiri district are so identified, the reasons for the same; and

(c) will Government consider the inclusion of villages from Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The villages in Ratnagiri District identified and approved for grant-in-aid assistance under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are as under:—

A. Villages identified and for which water supply schemes approved in 1977-78:

I. Bore-well schemes:

1. Padave
2. Nargofi
3. Kongale
4. Wavaghar
5. Methegujar
6. Sanghar
7. Pure Kh.

8. Posare Kh.
9. Asore
10. Ranvai
11. Mandavkheri
12. Manjutri
13. Pathe
14. Bhirkande
15. Tale
16. Muradpur
17. Purnagad
18. Chinchanti
19. Nivashi
20. Vezurle
21. Yeravande
22. Penkhale
23. Chouke
24. Shejawali
25. Shivane Bk
26. Kashewaghotan
27. Ombal
28. Shevare
29. Kankavli
30. Malvan
31. Gele
32. Gharap
33. Shirwal
34. Bhikekonal
35. Phansavde
36. Vivdi
37. Naneli

II. Piped water supply schemes approved:

1. Tiware
2. Mhapral

B. Villages identified and for which schemes have been approved during 1978-79:

1. Palgad
2. Sondeggar
3. Nanoshi
4. Panchavati
5. Veduali
6. Matwan

7. Tangar

8. Kankavali

मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अन्तर्गत भण्डार गृह

4548. श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अन्तर्गत भण्डार गृहों के बारे में 27 मार्च, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 4422 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अन्तर्गत भण्डार गृहों की संख्या इस समय बहुत ही कम है और यदि हाँ, तो इस समय सरकारी क्षेत्र तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत उक्त निगम को कितने गोदामों की आवश्यकता है और मांग पूरी करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा अब तक लिये गये प्राइवेट पार्टियों के 20 भण्डार गृहों की शर्तें क्या हैं और उनके साथ किस प्रकार का करार किया गया है और इन भण्डार गृहों के लिए कितना किराया दिया जाता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम वसूली, वितरण, संचालन और अन्य संबंधित ज़रूरतों को ध्यान में रखकर समय समय पर भण्डारण संबंधी ज़रूरतों की समीक्षा करता है। निगम के पास मध्य प्रदेश में 30-6-1978 को कुल 11.06 लाख मीटर टन क्षमता के गोदाम थे जिनमें अपने और विभिन्न स्रोतों से किराये पर लिए गए गोदाम भी शामिल हैं। 4.59 लाख मीटर टन की अतिरिक्त क्षमता के गोदाम बनाने की भी योजना है।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने गारंटी-योजना के अधीन अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए 68,520 मीटर टन क्षमता के 20

भण्डार 1-3-1978 को लिए थे। गारंटी की अवधि 5 वर्ष तक है और प्रत्येक गोदाम का किराया भिन्न भिन्न है। ग्रामीण इलाकों में स्थित गोदामों के मामले में अधिकतम देय किराया 40 पैसे प्रति वर्ग फुट प्रतिमास है और शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थित गोदामों के लिए 50 पैसे प्रति वर्ग फुट प्रतिमास तक है।

Government accommodation to House owners

4549. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 133 dated 17th July, 1978 regarding change of rules of allotment of Government Accommodation to House Owners and state:

(a) whether an allottee of Government accommodation can purchase a D. D. A. flat or construct a private house and can also retain the Government accommodation after the purchase of such a house; and

(b) if so, why a house owners's priority date has been changed to his disadvantage to 1-6-1977 as a result of which he cannot be allotted a Government accommodation till his retirement?

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

(b) Priority date of house-owning officers will from 1st June, 1977 onwards as they were made eligible from this date.

Absence of sewer lines in Asalatpur, New Delhi

4550. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of WORKS

AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3227 on the 3rd April, 1978 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of sewer lines in Asalatpur village, the whole area surrounding it in Janakpuri, New Delhi has been turned into a health hazard with the imminent danger of outbreak of diseases;

(b) whether the residents Associations of the area and other public men have drawn the attention of the authorities to this danger; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to construct the sewer line there and save the area from the danger?

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

(b) A complaint in this regard was received by the Delhi Development Authority from a Social Worker.

(c) A scheme for laying sewer lines in this village was drawn up, but could not be taken up so far for want of funds.

Chilka Fish Culture (Marine and Inland) project in Orissa

4551. **SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 833 dated the 24th April, 1978 regarding Development of fisheries in Chilka lake and state:

(a) whether the Chilka development fish culture (marine and inland) project in Orissa is starting in 1978-79; if so, what is the total estimated amount; and

(b) the amount provided during the year?

2586 LS-3.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Chilka development fish culture (marine and inland) project in Orissa is recommended for inclusion in the Second Country Programme (1979-83) of UNDP. The UNDP will study and advise preparation of suitable project for development of Chilka lake fisheries. The tentative estimate as indicated by the State Government is Rs. 28.10 crores but this may have to be reviewed in the light of expert opinion in respect of some technical aspects.

(b) The question does not arise.

Scheme for allotment of houses, flats, plots etc. for Indian abroad

4552. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for allotment of houses, flats and plots of land to the Indians abroad;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) what is the total amount to be paid for house/plot and how much in advance; and

(d) the area where such houses/plots are allotted?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There is a scheme only for allotment of plots to non-resident-Indians living abroad.

(b) An Indian living abroad who does not own any residential plot or house in Delhi/New Delhi either in his own name or in the name of his family members as defined under Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is entitled to allotment of plot under this scheme. The premium for

land and the cost of construction is payable in foreign exchange.

(c) The total cost of a plot is Rs. 80,000 which is to be paid in foreign exchange. The applicant is required to send a bank draft for a sum of Rs. 10,000 in foreign exchange as earnest money alongwith the application. Before the construction, the applicant is to deposit foreign exchange in advance with the Reserve Bank of India for full coverage of two and a half floors. It is permissible for an allottee to deposit foreign exchange equivalent to the cost of construction for full coverage on ground floor only, if he wishes to construct only one floor in the first instance. However, the allottee will be required to deposit additional foreign exchange in advance when he decides to take up additional construction upto the permissible limit.

(d) The area in which these plots will be allotted is situated in South Delhi on Mehrauli, Badarpur Road near Malavia Nagar Extension.

रायसीन जिले क सिविल सिचवाई परियोजनाय

4553. श्री राखबजी : क्या कृषि और सिचवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रायसीन जिले की उन सिचवाई परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास स्वीकृति हेतु अनिर्णीत पड़ी है तथा ये परियोजनायें कब से अनिर्णीत पड़ी है; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही

की है और उन्हें कब तक स्वीकृति दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिचवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). एक बृहद परियोजना नामशः 'हलासी सिचवाई व बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजना (विदिशा और रायसेन जिले)' और एक अन्य संशोधित बृहद परियोजना नामशः 'बर्ना परियोजना (रायसेन और सिहोर जिले)' तकनीकी जांच की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है। हलासी पर रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में 27-11-1977 को प्राप्त हुई थी और उक्त रिपोर्ट पर टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को 9-1-78 को भेजी गई थीं। टिप्पणियों के उत्तर 19-5-1978 को प्राप्त हो गए थे और इन उत्तरों की भांजे जांच की जा रही है।

बर्ना परियोजना पर संशोधित रिपोर्ट 13-5-75 को प्राप्त हुई थी और उक्त रिपोर्ट पर टिप्पणियां 11-9-75 और 7-12-76 को राज्य सरकार को भेजी गई थीं। इन टिप्पणियों के उत्तर 12-7-77 और 21-3-78 को प्राप्त हुए थे और उनकी भी भांजे जांच की जा रही है।

जैसे ही अनिर्णीत मामलों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा तय कर लिया जाएगा जैसे ही उपर्युक्त परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी के लिए तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति को प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि टिप्पणियों में निहित अनिर्णीत मामलों को राज्य सरकार कितनी शीघ्रता से तय करती है।

Members of U.G.C., I.C.S.S.R., and Indo-US Joint Education Commission

4554. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when does the term of the present members of the UGC, ICSSR and Indo-U.S. Joint Education Commission expire;

(b) what is the selection criteria for filling up vacancies in UGC, ICSSR and Indo-U.S. Joint Education Commission;

(c) whether fast growing disciplines, like education, law, commerce, geography etc. find any representation in UGC and ICSSR; and

(d) by which time the new membership of the UGC is expected to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The University Grants Commission is composed of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and 10 other Members. The term of the present Chairman expires on 14-1-1981 and that of the Vice-Chairman on 1-6-1979. In the case of 10 other Members, the term of 6 Members expires on 20-1-1979 and of the remaining 4 Members on 1-2-1979, 24-1-1980, 31-5-1980 and 16-5-1981.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research is composed of the Chairman, 18 Social Scientist Members, 6 Government representatives (out of whom 5 are filled) and one Member-Secretary. The present term of the Chairman expires on 7th July, 1980 and that of the Member-Secretary on 31-3-1981. Amongst the Social Scientist Members, the term of 6 Members expires on 31-3-1978, of another 6 Members on 31-3-1980 and of the remaining 6 Members on 31-3-1981.

The Government representatives on the Council hold their membership in *ex-officio* capacity.

There is no Indo-U.S. Joint Education Commission as such. There is, however, Indo-U.S. Joint Commission consisting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries set up in October, 1974. Four Sub-Commissions were set up under the aegis of the Joint Commission for dealing with bilateral relations in their respective spheres. One of them is the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and Culture. The composition of the members of the Indian delegation to each meeting of the Sub-Commission is decided before such meeting by the Ministers of External Affairs and Education by mutual consultation, and their term expires as soon as the meeting is over.

(b) and (c). The composition of the members of the University Grants Commission is governed by the provisions of Section 5 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

The composition of the Indian Council of Social Science Research is as follows:—

(1) *Chairman*: An eminent social scientist nominated by the Government of India.

(2) *Social Scientists*: 18 Social Scientists nominated by the Government of India.

(3) *Government Representatives*: 6 persons representing Government, nominated by the Government of India which include one representative each of the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and the Ministry of Finance.

(4) *Member-Secretary*: Appointed by the Government of India.

The 18 Social Scientists Members are nominated, keeping in view the various disciplines they are going to

represent. The discipline of geography is represented by Prof. M. Shaf. Economics including Commerce is represented by Prof. Balwanth Reddy, Prof. D. M. Nanjundappa and Prof. M. Datta Chaudhary. Of the six members representing the Government on the Indian Council of Social Science Research only five are in position at present. There is thus one vacancy and it is possible that Law may soon find a place when this vacancy is filled.

In the case of the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and Culture, the membership is decided, as already stated in reply to part (a) above, before each meeting, having regard to the functional needs and the agenda for that meeting.

(d) The earliest date by which the vacancies in the present membership of the University Grants Commission are due to occur is the 20th January, 1979. The question of announcing the new members of the Commission does not arise at present.

Type IV Quarters in D.I.Z. are allotted to Ministerial Staff

4555. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of type IV quarters in D.I.Z. area, square-wise, allotted to the personal staff of the Minister and Chief Ministers of the previous Government who were taken on deputation from lower category of posts during Emergency without considering their entitlement of accommodation;

(b) if so, the number of such allottees square-wise who are not now entitled for type IV accommodation as a result of change of Government and their subsequent reversion to their lower posts in their parent office; and

(c) whether Government propose to arrange for vacation of Type IV accommodation from such officials and allotting them their entitled type (type II or III as the case may be) at an early date so that persons awaiting type IV accommodation for long may get their entitled type of quarters?

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

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

Amendment to North Eastern Hill University Act.

4556. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: 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 published in the 'Assam Tribune' on 26th July, 1978 under the caption 'Amendment to NEHU Act suggested'; and

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

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

(b) The suggestions received from the Chief Minister, Meghalaya as also the Government of Mizoram for amendment of certain provisions of the North-Eastern Hill University Act would be discussed with the State Government/Union Territory Administration.

Units licensed to manufacture malted Milk

4557. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of units licensed to manufacture malted milk giving the details of their licensed capacity and their production during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to place malted milk food industry under the small scale sector; and

(c) if not, what measures Government propose to take to protect the small scale units manufacturing malted milk food against the competition by the multinational companies like Hindustan Milkfood manufacturers and Cadbury Fry (India) Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement is attached.

(c) Government do not have any such proposal under consideration.

(c) Does not arise as Malted Milk Food is not an article reserved for the small scale sector.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Licensed capacity	Production (in tonnes)		
			1975	1976	1977
1	M/s. Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Limited, Anand	1,500	--	68	440
2	M/s. Cadbury Milk Limited, Bombay	1,008	3,539	3,804	3,703
3	M/s. Hindustan Milk food Manufacturers Limited, Nabha and Rajamundry	10,800	8,644	9,268	12,238
4	M/s. Jagajit Industries, Hamira	4,800	2,239	1,301	1,215
5	M/s. Cocoa Products and Beverages, Madras	750	1,07	15	Nil
6	M/s. Alvitone Laboratories, Madras	960	39	9	Nil
7	M/s. Vitalone Research Institute, Madras	360	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	M/s. Foods, Fats & Fertilizers Limited, Padepallipudam	600	13	16	Nil
9	M/s. Jiwan Milk & Allied Specialities Limited, Kapurthala	500	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation Ltd., Prodduttur, A.P.	1200	Nil	Nil	Nil

बाढ़ों के कारण क्षति

4558. श्री श्रीमत् प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1976 से जुलाई, 1978 तक वर्षवार नदियों में बाढ़ के कारण अनुमानतः इकितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को राहत देने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किसकी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ों से देश को होने वाली जान माल की हानि को रोकने के लिए किये गये उपायों से सरकार सन्तुष्ट है; और

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो भविष्य में बाढ़ों पर नियन्त्रण पाने हेतु सरकार कोई नई योजना बना रही है ?

हृषि और सिंघाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) फसलों, मकानों और जन-सुविधाओं को हुई कुल क्षति इस प्रकार है :—

1976 के दौरान : 888.753 करोड़ रुपये
 1977 के दौरान : 1131.57 करोड़ रुपये
 (इसमें आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल और तमिलनाडु में चक्रवातों द्वारा हुई क्षति भी शामिल है)

1978 के दौरान : 29.78 करोड़ रुपये
 (जुलाई के अन्त तक, (प्रारम्भिक))
 प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार)

(ख) 1976-77 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को प्रॉबंटिट अग्रिम योजना सहायता संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ). 1954 में राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के बनाये जाने के बाद से राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की मदद और सलाह से देश में 9.38 मिलियन हेक्टेयर बाढ़ प्रवण क्षेत्र की समुचित बचाव व्यवस्था की है। यह काम 10,370 किलोमीटर बाढ़-टटबन्धों के निर्माण 17,850

किलोमीटर से अधिक लम्बी निकाल-बैनलों की खुदाई और महानदी, दामोदर और उसकी सहायक नदियों, तापी, सतलुज, व्यास, रामगंगा, आदि पर जल संचाय जलाशयों के निर्माण द्वारा किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, नदियों पर कटाव-रोधी कार्य और बैनलों में सुधार किए गए। केन्द्रीय सरकार सभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नदियों पर बाढ़ों की पूर्ण सूचना देने की व्यवस्था कर रही है जिससे राज्य सरकारों को आने वाली बाढ़ों के बारे में चेतावनी देने, लोगों, पशुओं और जल सम्पत्ति को प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से बाहर निकालने, सहायता और बचाव कार्यों की व्यवस्था करने और बाढ़ नियन्त्रण तथा अन्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों की निगरानी करने की उचित व्यवस्था करने में मदद मिलती है।

सहायता, बचाव और पुनर्वासि कार्य करने और आवश्यक अग्रिम कार्रवाई करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनाए जाने वाले मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों को जारी किया जा चुका है।

देश में अब तक किए गए बाढ़ नियन्त्रण उपायों का पुनर्बलोकन करने और भविष्य में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए अपनाए जाने वाले समन्वित, एकीकृत और वैज्ञानिक तरीके तैयार करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग का गठन किया गया है। यह आयोग 1976 में गठित किया गया था और उसके द्वारा 1979 के अन्त तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दिए जाने की सम्भावना है।

विबरन

बाढ़ों से उत्पन्न स्थिति से निपटने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को प्राबन्धित प्रथिम योजना सहायता :

क्रम सं०	राज्य	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (31 जुलाई, 1978 को)
1.	असम	2.59	4.98	—
2.	बिहार	10.95	—	—
3.	गुजरात	4.25	10.43	—
4.	हरियाणा	—	11.00	—
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	2.70	—
6.	केरल	—	3.64 (चक्रवात के लिए दी गई सहायता भी शामिल है)	—
7.	मणिपुर	0.445	—	—
8.	उड़ीसा	—	8.52	—
9.	राजस्थान	3.32	7.97	—
10.	त्रिपुरा	1.11	—	—
11.	उत्तर प्रदेश	11.25	10.00	—
12.	पश्चिम बंगाल	—	4.41	—

इसके प्रतिरिक्त, बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों में मुफ्त अनाज बांटने के लिए कुछ शाय्यों को अनाज भी प्राबन्धित किया गया ।

केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में कर्मचारी

4559. श्री हीरा भाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में काम करने वाले अधिकतर कर्मचारी

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्धी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पदनामकार उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेनुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Administrative system of Indian Mountaineering foundation

**4560. SHRI BHOJ MODAK:
SHRI ROBIN SEN:**

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

(a) what are the details of the administrative system of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation;

(b) whether the President is elected or nominated;

(c) if nominated by whom; and

(d) what are the terms and conditions of the present incumbent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Indian Mountaineering Foundation is a Private Body registered under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860 as amended from time to time. According to the information furnished by the Foundation, its Executive body is Sponsoring Committee comprising 12 members—6 well-known mountaineers; 2 Secretaries to the Government of India; and 4 persons actively associated with the development of mountaineering activity. Its President is elected by the General body for a period of two years. The last election was held on 5-8-1978. The President functions in an honorary capacity.

Office bearers of Indian Mountaineering Foundation

4561. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the present office bearers of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation and since when they are holding the present post;

(b) whether any of the office bearers receive any type of remuneration;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to nominate some M.Ps. of both Houses of Parliament to the I.M.F. and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). Indian Mountaineering Foundation is a private body registered under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860 as amended from time to time. According to the information furnished by the Foundation, its present office bearers are Shri H. C. Sarin, President—holding this office since 1966 and Shri R. M. Chakravarty, Hony. Secretary since 1964. No remuneration is paid to them. As this is a private body, the Government is not proposing to nominate any person to the Indian Mountaineering Foundation.

Prosecution of Jeypore Sugar Company, Orissa

4562. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Jeypore Sugar Company, Orissa will be prosecuted under the Essential Commodities Act for filing false returns and cheating the Central Government; and

(b) whether the Government have prosecuted the concerned party or not; if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The case relating to alleged diversion of fair price sugar to free sale by the Jeypore Sugar Company Limited,

Chagallu, Andhra Pradesh during the period 1-1-1972 to 30-6-1972, when the scheme of voluntary distribution of sugar was in operation, has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigations for conducting necessary investigations and taking suitable action.

Clearance to shootingball Federation of India for participation in Indo-Pak Tournaments

4563. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shootingball Federation of India was invited by Pakistan Shooting Volleyball Federation and Asian Club Karachi in the month of July, 1978 for participation in Indo-Pakistan Shooting Volleyball tournament at Rawalpindi;

(b) if so, whether the above Federation/Association approached the Ministry of Education, Government of India for the grant of clearance to participate in the tournament and the ground on which the request was turned down;

(c) the criteria laid down by the Government for giving clearance to the Sports Federation/Associations for sending/inviting teams abroad in their respective games and whether this criteria was relaxed in certain cases and the justification therefor; and

(d) whether the Shootingball Federation of India have sought permission of the Government for participating in Indo-Pakistan Shooting Volleyball Tournament at Toba-Tek Singh District Faisalabad (Pakistan) from 4th to 6th October, 1978 and the decision taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL

WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). On an invitation received from the Asian Club, Karachi, one of the parallel Shootingball Federations of India of which Shri N. U. Siddiqui is the Secretary General at present, sought Government's clearance for participation in the Indo-Pak Shooting Volleyball Tournament which was scheduled to be held at Rawalpindi in July, 1978. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the All India Council of Sports, it was decided that until the Federation in question is accorded recognition its request for grant of clearance could not be considered.

(c) On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of All India Council of Sports made at its meeting held on 16-2-1978, it was decided that as a general policy Government clearance should not be given in respect of proposals sponsored by unrecognised sports bodies except in the case of cultural or commercial organisations like the United Planters Association of India etc. which are not sports bodies as such. In their cases, the proposals for holding private matches as opposed to public tournaments could be considered on the recommendation of the concerned National Sports Federations/Associations. No relaxation has been made by Government since the above decision was taken.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Federation of which Shri Siddiqui is the Secretary General at present has been informed that until it is recognised by Government its request for permission for sending a team to Pakistan cannot be agreed to.

भाकिटेन्बर में ट्रेड परीक्षा

4564. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री भाकिटेन्बरस एसिस्टेंट डिप्लोमा-होल्डर्स

एसाजिएसन के सम्बन्ध में 24 जुलाई, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1051 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आकि-टेक्चर ट्रेड में लगे व्यक्तियों से डिग्री स्तर पर ट्रेड परीक्षा लेने का था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आकिटेक्चर और रीजनल प्लानिंग सम्बन्धी अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी अध्ययन बोर्ड द्वारा 4 दिसम्बर, 1972 को लिए निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इण्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ आकिटेक्ट की ओर से अनावश्यक बिलम्ब करने से हुई हानि के बारे में जानकारी है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श.० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने इण्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ आकिटेक्ट से वास्तुशिल्पीय कामियों के लाभ के लिए डिग्री स्तर पर वास्तुशिल्प में व्यावसायिक परीक्षा यथा सम्भव शीघ्र आयोजित करने का अनुरोध किया है ।

(ग) और (घ) . स्थिति का पता लगाने के लिए संस्थान से पूछताछ की जा रही है और जो भी सूचना प्राप्त होगी, सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

केन्द्रीय ऊन उत्पादन तथा विपणन योजना

4565. श्री छबिराम वर्मल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्तराष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम कार्यालय जो केन्द्रीय ऊन उत्पादन तथा विपणन योजनाकार्य को समन्वित करने में सहायता करता था देश के आठ राज्यों में ऊन के क्रय-विक्रय का प्रबन्ध करता था, विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहायता बन्द कर दिये जाने के कारण बन्द कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्र द्वारा करोड़ों रुपये की राशि व्यय की गई है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 10 लाख भेड़े हैं जिनसे 570 टन ऊन प्राप्त होती है तथा राजस्थान से 500 टन ऊन प्राप्त होती है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत उचित वर्गीकरण तथा विपणन प्रबन्धों में सहायता देने तथा भेड़ पालकों के लाभ के लिये उक्त कार्यालय को मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में खोलने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के साथ किए गए करार के अनुसार संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यालय ने 1974 में यह कार्यक्रम बंद कर दिया ।

(ख) इस योजना पर 2.95 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किया था ।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) ऊन का उचित श्रेणीकरण तथा विपणन करने व श्रेष्ठ पालकों की सहायता करने के लिये भारत सरकार का विभिन्न राज्यों में ऊन बोर्डों को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रकार का एक बोर्ड राजस्थान में पहले से चल रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस योजना का कोई लाभ नहीं उठाया है।

पुनर्वास कालोनियों में डी० डी० ए० के बसेट

4566. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कम मूल्य पर लोगों को फ्लैट देने के लिए पुनर्वास कालोनियों में फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया था तथा क्या यह सभी फ्लैट ग्राहकों के भ्रभाव में भ्रमी भी खाली पड़े हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :
(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि आधिक्य पुटि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए 4583 टेनामेण्टों का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया गया था जिनमें से 4066 टेनामेण्ट पूर्ण हो गए थे। 1488 टेनामेण्ट पहले ही आबंटित किए जा चुके हैं तथा शेष टेनामेण्ट खरीददारों की कमी के कारण खाली पड़े हुए हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

तकनीकी संस्थान की स्थापना करना

4567. श्री इया राम शास्त्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार की ओर से इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल फरवरी/मार्च, 1978 में तकनीकी संस्थान की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में ईरान गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत सरकार की पूर्ण स्वीकृति लिए बगैर ही ईरान सरकार के प्राधिकारियों के साथ किसी करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे और वहाँ से लौटने के बाद भी इस बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई थी और अब ईरान सरकार उपरोक्त करार के कार्यान्वयन के लिए जोर डाल रही है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो इस मामले में जांच कराने और दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ऋणकारी सहायता ।

4568. श्री छोसु भाई गामित :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आदिवासी
क्षेत्रों में अनेक सहकारी समितियों ने
काम करना बन्द कर दिया है जिसके परिणाम-
स्वरूप आदिवासी किसानों को ऋण नहीं
मिल रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में
ऐसी समितियों की संख्या क्या है तथा
उन पर कितना ऋण बकाया है; और

(ग) उनमें काम बन्द होने के क्या
कारण हैं तथा क्या भारत सरकार ने उनको
पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई
है ताकि किसानों को ऋण मिल सके ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क)
से (ग). निम्न सहकारी सोसायटियों,

जिनमें विभिन्न राज्यों के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों
में कार्य कर रही सोसायटियां भी शामिल
हैं, के बारे में स्थित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष प्रकाशित सहकारी आन्दोलन
से सम्बन्धित सांख्यिकीय विवरण (भाग-
1—ऋण सोसायटियां) में दी गई हैं ।
साथ आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सहकारी सोसाय-
टियों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।
तथापि, आदिवासियों द्वारा प्रेषित
एकमुश्त सेवाओं को पूरा करने के
उद्देश्य से 1430 नई बड़े आकार वाली
बहुउद्देश्यीय सहकारी सोसायटियां, जिन्हें
सामान्यतया 'लम्बस' के नाम से जाना
जाता है, विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रमुख रूप से
आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में 30-6-77 को गठित
की गई थीं । अनुसूचित आदिवासियों
की सदस्यता तथा सहकारी सोसायटियों द्वारा
दिए गए ऋणों में भी वृद्धि हुई है जिसे
नीचे दिए गए आकड़ों में दर्शाया गया
है :—

वर्ष	प्राथमिक सोसायटियों की सदस्यता (संख्या लाख में)	दिए गए ऋण	
		प्रत्येकालीन (लाख रुपये में)	मध्यकालीन (लाख रुपये में)
1974-75	26.32	19.33	2.60
1975-76	30.78	26.37	2.73

सहकारी आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित
सांख्यिकीय विवरण (भाग 2—ऋण)
में सदस्यता तथा धर्मियों के राज्यवार
व्यारे दिये गये हैं ।

धार्मिक पुस्तकें

4569. श्री केशव राव धोंडन :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संरक्षित
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दू
धर्म की बहुत सी धार्मिक पुस्तकों में जाति
व्यवस्था तथा अस्पृश्यता आदि को देव-
निमित्त बताया गया है और वर्णाश्रम
व्यवस्था का प्रचार करके इन धार्मिक
पुस्तकों में जाति-व्यवस्था और अस्पृश्यता
को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो समानता विरोधी इन पुस्तकों से ऐसे विवेक विचार विकास के लिए ऐसी धार्मिक पुस्तकों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है? और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन लोगों को संरक्षण प्रदान करने का है जो समानता की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में इन पुस्तकों को विरोध स्वरूप जमायें और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) यह तो व्याख्या/मत का मामला है।

(ख) प्राचीन धार्मिक पुस्तकों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

(ग) धार्मिक पुस्तकों को जलाने से शान्ति भंग होने की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है और स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों को कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई करनी पड़ सकती है।

Salwan School, Delhi

4570. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether some teachers have been dismissed by the management of Salwan High School, Pusa Road, Delhi;

(b) whether teachers have been on dharna and agitating for reinstatement of these teachers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Delhi Education Department has taken note of these developments; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Department of Education and the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration the services of two teachers, Smt. A. S. Vyas, Assistant Teacher and Smt. S. Luthra, TGT and Compounder Sis Pal were terminated. The students of the school started an agitation against the illegal termination of services of the employees. Consequently the Chairman of the School had decided to close down the school for an indefinite period since 7th August, 1978. The Management of the school has already been directed by the Education Directorate, Delhi Administration to reinstate the employees of the school whose services were terminated. The school has now reopened on 16th August, 1978. It is understood that the Management has now taken back the three dismissed employees in the school.

Taking over of S.D. Polytechnic at Baijnath

4571. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the Himachal Pradesh Government have recently acquired the properties of S.D. Polytechnic in Baijnath;

(b) whether the Central Government have asked the State Government the details regarding acquisition of the said properties; and

(c) if so, at what cost and for what purpose the properties have been acquired?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-

DER): (a) to (c). The State Government has been asked to furnish the details. The information will be placed on the Table of the House when it is received.

Amount required for sanitary works by D.M.C.

4572. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in 'Indian Express' dated the 21st July, 1978 that an Inter-Ministry dispute at the Centre has deprived the Delhi Municipal Corporation of the much needed money for carrying out sanitary works in the city; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

P.M.'s appeal to U.S. Businessmen to invest in rural development

4573. SHRI T. A. PAI:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister appealed to the American businessmen to invest in Rural Development in India; and

(b) the nature of participation he suggested?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in reply to a Question as to how the Government would like the major companies—Indian and non-Indian—to contribute in the efforts, the Prime Minister only said that if these companies could help in the rural development, he would be happy.

ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार देने के लिए चुने गए ब्लॉक

4574. श्री यशुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में उन 2700 विकास ब्लॉकों के नामों का निर्णय कर लिया गया है जिनको ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूर्ण रोजगार देने के लिए 1978-79 के लिए चुना जाना है और यदि हाँ, तो उनके चयन के लिए क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या केवल उन्हीं विकास ब्लॉकों को ही इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लिया जा रहा है जिनमें पिछली सरकार ने या तो लघु किसान विकास योजना लागू की थी अथवा सूखाग्रस्त प्रभावित क्षेत्र विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत लिया था और यदि हाँ, तो क्या पिछली सरकार के काल में जिला तथा विकास ब्लॉकों को राजनैतिक कारणों से विकास कार्यक्रमों के काम से वंचित रखा गया था और क्या वर्तमान सरकार भी उनको पूर्ण रोजगार की योजना के लाभ से वंचित रखना चाहती है ; और

(ग) यदि ऐच्छिक संस्थायें अब तक उपेक्षित रहे पिछड़े जिलों और विकास ब्लॉकों में निर्धन व्यक्तियों को जीवनोपार्जन के साधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए काय

करना चाहती है तो सरकार द्वारा उनको क्या सहायता दी जायेगी।

शुषि और सिचार्ड मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1978-79 के दौरान खण्डों के गहन विकास के माध्यम से समन्वित ग्राम विकास का एक कार्यक्रम उन क्षेत्रों के 2,000 खण्डों में शुरू किया जा रहा है जिन्हें लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सुखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास के चल रहे तीन मुख्य ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत हाल ही में लाया गया है। इन खण्डों का राज्यवार आर्बंटन विवरण में दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र, मेघालय, राजस्थान तथा तमिलनाडु को छोड़कर अन्य सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिए जाने वाले खण्डों के नामों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है। खण्डों का चयन करते समय, राज्य सरकारों से निम्न मापदण्डों को ध्यान में रखने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था :—

(1) लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सुखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास के अन्तर्गत फिलहाल लिए गए प्रत्येक जिले के लिए प्रायः यथानुपात आधार पर खण्ड आर्बंटित करना तर्क-संगत होना चाहिए।

(2) 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या वाले खण्डों को पहले लिया जाना चाहिए।

(3) यदि आंकड़े उपलब्ध हों, तो बेरोजगारी तथा अल्परोजगार के अधिक प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए।

(4) तैयार किए गए विकास तथा सगठनात्मक ढांचे के लिए सम्भाव्यता।

(5) कम शुषि उत्पादकता।

(6) गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे के लोगों का कम उपभोज्य स्तर तथा बाहुल्य।

गहन विकास के लिए शुरू किए गए इन 2,000 खण्डों के अलावा, वर्ष 1978-79 से आरम्भ होने वाली पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए गहन खण्ड स्तरीय आयोजना तथा विकास हेतु प्रतिवर्ष 300 अन्य खण्डों को शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन 300 खण्डों के राज्यवार आर्बंटन की योजना आयोग के परामर्श से अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है तथा शीघ्र ही राज्यों/केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्रों को सूचित कर दिया जाएगा। इन खण्डों के चयन के लिए आधार ये होंगे :—

(1) गहन विकास कार्यों के लिए शुरू किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित 2000 खण्ड देश में कुल खण्डों की संख्या के लगभग 40 प्रतिशत है। उन राज्यों, जहां 2000 खण्डों को संविभाजित करते समय 40 प्रतिशत खण्डों को नए कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है, को 1978-79 के कोटा में अतिरिक्त 300 खण्डों में से अपेक्षित संख्या आर्बंटित की जाएगी ताकि कमी को पूरा किया जा सके तथा इसे 40 प्रतिशत के कार्यक्रम तर्क लाया जा सके।

(2) देश में प्रत्येक जिले, जिसके पास कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम नहीं है, को मध्यकालीन योजना के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष एक खण्ड आर्बंटित किया जाएगा।

(3) इसके आगे प्रतिवर्ष आर्बंटन विनिष्ठ रूप से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए जाएँगे कि कार्यक्रम में इस योजना के दौरान तथा अधिमानतः यथाशीघ्र देश के उन सभी खण्डों को लाया जाता है जिनमें 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या अनुसूचित जातियों की है।

(4) शेष को राज्यों के बीच उनकी ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के आधार पर बाँटा जाएगा।

इस तरह 2,300 खण्ड होंगे जिन्हें 1978-79 के दौरान समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू किया जा रहा है।

(ख) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू किया जा रहे 2000 खण्ड वे हैं जिन्हें लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास के चल रहे तीन विशेष मुख्य ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत हाल ही में लाया गया है। तथापि, अन्तर्गत न लाये गये खण्डों को इस कार्यक्रम के लाभ से वंचित नहीं किया जाएगा। वास्तव में, कार्यक्रम क्रमिक ढंग से शुरू किया जा रहा है। देश में 5004 खण्डों में से लगभग 3000 खण्डों को चल रहे उपर्युक्त तीन विशेष कार्यक्रमों में से एक या अधिक के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है। नमें से, 1978-79 के दौरान 2000

खण्डों को समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू किया जा रहा है। तथापि, 1978-79 से आरम्भ हो रहे पहलु आयोजना तथा विकास के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष शुरू किए जाने वाले 300 अतिरिक्त खण्ड उन क्षेत्रों से होंगे जिन्हें लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास के तीन विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है। इस प्रकार चालू योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष तक समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 3500 खण्डों को लाया जाएगा। शेष खण्डों को ग्रामामी योजना के दौरान लिया जाएगा ताकि 10 वर्षों की अवधि में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण रोजगार का उद्देश्य पूरा किया जा सके।

(ग) सरकार की नीति यह है कि खण्ड योजनाओं के गठन तथा कार्यान्वयन दोनों में स्वेच्छिक संगठनों को शामिल किया जाए। सिवारमण समिति जिसने खण्ड योजनाओं में सहयोग देने वाली स्वेच्छिक संगठनों के सभी पहलुओं की जांच की थी, ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है, जिसकी जांच की जा रही है। खण्ड योजनाओं के गठन कार्यान्वयन में स्वेच्छिक संगठनों को उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सहायता के सम्बन्ध में विचार सिवारमण कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की जांच करने तथा इसकी सिफारिशों पर निर्णय लेने के पश्चात किया जाएगा।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
राजस्थान	232	17	78	76	10	47	48	193
सिक्किम	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	3
तमिळनाडु	374	..	48	167	..	30	100	130
मिपुरा	17	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
उत्तर प्रदेश	876	320	39	181	193	23	115	331
पश्चिम बंगाल	335	103	34	133	62	21	89	193
कुल								
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र								
प्रश्नोत्तर तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
चण्डीगढ़	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
दादर तथा नगर हवेली	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
दिल्ली	5	..	..	5	..	..	3	3
गोवा, दमन व दीव	12	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
सक्य द्वीप	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
मिजोरम	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
पाण्डीचेरी	4	..	..	4	..	..	2	2
	5004	972	535	1818	585	322	1093	2000

Prohibition in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh

4575. **SRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government suggested to Andhra Pradesh State Government to introduced prohibition in the tribal areas in that State; and

(b) whether the Government promised financial assistance to help to introduce prohibition as suggested by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-DER): (a) The State Government has been requested to:

(i) take steps for discontinuance of vending of country liquor in the tribal areas wherever they still remain, with effect from 1-4-1979, if not within the current financial year itself;

(ii) in areas where prohibition is not in force, the tribal people should be allowed to prepare their beverages for individual and social purposes, but not for commercial purposes, wherever traditional practice prevails.

(b) It has been decided by Government of India that in general the States be compensated to the extent of 50 per cent of the established loss of excise revenue resulting from the introduction of Prohibition in each year, commencing from 1978-79, treating the actual excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base. The compensation will be paid upto 1983-84.

Ban on Cow Slaughter

4576. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several social organisations have written to Government

requesting total ban on cow slaughter;

(b) whether Akhil Bharatiya Krishi Goseva Samiti has organised a campaign viz. 'Govamsharaksha Paksha' between September 1 to 11, 1978 to create public opinion on this issue; and

(c) what is the policy of the Government broadly on cow slaughter in the country, as per the directive principles of the Constitution?

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

(b) Government is not aware.

(c) The Government have accepted in principle the imposition of ban on the slaughter of cow in the Union Territories and have accordingly initiated action in this behalf. The State Govts. are also being advised to consider enactment of legislation imposing ban on cow-slaughter in accordance with Article 48 of the Constitution as the subject of preservation, protection and improvement of stock comes under Entry 15 of List II of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution and, therefore, is a State subject.

वन सम्पत्ति के विदोहन के लिए योजना

4577. **श्री सुभाष झाझा :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राविबासी गिरिजनों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार वन सम्पत्ति के विदोहन के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस और लिखाई मंत्री (जो सुरक्षा
विश्व बरखना) : (क) के (ग)
जानकारी एकल की जा रही है और
प्राप्त होते ही समा पत्र पर रख दी
जाएगी।

Number of Indians went abroad for study

4578. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians have gone
to foreign countries in 1977 and 1978
for study purposes;

(b) what are the statistical figures
of these students in individual
foreign country; and

(c) the main subject of study in
which maximum number of students
have gone?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) According to the latest
available information 3854 and 3761
Indian students/trainees went abroad
for studies/training during the year
1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively.

(b) statement I giving statistical
figures of the students who have gone
abroad for study is enclosed.

(c) Statement II reveals that the
Engineering is the main subject of
study in which maximum number of
students have gone abroad, is enclosed.

Statement I

Number of Students/Trainees who went abroad Country-wise distribution

Sl. No.	Country	Year	
		1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4
1.	Australia	35	34
2.	Austria	15	12
3.	Belgium	18	30
4.	Brazil	1	15
5.	Bulgaria . . . . .	..	4
6.	Canada	215	124
7.	Czechoslovakia	21	61
8.	Denmark	19	14
9.	Egypt	2	..
10.	Federal Republic of Germany	327	326
11.	Finland . . . . .	..	1
12.	Fiji	1	..
13.	France	107	177
14.	German Democratic Republic	8	26

1	2	3	4
15.	Greece	..	5
16.	Holland	10	3
17.	Hongkong	6	1
18.	Hungary	4	9
19.	Iran	14	7
20.	Ireland	1	1
21.	Italy	70	114
22.	Japan	100	85
23.	Korea	2	2
24.	Mauritius	1	5
25.	Netherlands	39	50
26.	New Zealand	2	4
27.	Norway	3	2
28.	Philippines	26	23
29.	Poland	23	20
30.	Romania	2	7
31.	Singapore	18	4
32.	Spain	..	3
33.	Sri Lanka	1	1
34.	Sweden	16	12
35.	Switzerland	36	66
36.	Thailand	9	15
37.	Turkey	1	6
38.	U.K.	858	618
39.	U.S.A.	1,669	1,668
40.	U.S.S.R.	66	118
41.	West Indies	2	..
42.	Yugoslavia	2	7
43.	Others/Not specified	168	81
TOTAL		3,854	3,761

1990

Statement B

Number of Students/Trainees who went abroad : Subject-wise distribution

Sl. No.	Subject	Year	
		1975-76	1976-77
1		3	4
1.	Arts	204	291
2.	Science	691	624
3.	Education	45	56
4.	Engineering	1,066	1,079
5.	Architecture & Design	30	82
6.	Technology & Industry	573	848
7.	Medicine	138	100
8.	Veterinary Science	6	21
9.	Agriculture & Forestry	53	61
10.	Law	20	28
11.	Commerce	205	227
12.	Banking & Insurance . . . . .	..	2
13.	Fine Arts	3	3
14.	Nursing	41	26
15.	Library Science	4	4
16.	Other Subjects/Subject not specified	775	569
Total		3,854	3,761

Alleged Irregularities in Appointments in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

4579. SHRI VASANT SATHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of near relatives of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are employed in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, details thereof and the complaints received if any in this regard;

(c) what action is being taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the irregularities and nepotism are dealt with effectively and results thereof; and

(d) how many vacancies have been filled in during the last one year under the Sangathan and the manner of selection, complaints received in this regard and how these have been disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

डी० डी० ए० के किना आवंटित किए हुए हैं?

4580. श्री नंदा कस्तुरिवा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की विभिन्न कॉलोमियों में निम्न आय वर्ग और मध्यम आय वर्ग के बहुत से फ्लैटों को काफी समय से आवंटित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 30 जून, 1978 को निम्न आय वर्ग और मध्यम आय वर्ग के एक एक संख्या

कितनी थी और किन कारणों से उन्हें आवंटित नहीं किया जा सका था ; और

(ग) इससे डी० डी० ए० को अब तक कितनी क्षति उठानी पड़ी है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सितम्बर कस्त) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के संघर्षों के अनुसन्ध पर हुआ व्यव

458.1 श्री जर्जुन सिंह मरीरिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जून, 1977 से जून, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान कैबिनेट और राज्य मंत्रियों में से प्रत्येक मंत्री के संघर्षों के बर्तियों, साज-सामान, सजाबट, प्रतिरिक्त निर्माण और परिवर्तन तथा अनुसन्ध पर कितना व्यय किया गया है और कितने मंत्री के संघर्ष पर सबसे अधिक व्यय हुआ है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सितम्बर कस्त) : जून, 1977 से जून, 1978 के दौरान मंत्रियों के विवाह-स्वामी पर किए गए व्यय का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

1-6-1977 से 30-6-1978 के दौरान प्रत्येक मासगीर परिवारों के निवास स्थानों के परिवर्तन / परिवर्तन, साल सन्धा/सन्धाक तथा रक रखाव पर हुआ व्यय ।

क्र. सं.	मंती का नाम	निवास स्थान	परिवर्तन/ परिवर्तन		कुल	सन्धा/सन्धा तथा सन्धाक	मंती/का रक रखाव
			लिखित	बिगली । यत्नायुक्त			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1	सर्वेशी						
1	भोराखी देसाई	1-सफरखं रोड	45,869	83,836	1,09,705	36,592	28,780
2	* चरण सिंह	5-रेलकोई रोड	1,075	3,091	4,166	3,016	18,930
3	जयजीवन राम	6-कुणां मेतल माण	2,000	..	2,000	915	26,925
4	एल. के. प्रडवानी	सी. 1/5-6 पंचायत पार्क	15,958	13,729	29,687	14,888	3,192
5	एच. एन. कृष्णा	5-मुल्की बाग रोड	6,335	..	6,335	2,247	24,195
6	सिकंदर बहा	5-सफरखं रोड	7,585	10,536	18,121	15,360	14,727
7	पी. सी. जन्वर	7-कुणां मेतल माण	545	..	545	6,942	28,438
8	मकु. रघुवर्ते	8-कुणांमेतल माण	6,218	468	6,686	2,992	21,278
9	मोहन धारिया	17-सफर रोड	8,844	2,924	11,768	1,673	26,310
10	जय कर्नडोई	9-मोती बाग नेहर बाग	2,341	..	2,341	1,702	16,236
11	सुखराम कोठिक	1-मुल्क रोड	5,481	3,018	8,499	3,620	22,319
12	राजारायण	8-रेलकोई रोड	2,603	2,767	5,370	7,562	14,407
13	एच.एम. पटेल	2-सफर रोड	20,938	8,024	28,962	10,557	22,725
14	दीपू पटायक	3-भोरखे रोड तथा 12-मुल्क रोड	3,792	..	3,792	122	4,563

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	सर्वोत्ती						
15	पिका-कमल	12-कमल	150	150	150	1,752	22,161
16	ए० बी० बाइपेयी	7-सफरख रोड	5,280	..	5,280	5,565	10,164
17	रवीन्द्र वर्मा	12-मकर रोड	1,833	..	1,833	3,983	18,564
18	बुलाल वर्मा	10-रायडीना रोड	1,287	217	1,504	6,210	15,483
19	शान्ति प्रबुध	7-रेलकोस रोड	900	2,932	3,832	1,552	17,139
20	एच०एस० बराला	11-रेलकोस रोड	3,740	5,494	9,234	9,833	22,133
	कुलीका व दिया है।						
	योग		1,42,624	1,17,186	2,59,810	1,47,611	3,78,813
	राज्य मंत्री						
1	श्रीमती प्रमवाल	2-मल्लर मल्लर रोड	789	385	1,174	3,784	14,931
2	श्रीमती रेणुका देवी	14-मल्लर रोड	2,513	..	2,513	8,402	12,498
3	आरिफ बेग	11-फिरोजशाह रोड	..	..	..	9,959	4,764
4	चान्द राम	1-मोती लाल नेहरू मार्ग	842	..	842	9,892	10,480
5	के० के० गोयल	(36-मोरखेब रोड	..	..	..	..	..
		(16-मुलक रोड	486	1,524	2,010	4,422	7,793
6	धन्नासिंह दुलमान	1-मुगही बाग रोड	1,500	91	1,591	5,992	11,093
7	राम किकर	10-कुलामेलन मार्ग	2,980	..	2,980	10,928	13,853
8	मुरलीधर शुभ	1, किय जाम एवेन्यू	1,150	..	1,150	1,692	8,464
9	डी०एल० मन्डल	15 -मंत मार्ग	392	..	392	9,486	8,969
10	श्रीमती आशा मंत्री	9-मकबर रोड	4,420	..	4,420	4,714	10,013

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	कोल्हट विद्य	15-बस्तर रोड	931	..	931	9,940	3,474
12	हरिया मुष्ठा	19-सकरखंम रोड	626	..	626	4,163	8,007
13	एच० डी० पाटिल	12-सकरखंम रोड,	..	..	..	2,617	6,537
14	कमल खमान	8-तीनमूर्ति मार्ग	2,986	467	3,432	2,582	12,313
15	सारन झाई	10-जनपथ	..	..	..	9,420	11,329
16	नरहरि प्रसाद सुब्बेव साई	21-बलोक रोड	..	..	..	9,928	11,900
17	शिव नारायण	5-पुवतक रोड	5,221	17,603	22,824	5,763	8,205
18	जेर सिंह	3-हुला नेतम मार्ग	963	734	1,697	10,368	16,082
19	बालू प्रताप सिंह	22-बकसर रोड	4,923	..	4,923	2,379	18,591
20	असीर सिंह	13-बौरखे ब रोड	7,350	6,208	13,558	2,542	8,242
21	डा० राम कृपाल सिन्हा	16-बलोक रोड	..	..	..	3,162	15,548
22	अमरवी प्रसाद यादव] (2 कुतक रोड	15-जनपथ	400	1,580	1,980	2,952	12,090
23	मरुसिंह]	11-सकरखंम रोड	1,450	..	1,450	2,762	7,976
24	बुलुकांर उत्साह	13-बौरखेव रोड	330	19,679	20,009	1,907	8,617
	शेष		40,232	48,271	88,503	1,45,696	2,51,760

*दुस्वीका दे दिया है ।

टिप्पणी: इस के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित व्यय को किसी विधेय प्रकाल के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता ।

निर्दिष्ट : 3,57,902 रुपये]

कमीपर 1,33,281 रुपये

निकली तथा बालाबुधु प्रल 7,33,340 रुपये ।

Admission in Central Schools at Delhi

4882. SHRI FAJRI ALI ANSARI:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students in each of the Central schools functioning in Delhi and their locations;

(b) the criteria adopted for admission to these schools;

(c) the number of children of businessmen in each such school;

(d) whether the criteria/principles laid down for admission to these schools is strictly adhered to; and

(e) if not, the reasons and the action proposed to be taken against the officers for the violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) Yes, Sir. The criteria laid down for admission have been strictly followed.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement .

(a)

Names of the Vidyalayas located in the Union Territory of Delhi and their location		Total number of students
1	2	3
1.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sadar Bazar Road, Delhi Cantt—110010	2,714
2.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, C.R.P.F. Campus, Jharokalan, New Delhi-110043	449
3.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector-II, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110022	1,695
4.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector-VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-170022	1,679

1	2	3
5.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Masjid Moth, (Sector-IV, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110022	519
6.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Andrews-ganj, New Delhi-110049	1,940
7.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Lawrence Road, Wazirpur, Delhi	512
8.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Roberts Square Gole Market, New Delhi-110001	1,396
9.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, I.I.T. Halls Khas, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110029	2,042
10.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi-110023	860
11.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janak-puri, New Delhi-110058	1,326
12.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Tagore Garden, New Delhi-110027	1,859
GRAND TOTAL		16, 990

In addition, there is a Vishva Kendriya Vidyalaya with enrolment of about 104 students located in Janak-puri, New Delhi which caters for students belonging to Ladakh and other Himalayan border areas.

(b) The sole criterion for admission is the transferability of the parent subject to the child qualifying in the test. Since the demand for admission is much larger than the seats available in the Vidyalayas the Sangathan has laid down priorities as under:—

I. Kendriya Vidyalayas in Defence and Civil Sectors in all Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi except Kendriya Vidyalaya I.I.T. Delhi.

1. Transferable Central Government employees including defence personnel.

Admission of children of transferable Central Government employees including the Defence/CRPF/BSF personnel is determined by the test of transferability of the parent i.e. the number of times the parent has been transferred during the last seven years, subject to the child qualifying in the admission test.

2. Transferable Employees of Autonomous Bodies:

Next priority is given to the children of transferable employees of autonomous bodies|Public Sector Undertakings fully financed by the Central Government depending upon the number of transfers of the employees and the availability of seats.

II. Kendriya Vidyalayas in Institutions of Higher Learning i.e. Kendriya Vidyalayas, I.I.T., Delhi.

1. In Vidyalayas opened so far in the Institutions of Higher Learning where land, building and equipment are provided by the Institution concerned, the first priority is given to the children of the employees of the Institution.

2. The second priority is given to the wards of all transferable Central Government employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF personnel depending upon their number of transfers during the preceding 7 years.

3. The third priority goes to children of transferable employees of autonomous bodies and public sector Undertakings, fully financed by the Central Government depending upon their number of transfers during the preceding 7 years, subject to availability of seats.

III. Admission of children of non-transferable Central Government employees and others.

Where seats for fresh admission are still available in a class after meeting the demand of higher priority category, admission may be made from amongst the following categories in the order given below:—

(i) Children of non-transferable Central Government employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF personnel.

(ii) Children of floating population, that is, those whose language is different from that in the State where the Kendriya Vidyalaya is located.

IV. Reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Children

15 per cent and 7-1/2 per cent of the fresh admissions in a Kendriya Vidyalaya will be from amongst the SC/ST children of transferable Central Government employees respectively. Vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes are not transferable to Scheduled Tribes candidates or vice versa. Further these percentages will apply to total admissions in a Vidyalaya every year and not to the number of admissions in each class.

(c) Break up of 163 students belonging to Categories other than those of the children of transferable Central Government Employees, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies fully financed by the Central Government etc.

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Tagore Garden	83
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri	45
3. Kendriya Vidyalaya, INA Colony	11
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya, I.I.T.	Nil
5. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market	21
6. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Lawrence Road	Nil
7. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Andrewsganj	Nil

8. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Masjid Moth	Nil
9. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector VIII, R.K. Puram	3
10. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Sector II, R.K. Puram	Nil
11. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jharoda Kalan	Nil
12. Kendriya Vidyalaya, Delhi Cantt	Nil

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Wheat Loan to Pakistan

4583. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

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

(a) whether the World Bank have approached the Union Government to supply one million tonnes of wheat to Pakistan to meet their shortage;

(b) whether the Pakistan Government have made any request in this regard; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The World Bank has not made any request to the Government of India to supply one million tonnes of wheat to Pakistan to meet the shortage of wheat in that country.

(b) There has been no request from Pakistan in this connection. How-

ever, in March, 1978, the Pakistan Embassy made an exploratory enquiry about the possibility of importing wheat from India. This has not been followed up subsequently.

(c) Does not arise.

ऐतिहासिक इमारतों / खण्डहरों की मरम्मत

4584. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: क्या सिता, सबाब कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्र द्वारा सुरक्षित प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक इमारतों/खण्डहर बह रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन प्राचीन इमारतों की मरम्मत की है जिससे अधिक विदेशी पर्यटक आकर्षित हो सकें; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो दिल्ली में ऐसी प्राचीन इमारतों और किलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी मरम्मत की जा रही है और गत वर्ष इनकी मरम्मत पर कितनी धन राशि व्यय हुई और वर्ष 1978-79 में इस कार्य के लिये कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान है?

सिता, सबाब कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) हाल की भारी वर्षा के कारण केन्द्र द्वारा सुरक्षित कुछ ऐतिहासिक इमारतों की क्षति पहुँची है और भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण क्षति की पूर्ति के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय कर रहा है।

(ख) जी हाँ, सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा को सुरक्षित रखने की दृष्टि से स्मारकों को संरक्षित किया जाता है, जो विदेशी पर्यटकों को भी आकर्षित करता है।

(ब) 1977-78 के दौरान दिल्ली में उत्तर प्राचीन समारकों और चार किलों की अव्यवस्था की गई है और इसपर क्रमशः रु० 16, 46,184/- और रु० 4,69,261/- की खनराशि व्यय हुई है। 1978-79 के लिए रु० 12,58,000/- की खनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है।

Guidelines on Demarcation of Fishing Zones

4585. SHRI AMRUT KASAR:
SHRI K. T. KOSALAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to answer given to Unstarred Question No. 5304 dated 3rd April, 1978 regarding Amendment in Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 and state:

(a) main features of guidelines issued to maritime States and Union Territories for demarcation of fishing areas to protect interest of traditional fishermen;

(b) the response from these States and Union Territories; and

(c) the machinery to implement those guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The main features of the guidelines are as under:

(i) Non-mechanised traditional fishing crafts should be allowed to operate freely without any restriction, but waters upto 5 kilo-meters from the shore may be reserved exclusively for such fishing crafts.

(ii) Mechanised fishing vessels should operate beyond five kilo-meters limit from the coast.

(iii) Off-shore and deep sea fishing vessels, i.e., vessels of 25 gross

tonnes and above which require to be manned by skippers under existing statutory rules, should operate beyond 10 kilo meters from the shore.

(b) Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have accepted the guidelines and communicated the same to the executive agencies. Government of Tamil Nadu has fixed 3 mile limit for the traditional fishermen and has issued comprehensive instructions to various executive agencies. Some State Governments/Union Territories have stated that no such problem has risen to in their territory. Reaction from other States is awaited.

(c) Information is being obtained from State Governments.

Licences given for Sugar Mills

4586. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mill licences given in the country, State-wise during last three years; and

(b) the number, if any, out of this, given to Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement showing State-wise break-up of number of industrial licences issued (both for substantial expansions and new factories) for manufacture of sugar during the last 3 years, i.e. 1975, 1976 and 1977 is attached.

(b) Six (two new units and four expansions).

Statement

State-wise break-up of number of industrial licences issued to both for new factories and substantial expansions for manufacture of sugar during the years 1975-1977.

Sl. No.	Name of States	1975		1976		1977	
		New Units	Substantial expansions	New Units	Substantial expansions	New Units	Substantial expansions
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	3	1	1	3	1
2.	Bihar	..	..	..	1	..	2
3.	Gujarat	..	..	3	3	1	..
4.	Haryana	..	2	..	..	..	..
5.	Karnataka	..	1	..	3	..	2
6.	Maharashtra	3	..	..	2	1	3
7.	Punjab	..	..	2	1	..	3
8.	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	1
9.	Tamil Nadu	5	3	..	1	..	1
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1	3	2	3	..	11
TOTAL		9	12	8	15	5	24

समयबद्ध आवास कार्यक्रम

4587. श्री सुबराज : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवास समस्या की जो एक मूल समस्या है, हल करने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या जनसंख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि और क्षतिग्रस्त पुराने मकानों के कारण देश में प्रति वर्ष आवश्यक हो करेड मकानों के अतिरिक्त 60 लाख और मकानों की प्रति वर्ष आवश्यकता होगी ;

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण आवास की समस्या को निम्न आय वर्ग के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों

में कम लागत के मकानों का निर्माण कर हल किया जा सकता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो देश से बेरोजगारी और निर्धनता को दूर करने के लिये तैयार किये गये समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम जैसे कार्यक्रम तैयार कर आवास समस्या को कब तक हल किया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बघत) : (क),

(ख) और (घ). देश की आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिये कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम नहीं घोषित किया गया है। तथापि, 20 वर्ष की भावी अवधि के भीतर आवासीय समस्या को हल करने का प्रस्ताव है। भावी कार्यक्रम की मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) सरकारी निधियों के प्रयोग को निम्न आय वर्ग के लिये सीमित

करना ताकि इस क्षेत्र के लिये निर्धारित साधनों के साथ बड़ी संख्या में रिहायशी एककों का निर्माण किया जाए।

- (ii) बड़े पैमाने पर मकान बनाने के लिये गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन देने की व्यवस्था।

उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन ने यह अनुमान लगाया है कि 5वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल, 1974 को देश में आवास की कुल कमी 156 लाख रिहायशी एकक थी—ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 118 लाख एकक और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 38 लाख एकक। अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1979 में मकानों की कमी में 19 लाख रिहायशी एककों की वृद्धि हो जाएगी—ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 148 लाख एकक और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 49 लाख एकक।

पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के मसौदे में आवासीय समस्या को 20 वर्ष की सम्भावित अवधि में हल करने पर विचार किया गया है, इसमें निम्नलिखित बातों को ध्यान दे रखा गया है:—

- (i) जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के कारण अतिरिक्त मकानों की संख्या;
- (ii) उन मकानों के प्रतिस्थापन की आवश्यकता जो अप्रयुक्त प्रायः हो गये हैं; और
- (iii) पिछली कमी को पूरा करना। प्लान के अनुसार, ऐसे लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिये प्रतिवर्ष 45 लाख मकानों के निर्माण की आवश्यकता होगी—नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 12 लाख मकान और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 33 लाख।

(ग) जी, हाँ। काफी अधिक सीमा तक।

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को भवन निर्माण ऋण

4588. श्री हरचोकिन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताते की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की तरह केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को भी भवन निर्माण ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालयों को ऐसे आदेश भेज दिये गये हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और आदेश कब तक जारी किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) : केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Rehabilitation of Handicapped

4589. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

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

(a) whether Government have drawn up a National Plan for Rehabilitation of handicapped in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Rehabilitation of the handicapped is the primary responsibility of State Governments. However, the Department of Social Welfare recently convened a National Seminar on Rehabilitation Research.

In pursuance of the recommendations of this Seminar, action has been initiated to draw up a National Rehabilitation Plan in consultation with appropriate voluntary agencies and the State Governments.

Cost of production of raw jute

4590. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 51 on 17th July, 1978 regarding basis of fixation of price by Agricultural Prices Commission and state:

(a) what were the available estimates of the average cost of production of raw jute while recommending its price during the years 1974-75 to 1978-79; and

(b) whether all the considerations mentioned in part (a) of the reply were taken in view while recommending the price of raw jute for the year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Information is given at Statements I and II.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Statement I

Estimates of Average Cost of Production of Raw Jute available to the Agricultural Prices Commission

Crop year to which Report of the Commission for raw jute related	State for which cost of production data were available to the Commission	Latest year to which the cost of production data related	Variety	Estimated Cost of Production (Rs./ quintal)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1974-75 and 1975-76	(i) Assam	1968-69*	Capsularis	133.02
		1969-70*	Capsularis	118.91
	(ii) Bihar	1965-66**	Capsularis	54.73
			Olitorius	46.73
		1966-67**	Capsularis	73.18
			Olitorius	62.29
	(iii) West Bengal	1965-66**	Capsularis	87.20
			Olitorius	59.27
1966-67**		Capsularis	109.89	
		Olitorius	83.30	
		1967-68†	Not specified	104.53
1976-77	(i) Orissa	1973-74@		77.13
	(ii) West Bengal	1973-74@		103.43
1977-78	(i) Assam	1974-75@		89.99
	(ii) West Bengal	1974-75@		116.47
1978-79	(i) Assam	1975-76@		110.64
	(ii) West Bengal	1975-76@		132.63
	(iii) Bihar	1974-75@		100.71
	(iv) Orissa	1974-75@		101.14

*Source: Studies in the Economics of Farm Management in Nowgong District (Assam), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

**Source: Obtained from Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics.

†Source: Study on Farm Management and Cost of Production of Crops in West Bengal, Government of West Bengal.

@Source: Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Statement II

Estimates of Cost of Production/Cultivation of Raw Jute based upon information made available to the Agricultural Prices Commission by the State Governments of Important Jute Growing States and the Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Year to which Report of the Commission related	State	Reference Year	Variety/Method of Cultivation	Estimates of Cost of Production/Cultivation of raw jute (Rupres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1974-75	Assam	N.S.		72' 00 per quintal
	Bihar	N.S.	Local	1456' 00 per hectare
		N.S. †	Improved	2445' 00 per hectare
	Orissa	N.S.		69' 12 per quintal
	West Bengal	N.S.		140' 30 per quintal
1975-76	Assam	1974	Traditional	142' 00 per quintal
		1974	Improved	112' 00 per quintal
		1974-75		126' 70 per quintal*
	Bihar	N.S.	Local	1130' 00 per hectare
		N.S.	Improved	2045' 00 per hectare
		1974-75		56' 66 per quintal@
	Orissa	N.S.		110' 00 per quintal
	West Bengal			
	Nadia Distt.	1974-75		110' 21 per quintal**
Murshidabad Distt.	1974-75		73' 37 per quintal**	
Cooch-Bihar Distt.	1974-75		123' 97 per quintal	
1976-77	Assam	1974	Traditional	142' 00 per quintal
			Improved	112' 00 per quintal
	Bihar	N.S.	Local	1130' 00 per hectare
			Improved	2045' 00 per hectare

N.S. Not specified.

*Estimate (cost-C) supplied by the Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, relates to Darrang district.

@Estimate (cost-C) supplied by the Dte. of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, relates to Purnea district.

**Estimate (cost-C) supplied by the Dte. of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Orissa	N.S.		99.15 per quintal
	West Bengal	1973-74		113.50 per quintal
		1976-77		163.91 per quintal@@
1977-78	Assam	N.S.	Improved	98.63 per quintal
	Bihar	N.S.	Local	1130.00 per hectare
			Improved	2060.00 per hectare
	Orissa	N.S.		Around 135.00 to 140.00 per quintal
	West Bengal	1966-77		163.91 per quintal
1977-79	Assam	N.S.	Traditional	163.00 per quintal
			Improved	112.40 per quintal
	Bihar	N.S.	Local	1125.00 per hectare
			Improved	2000.00 per hectare
	Orissa	N.S.		144.00 per quintal
	West Bengal	1976-77		197.73 per quintal
		1977-78		344.34 per quintal

@ @ Estimates by the West Bengal Government keeping the physical inputs same as in 1973-74.

Central Government buildings in major cities

4591. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Central Government Buildings located in the major cities;

(b) the amount allotted for repair of these buildings for the last three years and the criteria for allotment of funds;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that quite a large number of Central Government buildings in the states are in a utter state of disrepair and whether the authorities have sought more funds for carry-

ing out the repairs and details thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Government for grant of more funds to carry out repairs/major repairs and on the proposals for construction of new buildings/extension of the existing buildings?

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.

(c) Instructions have been issued to C.P.W.D. to do white-washing and color-washing every alternate years and painting of doors and windows every third year to keep buildings in proper shape.

(d) During 1978-79 additional funds to the extent of Rs. 65 lakhs have been provided over the revised estimates of 1977-78 for the repairs and special repairs of the residential/non-residential buildings.

As regards the new buildings the funds allocated are also being increased every year. For the General Pool accommodation Rs. 18 crores were provided in 1977-78 whereas during the current financial year Rs. 26 crores have been provided.

Restoration of Education in State List

4592. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN;

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the State Education Ministers sponsored by West Bengal Government has made a strong plea for restoring education to the State List; and

(b) if so, who are the ministers who attended the conference and what is the Union Government's reaction to the demand made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A conference of Education Ministers of States and Union Territories was convened by the West Bengal Government on 27th July 1978 in Calcutta. The resolution adopted at the Conference indicates that while differing views prevailed, the consensus of the Conference was in favour of transfer of education to the State List.

(b) The Ministers of Education of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal, including the Chief Minister of Meghalaya and the Development Commissioner of Arunachal Pradesh attended the Conference.

The Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1978 seeks, *inter-alia* to restore to Education the position as it obtained prior to the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, and hence no further action is called for.

Offices and Godowns of Central Board of Secondary Education

4593. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the offices and godowns of the Central Board of Secondary Education are situated in the rented buildings;

(b) if so, the full details thereof, and the monthly and annual rent being paid for each building separately;

(c) the total amount paid by Board so far as rent and whether Government have made available any plot for the Board for its own buildings;

(d) if so, the location, area and price thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the construction of Board's own building especially in view of huge amount being paid as rent by Board; and

(e) the reasons for delay for not constructing Board's own building so far?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Rs. 17,73,000 from the year 1962 to date.

A plot of land measuring about 0.258 acre was allotted by the Land and Development Office in the Institutional area Rouse Avenue on 9-7-1969, but possession of the land has not yet been given to the Board, by the Land and Development Office.

(d) and (e). Plot No. 17, Institutional area, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi. Price paid Rs. 25,500 in 1968-69. Area 0.258 acre. The Board has not yet been given possession of this plot by the Land and Development Office. Therefore, it has not been possible to construct the building. The Delhi

Development Authority has also been approached to allot a plot to the Board but it has not allotted any land so far. The Board's authorities are making best possible efforts to get land as early as possible and construct their own building.

Statement

Address	Covered Area	Monthly rent	Annual rent
	Sq. ft.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Main Office at 17-B, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi.	13500	14050	168600
2. Branch Office at 2/42, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi	4700	6200	74400
*3. Godown No. 1 at Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.			
*4. Godown No. 2 near Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Matiala (Najafgarh).	2400	423	5076
	2600		
TOTAL ANNUAL RENT AT PRESENT . . .			248076

*Accommodation at Sl. Nos. 3 and 4 above was given to the Board by the Directorate of Education, Delhi to keep the stocks of paper and answer books. The Directorate now requires the 6 rooms of Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Lodi Road, for accommodating additional sections of Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Lodhi Road, and therefore, this accommodation is to be vacated by the Board. At Matiala, the rooms in possession of the Board are in a dilapidated condition and are not suitable to keep the paper. The Board is, therefore, negotiating with the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation (Government undertakings) for renting its basemen measuring 5500 sq. ft. in the Wazirpur Industrial Area. Monthly rent of this basement will be Rs. 3250/- approximately at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per sq. ft. The Board may soon vacate the godowns at Sl. Nos. 3 and 4 above and shift its Stores in this basement. The rent paid by the Board with then increase by Rs. 8000/- per month from next month.

Basic Amenities in Pitampura Residential Scheme Colony, Delhi

4594. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1826 on the 6th March, 1978 regarding provision of basic facilities in Pitampura Residential Scheme Colony, Delhi and state:

(a) the nature of developments of the park measuring 3.5 acres which is said to have been developed;

(b) whether the designs of sumpwell and oxidation ponds etc. for interim disposal of sewage have since been finalised and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the details of the primary school facilities which is said to have been provided?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The park has been developed by planting saplings, shrubs, trees and grass.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Subranarekha Flood control project

4595. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Subarnarekha flood Control Project, benefitting Orissa and West Bengal was sanctioned by the Planning Committee;

(b) what was the expenditure fixed for the implementation of the original project;

(c) whether the implementation of the original project was started, and if so, when and why it was given up thereafter;

(d) whether the Government decided to re-orient the whole project;

(e) if so, salient features of this re-oriented project;

(f) whether the Government of Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar have finally agreed to work it out;

(g) the final position regarding the plan and schemes of the Subarnarekha project, including the amount that will be required for its implementation; and

(h) when the work of the project will be started?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (h). Irrigation Ministers of West Bengal, Orissa, on the basis of a joint inspection carried out by engineers of Orissa, West Bengal and Central Water Commission, decided in 1969 that a coordinated scheme for flood control in the Subarnarekha basin should be drawn up. The scheme prepared by the West Bengal Government for Rs. 1.24 crores for protecting a gross area of 2.43 lakh hectares in Midnapur district was approved by the Planning Commission in April 1971, subject to its implementation in a coordinated manner with the scheme in Orissa. The scheme prepared by Orissa Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.43 crores for benefitting 0.81 lakh hectares in Ballasore district involved rehabilitation of the population of 52,800 in 173 villages lying within the embankments. Taking into account,

the opposition to the construction of the embankments by the local population and also the increased depth of inundation, it was suggested that the possibility of construction of storage reservoirs in the upper reaches for moderation of floods lower down in the river should be investigated. The Technical Experts Committee appointed by the Government of India, reviewed the schemes prepared by the State Governments for flood control and also the possibility of flood moderation by storage reservoirs and *inter-alia* recommended provision of flood storage of 0.34 million ac. ft. in the multipurpose project on the river at Chandil in Bihar, construction of embankments on the left bank in West Bengal and on both banks in Orissa for moderated flood discharge.

Based on these recommendations, West Bengal submitted a scheme for Rs. 1.27 crores in March, 1975. The Government of Orissa objected to this proposal on the grounds that construction of embankments in West Bengal without corresponding coordinated construction in Orissa would adversely affect areas in Orissa. The Railways have intimated that these embankments should be constructed only after the construction of Chandil dam, a modified scheme is still awaited from the Orissa Government.

The Government of Bihar have formulated the scheme for construction of Chandil dam wherein a provision of 0.34 million ac. ft. for flood storage has been envisaged. Approval to this multipurpose project benefitting the three States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa was kept pending till a settlement was reached by the three concerned States on the sharing of the waters of the river for beneficial purposes. An agreement has been reached between the three States, which was signed at New Delhi on 7-8-1978. This agreement paves the way for clearance of the Subarnarekha multipurpose project by the Centre and taking up of the projects

by the State Governments for implementation.

किराए के भवनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय

4596. श्री अन्नन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या निर्माण और यास तथा पूति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनेक कार्यालय किराये के भवनों में स्थित हैं और इससे सरकार को करोड़ों रुपया किराये के रूप में खर्च करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर प्रतिवर्ष किराये के रूप में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाती है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री लिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कार्बनिक खाद के उपाए गए खाद्यान्नों के रासायनिक तत्व

4597. श्री शम्भू नाथ खुर्बेरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कार्बनिक खाद के उपयोग से उगाये गये देशी किस्मों के खाद्यान्नों तथा रासायनिक उर्वरकों तथा कीटनाशी औषधियों के उपयोग से उगाये गये अधिक उपज देने वाले आयातित किस्मों के खाद्यान्नों के रासायनिक तत्वों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन और अनुसंधान किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ विकसित देशों में यह पता लगा है कि बाघ वाली किस्म के खाद्यान्नों

में कुछ विशेष तत्व प्रवेश कर जाते हैं जिससे उन्हें खाने वाले लोगों में कैंसर और अन्य ऐसी ही बीमारियां होने की अधिक सम्भावनाएं हो जाती हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जबकि खाद के उपयोग से उगाये गये देशी किस्म के खाद्यान्नों तथा रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशी औषधियों के उपयोग से उगाये गये अधिक उपज देने वाले आयातित किस्मों के खाद्यान्नों की रासायनिक बनावट का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तावित रूपरेखा के अनुसार नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) कुछ नहीं ।

(ग) साहित्य में कीटनाशक अवशिष्टों के हानिकारक प्रभावों का उल्लेख विस्तार से किया गया है । तथापि, सिफारिश किये गये स्तरों पर रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उपयोग करने पर हानिकारक प्रभावों को मानने की कोई स्पष्ट साक्ष्य नहीं है ।

Area under Cashew cultivation and Central Grants therefor

4698. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fall in imports of cashewnuts, the Central Government have decided to encourage States to bring more land under cashew plantation;

(b) if so, nature of assistance given by the Central Government to State Government (State-wise) by way of loans and grants for the purpose; and

(c) what is the estimated additional area likely to be brought under cashew-plantation in 1977-78?

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

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme aiming at area expansion under cashewnut had been taken up from 1976-77 in departmental (that is, State Government) lands and in non-departmental (i.e. private) areas. A subsidy of Rs. 500 per hectare for departmental areas and Rs. 300 per hectare for non-departmental areas is provided under this scheme. The scheme envisaged covering an area

of 60,000 hectares of departmental lands and 85,000 hectares in non-departmental areas with cashew over a period of 6 years in a phased manner, in different States. The allocation of subsidy for the different States, in relation to the physical target of coverage for the six-year period from 1976-77 to 1981-82 is given below:

Name of State	Departmental		Non-departmental	
	Physical target (hectares)	Amount of subsidy (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical target (hectares)	Amount of subsidy (Rs.in lakhs)
1. Kerala	10,000	50	25000	75
2. Karnataka	5,000	25	10000	30
3. Tamil Nadu	5,000	25	10000	30
4. Andhra Pradesh	10,000	50	5000	15
5. Orissa	25,000	125	10000	30
6. Maharashtra . . . . .	..	..	20000	60
7. Goa	5,000	25	5000	15
TOTAL	60,000	300	85000	255

(c) Under the above scheme, the estimated additional area likely to be brought under cashew plantation in 1977-78 is 26250 hectares under non-departmental and 2950 hectares under departmental sectors.

Kendriya Madhyamik Vidyalaya Parishad

4599. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form a Kendriya Madhyamik Vidyalaya Parishad or Central School Board in place of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Society and bring it to the position and status of a Secondary Education Board; and

(b) if not, whether Government proposed to introduce a rational trans-

fer and promotion policy of the nearly 12,000 teachers serving in 258 Kendriya Vidyalayas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Rules have been framed for the promotion of teachers of all categories, by the Sangathan and are being followed strictly. Approved guidelines for transfer have been laid down and followed.

उचित दर दुकानों से सफाई किए गए गेहूँ की श्रेणियाँ

4600. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा किसानों से वसूली के लिये सामान्यतः गेहूँ को दो श्रेणियों में बांटा जाता है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों से उपभोक्ताओं में वितरण के लिये उचित दर दुकानों को सफाई करने के लिये उसी गेहूँ को चार श्रेणियों में बांटा जाता है , और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी श्रेणियाँ बढ़ाने के आधार और कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) . विजातीय पदार्थ, नमी-तत्व, क्षतिग्रस्त, घुने हुए और टूटे हुए अनाजों आदि जैसे विभिन्न वर्तनों के आधार पर दो ग्रेडों में गेहूँ की वसूली की जाती है । इस प्रकार वसूल किये गये स्टॉक को भंडारों की अवस्था में घुने हुए अनाजों की प्रतिशतता के आधार पर 4 श्रेणियों अर्थात् क, ख, ग और घ में बांटा जाता है । क और ख श्रेणी के स्टॉक को उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के लिये निम्बूक्त किया जाता है । ग और घ श्रेणी के स्टॉक को उचित सफाई करने और मिश्रण करने के बाद क और ख श्रेणी के साथ साथ गेहूँ उत्पाद तैयार करने के लिए रोलर मिलाई की दिया जाता है ।

Amount for Encouraging of Primary Education

4601. SHRI GANANATH PRAHDAN: Will the Minister of EDUCA-

TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government to each State for the purpose of encouraging primary education;

(b) the States which have proposed to make primary education compulsory; and

(c) by what time that proposal will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Central Government do not sanction any amount specifically for primary education beyond what is made available to the State Governments as block grants for the State Plan as a whole. However, in the Annual Plan discussions, requirements of the States for primary education are duly taken into consideration.

(b) and (c). Legislation for compulsory primary education is available in all the States except Bihar, Manipur, Maghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura; among the Union Territories such legislation is available for A & N Islands, Chandigarh and Delhi. However, as the problems of universalisation of elementary education are mainly socio-economic, compulsion may not be desirable. Government would prefer to universalise primary education on voluntary basis. The draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 provides for enrolment of 90 per cent of age group 6-14 by 1982-83.

Delay in Completing Irrigation Schemes

4602. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has written to the Chief Minister about delays in completing irrigation schemes;

(b) whether the States had built up infra-structural facilities to complete

the irrigation target set for them in the Sixth Plan; and

(c) if not, what the Central Government propose to do to improve this infrastructure?

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

(b) and (c). It has been impressed on the States that creation of a large potential of 17 m. ha. during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83, of which 8 m. ha. are to be contributed by Major and Medium Schemes, calls for an Herculean effort in the planning and execution of irrigation projects. And delays and slippages in the construction schedule could upset the entire development effort. This necessitates that the details of the projects are carefully and meticulously planned, the construction programmes are prepared in advance and faithfully executed and bottlenecks if any, are identified in time and timely corrective actions taken to remove these bottlenecks and to make up shortfalls. It is, therefore, essential to set up suitable high level machinery at the State and project levels exclusively for monitoring purposes to ensure effective watch on progress and identification of the problem areas. This aspect has also been emphasised in the State Irrigation Ministers' Conference held in November, 1977. The response from the States has been good.

Agricultural land owned by Central Government Employees

4603. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount agricultural land owned by the Central Government employees in general and those Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in particular till the date, facts in details;

(b) whether the employees owning agricultural land are essentially absentee landlords and parasites on the rural economy;

(c) whether the Government would follow the principle of 'one man one job' and release either job or land for its proper use; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). There are lakhs of Central Government employees spread all over India. The land owned by them will be located in villages in practically all corners of the country. It will, therefore, take enormous time and will also involve huge expenditure of public funds besides deployment of extra manpower to collect the above information. The time, money and manpower to be spent in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(c) The policy of 'one man one job' is already being followed. However, a person employed by the Government can own land like any other individual and this is not considered a second job.

(d) In view of the reply to (c) above, the question does not arise.

छोटे और सीमन्त किसानों की भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा में बढ़ि

4604. **श्री सुबोध सिंह :**

श्री एन० आर० देहूरी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार छोटे और सीमन्त किसानों की कृषि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और लिखाई बंजरालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को पहचानने के लिये भूमि जोतों की उच्चतम सीमा को बढ़ाने हेतु प्रस्तावों की समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा की जाती है और उन पर गुण दोषों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत छोटे किसानों/सीमान्त किसानों की पहचान करने के प्रयोजनों हेतु दो हेक्टेयर से कम की प्रतिष्ठित भूमि की जोतों वाले किसानों को छोटे किसानों के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है। भूमि उच्चतम सीमा विधान में परिभाषित श्रेणी-1 की स्थित भूमि के मामलों में उच्चतम सीमा एक हेक्टेयर होगी। एक हेक्टेयर तक की प्रतिष्ठित भूमि की जोतों वाले किसानों को सीमान्त किसानों के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है। राज्य के भूमि उच्चतम सीमा विधान में परिभाषित श्रेणी-1 की स्थित भूमि के मामलों में, उच्चतम सीमा 0.50 हेक्टेयर होगी। जहाँ कहीं श्रेणी-1 की स्थित भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं है, एजेंसियों को राज्य के भूमि उच्चतम-सीमा विधान में परिभाषित परिवर्तन अनुपात को अपनाते की अनुमति दी गई है। आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर जैसे राज्यों के कुछ जिलों में भूखाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उच्चतम सीमा की अनुमति दी गई है।

अब भी, कमजोर वर्ग को सहायता पहुंचाने की विशेष योजना को चलाने के विभाजन-बिन्दू में कृषक समुदाय का काफी बड़ा वर्ग शामिल है। 1970-71 की कृषि गणना के अनुसार, सभी आकार वाली जोतों की कुल संख्या 704,93,000 है जिसमें से 2 हेक्टेयर से कम के आकार वाला वर्ग लगभग 70 प्रतिशत है।

Construction on D.D.A. Auctioned Plots

4605. DR. BAFU KALDATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has auctioned allotted plots in Delhi to people who have resided in Delhi for more than five years;

(b) whether these plots are fully developed;

(c) whether any restriction has been placed on the allottees of the plots to construct the houses within a specified time;

(d) whether Government have noticed that many of the areas have not been fully developed and the allottees are forced to construct the houses to save the penalties;

(e) what steps the Government have taken to provide building material to these plot holders to construct their houses within their limitations; and

(f) whether the housing loan system will be further simplified to enable the plot holders to construct the houses before the time limit?

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

(d): Some areas in new colonies are in the process of development. No penalty has, however, been demanded so far from any allottee in such areas for not constructing houses.

(e) Building material other than cement and bricks are available in the open market. The Food and Supplies Department, Delhi Administration, have evolved a distribution system for cement and bricks for the convenience of plot holders.

(f) The House Building Advance Rules in regard to employees of Cen.

tral Government have been simplified recently.

As regards persons who are not employees of Central Government, the Delhi Administration have intimated that there is no difficulty in granting loans under L.I.G. Housing Scheme within 4—6 weeks of the receipt of complete application. As regards loan under Middle Income Group, efforts are being made by the Administration to obtain additional funds.

Academic Standard in Colleges and Universities

4606. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C. have taken any concrete steps during 1976, 1977 and 1978 to improve and strengthen academic standards and excellence in colleges and Universities all over India;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) the financial allocations and actual expenses incurred during the said three-year period; and

(d) actual results, if any, accrued as a result of such steps having been taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). With a view to improving the standard of teaching and research in universities, the University Grants Commission has been implementing a series of programmes. These include improvement in undergraduate teaching in science and humanities through experiments with new educational ideas, teaching methods and evaluation techniques, strengthening post-graduate teaching and research through programmes of Centres of Advanced Study, Special Assistance to selected Departments, development of Pre-Ph. D. programmes, etc.; restructuring of undergraduate courses, examination reforms; grant of

autonomy to selected colleges; Faculty Improvement Programmes; support for research activities, etc. Besides these specific programmes of quality improvement, the general development support provided by the Commission to strengthen the infrastructure facilities in universities and colleges has also an impact on standards of teaching and research.

(c) Out of a total development outlay of about Rs. 112.00 crores for all the programmes of University Grants Commission during these three years, the actual expenditure on quality improvement programmes was approximately Rs. 24.56 crores.

(d) Improvement of standards is a continuous process to which the various programmes contribute individually as well as collectively. Various committee appointed by the Commission review the impact and effectiveness of these programmes from time to time.

गेहूँ का पुराना भंडार

4607. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 जून, 1978 को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास पहले खरीदे गये गेहूँ का कितना भंडार था और वर्ष 1977 तथा इस से पहले वर्षों में इस भंडार के लिए कितना गेहूँ खरीदा गया ;

(ख) पुराने भंडार का ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष 1978 में कितनी मात्रा में गेहूँ खरीदा जायेगा ; और

(ग) गेहूँ के पुराने भंडार को जो अब खराब हो रहा है उपयोग में लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इस गेहूँ को मजदूरों को

सस्ती दर पर बेचने का है, ताकि इसे फेंकने के बजाय इसका उपयोग गरीब लोगों द्वारा किया जा सके ?

हृषी और सिंघाई नंबी (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास 30-6-1978 को 86 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ का स्टॉक था। भारतीय खाद्य निगम प्रत्येक वर्ष में अभिगृहीत स्टॉक से दिए जाने वाले स्टॉक का कोई अलग लेखा-जोखा नहीं रख रहा है। अतः 1977 तथा पिछले वर्षों में खरीदे गये स्टॉक जिसे 30-6-1978 के कुल स्टॉक में शामिल किया हुआ है, को बताना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) गेहूँ की वसूली, समर्पण मूल्य के उपाय के रूप में की जाती है और सरकारी एजेंसियों किसानों द्वारा विहित निर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप पेश की गई सारी मात्राएं खरीद लेती हैं। अतः चालू रबी विपणन मौसम 1978-79 में वसूल की जाने वाली मात्रा के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। 19-8-1978 तक लगभग 55 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ की वसूली की गई है।

(ग) गेहूँ के पुराने स्टॉक का उपयोग करने के लिए सरकार ने सावजनिक बितरण प्रणाली से इसके उठान में वृद्धि करने हेतु अनेक पग उठाए हैं। केन्द्रीय भण्डार से गेहूँ के घाबटन के लिए राज्य सरकारों की मार्गों को पूर्णतया पूरा किया जा रहा है। उपभोक्ताओं के गेहूँ के कोटे में वृद्धि कर दी गई है। बाढ़/तूफान से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में मुफ्त तथा अन्य राहत कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को गेहूँ भी उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है। प्रतिरिक्त रोजगार के अभाव पर पदा करने के लिए काम के लिए "भोजन" कार्यक्रम हेतु राज्य सरकारों को गेहूँ को सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। इस के अलावा, कुछ मित्त देशों, जिन्हें कमी की

स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, को गेहूँ मुलम किया जा रहा है। इस से उद्यार में प्राप्त गेहूँ की मोष मात्रा को भी गेहूँ के रूप में वापस किया जा रहा है।

Research work of I.C.S.S.R. on Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh

4608. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi has done any research work on the Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, salient features of the research work so done;

(c) whether a research project was proposed to be started in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said project is likely to be sanctioned and funds allocated for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d). In 1973-74, a grant of Rs. 14,000 for a research project entitled "Social and Connected Aspects of the Life of Scheduled Tribe of Himachal Pradesh" was sanctioned by the Indian Council of Social Science Research to Shri Thakur Sen Negi of Parvatiya Adamjati Sewak Sangh, Himachal Pradesh. The project report, published by Shri Negi himself in 1978 under the title "Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh—A Profile", covers such aspects as districts of concentration, their history, kinship, language, religious belief and social habits.

Fine and Superfine Rice to Central Pool

4609. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have offered fine and superfine rice to the Central Pool from the current year procurement; and

(b) what were the targets for the Government, State-wise, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa States have offered fine and superfine rice to the Central Pool from the current year's procurement.

(b) No target was fixed by the Central Government.

Requests from States for Granting Licences for New Sugar Mills

4610. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain State Governments have pleaded for granting the licences for opening new Sugar Mills in their States;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) the action taken by the Government of their request?

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

(b) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Working Group on Sugar industry has been reconstituted with enlarged terms of reference and its final recommendations are yet to be made. The final policy decision regarding future licensing in the sugar industry would be taken thereafter by

the Government, as part of the exercise of finalising the Plan for the period 1978-83.

N.D.M.C. Shopping Complex in Connaught Place, New Delhi

4611. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of N.D.M.C. Shopping Complex in Connaught Place is complete;

(b) the original estimate and actual expenditure incurred on this construction;

(c) yardstick adopted for fixing rent ranging between Rs. 11 per sq. ft. and Rs. 18 per sq. ft.;

(d) how many shops in the complex are proposed to be allotted on applications and tenders separately; and

(e) the reasons for allotment on tenders resulting in higher rent, when hundred of small shopkeepers in the Dhabas and outskirts of Connaught Place have submitted applications for allotment of shops?

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

(b) The original estimate for this project was Rs. 2,24,89,000. An expenditure of Rs. 2.04 crores has been incurred on its construction.

(c) The shops in this Complex are not identical in respect of facilities. As such they have been divided into various categories and the reserved rate of licence fee to be charged has been worked out on the basis of the following factors viz., floor area, location, facilities of lift ancillary facilities like water and sewer connection to individual shops, frontal verandahs etc.

(d) Out of 306 shops in the Shopping Complex, 98 Shops have been reserved

for allotment to Panchkulan Road Stall holders on application. 177 shops have been put to tender. For 31 shops reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and political victims of MISA or DIR during emergency and handicapped persons, the mode of allotment is under consideration of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(e) Since the Shopping Complex has been partly termed as commercial, the shops other than those reserved as at

(d) above are proposed to be allotted on tender basis.

Area to be Irrigated in Koraput and Kalahandi by Indravati Project, Orissa

4612. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware of the fact that on 22nd June, 1971 the then Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power in reply to Question No. 2838 stated that the preliminary proposal of Orissa Government had proposed to irrigate 2,83,000 and 2,22,000 acres of land in Koraput and Kalahandi District respectively from the proposed Indravati Project;

(b) if so, what forced the Government to change the stand completely in support of complete diversion of water to Kalahandi depriving Koraput District a predominantly tribal area having not less than 56 per cent of tribal population and which had the privilege of schedule area since the pre-Independence period;

(c) whether the Government's stand at present in this respect is in any manner against provisions of Article 46 of the constitution;

(d) if the State Government is reconsidering about this now; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned, investigated, formulated and executed by the State Governments. The Upper Indravati Project Report as finally formulated and submitted by the Government of Orissa to the Central Water Commission for approval by the Planning Commission envisaged irrigation to areas in Kalahandi District of the State only and there was no provision to provide water for irrigation in Koraput District. This Project has been approved by the Planning Commission on 3rd May, 1978. No proposal for any revision in the scope of this approved Project has so far been received by the Centre from the State Government.

Eviction proceedings against Ex-M.Ps.

4613. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to his reply to Unstarred Question No. 6961 given on 17th April, 1978 regarding eviction proceedings against ex-M.Ps. and state:

(a) whether further progress has been made in the eviction proceedings against the ex-M.Ps.;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the figures for rent paid by each of them during their unauthorised occupation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Out of the five Ex-M.Ps. accommodation from S/Shri Jambuwant Dhote and Kartik Oraon has since been got vacated. Shri Shankar V. Giri has been granted stay orders by the Supreme Court. Efforts to get the Government accommodation vacated from the remaining two Ex-

M.Ps., are continuing. A statement of rent paid by each of the five Ex-

MPs. is enclosed.

(c) The question does not arise.

Statement

Details of Balances Recoverable from Ex-M.Ps. As on 31-7-78

S. No.	Name of Ex-M. P.	Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance
	S/Shri			
1.	Shanker V. Giri	17,234.46	5,786.02	11,448.44
2.	S. M. Banerjee	14,028.73	7,612.17	6,416.56*
3.	Jambuwant Dhote	22,184.91	Nil.	22,184.91
4.	Kartik Oraon	18,194.17	1,523.09	16,671.08
5.	Tul Mohan Ram	29,248.32	Nil.	29,248.32

*Shri Banerjee paid Rs. 3,200/- in cash on 16-8-78.

Finance for construction of School Buildings in States

4614. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the Central Government's contribution for financing the construction of school buildings in the States; and

(b) if so, whether any consideration has been made regarding the construction of school buildings in rural areas only?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Central Government do not give separate grants and aid to States for construction of school buildings under the plan. The Central assistance under the Plan is given as block grants for the State Plans as a whole.

(b) The general policy of the Government is to plan for primary school buildings in such a way that the rural

areas particularly disadvantaged and depressed areas get priority. Actual implementation however, rests with the State Governments since school educations is primarily a State responsibility.

Keeping the needs of the rural areas in view, the Government of India in the Planning Commission and the Department of Rural Development, have approved construction of primary school buildings as an accepted item of the Rural Development Works Programme.

Legal Notice to D.D.A. for Discrimination

4615. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has received legal notices from certain allottees of MIG Flats of Mayapuri for refunding the amount of subsidy charged from the allottees of MIG Flats during December, 1976/January 1977 on the ground of 'Discrimination' and 'Confiscation of Property (Under Article 14 and 31)', and having not been authorised to surcharge under any provision of the

Delhi Development Act, 1957 or under any rules/regulations made thereunder;

(b) whether the same have been replied to and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not replying the legal notices sent through the advocates?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The suit will be contested, as and when it is filed in the Court.

Construction by H.U.D.C.O.

4616. **CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation in each State and Union Territories and the estimated expenses incurred on each one during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how much amount was disbursed to other Private and Public and autonomous bodies on each state and autonomous bodies for the construction of houses during the above period (year-wise);

(c) what is the plan and estimate for construction of such houses during 1978, 1979 and 1980; and

(d) how many houses out of the above have been given or earmarked for low and middle income group, poor, Adivasis, Harijans and Scheduled Castes, Tribes, minority communities, weaker section of the society during 1975 to 1977 and during 1978 to 1980?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) HUDCO does not normally undertake actual construction of houses. It provides funds and technical guidance to the construction agencies all over the country for undertaking housing and urban development projects. However, the details of HUDCO's loan sanctions during 1975-76 to 1977-78 to various ayas- and union territories and also the money released are given in statement I.

(b) The details of HUDCO loans released to the public sector and autonomous agencies, etc. during 1975-76 to 1977-78 are also enclosed at Statement I. No funds were, however, released to the private sector agencies during these years.

(c) A tentative estimate of the houses that will be sanctioned during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as follows:

Tentative Plan for 1978-79 to 1980-81

Years	No. of dwelling units that are likely to be sanctioned in the years
1978-79	92,000
1979-80	1,11,000
1980-81	1,33,000

(1) Income category-wise dwellings sanctioned and their interse proportion is as follows:

Year-wise Category	Category-wise dwellings Sanctioned		
	Year		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
EWS	16797 (46.20)	28050 (50.33)	111502 (78.77)
LIG	14295 (33.82)	19804 (35.53)	21008 (14.84)
MIG	5875 (16.16)	7186 (12.89)	7676 (5.42)
HIG	1391 (3.82)	698 (1.25)	1367 (0.97)
TOTAL	36358 (100.00%)	55738 (100.00%)	141553 (100.00%)

NOTE:—Figures within bracket represent percentages.

Thus 80 to 93 percent of HUDCO sanctioned dwellings are reserved for families with monthly family income not exceeding Rs. 600. HUDCO contemplates that in future (1978, '79,

'80) years also, the over-whelming majority of dwellings sanctioned by it will be reserved for families with family income not exceeding Rs. 600 p.m.

Statement—I

Statewise, Agency wise Loan Disbursed by Hudco during 1975-76 to 1977-78.

(Rs. Crores.)

State/U.T.	Agency	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Andhra Pradesh	Housing Board	0.31	0.71	0.32
	Development Authority . . . . .	..	..	0.53
	Improvement Trust.	0.10	..	0.09
	Municipal Corporation. . . . .	..	0.53	..
	Public Sector Undertaking	0.19	0.34	1.12
	TOTAL		0.60	1.58	2.06

State/U.T.	Agency	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Assam	Housing Board.	..	..	..
Bihar	Housing Board.	0.73	0.95	0.24
Gujarat	Housing Board	1.98	0.88	3.22
	Municipal Corporation	1.28	1.25	1.57
	Public Sector Undertaking	0.72	0.48	0.25
	Cooperative Society	..	0.05	0.02
	TOTAL	3.98	2.66	5.06
Haryana	Housing Board.	1.73	1.98	2.61
	Development Authority	..	0.02	0.09
	Public Sector Undertaking	0.13	..	..
	TOTAL	1.86	2.00	2.70
Himachal Pradesh	Housing Board.	0.38	0.55	0.21
Jammu & Kashmir	Development Authority	0.08	0.22	0.07
Karnataka.	Housing Board.	1.61	2.97	1.46
	Development Authority	0.30	1.08	0.51
	Municipal Corporation	0.13	0.10	0.32
	Public Sector Undertaking	0.05	..	..
	Cooperative Societies	0.04	0.08	..
	TOTAL	2.13	4.23	2.29
Kerala	Housing Board	0.80	0.16	0.53
	Public Sector Undertaking	0.07	0.94	0.09
	TOTAL	0.87	1.10	0.62
Madhya Pradesh	Housing Board	3.55	3.86	3.52
	Development Authority.	..	..	0.32
	Improvement Trust.	0.09	0.10	..
	State Govt.	0.26	0.03	..
	TOTAL	3.90	3.99	3.84
Maharashtra.	Housing Board.	1.28	2.00	1.45
	Public Sector Undertaking	1.58	2.22	2.67
	Cooperative Societies.	..	..	1.66
	TOTAL	2.86	4.22	5.18

State/U.T.	Agency	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Orissa	Housing Board	0.27	0.37	0.42
	Improvement Trust	0.07	0.13	0.36
	Municipal Corporation	..	..	0.06
	TOTAL	0.34	0.50	0.84
Punjab	Housing Board	0.90	2.06	1.38
	Improvement Trust	0.44	0.10	0.21
	TOTAL	1.34	2.16	1.59
Rajasthan	Housing Board	4.03	3.05	4.12
	University	0.11	..	0.09
	TOTAL	4.14	3.05	4.21
Tamil Nadu	Housing Board	3.94	4.24	7.56
	Development Authority	..	..	0.32
	Public Sector Undertaking	0.13	..	0.20
	Cooperative Societies	0.07	0.10	0.07
	TOTAL	4.14	4.34	8.15
Uttar Pradesh	Housing Board	1.50	4.02	4.38
	Development Authority	3.69	2.19	1.75
	University	0.06	0.02	0.05
	TOTAL	5.25	6.23	6.18
West Bengal	Housing Board	1.01	1.28	2.60
<i>Union Territories.</i>				
Chandigarh	Housing Board	..	0.13	0.78
Delhi	Development Authority	1.99	0.60	..
	Cooperative Societies	..	0.29	2.04
	TOTAL	1.99	0.89	2.04
Goa, Daman & Diu	Housing Board	..	..	0.08
Pondicherry	Housing Board	..	..	0.02
ALL INDIA TOTAL		35.60	40.08	48.78

NOTE : 1. Housing Boards include Slum Clearance Boards also.

2. Municipal Corporations include Municipalities, Municipal Councils also.

Housing for self occupation

4617. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite call from the Works and Housing and Supply Minister, salaried employees in the country are not encouraged to build their own houses for self-occupation in view of no relief under I.T. Rules 2-A;

(b) whether Government is taking any steps in this direction to encourage employees to solve the ever rising housing problems in the country; and

(c) if so, details of proposals?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Minister for Works & Housing & Supply and Rehabilitation has off and on called upon the general public to revive and stimulate building activity in India with the object of reducing the housing shortage. Sizeable amount of allocations made out of LIC funds for housing are used by salaried employees of low income and middle income groups.

Rule 2-A of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 mentions the limits for the purposes of exemption under Section 10 (13A) of the Income Tax Act. Section 10(13A) exempts an assessee from payment of Income Tax on amount actually incurred on payment of rent subject to limits laid down in Rule 2-A. However, those owning houses but occupying it themselves get relief under Section 23(2) equal to 50 per cent of the letting value of the house or Rs. 1,800/- whichever is less.

Inspection of Universities and Colleges for raising standard of Education

4618. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of

EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to inspect universities and colleges through the University Grants Commission for raising the educational standard in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the Commission is empowered to cause an inspection of a University (including Colleges) for the purpose of ascertaining its financial needs or its standards of teaching, examination and research. In exercise of these powers, the Commission has been assessing the development of various Universities and selected Colleges in the country during each plan period, and suggesting measures for improvement of standards. The basis for assessment of the development of Universities during 1978-83 has not yet been finalised.

Prices of Food Items

4619. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) What is the extent of rise in prices of food items during the last three years, and

(b) the steps taken to check the rise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement giving index numbers of wholesale prices in respect of important food items for July, 1978 and July, 1975 and the extent of rise or fall over the period is placed on the table of the House.

It will be noted that whereas there has been a decline in the prices of

rice, wheat, cereals and foodgrains in general as well as vanaspati, some rise has been registered in the prices of pulses, fruits and vegetables, fish, eggs, meat and edible oils. Government has been taking vigorous steps to increase the production of these commodities. Particular emphasis has been laid on augmenting the production of pulses and oilseeds which are in short supply in the country. Steps are also being taken to increase the production of livestock products and fish through introduction of improved practices supported by improved marketing facilities. Besides, the following steps have been taken to arrest undue rise in the prices of some of the important food items:—

- (i) Large scale imports of edible oils are being continued to supplement domestic production. The supply of imported oil to the vanaspati industry has been raised from 75 per cent of the requirement.
- (ii) Ban/restrictions have been imposed on the export of certain agricultural items like HPS groundnut, pulses, fresh vegetables, potatoes, turmeric and living cattle.
- (iii) Efforts are being made to import larger quantities of pulses from abroad. Import

of pulses has been placed on OGL.

- (iv) National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited and National Consumers Cooperative Federation have enlarged their operations in regard to purchase and sale of pulses at reasonable prices. They have together procured about 42 thousand tonnes of pulses. Steps are being taken to increase the production of Poultry and eggs. The marketing of eggs and poultry at national and regional levels has been entrusted to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) and State Level Federations.
- (vi) Slaughter House Corporations are being set up with Central assistance by various States to undertake procurement and slaughter of animals and marketing of meat to ensure remunerative price to livestock farmers and reasonable price to consumers.
- (vii) Ceiling has been placed on the export of mutton and live-sheep and goats.

Statement

*Index numbers of wholesale prices in India
(Base : 1970-71=100)*

Commodity/Group	July, 1978 (Provisional)	July, 1975	Percentage variation in July, 1978 over July, 1975
Rice	165.0	197.6	-16.5
Wheat	149.3	160.4	-6.8
Cereals	159.5	188.1	-15.2
Pulses	238.7	183.7	+29.9
Foodgrains	172.9	187.4	-7.7

Commodity/Group	July, 1978 (Provisional)	July, 1975	Percentage variation in July, 1978 over July, 1975
Fruits and Vegetables	175.3	148.3	+ 18.2
Milk and Milk Products	171.6	168.5	+ 1.8
Fish, Eggs and Meat	217.4	181.1	+ 20.0
Condiments and Spices	184.4	180.9	+ 1.9
Edible Oils	160.1	145.5	+ 10.0
Vanaspati	162.0	173.2	- 6.5
Sugar, Khandsari and Gur	152.1	216.2	-29.6

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में विदेशी छात्रों का प्रवेश

4620. श्री सुरेश झा सुभन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व-विद्यालयों में शिक्षा पाने के लिये भारत में आने वाले विदेशी छात्रों की संख्या में विशेष वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें से अधिकांश छात्र दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश पाना चाहते हैं जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप प्रवेश पाने के इच्छुक इस देश के विद्यार्थियों की समस्या गंभीर होती जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में विदेशी छात्रों की शिक्षा के लिये प्रबन्ध करने हेतु कार्यवाही करने का है ; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय विदेशी छात्रों में अपनी ऊंची प्रतिष्ठा के कारण लोक-प्रिय है । तथापि, यहाँ विदेशी छात्रों के प्रवेश में कोई समस्या खड़ी नहीं होती क्योंकि उन की संख्या कुल नामांकन के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम है ।

(ग) सरकार देश के विभिन्न विश्व-विद्यालयों में उन विदेशी छात्रों के प्रवेश की व्यवस्था पहले ही कर रही है जिनके आवेदन पत्र विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों तथा भारत स्थित विदेशी मिशनों के माध्यम से भेजे जाते हैं ।

Class I Posts in DDA

4621. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I posts alongwith their designation and scales of pay created in D.D.A. from 1968 till today and the name of Authority which created these posts, giving separately details of the posts created or up-graded during Emergency; and

(b) the names of persons, appointed to the posts as under para 1 by direct recruitment/absorption/promotion or deputation and the name of the Authority which made these appointments?

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

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में दाखिला

4622. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन छात्रों ने सम्पूर्ण अंकों में 50 प्रतिशत और 33 प्रतिशत से कम अंक प्राप्त किये हैं उन्हें सभी विषयों, एक विषय अथवा अधिक विषयों में अनुकम्पा अंक देकर दिल्ली के स्कूलों में ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में केवल कुछ ही छात्रों को दाखिला दिया गया है।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन छात्रों को पिछले वर्ष की तरह इस वर्ष भी पास या फेल घोषित नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में प्रवेश न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या 50 प्रतिशत से कम अंक प्राप्त करने वाले कुछ छात्रों को कुल 5 अनुकम्पा अंक देकर ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में प्रवेश पाने के लिए पात्र घोषित किया गया है, वर्ष 1977 की तरह इस वर्ष भी दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा कुल मिलाकर 30 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करने वाले बहुत से छात्रों को विशेष छूट न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन

द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार कई हजार छात्रों को एक अथवा अधिक विषयों में मिलाकर 5 अंकों की छूट देकर XI वीं कक्षा में दाखिले की अनुमति दी गई थी। छात्रों की सही संख्या विभिन्न स्कूलों से अभी प्राप्त होनी है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा माध्यमिक स्कूल परीक्षा में गत वर्ष की भांति इस वर्ष पास / फेल की कोई प्रणाली नहीं अपनाई गयी थी। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दाखिले के लिए नियम किए गए मानदण्ड के अनुसार कुल योग 750 में से कम से कम 250 अंक और अलग-अलग विषयों में 150 में से 50 अंक प्राप्त करने वाले छात्र विभिन्न विषयों में दाखिले के लिए पात्र थे। बाद में, उन छात्रों को, जिन्होंने कुल योग में 250 अंक प्राप्त किए थे, एक अथवा अधिक विषयों में मिलाकर 5 अंकों की छूट दी गई थी।

(ग) पिछले वर्ष शुरु में विभिन्न विषयों के सम्मिश्रण (कम्बिनेशन) के लिए अलग-अलग प्रतिशतताएं निर्धारित की गई थी किन्तु इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यह 10-12 प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत XI वीं कक्षा की परीक्षा का प्रथम वर्ष है, बाद में वाणिज्य और मानविकी के लिए अंकों की प्रतिशतता में रियायत दे दी गयी थी। इस वर्ष केवल एक ही मानदण्ड अर्थात् कुल योग और अलग-अलग विषय वर्गों में 33 प्रतिशत निर्धारित किया गया था और एक अथवा अधिक विषयों में मिलाकर 5 अंकों की छूट की अनुमति के अलावा कोई और छूट देना वांछनीय नहीं समझा गया था।

D.D.A. Flats

4823. SHRI V. TULSI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people registered with the D.D.A. as early as 1969 to 1971 have not yet been allotted flats;

(b) if so, what are the month-wise year-wise figures of the registrants with dates of deposit payment for these years who are yet on the active register of D.D.A.;

(c) how does D.D.A. justify the retention of arbitrary number of flats, in colonies meant for the general public, for staff accommodation on subsidised rental basis as has been done in

the recent allotments in Munirka in addition to the preferential allotment of 5 per cent of flats for ownership to DDA staff; and

(d) what is the total number of flats category-wise and locality-wise that DDA has thus retained to-date for its staff accommodation in colonies meant for general public, despite DDA having staff quarters in the colonies earmarked for the purpose?

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

(b) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member desires to know the details relating to 1969-71. The year-wise details are as under:—

	MIG	LIG	Janta/CSP	Total
1st Regn. (1969-70)	428	220	172	820
2nd Regn. (1970-72)	1431	752	228	2411
	1859	972	400	3231

(c) Diversion for staff quarters is resorted to when it is necessary to meet the staff requirements of DDA. However so far the DDA has diverted only 498 flats out of 33115 allotted

by them so far. In Munirka 20 MIG flats and 10 LIG flats were converted as staff quarters out of 252 MIG flats and 143 LIG flats allotted in that lot.

(d) The details are as under:—

Name of Scheme	MIG	LIG	Janta	Total
Safdarjung	156	..	..	156
Lawrence Road	..	198	..	198
Pankha Road	..	48	..	48
Munirka	20	10	..	30
Ber Sarai	..	64	..	64
Usha Niketan	2	..	..	2
TOTAL	178	320	..	498

चिकित्सा अध्यापकों के लिए कार्य के घंटे

4624. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने चिकित्सा अध्यापकों के लिये एक सप्ताह में कार्य के लिये 18 घंटे निर्धारित किये हैं जबकि उन्हें अन्य पन तथा उपचार कार्यों में कई गुने अधिक घंटे लगाने पड़ते हैं जिसका कोई अनिश्चित भत्ता इन्हें नहीं दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) और (ख) वेतनमानों के संशोधन की योजना में सम्बद्ध एक शर्त के अनुसार शिक्षकों का कार्यभार वही होगा जैसा कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित किया जायेगा। इस शर्त के अनुसरण में, आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों को ऐसा कार्य भार निर्धारित करने का सुझाव दिया है जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि एक शिक्षक कम से कम प्रति सप्ताह 20 घंटे तक उपस्थित रहे और वह छात्रों को उपलब्ध हो और यह कि किसी भी शिक्षक से, किसी भी दिन 3 घंटे से अधिक लेक्चर देने की आशा नहीं की जायेगी। यद्यपि वेतनमानों के संशोधन की योजना के अन्तर्गत मेडिकल कालेजों के शिक्षक नहीं आते, तथापि कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों ने जो कि सीधे मेडिकल कालेजों को संचालित कर रहे हैं, मेडिकल शिक्षकों के लिए भी इस योजना को अपना लिया है। जो भी हो, कार्यभार सभी मामलों में, सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा ही निर्धारित किया जाता है।

Selection grade to Laboratory Assistants of Governments Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi

4625. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN
RAO:

SHRI K. MALLANNA,

SHRI RAJSHEKHAR
KOLUR:

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

(a) how many Laboratory Assistants working in Government Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi Administration have been granted selection grade from 1st September, 1971 to 31st December, 1973;

(b) whether the Laboratory Assistants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were given selection grade in accordance with the roster of Government of India during this period;

(c) whether the Laboratory Assistants belonging to higher castes were given the selection grade with effect from 5th September, 1971 while those belonging to SC/ST were deprived of it; and

(d) if reply to part (b) and (c) is in negative, the reasons thereof and by what time Government propose to complete the quota of the SC/ST in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration 59 Laboratory Assistants had been granted selection grade from 1st September, 1971 to 31st December, 1973.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Selection Grade was given to Laboratory Assistants including those belonging to SC/ST from the same date.

(d) Does not arise.

**Suru Irrigation and power project
Ladakh**

4626. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India engineers have approved Suru irrigation and power project in Ladakh;

(b) if so, when the construction of the said project would be taken in hand; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is investigating a number of projects on the Suru River in Ladakh, but schemes have not yet been formulated.

**Cotton improvement scheme in
Bijapur**

4627. SHRI K. B. CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether five talukas in Bijapur namely Bagalkot, Badami, Bilagi, Mudhol and Jamkhandi have been taken under Cotton Improvement Scheme;

(b) whether the Government propose to take whole of Bijapur District under Cotton Improvement Scheme; and

(c) if so, when the job is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government of India has sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton District Programme to cover 20,000 ha. of unirrigated cotton in Bijapur district of Karnataka. According to the proposal from the State Govt. the programme is being taken up in Bagalkot, Hungund, Badami and Bilagi talukas of Bijapur district.

(b) and (c). Coverage of some additional area in district Bijapur is being proposed under the next Five Year Plan.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय/दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्र

4628. श्री धार० एल० कुरील : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में इस समय कुल कितने विद्यार्थी हैं;

(ख) उन में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) यदि इन समुदायों के छात्रों की संख्या कोटे के अनुसार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और कोटे को भरने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या दाखिले के समय इन समुदायों के छात्रों की ग्रहता शकों में कुछ रियायत दी जाती है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) दिल्ली संघ

साहित्य क्षेत्र में स्थित 12 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में 10-8-1978 को छात्रों की संख्या 16,990 है। इस के अतिरिक्त, जनकपुरी स्थित विशेष केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में 104 छात्र दाखिल हैं। यह विद्यालय लद्दाख और हिमालय के अन्य सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के छात्रों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करता है।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की संख्या क्रमशः 670 और 77 है।

(ग) संगठन के शासी बोर्ड ने यह निर्णय किया कि शैक्षिक वर्ष 1976-77 में, अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के मामले में 15% तक और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के मामले में 7½% तक दाखिलों में स्थान आरक्षित रखे जायेंगे। इससे पहले कोई स्वतः आरक्षित स्थान की व्यवस्था नहीं थी, हालांकि अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को प्राथमिकता वाली प्रत्येक श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत बरीयता दी जाती थी। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, शैक्षिक मंत्र 1976-77 से पहले, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्धित केवल कुछ छात्रों को दाखिल किया जा सका। शैक्षिक मंत्र 1976-77 से लेकर, अनुसूचित जाति से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों का दाखिला प्रत्येक वर्ष किया गया है और दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में 15% का आरक्षित कोटा पूर्ण रूप से भरा गया है। किन्तु अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के 7½% कोटे को अपेक्षित सीमा तक नहीं भरा जा सका; क्योंकि अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्धित पर्याप्त मात्रा में छात्र दिल्ली स्कूलों में दाखिले के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) जी, हां। उनके लिए योग्यता में दी गई शिथिलताओं का पालन किया जा रहा है।

Employment on forged certificates in work Deptt. of I. I. T., Delhi

4629. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons got employment in works Department of I. I. T. Delhi during 1963-64 by producing certain certificates which have been proved forged; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or are being taken against such persons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). One person secured employment in the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi in 1963 by producing a forged 'No Objection' and 'No Demand' certificate purporting to be from his previous employer. The Central Bureau of Investigation, *inter-alia*, investigated the charge of producing forged certificates against this person and recommended departmental action against him.

A departmental inquiry was held against the official by the I. I. T. Delhi and on the basis of the findings of the inquiry, a minor penalty was imposed upon him. On a representation made by the official against the penalty imposed upon him, the Board of Governors of the Institute decided that the penalty imposed may be waived.

Tender for appointment of Agent for Handling and Transport for P. C. I. Godown, Farfapgarh.

4630. SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tender was invited in February, March 1978 for appointment of agent for handling and trans-

port for the Food Corporation Go-down at Rai Pratapgarh (U.P.);

(b) if so, in place of lowest, the highest tender was accepted and what is the reason thereof;

(c) whether a complaint regarding malpractice was made; and

(d) what is the result of that enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The Food Corporation of India have reported that tenders were invited on 4-3-1978. In response, five tenders were received. The lowest valid offer was at the rate of 248 per cent above schedule of rates (ASOR) but it was not accepted as the financial soundness and business competence of the lowest tenderer were reported to be doubtful

A complaint was received from the lowest tenderer. The matter was enquired into and no mala fide intentions have been established in the award of the contract.

केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था

4631. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुशासन और सुरक्षा बनाये रखने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में कोई प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) चालू वर्ष में जुलाई तक दिल्ली में स्थित उस आयोग के कार्यालयों में चोरी, गोलमाल, मारपीट, मद्यपान आदि की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने तथा दोषी अधिकारियों को दण्ड देने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, हाँ । केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के सचिव को आयोग के कार्यालयों में अनुशासन, सुरक्षा और सतर्कता का कार्य सौंपा हुआ है । अन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा इन मामलों में उन की सहायता की जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग). दो टाइपराइटरों, दो पदों और एक माइकल की चोरी के तीन मामलों का पता चला है । इन सभी मामलों को पुलिस में रिपोर्ट कर दी गई है । मद्यपान के एक मामले और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा मारपीट के एक मामले की सूचना मिली है । मारपीट और मद्यपान के मामले से संबंधित कर्मचारियों को सेवा से निलम्बित (सेल्फ़) कर दिया गया है और उनके खिलाफ सतर्कता संबंधी कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

हाल ही में कार्यालय की शिफ्टिंग के दौरान केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की कुछ लेखन सामग्री का क्षति पहुँची थी जब कि नए भवन के बेसमेंट में पानी भर गया था । यह पानी बेसमेंट में पानी की टंकी से पानी के रिसने के कारण भरा प्रतीत होता है परन्तु उत्तरदायित्व, यदि कोई हो, निर्धारित करने के लिए आये जांच की जा रही है ।

Hindi knowing staff in Government of India Presses

4632. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the staff in different printing presses of the Government of India and the number of those employees who are required to possess working knowledge of Hindi according to Official Language policy of the Government;

(b) the number of employees who possess working knowledge of Hindi and those who possess proficiency in Hindi separately;

(c) whether the names of the printing presses, the staff, whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi, have been notified in the official Gazette in compliance with the Rule, if so, the names thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for providing training in Hindi to the employees not possessing the working knowledge of Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The total strength of the staff in the Government of India Presses under the control of Ministry of Works and Housing is 15,453 (13,218 as industrial employees and 2,235 as non-industrial employees of Group 'C' and above.) Under the provisions of the Presidential Order of 27th April, 1960, in service training in Hindi is not obligatory for the employees of industrial establishments. However, employees of industrial establishments, including Government of India Presses, can be admitted to the various Hindi Classes of the Hindi Teaching Scheme on voluntary basis, subject to availability of seats, but they are not eligible for any of the incentives granted under the Hindi Teaching Scheme on successful completion of the training. According to the information available, 1449 and 619 non-industrial employees of Group 'C' and above possess 'working knowledge of Hindi' and 'proficiency in Hindi' respectively.

(c) No, Sir, Data regarding number of employees having working knowledge of Hindi in the Government of India Printing Presses is being collected and action to notify Government Presses under the Official Language Rules will be taken, wherever necessary.

(d) No steps are required to be taken for providing training in Hindi to the employees of Government of India Presses not possessing the working knowledge of Hindi as in service training in Hindi is at present not obligatory for the Government of India Presses, which are industrial establishments.

दिल्ली को सुन्दर बनाना

4633. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से 1977 के दौरान दिल्ली नगर को सुन्दर बनाने और सजाने पर प्रति वर्ष कितना आबर्जी व्यय किया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1975 से 1977 के दौरान सरकारी इमारतों को सजाने पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय किया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सरकारी आवास का आवंटन

4634. श्री राम नरेश कुशावाहा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय वर्तमान टाईप-II (सामान्य पूल) प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने 21 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली है और जिनकी मासिक परिलब्धियां 1 जुलाई, 1978 को 500 रुपये से अधिक थी, और

(ख) उन कर्मचारियों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जो 30 सितम्बर, 1978 तक टाईप-II आर्बटन जोन में हैं किन्तु उनकी परिलब्धियों में वृद्धि के कारण वे 1 अक्टूबर, 1978 के बाद टाईप-III क्वार्टरों के हकदार हो जायेंगे जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप उनको टाईप-III के क्वार्टरों के आर्बटन में अनेक वर्ष लग जायेंगे जब कि उन्हें निकट भविष्य में टाईप-II के क्वार्टर आर्बटन किये जाने वाले थे और क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों का टाईप-II के क्वार्टर आर्बटन किये जायेंगे जिनके लिए वे 21 वर्ष से प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ?

निर्वाण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) उन अधिकारियों के आवेदन पत्र जो टाईप-II वास के पात्र हैं और जिनके नाम चालू प्रतीक्षा सूची में शामिल हैं, 1-1-1975 को उनकी परिलब्धियों को दर्शाते हैं। अतः उन अधिकारियों को संख्या के बारे में सूचना जिनकी मासिक परिलब्धियाँ 1 जुलाई, 1978 को 500 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक है, और जिनके नाम टाईप-II की प्रतीक्षा सूची में शामिल हैं, उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) ऐसे अधिकारियों जिनके नाम टाईप-I, II और III की प्रतीक्षा सूची में शामिल थे लेकिन उन्हें मकान आर्बटन नहीं किये गये क्योंकि उनकी आर्बटन की बारी नहीं आई थी और नये आर्बटन वर्ष के आरम्भ होने पर वे उच्चतर टाईप के पात्र हो गये थे, के आभ्यावेदनों पर टाईपों के आर्बटन के लिये विचार, उन निम्न टाईपों के लिये उनकी अग्रता की तारीखों के आधार पर किया जाता है जिनके लिये वे आर्बटन वर्ष के आरम्भ से पूर्व पात्र थे।

Criterion laid down for the promotion of Draughtsmen

4635. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what criterion is laid down for the promotion of the Draughtsmen Grade III and II to the posts of Gr. II and Gr. I respectively;

(b) whether there is any recommendation of the Pay Commission to this effect that these are 100 per cent promotional posts; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative how many vacancies have been filled up from amongst the Gr. III and Gr. II posts to the senior posts?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The posts of Draftsmen Grade I and II in the subordinate offices of the C. P. W. D. are filled 100 percent by promotion. Promotion to the posts of Draftsmen Grade I is made from among permanent and quasi-permanent Draftsmen Grade II who have completed 8 years service in that grade on the basis of seniority-cum fitness and promotion to the post of Draftsmen Grade II is made from among Draftsmen Grade III with 3 years service in that grade subject to their qualifying in a Departmental test, on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.

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

(c) The number of vacancies filled during last 3 years is 30 and 89 in the grade of Draftsmen Grade I and II respectively.

Pakistani refugees in Kutch

4636. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING

AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than 5,000/- Pakistani refugees staying in Government camp in Kutch district since last 6 years;

(b) whether Government have decided to give the citizenship to them, who are all refugees of 1971 Pakistan War;

(c) whether Kutch district is on Border area and there are lakhs of acres of vast land; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to give this land to these refugees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) About 4,600 persons are residing in the camps in Kutch District.

(b) Yes, Sir. After a case by case examination.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Gujarat State Government has submitted a scheme for the settlement of 1574 families in 28 villages in Kutch District.

गौतमपुरी शाहबरा में नागरिक सुविधायें

4637. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या निर्वाज और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्षों के कारण शाहदरा-दिल्ली-53 में स्थित यमुना पार कालोनी, गौतमपुरी के निवासियों को सम्भार कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह देखा गया है कि वर्षों के दौरान मकानों के आस-पास अत्यधिक पानी जमा हो जाता है जिस के

कारण इन के निरने का निरन्तर खतरा बना रहता है ;

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय ने इस बात की जांच कराई है कि जहाँ पर वर्षों का पानी और नालियों का गन्दा पानी जमा हो जाता है और वे नालियाँ इटो की बनी हुई नहीं हैं जिससे कि मकानों के आस पास पानी जमा न हो सके ताकि इन मकानों को कोई क्षति न हो ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है आदि इस कालोनी के निवासियों को कब तक नागरिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी ?

निर्वाज और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) इस अनधिकृत कालोनी में मलजल व्ययन की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण कठिनाई है ।

(ख) निचली सतह वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थित कुछ मकानों के इर्द-गिर्द पानी रका हुआ है । तथापि, स्थिति उस समय ज्यादा खराब हो जाती है जब गोकलपुर एस्केप से पानी पीछे की ओर बहने से पानी और ज्यादा जमा हो जाता है ।

(ग) निचली सतह वाले क्षेत्रों में वर्षों का पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है क्योंकि उस क्षेत्र की नालियों के पानी तथा गन्दे पानी को निकालने के लिये कोई पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(घ) गौतमपुरी अनधिकृत कालोनी होने के कारण दिल्ली नगर नियम अपने राजस्व में से फर्न ड्राइने, नालियों, सम्पर्क मार्गों, मिट्टी की भरवाई आदि जैसी मूलभूत सुख सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर रहा है ।

संयुक्त नदी बेसिन जल के उपयोग के बारे में बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के बीच करार

Lien of Farakka Barrage project staff

4638. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

4639. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(क) क्या संयुक्त नदी बेसिन जल के उपयोग के बारे में बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के बीच कोई करार हुआ है ;

(a) whether the lien of Farakka Barage project staff transfer to Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation is properly maintained;

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

(b) if so, whether permanency of the said employees on the strength of their length of services is being considered;

(ग) किन-किन क्षेत्रों को सिंचाई सुविधायें मिलेंगी ?

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). जी, हाँ ।

(d) whether any of the said employees has been reverted to the Farakka Barrage project;

(1) दामोदर, बारकर, भ्रजय, मयूराक्षी, सिद्धेश्वरी, नून बोल और महानन्दा नदी बेसिनों, जिन में बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल सह-बेसिन राज्य हैं और (2) स्वर्णरेखा खरकई बेसिन के जिसमें पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा सह-बेसिन राज्य हैं, जल संसाधनों के समुपयोजन के बारे में पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार राज्यों के बीच 19 जुलाई, 1978 को दो प्रलग-प्रलग करार हुए थे ।

(e) if so, on what basis; and

(f) whether similar cases of willing candidates will be considered?

मूल करारों की प्रतियां उपाबंध-एक और उपाबंध-दो के रूप में सभा-पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। [प्रन्धालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल.टी.—2711/78]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Lien of quasi-permanent staff of Farakka Barrage project transferred to Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation was maintained for two years as per Government rules.

(b) Such staff will be considered for confirmation in the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation in accordance with their seniority there.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. One employee was reverted back to Farakka Barrage project as he had applied within the period his lien was kept.

बिशेष टिप्पणियाँ: करारों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर अध्यासमय लोक सभा सचिवालय के पुस्तकालय में रख दिया जाएगा ।

(f) Only those employees who had applied within the period their lines were kept were allowed to revert.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के शिक्षकों के संघ को मान्यता देने के लिए अनुरोध

4640. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के शिक्षकों के संघों ने सरकार से इन संघों को मान्यता देने के लिए अनुरोध किया है और इस के लिए शिक्षकों का जनमत संग्रह कराने के लिए कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने जनमत-संग्रह कराने के लिए कोई प्रयास किये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को किसी संघ के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए अप्रत्याचार के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन शिकायतों की जांच की गई थी और इस के क्या परिणाम रहे ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । दिसंबर, 1974 में प्रखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शिक्षक परिषद को विशिष्ट शर्तें पूरी करने पर वास्तविक मान्यता देने का निर्णय लिया गया था । इस तरह की मान्यता दिये जाने से पहले एक ही नाम की दो परिषदें, और दोनों स्वरूपों को शिक्षकों की एक मात्र प्रतिनिधि होने का दावा करती हुई सामने आयीं । इन में से कोई परिषद पंजीकृत संस्था नहीं है । अतः इन में से किसी परिषद को वास्तविक मान्यता देने के प्रश्न पर भाग कोई कार्यवाई नहीं की जा रही है । चूंकि ये स्वीच्छक परिषदें हैं, अतः केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, इन परिषदों की कार्य-

प्रणाली में किसी तरह का हस्तक्षेप करना प्रयत्न इस सम्बन्ध में जनमत संग्रह कराना बांछनीय नहीं समझता ।

(ग) जी, हाँ । तथापि, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, संगठन उपरोक्त स्वीच्छक परिषदों के वार्षिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहता ।

शाहदारा, दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किया जाना

4641. श्री गोविन्द मुंडा :

श्री सरत कार :

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद शर्मा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सम्पूर्ण शाहदारा क्षेत्र अनधिकृत है ,

(ख) यदि नहीं तो किन-किन अग्रिष्ठ कालोनियों को नागरिक सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन कालोनियों को कब तक नियमित किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो, उन के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री दिवाकर दास) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सूची विवरण में दी गई है

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(ब) इन कालोनियों को 2 वर्ष की अवधि के अन्दर नियमित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

शाहदरा, दिल्ली में अधिभूत/नियमित कालोनियों की सूची

- 1--कृष्ण नगर
- 2--विश्वास नगर
- 3--जवाला नगर
- 4--पंडित पार्क
- 5--राम नगर लोनी रोड पर
- 6--ब्रिटिश इंडिया कालोनी
- 7--कुलदीप नगर
- 8--मांती पार्क
- 9--हरी कृष्ण नगर (नवीन शाहदरा एक्सटेंशन)
- 10--कैन्डम कालोनी
- 11--कृष्ण नगर, जी० टी० रोड (शाहदरा इंडस्ट्रियल कालोनी)
- 12--नवीन शाहदरा
- 13--रोहताश नगर
- 14--कबूल नगर
- 15--उत्तरी गांधी नगर
- 16--रघुवर पुरा
- 17--कैलाश नगर
- 18--रंजीत पार्क
- 19--श्याम पार्क
- 20--धरम पुरा
- 21--दक्षिणी गांधी नगर
- 22--भोला नाथ नगर--i
- 23--भोलानाथ नगर--ii
- 24--बलबीर नगर

- 25--आजाद नगर 'ए'
- 26--आजाद नगर 'बी'
- 27--आजाद नगर 'सी'
- 28--शंकर नगर 'ए'
- 29--शंकर नगर 'बी'
- 30--शिव पुरी
- 31--गोल्डेन पार्क
- 32--राधे पुरी
- 33--सिल्वर पार्क और चांद नगर
- 34--हजारा पार्क
- 35--राम नगर
- 36--राज गढ़
- 37--गोपालपार्क।
- 38--गोबिन्द पुरा
- 39--न्यू गोबिन्द पुरा
- 40--रशीद मार्केट
- 41--अनारकली (पार्ट--i)
- 42--न्याय पार्क
- 43--लच्छमन पार्क
- 44--इन्द्रा पार्क
- 45--श्रीराम नगर
- 46--गोपाल पाक खुरेजी खास सैक्टर नं० 1
- 47--न्यू लायलपुर खास सैक्टर नं० I
- 48--ग्यों पार्क खुरेजी खास--I
- 49--शिवपुरी एक्सटेंशन खुरेजी खास--I
- 50--बलदेव पार्क खुरेजी खास--II
- 51--बृजपुरी खुरेजी खास--II
- 52--सुभाष पार्क नवीन शाहदरा के पास
- 53--पंचशील गार्डन नवीन शाहदरा के पास
- 54--डारकापुरी उद्दानपुरी
- 55--बलबीर नगर एक्सटेंशन
- 56--शालीमार पार्क, भोलानाथ नगर

- 57—ज्वाला नगर, मुकेश नगर (महारणी कालोनी)
- 58—नाम नगर लोनी रोड पर
- 59—मानसरोवर पार्क ब्रिटिश इंडिया कालोनी के पास
- 60—कन्दन नगर
- 61—विश्वास नगर (छोड़ा गया क्षेत्र)
- 62—ग्रार० ग्रार० ब्लाक ग्रौर ए० ग्रार० ब्लाक (छोड़ा गया), जी०टी० रोड, माहूबरा
- 63—शास्त्री पार्क, खुरेजी—I
- 64—राधेश्याम पार्क, खुरेजी खास—II
- 65—लक्ष्मी मार्किट बंस्ट (प्रादेशीय कालोनी)
- 66—शाम नगर (खुरेजी खास)
- 67—बीहान बंगर जाफराबाद
- 68—अर्जुन नगर खुरेजी खास—I
- 69—न्यु गोबिन्द पुरा }
70—अनारकली साउथ } खुरेजी खास—II
71—चन्द्र पार्क }
- 72—शास्त्री नगर पटपड़ गंज रोड पर
- 73—युनबांस कालोनियों :—
(i) कल्याणपुरी
(ii) त्रिलोकपुरी
(iii) गोकुलपुरी
(iv) नन्द नगरी
(v) खिचड़ीपुर
(vi) सीलमपुर
(vii) सीमापुरी
- 74—बिबेक बिहार—चरण i और ii
- 75—गीता कालोनी
- 76—यमुनापुरी
- 77—खिलमिल इन्डस्ट्रियल कालोनी
- 78—विभिन्न काफ्रापरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग

कोसाइटियों द्वारा विकसित की जा रही 43 कालोनियाँ ।

- 79—सार्वजनिक आवास
(i) खिलमिल में सी० एस०पी० मकान ।
(ii) निर्माणाधीन मकान
(क) दिलशाद गाडन
(ख) त्रिलोकपुरी
(ग) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिक द्वारा निम्न भाव बर्ग/मध्यम भाव बर्ग ।

Irrigation Projects pending Clearance

4842. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the major and minor irrigation projects pending with the Union Government for its clearance for a long time because of inter-State water disputes;

(b) whether Government has called propose to call a meeting of the concerned Chief Ministers to resolve the various outstanding inter-State water disputes; and

(c) if so, the details and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The main pending disputes relate to Narmada, Godavari, Cauvery and Yamuna basins. The details of the major and medium irrigation projects in these basins pending clearance with the Central Government due to inter-State aspects involved are given in the attached Statement. The minor irrigation projects are sanctioned by the State Governments themselves.

(b) and (c). The disputes relating to Narmada and Godavari waters are

being adjudicated upon by the Tribunals set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

With regard to the use and development of Cauvery waters, an Understanding amongst the concerned States namely, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu was reached at an inter-State meeting held by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in August, 1976. In pursuance of this Understanding two committees, namely, a Committee of Secretaries and a Committee of Technical Officers were set up. A number of meetings have been held by these

Committees but they could not finalise their deliberations. An inter-State meeting was convened by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation on 5th August, 1978 to confirm the Understanding reached earlier and to take further steps for its implementation. The discussions were inconclusive and will be resumed in September, 1978.

Detailed studies about the Yamuna basin have been carried out in consultation with the concerned States and the matter is under discussions with them at Officers' level.

Statement

Irrigation Projects pending due to inter-State. Aspects in Narmada, Godavari, Cauvery and Yamuna Basins

Basin	Name of Project	State	Major/ Medium
1	2	3	4
GODAVARI	1. Manjra Lift	Karnataka	Major
NARMADA	1. Navagam	Gujarat	Major
	2. Narmadasagar	Madhya Pradesh	Major
	3. Bargi	Do.	Major
	4. Onkarsahwar	Do.	Major
	5. Gurda Nala Tank	Do.	Medium
CAUVERY	1. Kabini (Revised)	Karnataka	Major
	2. Yagachi.	Do.	Major
	3. K.R.S. Right Bank Canal Stage-I	Do.	Major
	4. Hemavathi	Do.	Major
	5. Harangi	Do.	Major
	6. Hospatna Lift	Do.	Major
	7. Changavadi	Do.	Medium
	8. Chicklihole	Do.	Medium
	9. Suvarnavathy	Do.	Medium
	10. Iggalure	Do.	Medium
	11. Kudergundihalla Reservoir	Do	Medium

1	2	3	4
	12. Uduthorechalla	Karnataka	Medium
	13. Arkavathi	Do.	Medium
	14. Modernisation of Cauvery Delta	Tamil Nadu	Major
	15. Kollimelai	Do.	Medium
	16. Kodaganor Reservoir	Do.	Medium
	17. Varadhamanadi	Do.	Medium
YAMUNA	1. Paisuni Canal Scheme (Banda)	Uttar Pradesh	Major
	2. Construction of Okhla Barrage	Do.	Major
	3. Parallel Eastern Yamuna Canal	Do.	Major
	4. Augmentation of W.J.C. System of Tubewells	Haryana	Major
	5. Sewani Lift II & III	Do.	Major
	6. Loharu Lift II	Do.	Major
	7. Remodel and Lining Sunder Sub-Branch	Do.	Major
	8. Construction of Munek Canglan Link Channels	Do.	Major
	9. Remodelling & Lining of Branch RD-68000 of Hansi Branch	Do.	Major
	10. Sewani Stage I	Do.	Medium
	11. Remodelling Butana Branch and Sunder Sub-Branch	Do.	Medium
	12. Construction of additional Head Regulator complex at Dadupur	Do.	Medium

Sale of Vikas Minar, Delhi

4643. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to sell the 21-storeyed Delhi Development Authority building in the Indraprastha Estate; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Seed storage facility

4644. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a large scale seed storage facility in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government was offered any financial help from outside for setting up a seed storage facility within the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The National Seeds Programme envisages substantial additional production of foundation and certified seeds and this would involve augmentation of storage facilities. In addition, the National Seed Corporation would also operate a reserve stock scheme. According to this scheme, a portion of the estimated requirement of foundation and certified seeds would be held in reserve to meet shortfalls in supply and also to meet the demand of areas affected by natural calamities. Under the National Seeds Programme, a provision of Rs. 258.30 lakhs has been made for the Reserve Stock Scheme. The National Seeds Programme is being financed by a loan from the World Bank.

Non-disposal of sugarcane by farmers

4645. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers have been facing great difficulties in Northern States of India due to the fall in the price of sugarcane;

(b) whether it is also a fact that farmers could not dispose of their sugarcane even after the end of June, 1978; and

(c) whether Government propose to make good the loss suffered by such sugarcane growers; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) So far as sugar factories in the organized sector are concerned, the prices for sugarcane paid by them to the growers this year are at about the same level as last year. However, due to the large production of sugarcane this year, the khandisari and gur sector

have not been able to absorb the cane in the same proportion and hence the prices paid to growers by them are reported to be lower.

(b) The sugar factories have absorbed nearly 40 per cent of the cane grown as against the usual 33 per cent. However, the gur and khandisari units, being in the unorganized sector, are not under the control of the Government and they have not been able to rise upto the increased supply of sugarcane. Hence some cane growers have been affected in regard to supply of their cane to the sectors.

(c) There is no scheme either with the Central Government or the State Governments to pay compensation to those sugarcane growers whose sugarcane crop remains undisposed of. The Government cannot take direct responsibility of disposal of any commodity which is perishable and also consumed in high proportion by unorganised sectors, as Gur and Khandisari in the case of sugarcane.

N.O.I.D.A. Housing Schemes

4646. **SHRI V. G. HANDE**: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation for financing the LIG/MIG Housing Scheme of New Okhla Industrial Development Agency, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rules governing the N.O.I.D.A. Housing Scheme have not been approved by the Central Government;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of applications received under each category and the estimated number of houses proposed to be constructed under this scheme; and

(e) whether it is fact that the earnest money, registration and possession amount of Rs. 4100 has not been included in the cost of each house; and if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial action Government propose to take to check this mal-practice?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A loan application for Rs. 81.60 lakhs for construction of 679 EWS and 250 LIG dwelling units received from the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority, is under consideration of HUDCO.

(b) The rules governing the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority Housing Scheme are not to be approved by the Central Government because NOIDA is U.P. Government Undertaking and housing is a State subject.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The number of applications registered under each category is as under:

(i) EWS: 7092 (Provisional)

(ii) LIG: 81036 (Provisional)

72 units of EWS and 50 of LIG are under completion. The first loan application for an amount of Rs. 81.60 lakhs has been submitted to HUDCO for construction of 679 EWS and 250 LIG Houses. Construction of these units will be taken up as soon as HUDCO loan is sanctioned. NOIDA proposes to submit more scheme to HUDCO as soon as the schemes pending with them are cleared.

(e) No, Sir.

Delay in the publication of Government of India Notifications

4647. SHRI HALIMUDIN AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Publication Division of the Government delays the publication of the notifications of public importance to benefit the private publishers and some Government officials are directly involved and any request made of the Kitab Mahal or the Government Press for early arrangement of such notifications are not taken into consideration.

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that only such notifications are delayed which are important for the public and the public are not given cooperation by the Government Press and the people fail to get notifications in time and the rules are unknowingly violated;

(c) if so, the steps to be taken by Government to see that the important notifications are brought to the public at the earliest; and

(d) if not, the time taken in publication of notifications during last two months and the date when these were made available to the public in the Kitab Mahal thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Instructions have already been issued to ensure that notifications in the Gazette of India are brought to public at the earliest. The Government of India Presses will be asked again to follow those instructions.

Crash Programme for building of Government Quarters in Delhi

4648. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a crash programme for building 15,000 residential quarters for Central Government employees in Delhi has been launched or is proposed to be launched soon;

(b) if so, what are the various phases and areas earmarked in order of priority for accomplishment of this crash programme, particularly in localities e.g. DIZ area in Gole Market, etc. where existing structures have to be demolished for reconstruction purposes; and

(c) the likely dates by which reconstruction works at those phases/areas/sites would commence, phase-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have recently sanctioned construction of 15,300 quarters for general pool in Delhi. Construction work is yet to be taken up.

(b) and (c). The quarters are proposed to be constructed in the under mentioned areas;

- (1) Lodhi Road.
- (2) Badarpur-Mehrauli Complex — Sectors III, IV, V and VII.
- (3) R. K. Puram (near Mohamadpur village)
- (4) Timarpur.
- (5) D.I.Z. Area, Sectors I, II, III and IV.
- (6) Hanuman Road.
- (7) Aram Bagh
- (8) Dev Nagar

The intention is to commence construction of all the 15,300 quarters immediately and therefore no area-wise priority or programme for phasing the construction has been drawn up. Vacant land is available in the first four localities mentioned above; in the remaining four localities vacation of old quarters is involved. Action for

getting the quarters vacated has been initiated. It is expected that construction work will be commenced in all or most of the localities by the end of this year or early next year.

Ban on Establishment of New Colleges

4649. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to ban the establishment of new colleges for some few years to come; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The rate of growth in enrolment in University level courses has been declining during the last few years. As many as 50 per cent of the total number of colleges in Arts, Science and Commerce continue to be non-viable with an enrolment of less than 400.

Notwithstanding these facts, the number of colleges has continued to increase. A Working Group appointed by the University Grants Commission recently had, therefore, recommended that no new colleges should be established during the next five years. Two regional Conferences of Vice-Chancellors held in May and July, 1978 generally endorsed this view. The U.G.C. considered the matter in August, 1978 and agreed that normally no new college should be established during the next five years. However, in backward areas where there was a felt need, proposals for opening new colleges could be considered after a proper survey of the facilities available in the district.

Effect of price of milk of D.M.S.

4650. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present price of milk per litre charged by the DMS and what it used to be before the price was enhanced;

(b) whether the supply of toned milk which used to be available at lesser price is stopped; and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) to what extent this has affected the common man who is not in a position to meet the higher cost of milk supplied these days; and

(d) steps Government are taking to reduce the price of milk to enable the common man to buy his normal quantity as before?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) the selling prices of milk being marketed by Delhi Milk Scheme prior to price increase and the present prices are indicated as below:

Type of Milk	Selling prices of milk (in Rs.)/litre		
	Upto 1-5-78	W.e.f. 2-5-78	W.e.f. 14-5-78
Toned milk	1.30	1.80	—
Double Toned milk	0.70	0.90	0.70

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). On an average the sale of Toned Milk since the price rise has decreased by about 54,000 litres daily. The price of double toned milk has already been restored to the previous Government. Since the present selling price of Toned Milk is lower than its actual cost of production the question of reduction in the selling prices of milk marketed by the Delhi Milk Scheme, does not arise.

Price of milk of D.M.S.

4651. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of the rise in the price of milk of Delhi Milk Scheme, the sale of milk has been reduced to 50 per cent;

(b) the details of pre-price rise and post-price rise sale of milk; and

(c) would the Government decide to restore the previous price?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The average daily sale of milk prior to price rise was 3,48,015 litres (during April, 1978). It has been 2,93,574 litres per day on the average during August, 1978.

(c) The selling price of Toned Milk is lower than its actual cost of production. Therefore, the question of reducing it to the earlier level does not arise. However, it may be mentioned that the price of Double Toned Milk has already been reduced to the earlier level of 0.70 paise per litre with effect from 14-5-78.

फ़ूट, जैम, जैली और स्क्वेस आदि बनाने वाले कारखानों की स्थापना

4652. श्री टी० एच० नेगी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में फ़ूट, जैम, जैली, स्क्वेस आदि बनाने वाले कारखानों की स्थापना की जा सकती है जिससे इन क्षेत्रों को धनेक लाभ मिल सकते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है !

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित करने से इस क्षेत्र में पैदा किए जा रहे फलों का ठीक-ठीक इस्तेमाल करने में मदद मिलेगी। अधिक्य अधिक्य और नीचे गिरे और घटिया किस्म के फलों का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य कृषि औद्योगिक निगम ने पहले ही उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में स्थित रायगढ़ (नैनीताल) कोसी (अल्मोड़ा) और कोटबार (पीड़ी) में फल विधायन फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित कर दी हैं। यह बताया गया है कि उत्पाद का कम भाग होने के कारण ये यूनिट इस समय अपनी पूरी क्षमता पर कार्य नहीं कर रही हैं।

फलों और सब्जियों का विपणन और विधायन करने सम्बन्धी कार्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश बागवानी उत्पाद विपणन और विधायन निगम स्थापित किया गया है।

Recommendations of working Group on employment of children

4653. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations of the working group on Employment of Children; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Working Group on Employment of Children pertain to a number of Ministries of Government of India and call for continuous action to implement them. The main recommendations of the Working Group on Employment of Children and the action taken on them are as follows:—

Recommendations

Action taken

1. Better enforcement of existing provisions in law in regard to child workers.

This recommendation is primarily the concern of the State Governments. The State Governments are the implementing authorities. The Ministry of Labour is, however, pursuing action on this recommendation which has been discussed at the Conference of the Chief Inspectors of Factories convened by that Ministry. The Ministry of Labour has also

addressed the State Government's in the matter.

2. An in-depth study of all legislations relating to children should be taken up and changes proposed wherever necessary.

The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development is initiating a pilot study of one Act in the course of the current year.

3. The suggestion to have a National Children's Code, which would lay down minimum standard regulations, also giving scope to the administrative machinery to suit local conditions, may be examined.

The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development is examining the question of the feasibility of formulating a National Children's Code. For this purpose the Institute is considering the advice of the experts in the fields of law and child welfare.

In view of the fast changing technology, it is essential to constantly review the list of occupations hazardous to children and enforce ban on employment of children in such hazardous occupations.

In regard to Factories Act, 1948, the schedules relating to hazardous occupations in the Factories Rules are constantly under review by the State Factories Inspectorates and the Director General, Factories Advice Service and Labour Institute and if any operation or process is found to be hazardous, it is added to the list. DGFASLI also brings out reports, papers and booklets to indicate various steps to be taken by the managements and workers in this regard. The susceptibility of young persons to such health hazards is taken into consideration while making the suggestions or recommendations.

The Employment of Children Act, 1938, has recently been amended and employment of children in the

following occupations prohibited :—

- (a) Cinder, picking, clearing of ash pits, construction and building operation, etc. in the railway premises.

- (b) Work in catering establishments at railway stations involving the movement of vendors and other employees of the establishment from one platform to another or into or out of the moving trains; and

- (c) Work in connection with the construction of railway stations or work in close proximity to or between the railway lines.

5. The minimum age for employment in shops and commercial establishments may be 14 years. While it is not possible for India at the present stage of development to ratify the ILO Convention no. 138, it should be taken as norm to be progressively achieved.

It has already been decided to amend the plantation, labour Act, 1951 to enhance the age limit for children. The present age limit under the Act is 12 years.

In regard to the Shops and Establishments Acts, the State Governments had been addressed earlier by the Ministry of Labour on a suggestion made by the Committee on Conventions, to enhance the existing age of 12 years. The Tripartite Committee on Conventions with the Labour Secretary as the Chairman had at its meeting held in September, 1976 come to the conclusion that while it would not be possible to ratify the

Convention at this stage, efforts should be made to increase the minimum age in sectors in which the requirements of the Convention could not be complied with. The Committee felt that only by taking gradual steps could there be a possibility of eventually ratifying the Convention. The Ministry of Labour is keeping this suggestion in view to take necessary action as and when found feasible.

6. Concerted efforts should be taken to retain children in the school system by educating and motivating parents to keep the children in schools.

The Department of Rural Development has forwarded the recommendations to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also publicised the fact of widespread entry of children from low income group into employment market to motivate parents to put their children into schools.

The Department of Education has decided to accord top-most priority to the programme of universalisation of elementary education for children of the age group 6-14 (Classes I to VIII) under the new plan 1978-83. The programme and strategy for achieving the goal of universalisation suggested by the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education are in line with the recommendations of the Working Group on Employment of Children. Special

emphasis is proposed to be given on attendance and retention of enrolled children till they complete class VII/VIII. Such non-enrolled and dropout children as are not in a position to avail themselves of the formal schools due to socio-economic reasons, are proposed to be covered by a large programme of non-formal part time education suiting the needs and convenience of children of various target groups in respect of place and timings without, however lowering the standards of education offered under the part-time programme. Large incentive programmes are also proposed for weaker sections of the community. Besides programmes for improving the quality of education relating curriculum to the environment and making the school attractive and interesting have been proposed.

7. Services for children in need of care and protection may be expanded. The Department of Welfare has taken steps to continuously expand the scheme of welfare of children in need of care and protection.

Vacancies in the Government of India Press, Koratty

4654. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSH-NAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received complaint against decision of the Government Press, Koratty, Ma-

agement to fill up the vacancies by transferring employees from other Presses and delay the chances of promotions and local recruitment;

(b) if so, what steps were taken on the complaints; and

(c) the steps taken to resist the local management to resort to such anti-labour practice?

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

(b) and (c). Each Government of India Press has got its separate cadre and maintains its seniority roster separately. Recruitment Rules for various Presses were amended in November, 1977 to provide for inter-Press transfers in public interest or on compassionate grounds subject to certain conditions. The general policy about inter-Press transfers is applicable to all Government of India Presses, including Government of India Press, Koratty.

One direct recruitment post of Binder Grade II was filled by transfer of an individual from Government of India Press, Coimbatore, on compassionate grounds. The person transferred to Koratty is not to get the benefit of service rendered by him in the Press from where he was transferred, for purposes of seniority in the Government of India Press, Koratty.

Vacancies in Government of India Presses

4655. **SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many posts in the Government of India Press, Koratty

is proposed to be filled by transfer from other Presses;

(b) if so, the reasons for such proposal; and

(c) whether any such decision will create resentment among the worker as they are being denied the chance of promotions?

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

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

Appointment of Junior Malls among the SC/ST in CPWD

4657. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of junior Malls employed in the Horticulture Department as on 31st March, 1978;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the number of junior Malls confirmed during 1977-78 and how many were Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(d) whether some of the junior Malls have superceded at the time of confirmation; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 1445.

(b) 596.

(c) 129. Out of them 46 were Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Area under Cultivation

4658. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under cultivation in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any scope to increase cultivable land; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement is enclosed giving total cultivated area in different States during 1975-76.

(b) Yes. It may be possible to reclaim about 50 lakh ha. comprising roughly 25 per cent of the cultivable wastes and fallow other than current fallows (including ravine and alkaline lands).

(c) Two schemes, namely, Central Scheme of Pilot Projects for Amendment of Alkali/Acid Soils and Pilot Project for protection of Table Lands and Stabilisation of Ravinous Areas are in operation. An area of 28,000 hectares of alkaline soils and 11,000 hectares of ravine lands have been reclaimed or improved for cultivation.

Statement

CULTIVATED AREA IN INDIA 1975-76 (PROVISIONAL)

(Thousand Hectares)

State	Cultivated area†
Andhra Pradesh	13,420
Assam	2,712
Bihar	10,071
Gujarat	10,077*
Haryana	3,749
Himachal Pradesh	613
Jammu & Kashmir	799
Karnataka	11,310
Kerala	2,225

State	Cultivated area
Madhya Pradesh	19,466
Maharashtra	19,107
Manipur@	140
Meghalaya	229
Nagaland	113
Orissa	6,692
Punjab	4,224
Rajasthan	17,038
Sikkim	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	7,405
Tripura	245
Uttar Pradesh	18,185
West Bengal	6,185*
All India	154,726

* Estimated

@ Ad-hoc estimate.

N.A. Not Available

† Comprises of net area sown and current fallows.

Regularisation of temporary teachers of Delhi University

4659. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the temporary teachers of Delhi University are agitating for extension and regularisation of their services; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, its Executive Council considered this matter in its meetings held on 14th April, 1978 and 28th

April, 1978 and decided that certain categories of temporary teachers be regularised and that in other cases, pending final settlement, one year's extension be given. The University Grants Commission has informed that it proposes to discuss the question of the number of teachers admissible according to the prescribed teacher-pupil ratio with University and others concerned.

राज्यशिक्षा, प्रतशिक्षा और ब्रह्मयोनिक
पहाड़ियों में विस्फोटन और खनन

4660. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय पुरातत्व विभाग के सर्वेक्षण विभाग के महा-निदेशक ने बहुमूल्य राष्ट्रीय पुरातत्वीय सम्पदा के संरक्षण और टूटे पत्थरों को लाने से जाने पर तत्काल रोक लगाने के विचार से गया में, जो तीर्थयात्रा का एक प्राचीन स्थल है, रामशिला, प्रेतशिला और ब्रह्म-योनिक पहाड़ियों में विस्फोटन और खनन तुरन्त बन्द करने के लिए दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 1975 के पत्र द्वारा बिहार सरकार के मुख्य सचिव को निर्देश दिए थे ;

(ख) क्या विधि, और न्याय मंत्रालय में तत्काली राज्य मंत्री ने भी दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 1971 के अपने प्रथम सरकारी पत्र द्वारा इन पहाड़ियों में अनधिकृत खनन को रोकने के लिए बिहार के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाषों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो तीर्थयात्रा के स्थल पर अनधिकृत खनन को रोकने और इन पहाड़ियों के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है और कब तक?

शिक्षा, समाज, कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप कन्न कन्न) : (क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के महानिदेशक ने इस संदर्भ में बिहार सरकार के मुख्य सचिव से खनन, विस्फोटन तथा इन पवित्र पहाड़ियों से पत्थर ले जाने पर रोक लगाने के लिए निवेदन किया था।

(ख) विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय से पूछताछ करने पर पता चला है कि इस विषय से सम्बन्धित कोई कागजात उस मंत्रालय के पास नहीं है। संभवतः तत्कालीन राज्य मंत्री ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से यह पत्र लिखा होगा।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से मिली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार रामशिला पहाड़ियों और प्रेतशिला तथा ब्रह्मयोनिक पहाड़ियों के क्षारकित क्षेत्रों में विस्फोटन और खनन कार्य पहले ही बन्द करा दिये गये हैं। इन पहाड़ियों पर मिलने वाले अवशेष राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व के नहीं समझे जाते और इसलिए वे केन्द्रीय संरक्षण के योग्य नहीं हैं तथापि रामशिला पहाड़ियों के प्राचीन अवशेषों के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण पहले से ही राज्य पुरातत्व विभाग वके स्थल के संरक्षण और बिखरी पड़ी मूर्तियों का सुरक्षित करने के लिए लिख चुका है।

Flats to an Official of the Janata
Parliamentary Office, New Delhi

4661. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided accommodation from the Central Government pool to a Research Officer in Janata Party Parliamentary Office,

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

(c) whether Government have any such provision to provide accommodation to a person who does some research work privately;

(d) whether Government have provided accommodation to any such person earlier under this provision;

(e) what are the details thereof; and

(f) if the answer to part (d) be in negative in what capacity Mr. C. B. Gautam has been allotted accommodation by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Some accommodation from the general pool is placed at the disposal of the Political Parties in Parliament for allotment to their staff. No accommodation is allotted by the Government direct to the staff of the Political Parties in Parliament.

(d) Government has not provided any accommodation directly to any person, in consideration that he does research work privately.

(e). Does not arise.

(f) Shri C. B. Gautam was allotted Government accommodation in his capacity as P.A. to the then Deputy Minister of Industrial Development. On termination of his service, the allotment stands cancelled with effect from 24th March, 1977. Action to get the premises vacated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is in progress.

Prices of Protein Food

4662. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPAI LI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact while prices of rice and other essential commodities continue to be within reasonable

limits, the prices of protein foods (fish, Eggs and Mutton) gradually rising; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check up the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While the prices of many essential commodities such as rice, wheat and other cereals have been within reasonable limits, there has been some rise in prices of fish, eggs and meat of the order of 24.2 per cent, 3.4 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively over the last year.

The main thrust of policy to check a rise in prices is to increase their production through numerous development programmes under the Plan. In addition, steps are also being taken to protect the interests of the consumers. These measures include:

(i) The marketing of eggs and poultry at national and regional levels has been entrusted to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) and State-level Federations.

(ii) Slaughter House Corporations are being set up with Central assistance by various States to undertake procurement and slaughter of animals, and marketing of meat to ensure remunerative price to livestock farmers and reasonable price to consumers.

(iii) Ceilings have been placed on the export of mutton and live sheep and goats.

Implementation of Apprentices Act

4663. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPAI LI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that under the Apprentices Act, 1961, the scheme was implemented in the year 1965 to promote training and employment opportunities among the youngsters of the poorer and weaker section, but recently the Ministry of Railways issued directions to the Indian Railways to suspend functions of the schemes; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Ministry of Railways had stopped the recruitment of apprentices in all categories under the Apprentices Act 1961. However, this decision was reviewed in case of graduates and diploma holders and apprenticeship facilities have been renewed for the year 1978-79.

(b) During the pre-Emergency days the Railways trained 4 to 6 thousand apprentices annually under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and a reasonable number of the trained apprentices used to be absorbed in the Railways. During Emergency the recruitment was stepped up considerably, far beyond the absorption capacity of the Railways posing several problems. The Ministry of Railways, therefore, suggested to the Ministry of Labour who administer the Apprentices Act, to permit the Railways to recruit only that number of apprentices which had reasonable chance of being absorbed on completion of training.

Abolition of Liquor Shops in Tribal Areas

4664. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States having tribal areas agreed in principle to abolish liquor shops in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the States to abolish the shops so far;

(c) total number of shops opened in these areas and abolished and proposals to abolish so far, State-wise; and

(d) excise revenue by the States from these areas and agreement in this regard by the States with the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tribal Songs and Dances

4665. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes approved and funds provided for the collection and preservation of folk and tribal songs and dances of India by Sangeet Natak Akademies at Centre and in the State;

(b) names of the tribal songs and dances so far collected, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to encourage the tribal songs and dances of India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Information in respect of

the schemes of the Sangeet Natak Akademi is given below:—

Name of the Scheme	Amount spent in the Fifth Plan period upto 31-3-1978
(i) Scheme of documentation of music, dance and drama.	Rs. 10.34 lakhs
(ii) Preservation and promotion of rare forms of art	Rs. 10.05 lakhs.
(iii) Grants for preservation and Promotion of folk and tribal dances, music and theatre	Rs. 2.87 lakhs.

The State Akademies are the concern of the respective State Governments, but the State Akademies of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been approached by the Sangeet Natak Akademi to undertake surveys of various forms of music prevalent in the tribal belts, for which

the Sangeet Natak Akademi proposes to give a small subsidy.

(b) The names of the tribes whose songs and dances have been recorded by the Sangeet Natak Akademi are given below. State-wise:—

Andhra Pradesh	Lambadi, Earja, Mathuri, Rajgond, Siddis.
Arunachal Pradesh	Khasi, Jayantia, Adi, Longchang, Bangri.
Assam	Khasi, Kachari, Mising, Bodo.
Bihar	Oraon, Gond, Munda, Ho.
Goa	Perni, Deccani, Dhalo.
Gujarat	Bhil, Siddi, Garasia.
Himachal Pradesh	Gaddi, Kinnauri.
Karnataka	Pannar, Nalke, Holeya.
Kerala	Pulayan, Mapla.
Madhya Pradesh	Abhuj Maria, Bison-horn, Maria, Pradhan, Gond, Oraon, Baiga, Korku.
Maharashtra	Warli, Kokna, Koli.
Manipur	Kabui Naa.
Mizoram	Mizo.
Nagaland	Angami, Naga, Ao Naga, Cheksang Naga.
Orissa	Santhal, Oraon, Parja.
Tamil Nadu	Irula, Toda.
Tripura	Riang.
Uttar Pradesh	Tharu, Jaunsari, Ghasia.
West Bengal	Saxthal.

(c) As at (a) above.

Adult Education in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

4666. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) schemes prepared and submitted to his Ministry by States for consideration for adult education in tribal sub-plan areas;

(b) funds earmarked by the Centre and States for the year 1978-79 for these areas;

(c) the languages to be adopted to teach to the tribals; and

(d) the agencies and the persons proposed to be employed in these areas

to implement the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Central Government had appointed a Working Group on Adult Education for the Medium Term Plan 1978-83, which has in its Report recommended that adult education for the tribal areas should be given the highest priority. After consideration of this recommendation in the Conference of Education Ministers, this recommendation has been accepted. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to prepare their respective State Adult Education Plans, indicating separately the programme they propose to take up in tribal areas. Preliminary drafts have been received from a few States, but they are yet to be finalised. Besides, a number of voluntary agencies have shown interest in taking up adult education programme in the tribal areas. Earmarking of funds in the Medium Term Plan Period would be considered after State Adult Education Plans have been prepared. Since the National Adult Education Programme aims at extension of educational facilities to all illiterate adults in the 15-35 age-group, it is hoped that the entire population in this age-group,

including the tribal people, would be covered by it.

(c) The learners will be taught in the spoken language of the tribal population, as far as possible; otherwise it would be the regional language of the area.

(d) The instructional agencies to be employed to implement the programme would include village youth or workers, school teachers, students of Higher Secondary level, developmental functionaries, retired personnel etc. The organisational responsibility of the Programme will rest with Government, voluntary agencies, educational institutions etc.

Language Script of Savar Tribes of Orissa

4667. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the fact that, in Koraput district of Orissa the Savar tribes invented the script of their own language;

(b) if so, whether they applied for financial help to Government of India for the development of script and literature of the Savar tribe; and

(c) financial assistance provided by the Centre to different tribal languages including the tribal Savar script so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). Some individuals have promoted a new script for the Savar language of the Savar tribe. No request has been received by this Ministry for the development of this script. No assistance has been provided so far. Further, no assistance is earmarked for tribal languages. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is, however, engaged in the task of promotion and development of tribal languages.

भूमि खरीदने के लिए 'हुडको' द्वारा सहायता

4668. श्री धर्मेन्द्र भाई पटेल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मकानों के निर्माण के लिए भूमि खरीदने हेतु आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम (हुडको) द्वारा कितनी राशि तक की सहायता दी जानी रही तथा क्या उस मीमा को बढ़ा दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब बढ़ाया गया था तथा अब इस कार्य के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी जानी है ;

(ख) गुजरात राज्य के लिए कितनी योजनाओं को मंजूर किया गया है अथवा करने का विचार है तथा प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी धनराशि निहित है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक योजना का कब मंजूर किया गया था।

(ग) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसी योजना है कि गरीब लोगों को उचित किराये पर तथा सम्बद्ध एजेन्सियों के द्वारा सड़कों, मल निकासी, पानी और बिजली जैसी सुविधाएँ दिला कर मकान दिए जाएँ, यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इन योजनाओं के लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण पर किस दर से ब्याज वसूल किया जाता है तथा कितने वर्षों के लिए ऋण दिया जाता है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री मिकन्दर बल्ल) :

(क) भूमि विकास तथा आवास निर्माण योजनाओं को वित्त व्यवस्थाओं के लिए हुडको स्लाइडिंग स्केल पर ऋण सहायता देता है। मकान या प्लॉट की कुल लागत

जितनी कम होती है हुडको द्वारा उतनी ही अधिक ऋण सहायता दी जाती है।

29-3-1978 तक हुडको द्वारा वित्त व्यवस्था करने के निम्नलिखित मामलों पर प्रचलित थे :—

(i) जिन परियोजनाओं में मकानों को कुल मिला कर लागत प्रति एकक 5000 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होती है उन परियोजनाओं के लिए 100 प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता।

(ii) जिन परियोजनाओं में प्लॉट को कुल मिला कर लागत प्रति एकक 1600 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होती है उन परियोजनाओं के लिए 100 प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता।

तथापि, हुडको ने 30-3-1978 को उपर्युक्त (i) में उल्लिखित शर्तों में परिवर्तन नहीं किया लेकिन प्लॉट की कुल लागत प्रति एकक 100 प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता के लिए पात्रता बढ़ाकर 2700 रुपये तक कर दी।

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 से 1978-79 (13-8-1978) तक के बीच गुजरात राज्य के लिए कुल मिला कर 111 योजनाएँ मंजूर की गई हैं जिनके 3817.42 लाख रुपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है। इन योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत धनराशि 346.71 लाख रुपये से लेकर 0.27 लाख रुपये तक पृथक पृथक है।

इसके अतिरिक्त गुजरात राज्य को 263.18 लाख रुपये के ऋण की 12 योजनाओं को हुडको द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। इनके लिए प्रस्तावित धनराशि 50.52 लाख रुपये से लेकर 3.82 लाख रुपये तक भिन्न-भिन्न है।

(ग) और (घ). जहाँ तक टूडको का सम्बन्ध है, यह सांख्यिक निकायों और सार्वजनिक तथा निजी क्षेत्र के सामूहिक नियोजनार्थी को उनके कर्मचारियों के लिए किराया आधार पर आवास योजनाएं प्रारम्भ करने हेतु ऋण सहायता देता है। इसके अतिरिक्त टूडको द्वारा आश्र जनता के लिए किराया आधार योजनाएं भी स्वीकृत की जाती हैं। दोनों प्रकार की योजनाओं में इनकी जांच करते समय यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि सड़कों, जल, सीवर सप्लाई, बिजली की मूलभूत सुख सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जाएं।

इसके ब्योरे निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(I) किराया स्टाक आवास योजना :

इस योजना के अधीन सभी आय वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान बनाए जा सकते हैं। टूडको द्वारा प्रोजेक्ट की कुल लागत के 70 प्रतिशत तक वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी। ऋण ब्याज दर 12 प्रतिशत है तथा वापस भुगतान की अवधि 7 वर्ष है।

(II) जनता के लिए किराया आवास :

इसके ब्योरे निम्नलिखित है:—

	वापस भुगतान मुद्द ब्याज की अवधि (वर्ष)	
	प्रतिशत	
ई०डब्ल्यू०एस०	5	20
एल०आई०जी०	7	15
एम०आई०जी (i)	9.5	12
एम०आई०जी (ii)	10.5	12
एच०आई०जी०	11.5	10

100 प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता उन मामलों में दी जाती है जिन मामलों में मकान की लागत प्रति एकक 5000/- रुपए से ज्यादा न हो।

गुजरात तट के कुलों के खारे पानी को मीठे पानी में बदलना

4669. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सोराष्ट्र प्रदेश के समुद्र तट से 2 से 6 किलोमीटर के अन्दर कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए 16,000 कुलों का पानी खारे पानी में बदल गया है जिसके कारण किसानों को भीरी हानि हुई है और क्या गुजरात सरकार ने इस पानी को मीठे जल में बदलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक योजना प्रस्तुत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को अन्तिम रूप में यह योजना कब प्रस्तुत की गई थी और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस योजना पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी और इसे किस प्रकार पूरा किया जायेगा और इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु कार्य कब शुरू किया जायेगा और यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या यह योजना इस बीच अनुमोदित कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो कब और किस रूप में यह अनुमोदित की गई है और यदि यह अनुमोदित नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त कुलों का पानी कब और किस प्रकार मीठा बनाया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) गुजरात के सोराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में समुद्र तट से 2 से 6 किलोमीटर के अन्दर कुलों का पानी खारा हो गया है। प्रभावित कुलों की ठीक-ठीक संख्या मालुम नहीं है। केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल मंडल ने पानी की

क्वालिटी का सुधार करने की दृष्टि से, राज्य सरकार की सलाह से कृषि रिचार्ज की सम्भाव्यता का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक मार्गदर्शी परियोजना तैयार की है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल मंडल ने मार्गदर्शी परियोजना को गुजरात सरकार की सलाह से अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद अप्रैल, 1978 में प्रस्तुत किया था। इस परियोजना में मकु तरी और हीरन 2 नहरों से कार्यक्षेत्र तक दो सम्पन्न शहरों की खुदाई करने, 10 किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में जल-वाहिकाओं का निर्माण करने तथा 15 पर्यवेक्षण कुओं का बेधन करने का विचार है।

(ग) और (घ). योजना आयोग के परामर्श से परियोजना की जाँच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। इस परियोजना को केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल मंडल द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम तथा गुजरात सरकार के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ङ) प्रस्तावित मार्गदर्शी परियोजना का उद्देश्य जलभरा प्रणाली में ताजा पानी भरने की विधियों की सम्भाव्यता का मूल्यांकन करना है, ताकि कुओं में पानी की क्वालिटी में सुधार किया जा सके।

गुजरात में फसल तथा डोर बीमा

4670. श्री धर्मसिंह जाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फसलों तथा डोरों का बीमा करने के लिए लागू की जा रही अथवा वर्ष 1978-79 में लागू की जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) गुजरात में लागू की जा रही फसल तथा डोर बीमा योजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है तथा उनको किन जिलों में लागू किया जा रहा है तथा कब से लागू किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में गुजरात में अपनी फसल तथा डोरों का बीमा कराने वाले किसानों और डोर पालकों की जिलावार संख्या क्या है और वर्ष 1977-78 में इनकी संख्या क्या थी ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात में फसल तथा डोर बीमा कार्य को उचित रूप से चलाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसी योजना कब बनाई जायेगी तथा बनाई जाने वाली योजना का ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से बीमा का व्यवसाय संचालित नहीं करती है। पशु तथा फसल-बीमा का व्यवसाय भारतीय सामान्य बीमा निगम तथा उसकी सहायक शाखाओं द्वारा संचालित किया जा रहा है। निगम ने निम्नलिखित योजनाएं तैयार की हैं—

1. फसल बीमा (प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सामान्य बीमा निगम द्वारा संचालित)

(1) प्रायोगिक फसल बीमा योजना (1978-79)। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषि जलवायु सदृश क्षेत्र के किसान एक समान दर पर बीमा-किस्त का भुगतान करेंगे तथा क्षतिपूर्ति प्राप्त करेंगे जिसे पिछले दस वर्षों में फसल उपज की परिवर्तनशीलता के आधार पर

निर्धारित किया जाना है, राज्य सरकार सह-बीमाकर्ताओं के रूप में भाग लेगी तथा बीमा-किस्त तथा क्षतिपूर्ति में 25 प्रतिशत तक हिस्सेदार होगी। योजना पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

- (2) मफतलाल गुप कम्पनियों के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रारम्भिक प्रौद्योगिकी को अपना कर गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र के छोटे/मोमान्त किसानों द्वारा उगाई जाने वाली एच-4 कपास हेतु प्रायोगिक फसल बीमा योजना।

2. पशु बीमा (सामान्य बीमा निगम की सहायक शाखाओं द्वारा संचालित)

- (1) भारतीय किस्म के सांडों और दुधारु पशुओं के बीमा हेतु मारे देण में कार्यान्वित सामान्य योजना।
- (2) गियायनी बीमा-किस्त दर पर लघु तथा सीमान्त किसान एजेंसी सूखाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम क्षेत्र के पशुओं के लिए विशेष योजना।
- (3) भारतीय एप्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज फाउण्डेशन की एक मिलियन दुधारु गायों के कार्यक्रम हेतु विशेष योजना, जिसके अन्तर्गत दोगली किस्म की गायें तथा कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की गई गायें आती हैं।
- (4) भ्रमुल डेरी हेतु विशेष योजना।
- (5) मेहसाना डेरी हेतु विशेष योजना।

(ख) भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार एच-4 कपास बीमा

योजना खरीफ 1978-79 से सुरेन्द्र नगर जिले में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। पशु बीमा की सामान्य योजना के अलावा, भ्रमुल नया मेहसाना डेरियों के लिए विशेष योजनाएं खेड़ा तथा मेहसाना जिलों में क्रमशः जुलाई, 1977 तथा सितम्बर, 1977 से कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

(ग) केवल एक जिले—सुरेन्द्र नगर में एच-4 कपास बीमा योजना 1978 में कार्यान्वित की गई है तथा 298 किसानों ने अपनी फसलों का बीमा कराया है। पशु बीमा की विशेष योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 1977 का अन्तिम तिमाही में मेहसाना डेरी के 18522 पशुओं का बीमा किया गया था। 1-7-77 से 27-6-78 तक भ्रमुल डेरी के बीमा किए गए पशुओं की संख्या 1,00,121 थी। सामान्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बीमा किए गए पशुओं के जिला-वार प्राकड़े तथा योजना में भाग लेने वाले पशुपालकों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Request from Former Maharaja of Rewa for Return of White Tiger

4671. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the former Maharaja of Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) has requested the Government of India to give him his share of white tigers from the Delhi Zoological park;

(b) whether a deal was struck between Maharaja and the Government in 1962 that the progeny of the white tigers would be shared equally the first female cub going to the former Maharaja who was at liberty to sell his stock to foreign zoological parks;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Maharaja had written to the Delhi Zoological park a couple of years ago asking for his share; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No.

(b) Yes, there was an agreement between the former Maharaja of Rewa and the Government of India in 1963 by which he gifted four of his white tigers to the Government of India while four were retained as his personal property for disposal abroad. The litter of the two pairs of white tigers which were the property of the Government of India were to be equally shared between the former Maharaja of Rewa and the Government of India.

(c) Yes, the Delhi Zoological Park did receive a letter from the Comptroller of the Household of Maharaja of Rewa regarding share of white tigers and he was informed that no share was pending.

(d) As per agreement no further tiger cubs were due to the Maharaja as the original pairs had long since died or had become too old to litter.

Revision of Pay-Scales of Employees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4672. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of certain left out categories of Government employees whose pay-scales were not revised after revision of last pay scales such as Laboratory Assistants Master Serving etc. in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and representations, recommendations of the Union Territory Administration; and

(b) if so, what are the details and what action Government contemplate to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-

MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKAT-AKI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from Andaman and Nicobar Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Insanitation in N.D.M.C. Area

4673. **SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the articles appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 10th and 15th July, 1978 regarding deplorable health and sanitation Conditions in the NDMC area and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that posts of Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer of Health have been lying vacant for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) by when the posts are likely to be filled; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve sanitary conditions in the NDMC area?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, apart from one post of Assistant Medical Officer of Health which was only created in August, 1978.

(b) For the post of Medical Officer of Health, a few names were considered, but none was found suitable. The posts of Assistant Medical Officer of Health, according to the previous Recruitment Rules, were to be filled up by officers on deputation. In spite of best efforts no suitable names with CR Dossiers were available for selection.

(c) As regards the post of Medical Officer of Health, further efforts are being made to get a suitable person. Two posts of Assistant Medical Officer of Health have since been filled up, and for the 3rd post an offer has been

sent. For the fourth post, created in August, 1978 Recruitment Rules are yet to be framed.

(d) The NDMC has partially mechanised its sanitation for which it has placed orders for buying tractor trailers, with bins, which are to be delivered shortly. More vans for collection of garbage are being added to the present fleet.

भापात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निमित्त दिशा सूचक बोर्ड

4674. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भापात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कुछ दिशा सूचक बोर्डों का निर्माण किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दिशा सूचक बोर्डों की संख्या कितनी है और इन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस मामले में गबन सम्बन्धी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बज्जत) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 16,51,287 रुपये की लागत में 723 नामपट्टे लगाए गए थे ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दूध की मांग

4675. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के प्रमुख नगरों में दुग्ध सप्लाई योजना चलाने के लिए कुल कितने दुग्ध की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) देश के अन्दर कितनी मात्रा में दुग्ध उपलब्ध है और आयातित क्रीम जिकाले हुए दुग्ध के पाउडर और बटर आयात की मांग पूरा करने में कितना उपयोग होता है; और

(ग) दुग्ध सप्लाई में भारत को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और

(ख) : वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कलकत्ता बम्बई, दिल्ली और मद्रास के 4 महानगरों में सरकारी क्षेत्र की डेरियों की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता प्रति दिन 25,00,000 लिटर दुग्ध की व्यवस्था करने की थी । इस प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता में से इन डेरियों में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान प्रति दिन औसतन 10,80,098 लिटर दुग्ध की अतिप्रति की गई और 18,86,117 लिटर दुग्ध प्रति दिन का वितरण किया गया । उस वर्ष के दौरान 20,537 मीटरी टन आयातित स्त्रटा दुग्ध पूर्ण तथा 6431 मीटरी टन बटर आयात इन डेरियों को सप्लाई किया गया था ।

(ग) देश में दुग्ध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई । की जा रही है :—

(1) सखन पशु विकास परियोजना

इस समय पूरे देश में 90 ऐसी परियोजनाओं पर कार्य चल रहा है। इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लगभग 8,000 कृत्रिम गर्भाधान उपकेन्द्रों के माध्यम से लगभग 90 लाख प्रजनन योग्य गोजातीय पशु प्राप्ते हैं। इन परियोजनाओं में चारा विकास कार्यक्रम, पशु स्वास्थ्य तथा दूध का विपणन कार्य भी होती है।

(2) आदर्श ग्राम खण्ड

लगभग 550 ऐसे ब्लाक हैं जिनमें लगभग 5,000 कृत्रिम गर्भाधान उपकेन्द्र हैं और जिनके तहत लगभग 60 लाख प्रजनन योग्य गोजातीय पशु प्रा जाते हैं।

(3) केन्द्रीय और राज्य पशु प्रजनन फार्म

विभिन्न राज्यों में लगभग 170 पशु प्रजनन फार्म हैं जो कि निम्नलिखित कार्य करते हैं:—

(क) स्थानीय स्टॉक को उन्नत करने के लिए पशु विकास परियोजनाओं में वितरण के लिए देशी नस्लों के बढ़िया साँडों की उत्पत्ति।

(ख) देशी गायों के संकर प्रजनन में व्यस्त परियोजनाओं को सप्लाई के लिए विदेशी डेरी की किस्म के प्रजनन साँडों को पालना।

(4) इसके अतिरिक्त, केरल, पंजाब, बंगलौर, मण्डी, अल्मोड़ा, हरियाणा और असम में पशु प्रजनन फार्म स्थित हैं। इस कार्यक्रम को हिमालयीय क्षेत्रों की स्थापना और शुद्ध नस्ल वाले पशुओं के केन्द्रों के रख-रखाव द्वारा और समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(5) उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त "आभ्रेशन प्लड" योजना के अन्तर्गत दुग्ध उत्पादन

बढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिल नाडु, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, हरियाणा के इन 10 राज्यों के 57 जिलों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में आरम्भ किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम में लगभग 7000 डेरी सहकारी सच गठित किए गए हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत इनके प्रशासन क्षेत्र के 6.8 लाख दुग्ध उत्पादक प्रा जाते हैं।

(6) विश्व बैंक की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजन्सी की सहायता को कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के 3 राज्यों में, जिनमें कुल 22 जिले शामिल हैं, समेकित डेरी विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए उपयोग में लाया गया है। 10 डेरी संघों को स्थापित करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है और लगभग 1300 दुग्ध उत्पादकों की सहकारी संस्थाएं गठित की गई हैं। दुग्ध उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रजनन सुविधाएं, दाना तथा चारा, पशु चिकित्सा सहायता, कृषक प्रशिक्षण तथा विस्तार जैसी सुविधाओं के लिए इन सोसायटियों को तकनीकी आदान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है।

(7) सरकार ने आभ्रेशन प्लड 2 के नाम से एक वर्षीय (1978-1985) डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की स्वीकृति दे दी है जिसका लक्ष्य दुग्ध उत्पादन तथा विपणन में वृद्धि करना है। आभ्रेशन प्लड 2 में उच्च तथा किफायती दुग्ध उत्पादन क्षमता के 25 देशी दुग्ध क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। इस परियोजना में 25 क्लस्टर फेडरेशन और 4 सोलस जिलों का विकास करने की व्यवस्था है, जिनमें 100 लाख ग्रामीण दुग्ध उत्पादक परिवार और 150 लाख दुधारू पशु प्राप्ते हैं। यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि 4 सहानगर के अलावा 1 लाख से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले 144 नगरों में दुग्ध सप्लाई योजनाएं चालू की जाएं।

दुग्ध-उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए मुख्य बल दुग्ध क्षेत्रों में हितमय बांधों तकनीकी का उपयोग करके विदेशों, डेरी मस्लों के द्वारा पशुओं के संकर प्रजनन पर दिया जाएगा। इसके साथ-साथ भैंस विकास कार्यक्रम में भी तेजी लाई जाएगी।

पेय "77" की किस्म

4676. श्री नालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत्र है कि कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों को लापरवाही तथा असहायता के कारण अतिल पेय "77" की किस्म दिन-प्रतिदिन गिर रही है और अन्य पेय अधिक से अधिक लोकप्रिय हो रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उस स्थिति से अवगत है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Amount on Vocational Education out of Amount Meant for Adult Education

4677. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government that out of huge amount of Rs. 200 crores sanctioned for Adult Education, some amount should be spent for the vocational education to improve the educa-

tion system and with a view to minimise the unemployment; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Plan allocation of Rs. 200 crores is meant for being utilised exclusively for organising large scale intensive and nationwide adult education programmes for the benefit of nearly 10 crore illiterate adults mainly in the age-group 15—35 as envisaged under the National Adult Education Programme. Functional up-gradation is an essential component of this programme.

Water Supply during Summer in Delhi

4678. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water supply position in Delhi deteriorates during the summer every year;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme for continued supply of water during summer and to increase the water supply for longer hours to the consumers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Residents in some parts of South Delhi experience shortage of water during summer season.

(b) Schemes have been framed for augmentation of water supply and work on some of them is in progress.

(c) Details of the Schemes undertaken or to be undertaken are indicated below:—

1. The capacity of the Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur is

1. The capacity of the Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur is being increased from 50 Mgd to 100 Mgd.

2. A new water treatment plant at Shahdara of 100 Mgd capacity is to be constructed.

3. A Scheme to augment, as an interim measure, the supply of water by 15 Mgd. from Ranney Wells is under consideration.

4. Additional tubewells have been sunk and booster pumps installed to improve pressure in affected areas.

5. Under-ground tanks are proposed to be constructed in affected colonies to receive and distribute water equitably.

Demands of country-boat fishermen

4679. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the demands of the all country-boat fishermen of India submitted in the past; and

(b) if so, what are the demands and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The demands of Catamarn and country boat fishermen include establishment of protected area of 20 Kms. patrolling the protected area by Naval Coast Guard, prohibition of anchorage of trawlers in non-harbour area, net regulation, registration of mechanised boats, penalty for violation of protected area, cancellation of licences for mechanised net-weaving industry and control of pollution. The Government has constituted a Committee to recommend measures for demarcation of fishing zones. The Report of the Committee is awaited. In the meanwhile, the Government have issued guidelines for the consideration of the State Governments to protect the interests of coastal fishermen and to avoid conflicts.

Uniformity in land ceiling

4680. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether different State Governments have placed different limits on land ceiling;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to bring uniformity in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The National Guidelines on Land Reforms provide that the ceiling for the best category of land with assured irrigation and capable of yielding at least two crops a year should be within the range of 10 to 18 acres. A higher ceiling for inferior land was suggested. All State legislations have fixed the ceiling within the range suggested by the National Guidelines.

Drinking Water in Villages

4681. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government's plan regarding drinking water supply to villages; and

(b) within how many years Government propose to give drinking water to all the villages in our country?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S'KANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (b). Provision of safe drinking water is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Governments. Supply of safe drinking water in rural areas, particularly to problem villages is being arranged by the State Governments/Union

Territory Administrations under the Minimum Needs Programme which is in the State Sector of the Plan.

In order to accelerate the pace of provision of safe drinking water to problem villages (whose estimated number as on 1st April, 1977 was 1,13,000) in the country, the Government of India also launched a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1977-78 under which Rs. 38.20 crores were released to States/Union Territories as cent per cent grant-in-aid assistance.

During the current year, Rs. 60 crores have been provided in the Central budget for giving grant-in-aid for rural water supply schemes taken up by the States/Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Together with the provision made in the Minimum Needs Programme of the State Plan for rural water supply, the total coverage of problem villages with safe drinking water would go up.

It is proposed that all the identified problem villages will be provided with safe drinking water by 1983-84.

Basic facilities in Ghonda development Scheme, Delhi

4682. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many houses have come up in Ghonda Development Scheme when plots were sold/allotted by D.D.A.;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the fact that many people have started living there, there is delay in supplying drinking water, road lights and sewerage, and

(c) if so, steps being taken to provide these facilities in different blocks?

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

(c) (i) **Water Supply:** The Delhi Development Authority have reported that internal distribution lines have been laid partly, and six tube wells have been sunk for interim water supply. As regards permanent arrangement, necessary design for water supply lines is being prepared by them

(ii) **Road Light:** Action to deposit the amount with Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for executing the work of electrification is being taken by the Delhi Development Authority.

(iii) **Sewerage:** Shallow sewer lines have already been laid partly in the area and the award of work for some portion is under process. The design for sewerage scheme has been sent by the Delhi Development Authority to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for approval.

Alleged Copying in Delhi University Examinations

4683. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Academic Council of Delhi University has levelled serious charges regarding the conduct of examinations alleging that heavy copying was done by the students and it was allowed by the invigilators;

(b) if so, whether similar reports have been received from other Universities also;

(c) if so, his reaction in the matter; and

(d) the steps that are being taken to check this evil growing year after year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). At a meeting of the Academic Council, while an item pertaining to recommendations made by the Examinations Reforms Committee of the University was under consideration, some members mentioned that the standard of conduct of the University examinations had been deteriorating and that there had been cases of lack of proper supervision and invigilation at the University examinations leading to mass copying. These members have been asked to send specific cases in writing. Difficulties in invigilation and mass-copying have been faced by a number of universities.

(b) and (d). The Academic Council of the University has asked the Registrar and the Controller of Examinations to prepare a comprehensive note indicating the defects and difficulties being faced in the existing system of conduct of examinations and suggest remedial measures which could be adopted in the conduct of future examinations. The University Grants Commission, State Governments and the Universities themselves have been considering ways and means of conducting examinations in a satisfactory manner.

Demand for white paper on National Education Policy

4684. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Human Resources Development has called upon the Government to issue a white paper on the National Education policy to help clear the confusion in the country's education system; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the clarification made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the available information no request from the Institute of Human Resources Development seems to have been received. However, the Government of India has already prepared a draft national policy on education which had been placed before the Conference of State Education Ministers held on 13 and 14th July, 1978. Detailed comments of most of the State Governments are awaited.

Allotment of wheat under 'Food for Work' Programme to A.P.

4685. 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 allot 50,000 tonnes of wheat under the 'Food For Work' Programme; and

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

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

(b) There is an allocation of 55,000 M.T. of wheat for Andhra Pradesh for the current financial year 1978-79. Against this allocation, 11,000 M.Ts. has been released to the State (including 1000 M.T. as balance from last year allocation). Further allocations will be made depending on utilisation.

Request from Haryana for speedy despatch of wheat

4686. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government has requested the Centre for speedy despatch of wheat procured in the State; 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.

(b) On the 1st April, 1978, the Haryana State Government had no stock of Wheat for the Central Pool. As on 1-4-1978 the Food Corporation of India in Haryana had 7.33 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in the depots (5.97 lakh tonnes Wheat, 1.32 lakh tonnes rice and 0.04 lakh tonnes coarse grains). The total procurement of foodgrains in Haryana has been about 16.7 lakh tonnes (7.4 Rice from 1977-78 crop and 9.3 Wheat from 1978-79 crop). After providing for local issues against monthly allocations of foodgrains, given by the Department of Food (Government of India) only about 15 lakh tonnes of foodgrains would require inter-State movement during the year at a monthly average rate of 1.25 lakh tonnes, per month. During the period April to July 1978, 4.93 lakh tonnes of foodgrains (Wheat 3.61 rice 1.32) was moved by rail averaging 1.23 lakh tonnes, per month. The inter-State movement of sponsored foodgrains from the Punjab, Haryana and U.P. has to be coordinated, keeping in view the available rail transport capacity and its equitable distribution to the other two States and the handling capacity at the despatching and receiving ends. Inter-State movement of sponsored foodgrains from Haryana during the remaining 8 months (August 78 to March 79) will be ensured at about 1.25 lakh tonnes, on an average per month, for the stocks as on 1-4-1978 not to exceed the stocks as on 1-4-1978 as far as possible. The stocks in Haryana, on 1-8-1978, were about 1255 lakh tonnes (7.70 lakh tonnes Wheat, 4.69 lakh tonnes rice and 0.16 lakh tonnes coarse grains) as compared to 12.02 lakh tonnes on 1-8-1977. Movement of about 7 lakh tonnes of foodgrains is being planned during the period August to December, 1978. Thus it will be seen that every effort has

been, and is being made to increase the tempo of despatches of foodgrains from Haryana.

Government accommodation to accredited Press Correspondents

4687. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) who are the accredited Press Correspondents so far allotted Government flats/Houses from the Press Pool and the General Pool.

(b) who are the Accredited Press Correspondents still on the waiting list and for how many years;

(c) how many Accredited Press Correspondents own houses/flats and how many of them have vacated their Government Quarters after they have built their own houses;

(d) whether the Government will ask the Accredited Correspondents who own houses either to vacate their Government Quarters or to pay market rent, and

(e) whether the Government contemplates to enlarge the Press Pool to accommodate the Accredited Correspondents on the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Statement I showing the accredited Press Correspondents and Photographers, who are in occupation of accommodation allotted from the Press Pool and General Pool is attached.

(b) Statement II is attached. The earliest date from which a correspondent is waiting in the waiting list is 22-12-1977.

(c) and (d). There were 14 house-owning Press Correspondents. 12 of them vacated the Government accom-

modation. In the remaining 2 cases, the correspondents have been asked to vacate the accommodation.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement I

PRESS POOL

S. No.	Name
	S/Shri
1.	A. N. Das
2.	S. Shankar Pillai
3.	R. B. Bedi
4.	V. V. Esvaran
5.	R. Ramaswamy
6.	G. K. Reddy
7.	V. K. M. Kutty
8.	D. Nandi
9.	N. C. Shah
10.	A. Goswamy
11.	L. P. S. Srivastava
12.	A. G. George
13.	B. Thakur
14.	O. P. Sabharwal
15.	R. Sundram
16.	Y. K. Bhatnagar
17.	R. P. Chadha
18.	S. Neelakantan
19.	K. Srinivasan
20.	K. Natarajan
21.	D. G. Kulkarni
22.	J. P. Chaturvedi
23.	E. P. Radhakrishnan
24.	A. Raghavan
25.	D. K. Joshi
26.	B. K. Joshi
27.	P. N. Vajpai
28.	R. Rangarajan
29.	N. Chakravarti
30.	G. Mathur
31.	M. Shubhan
32.	P. K. S. Kutty
33.	Anwar Ahmed

S. No.	Name
	S/Shri
34.	V. N. Nair
35.	Kumar Dev
36.	S. K. Das
37.	A. N. Satwik
38.	K. D. Sarkar
39.	B. Sarkar
40.	S. Jogarao
41.	M. Chalapati Rao
42.	Sailen Chatterjee
43.	G. S. Chawla
44.	S. Sethuraman
45.	S. Dutta
46.	Kewal Verma
47.	Kishore Chand
48.	N. Thyagrajan
49.	K. P. Srivastava
50.	P. Dayal
51.	V. Prabhakar
52.	Ashim Chaudhuri
53.	T. S. Satyan
54.	P. K. Naresh
55.	J. N. Shukla
56.	G. Shukla
57.	B. B. Saxena
58.	Satinder Singh
59.	K. V. S. Rama Sarma
60.	M. Mulukal
61.	T. V. Venkatachalam
62.	Raghubansh Sahai
63.	C. L. Chandrakar
64.	Krishna Kumar
65.	N. B. Lale
66.	Pran Sabharwal
67.	K. C. Nigam
68.	S. K. Bose
69.	Chandrakant F. Shah
70.	V. P. Ramachandran
71.	N. K. Trikha
72.	K. N. Menon

S. No. Name

- S/Shri
73. R. C. Pande
 74. Rejendra Kapur
 75. Dipak B. R. Chaudhuri
 76. S. G. Roy
 77. B. S. Padmanabhan
 78. Hari Pratap Singh
 79. Raj Gill
 80. B. R. Biswas
 81. B. P. Aggarwal
 82. B. B. Mathur
 83. M. L. Kotru
 84. Pouly Parackal
 85. A. C. Saxena
 86. V. S. Sanghavi
 87. J. M. Deb
 88. H. K. Dua
 89. V. M. Saluja
 90. O. V. Vijayan
 91. Chetan Chadha
 92. M. G. Tapasvi
 93. Sadhan Mukherjee
 94. Smt. Manu Hari Pathak

GENERAL POOL

S. No. Name

- S/Shri
1. Virendra Kumar (Accredited)
 2. Raghu Rai —do—
 3. Upendra Bajpai —do—
 4. Sitanshu Das —do—
 5. V. D. Chopra —do—
 6. N. Ramachandran —do—
 7. S. L. Dhingra —do—

Statement III

S. No. Name

- S/Shri
1. I. Gopalakrishnan*
 2. Narayan Swamy*

S. No. Name

- S/Shri
3. Madanlal Seth*
 4. Mhan Ram*
 5. M. C. Ramaswamy
 6. P. K. Varadarajan
 7. R. V. R. Shenoy
 8. Dipta Sen
 9. H. Ranganathan*
 10. C. N. Reddy
 11. S. L. Das
 12. K. L. Vyas
 13. N. Gopinathan Nair*
 14. G. K. Pande*
 15. P. Neelakantiah
 16. P. K. Kumaran
 17. Samir Paul
 18. O. P. Pandit
 19. B. K. Mathur
 20. George K. Madukkhathedson
 21. Cecil Victor
 22. M. G. Srinath

II. Cameramen

1. R. K. Sharma
2. Kulwant Roy
3. R. M. Sharma

III. Out of turn

1. T. R. Chopra (Correspondent)
2. S. K. Chadha (Cameraman)

*Applications/particulars awaited.

साहूदरा, दिल्ली में स्टेडियम का निर्माण

4688. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या सिद्धा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली साहूदरा खेल में वार्षिक विकास के लिए खेलक्षेत्र हेतु कोई स्टेडियम नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसा स्टैडियम बनाने का है ;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृत संभालन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनराज सिंह गुजरात) : (क) से (घ) . दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि :

(i) दिल्ली का हृदय क्षेत्र में खेल का कोई स्टैडियम नहीं है ;

(ii) उक्त क्षेत्र में, इस प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि उपलब्ध न होने और धन न होने के कारण खेल-स्टैडियम का निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचारार्थीन नहीं है ; और

(iii) यमुना पार क्षेत्र में इसके विस्तार-आयोजनाम के रूप में खेल परिसर/अण्डर विकसित करने और पूरे ही जाने पर इन्हें दिल्ली प्रशासन की अनुमति के लिए सुपूर्द करने का एक प्रस्ताव दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के विचारार्थीन है ।

दिल्ली के लिए पुनर्दीक्षित बृहत् योजना

4689. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में वर्तमान आवास समस्या को अग्रत में रखते हुए तथा इसका

समाधान करने के लिए पुनर्दीक्षित बृहत् योजना तैयार की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में जनता के स्थानीय प्रतिनिधियों का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किस रूप में ?

निर्माण, और आवास तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री तिकार बजा) : (क) वर्ष 2001 तक की नई अधिवेशन योजना तयार करते समय आवास समस्या को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रस्तावों के प्राप्ति पर विचार विमर्श के जरिए तथा सुझाव । आशेष ध्यानपूर्वक करके स्थानीय प्रतिनिधियों से परामर्श किया जाएगा ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण बनाने का समय

4690. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को दिल्ली की आवास समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए बनाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह प्राधिकरण समस्या का समाधान करने में सफल रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, और आवास तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री तिकार बजा) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, 1957 (1957 का 61) की धारा 6 के अनुसार, दिल्ली

विकास प्राधिकरण का उद्देश्य योजना के अनुसार दिल्ली के विकास को बढ़ावा देना तथा उसका विकास करना है।

(ख) और (ग). निधियों तथा भवन निर्माण की सीमाओं के भीतर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अब तक मध्यम आय वर्ग, निम्न आय वर्ग और जनता/सी० एम० पी० वर्गों के व्यक्तियों के लिए 33238 फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया है।

Faulty designing of roofs in India

4691. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Prof. V. Z. Zielski, an international expert on Low-Cost housing, roofs of almost all the buildings in India are wrongly designed causing accumulation of water and frequent leakage; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Ministry of Works and Housing is not aware of any such opinion expressed by Prof. V. Z. Zielski.

(b) Does not arise.

Building of D.M.C. schools

4692. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether it has been alleged that most of the 1500 and odd primary schools run by the Delhi Municipal Corporation are in bad shape;

(b) whether about 300 of those schools do not have their buildings and hold classes in hired tents;

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

(d) what action if any is being taken to get the situation improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Schools at 150 sites are running wholly in hired tents. Schools at 30 sites are running partly in hired tents and partly in buildings.

(c) List laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2712/78]

(d) At such places where the ownership of sites has been obtained by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, class-rooms are under construction, and it is expected that tented accommodation will be replaced by class-rooms in the near future.

Bogus Land Corporations

4693. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that bogus land and finance corporations have sprung up in almost every big colony in Delhi;

(b) whether advertising in the news-papers these bogus Land Corporations offer plots of land in industrial and residential complexes at attractive prices;

(c) whether in this process gullible buyers are cheated; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Three cases have come to notice, the details of which are as under:—

(i) Delhi Administration have stated that a Land and Trading Corporation sold, through wide publicity in 1973, plots to about 300 persons by false representation that the colony had been approved by the authorities. Four partners of the Corporation have been arrested and the case is under investigation.

(ii) A firm, as reported by the Delhi Administration, collected money in foreign exchange on false representation from some persons residing in Germany for sale of one acre Farm-House plots. The case is under investigation by police.

(iii) A firm offered by advertisement in newspapers, plots of land in Loni (U.P.). Necessary action is to be taken by the State Government.

Supply of butter of Delhi Milk Scheme

4694. **SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether white butter of Delhi Milk Scheme is not available for a very long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for regular supply of milk products by the D.M.S.?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Manufacture and sale of white butter have been suspended due to overall fat shortage during the last summer months. Butteroil and white butter have been used to maintain milk supplies for fluid consumption.

(c) Milk production is seasonal in nature and the question of manufac-

ture and sale of products by the D.M.S. can be considered only when surplus milk is available.

Discontentment among scientists of I.C.A.R.

4695. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale discontentment among scientists of ICAR against bossism in the organisation; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government to remove this discontentment?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, complaints were made by some scientists against the lack of research facilities and proper working conditions in their respective Institutes besides representations on various service matters. Each such complaint/representation is examined on merit and remedial action taken in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Council in this regard.

Sale of quarters to Industrial Workers on hire purchase basis

4696. **SHRI BHAGAT RAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to sell the Industrial workers Quarters to the Industrial workers occupying them on hire-purchase basis;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme and whether instructions have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territories in this regard and whether the scheme has been implemented by the State Governments and Union Territories;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the

workers welfare society sector 30, Chandigarh requesting for stay against forcible eviction of quarters by Chandigarh administration; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Government of India have taken a decision to permit the sale of houses built for the industrial workers under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community, to the existing occupants, and this decision has already been communicated to all the State Governments and Union Territories Administration. The decision envisages that the price payable will be 80 per cent of the original cost and hire purchase facilities will be available. Before a tenement is sold under this concession, the occupant will have to clear all arrears of rent and other dues. He will not be allowed to resell the tenement within 10 years from the date of purchase.

According to information received from various State Governments, no houses have been sold under this scheme. The matter is however, under consideration at various stages of the State Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The eviction proceedings against the occupants have been stayed by the Chandigarh Administration.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से फर्स्टी को वास्तविक मूल्य के अधिक बंधूल की गई है और दिल्ली में कालोनियों के विभिन्न संगठनों ने इस अन्याय को बापक प्रयायों के लिए आपन विचार है ;

4697. श्री गंगा लक्ष्मण सिंह : क्या निर्वासन और आवास तथा पूँति और पुनर्वास संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जलता से दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फर्स्टी को वास्तविक मूल्य से अधिक कीमत को है और दिल्ली में कालोनियों के विभिन्न संगठनों ने इस अन्याय को बापक प्रयायों के लिए आपन विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन संगठनों एवं एग्रेसिव्हनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने 30, 1978 तक इस प्रयोजन के लिए आपन दिए ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने फर्स्टी को वास्तविक लागत का पता लगाने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्य कारणी की जांच का कार्य सौंपा है और क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फर्स्टी के लिए अधिक बंधूल की गई राशि को वापस करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्वासन और आवास तथा पूँति और पुनर्वास संबंधी (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 4 मध्यम प्राय वर्ग आवास योजनाओं में वास्तविक मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य लिया है और इन कालोनियों को बैलकेयर एजेंसियों ने इस राशि को लौटाने के लिए कहा है ।

(ख) बैलकेयर एजेंसियों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) लाइन्स रोड रेजीडेंट्स बैलकेयर एग्रेसिव्हन (मध्यम प्राय वर्ग सी/2 पाकेट) ।

(ii) रेजीडेंट्स बैलकेयर एग्रेसिव्हन बी-3 पाकेट लाइन्स रोड ।

(iii) प्रमोक् विहार रेजीडेंट्स बैलकेयर एग्रेसिव्हन, 3-मंजिले ब्लॉक (बकीरपुर, प्रमोक् विहार) ।

(iv) एम.एन. गोविंदन नायर नं० 77, प्रसाद नगर (मध्यम श्रेणी वर्ग) फ्लटस ।

(v) राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना (राज्य स्तर) की 8 वीं मध्यम श्रेणी वर्ग फ्लटस जी-8 सेक।

(ग) जी नहीं, क्योंकि राशि कहीं अन्य फ्लटों की लागत बढ़ाने में प्रयोग में लाई गई थी।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम, मुरादाबाद द्वारा सरकार को संपादित की गयी टेंडर का निम्नलिखित किस्म कागज

4698. श्री सुजित सिंघु बरनाला : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम, मुरादाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) ने अप्रैल, 1978 में सरकार की संपादित की गयी टेंडर प्राप्त किये थे ;

(ख) इसके लिए कितने टेंडर प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने टेंडर हस्ताक्षर युक्त थे, और क्या वे कम दर वाले टेंडर भेजने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या थे—और

(ग) क्या इस मामले में बीटाब्लि के बारे में भारतीय खाद्य निगम, मुरादाबाद के जिला मनेजर को अभ्यावेदन दिये गये थे और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कानू अताब सिंह) : (क) 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मुरादाबाद क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सरकार द्वारा संपादित की गयी टेंडर प्राप्त नहीं किये थे।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Financial aid for crop cultivation in Kerala

4699. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been sought for launching a comprehensive programme for extension of cultivation of Coco in Kerala from the Centre;

(b) what are the details of the projects; and

(c) Union Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The scheme for development of Cocoa envisages cultivation of cocoa in 25000 ha. as an inter crop in coconut and arecanut gardens during a period of 7 years from 1978-79 with an estimated cost of Rs. 71.532 lakhs. During 1978-79 the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 7.838 lakhs. The State Government have asked for Central assistance and have requested to sanction the scheme as a Centrally Sponsored one.

(c) The Government of India is already assisting the State Government for establishing an 8 ha Cocoa seed garden under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3.138 lakhs for three years from 1976-77.

With regard to the request now received from the State Government, it was told that further assistance for Cocoa development programmes during 6th Plan is yet to be analysed and as soon as the Planning Commission approves the 6th Plan Programme and the pattern of assistance for various crops, the State Government will be informed of the extent to which Government of India can render assistance for the scheme. The State

Government have sanctioned the first year programme of implementation of the scheme during 1978-79, as a State Sector scheme at a cost of Rs. 7.838 lakhs.

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को प्रव्यापन की सुविधाएं

4700. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के छात्रों की गैर हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को पढ़ाने के लिए क्या वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और क्या अन्य सुविधायें दी गई हैं ;

(ख) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में प्रादेशिक प्रव्यापकों द्वारा प्रादेशिक भाषा में पढ़ाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं; और

(ग) हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के छात्रों को भाषाओं सीखने के लिए गैर हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में भेजने के लिए क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) से (ग) : यह मन्त्रालय अन्य क्षेत्रों की क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की पढ़ने वाले हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के छात्रों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं देता है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय भारतीय भाषा संस्थान, मैसूर के माध्यम से शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है तथा छात्रों के उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त सामग्री तैयार की जाती है। शिक्षकों की तैनाती राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है। माध्यमिक स्कूलों के उन हिन्दी भाषी छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकता मिश्रित्री भी प्रायोजित किए जाते हैं, जो हिन्दी के अलावा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। संस्थान ने अब तक 24 भाषा पर्यावरण मिश्रित्री प्रायोजित किए हैं, जिनमें 419 छात्रों ने भाग लिया है।

भाषा की बरतव्यता

4701. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष धान की फसल बहुत बरतव्य हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसा किसी जहरीली गैस के विद्यमान होने के कारण हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है कि भविष्य में इस गैस के कारण धान की फसल प्रभावित न हो और इसके उत्पादन में बढ़ि हो ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) इस वर्ष बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और गोवा राज्यों में धान की कम फसल होने की सूचना दी है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में ईंटों के भट्टे के धुएँ से धान पर कुप्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार धान के फलोधानों के निकट ईंटों के पुराने बनाए चट्टों के नियमन तथा नये चट्टों के स्थापना करने के विषय में एक विधेयक बनाने के प्रयत्न पर विचार कर रही है।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय प्रकाशित करना

4702. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक राज्य-वार कितने गजेटियर प्रकाशित हुए थे और कितने प्रकाशित होने शेष थे ;

(ख) क्या इन शेष गजेटियरों को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सभी जिला गजेटियरों को प्रकाशित कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) जिला गजेटियर योजना के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धन-राशि रखी गई है ?

जिला, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य-वार (बीकानेर रेज्यूका-वेबी बरकटकी) : (क) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जी, हाँ। जिला गजेटियरों का मुद्रण, राज्य-सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है, जिन्हें कार्य जल्दी पूरा करने के लिए कह दिया गया है।

(ग) 14.06 लाख रुपये।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले जिला गजेटियरों की संख्या	राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा पूरे किये गये जिला गजेटियरों की संख्या	प्रकाशित किये गये जिला गजेटियरों की संख्या	मुद्रणाधीन जिला गजेटियरों की संख्या	तैयार किये जा रहे जिला गजेटियरों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	झाँझ प्रदेश	20	20	11	9	..
2	असम	8	6	2	4	2
3	बिहार	17	16	15	1	1
4	गुजरात	18	18	14	4	..
5	हरियाणा	9	2	2	..	7
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	7	5	2	5
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3	3	..	3	..
8	कर्नाटक	19	14	14	..	5
9	केरल	10	9	9	..	1
10	मध्य प्रदेश	43	36	13	23	7
11	महाराष्ट्र	26	25	23	2	1
12	मणिपुर	1	1	1	..	..
13	नेपाल	2	..	..	..	2
14	नागालैण्ड	6	2	1	1	4
15	उड़ीसा	13	7	7	..	6
16	पंजाब	12	5	2	3	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	राजस्थान	26	24	29	4	2
18	सिक्किम	1	..	..	..	1
19	तमिलनाडु	13	13	6	7	..
20	त्रिपुरा	1	1	1	..	..
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	54	47	13	34	7
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	16	13	7	6	3
23	अन्दमान तथा निकोबार	1	..	..	..	1
24	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5	2	..	2	3
25	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	..	..	..	1
26	दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	1	..	..	..	1
27	दिल्ली	1	1	1	..	..
28	गोवा, दमन और दीव	1	1	..	1	..
29	सत्य द्वीप	1	1	1	..	..
30	मिजोरम	1	1	..	1	..
31	पाण्डिचेरी	1	1	..	1	..
	कुल	343	276	168	108	67

पब्लिक स्कूलों और कान्वेंट स्कूलों को दी गई
घनराशि

4793. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या
शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार कितने
पब्लिक स्कूल और कान्वेंट स्कूल हैं,

(ख) 1977-78 में अनुदान के रूप
में इन स्कूलों को कितनी घनराशि दी गई;
और

(ग) 1978-79 के लिए कितनी
घनराशि मंजूर की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी
वरकलावी) : (क) पब्लिक स्कूल

काग्राम्य रूप से वे स्कूल होते हैं जो इण्डियन
पब्लिक स्कूल कांफ्रेंस के सदस्य होते हैं।
देश भर में इस समय 54 स्कूल हैं जो इस
कांफ्रेंस के सदस्य हैं। राज्यवार ब्योरा
इस प्रकार है :—

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4
बिहार	2
गुजरात	3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2
हरियाणा	2
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	1
कर्नाटक	5
केरल	1
महाराष्ट्र	5

मध्य प्रदेश	5
उड़ीसा	1
पंजाब	3
राजस्थान	7
तमिलनाडु	2
उत्तर प्रदेश	6
पश्चिमी बंगाल	1
दिल्ली	4

कुल	54

Guidelines for Voluntary Agencies Engaged in Adult Education Programme

4704. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister at a recently held State Education Ministers' Conference in New Delhi in July, 1978 has stated that the voluntary agencies engaged in propagation of education be made free from Government control except the proper utilisation of grants sanctioned by the State Governments to these agencies;

(b) if so, the details of the statements made by the Prime Minister in this respect at the conference;

(c) whether any guidelines in this respect have been issued to the State Governments; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof, and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The Prime Minister, in the Conference of State Education Ministers held in New Delhi in July, 1978, had said that educational institutions should be free from Government control and that Government should only ensure that financial assistance given for education was not misused. The involvement of voluntary agencies in the National Adult Education Programme is, broadly speaking, on these terms. The State Governments are not expected to undertake routine inspections of the work of voluntary agencies but the work of the latter, as of other agencies implementing this programme, is to be systematically evaluated. It is also intended to ensure that voluntary agencies do not engage themselves in activities which are at divergence

(ख) और (ग). शिक्षा मंत्रालय किसी भी पब्लिक स्कूल को कोई अनुरक्षण अनुदान नहीं दे रहा है। तथापि, कुछ राज्य सरकारें उनके अपने-अपने क्षेत्रीय अधिकारों में स्थित कुछ पब्लिक स्कूलों को अनुदान दे रही है। मोतीलाल नेहरू खेल संस्थान, राई, जो 54 पब्लिक स्कूलों में से एक है एक राज्य सरकारी संस्था है तथा इस स्कूल का पूरा खर्चा हरियाणा राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जा रहा है। मिलिट्री स्कूल, जो इण्डियन पब्लिक स्कूल कांफ्रेस के सदस्य हैं, रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत हैं और उनका खर्चा रक्षा सेवा प्राक्कलनों में से किया जाता है। जहां तक सैनिक स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन स्कूलों को कोई आवर्ती अनुदान नहीं दिए गए हैं। तथापि, भवन-निर्माण, उपस्करों की खरीद और फर्नीचर इत्यादि सम्बन्धी कुछ जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए छात्रवृत्ति संस्वीकृति प्राधिकारियों द्वारा कुछ सैनिक स्कूलों को तदर्थ अनुदान दिए गए हैं।

जहां तक कान्वेण्ट स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, इस मंत्रालय के पास कोई धुचना नहीं है। उन्हें इस मंत्रालय से कोई अनुदान नहीं मिल रहा है।

from the nationally accepted Policy Statement on Adult Education and the conditions of grant.

State Governments' Grants to Voluntary Agencies for Propagation of Primary Education

4705. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the voluntary agencies which are engaged in propagation of primary education are not given cent per cent grant and some State Governments give only 25 per cent to 30 per cent grants to that account;

(b) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments to furnish the details of the percentage of grants given to such agencies for primary education;

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

(d) whether any guidelines are being issued to State Governments for liberalising the formula of grants for primary education; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). School education including primary education is primarily managed by the State Governments. The Government of India have not issued any guidelines to the State Governments in the matter of quantum of assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in primary education.

Maintenance of Flats by DDA

4706. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 160 on the 17th July, 1978 regarding maintenance of flats by DDA and also the

details appended to reply given to USQ No. 771 dated 27th February, 1978 regarding break up price of DDA flats wherein it has been shown that the cost of the flats includes maintenance charges also, and state which of the two replies is correct; the action Government propose to take against the erring officers for giving wrong information?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लेटों पर बनवाना अधिभार लगाया जाना

4707. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या निर्माण और सहायता तथा पुनर्वास संबंधी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लेटों के सम्बन्ध में विक्रय मूल्य तथा अन्तिम रूप से मसूदा किए जाने वाले मूल्य में अंतर के बारे में 24 जुलाई, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1180 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उपरोक्त प्रश्न का उत्तर 17 जुलाई, 1978 को दिए गए अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 161 के उत्तर से, कि अधिभार कालोनी की स्थिति और लोकप्रियता को ध्यान में रखते हुए लगाया जाता है, कैसे मेल खाता है और क्या स्थिति और लोकप्रियता का सिद्धान्त कालोनी को केवल एक गली पर लागू हो सकता है अन्य पर नहीं; और

(ख) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बिना अधिकार के बनवाने और अधिभार रूप से अधिकार लगाया गया था, इसे अलादियों को कब तक लौटाया जाएगा?

निर्णय और वादाव तथा युक्ति और पुनर्बीज कमी (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 1978 के प्रश्न संख्या 1180 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित फ्लैट पुनरीक्षित मूल्य निर्धारण नीति के अनुसार सितम्बर, 1977 के बाद बेचे गए थे और दिनांक 17 जुलाई, 1978 के प्रश्न सं० 161 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित फ्लैट तत्कालीन मूल्य निर्धारण नीति अर्थात् पुनरीक्षित किए जाने से पहले लागू मूल्य निर्धारण नीति के अनुसार बेचे गए थे। अतः दिए गए उत्तरों में कोई असंगति नहीं है।

(ख) जिस मूल्य पर फ्लैट बेचे गए थे उस मूल्य का कोई भाग वापिस करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा अरहर दाल का स्वीकार किया जाना

4708: श्री हुरयोकिण्ण वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लखनऊ तथा कानपुर कार्यालयों ने रक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए अरहर की दाल सप्लाई करने का आदेश एक ही मील को दिया था ;

(ख) क्या निगम के कानपुर कार्यालय ने दाल के बटिया होने के कारण सप्लाई रद्द कर दी थी ;

(ग) क्या वही दाल लखनऊ कार्यालय द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरवीर सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, लखनऊ ने रक्षा मंत्रालय को

सप्लाई करने हेतु अरहर के अरहर की दाल तैयार करने के लिए कानपुर की दो विभिन्न मिलों को दो डीके दिए थे।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा रक्षा मंत्रालय को दालों की सप्लाई

4709: श्री हुरयोकिण्ण वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, लखनऊ और कानपुर द्वारा वर्षों 1977-78 के दौरान रक्षा मंत्रालय को किन दरों पर दाल सप्लाई की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या बाजार दरों और भारतीय खाद्य निगम की दरों, जिन पर दालों की सप्लाई की गई थी, में कमी अक्षर है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य कमी (श्री नाम प्रसाद सिंह) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सुरक्षा सेवाओं को सप्लाई की गई दालों के दामों को खाद्य विभाग के मुख्य निष्पत्ति बोर्ड ने अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियरों का प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि स समाप्त होने के बाद भी वहां नियुक्त रहना

4710. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में बाहर से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर नियुक्त एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियरों को उनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद भी वापिस नहीं भेजा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है तथा प्राधिकरण इस प्रकार उन पर प्रति मास कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय कर रहा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ऐसे कार्यपालक इंजीनियरों की संख्या दो है ।

जहां तक अतिरिक्त मासिक व्यय का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Applications for Allotment of Government Accommodation

4711. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fresh applications for the allotment of Government Quarters from the Central Government employees have been asked for by the Estate Office;

(b) years upto which applications were called for previously in category 'A', 'B' and 'C';

(c) what are the reasons for asking the fresh applications while Estate Office could not provide accommodation to the employees who had earlier applied;

(d) if so, is it not a wastage of manpower and a lot of stationery;

(e) what are the expected dates of priority in category 'A', 'B' and 'C' that the Estate Office will cover during 1978; and

(f) number of quarters under construction in category 'A', 'B' and 'C' which will be completed and handed over for allotment in 1978?

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

(b) New classification of quarters, namely Type 'A', 'B', 'C', etc. is being introduced w.e.f. 1st October 1978. Previously, the classification was type I, II, III, etc. Priority dates upto which applications were invited last in 1974 were as follows:—

Type I ——— 31-12-68

Type II ——— 31-12-62

Type III ——— 31-12-60

(c) and (d). With the passage of time, officers have become entitled to different types of quarters. Rules provide for periodical invitation of applications for allotment. Further, entitlements of officers are proposed to be revised and quarters reclassified. Government is embarking on a crash programme of construction of quarters in Delhi. Invitation of fresh applications has, therefore, become necessary.

(e) No likely dates can be indicated at present.

(f) The following quarters are likely to be completed by December, 1978:—

Type I 690

Type II 632

Type III 806

सोया-दूध की बिक्री और मूल्य

4712. श्री दयाराम शाक्य :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक किलोग्राम सोयाबीन से 10 किलोग्राम सोया दूध तैयार होता है और यह दूध लोगों को 3 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से बेचा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन डेरियों के नाम क्या हैं जो इस समय सोयाबीन का दूध बनाती तथा बेचती हैं तथा 1 क्विंटल सोयाबीन से दूध तैयार करने में कितना खर्च आता है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार सोयाबीन से दूध तैयार करने तथा बेचने वाले अत्यधिक लाभ कमाने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है, और क्या सरकार का विचार सोयाबीन के दूध का मूल्य कम करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). देश में कोई सरकारी डेरी सोया-दूध नहीं बना रही है। तथापि, गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त विश्वविद्यालय, पन्त नगर में किए गये अनुसंधान कार्य से ज्ञात हुआ है कि एक किलोग्राम सोयाबीन से 10 किलोग्राम सोया-दूध तैयार किया जा सकता है और उत्पादन-लागत 2 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम से कम बैठेगी। तथापि, कुछ प्राइवेट पार्टियां छोटे पैमाने पर सोया-दूध तैयार कर रही हैं और उनकी स्थानीय तौर पर बिक्री की जा रही है। देश में सोया-दूध का कोई

संगठित उत्पादन नहीं होता है और सरकार इसके मूल्य को विनियमित नहीं कर रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राज्य की क्षारीय और लवणयुक्त भूमि क सुधार के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

4713. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जून, 1977 के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को क्षारीय और लवणयुक्त भूमि में सुधार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता में से 3 हैक्टर से कम और 3 हैक्टर से ज्यादा भूमि वाले किसानों को पृथक-पृथक दी गई सहायता की राशि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) यह सहायता किस सरकारी संस्था के माध्यम से किसानों को दी जाती है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :

(क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भू-संरक्षण अनुसंधान प्रदर्शन और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, चतरा द्वारा पौधे का वितरण

4714. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भू-संरक्षण अनुसंधान, प्रदर्शन और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चतरा ने काजू और अनानास की पौधे के वितरण पर 2.23 लाख रुपये खर्च किये थे।

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो किसानों और भूत-पूर्व सैनिकों को वितरित पीथ का राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त केन्द्र से धनानास काजू, नारियल, आदि की पीथ की सफाई के लिए व्यवस्था करने का विचार है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा भारतीय भूतबास के धरान (नेपाल) स्थित बैतन एवं पैशन के कार्यालय के माध्यम से भारतीय सेना के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को तथा स्थानीय कृषकों को निमुक्त वितरण करने के लिए एक हजार रुपये के वार्षिक व्यय से केन्द्र की मंत्री में काजू तथा धनानास के पीठों को उगाया जाता है।

Supply of Text Books to Schools in Delhi

4715. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI SHANKARSINGHJI VAGHELA:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI MAHI LAL:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that NCERT has not been able to supply some of the text books to several schools in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to make available the books to the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. In fact NCERT does not supply its textbooks directly to the schools in Delhi. The textbooks are distributed in Delhi by NCERT's National Distributors, the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. All the textbooks required for the academic session 1978-79, have been supplied by the NCERT to its National Distributors who had made them available.

(b) Does not arise.

Discrimination in Food Subsidy

4716. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the statement of the Chief Minister of Kerala and published in Patriot of 14th July, 1978, Centre is pursuing a policy of discrimination in regard to food subsidy; and

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

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

(b) The suggestion of the Kerala Chief Minister will be taken into consideration while formulating the procurement and price policy for the ensuing Kharif Marketing Season of 1978-79.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुजरात के लिये सिंचाई योजनाएँ

प्रश्न निम्न लिये जाने हैं और यदि निर्णय नहीं लिये गये हैं तो कब तक लिये जायेंगे ?

4717. श्री **छवींसिंह जाई पटेल :**
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिंचाई योजनाओं को भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गुजरात सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को कार्यक्रम प्रश्न योजनाएँ कब भेजी गई हैं और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुजरात के लिए कितनी सिंचाई योजनाएँ शामिल की गई हैं और उसमें शामिल की गई बड़ी, मध्यम तथा लघु योजनाओं की प्रलग-प्रलग संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक बड़ी, मध्यम तथा लघु योजना का नाम क्या है और उसकी अनुमानित लागत क्या है ; और

(घ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुजरात की इन योजनाओं के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या निर्णय लिये हैं

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीव सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) . गुजरात सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए सिंचाई स्कीमों सम्बन्धी अपने अनन्तिम प्रस्ताव अगस्त/सितम्बर, 1977 के दौरान भेज दिए थे। उन्होंने इन प्रस्तावों में 1977-78 के अन्त तक पहले से मंजूर की गई स्कीमों के अलावा 10 नई बृहद और 31 नई मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों को शामिल किया है। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त गुजरात की स्कीमों का व्यौरा, जिनकी प्राजकल केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग में संवीक्षा की जा रही है, संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) छठी योजना के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	जिला	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	जांच की स्थिति
1	2	3	4	5
नई स्कीमें				
बृहद				
1	सोपू	बनासकंठा	1872.67	संबोधित प्रस्ताव राज्य से 24-7-78 को प्राप्त हुए थे और इनकी जांच की जा रही है। प्राथमिक टिप्पणियाँ राज्य को 17-8-78 को भेज दी गई हैं।

1	2	3	4	5
2	जनखारी जलाशय	सुरत	1030.34	राज्य को टिप्पणियां 5-9-1975 और 30-6-1976 को भेजी गई थीं। जल-विज्ञान निदेशालय की और टिप्पणियां 18-5-78 को भेजी गई थीं। उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा है।
3	भादर	राजकोट	417.29	राज्य को और टिप्पणियां 22-2-78 को भेजी गई थीं।
4	बतरक	साबरकंठा	1000.00	टिप्पणियां राज्य को 22-7-78 को भेजी गई थीं।
5	नवगाम	बरोच	29161.00	राज्य सरकार द्वारा परियोजना के विस्तार को प्रन्तिम रूप नमंदा न्यायाधिकरण के पंचाट के संदर्भ में दिया जाना है।
अध्यन				
1	हारमावे चरण दो	साबरकंठा	90.35	7-7-76 की हुई अन्तर्राज्यीय बैठक में लिए गए निर्णयों के आधार पर संशोधित रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार से अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।
2	भादर	पंचमहल	336.42	संशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। राजस्थान के साथ अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलु निहित है।

Area under Cotton and its Production

4718. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the area under cultivation of cotton State-wise, for 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the estimated production for 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(b) the quantum of cotton imported during these years and the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated integrated scheme for increasing production of cotton in the country and details thereof along with financial and physical achievements, year-wise, for the last 3 years;

(d) whether the Government have taken action to ensure fair return/remunerative prices of the cotton to the cotton producers in the country and details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government have received any proposal in this regard?

seeking Central Assistance and the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Statements (I and II) showing State-wise final estimates of area and production of cotton for the year 1976-77 and preliminary estimates of area under the crop in 1976-77 and 1977-78 are placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2713/78]. Similar information for 1978-79 has not yet become available. The area under cotton in India during 1977-78 is higher by 10.7 per cent compared to the corresponding estimate for 1976-77. According to the current assessment, the production of cotton (lint) in India during 1977-78 is likely to be around 69 to 70 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each as against 57.81 lakh bales in the previous year.

(b) During the cotton season 1976-77, the Cotton Corporation of India contracted for import of 11.61 lakh bales of cotton valued at Rs. 318 crores. Out of this, 8.18 lakh bales of cotton was imported during 1976-77 and spill over quantity of 2.07 lakh bales of cotton has been received during 1977-78. As regard 1978-79, there is no proposal at present to import cotton.

(c) For increasing cotton production in the country, a comprehensive Intensive Cotton District Programme (ICDP) sponsored by the Government of India is being implemented in all the major cotton growing States since 1971-72. During 1978-79, this programme is being implemented in 24 districts (8 irrigated and 16 rain-fed) in nine major cotton growing States at a total cost of Rs. 5.50 crores. During the current year, a production target of 75 lakh bales has been fixed. Cotton is also sought to be introduced in non-traditional areas like West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. The pattern of financial assistance provided under the scheme and physical and financial targets and achievements made from 1975-76 to 1977-78 as well

as targets for 1978-79 are given in the Statements (III and IV) placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2713/78].

(d) and (e). With a view to protecting the interests of cotton producers in the country, the Government have been fixing minimum support price for cotton (Kapas) on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission which inter alia, considers the available estimates of average cost of production of the crop, possible changes in input prices and the changes effected in the administered prices for competing crops and the various suggestions made by the State Governments. For the 1977-78 cotton season, the Government of India fixed a minimum support price of Rs. 255 per quintal for the Punjab American 320-F variety. Consequent on the decline in the prices of cotton generally since March 1976, representations from Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab etc. were received by the Government requesting that Cotton Corporation of India should make purchases of cotton lying unsold in the market. The matter was considered at the highest level and the Government permitted the C.C.I. to intervene in the market not only when the market prices fall to support levels but even when they are approximating support prices. The C.C.I. has been asked to make purchase of cotton both for sale to N.T.C. and non-N.T.C. mills. The Government has also increased the limits of cotton stocks that can be held by the mills

Financial aid for Agricultural Universities in Maharashtra

4719. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) scheme-wise details of proposals submitted by the Agricultural Universities in Maharashtra to the I.C.A.R. seeking financial assistance during 1978-79 and the number of

proposals cleared, amount sanctioned and the number of proposals under consideration university-wise with reasons for not clearing the proposals;

(b) the financial assistance received by the Agriculture Universities in Maharashtra during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 university-wise and how does it compare on an average with the universities in other parts of the country; and

(c) whether the Agricultural Universities have submitted fresh proposals during the current year to the I.C.A.R. and the action taken thereon?

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

U.G.C. Grants to Universities and Educational Organisations

4720. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what type of grants/special assistance is provided under various schemes to the universities and other educational organisations in the States by the University Grants Commission and details thereof alongwith the State-wise details of assistance sought during 1976-77, 1977-78 and the current year and the amount actually released, by the U.G.C.; and

(b) University-wise details of assistance sought and actual assistance received by the universities and

the other organisations in Maharashtra from the period mentioned above with reasons for refusing the grant/assistance sought?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Water Logging in Shahdara, Delhi

4721. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4617 on 25th July, 1977 regarding conversion of Kachcha Nala in Shahdara and state:

(a) the further action taken in the matter so that thousands of poor people may not suffer any more; and

(b) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor and by what time the problem of water logging in several square kilometres of area would be solved and action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

Shahdara Storm Drainage Project

4722. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer

to replies given to Unstarred Question No. 1819 on 27th June, 1977 and Unstarred Question No. 4623 on 25th July, 1977 regarding draining out of stinking water in Trans-Yumuna area of Delhi and state:

(a) the progress so far made in the work of Shahdara Storm Drainage Project during the last one year and the work to be done during the current year;

(b) the time by which the work of the project would be completed; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to drain out the stinking water near Kanti Nagar and Azad Nagar in several square miles of area till the project is completed so that lakhs of people could get a relief?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) From 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1978 an expenditure of Rs. 131.16 lakhs was incurred. From 1-4-1978 to 31-7-1978 an expenditure of Rs. 30.22 lakhs was incurred. The total expenditure so far incurred on the execution of Shahdara Drainage Scheme is Rs. 475.16 lakhs. The provision for the current financial year for the said scheme is Rs. 160 lakhs.

(b) It is expected that the project will be completed by the end of 1982.

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

बिना लोगों को भूमि धाबंदित की गई थी
उनको सुविधाएं देना

4723. श्री जीतभाई गामित : क्या
कृष और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों के बारे में विशेष कर समान के कम्पोजर लोगों के उन लोगों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है जिन्हें फालतू भूमि का धाबंदन किया गया था और जिन्हें भूमि की जुताई के बारे में कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन्हें दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Effect of Tornado on buildings in Delhi

4724. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up any Committee to study the effect of tornado on the buildings in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

हासदेव बांगी परियोजना

4725. श्री कच लाल हेमराज जैन :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या छवि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग ने इस बांध मध्य प्रदेश की हासदेव बांगी परियोजना सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट का तकनीकी अध्ययन पूरा कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और योजना आयोग द्वारा इस बारे में मंजूरी में क्या बिलम्ब किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या जिलासपुर जिले में महानदी के किनारे की लाखों एकड़ भूमि में, जो अक्सर भूखाग्रस्त रहती है, इस बांगी परियोजना के पूरा होने पर सिंचाई हो सकेगी ;

(घ) क्या इसके शीघ्र पूरा किये जाने के कोरबा के निकट स्थित बिजली घरों के विस्तार के लिए और नये बिजली घर स्थापित करने तथा भारी उद्योगों को जल की सप्लाई करने में सहायक होगी; और

(ङ) इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व की बड़ी परियोजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार कब तक मंजूरी देगी ?

छवि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) परियोजना को स्वीकृत करने से पहले जिन मुख्य बाधों के बारे में फैसला

किया जान है, वे हैं, प्रस्तावित स्कीम के जलाशय में कोयला-सम्भारी का जलमय हो जाना और जलाशय के घास-पास के क्षय में कोयले की खुदाई में धाने वाली कठिनाई।

(ग) इस परियोजना से जिलासपुर और रायगढ़ जिलों में प्रतिवर्ष 3.20 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई हो सकेगी।

(घ) जी, हां।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित मामले का अध्ययन किया जा चुका है और इस बारे में शीघ्र ही फैसला करने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

माही बजाज सागर बांध

4726. श्री कचलाल हेमराज जैन :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या छवि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माही बजाज सागर बांध का प्रस्तावित अधिकतम जल स्तर क्या है तथा इस समय प्रस्तावित जल स्तर इतना ऊंचा है कि इससे मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग 2 से 9 एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि के जलमय होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पुनरीक्षित योजना को केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग ने मंजूरी दे दी है ;

(ग) क्या इस पुनरीक्षित योजना पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सहमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है ;

(ब) क्या इस परियोजना से होने वाले विद्युत उत्पादन में मध्य प्रदेश का आग निधीरित कर दिया गया है ;

(ङ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश ने यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि माही नियंत्रण बोर्ड में उसका प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित किया जाये तथा क्या इसे स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ; और

(च) उपर्युक्त परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). योजना आयोग द्वारा माही बजाज सागर परियोजना को नवम्बर, 1971 में मंजूरी दी गई थी; इसमें यह व्यवस्था थी कि बांध का अधिकतम जल स्तर 281.33 मीटर (923 फुट) तथा पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर 280.72 मीटर (921 फुट) होगा।

1961 में बनाए गए प्रारम्भिक अनुमानों के आधार पर राजस्थान सरकार का अनुमान था कि राजस्थान में माही बजाज सागर बांध के निर्माण से 921 फुट के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर पर मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग 85 हेक्टेयर (209 एकड़) क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जाएगा। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा 921 फुट के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर वाले माही बजाज सागर बांध के निर्माण के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की महमति प्राप्त कर ली गई थी और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में जलमग्न होने वाले 85 हेक्टेयर (209 एकड़) इलाके का अन्तर्गमन करना मान लिया था। 1972 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में जलमग्न होने वाले क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किए जाने की अनुमति दे दी थी। हाल में राजस्थान सरकार ने भुविक्त किया है कि 921 फुट के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर पर मध्य प्रदेश में 622 हेक्टेयर

(1538 एकड़) क्षेत्र जलमग्न होगा जिसमें 144 हेक्टेयर (358 एकड़) भूमि गैर-सरकारी है और 477 हेक्टेयर (1180 एकड़) भूमि सरकारी है। 1971 में योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित परियोजना में परिकल्पित पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर अथवा अधिकतम जल स्तर में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) इस परियोजना से उत्पादित बिजली में से मध्य प्रदेश का कोई हिस्सा लिए जाने की परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है।

(ङ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस तर्क के आधार पर कि माही नियंत्रण बोर्ड की गतिविधियों में उनकी गहरी रुचि है अपने प्रतिनिधि को नियंत्रण बोर्ड में शामिल किए जाने का प्रस्ताव किया है। भारत सरकार द्वारा इस मामले की जांच की गई थी और यह महसूस किया गया था कि चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश माही बजाज सागर परियोजना से लाभान्वित होने वाला राज्य नहीं है इसलिए नियंत्रण बोर्ड में उक्त राज्य के प्रतिनिधि को शामिल करना जरूरी नहीं है।

(च) परियोजना के यूनिट-एक (बांध) और यूनिट-दो (नहरें) के निर्माण कार्यों पर काम चल रहा है। बांध पर लगभग 82 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का काम और 65 प्रतिशत चिनाई तथा कंक्रीट का काम पूरा हो चुका है। जहां तक नहर प्रणाली का सम्बन्ध है दाईं मुख्य नहर का 56 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का काम और बाएं किनारे की नहर का 47 प्रतिशत काम पूरा हो चुका है। परियोजना के यूनिट-तीन (विद्युत) का कोई भी हाथ में लिया जा चुका है।

सुन्दरगढ़ के किसानों द्वारा कोयलंगा बांध में पानी का बहाव रोकना जाना

4727. श्री कचरनाल हेमराज जैन :
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पंडेय :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की हृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा में सुन्दरगढ़ के किसानों ने वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा रायगढ़ जिले में बनाये गये कोयलंगा बांध पर मध्य-प्रदेश सरकार की अनुमति प्राप्त किये बिना एक कच्चा बन्ध बनाया था जिससे नाले का पानी रुक गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उससे मध्य प्रदेश में कोयलंगा बांध से पानी न मिलने के कारण रबी की फसल को क्षति पहुंची है; और

(ग) क्या यह तथ्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया था और यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई और क्या यह बात सुनिश्चित कराई जायेगी कि उड़ीसा के लोग अब कच्चा बन्ध नहीं बनायेंगे और भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उड़ीसा के किसानों ने 1976-77 में और फिर 1977-78 में उनकी अनुमति के बिना कोयलंगा व्यपवर्तन बियर के प्रतिप्रवाह में एक अस्थाई बन्ध बनाया था और कोयलंगा बियर के जल के उप-स्रवण न होने के कारण राज्य में रबी की फसलों को भारी क्षति पहुंची।

(ग) जी, हां। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को उपयुक्त स्थिति से अवगत कराया था। इस मामले को केन्द्र द्वारा उड़ीसा सरकार के साथ उठाया गया था। उड़ीसा सरकार ने मई, 1978 में केन्द्र को सूचित करते हुए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सूचित किया कि कोयलंगा नाला के प्रतिप्रवाह में अस्थाई बंध के निर्माण से मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में कोयलंगा व्यपवर्तन बियर के अनुप्रवाह को नहर में जल की सप्लाई पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है तथा सुन्दरगढ़ जिले (उड़ीसा) के कलक्टर ने रायगढ़ जिले के अपने समकक्ष अधिकारी से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया था और परस्पर विचार-विमर्श के बाद उन्होंने दोनों ओर के प्रांतीयों के मध्य पदा हुई गलतफहमी को सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से सुलझा लिया है।

Construction of Government Quarters

4728. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state how many 'C' & 'D' Type Quarters were constructed in New Delhi during 1977-78 and how many are under construction at present?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): During the year 1978-79, 94 Type III and 68 Type IV quarters were constructed in general pool in New Delhi. 1567 Type III and 134 Type IV quarters are under construction. From the next allotment year to commence from 1st October, 1978, these types would be classified as type 'C' and 'D' respectively.

Outstanding problems in the Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees in West Bengal, Tripura and Assam

4729. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam have placed schemes and projects for dealing with the outstanding problems of Rehabilitation of the former East Pakistan refugees;

(b) if so, details of the facts about the schemes and projects submitted by them; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Central Government have received communications from the Governments of West Bengal and Tripura regarding residuary problems of rehabilitation of migrants from former East Pakistan. No communication has been received from the Government of Assam.

The salient points in the Memorandum submitted by the Government of West Bengal are: conferment of right and title to land allotted to refugees in the Government sponsored and squatters' colonies; rehabilitation of rehabilitable families in P.L. Homes in West Bengal; economic rehabilitation of refugees; utilisation of vacant plots in Government sponsored colonies; remission of non-type loans; and rehabilitation of refugees of miscellaneous categories.

The Government of West Bengal have been advised that the economic uplift of the displaced persons who have now become part of the normal population, will need to be considered by the State Government alongwith other weaker sections of the population within the framework of its own State Plan for area development pro-

grammes; that the Central Government would provide funds for the rehabilitation of rehabilitable families in P. L. Homes pending further arrangements; that the vacant plots in Government colonies could profitably be utilised to meet the present obligations of the State Government to provide alternative sites either to displaced persons at present residing in requisitioned houses or to those who are squatting on costly lands; that there is no justification for remission of non-type loans which were advanced to displaced persons whose economic condition was much better than that of the recipients of type loans; and that the families occupying private houses but protected from eviction could be rehabilitated on the vacant plots in Government sponsored and approved colonies.

The Government of West Bengal have also recently urged upon the Seventh Finance Commission to grant Rs. 500 crores to the State during 1979-84 for tackling the problem of the displaced persons in the State; they have also requested that the entire amount of rehabilitation loans outstanding for repayment to the Government of India should be written off in full and the remission scheme extended to all relief and rehabilitation loans which are not recoverable. This matter is under examination by the Finance Commission.

Information about the contents of the Tripura Government's communication have already been laid on the Table of the Sabha on 24-7-1978 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1079 and again on 31-7-1978 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2153.

Cashewnut and Coconut Development in Contai, West Bengal

4730. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister of State visited Contai area of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the found much potentiality of development of cashewnut, and coconut;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government will extend help for development work there; and

(d) if so, assistance proposed?

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

(b) It is proposed to send a team of scientists to visit the Contai area to study the potential and problems of that area and suggest plans for development.

(c) and (d) Any decision would be possible only after the team of scientists has been received.

Publication of Books on Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

4731. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have undertaken publication of books on Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, names of the publications so far brought out by the Government on these great personalities;

(c) if so, whether all these publications have been brought out in various Indian languages; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Medium of Instruction in Central Schools

4732. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Central Schools English and Hindi are used as media for instruction;

(b) if so, whether complaints have been received that only Hindi is being forced as the only medium of instruction by some Central schools in various States;

(c) if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) whether such complaints have been reported by Calcutta press regarding Central School functioning in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) English is used as medium of instruction for teaching Science and Mathematics and Hindi for Social Studies.

(b) Some complaints have been received recently from the Parents' Association of the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Salt Lake City, Calcutta.

(c) and (d). The complaints and representations made related to the demand for teaching subjects of Social Studies through English. The demand made in the representations could not be accepted as it was contrary to the policy of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan regarding the medium of instruction.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, गोल मार्केट, नई दिल्ली में पेय जल की व्यवस्था

4733. श्री चतुर्भुज :
श्री मही लाल :
श्री राम कंवर बेरवा :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, गोल मार्केट, नई दिल्ली में पेय जल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके कारण विद्यार्थियों को पानी के बिना प्यासा रहना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या पानी का टैंक मिट्टी तथा बहाना तक कि किटाणुओं के कारण गंदा हो गया है और इसे साफ करने की धोर धरती तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और इसका पानी स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक हो गया है ;

(ग) क्या इस विद्यालय में प्राध्यापकों के लिए पानी मिट्टी के बर्तों में रखने की व्यवस्था है और विद्यार्थियों को उस में से पानी पीने नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के पीने के पानी के संकट को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति कल्याण में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकतकी) : (क) स्कूल का समय प्रातः 8.30 बजे से दोपहर 3.00 बजे तक का है। इस क्षेत्र में प्रातः 10.00 बजे से सायं 4.00 बजे तक नलों में पानी नहीं आता है। तदनुसार, 4

बड़े टैंकों तथा 10 बड़े मिट्टी के बर्तों में पेय जल को भरकर रखा जाता है। प्रत्येक दिन इन पात्रों को भरने तथा विद्यमित रूप से इनकी सफाई करने के लिए एक पानी-पिलाने वाला व्यक्ति नियुक्त किया गया है। अतः छात्रों को पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था विद्यमान है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। जल के टैंकों को स्वच्छ रखा जाता है और उन की घुसाई नियमित रूप से की जाती है। जल का एक टैंक बूने लगा था और इसके स्थान पर नया टैंक रख दिया गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। शिक्षक तथा छात्र इन्हीं पात्रों से पानी लेते हैं।

(घ) गर्मियों में पानी की सप्लाई अचानक रुक जाने को छोड़कर, पेय जल की कमी नहीं होती है।

Inquiry against Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas

4734. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that C.B.I. is investigating into some cases of corruption in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) which are the Vidyalayas and who are the Principals being inquired into; and

(c) the reasons why the teachers who assisted C.B.I. were suspended and transferred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Saugor and Kendriya Vidyalaya, Scinagar;

1. Dr. G. S. Shukla, now working as Principal Kendriya Vidyalaya Mathura Refinery.

2. Shri G. C. Jauhari, now working as Principal Kendriya Vidyalaya Armapur, Kanpur.

(c) No teacher has been suspended or transferred solely for the reason that he assisted the C.B.I.

Complaints against Medical Officer, Government of India Press, Koratty

4735. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received complaints against the Medical Officer of the Government of India Press, Koratty; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken on the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No complaint from any employee of the Government of India Press, Koratty has been received. However, complaints have been received from two Unions of the Press.

(b) The complaints were looked into. One complaint related to a personal transaction between the Medical Officer and an employee of the Press. Since this has been settled by them mutually and as there was no formal complaint from the employee to the Management, no action was taken. The other complaints have been found

to be either vague or incorrect on verification by the Manager. No administrative action was, therefore, taken.

Recruitment in N.B.C.C. Ltd., New Delhi

4736. 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 a number of persons for the post of Sr. Draftsman and Sr. Planning Assistant were interviewed during the last quarter of the year 1977 and early 1978 by National Buildings Construction Corporation in respect of an urgent demand in the Corporation;

(b) if so, whether a panel of successful candidates has been prepared and the selected candidates have been asked to join; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by what time the persons selected for these posts are likely to be appointed; and number of posts to be filled etc., giving full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited being a Commercial Organisation have to keep panels of suitable candidates ready for its anticipated requirements of various posts so that the candidates are appointed on the existence of a vacancy without loss of time. The Corporation had, therefore, advertised the following posts against their normal anticipated

requirement and interviewed candidates for preparation of panels:—

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of posts	Date of advertisement	Date of interview
1.	Sr. Planning Assistant	2	July, 1977	19-11-1977
2.	Sr. Draftsman (Structural)	1	July, 1977	21-9-1977
3.	Sr. Draftsman (Programming Scheduling)	9	Nov., 1977	9-2-1978

Panels have been prepared in respect of the 3 categories of the posts mentioned above and the 3 posts of Senior Draftsman (Programming and Scheduling) have since been filled up from amongst the empanelled candidates. In the case of remaining 2 categories viz. Senior Planning Assistant and Senior Draftsman (Structural) no vacancy has yet occurred due to shrinkage in workload. The panels will remain operative for a period of one year from the dates of interview. As and when any vacancy occurs during the validity period of the panels it will be offered to candidates on the panels.

Demand for Allotment of DDA Flat for Members of Parliament

4737. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many Members of Parliament who do not possess any house or plot in Delhi have made a demand therefor;

(b) if so, the concrete action taken by Government in this regard and the percentage of the middle income group houses reserved by Government for allotment to the Members of Parliament; and

(c) whether Government have under their consideration any proposal for construction of houses in a separate colony and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a): Government are aware that some Members of Parliament have made requests for allotment of flats built by the DDA.

(b) 1½ per cent of flats are to be reserved for allotment to the Members of Parliament on their turn in the serial order as their application.

(c): There is no such proposal under consideration, as it is not considered necessary.

Survey for New Variety of Jute

4738. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct the survey for new variety of jute; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Department of Agriculture is not aware of any such proposal to conduct the survey for new variety of Jute.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1976-77 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) (SIXTH AMDT.) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2697/78].

(3) A copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1016 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2698/78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT, 1960 AND DELHI AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING (ELECTION) RULES, 1978 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960:—

(1) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Application of Fines) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. 14-21/76-LD.I in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1978.

(2) The Transport of Animals Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. 18-6/70-LD.I in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2699/78].

(3) (i) A copy of the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Election) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.6()/77-DAM/2323 in Delhi Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1978, under sub-section (8) of section 63 of the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1976.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2700/78].

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD, HYDRABAD, FOR 1976-77 UGC (FITNESS OF TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITIES FOR GRANTS) RULES, 1978, ETC., 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 Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above

Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2761/78].

(2) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Fitness of Technological Universities for Grants) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 785 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2702/78].

(3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons (a) for delay in laying the above document and (b) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version thereof. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2703/78].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, for the year 1974-75 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2704/78].

(5) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the working Group on Art and Culture for Sixth Five Year Plan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2705/78].

(6) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts, (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above docu-

ment. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2706/78].

AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNT OF RUBBER BOARD, KOTTAYAM FOR 1976-77 AND CARDAMOM (LICENSING AND MARKETING) AMBT. RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1.) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1976-77 along with the statement of Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2707/78].

(2) A copy of the Cardamom (Licensing and Marketing) Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1000 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2708/78].

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you cannot get up and raise like that. It will not go on record. We will look into it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is with regard to rule 334A. It says:

"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."

In today's paper it is said that a no-trust motion in Lok Sabha is to be moved on Monday by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. C. M. Stephen; the Congress (I) Parliamentary Party is understood to have issued a whip to all its members to be present

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[Shri Saugata Roy]

in the House at Zero Hour. I do not know whether such a motion has been moved or given notice of. It was not circulated along with the list of business today. But I find in the papers that a no-trust motion is being put...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the business of the Party concerned whether they want to move or not.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Have you got any notice?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On the one hand you say that it should not be divulged to the press, this and that and on the other hand you are asking in the House whether I have received notice (*Interruptions*) Mr Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am rising to seek a clarification from you. I have given notice of breach of privilege against Shri Raj Narain—under rule 334A—because Mr. Raj Narain made a statement that he was moving a motion of privilege against the Prime Minister. I have nothing against that, he can do whatever he wants...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have received your notice. I have to go through the newspaper report which you have mentioned. Without going through that, I cannot take a decision. I shall revert to it tomorrow.

**PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—
SUMMARY OF WORK**

SECRETARY: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work' (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the period 28th March, 1977 to 31st May, 1978.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up the call-attention... (*Interruptions*) I will have to look into it before you can raise it in the House. There are so many notices, and I will have to look into the notices and take

decisions on them. Some of them have been received only this morning. Please do not rise up in the House and try to air your notices. Notices are notices and they will be taken notice of, and only after they have been taken notice of that decisions will be made.

Now, we take up the Call-Attention. Mr. Sarsonia.

12.05 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED INCIDENT OF TWO HARIJANS
HAVING BEEN SHOT DEAD IN VILLAGE
MORKHERI (HARYANA)**

श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया : (करोल बाग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

“ग्राम मोरखेड़ी, जिला रोहतक (हरियाणा) में दो हरिजनों के गोली से मार दिये जाने और कई अन्य के घायल हो जाने की घटना का समाचार”।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : महोदय, सरकार 21 अगस्त, 1978 को हरियाणा के जिले रोहतक के मोरखेड़ी गांव में घटी घटना जिस में दो हरिजन मारे गये तथा छः अन्य घायल हुये की निम्ना करती है और शोक प्रकट करती है ।

हरियाणा सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार मोहल्ले के दो खाली प्लाटों पर पिछले तीस सालों से एक दिवानी मुकदमा, एक ओर सर्वश्री समे, चन्दन जो अनसूचित जाति के थे और दूसरी ओर उसी गांव के एक सर्वांग हिन्दू श्री उदयसिंह के

बीच चल रहा था। इस बीवानी मुकदमे का तैयारी उदयसिंह के पक्ष में ही गया जिसने इस घटना के लगभग दो महीने पहले एक चार दीवारी बनवाई थी। श्री चन्दन, जिसने प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज करवाई थी कि अनुसार इस चार दीवारी ने उन्हें उनके मकानों में जाने से रोक दिया था। 21 अगस्त, 1978 की रात के लगभग 11 बजे श्री समे तथा सात अन्य जिसमें उनकी पत्नी श्रीमती रत्नी तथा दो अन्य महिलायें शामिल थीं इस चार दीवारी को गिराने लगे। उदयसिंह के पुत्र श्री जयपाल और राजपाल ने अपने मकान की छत से चिल्ला कर कहा कि यदि वे पीछे नहीं हटते तो वे उन पर गोली चला देंगे। इस के पश्चात् उदय सिंह ने छत से दो गोलियां चलाई जिस में एक महिला बिमला सहित पांच व्यक्ति घायल हो गए। कि उदय सिंह और उस के दो पुत्र नीचे उतर कर प्लाटी पर आए और 5-6 गोलियां चलाई जिस के फलस्वरूप श्री समे और उनकी पत्नी रत्नी की घटनास्थल पर मृत्यु हो गई। एक अन्य महिला पानो को चोटें आई। इस प्रकार इस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना में कुल मिला कर दो व्यक्तियों की जानें गई और छः अन्य के चोटें आई।

श्री चन्दन को शिकायत पर सांपला जाने में 21 अगस्त को प्रार्थना एक्ट की धारा 27/54/59 के साथ पठित भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 302/307/34 के अधीन एक केस दर्ज किया गया। तीन अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया जा चुका है और बन्धुक जब्त करली गई है। डिप्टी कमिश्नर और वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक मौके पर ही आए हैं। इस घटना में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को तथा जिन के चोटें आई

हैं उन को अनुकूल मुकदमे अनुकूल राहत दी गई है।

हरियाणा सरकार के अनुसार स्थिति नियंत्रण में है। गांव में पुलिस बल को तैनात कर दिया गया है।

श्री सिधनारायण सरसुम्निक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह प्रश्न जो बकसब पड़ा गया है, उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं मौके पर जा कर प्रायः हूँ और हमारे साथ पांच और भी संसद सदस्य गए थे। जिस जगह यह घटना हुई है वहां पर पहले तो तय करके उन को इस तरह से मारा गया है क्योंकि उस गांव में जाने का एक तरफ से रास्ता पहले ही अलमन था, केवल एक रास्ता बाकी था, वह भी 19 तारीख को वहां की नहर काट कर गांव वालों ने पहले ही अलमन कर दिया था। यह गांव वालों ने बताया कि वह रास्ता पहले ही नहर काट कर पानी से ढुकाया गया। इस से यह सिद्ध होता है कि पहले ही दिन से साजिश बन गई थी। उस दिन एक रैली थी और उस रैली से वे बापस आए थे। इन्होंने वहां पर जाकर कहा कि मोरारजी देसाई जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं उन के बकसब जो लाल किले से दिया गया को मैं बघाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बच्छा स्टैप लिया था। उस की दोहाई देते हुए कि वह हाई कोर्ट के बर्डिकट को भी नहीं मानते और हमारे हक में यह फैसला हुआ है, इस लिए इस जमीन पर हम इस तरह से कब्जा करेंगे, यह कहते हुए वहां पर जाकर उन्होंने गोलियां चला कर लोगों को भून दिया। सारी रात वहां पर गोली बरसती रही। मिनी कर्फू लगा रहा। कोई भी आसानी वहां पर गांव का घर से बाहर नहीं निकला। हम दोनों पक्षों के पास गए हैं, वहां के जाटों के पास भी और

[श्री शिवनारायण सरस्वतिया]

हरिजनों के पास थी। जाटों ने स्वयं इस बात को माना कि उस रात शाम को 8 बजे से सबेरे 6 बजे तक बराबर गोली चलती रही। इसलिए पुलिस के द्वारा या सरकार की तरफ से यह जो बताया गया है कि वहाँ पर केवल पांच गोलियाँ चलीं, यह ठीक नहीं है। वहाँ तो रात भर गोलियाँ चलती रहीं, यह वहाँ के दूसरे स्थानीय लोग भी बताते हैं।

दूसरी बात — यह भी कहते हैं कि उन को अनुग्रह की राशि दी गई। यह रेडियो पर हम ने सुना और भ्रष्टचारियों में पढ़ा कि पांच पांच हजार रुपया मृतकों के परिवार को और एक एक हजार रुपया जो कहते हैं, तीन-तीन हजार तक बढ़ा दिया गया है, इन्फंड को दिया गया। साथ ही पांच पांच सौ रुपया डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने रेडक्रॉस से दिया है। लेकिन मैं बताया चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक उन को एक घंटा भी नहीं दिया गया। सब झूठ है।

इस के साथ साथ यहाँ की हमारी एक संसद सदस्या ने भ्रष्टचारियों में यह स्टेट-मेंट दिया है कि उन को यह राशि न दी जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह राशि जो एनाउंस की है, मुख्य मंत्री ने उन संसद सदस्या से पूछ कर क्यों नहीं एनाउंस की? यह भ्रष्टचारियों में भ्राम्य है, उन्होंने क्लेम किया है कि जब तक यह कैसला न हो जाय कि अभियुक्त कोम था तब तक उन को यह राशि न दी जाय। क्या इसी कारण से राशि रुकी हुई है? (अध्यक्ष) वहाँ के एम० एल० ए० हैं श्री संत कुमार जिनका इस प्रकार बयान भ्रष्टचार में भ्राम्य है और उस दिन जो रैली हुई थी उसको यहाँ की एक संसद सदस्या ने एग्जैट किया। (अध्यक्ष)

उपरोक्त बयान : आप मुझे एग्जैट कीजिए।

श्री शिवनारायण सरस्वतिया : वहाँ पर पोस्टर लगे हैं— खुली दुकान हमारी और बन्द दुकान तुम्हारी। इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहाँ पर थी जिससे प्रेरित हो कर उन्होंने कहा कि देखो, प्रधान मंत्री किस तरह से बचाते हैं? यह कह कर उन लोगों को गोली से मारा गया। इतना ही नहीं, उन लोगों ने सारी रात गोली चलाई। जो पति पत्नी थे, जिन के साथ सन् 50 से मुकदमा चल रहा था उसका लीबर कोर्ट ने पहले हरिजनों के हक में फैसला दिया था। मैं ने वहाँ पर जाकर मोका देखा है, हरिजनों के घर से जाने के लिए केवल-मात्र एक रास्ता बंद था जिसको उन्होंने दीवार खड़ी कर के रोक दिया। यह ठीक है कि सन 73 या 74 में हाई कोर्ट ने उदय सिंह के हक में फैसला हुआ था लेकिन तब से दीवार नहीं बनाई गई थी। वह दीवार एक विशेष प्रक्रिया में बनाई गई। (अध्यक्ष) जिस समय यह दीवार खड़ी की गई उस समय भी हरिजनों ने कहा था कि आप हमारा रास्ता रोक देना चाहते हैं, हम किस तरह से अपने घरों में जायेंगे? हम दीवार नहीं बनने देंगे। उस के ऊपर 107 और 151 में मुकदमा दर्ज हुआ। मुकदमे के हिसाब से, जिस अभियुक्त ने वहाँ पर दीवार खड़ी की है उस से बन्धूक ले लेनी चाहिए थी लेकिन अभी तक उसी तरह से उसको बन्धूक दे कर रखी गई है और उस का यह परिणाम निकला। इस तरह से यह एक बड़ी भारी साजिश थी और एक लहर की कड़ी थी। कंठाबला में जो कोठ चल रहा है उस के साथ सबान यह खड़ा होता है कि आज तक जो कल्याण के श्रावधान हुए हैं या जमीन सुधार के जो काम

बनाए गए हैं या सिविलियन में हरिजनों के लिए जो वायव्य किए गए हैं क्या उनमें यह संकेत और सरकार मुकर आयेगी? क्या इस तरह से देश में जो लोग दीवारें खड़ी कर रहे हैं उन से सखी के साथ निपट कर उन को इस बात के लिए तैयार किया जायेगा कि वे सिविलियन को मानकर इस के अनुसार आचरण करें? (ब्यवधान) मैं यह इस लिए बता रहा हूँ कि एक जगह पर यहाँ जो खून बहाया गया है उसके बाद और भी जगहों पर खून बहाया जायेगा। (ब्यवधान)।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वस मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

श्री सिविलियन सरसुनिया : मेरे पास दिल्ली के बीसों गाँवों से रिजिजेंटेशन आए हैं। उन को पीटा जा रहा है, उन के बच्चों को मारा जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sarsonia, you will have to end it. You can only ask for clarifications. But, you cannot go on making a speech.

श्री सिविलियन सरसुनिया : मैं आप से माँग करता हूँ कि जितने भी इस तरह के सम्मेलन और रैलियाँ हैं उन के ऊपर नियंत्रण किया जाये और दिल्ली तथा हरियाणा के जितने देहात हैं जहाँ पर इस तरह की लहर चल रही है और हरिजनों को बहाया जा रहा है वहाँ पर फौरी तौर से जितने भी पुलिस-आर हैं उन के लाइसेंस रद्द कर के सारे पुलिस-आर जमा करवाये जायें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन को धमक-धमक कर भी रुक नहीं दी गई है। कर्मिक में उनके

पास प्रत्यक्ष में निष्कार कसा हुआ है। उनके घर भी क्या था, हर एक भावनी से वहाँ मिला और वहाँ जितने लोग थे। सब से यही बतलाया कि पति और पत्नी के मोली से बरने के बाघ कुछ लोगों ने उनको बरछे से काटा। यह वहाँ पचासों लोगों ने बतलाया। लेकिन जब हम एस० एस० पी० से मिले और उनसे पूछा कि यह पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट कैसे बनी, एक बाँट बँटा कर यह तैयार की गई, यह बलत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सरसुनिया जी, आप बोलें जा रहे हैं... (ब्यवधान)...

श्री सिविलियन सरसुनिया : क्या हम जीवित रहें या मर जायें—यह प्रश्न है। आज हिन्दुस्तान भर में इस तरह का बातावरण बन रहा है...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ठीक है कि आप बहुत अच्छे बोलने वाले हैं—आप सुनिये...

श्री सिविलियन सरसुनिया : इन्होंने तीन घादमियों को गिरफ्तार किया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कब गिरफ्तार किया है...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat now. I know it is a very serious issue and I will allot time according to that. Please resume your seat now. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let me make it very clear to the other hon'ble Members that just because a certain section gets up and makes some kind of demonstration, I am not going to break the rules. You can take it from me. I know the seriousness of the issue being discussed and accordingly I know how much time is to be allotted. There is no use just trying to pressurize me.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj) : You should adhere to the rules for every person.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Datta, as far as I am concerned I will abide by the rules for every person. You have made very uncharitable remark. I know you do not mean it. I do not make any distinction between member and member to whatever party he belongs even at the cost of becoming angry. Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

श्रीमती चन्दावती : (बिजानी) : इन्होंने मेरा नाम लिया है...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are only five names and your name is not there.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस घटना के बाद जो सर्कमस्टेंस हैं—उसको लिया जाय, तो उससे इस बात का आभास नहीं मिलता है कि यह घटना पूर्व-विशोधित थी। महोदय, 11 अग्रे रात में, जैसा मैंने कहा—यह जो प्लाट ब्लाक लैंड है, जिस पर हाईकोर्ट का फैसला हो चुका था और उदय सिंह के पक्ष में हो चुका था और जिस पर बीवार लड़ी थी—चार-पांच फुट ऊंची, उसको गिराने का प्रयास किया गया और जो सभे साहब हैं और चन्दन...

श्री उपप्रेम (देवरिया) : वह रिपोर्ट बसत है।... (अव्यथाम्)...

एक भारतीय स्वस्थ : हमने वहां जाकर स्थिति को देखा है—बन्दूक से गोली चला कर हरिजनों को मार कर गिरा दिया गया—घाय कहेना क्या चाहते हैं... (अव्यथाम्)...

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : बच्ची सरह ले पांच कर ली गयी है, सभी सम्बन्धित लोगों को पांच कर ली गयी है। भटना इस प्रकार है। वहां बर्निंग की कमी, वे नहीं डरे, इसलिए नीचे उतर कर बन्दूक चलायी। दो आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई और 6 व्यक्ति घायल हुए। कुल मिला कर साठ फायर हुए। यह बात गलत है कि रात भर गोली चली है।

ऐसी बात नहीं है। (अव्यथाम्) साठ फायर हुए जिनमें दो आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई और छः घायल घायल हुए। यह बच्ची का मकान बहुत दिनों से खल रहा था। बीस कर्मी थे यह मकाना फ्लेट में था। 1976 में फ्लेट में फैसला हुआ। यही दो महीने पहले उस पर बीवार बनी थी। यह कहना कि यह घटना पूर्व-निर्धारित थी, यह प्रतीत नहीं होता है। इस घटना को कंजहवाला घटना से या रोहतक में जो किसान रैली हुई, उससे जोड़ना भी ठीक नहीं लगता है। यह गांव रोहतक से 35 किलोमीटर पर है। (अव्यथाम्) मैं कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं लग रहा है।

श्री इयाम सुन्दर लाल (बयाना) : यह सारे ब्रह्मचारों में लिखा हुआ है कि वहां बहुत टेंशन है, इसके लिए धाय क्या कर रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shyam Sunder Lal, please don't get excited.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ये कह रहे हैं ऐसा नहीं लग रहा है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I can understand the anger of my hon. friends on this matter. It is not section against section but it is person against person. Regarding whatever is going on in Kanjhwala, we are taking full steps to see that if any wrong is done, it will be met very sternly and properly. I have given strict instructions to the Police Commissioner and the Police Officers about it. In the whole area there is something going on as it appeared from the papers and we are alive to it. Whatever steps are necessary we will take to see that they are not able to do mischief. That is what we shall do. But this was a long-standing case. Then, if the wall is created, and even if they were right in creating the wall, these people were wrong in raising any objection to it. They had no business to open fire and on that score I have no doubt. Nobody can

take the law into their own hands like that. The moment I learnt about it, I phoned to the Chief Minister and asked him to take immediate steps and the persons concerned have been arrested.

एक मामलीय तथ्य : वहाँ 24 फायरे हुए हैं ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is always a little time-lag in this matter. But when I had talked to him, I talked to him on the very day it appeared in the papers. That is how I learnt about it; otherwise I would not have learnt about it. That very day he told me that they were arrested. Then he has given some help but I am told that it has not reached them. We will see that it reaches them quickly. There is no question of anybody saying that help should not be given. No other view is going to prevail. All steps will be taken to see that that is not extended to any other area nor anything done like that. Whatever hard steps have to be taken will be taken.

श्री राम विशाल पासवान (हाजीपुर) : एक कहावत है "ज्यों ज्यों बका की मर्ज बढ़ता गया" । इसी सदन में अब हम लोगों का कुछ कहने में भी नहीं बनता है । जब भी हम प्रश्न पूछते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि हम हमेशा रिपीट करते हैं और यही जबाब दे दिया जाता है । यदि रोज बटमारों बटें, रोज हत्याएँ हों तो क्या पूछा जाए ? जिसकामन भी इस पर बोलता है । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सदन में जो आश्वासन दिए जाते हैं क्या उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन भी होता है । अमरका ध्यान दिलाया जाहता है कि इस सदन में अशांति के सम्बन्ध में आशाकरण प्रस्ताव में मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे रही है कि बहुत लोग कंगडिल होकर अशान्ति पर प्रतिकार कर सकें ? तक

माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री ने उत्तर दिया था कि सरकार इस के बारे में एक्टिव है और सरकार ऐसा करेगी जो इजाजत नहीं देगी । वीसाकुमा जी । के लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी के यहाँ भी पहुंच गए । क्या इस तरह की जो बटमारों बटती हैं तो केन्द्रीय बलिमंडल के लोग बटमार स्वयं पर पहुंचते हैं या कोई के डीयटीय बटना स्वयं पर जाती है ? अगर नहीं तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि राज्य सरकार जो रिपीट दे देती है उसकी को यहाँ पढ़ कर सुना दिया जाता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल वहाँ जाएं तो वह वस्तु स्थिति का दूसरे तरीके से पता लगा करके आपकी बता सकता है और आप इस सदन को जानकारी दे सकते हैं और उस के दूसरे रिजल्ट निकल सकते हैं ।

शुरू में कहा गया था प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा कि जहाँ कहीं भी हड़दलों के ऊपर आयाचार किए जाएंगे वहाँ के जो आरक्षी अधीक्षक अथवा जिला अधीकारी हैं उनको दंडित किया जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज तक पूरे देश के विभिन्न भागों में, प्रत्येक राज्य में नहीं तो क्या बहुसंख्यक राज्यों में इस तरह की अशान्ति-बन्दी है, क्या किसी भी पुलिस अधीकारी को, आरक्षी अधीक्षक को या जिला अधीकारी को आज तक दंडित किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है ?

302 के जितने मुकदमे इन केसिस में चलाए जाते हैं देखने में आया है कि शीड-यल कास्टेस और ट्राइबल कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट यह होती है कि पांच प्रतिशत लोग भी दीपी नहीं पाए जाते हैं और सभी लोग छूट जाते हैं । हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाते जाते सभी लोग बरी हो जाते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हत्याएँ होती रहती हैं । यह जो बटमारों का विलासिता चल रहा है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इसी

[श्री राध बिलार पासावान]

तरह से चलता रहेगा। भविष्य में जहाँ कहीं भी इस प्रकार की घटना होती है वहाँ क्या प्राप तुरन्त केन्द्रीय पल भेजेंगे? साथ ही सरकार ने जो यह कहा था कि जिला प्राधिकारी, एस० पी० आदि को तुरन्त सस्पेंड किया जाएगा, जिसबाबत कर दिया जावेगा, क्या वह इस को भी करेगी? जहाँ तक कोर्ट का मामला है क्या प्राप स्पेशल कोर्ट बिठा करके तुरन्त जजमेंट दिलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री छानिक लाल मण्डल : कंझावला की जो बात मामनीय सदस्य ने उठाई है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने जो प्राश्नासन दिया था उस पर मैं अब भी कायम हूँ। वहाँ पर सभी प्रकार के प्रिबेंटिव मोजेबे लिए जा रहे हैं ताकि इस तरह की कोई दुर्घटना न घटने पाए।

एक मामनीय सवाल : बन्धुकों वगैरह जमा करना भी है?

श्री छानिक लाल मण्डल : यह आदेश दिया जा चुका है कि जहाँ कहीं भी तनाव है और....

श्री हवाल मुखर लाल : वहाँ बहुत तनाव है।

श्री छानिक लाल मण्डल : इस के बारे में आदेश भी है और ऐसा करने का विचार भी चल रहा है।

यह भी पूछा गया है इस तरह की घटनाओं की जांच के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है। इस को स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है। प्राप तो जानते ही हैं कि जहाँ कहीं भी ऐसी घटना हुई है वहाँ या तो ज्यूडिसल इनक्वायरी हुई है या पार्लियामेंट की जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी है सैंडवूड कार्ट और ट्राइब्युनल की उसको इजाजत मिली है जाने की। इस को प्राप जानते ही हैं।

श्री हवाल मुखर लाल : यह संभावना से कोई टीम जाती है या नहीं? स्पेशल कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पूछा है, उसका भी जवाब नहीं मिला है। समरी ट्रायल की व्यवस्था क्या प्राप करेंगे? एस० पी० आदि को सस्पेंड करने की बात का भी जवाब नहीं मिला है।

श्री छानिक लाल मण्डल : मैंने कहा है कि जहाँ कहीं भी हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की घटना होती है जिस में मृत्यु होती है तो उस घटना की जांच के लिए यदि राज्य सरकार ज्यूडिसल इनक्वायरी की व्यवस्था नहीं करती है तो वहाँ से पार्लियामेंट की जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी है उसको जाने की इजाजत दी जाती है और वी गई है (इंडरवाच)।

श्री हवाल मुखर लाल : एस० पी० को क्या कभी प्रापने सस्पेंड किया है?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Members are spoiling the case by excitement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, that is what I do not understand.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is a murder case, which is going to be tried by a sessions court. How can there be any further and a different inquiry? That ought to be understood. The case has been registered, it will be prosecuted with whatever speed is necessary. That will be done, but there cannot be a judicial inquiry into this.

जी जयल राज (शिकारी) : जमानबज महोदय, जयलपुर में प्राधिकारियों के हत्याकांड के बाद रोहतक जिले के मोरबेड़ी गांव में हरिजनों का बहुत ही खर्नाक कलस हुआ है और इसमें दो हरिजन, जिनके नाम जी सने और उसकी पत्नी श्रीमती रतनी है, यह गोशियों की बीछार से मारे गये हैं और 6 लोग जखमी हुए हैं। जो जखमी हुए हैं वह बुरी तरह जखमी हुए हैं, उन के जगह, जगह गोली लगी है। हम 5 प्राधिकारियों की एम०पी० की टीम उन को देख कर भायी है। किसी के मूंह में, किसी के कान में, किसी के हाथ में, और किसी के पेट में गोशियां लगी हैं। यहां तक कि उन में एक 14, 15 साल की बच्ची है और एक लड़की गर्भवती है। जो स्टेटमेंट यहां दिया गया है, जो स्टेटमेंट स्टेट गर्नमेंट की तरफ से गृह मंत्रालय को भेजा गया है यह बहुत ही गलत है। इस में बहुत से फेक्ट्स छिपाये गये हैं। मैं इसी रिपोर्ट को लेकर आपको बताना चाहता हूं, यहां पर यह बताया गया है कि :

"The civil case was decided in favour of Uday Singh who then constructed the boundary wall about two months prior to this incident."

और जब उन्होंने चारबिचारी खींची थी तब भी झगड़ा हुआ था और 107/151 का केस खर्च हुआ था जाने में जो इत में यहां नहीं बताया गया है। अगर यह बता दिया जाय तो पुलिस अधिकारियों की सापरवाही साबित हो जाती है, सरकार की सापरवाही साबित हो जाती है। जब यह केस खड़ा हुआ था तो सरकार ने प्रोबेटिव मेचर्स क्या नहीं लिए? बन्सूक को क्यों नहीं छीना गया? अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो यह घटना नहीं घटती। इसलिये यह ख़ास पीईई है जिसको इस रिपोर्ट में कमजोर किया गया है। और यह भी बताया

गया कि इनपुब्लिक जिनमा, बिचकी कि औरत बताया गया है। जब कि यह कोई औरत नहीं है बल्कि 13, 14 साल की नासुब बच्ची है जिसको बुरी तरह से गोशियों से भूब दिया गया है। और यह जो बताया गया है कि 5, 6 राज्जब यहां गोली लगी है, ऐसा नहीं है। यहां पर हमें बताया गया कि 5, 6 राज्जब नहीं बले बल्कि इतने राज्जब बले हैं कि सारी रात 15, 20 मिनट के बाद गोली चलती रही। एक तरह से ज़िमी करफ्य लगा रहा। इस बात को स्टेटमेंट में छिपाया गया है। हमें यहां से पता चला है कि बाब में जो मृतक हैं उनको बंदा से से काटने की कोशिश की गई। लेकिन पुलिस इसको छिपाने की कोशिश कर रही है। पनवई या पनो नाम की लड़की का यहां पर मंका है और अपने बाई को राखी बांधने भायी थी और गर्भवती है, और जब पेशाब करने के लिये निकली तो गोशियों की बीछार की गई और सारी की सारी छलनी कर दी गई।

यह भी बताया गया है कि यह केस 21 को रजिस्टर कर लिया गया। तो जो कलमिद्स हैं उन को 72 बंटे के बाद पकड़ा गया है, यह इसमें नहीं बताया गया है। और भी यहां पर कुछ लोग हैं जिनको पकड़ा नहीं गया है। यह हमें यहां लोगों ने बताया है। इसमें भागे यह भी बताया गया है कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर और सीनियर एस० पी० यहां पर गये। यह गये जरूर हैं। लेकिन कब गये? 23 तारीख को गये। कितने जर्म की बात है कि बहाना का एम०एस०ए० भी अभी तक बटनास्पल पर नहीं पहुंचा है, न कोई मंत्री पहुंचा है और न मुख्य मंत्री पहुंचे। यह भी कहा गया है कि उनको वाण्ट दी गई है। हमें बताया गया है कि कोई वाण्ट उनको नहीं दी गई है। मैं इस के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि यह जो घटना है यह ख़ास अपने आप में एक व्यक्ति का दूसरे व्यक्ति पर हमला नहीं है, बल्कि श्रीमान

[श्री: भगत राम]

बघती है और इसका पिछला इतिहास है। इस के पीछे जाता कि जेरे से पहले बोलने वाले श्री सरभूनिया जी ने कहा, एक बड़ी लम्बी कहानी है। यह सब प्री-प्लेन था। अगर प्री-प्लेन न होता तो इतने आश्चर्य न मरते। मेरी वह भी मान्यता है कि जनता पार्टी की फूट भी इसमें एक कारण है। कलाकला में जो बटना हो रही है वह भी यहाँ एक कारण है। भाप श्री सन्त लाल एम०एल०ए० और श्री बेबीलाल का स्टेटमेंट देखिये, वह क्या कहते हैं। यहाँ के लोग वहाँ ग्लैटर भेज रहे हैं। यहाँ की बटना उसका ही रिक्ली-बशन है। जनता पार्टी के झगड़े इस को बहावा दे रहे हैं। बर्ग संघर्ष को यह कास्टबार्ड जाट और हरिजनों के झगड़े का रंग बियज जा रहा है। ऐसी बटनाएं हमारे देश के लिए बड़ी घमंदाक हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will have to end now.

श्री भगत राम : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इन बटनाओं को दबाने के लिये कुछ ऐलान किये हैं, वह अच्छे हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बोड़े से ऐलानों से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इन झगड़ों की बुनियाद में जाना चाहिये। तभी यह हल हो सकते हैं।

जितने भी हरिजनों के इस प्रकार के झगड़े हैं, उन् सब को ले करिये, कमजोर सब में यही हरिजनों और बेहिन्दू मजदूरों के बेलत और जमीन का मामला ही आता है। जब कभी जमीन का बंटवारा ठीक नहीं होता, ऐसे झगड़े होते हैं। लैडलार्ड की जमीन बेतौहरी को नहीं दी जाती इसी लिये झगड़ा होता है। यह बड़े-कामगारों की बात है। कहवारी सरकार इस तरह ब्याज नहीं दे रही है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have been repeatedly telling you so that you can wind up.

श्री भगत राम : जो लैडलार्ड जाबो है, उनको उरलाह मिल रहा है सरकार के पैसों से। इस लिये मैं सरकार से प्रतीक कहंगा कि वह इनकी बुनियाद में जाये। (अवधानक)।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know why you are getting up. There is no provocation for you to get up. Mr. Bhagat Ram, you wind up in one or two sentences. Otherwise, abruptly I will ask you to sit down.

श्री भगत राम : पोलिटिकल पार्टी के लोग भी ऐसे झगड़ों में हिस्सा लेते हैं। मैं सरकार और पोलिटिकल पार्टियों से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के लोग इस तरह के झगड़ों में हिस्सा लें, उनके साथ बुरी तरह से पेश आया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. If you persist, nothing will go on record. I have been warning you again and again that you should wind up your speech. I have told you a dozen times. I must make it clear not only to you but to all hon. members concerned. I have given you ample warning. When I say you should wind up, I give you another minute. Again I say you should wind up and I give you another minute. But if you persist, I cannot tolerate it. You could have wound up, but now you have to end abruptly. Please sit down. Nothing will go on record. Don't take down.

(Interruptions)**

श्री बनिश लाल मन्नास : उपस्थित महोदयों यह बटना 21 सप्टेम्बर को रात के 11 बजे बटी 1-सुबह को रिपोर्ट होती है। दूसरे रोज, 22 सप्टेम्बर को, बहादुरपुर के डी०ई० पी० और एस० पी० बहादुरपुर में। यह सही है कि

डी० सी० 23 तारीख को बहुत है, लेकिन डी० सी० को धीरे जो भी एम्बेजमेंट्स थे। इसलिए ऐसा नहीं माना जा सकता है कि इस में प्रकाशन को धीरे से कोई डिवाइड बरती गई है। जहाँ तक रिप्लिकेड वेपे को बात है, मैं ने कहा है कि पांच पांच सी रुपये पांचों परिवारों को 25 तारीख को डी० सी० ने दे दिये, जो रेकॉस सांसायटी से मिले थे। पांच पांच हजार रुपये मृतकों के परिवारों के लिए धीरे तीन तीन हजार रुपये सीरियसली इज्जत के लिए हैं। बाकी जो बायल है, उस में से प्रत्येक के लिए एक एक हजार रुपये वा. पेमेंट आज कर दिया जायेगा। डी० सी० को 26 तारीख को रुपया मिल चुका है। अब वह उन को पेमेंट कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री बानु कुमार शक्ती (उदयपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह सही है कि इस विषय पर वही माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं, जिन के नाम इस कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस में हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य जो मुझे उठा रहे हैं, माननीय मंत्री उन के उत्तर नहीं देते हैं; तो क्या सारा हाउस मुक दर्जक बन कर देखता रहेगा? क्या हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय उन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें? मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि उन लोगों को इतना इतना रुपया दिया गया है। लेकिन यह रुपया उन लोगों को नहीं मिला है। मंत्री महोदय इस बात का जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is giving whatever information he has with him. You are satisfied, that is evident. If he is deliberately trying not to answer, I will intervene. You cannot have a say under the guise of a point of order.

श्री डी० सी० गवई (बुलढाना):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीरबेड़ी में जो अत्यन्त दुखद घटना घटी है, उसके बारे में संघन में कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस के

रूप में बहुत चर्चा रही है। हनुमोर-बेड़ी के घरे-घरे धीरे माननीय सदस्य हमारे सब थे। एक दोनों साइड के लोगों—हरिजनों धीरे जाटीं—से मिले। वहाँ पर हम ने सही बात को जानने की पूरी पूरी कोशिश की। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कितना बड़ा उत्तर दिया है, इसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह जगह का मामला है। यह सही है कि जगह का मामला बहुत दिनों से कोर्ट में चल रहा था। हाई कोर्ट ने योकी चलाने वालों के पक्ष में निर्णय दिया था। हम ने हरिजनों के धरों में जाकर देखा। उन बेचारी के धरों में खाने के लिए दाना नहीं है, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, ऊपर से नीचे पानी न जाये, इसकी कोई सुविधा नहीं है। वे बंशुकरधरियों का मुकाबला किस तरह कर सकते हैं? नहीं कर सकते हैं।

जब निर्णय दूसरे लोगों के पक्ष में हो गया, तो हरिजन बेचारे चुप बैठ गये। बे चिन्ती करते रहे, रिक्वेस्ट करते रहे कि हमारे जाने के लिए रास्ता दिया जाये, हम झगड़ा नहीं चाहते हैं। उदय धीरे उस के लड़के ने हवा में फायरिंग की धीरे उन बेलों को डराया। वे कुछ करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे, लेकिन उनको डराया गया। वहाँ एक दीवार खींची गई। उन्होंने उसको रोकने की कोशिश नहीं की। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि यह दीवार न बनाओ। यह सवाल उन्होंने नहीं उठाया। 21 तारीख को यह घटना हुई ... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जल्दी धीरे न बजावें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But do not waste your time by saying all this. It is only going to eat into your time.

श्री डी० सी० गवई: उसी तारीख को रोहतक में एक जलसा हुआ, जिसमें जगह धरों के तीन धीरे थे। अन्वेषण देखने के लिए लोगों को खोजा प्रिलावे के लिए

[बी डी० पी० नंबर]

उन के नाम मेरे पास हैं—रवि राम हैं, जनेश्वर मिश्र हैं और बन्नाबती जो हैं, एम० पी०। इन्होंने वहाँ पर भाषण दिए। भाषण में उन जमींदारों को जोश दिलाया गया कि जमीन के मालिक तो हम होते हैं, हमारे पास में जमीन कोई छीनने वाला नहीं है। हम मोरार जी को भी नहीं मानेंगे। मोरारजी हरिजनों को बहुत फैसिलिटीज दे रहे हैं, बहुत सहूलियतें दे रहे हैं। हम मोरार जी की भी विरोध करेंगे। उस जलसे को मुन कर विजय और उन के जो लड़के वे और दूसरे लोग, उनके 13 नाम मेरे पास हैं, यह मेरे पास उन की लिस्ट है, मैं नाम बता सकता हूँ, वह लोग नाम में आए। रोहतक से धान में उन को 11 बज गये। रोहतक से आए, उन के सिर पर भूत सवार था हरिजनों को मारने का। वे आए हाथ में बन्दूकें लिए हुए और उन्होंने आवाज दी कि अगर कोई मां का पूत है हरिजनों में तो वह हमारे सामने आ जाय, हम उस को सीधा कर देते हैं। ये लोग बेचारे दब गए। वह सब राम था जिस का घर उस उद्ये के घर के सामने है। जिस पर दीवार खींची है उस के बाजू में सर्म राम का घर है। वह बेचारा छाट पर बैठ गया था तो उस भी ऊपर से गोली मार दी। गोली की आवाज आई। वह बेचारा चावल हो गया। उस की औरत पकड़ने को आई, वह बेचारी चबड़ा गई। उस को भी गोली मार दी। उस को गोली मारने के बाद सारे हरिजनों के घरों पर फायरिंग चालू हो गई। हमारे सदस्यगण गए वे वहाँ पर। ऐसे ऐसे होल बन गए हैं दीवारों में। गोलियाँ बूस गई हैं दीवारों में। उस के बहुत से निशान हैं और हमारे मंत्री महोदय बोलते हैं, कि पांच गोलियाँ चलीं। वहाँ पचास गोलियाँ चली हैं, पचास गोलियों के होल हैं, निशान हैं।

सर्म राम मरा नहीं, ऐसा उन को कहल हो गया कि सर्म राम तो जिन्दा है,

उस की औरत जिन्दा है, तो फरसी के घर गए उस के घरवाले में और दोनों के हाथ काट लिए। वे दोनों बेचारे मर गये। जिस छाट पर सर्म राम बैठा था उस छाट पर गोली चली, वह खून से लथपथ हुई। उसके नीचे जो गरीब की गुड़की थी, कोई अच्छा कपड़ा नहीं था, उस गुड़की के ऊपर भी खून चारों बाजू में लगा है। मैंने वह गुड़की ला कर गेट पर रख दी है। अगर सयन देखना चाहें तो मैं दिखा सकता हूँ। यहां सयन में मैं उसे नहीं लाया हूँ।

हमारे मंत्री बोलते हैं कि उन्होंने दीवार गिराना चालू कर दिया था तब गोली चली। उन सब लोगों में इतनी हिम्मत थी कि वे दीवार गिरा सकते थे? गोली तो भीतर चली, गोली तो घर में चली और गिन गिन कर हरिजनों पर गोली चलाने की साजिश की गई और वह बोलते हैं कि दीवार गिराने लगे तब गोली चली। क्या आप इस केस को कुछ और प्रमाण रूप देना चाहते हैं या और इस देश में हरिजनों को मरवाना चाहते हैं?... (अपवाहान)... ठीक है मैं जल्दी खरम करूंगा। क्या आप और इस देश के हरिजनों को मरवाना चाहते हैं? क्या इन लोगों ने जो भाषण दिया रोहतक में, इन लोगों के ऊपर आप कोई कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं कि जिन्होंने जमींदारों को बहकाया? वहाँ जो खून बह गया है, जो लड़कों पर पड़ा है, चप्पे चप्पे पर पड़ा है, पत्थर पत्थर पर पड़ा है, क्या उस खून की कोई कीमत सयन की नहीं है? किसी सदस्य को उस खून की कोई कीमत नहीं है? आप लोग आपस में बात करते हैं लेकिन हरिजनों का खून बहना है तो क्यों नहीं वहाँ जा कर देख कर आते हैं कि वहाँ पर अपने देशवासीयों का, अपने देश-भाइयों का, अपने प्रायमियों का खून बह गया है, क्यों जरा देखने को? न काबिल करते जाते हैं न जनता वाले जाते हैं न (आई) काबिल करते जाते हैं, न डी० पी० एम० वाले जाते हैं, न डी० पी० आई० वाले

जाते हैं। यहाँ सत्र में देखते रहते हैं कि क्या हो रहा है? क्या आप-देल में सारे हरिजनों को संरक्षित चाहते हैं? (जयबघाल) नहीं नहीं आप लोग यहाँ जाते? नहीं नहीं जा कर देखते हैं? (जयबघाल) तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जिनती करूंगा, ये 13 नाम हैं जिन लोगों ने उन लोगों पर हमला किया, उन के। मैं यह चाहता हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी से जिनती करता हूँ, हाथ जोड़ कर जिनती करता हूँ कि इस देश में हरिजन का भविष्य ठीक नहीं है। और वहाँ पर मुझे मालूम हुआ जब मैं रोहतक हास्पिटल गया, वहाँ पर कुछ किसान बड़े हुए थे उन्होंने कहा मोरारजी के आरोपों पर आप मत कहिए। हम हरिजनों को गांव में घुसने नहीं देंगे। मेरे साथ 25 आदमी थे, मैंने कहा ठीक है, हमारे ऊपर आप हमला कर देंगे तो हम भी यहाँ के हो जायेंगे। (जयबघाल) हम गाड़ी में बैठे हुए थे और फिर हम चले भाये। तो इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ कार्यवाही करें, वहाँ के भाजू-बाजू के लोग बबराये हुए हैं। भाजू 30 लोग मेरे पास भाये हुए हैं, मैंने उनको घासरा दिया है, वे गांव में जाना नहीं चाहते हैं। जो भाजू-बाजू के कस्बे के लोग हैं वे भाग रहे हैं। तो क्या करके आप इस देश के हरिजनों को बचायें, उन पर आप दया करें और उनको इस देश से मिटाने की कोशिश न करें। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से, रक्षा मंत्री जी से, सभी मंत्रियों से और संसदसदस्यों से हाथ जोड़ कर जिनती करता हूँ और इसी के साथ भावज समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुँक मेरा नाम लिया गया है इसलिए मैं व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे ऊपर यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि मैंने जमींदारों को उत्तेजित किया कि जाओ, हरिजनों की सत्ताओ।

में कल्पना है, मेरे सारे जीवन के लिए यह कर्मक है, इस पर मुझे स्पष्टीकरण देने का मौका मिलना ही चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a procedure for that.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह आरोप निम्ना है, बरारतपूर्ण है और जान-बूझ कर मुझे हरिजनों के बीच में और देश के बीच में बद्रताम करने के लिए लगाया गया है। मैं उस मीटिंग में गया था वहाँ पर कहीं किसी ने भी जमींदारों को हरिजनों पर जुल्म करदे के लिए नहीं उकसाया जितनी देर कि मैं वहाँ पर रहा और न प्रधान मंत्री की मान के खिलाफ कोई बात कही गई। यह सही है कि जब से इस देश में जनता पार्टी में किसान और कारखानेदारों के बीच संघर्ष छिड़ा है तब से जानबूझ कर किसानों, हरिजनों को लड़ाने के लिए कारखानेदारों और समर्थियों ने साक्षिण चला रखी है। (जयबघाल)।

श्री कल्याण शंभ (इंदौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (जयबघाल)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jain, please take your seat. I do not know why you are standing. This is not the way. You cannot get up like that. Nothing that you say will go on record.

Dr. Sushila Nayar.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I want to know under what rule are other people beside the five whose names have come in the ballot giving explanations and intervening in the call attention notice debate like this. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some Member took the name of Mr. Janeshwar Misra and somebody else. They are answering on personal explanation. That is the end of it. Now, Mr. Minister will answer to Mr. Gawal.

श्री अधिक सत्यनंदन : महोदय, मैंने जब इस घटना का वर्णन किया तो

उसमें मेरी कहीं बहु-मांगत नहीं की कि जिन लोगों ने गोली चलाई उनका मैं सम्बन्ध कर रहा हूँ या उनका बचाव कर रहा हूँ। मैं स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि जिन्होंने गोली चलाई है और मारा है उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मैंने केवल घटना का वर्णन किया था। यदि दोषार गिरा रहे थे या नहीं गिरा रहे थे, उनको बन्दूक चलाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था। उनकी कानून प्रपने हाथ में लेने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था, यह स्पष्ट है और मैं इसको मानता हूँ।

जहाँ तक उन्होंने दूसरी बातें कही हैं कि देश भर में हुरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं तो उसके लिए जो भी सम्भव प्रयत्न है वह सभी उठाए जा रहे हैं। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से सारे प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं और उसमें हम सभी माननीय सदस्यों और विरोध पक्ष के नेताओं का सहयोग चाहते हैं। क्योंकि यह इतना बड़ा काम है, जो बिना सब के सहयोग के सम्भव नहीं होगा और इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—स्थिति को और ज्यादा तनावपूर्ण बनाने के बजाय, स्थिति को नार्मल बनाई जा सकती है—इस में सब के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है।

श्री शिव नारायण सरस्वतिया : मिनिस्टर ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि उनको अनुग्रह राशि दे दी गई है, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि प्राजडी जायेगी। जिन लोगों ने यह बलत रिपीट बनाया है, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी?

श्री बंकिम लाल सक्सेना : मैंने कहा है कि 500-500 रुपया प्रति-व्यक्ति जो रेड-क्रास से-असायस, बहु-सी० ने दे दिया है। इसके प्रति-रिक्त जिस राशि का ऐलान किया गया है, वह प्राज उन को दे दी जायेगी।

श्री धार० दल० सुरीश : (मोहनलाल गंज) : प्रादेशीय उर्मीयस महासय, हम कुछ एम० पी० ओरवैडी कोच भये थे।

हम ने बहुत स्थिति को बर्दा और कोर्वा से पूछा। जैसा मैंने साबू में बताया है और दूसरे मेम्बर्स ने बताया है, मैं उन से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। हम को मान्य हुआ कि वह दोषार हुरिजनों के द्वारा नहीं गिराई गई, वह उन्हीं लोगों के द्वारा गिराई गई। गोली से मारने के बाद जब उन्होंने देखा कि सब क्या बहाना लें, तो उन्होंने उस के बाद उस दोषार को गिरा दिया। हमें यह भी बताया गया कि रोहलक में जो मीटिंग हुई थी, उस के प्रोबोकेशन से वे लोग बड़ा भ्राये, वहाँ घा कर गालियाँ दीं और उस के बाद गोलियाँ चलाईं। जसा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वे दोषार गिरा रहे थे—यह बात सरासर झूठी है, इस में कोई सत्यता नहीं है। जहाँ तक अच्छी तरह से जांच कराने की बात है—इस तरह की जांच तो पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से हुआ ही करती है, इसे मैं कोई विशेष बात नहीं है।

प्रब मेरा निवेदन है कि सेण्टर का तरफ से इस की इन्क्वायरी की जाती चाहिए। आज हमारी सुरक्षा हर जगह खतरे में है। यह केवल यहीं का काण्ड नहीं है, हम देखते हैं, लगातार हर दिन कहीं-कहीं ऐसे काण्ड हो रहे हैं। चूँकि हमारे धर्म के लोग, गेडबूल्ड कास्टस और गेडबूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग, क्रीडे-सकोर्डी का तरह से मारने के लिए पैदा हुए हैं—इसलिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं है—जहाँ तक हमारी समस्याओं का सवाल है—The problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are for sale. बिस्की के लिये हैं। वहाँ पर हमें लोगों ने बताया—रात भर गोलियाँ चलीं। यहाँ बयान में बताया गया कि 6 राउण्ड बले, जबकि 10 निशान गोलियों के दोषार में हम ने स्वयं देखे। उन को गोलियों से छलनी कर दिया गया, दो बर्दा पर मर गये, उन के हाथ-पैर काटे गये, ऐसा दुष्कृत्य वहाँ पर हुआ।

[जी सार० एल० करील]

दिया जाए और उनकी रक्षा करने का प्रावधान दिया जाए, प्रस्योरेंस दिया जाए ताकि मजिस्ट्रेट में दुबारा ऐसी घटना न घटे ।

जी जोरारजी बेताई : सब से पहले तो सम्मानित सदस्यों से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जिस भाषा का प्रयोग उन्होंने किया है वही भाषा का प्रयोग वे न करें इससे किसी को मदद नहीं पहुंचेगी । वहां इतनी घमकियां दीं, ये वहां जा कर सुरक्षित कैसे वापस आये, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । इसलिए ऐसी भाषा का प्रयोग करने से क्या फायदा है ? यह बात बहुत खराब हुई है । इस तरह से करना, बन्दूक मारना, बहुत खराब हुआ है । इससे कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता । लेकिन ऐसा कहना कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लोग साठियों से मुकाबला करेंगे, इस से क्या फायदा होगा ? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि मेहरबानी करके ऐसी भाषा का प्रयोग ब करें और जो काम हम करना चाहते हैं, उस काम में हमारी मदद करें । यही मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है ।

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August, 1978."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just a minute. Shrimati Chandravati wants to make her personal explanation. Smt. Chandravati.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

—Contd.

REPORTED MURDER OF TWO HARIJANS HAVING BEEN SHOT DEAD IN VILLAGE MONEKHERI (HARYANA)—Contd.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (बिधानी) : जनाब मेरा नाम लिया गया । जनाब मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि ला एण्ड घाबर की जिलदी जिम्मेवारी है, जो ला एण्ड घाबर रखने के लिए जिम्मेवार है, अगर वे इसे नहीं संभाल सकते हैं तो इस्तीफा दे दें ।

जनाब मैं जस्से के बारे में बताना चाहती हूँ । यह जल्दा बहुत ही प्रनप्रोबोकेटिव था । कई लोग वहां गये थे, धार० के० मिश्र भी गये थे, मैं भी वहां गई थी । किसी ने भी वहां कोई प्रोबोकेटिव स्पीच नहीं दी । गांव के लोग गरीब हैं, वे भी जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं । उन लोगों का गन्ना सस्ता बिका, कपास सस्ती बिकी । तम्बाकू सस्ती बिकी । उन्होंने एजेंटेशन किया है कि उनके ठीक भाव मिलें । लेकिन आज मैं कहना चाहती हूँ—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो सजेसन देना था दे दिया है ।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : कुछ पूजीपतियों के प्रबन्धकार हैं, उनके एजेंट हैं जो चाहते हैं कि गांव की जो कम्युनिटीज हैं वे आपस में लड़ें । उन में घृणा पैदा की जाए । गांव में चमार हैं, बनिया हैं, ग्रहीर हैं, ब्राह्मण हैं, जितनी भी कम्युनिटीज हैं वे वहां सचियों से बसती आ रही हैं । हमारे दाड़े परदावे वहां जस्से के और हम सब वहां बसे हुए हैं । लेकिन आज एक पंडितकुमार संगठन है कुछ लोग हैं जो वहां बैर भाव फैला रहे हैं, इस संगठन को बन्द होना

बाहिर। यह जो प्रोब्लेमेटिक काम हो रहा है इससे देश का भला नहीं हो सकता है। वे लोग नाव के लोगों को लड़ाना चाहते हैं। मैं ज़रूर करती हूँ कि ऐसे प्रनासर को बन्द धांपकी करना चाहिये। जो नाव के लोगों को लड़ाना चाहते हैं, जो नावों के गरीब लोगों का मोषण करना चाहते हैं, जो पूंजीपतियों के एजेंट हैं उनको धांप बन्द करें।

श्री शिवनारायण सरसुनिवा (करोल-बाग) : इन्होंने खूब कहा था कि हिम्मत कैसे हो गई अखबार की यह खबर छापने की।

13.07 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

—Contd.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT—Contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have been trying my level best to have discussion on five very important things. One is about de-control of sugar. De-control of sugar has put the weaker sections of the society all over the country in serious distress. Secondly, mills have now been exempted from the obligation of producing cheap and standard textile cloth. This is one of the worst misdeeds of the present government. We want a discussion on the same. Thirdly, now they have removed the price preference which the public sector undertakings were enjoying in the matter of quoting rates for government works execution and supply. Price preference for the public-sector undertakings has been removed. As a result, there is domination of private sector in the business. Fourthly, they have now surreptitiously given an additional export incentive allowance which will mean beyond the Rs. 400 crores which has been explained earlier—this money will again be given to cushion those tycoons and kulaks. (Interruptions)

Fifthly, very recently it has come to my notice that at least 1,000 sailors from various ships and establishments of Indian Navy were dismissed or imprisoned on the ground that they were suspected to have protested against inhuman service conditions. These sailors were brought to Red Fort and put in solitary confinement for one year. In Red Fort they were threatened with dire consequences in case of their refusal to make confessional statements. Most of these sailors were sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment, without giving any opportunity of self-defence. An ex-leading telegraphist, as per my information committed suicide in Tihar Central jail. Sir, it is a very serious matter and I want the Defence Minister to make a statement in this respect. (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : (उज्जैन)

एक बज चुका है। क्या आज लंच धांपर नहीं है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no lunch hour.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Labour Minister has made statement on the question of boms on 22nd August. That statement is totally inadequate and unsatisfactory. We are getting so many complaints and there are many deputations from the various groups of trade unions in the country. I would like to know from the Minister one thing. The P&T and the Defence employees and Railway employees are constantly demanding—bonus and of course the Janta Party and the Hon. Minister are committed to it. I would urge upon the Minister to come out with a comprehensive statement and to fix some time for a full and detailed discussion in this matter.

Another thing which I would like to know from the Minister is this. In this session Government has introduced a Bill for the formation of a Coconut Development Board. Sir, it is a vital question as far as Kerala is con-

[Shri V. M. Sudheeran] concerned and also as far as Karnataka and Tamilnadu are concerned. They are all coconut-growing areas. Government has promised that they will have a discussion and that the Bill will come in this session. Unfortunately the BAC has not provided any time for it. I urge upon the Minister to allot some time for the discussion on this Bill regarding the Coconut Development Board. He should concede the demands of the coconut cultivators in this country.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): With regard to the Twenty-fourth report of the Business Advisory Committee, the third item is this, among those items which are to be discussed. You have discussion on the motion given notice of by Shri Unnikrishnan and Shri Vayalar Ravi regarding the collection of election funds for which some hours have been allotted. This subject is very important as it is very topical and very relevant, and in view of the disclosures made by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri C. B. Gupta, about collection of election funds.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't go into it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I just want to make only one submission, Sir. I want that the time should be extended by two hours and a more comprehensive motion taken up because this is a very serious matter. It has been stated that there was intervention by the Prime Minister on behalf of an ex-ruler.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't bring in extraneous things.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Chandrappan raised it in the last week when the BAC report was presented that the Prime Minister had written to the Andhra Chief Minister for exempting a Raja in Andhra Pradesh from the stipulation of 2,000 acres of sugarcane land. The newspapers have reported that 2,000 acres of sugarcane land were involved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't look at this side and that side. Please address me.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I want that discussion should be held on this item which has already been raised by my colleague Mr. Chandrappan. Lastly I want to say something about the Business, Sir. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call everybody who has given notice. You cannot just stand up and say, out-of-turn, I have given notice. If you have given notice, your name will be there. I will call you according to your turn. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The time for the discussion of the motion given notice of by Shri Unnikrishnan and Shri Vayalar Ravi may be raised to ten hours. This is my submission. We should discuss all these matters including the intervention by the Prime Minister on behalf of the ex-ruler. Then, with regard to the Business of the House....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot bring in all the subjects under the sun just now.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Only one minute. It has been said that the session will last upto 31st of August. Sir, I am told that from today the Rajya Sabha is taking up the Constitution Amendment Bill. Suppose it is accepted with amendments there, the Bill has to come back to Lok Sabha. I want to know from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister what steps he is taking to meet this contingency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the Parliamentary Affairs Minister may look into it. Perhaps it was precisely for this reason that extension was proposed.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the last two weeks, I was trying to get a statement from the Government and it seems, the Government is not coming forward and this is the

last week of the session. It was in the last week that the Minister presented the Report. I mentioned about the subject which my friend, Shri Saugata Roy, has just now mentioned. The Prime Minister should be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion, but it has been alleged that the Prime Minister had written repeated letters to Shri Ven-gal Rao, when he was the Chief Minister and to Shri Chenna Reddy, who is now the Chief Minister for giving exemption to the Raja of Challapalli from the Land Ceiling Act of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, you are elected from Vijayawada and you know, who the Raja of Challapalli is. The Prime Minister seems to have used his office, rather misused his office, to influence the State Government to exempt that Raja from the Land Ceiling Act of Andhra Pradesh. The matter is very serious and I wanted two things to be done. First, a statement should be made so that it is known whether what has been alleged is true or not. Secondly, the concerned letters or copies of the letters should be placed on the Table of the House; there is no reason whatsoever for the Government to refuse this. If they refuse, the whole world will have to believe what the Andhra Pradesh Assembly has debated about two weeks ago. The hon. Minister at that time had said that he would consider about making a statement, but he is silent.

Then, Sir, about the reported deal for deep penetrating strike aircraft. It has been reported in the press that people in high places connected with very high offices in the country are involved in this deal and five per cent slash money has been there in the deal of Jaguar aircrafts. The Defence Minister should state whether it is necessary for India to go in for these aircrafts which are considered to be obsolete....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That does not arise out of the report.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: We have already an agreement with the

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Soviet Union and they have one of the excellent aircraft like MIG-25. We would like to know whether the Government is negotiating with them.

Lastly, the hon. Minister had promised a full-fledged debate on the foreign policy, the so-called genuine non-alignment policy.

I want these to be clarified.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, इसका क्या होगा, यह तो बोलते ही चले जा रहे हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी पर है ?

श्री राज नारायण : जी हाँ, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि 23 तारीख को जगवार, विगोन और मिराज, इन तीनों तरह के जहाजों के खरीदने के सम्बन्ध में हमने नियम 377 के तहत एक नोटिस दिया। उसे स्पीकर साहब ने मंजूर नहीं किया, आज फिर नोटिस दिया, इसको कहना चाहते थे,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as matters to be raised under Rule 377 are concerned, I have not got any notice from you.

श्री राज नारायण : यह कैसे है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं। यह आपने पिछले हफ्ते दिया था, स्पीकर साहब ने उसको नामंजूर कर दिया था।

श्री राज नारायण : नहीं साहब, पिछले हफ्ते दिया था और आज फिर दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मेरे पास नहीं आया है।

- श्री राज नारायण : आप पता लगाइये, वह प्राया है या नहीं। आप अपने दफ्तर से पता लगाइये।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : My short notice question is also pending.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : This is the last week of the session and I am sorry the Minister has not included some of the very important items for discussion.

श्री राज नारायण : मेरा पायंट प्राक़ आर्डर है। आप का हिन्दी डिपार्टमेंट कहता है कि मेरा नोटिस प्राज प्रा गया है। अगर वह हिन्दी में प्राया है, तो उन्हीं प्राप को खबर क्यों नहीं दी ? मैं ने 9 बजे भेज दिया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it has been given today, it will come before me at 4 O' clock. प्राजके रूल 377 के नोटिस सुबह सिलेक्ट हो जाते हैं। अगर प्राप का नोटिस उसके बाद प्राया हो, तो वह 4 बजे सुझे दिखाया जायेगा। उसके बाद उसके बारे में कौसला होगा।

श्री राज नारायण : प्राप ने कहा कि मेरा नोटिस प्राया ही नहीं। उन्हे कद बीजिए कि हमारे साथ ऐसा ट्रीटमेंट न करें। हमने झूठ पकड़ लिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a procedure. When you give notice it does not automatically mean it will immediately strike me. It has to come through the office.

श्री राज नारायण : हमने 10 बजे दिया। उस दिन भी 10 बजे दिया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already told you I have not seen it..

(Interruptions) This is not the way to waste the time of the House. This is not a matter to be discussed on the floor of the House, but in the Chamber.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: You are well aware that the Government promised to have a discussion on the autonomy of Akashwani and Doodarshan in the last session and in this session also. There is the Verghese Committee report and he is not finding time for that. Secondly, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs introduced the Constitution 47th Amendment Bill 1978. The Government of Union Territories Bill provides for legislative assembly and a council of minister in the Union Territory of Delhi. Given 15 months the Government introducing the Bill and people may be want to get it passed at the s my sub-We want unified authority arall these possible government. Inspite ontion by duction, we are very much dian.of the to find that the government did nthe find time for this Bill. May I request the government to get it passed in this very session? Thirdly my motion on the deteriorating social, educational, political and economic conditions of the people residing in the tribal areas in the country was accepted by the Minister for discussion in the last session and in this session also. They are backward people and no discussion had taken place. May I request the hon. Minister to find time, at least two or three hours for these poor people so that we may discuss something about them. Lastly, I want a discussion on the Lok Pal Bill. The Select Committee report was given on the first day of this session. I do not know the reason why the Lok Pal Bill has not come before the House it should also come up for discussion.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur) : Sir, floods come and recede. But they do not vanish. But talks on flood appear to have vanished from this House. The discussion that we had in this House on the flood situation in the country remains inconclusive. At-

steps. Auction platforms should be introduced as soon as possible. It must be seen by the Tobacco Board or the Government that there are facilities for curing tobacco. Auction platforms should also have godowns so that tobacco that could not be auctioned could be kept. If the traders want to monopolise the whole auction system and if they do not want to bid above a particular minimum price, the government agency or the STC or the Tobacco Board should come forward to buy tobacco at a certain price fixed by the government to assure the agriculturists. In case the traders band themselves together, the government should do this. It is only when precautions like this are taken that auction platforms should be introduced, not in burry-burry. Otherwise there may be reaction from the traders and agriculturists will suffer; they will not be able to retaliate. These are two suggestions, namely, providing adequate godown facilities at the auction platforms for the agriculturists and secondly, governmental agency to go into purchase if in the auction platform the traders are found to come together and bid too low.

With these words, I thank the Minister for accepting the popular demand for keeping the Tobacco Board office at Guntur. I request the Minister also not to change that decision in future. It is against the policy of decentralising offices; the government is following this policy. Everything should not be concentrated in some metropolitan cities like Hyderabad, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi as other places do not develop. It may be little inconvenient for a few officers to come and go from Guntur but Guntur is the accepted capital of tobacco trade; tobacco trade is being done from Guntur for decades. Therefore, I request the Minister not to shift the headquarters from Guntur and I thank him for accepting the suggestion.

SRI MOHAN DHARIA: As the House is aware the Bill has already been passed by this House and the

Rajya Sabha has suggested certain changes. Of course some friends, some hon. Members from Andhra had also made that demand. I had already explained that it is not the desire or intention of the government to take the Headquarters outside Andhra State. The present tobacco board deals with only Virginia tobacco. As against the production of about a lakh and twenty thousand tonnes of virginia tobacco, the country produces nearly 4 lakh tonnes of tobacco, right from Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and so many other areas in the country where tobacco is grown. Naturally Guntur is not that accessible. We have not taken a decision in haste to shift the HQ from Guntur. The moment we took the decision that the tobacco board should expand its activities, there should be suitable headquarters; it is a must. That was the whole reason; I do stand by that reason. I do not want to go into that controversy.

I feel that the creation of auction platforms is very much in the interest of the growers. It is the traders who did not allow the growers to get proper price. In case we have auction platforms, it should be possible to ensure that growers get at least a fair price. I share the concern expressed by the hon. Member. The traders may come together, beginning may not like to give the price and so some agency should be set up. As the hon. Members are aware, in 1957 year when the government was in power, in giving all possible cooperation, the government asked the STC to purchase. We have already asked the state governments that they should encourage their marketing cooperatives and in case tobacco is purchased on the account of cooperative societies we have assured them that there will be no question of funding; there would not be that problem. It is the bounden duty of the Government to see that remunerative prices are made available to the producers and it is in this context we shall have to strengthen these cooperatives.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

is not part of the Business Advisory Committee's report. That is between the hon. Member from Rae Bareilly and the Speaker. Therefore, I have no answer to give either here or in the chamber.

My good friend Shri. Kanwar Lal Gupta referred to some items like the autonomy of Door Darshan, the Verghese Committee Report and Lok Pal Bill. I wish to inform him, if he is not already informed, that these items were brought up before the Business Advisory Committee week after week by the Government, but unfortunately because the time of the House is consumed in different matters—and it is not always under the control of the Government—it was not possible to find time for them. I regret the situation, but this is the unfortunate situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up legislative business. Bills to be introduced. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One by one. Mr. Limaye.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Before that, I have a point of order. I invite your kind attention to Rule 198 which says:

"(1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely: —

(a) leave to make the motion shall be asked for by the Member when called by the Speaker;

(b) the Member asking for leave shall, before the commencement of

the sitting for the day give to the Secretary a written notice of the motion which he proposes to move.

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order he shall read the motion to the House and shall request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places"

There was a lot of publicity in the press, as was read out by my friend, that the Cong. (I) people are moving a no confidence motion, and in this way they are maligning our party. Rule 198 says that the moment you receive the motion of no confidence, it is your duty to read it out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are now on the introduction of Bills.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Before that you see the Order Paper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no item on the Order Paper except the introduction of Bills. Therefore, we are taking up the introduction of Bills, and I have called Dr. Chunder to move for leave to introduce the Bill. (*Interruptions*).

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आज तक ऐसा कभी आर्डर पेपर पर नहीं आया है। अब आपके पास कोई चारा नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि आप नोटिस को पढ़ें। पचास आदमी इनके पास नहीं हैं इसलिए ये लाना नहीं चाहते हैं। इस तरह से फ्रिबलस चार्जेंज लगा कर एक पार्टी को मेलाइन करना यह बहुत गलत बात है।

They are misusing the House, they are misusing their rights. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard you enough. There is nothing on which you can raise a point of order. I am asking the Minister of Education to move for leave to intro-

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up discussion on the Press Council Bill.

14.55 hrs.

PRESS COUNCIL BILL

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move*.

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, the Press Council was set up in pursuance of a recommendation made by the Press Commission. It was set up in 1966 and thereafter there had been some amendments made in the Act as passed then. During the period of emergency, while the Press suffered many assaults, most of them of an executive and administrative nature, there were three enactments during that period which severely constricted the freedom of the Press. The first was the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act. The second was the one that repealed the Feroze Gandhi Act and the third was the enactment repealing the Press Council Act. While this House as well as the other House have undone the first two anti-press laws which I mentioned, namely, the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act and the Parliamentary Proceedings Immunity Act, the third one still remains to be undone. Government on its part had indicated

right at the outset that so far as it was concerned, it was committed to reviving the Press Council. The Press Council Bill was first before the House and in its wisdom, Parliament referred it to a Joint Committee. The Joint Committee has done valuable work. It has tried to round off the edges to arrive at a broad consensus on the more important matters in the Press Council Bill and what has emerged, I think, is a very good piece of legislation which if enacted would go a long way in fulfilling the main purposes of the Press Council, namely, on the one hand performing the role of self-discipline in the press circles and on the other, protecting the press from various onslaughts and encroachments being made either by the Government or by any other agency—by big business, by industrialists or by any other sector.

I may mention one or two points that have emerged from the Joint Committee's deliberations. There has been a long debate as to how the Chairman of the Council should be nominated or whether he should be nominated at all. Two views have been there. One view has been, why not the Press Council elect its own Chairman? In this way, Press Council Members also would participate in selecting their own Chairman. The other view, which has dominated political thinking in this country in all sections, right from the beginning, from the time of the Press Commission right up to this day, and it has prevailed even in other democratic countries, where the Press Council has been there, has been that the kind of authority that we want to invest in the Press Council would be best ensured if the Chairman is a nominated Chairman and he is not in any way subject to the various pressures of politics that do come into operation in an election. This question was debated at length even in the Joint Select Committee and both viewpoints were ex-

*Moved with the recommendation of

the President.

[Shri L. K. Advani]

pressed. Ultimately, the solution that the Joint Committee has hammered out is, let there be a nominated Chairman, but instead of, as proposed in the Original Bill, the Chief Justice nominating the Chairman, let it be done by a nominating panel, which should comprise of three persons—Speaker of Lok Sabha, Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the third person being a member elected from among themselves by the members of the Press Council so that even though the principle of election by the Press Council has not been completely accepted, the participation of the Members of the Press Council in the selection of the President has been ensured. In this way, the two viewpoints have been sought to be accommodated.

There are other small points also that have emerged from the Joint Committee's deliberations, one of which is that there should be a larger representation for Members of Parliament, that instead of three, we may have five; three from this House and two from the other House.

It has also been ensured that majority from the working journalists who are to be included in the Press Council will be from the Language Press, so that the English Press does not dominate.

The other amendments and changes that have been made by the Joint Committee in the Bill I am sure are going to enhance and augment the effectiveness of the Press Council.

There was considerable debate on the code of conduct and several of my colleagues in the Joint Committee, including our learned friend Mavalankarji, have put in notes of dissent on this point. I can appreciate that viewpoint, particularly because the code of conduct became a phrase which had a very specific connotation during the emergency period. It was thought to be something like a rod of discipline which the Government sought to use

to discipline the press. It was even contemplated that the code of discipline should be legislated by Parliament and the Government was thinking in terms of bringing a Bill to that effect. I may make it clear that the choice of words in the provision which relate to the code of conduct is very deliberate. We have not asked the Press Council to formulate a code of conduct, but we have asked them to build up a code of conduct. The explanation of building up has been given even in 1966 and repeated thereafter by the Press Council, namely that the various adjudications that the Press Council makes in various matters add up to a body of case, law, and that case law provides the code of conduct which will govern the affairs of the press. Nothing else is meant. I know that our learned friend Mavalankarji, when he referred to this also said that if this is the intention of the Bill, then perhaps it is all right, but in regard to the other interpretation of which, because of the emergency experience, some friends are apprehensive, I would like to make it clear that that is not at all in our mind.

There may be some other points also arising out of the amendments that may be moved or in the course of the debate that is going to ensue. I would only say that the Press Council Bill as it has now been adopted by the Rajya Sabha is certainly a very great improvement on the earlier enactment, and when this is adopted it will be another major pledge in the field of press freedom fulfilled by the new Government.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the House for adoption.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Shri Madhu Lemaye, Prof. Mavalankar and Shri Lakkappa have given notice of their intention to oppose the introduction of the Bill. There are other members who have given notice.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you kindly listen to me? Or, are you so fond of listening to yourself? The moment legislative competence of the House was questioned by Shri Madhu Limaye, I decided that every Member who has given his name will be allowed to speak. Therefore, there is no question of one being allowed and another not being allowed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I have to make a submission in support of what the hon. Member, Prof. Mavalankar, said. Do we want only a ritual of a debate or do we want a debate which would be concerning itself with the issues raised by the hon. Members here? The hon. Minister of Education cannot be transformed all at once into the Minister of Law, who has conducted all the negotiations and discussions earlier. Now the hon. Minister of Education is catapulted into the House as Minister of Law to deal with the points which we would be making after a great deal of study and labour. So, what seems to be the intention of the Chair is that the matter should be decided by the physical process of voting, and not by the process of ratiocination and debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already told you that when Dr. Chunder took up the piloting of the Bill, he must have had full confidence that he can deal with the points.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would it be a right assumption by the Chair? We want the reality of debate, and not a formal type of debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think it would be a reality. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं लगभग एक साल के बाद बोल रहा हूँ और परिस्थिति ने मुझे मजबूर किया है, ऐसा करने के लिए। इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप मेरी बात गौर से सुनेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मैं बहस उठाना चाहता हूँ यह नियम 72 के तहत है। नियम 72 इस प्रकार है :—

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question :

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

इसलिए मेरी पहला मांग यह रहेगी कि न केवल उन लोगों को जिन्होंने इस पर बोलने की मांग की है, बल्कि उन लोगों को भी इसमें शिरकत करने का मौका दिया जाए जिन-जिन लोगों ने इस पर बोलने की इच्छा प्रकट की है। उनकी इच्छा को भी पूरा किया जाए क्योंकि यह मामूली विधेयक नहीं है। यह संविधान की धाराओं में परिवर्तन करने वाला विधेयक है। इसलिए इसमें कुछ बुनियादी सवाल उत्पन्न हो जाते हैं। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को पारित करने का या इस को पेश करने का कानून मंत्रालय को अधिकार नहीं है।

13.45 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

[श्री मधु लिमये]

पहला प्वाइंट मेरा यह है कि कानून मंत्रालय को इस बिल को पेश करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि जिस विधेयक पर यह सदन विचार ही नहीं कर सकता है, पारित भी नहीं कर सकता है उसको यहाँ प्रस्तुत करना मैं मानता हूँ कि संविधान के बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों का हनन है।

'It is against the basic features of the Constitution. It militates against the fundamental principles of the Constitution.'

कैसे ? मैं कानूनी बहस यहाँ पर नहीं करता हूँ। मैं राजनीतिक बहस करना चाहता हूँ, मैं सिद्धान्तों की बहस करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन चूँकि मैंने बेसिक फ्रीचर्ज का सवाल उठाया है इसलिए अदालतों के दो निर्णय उद्धृत करने का मुझे न केवल अधिकार है बल्कि मैं जरूरी भी मानता हूँ। इसलिए मैं केशवानन्द भारती केस से प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो केशवानन्द भारती वाला निर्णय है यह बहुत बड़ा निर्णय है इसलिए पूरा मैं नहीं पढ़ूँगा। लेकिन इस निर्णय के अन्त में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के नौ जजों ने इस निर्णय के सारांश को अपने हस्ताक्षरों से दिया है। उसमें से दो मुद्दों को पढ़ कर मैं सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इस पर इस तरह लिखा है :

'The view of the majority on these writ petitions is as follows:

उसमें नम्बर दो मुद्दा यह है :

'Art. 368 does not enable Parliament' (which includes this House also) 'to alter the basic structure or framework of the Constitution'.

संविधान के बुनियादी ढाँचे में, बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों में परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार संविधान की धारा 368 के तहत इस सदन

को और दूसरे सदन को नहीं है, पार्लियामेंट को नहीं है। यह इसमें कहा गया है।

दूसरा अपने इस निर्णय के आधार पर मेरे खयाल में पहली बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो संविधान संशोधन का कानून पास हुआ था, कांस्टीट्यूशनल एमेंडमेंट एक्ट उसके एक हिस्से को उसने असंवैधानिक घोषित किया था। मैं उस धारा को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। अभी-अभी हम लोगों ने जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पारित किया है उसमें हमने सुप्रीम कोर्ट की यह जो इच्छा थी यह जो आदेश था उसका पालन किया है। वह धारा इस प्रकार है। 31 (सी) धारा का जो हिस्सा सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने असंवैधानिक घोषित किया है 368 के तहत वह इस प्रकार है जिसको हम लोगों ने काट दिया है :

'And no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy would be called in question in any Court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy.'

यह धारा थी कि अगर राज्य का विधि मंडल केवल यह घोषणा कर देता है कि फलों फलों जो धारा है यह निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपलज को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए है तो उसमें अदालत दखल नहीं दे सकती है। इस धारा को हम लोगों ने काट दिया है क्योंकि केशवानन्द भारती का जो निचोड़ है उसको हम लोगों ने माना है, कि बेसिक फ्रीचर्ज या फ्रेमवर्क को बदला नहीं जा सकता है। जब हम लोग जेल में थे तब यहाँ श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के चुनाव का मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने आया था। उस मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस समय की जो धारा थी मेरे खयाल से 329 एफ क्लाज 4, सभापति महोदय, यह धारा इस प्रकार थी :

“No law made by Parliament before the commencement of the Constitution (Thirty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1975, in so far as it relates to election petitions and matters connected therewith, shall apply or shall be deemed ever to have applied to or in relation to the election of any such person as is referred to in clause (1) to either House of Parliament and such election shall not be deemed to be void or ever to have become void on any ground on which such election could be declared to be void or has, before such commencement, been declared to be void under any such law and notwithstanding any order made by any court, before such commencement, declaring such election to be void, such election shall continue to be valid in all respects and any such order and any finding on which such order is based shall be and shall be deemed always to have been void and of no effect.”

मुझे पता नहीं मेरे मित्र श्री राज नारायण इस समय सदन में हैं या नहीं हैं।

श्री राज नारायण : (रायबरेली)
 हाँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आपका मामला था।

श्री राज नारायण : जी हाँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी यह चुनाव याचिका इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में थी इसमें आपकी जीत हो गई थी और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को 6 साल के लिए चुनाव लड़ने से मना कर दिया गया था और उनका जो चुनाव था उसको भी रद्द कर दिया गया था। तो एक व्यक्ति के चुनाव को बैध ठहराने के लिए यह कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल का इस्तेमाल किया गया था। और उस समय हम सब लोग जेल में थे, मुझे पता नहीं इस पर जब बहस हुई तो उसमें क्या हुआ ?

क्योंकि मुझे जानकारी नहीं थी। लेकिन जो लोग बाहर थे हमारे मित्र उन्होंने जरूर इसका विरोध किया होगा। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 5 जजों में से 4 जजों ने, जिसमें श्री ए० एन० रे भी थे, उन्होंने भी यह कहा कि संविधान में परिवर्तन करने की जो शक्ति, ताकत इस पार्लियामेंट की है अण्डर 368 उसका इस्तेमाल यह जो याचिकायें होती हैं, जुडिशियल केसेज होते हैं, उनका फैसला करने के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है। It is beyond the competence of Parliament. सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चार जजों ने, जिसमें अब वर्तमान सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश भी हैं। मैंने यह दो उदाहरण इसलिए दिये कि कोई यह न कहे कि संविधान में मनमाने ढंग से संशोधन करने का पार्लियामेंट को अधिकार है। क्योंकि दो उदाहरण मैंने दिए जिसमें संविधान संशोधनों को ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रद्द किया। यह तो कानूनी पहलू हुआ।

लेकिन सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल कानूनी पहलू की बात नहीं करता हूँ, और मैं जो आज बोल रहा हूँ यह भी आज की परिस्थिति को देख कर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ क्योंकि सिद्धान्तों की जहाँ बात आती है, बुनियादी बातें आती हैं तो मैं एक ही राय हमेशा रखता हूँ और मैं अवसरवादी दृष्टिकोण से किसी चीज को नहीं देखता। 1973 में इसी तरह का एक कानून संविधान संशोधन विधेयक, इस सदन के सामने आया था और उसकी जो मूल धारा थी और इस कानून की जो मूल धारा है, वह एक ही है। क्या जनता पार्टी का और जनता सरकार का इतना पतन हो गया है सभापति महोदय, कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की जो सरकार है उस सरकार ने जो विधेयक यहां पर रखा और जो विधेयक अन्तर्गत विरोध के चलते या विरोधी दल के विरोध के चलते जो

[Shri B. K. Nehru]

coona. The concentration of ownership of newspapers should be restricted. No one should be allowed to own more than two or three newspapers. If it comes about, an appropriate action should be taken.

Then, there is clause 14 in regard to complaints, how to deal with complaints. A complaint is brought to the Council and it will be discussed in the Council. What do they do about it? They express in writing that a warning may be issued. But no action is being taken against them. So, this sort of an imbalance as regards the owners on one side and the newspapers on the other side should be removed. The owners of newspapers should also be restrained in their operations. The newspapers should expand their activities that will help the nation.

*SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak in my mother tongue.

This Press Council Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting has presented this Bill in the House which I welcome. After it is passed by Lok Sabha it will become an Act.

Madam Chairman, I am glad that our Government is fulfilling the promises they had made during the elections. They have already passed the Constitution Forty-fifth (Amendment) Bill and the present Bill is another legislation in the same direction. While supporting this Bill I remember the days of emergency. Madam, I was a press reporter. One night at 12.00 p.m. the policemen knocked at my door and when I appeared before them they forced me to sign on a paper. I am really happy that this Bill make an end to that black period.

Madam Chairman, you will agree that atrocities are still being perpetrated on persons belonging to the weaker sections of our society and it is the responsibility of the press correspondents to highlight the truth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you require more time you can continue on Monday because we have to take up Private Members Business now. The House will now take up Private Members Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—
Contd.

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

ଶ୍ରୀ ଯୁକ୍ତ ବିଜୟ ଶଙ୍କରାଳ (ହାଲୀପୁର):
ମି ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ କରନ୍ତା ହୁଁ : "କି ଯଦି
ସଭା ଶୀଘ୍ର ଉପରକାରୀ ସଦସ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ନିଜ
ସଦସ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ସମିତି କି 23ର୍ଥ ପ୍ରତିବେଶନ
କି, ଯା 23 ଅଗଷ୍ଟ, 1978 କି ସଭା ମେଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ
କିଆ ଗବା କା, ସହମତ ହି ।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TO CHECK RISING PRICES—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further discussion on the resolution moved by Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar.

Mr. Mohan Dharis.

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Madam Chairman, last time I have dealt with the several points that were raised by the hon. Members. I had said this; and I would like to reiterate, that the Resolution moved by Mrs. Ahilya P. Rangnekar is of vital importance for me because it reiterates the faith of the House in the creation of the public distribution system.

As I had placed before the House, this House will be happy to know that, on the basis of the various suggestions made by the hon. Members, on the basis of what was then regarded as the report of the Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of which I was the Chairman, and also considering the various views of the State Governments and also of the Central Ministries, we have finalised our own report. It has been submitted to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet has constituted a Committee to go into this report. I am sure, the Government will soon come up with the proposals as may be approved by the Sub-Committee and then by the Cabinet.

15.22 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

However, I would like to reiterate today and make it very clear that we have found faith in the public distribution system because if the grievances of the people in general and particularly of the weaker sections of our society and their agonies are to be properly dealt with, essential articles and commodities shall have to be made available at reasonable prices. The organized sections of the society can mobilise themselves; if there is any rise in the cost of living index, at least they can have their agitation and secure some dearness allowance. But it is not at all possible for the disorganized sectors; they are the worst sufferers. It is in

this context I have said this; when nearly 40 crores of people are living below the poverty line, it is the public distribution system which will be in a position to render them justice. When we are thinking in terms of distributive justice and socialism in our country, these ideas will have no meaning if we fail in making available essential commodities and articles to the common man at reasonable prices. And there should be a permanent system. Therefore, you will be happy to know, the House will be happy to know that we have finalised....

15.24 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair.]

Madam Chairman, I was saying that the public distribution system alone will be able to take care of the millions of our masses, particularly the weaker sections of our society. When this is being finalised by the Cabinet, I would like to tell the hon. Members of this House, the feelings that have been expressed here are very much being taken care of.

It has been said that the recent policy on textiles and also de-controlling of sugar will do great harm to the public distribution system. So far as the new textile policy is concerned, as has been announced by my colleague, 400 million metres of controlled cloth will be produced by the mills coming under the National Textile Corporation, and to the extent we are subsidising the controlled cloth, it will come from the other mills. It is not as if Government has given up the scheme. It is not correct. On the contrary, it will be possible for us to take care of the quality of the cloth, to take care of the pricing of the cloth and also to have proper distribution system. Here we are changing the other textile mills which are producing the other cloth—not the handlooms; the handlooms are excluded—and they will have to pay

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

the additional price for these losses that we shall incur on the controlled cloth....

AN HON. MEMBER: Handlooms also have been given....

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Handlooms are given the opportunity to produce Janata cloth. I can say to the hon. Members that this has helped in giving new production capacities to our handlooms. For that purpose also, a certain element of subsidy is given; some sort of expenditure is borne by the Government. It is how the handlooms are being provided with additional work.

Today there are hundreds of our handlooms which are not getting additional work. Nearly 1000 million metres of cloth, 400 million metres of controlled cloth and nearly 600 million metres of Janata cloth will be produced for the people at large and it will be given to them at reasonable prices. Therefore, it is extending the system and in no way it is destroying the system.

In case of sugar, I know....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): What is the guarantee that the handloom weavers will get the yarn that is required for your Janata cloth?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: All possible care has been taken since last year. We are making available the yarn required for the handloom purposes, right from the spinning centres, right from the spinning mills and it goes to the State Handloom corporations or the Apex Co-operative Societies of these handloom weavers and it is distributed through them. I would like to assure the House that not only yarn but along with yarn, other dyes, chemicals, inputs including credit facilities as are required for the handloom purposes shall be made available because it is the policy of the

government to give all possible encouragement to these handlooms because they have been taking care of thousands of our people who are unemployed.... (Interruptions).

I am coming to that and I shall have done.

I know hon. Members are agitated over sugar and some of them rightly feel that the price shall have to be paid more. But this House will kindly appreciate that barring two or three States all over the country sugar that was made available as levy sugar, particularly, to rural areas was never reaching the masses. It was again coming to some consuming centres and was being sold at higher prices and naturally along with that, there were distortions. So far as the sugar cane growers are concerned, they are not getting a remunerative price for the cane and the factories that are inefficient are perhaps being rewarded as against efficient units. Under the circumstances the government has taken the decision. But I would like to make it very clear today that government will not only have a strict watch, that the government shall not only be vigilant but it has been decided by the Cabinet that we shall very much like that the price of sugar at the consumer level is maintained below Rs. 2.75. The moment the government come to know that the prices are not maintained at that level and it crosses, the government has taken a decision to immediately intervene and whatever measures are necessary, they shall be taken.

Here, on the one hand we have taken care of the prices and on the other hand, let us not forget that today there is surplus sugar in the country and if we do not take care of consumption here or through exports, it will not be possible for us to sustain this rate of growth in our sugar production. We in no way want to bring down the rate of production. On the

contrary, we would very much like to have better yields for our farmers and also the producers get remunerative prices. Under the circumstances, the House should, as has been rightly explained by my colleague, Shri Barnalaji in this House as also in the other House, please take into consideration all these various aspects and why this new policy has been evolved. That does not mean that we have failed in our distribution system. So far as the distribution system is concerned, it is being strengthened further. As I said, there are 240,000 distribution centres. We are not happy with their functioning. We want these 180,000 fairprice shops in the private sector and nearly 60,000 fairprice shops in the cooperative sector to function in a fair manner as fairprice shops. For that the last portion of the resolution is also taken into consideration. We would like to have vigilance committees.

There are fairprice shops; whether they belong to the cooperative society or to the private traders we did not want to oust them from the present profession. But they are expected to have a certain discipline; they have to sell at reasonable prices as has been prescribed by the Government. Also we would like to have vigilance committees as has been suggested in the Resolution. For every fairprice shop, the social workers from the locality will be attached by way of advisory committee. And if the Vigilance Committee has any complaint to make that the fair-price shop dealers are not dealing in a fair way, on the basis of their recommendations, the licences given to them shall be automatically cancelled. This is the scheme which we have evolved under this new production-cum-distribution system. I am sure that without the involvement of the people, it shall never be possible for us to meet this challenge in our country. Today it is being witnessed that if onion is produced, the farmers hardly get at the production

centres at 30 or 40 paise per kg. and, at the other end, the prices are somewhere at Rs. 1.50 or 2.50 per kg. If we could have a proper network of the producers' cooperatives and the consumers' cooperatives or the distribution system by taking care of these middlemen properly and taking care of the middlemen's profits being eliminated, then we can give remunerative prices to the growers and also making these essential articles or commodities available at a reasonable price to the consumers. This is what is envisaged under the new scheme and this is not only a distribution system. We have gone a step ahead; along with the distribution, it is a production-cum-distribution system. Distribution system may be a good system but it cannot function or operate. What are the essential commodities required by the consumers, the common man and what is the present production. We shall have to take care of that. Whatever is required by the country or whatever is consumed by the country is properly produced or manufactured within the country. We shall have to take care of the distribution properly. And all possible emphasis has been laid on production. I am happy to say that it is, for the first time, that the new Plan document takes care of the production on a priority basis. It has been the resolve of the National Development Council which met on the 20th March, 1978 that to render the social justice, equitable justice, the production-cum-distribution system is a must, the country's basic imperative. They have given all possible emphasis upon it. On these recommendations, we are going ahead and I trust this House will bear with me that when the Government is going ahead on the right track, we would very much like to have your cooperation. Without the cooperation and active involvement of the people, it shall never be possible for us to implement this scheme. I would take this opportu-

[Shri Mohan Dharis]

nity—you will appreciate it—through you to request the hon. Members that in their constituencies they see that they take care of the distribution system and see how they are functioning and to what extent we can mobilise consumer cooperatives and provincial cooperatives. It is that sort of involvement which can ultimately take permanent care of the whole production-cum-distribution system. (Interruptions) You will be involved in the Vigilance Committee at the district level. We have suggested that Members of Parliament should be involved in the vigilance committee at the State level or at the district levels wherever it is possible and even in your own constituency. (Interruptions) Instead of spending the time this afternoon here you better spend the time for some good cause for the people. That would be better.

Now, madam, I dealt with this subject at great length. I would like to pay compliments to all the hon. Members who participated in the debate because they have kept up a very high level of discussion and there was nothing like attacking the Government. So far as prices are concerned, we are very much aggrieved over it; we have tried our level best. It is because of that that there are certain areas where the Government has shown the results also. But, I am not happy unless and until all the weaker sections are happy and are helped. Madam, Chairman, you know the Gandhian philosophy—the talkman given by Mahatma Gandhi. That is when you get frustrated, you get disillusioned. Please look to the poorest of the poor in the society. When you could look up and do something for them, that will ultimately serve the humanity.

Unless and until we can do something for the formation of the egalitarian society, whatever may be our efforts and whatever be our feelings, the correct approach would be to-

wards the direction of the Gandhian principle, on the basis of the commitments made to society. When we are trying to go ahead, your cooperation is very much needed.

I would request the House to give that cooperation and I would request the hon. Member, Shrimati Rangnekar to withdraw her Resolution. By this resolution she has rendered a great service in focussing the attention of the country and also of the Government towards this matter of vital importance.

So, with this much of support, instead of having any voting this way or that way, if she could consider withdrawing of her resolution, I can assure you here that the feelings expressed by her in the speech as well as the Resolution will be properly respected by the government. I request that she may not press for vote.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, may I seek one clarification from the Minister. How de-control is going to benefit the sugar-cane growers? My doubt is that though the factory owners are getting so much money yet there is no obligation on their part to pay it to the producers.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: While announcing the scheme my colleague has made it very clear that sugarcane with 8.5 per cent recovery a price of Rs. 10 per quintal will necessarily be given. That protection has been given and any moment we feel they are not giving it again government will take care of it.

श्रीमती कन्हैया देी रंगनेकर (बरेली
उत्तर-मध्य) : सजापति बहीयवा, कमी बहीयव
ने भाषण में बहुत कुछ कहा है। अगर कमी
से काज हो जाता तो काज पूरे हितुस्ता
की जमीन और से बिलकारी कि हमारा काज
सब हो गया है। उन की इटेशन है लेकिन बिज

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Not interrupting, we are making a useful contribution to the debates.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Madam, I was submitting that when a definite question was posed through the Chair to the hon'ble Members of the various parties here, whether they had agreed with the Bill, it was stated unanimously by the Members on the other side that it was not so. Please have a look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It amounts to misrepresentation.

Here, it claims that it has the agreement or it has gone through the process of negotiations with other political parties. Now, it so transpires that the other political parties do not seem to have agreed to the Bill at all. So, this is a definite misrepresentation made to the House and I would leave it to the Chair to construe whether it does not amount to a breach of privilege of the House on the part of the Minister of Law when he says so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I must say that this is a very strange point of order raised by such a senior Member as Shri S. N. Mishra.... (Interruptions) I request you not to go on doing this.

I wish to say that the Government has stated that they consulted the leaders of the political parties. It is for the leaders; neither Shri Stephen nor Shri Chavan is here.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We are here on behalf of our Party.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, we are here.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to say to my senior colleagues that this is not the way to ascertain the opinion of the Members of the opposition and to ask them whether they had agreed or had not agreed....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am authorised to speak.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We are here.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly take your seats?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please do not commit on our behalf. I speak for my Party. I told you that we have not agreed to this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All that I am saying is that consultation with parties is not done on the floor of the House.

The point of order raised by Shri Mishra is, therefore, overruled.... (Interruptions)

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER rose

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But you have not heard my point of order fully.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: A point of order can be raised at any time when there is disorder in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): Madam, you have made certain observations, on which I would like the Government to clarify the issue. You said that there is neither Mr. Stephen nor Mr. Chavan present here. Just as Dr. Chunder has a right to represent the Minister of Law, Mr. Sathe, Mr. Unnikrishnan and others have a right to represent their leaders.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We have not transferred this right to you.... (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: The statement of Objects and Reasons says that it has been examined in consultation with the leaders of the various political parties. We would like to know whether the provisions of this Bill were discussed with the opposition.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No.

SHRI K. GOPAL: No.... (Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा प्वाएंट प्राफ
 घाबर है ।

समाप्ति महोदय : एक प्वाएंट प्राफ
 घाबर बन रहा है, उसको हॉं जाने दीजिए,
 उसका जवाब दे देने दीजिए । उनका
 पक्ष है ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: I would like to
 read out the letter written by Mr.
 Y. B. Chavan to Shri Ravindra Varma.
 It says:

"Dear Shri Varmaji,

Please refer to your d.o. No. F. 11
 (1)/78-R&C dated April 11, 1978.

We agree in principle on the desira-
 bility of introducing an Anti-Defec-
 tion Bill and I had already conveyed
 it to you. However, we find in the
 note you have sent certain depart-
 ures from what we had agreed. It
 is only after the Bill is received that
 we will be in a position to formulate
 our views."

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is a
 breach of privilege.

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा प्वाएंट प्राफ
 घाबर है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this in conti-
 nuation of their point of order?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN : Yes,
 माननीय, मैं आप से जिन प्रस्तावों से निवेदन
 करूंगा कि छुपा कर के आप इस विधेयक के
 उद्देश्यों को, धाराओं को सामने रखें, केवल
 हमारी बात सुन कर निर्णय मत करिये ।

राजनीतिक दल-बदल सब की ही चिंता
 का विषय है । सरकार ने पहले ही
 घोषित कर दिया कि दल-बदल को रोकने
 के लिए उचित वातावरण बनावेगी, एपीड ।
 यह समस्या किसी एक दल की समस्या नहीं
 है, एपीड । इसके बारे में सभी राजनीतिक
 दलों के नेताओं से परामर्श किया गया है ।

कह कर किमत क्या है ? यहाँ क्या केरी
 जानकारी है, आज सुबह भी हुई थी, और
 इस बात की जानकारी अब भी अपने मित्रों
 की बातों को सुन कर हुई कि सभी दलों के
 नेता इस विधेयक की धाराओं पर एपीड
 नहीं हैं । दल-बदल को रोकने पर एपीड
 हैं, इसकी धाराओं पर एपीड नहीं हैं ।
 (अवधान)

सदन को गुमराह करने, कैबिनेट में प्रस्तुत
 बोलने, कैबिनेट को गुमराह करने का यह
 प्रश्न है । (अवधान)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This is a
 letter by Mr. Y. B. Chavan. Where
 is Shri Shanti Bhushan? I demand
 that Shri Shanti Bhushan should be
 brought here.

श्री राजनारायण : इस सदन में उनके
 खिलाफ त्रिच घाफ प्रिविलेज, विशेषाधिकार
 हनन का प्रस्ताव प्राना चाहिए । (अवधान)

He should be punished and removed
 from the Cabinet. It is a breach of
 privilege.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please
 take your seats? Let the Minister
 say something before I answer it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond
 Harbour): Let the Government with-
 draw the Bill and convene a meeting
 of all the leaders of the parties and
 then take a final decision. Let the
 Bill be withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
 Since I have raised this point, may I
 reinforce what I had said earlier?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am hearing
 the Minister now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
 I have raised a question of privilege.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody who speaks without my permission will be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

श्री राज ब्राह्मण (बरेली) : स्टेटमेंट आफ प्रवर्कजेंटस एण्ड रीजन्स में जो लैंग्वेज लिखी गई है उसको आप पढ़िये । उस में लिखा है :

'It has been done in consultation with political parties'.....(Interruptions)

इसके माने यह नहीं है कि जो भी इस में व्यवस्था की गई है उस पर सब सहमत हैं । इस में यही कहा गया है कि इसको डिस्कस कर लिया गया है, बातचीत कर ली गई है । इसके माने यह ही है कि सब ऐग्रीड हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : डेमेंटल्स को बदल देने ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is a pity that serious allegations are being levelled against the Law Minister Shri Shanti Bhushan. Some of the esteemed Members of the House have great experience in this House and so I would like them to examine the statement of objects and reasons with some little patience. What does it say? It does not say that there is complete agreement among all the political parties. That illusion is not in my mind or in the mind of many Members.... (Interruptions) Hon. Member Shri Raj Narain said that there had been agreement with regard to the first sentence; there had been agreement with regard to the second sentence and third sentence; but with regard to the last sentence there is objection. What does this last sentence read: "It has been examined in consultation with leaders of political parties". What does it mean? ... (Interruptions). The hon. Member

**Not recorded.

2586 LS—13.

Shri Chavan's letter was referred to. There he says that consultations have been made on the matter, on the substance of the Bill, and not the details. Here the problem is being examined, it refers to the principles. It is there. The problem cuts across all parties; the problem has been examined in consultation with the leaders of political parties. Therefore, it is not right to say that the whole Bill was discussed. The Bill is placed before the House for discussion.... (Interruption)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The way in which it is being interpreted is wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard you all; various points of order, various aspects of the points of order have been raised.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Please hear what we have to say. Mr. Gopal has made it clear; the leaders had not been completely consulted on the manner, on the form of the Bill. It is a clear case of breach of privilege. That right we will keep.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard you; I have heard everybody enough. You can still talk if you want after Mr. Madhu Limaye; I have got a list containing a few names. But let me answer the various points of order that have been raised.

Firstly a point of order was raised by Shri Krishna Kant that if the hon. Education Minister can take the place of the Law Minister, why cannot Mr. Sathe take the place of Mr. Stephen and somebody else take the place of somebody else. The Law Minister had given in writing to the Speaker and taken the permission of the Speaker that Dr. Chunder will speak on his behalf. Such authorisation is not here for others. (Interruptions)

Will you please sit down? I have heard you. You can speak afterwards again. I will call you.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot challenge the Chair. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are a slave to the rules. You are a servant to the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, I want you to sit down. (Interruptions) I wish to submit to the hon. members of this House. With due respect to all of you I wish you to understand that the dignity of the Chair is the dignity of the House. I wish you.... (Interruptions)

Mr. Sathe, please sit down (Interruptions).

Will you please sit down?

SHRI K. GOPAL: On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish you to understand that you cannot challenge. It may be a wrong ruling given by the Chair, but you cannot challenge the ruling of the Chair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: On a point of order.

I fully bow down my head before your ruling.

You have said that Mr. Sathe and others cannot represent. I would request you, let the discussion be adjourned till Mr. Y. B. Chavan and Mr. Stephen can come.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no. (Interruptions)

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Government thought that defection is such a serious problem (Interruptions) since 1967. Then again the Bill was introduced in 1973 and I find only hon. member Shri Samar Guha opposed at the time of introduction. We never thought that there would be such an opposition from the hon. members. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? This is very wrong, Mr. Raj Narain

(Interruptions) I am standing. You will please sit.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: (Interruptions) I seek your permission to withdraw the motion for leave to introduce this Bill.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Under Direction 36 of Directions by the Speaker, this Bill cannot be withdrawn.

Will you kindly look to Direction 36?

Direction 36 says:

"When a Bill pending in Lok Sabha is sought to be withdrawn by Government, a statement containing the reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn shall be circulated to members by the Ministry concerned sufficiently in advance of the date on which the motion for withdrawal is sought to be made."

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you to please understand that Direction 36 is dealing with a Bill that has been introduced. Now so far as this Bill is concerned, the Minister is seeking permission to introduce the Bill. Objection is being taken to its introduction, which is not the usual practice. Therefore, the Minister is perfectly within his rights to say that in view of the unprecedented opposition, he does not want to introduce the Bill. (Interruptions).

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It says "When a Bill is pending in Lok Sabha". The motion has been made and the Bill is now pending in Lok Sabha. Nowhere it is said that the Bill is introduced. From where do you get the idea that this applies only to Bills for which the motion for introduction has been passed? (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We must be allowed to have our say (*Interruptions*). I understand that in view of the unprecedented situation, the Government, after bringing in all sorts of authoritarian clauses without consulting the opposition parties, going behind the back of the opposition parties, making a wrong statement in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, wants to withdraw it. But we must have full scope to expose the Government for its folly before that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. GOPAL: We started this discussion somewhere around 1.40. One day, Mr. Sathe tabled a motion which was to come up for discussion. When he withdrew it, you saw what happened in the House. So also Mr. Raj Narain came before the House to make a statement and then he withdrew. You saw what happened. Now, the Government, which is supposed to behave in a responsible manner, comes with a Bill before the House. They waste one and a half hours of the time of the House, giving all false things. That is why I had to get up and read the letter written by my leader saying that what they have said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is false.

He has stated that he had consulted all the leaders of political parties and has come with this. It is not so. It is a fact that Government consulted leaders, but we insisted on certain things. This is not the way of doing it. We wanted a draft Bill, we wanted to know what exactly you are going to bring. They never did it. Suddenly we see the Bill coming before the House. The hon. Minister wasted one and a half hours, and now he says very frivolously that he withdraws it. I wish they treated Parliament more seriously. They should have called the opposition leaders at least yesterday and told them this is what they are going to do. So, every section of the House should condemn the attitude of this irresponsible Government.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am rising on several points of order

mixed into one important over-all point of order.

I entirely agree with you when you say that when any motion or Bill is being sought to be introduced—when it has not yet been introduced but only sought to be introduced—because of the opposition in the House if the Minister who is in-charge, respecting the opposition to the Bill from various parts of the House, wants to withdraw it, perhaps he is within his rights to do so, I am not challenging that at all.

What I am raising is a wholly different set of points of order. Firstly, I wish to point out that the entire House is in support of getting rid of this evil of defections, but at the same time, almost the entire House is in support of the point that the manner in which it is done is wrong. I am making this point because the country has the right to know what happens in this House today. It is relevant because there are three aspects. One is that the country should not get the impression from whatever happened just now that all of us belonging to different parties and independents are not opposed to defection. We are opposed to defection, but the manner in which it is done is wrong.

Secondly, what the Minister has done is to withdraw his motion for leave to introduce the Bill only on the basis of an incomplete and partial exposition of his objection by my esteemed friend Shri Madhu Limaye. We who have also given notices to oppose this Bill, must go on record as to why we are opposing this Bill, as we have already indicated in advance to the chair that we want to oppose it. How is my friend the Education Minister on behalf of the Law Minister to know that my points of objection would be identical with the points of objection of Shri Madhu Limaye? I may raise a different set of objections. Therefore, the House will be deprived of knowing, and through that the coun-

withdrawn

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

try will be deprived of knowing, that the opposition's grounds are different.

Thirdly, what perplexes and annoys me is the spectacle that, in order to get rid of the possible exposure of the differences in the ranks of the Janata Party, as a matter of political tactics, the Minister has done it. Let him do it, if he wants to do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not raising a point of order. You are making a speech.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Therefore, what I am saying is that he may do it only after listening to the various points.

Finally, although I happen to be a Member of the Privileges Committee, I am constrained to say that my considered view is that this motion, the very introduction of it, is likely to be considered a serious breach of Parliamentary Privilege. Therefore, kindly allow all of us to have a say and then let him withdraw. We will support him to withdraw, I want him to withdraw.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have also given a notice under the Rules of Procedure to oppose the introduction of the Bill which is repugnant to the Constitution, and which is beyond the scope and competence of Parliament. But in the meanwhile Mr. Madhu Limaye has raised a very pertinent point. I had also the more relevant points to be raised. The first point is the sudden provocation of this Government to withdraw such an obnoxious measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That means, it is nothing but hoodwinking the public, hoodwinking this Parliament and cheating the Parliament. On principle our Party never oppose, after consultation, bringing forward the anti-defection Bill. But unfortunate-

ly today the manner in which they brought this Bill which is repugnant to the Constitution in order not only to hoodwink the Parliament, but also to bypass the spirit of the Constitution, the basic structure and the fundamentals of the Constitution is deplorable. Therefore, you can understand the conspiracy of the Government. So, would you allow under the Rules of Procedure such a thing in Parliament to happen?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to know whether you will allow such a thing to happen and also allow us to say what we have to say when we have given a notice under the Rules of Procedure.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): Madam Chairman, the introduction has been challenged on the ground of legislative and constitutional competency of the Government. I am challenging the moral competency of the Government in the following words.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the said Bill it is stated: "There has been widespread concern over the problem of political defections." However, the recent experience in Maharashtra State has proved that the Janata Party has not only encouraged political defections, but it has solemnised the defections by amply rewarding the defectors there. Therefore, this Government led by the Janata Party has forfeited the moral right to introduce such a Bill. I, therefore, request the Minister to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Please see Directions 36 and 37. Direction 37 says:

"Where a pending Bill seeks to amend an Act which is subsequently repealed, it shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House."

Now, this "Register of pending Bills" is very important. As soon as any Bill is brought in the list of business of the House, it is included in the Register of Bills of this House. Now, a motion for introduction of the Bill is moved. Then this Bill is there in the Register of the House and if you read Direction 36, it says:

"When a Bill pending in Lok Sabha is sought to be withdrawn by Government, a statement containing the reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn shall be circulated to Members by the Ministry concerned sufficiently in advance of the date on which the motion for withdrawal is sought to be made."

— Now, I refer to Shakhder's book on *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* wherein it is stated on page 508:

"The Member in charge of a Bill may, at any stage of the Bill, move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground that—

the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped; or

the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which subsequently alters the provisions contained therein; or

the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provisions.

And if such leave is granted, no further motion is made with reference to the Bill."

So, I want to know the grounds on which the Minister is making this motion to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard you. Now Shri Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Kindly refer to rule 110 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rule 110 does not apply.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Kindly listen to me before listening to some other advice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have read it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What have you read? It applies to this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, because it has not been introduced.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This has nothing to do with the introduction of the Bill....(Interruptions) The rule says "The member in charge of a Bill may at any stage"; so, where does the introduction business come in? What is the advice given to you? You are jumping at it. The rule says: "at any stage". So, it can be even before introduction. The member in charge, that is our hon. Minister, who has been authorised, delegated, may move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the grounds specified in the rules; nothing more. He has to mention the ground. The grounds mentioned in the rule are:

"(a) the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped;"

he has to mention that. Why is this relevant? Madam, do not be impatient. This is relevant. Because, later on they should not come and say that though the Bill was withdrawn, the legislative proposal is still there, and we will bring it. That is why they have to say specifically that the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is dropped. The other grounds are:

"(b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters the provisions contained therein; or

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

(c) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by another Bill which includes all or any of its provisions in addition to other provisions;

and if such leave is granted no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill."

In this case, the Minister wanted to withdraw the Bill and we wanted to oppose it from here. Now we come to the later stage. Kindly see rule III, which says:

"If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, permit the member who moves and the member who opposes the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may thereafter, without further debate, put the question."

These are the two rules to be followed. Therefore, kindly ask him the grounds on which he proposes to withdraw his motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard you enough, Mr. Sathe. Now let me hear the other side also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Hearing alone is not enough. Understanding is also required. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I am on a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He, Mr. Dandavate, is also on a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let me state my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him state his point of order first.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Madam, Chairman, the procedure is quite simple. Rule 339 very categorically states that a Member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: What motion?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Any motion. Let me formulate my point. I am asking your ruling and not from the hon. Member. It is applicable to any motion; a Member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by Leave of the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: First he has sought the permission of the House saying that 'I want to introduce the Bill'. After that, he has got up and made a motion that he wants to withdraw the motion. He is perfectly within his right under Rule 339 and as far as the provisions of Rule 110 are concerned, which Mr. Sathe has raised, I would like you to see Rule 109, prior to Rule 110, which says that at any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker and then only Rule 110 comes. Rule 110 is not at all applicable here and it is only the other Rule that is applicable and, therefore, he is perfectly within his right to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Madam Chairman, the House must be clear in its mind about what exactly the hon. Minister of Education has sought to do. The hon. Minister of Education made a motion to introduce the Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He did not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He did.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Minister of Education made a motion for the leave of the House to introduce the Bill. That is the position. Cryptically and laconically it might be said that he made a motion for the introduction of the Bill. (*Interruptions*) The leave of the House

was sought for the introduction of the Bill. Now the hon. Minister wants to withdraw the motion asking for the leave of the House. At this stage, there can be no discussion on the question, there can be only a signification by the House if its pleasure or displeasure to allow it. Therefore, there cannot be any question of going into it. Madam, Chairman, the position was complicated by the Minister of Education when he gave the reasons for withdrawing the motion for the leave to introduce the Bill. Now it is not permissible, so far as we are concerned, it is not acceptable too that the Minister should say that those who have opposed the motion for the leave of the House to introduce the Bill were not serious about the problem of defection. In fact, it was the Government which was not quite clear and firm in its mind with the result the Government at one stage said that the Bill could be referred to a Select Committee, and at another stage, the Government comes and says that the motion for the leave of the House to introduce the Bill should be withdrawn. Therefore, so far as the House is concerned it is quite serious. Those who have been opposed to the introduction are quite serious about this, they were only afraid that the remedy that was being proposed by the Government was worse than the disease. Therefore they opposed it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu,

15 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My name is there, because my party's stand was to oppose the Bill, because my Party considers the time totally unsuitable for the introduction of the Bill, when political instabilities are there. Now, a mountain is being made of a mole-hill. The Minister has sought the leave of the House to move the Bill. Leave was not granted to him: so it was not before the House to say 'yes' or 'no'. At that stage he decided, on second thoughts, after under-

standing the mood of the House, to withdraw the Bill. Why is it we are not gracefully accepting it?

I would appeal to the Hon. Minister that, after the Bill is withdrawn, they should take all the Leaders of the Parties into confidence and....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Including Independents and not merely Leaders of the Parties.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Mavalankar....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is this? Why only Leaders of Parties?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you shall not interrupt like this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Leaders of all parties—and Mr. P. G. Mavalankar may be included—should be taken into confidence for a thorough discussion. But what surprises me today is that those people who proved themselves to be the bitterest enemies of democracy between 1973 and 1977—who are sitting on my right today—have suddenly summersaulted and become great protectors of democracy! We are constant people, but we consider the time inopportune and, therefore,.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, will you please sit down? Others have also a right to speak: you cannot monopolise the House. What is this?

SHRI Narendra P. Nathwani:

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): It is, at this stage, absolutely in your discretion to put the question to the vote of the House. Kindly look at Rule 111. Instead of indulging in expressing our individual opinions on this question, let us look at the Rule Book itself. Rule 111 at p. 80 is attracted at this stage. It says:

'If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker may,

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

If he thinks fit, permit the member who moves and the member who opposes the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may, thereafter, without further debate, put the question'.

So, it is left to you. Kindly bear with me. A motion is now made by the Hon. Minister to withdraw the Bill. Therefore, it is left to you, even to allow him to make a statement or not, and then put the question to vote.

श्री राघवजी : (विदिशा) : मेडम चैयरमैन, मेरा व्हाइट ब्राफ ब्रांडर है। आज की काय सुची में लिखा हुआ है कि श्री शक्ति भूषण प्रस्ताव करेंगे कि भारत के संविधान का श्रीर संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

सभापति महोदय : आपका व्हाइट ब्राफ ब्रांडर हो गया।

सभापति महोदय : सुन लिया है आपको। अब आप बैठ जाएं।

श्री राघवजी : दो मिनट में मैं बत्न कर देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) : साठे साहब ने 110 का श्रीर एक अन्य माननीय सदस्य ने 111 का हुवाला दिया (इन्टर्रुप्शन) मुझे दो मिनट सुन लीजिए। जो मोगान बन्द साहब ने की है वह एप्ली-केबल ही नहीं है। वंङवते साहब ने कहा है कि मोमोन सदन की प्राजा मांगने की इंड्रुडक्स करने के लिये है। अब वह प्राजा नहीं मांगना चाहते हैं। यही सीमा कहानी है। वह कहना कि सरकार डिफेन्डेशन के खिलाफ नहीं है ठीक नहीं है। सरकार बिल लाएगी, सलाह करके

लाएगी, अपनी पार्टी से सलाह करके लाएगी प्राप सब लोगों से सलाह करके लाएगी। मोटिव इम्पूट करना गलत है। कल 339 यह है :

"A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House."

वंङवते जी ने जो कहा है वह ठीक है। मोटिव इम्पूट करना गलत है। हम पहले भी श्रीर प्राज भी डिफेन्डेशन को खराब मानते थे। आपसे कार्टीटयूशन-एमेंडमेंट बिल पर राय ली गई है। कई धाराओं के बारे में मतभेद थे। कसेस हुई थी। आपने प्रपोज भी किया कुछ धाराओंको। अब भी आप से सलाह करके लाएंगे।

सभापति महोदय : जां प्वाइंट ब्राफ ब्रांडर रोज किए गए हैं उन में दो मुख्य बातें हैं। एक तो यह कहा गया है कि गलत बयानी की गई है, हाउस के प्रिविलेज को तोड़ा गया है, सलाह नहीं की गई लेकिन कहा गया कि की गई है। इसके बारे में जो अभी पढ़ा गया श्रीर जां गोपाल जी ने भी कहा उससे बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि सलाह की गई लेकिन पूरी सहमति क्लोजिब पर, बिल पर नहीं हुई। यह क्लेम भी नहीं किया गया है —

I shall answer to the points of order now. My first answer is that there has been no breach of privilege. The question does not arise. (Interruptions) You cannot browbeat me. My answer to the second point is... (Interruptions) Please sit down... I am going to name you. I name Mr. Sathe. I have named you. Mr. Sathe. (Interruptions) I am going to name anybody who stands hereafter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Name; name. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have named him. Let him be sent out.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : He has resumed his seat. I hope you will not name him now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him apologize.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : He has resumed his seat now. I will plead with you not to name him now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that, as he has resumed his seat, we may not proceed further....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I severely deprecate, and disapprove of, the action and behaviour of Mr. Sathe. It is unbecoming of a Member of Parliament—and leave it at that *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. GOPAL : You name all of us.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : We shall not allow you to go beyond your *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. GOPAL : You name us one after another.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The second part of the ruling is:

it has been clearly stated in rule 72 and 339 that a Minister has every right to withdraw the motion which he has made for introducing the Bill with the permission of the House.

Now, is it the pleasure of the House that permission be given to withdraw the motion?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the Ayes have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The Noes have it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : You must allow us to make a statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am not pressing for division.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to submit at this stage that when we have given our name to oppose the introduction of the Bill, it was because that the Bill was not in conformity with the Constitution and also it is against the spirit of the basic structure of the Constitution. Even with all these things you have permitted the Minister to withdraw it

The country should not have the impression that we are opposing the spirit of the Bill. We are only opposed to the manner in which the government is bringing the Bill, which is opposed to every basic feature. Therefore, we are not pressing the division.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, permission granted to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.14 hrs

RE. GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shanti Bhushan—item 10, Bill to be introduced.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I am not moving for leave to introduce that Bill.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I am entitled to seek certain clarifications from you regarding your ruling.

You had unfortunately made use of certain words. In protest, I seek your protection. There is no breach of privilege. There is no motion of privilege before you. (*Interruptions*). Please listen to me. Do not argue with me. There is no motion of privilege pending before you; nor were you called upon to give any verdict or ruling regarding any issue of privilege.

I am well within my right to move my privilege motion and it should be considered by the House or by the Chair at the appropriate time. You cannot give in advance a clean chit to anybody. That is why we seek your protection. So, I still request you to withdraw those words because they are totally irrelevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar said that very vehemently, not once but several times, and my reply was to his statement that there is no breach of privilege and there is no need to withdraw the words. Shri Chaturvedi.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Madam, Chairman, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Chaturvedi. I have not called anybody. Now, matter under 377.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Madam, you must hear me. I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My point of order is on Item 10.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. What is your point of order?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My point of order is this. The list of business must be treated with respect (*Interruptions*). This is a very serious thing. The whole of the Business of this House depends on this. No Member, no Minister, not even the Speaker, is permitted by the convention or by simple logic to bypass the list of business without any explanation for it. My submission is that the Minister was supposed, as per the List of Business, to introduce the Bill. He must give some justification as to why he does not move. He cannot take the House for granted in a casual way. He must give some justification for this. What is your ruling on this?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Madam Chairman, I am on a point of personal explanation. You are quite right in making certain remarks. Those remarks do not constitute any prejudice to any contingent motion on this subject. But my friend has just raised a question and I ask you whether it could be considered a breach of privilege. I submit a question of breach of privilege can be raised only through a proper notice. So, whatever remarks you are making on this subject should not be construed prejudicial to the subject. The question is: Has the Member a right to make a motion because the entire Bill has collapsed on the discovery of the fact that there has been no consultation? The word 'examination' to my mind, means something deeper than consultation? The hon. Member has sought to ex-

plain that examination does not mean consultation. Examination is something deeper than that. So, the whole thing collapsed there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My answer is that if any fresh breach of privilege comes in, it will be considered on its merits. My ruling applies to the day's proceedings in the context of which my ruling was given.

Now, Shri Chaturvedi.

would simply spell ruination on the existing industries. The closure of these units should instead be linked with the over-all question of adequate availability of hydel power either from Harduaganj or some new project like 600 MVA Mainpuri project and completion of the grid and 440 Volts sub-station on Agra Bye Pass.

15.22 hrs

[SHRI RAM MURTI in the Chair]

15.19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED POLLUTION HAZARDS TO THE TAJ AT AGRA.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Madam, under Rule 377 I beg to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

The Committee set up by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to go into the pollution hazards to the Taj at Agra from the emissions of the Mathura Refinery made an in-depth study of the overall problem of pollution threat to the Taj and has expressed its concern at the existing level of pollution in Agra and concluded that the additional pollution from the Refinery would be negligible.

The committee, therefore, recommended that Agra's two Thermal Power stations should be closed down so as to reduce the level of sulphur dioxide and particulate matter in the city. The other steps suggested include transfer of foundries from their present sites and a ban on the location of industries in north-west of the Taj.

All these steps are bound to have serious repercussions on Agra's industrialisation. It is true that in the long run these power stations are likely to be closed down or kept as 'stand by'. But any hasty step in this direction

It is a widely known fact that the city has been a centre of foundries for the last several decades. Has the committee tried to find out to what extent they have caused damage to the Taj as distinct from the power houses. Apart from this, foundries are in the process of transfer to Foundry Nagar. But here again, it should be decided once for all whether the newly allocated site also does not involve any pollution hazards to the Taj.

The committee's last recommendation involving ban on new industries in North West zone is equally serious. The refinery is expected to serve as a catalytic agent for promotion of ancillary industrial development in the adjacent areas. Any such ban would give a death blow to this concept and retard industrial growth of this city. Hence this measure should be studied in greater details and instead of placing a general ban, only such industries producing excessive pollution hazards should be discouraged.

(ii) REPORTS DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE ART SILK WEAVING INDUSTRY IN PUNJAB.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : (अमृतसर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से
रूल 377 के अंतर्गत सदन के सामने एक
महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को रखना चाहता हूँ।
विसकोस फिलामेंट यार्न से आर्टे सिल्क
बनाने वाले

सत्तापति महोदय : प्राप्ते जो नोटिस दिया है, प्राप्ते सिर्फ उन्से पढ़ना है ।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : पहले मैं उसे पढ़ देता हूँ ।

With the rise of price in viscose filament yarn and its non-availability at the ceiling price the art silk industry in Punjab State is completely paralysed. There is imminent danger of wide spread unemployment in the art silk weaving industry as about fifty thousand workers will be unemployed. It is a small scale industry and the big monopolist spinners of the yarn do not pay any attention to the repeated directions of the Government to sell the yarn at ceiling price. Immediate steps to bring down the price and to save the industry are needed.

सत्तापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में बहुत धका कहा गया है ...

सत्तापति महोदय : नियम 377 के मातहत किसी सदस्य ने जो नोटिस दिया है, वह केवल उसे पढ़ सकता है ।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में मानोपलिस्ट्स राज कर रहे हैं या सरकार कर रही है । इतना करने के बाद भी धरर कुछ नहीं होता है, तो क्या किया जाये ।

(iii) REPORTED STRANDING OF PILGRIMS IN GARHWAL REGION.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Sir, with your permission, I beg to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the fact that about

5,000 pilgrims have been stranded in the Garhwal Region and the matter is very serious. I am stating the matter in details later on. There is another serious situation arising out of the collapsing state of Farakka bund, due to rise in Ganga and Padma waters above the danger level. If immediate efforts are not made to prevent this kind of collapsing of the bund, the flow of the Ganga and the Padma waters will enter the villages on both sides of Farakka, lakhs and lakhs of houses and people of the State of West Bengal and Bihar will be washed away by the flood. There will be innumerable loss of life and property. Crops on both sides of the Ganges are already on the verge of destruction by the flood havoc. So, the matter should now be dealt with on a war footing to avoid impending dangers and unprecedented disasters.

About the deplorable conditions of 5000 pilgrims in Garhwal region, a delayed report from Tehri-Garhwal district said that five persons, including three children, lost their lives in a cloud burst on Monday night in Daldhung village. Two villages and 18 cattle had been washed away in the floods that followed. Four villages of the area were completely cut off because of serious road breaches.

Road and Tele-communications in the valley, which were badly hit by heavy rain and the two flash floods a fortnight ago, are still paralysed and the only link with the district headquarters is through wireless.

A pilgrim from Calcutta, who trekked about 100 K.M. of difficult terrain, with his family to reach Srinagar (Garhwal) told UNI at Lucknow that the Telegraph offices on his way reported their lines down and he could not inform his relatives about his welfare.

While the district administration was trying its best to transport the stranded pilgrims by all available means, the officials were finding it

difficult to move in the area even by the sturdiest of vehicles, as almost all the main roads have been badly breached or washed away in the floods.

Considering the damage to the bridges and roads in the area, it might take quite some time to restore road communications in the Bhagirathi valley. Thank you.

(iv) REPORTED ESPIONAGE AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGNERS.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government have very much failed to stop espionage and subversive activities by foreigners. These incidents are again on the increase. Firstly, they have failed to clearly and finally identify the saboteurs belonging to CIA which had been causing unprecedented devastation by creating Bhagirathi river blockade very recently, according to reports published last week end.

Although the Government have arrested a foreign woman moving in that area without proper travel documents, prior to her apprehension she had reportedly thrown her passport in Bhagirathi river on the advice of a Swami and her identity had so far remained unestablished. Even the dust samples which were collected from the pits are not now available and the geologists who were sent to Bhatwarj on August 14 have come back to Lucknow on some flimsy pretext. This is a serious failure on the part of the Government.

Secondly, some foreigners including some Britishers, and others, secretly entered Zaskar area in Ladakh after trekking their way through protected area on their way from Manali. The leader of the group, one Mr. Hughes, was involved in an accident but left in a hurry the Srinagar Hospital

without even having been treated fully.

I request the Government to make a statement on these two incidents immediately.

15.29 hrs.

PRESS COUNCIL BILL—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri L. K. Advani on the 24th August, 1978, namely:—

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Govinda Munda will continue his speech.

***SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA** (Keonjhar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day I had said about the historical background of the Press Council Bill. In that context I had narrated how the media had been misused during the emergency. I do not like to repeat the same thing today. Rather I would like to confine myself on the composition of the Press Council. I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some suggestions thereto.

Sir, the composition of the Press Council is quite good and justified. It is mentioned in Clause 5(e) of this Bill that there shall be three members from the Lok Sabha and two members from the Rajya Sabha. In this way five will be taken as members in this Council. Sir, the entire House is aware of the fact that the Adivasis and Harijans are always neglected. In this context I would like to request the hon. Minister to take at least one Adivasi or Harijan

[Shri Govinda Munda]

member either from the Lok Sabha or from the Rajya Sabha. Secondly, there is certain provision in this Bill to include some members from among the Editors and Journalists of Indian languages, Oriya, Bengali, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam are also the Indian languages. In this context I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to give due representation to the editors and journalists of the regional languages.

Sir, Orissa is always backward in every respect. In Oriya language there are certain newspapers for example one is Samaj whose circulation is more than 50 thousand. Not only the people of Orissa but the people living in the neighbouring State like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal and Madhya Pradesh also read this newspaper everyday. So the editors and journalists of this type of newspapers should be given due representation in this Press Council.

Now there are teleprinters in English and Hindi Devnagri script. If the teleprinters had been made in Oriya and other Indian languages the cost of newspapers would have come down. Not much money will be incurred if teleprinters will be made in Oriya language. The total cost of 25 teleprinters in Oriya language will be approximately one and a half lakhs of rupees. The State can use these teleprinters and news can be very easily and quickly sent to the district headquarters from the State Headquarters.

Sir, there are four main pillars in democracy. First is Executive, second is Legislative, third is Judiciary and fourth is Press. The role of Press is no less important than the other three items. But it is a matter of regret that the press is in a very weak position now. We will have to strengthen the press. I am happy that the press Council shall preserve the freedom of press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies to maintain

their independence. It will build up a code of conduct for newspapers, news agencies and journalists in accordance with high professional standards. Further this Bill will ensure on the part of newspapers, news agencies and journalists, the maintenance of high standards of public taste and for a due sense of both the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

I support this Bill wholeheartedly. With these words I conclude.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. I am glad that the hon. Minister has brought this Bill.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I hope, you will be following a certain procedure in calling the Members to speak on this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be following.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You are not following; it should be one from that side and one from this side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not one from that side and one from this side but two from this side and one from your side. Mr. Ravi, you will also get your chance.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Mr. Chairman, the Press is called by the society as the fourth estate of the nation or of the administration. When these terms were framed, the Press was not so much developed. Now it is developed and has other means of communications, that is, the radio and the television. At the same time, what is happening here is also known to the entire world.

The Bill is meant to protect the freedom of the Press. Really the freedom of the Press should and must be protected. But I apprehend that

at the time of urgency or emergency, the Press is not allowed to be free. We know and have experience how the freedom of the Press is curtailed; to what extent, I am not giving into it. The hon. Members and the country would expect that in future a situation demanding something like emergency may happen. When such a situation arises, an emergency is bound to come either in this form or that form. Under such circumstances, the freedom of the Press is and will be curtailed to a great extent.

I expect and hope that the hon. Minister while making provisions under this Bill will look into that. Another purpose of the Bill is to control the Press which is very influential in the society and in the administration. It can make a good or bad propaganda. So, the Press should be controlled to some, reasonable extent.

Mr. Chairman, uptill now, it was very difficult to check the reckless publicity that was being given sometimes by some section of the Press. And as a result they sometimes do immense harm to the society and to the nation, to the administration also; they do irreparable harm even to individuals. So, the Press must be controlled to a considerable extent. I see that arrangement rather provision has been made for control in the Bill itself. Newspapers, editors, news agencies and journals sometimes create things which are not at all in existence; sometimes they make a mountain of a molehill; at other times they make a molehill of a mountain. They exaggerate things or hush up things they propagate as they like. During the time of the emergency the government took to such tricky things. We have experienced what the previous government did during the twenty months of emergency. Therefore, I think the provisions made in the Bill will be sufficient to have control over the wanton, arbitrary and whimsical propaganda of

the Press. The Council is empowered to warn, admonish, and censure the Pressmen, newspaper editors, journalists and I think it is sufficient.

I want the hon. Minister to give special attention to one thing. Somebody gives out a statement to be published in some paper; the paper is interested in that statement and gives broad headlines or it publishes it in the editorial page; when a rebuttal comes, it is not at all given; or if it is given at all it is given in the advertisement page on which nobody casts a look. Such rebuttal should also be published in the front page or editorial page, in the same bold letters. I hope that when rules are made the suggestions I have given will be taken into consideration.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): There are several important aspects which the Press Bill seeks to cover but I shall limit myself to speak only on two of them about which I feel very strongly. May I draw your attention to the Preamble or the Long Title of this Bill which says it seeks to establish a Press Council for the purpose of 'preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of news agencies'. It is a very pompous and unrealistic long title because you can preserve only what you have got. Something which does not exist cannot be preserved or maintained. When we talk of preserving freedom of the Press, the question I ask is: Is the Press free today so that you may 'preserve' its freedom? My submission is that it is not. Before talking of preserving freedom the Government will be well advised to consider this; the hon. Minister will have all our cooperation if he does first things first and the first thing to do is to create the freedom of the Press and then to ensure the freedom of the Press. To my mind, so long as the ownership of the Press rests in the business class—80 per cent or more of the newspapers are controlled by industrialists—so long as the editors, the dedicated editors, the

[Shri Eduardo Falcão]

sincere journalists, are treated merely as industrial servants and at the disposal of the business men who actually know nothing about journalism, who may know a lot about business, but utilise this knowledge to make newspapers merely a vehicle to propagate their business interests, so long as this situation continues, there will be no freedom of the Press. The question of preservation of freedom of the press will not arise. My submission is that so long as the opinion created by monopoly press exists, the question of freedom of the press will be a moot point, will be something non-existent, will be a dream, which nothing, in to-day's circumstances shows, that can be achieved.

Very often we lead an onslaughts against large newspapers. We say that the ownership of large newspapers should be diffused. We forget about the small and medium newspapers. I would like to say that in this country a large number of even small and medium newspapers are in the hands of the business interests, business families. I say wherever business interests and business families control the newspaper—it may be small, medium or large, their ownership must be diffused. This is the first step that Government should take in case they are really interested in safeguarding the freedom of the press, in building the freedom of the press. My submission and my suggestion is wherever a business family controls the newspaper, ownership of that newspaper must be diffused, 25 per cent of the shares must go to the Editors, 2 per cent to the journalists and 25 per cent to other workers in the newspapers. The remaining must be disposed of by sale to the public. Management or the Editorial Board of this newspaper should be in the same proportion—it should contain individual from different categories and not businessmen. The individuals should be persons who have experience as educationists, journalists or eminent public servants. The first step is the diffusion of

ownership of newspapers wherever the newspapers are controlled by business interests. We remember the great days struggle for freedom. There were, then so many papers which were not controlled by businessmen but were run by political leaders. Where are these papers today? They are nowhere. There has been more and more hold of businessmen over this industry. This has brought a bad affect for this country. There could not be over-embracing public opinion which is required.

We very often think about the controlling influence of Government in newspapers, I say, so long as business interests control newspapers, automatically Government influence in newspapers will exist. Businessmen do not have love for the public opinion. They do not have newspapers for charity, they do not have them for social work, they do not have them for contribution to culture of this country. They have them to advance their business interests. In exchange for painting or picturing a favourable opinion of the Government, they want to have a greater award comparatively by way of licences and other Government favours. So long as the press is in the hands of business interests, so long as this situation continues, Government will also have a hold over the press and both the things go together. The second is implied in the first. During Emergency many newspapers were there. All these big newspapers were there. During Emergency they were all supporting that Government. Now they have shifted loyalties. Tomorrow when some other Government comes, they will support that Government. They are not interested in any ideology. They are interested in knowing which is the Government of the day. They will always support the Government of the day. They are interested only in business because first and last they are businessmen. On this point, I would like to mention one instance to show how a paper which is controlled by industrialists and by big business interests will

automatically support the Government of the day. *Illustrated Weekly* became famous after Khuswant Singh became its editor. Till yesterday it was supporting the Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. But what happened when the Government changed? In the *Sunday Magazine* dated 20th August, 1978, pages 36-37 there is an article written by Mr. Rahul Singh, son of Shri Khuswant Singh, where he describes in detail why he was dismissed in a very un-fair manner. He says:

"The cat came out of the bag when Ashoke Jain, the Times of India proprietor, confessed to Khushwant Singh that the Prime Minister himself had asked him to find a new editor. And, being a businessman first, he had no option but to comply."

In fairness I should say that the Prime Minister has denied this. But why this denial should be taken at its face value and why what Mr. Jain has said should not be taken as correct? This shows that so long as business interests are there, they will support the Government of the day and automatically the Government will control the Press. Therefore, there should be diffusion of ownership of the Press not only in the case of large newspapers but also in the case of small newspapers, which are very often more subservient to the Government. So, wherever business interests are involved, there must be diffusion of ownership.

Secondly, a code of conduct is sought to be established for newspaper men for journalists. But how can we prescribe what is good or what is bad? What is good for me may be bad for you. I may like a particular type of food which you may dislike. Nobody can ask why I like it and why you dislike it. Let us forget food and come to art. I may like a particular type of painting or, price of music which you may not like. You may like some other painting or music. No one can ask the reason for it. Similarly, if

some newspapers are written in bad taste, in that case the public will be the ultimate judge. If they indulge in yellow journalism, the people themselves will reject those papers. It is not for me or for you or for the Government to say what is bad and what the public should or should not read. The point which is sought to be made is that this code of conduct will not be created by the Government or by the Press Council but will be evolved by the journalists. You will remember that odious piece known as the Code of Journalistic Ethics brought out during the regime of the previous Government. Clearly, that this code was odious to me and to you, but the Minister of Information and Broadcasting at that time, Mr. Shukla, said, "This was evolved by the All India Newspaper Editors Conference and it was finalised by this very conference!" The fact that the Press itself is evolving a code does not mean that the code is justified. I strongly oppose this code and strongly agree with the dissenting views expressed by Shri Srikant Verma and Prof. Mavalankar in the Joint Committee.

Sir, I have made two points. I will request the Minister to do a favour, not to me but to the House and to the country, by mentioning what drastic steps he is contemplating for diffusion of ownership of newspapers wherever they are controlled by businessmen. I request him also in all humility but with all the strength at my command that he should withdraw this clause which provides for the code of conduct, which is very bad and which will defeat the very purpose which he is trying to serve, namely, the freedom of the press.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :

सभापति महोदय, प्रेस काउन्सिल पहले भी थी और जैसे हजारों लोग हमारे ही का शिकार हुए, प्रेस काउन्सिल भी उसका शिकार बनी। अब यह जो बिल सदन के सामने आया है मैं समझता हूँ प्रेस

[श्री कंबर साल गुप्त]

काउन्सिल की दुबारा पैदाइश है। जैसे देश में प्रेस की आजादी की दोबारा पैदाइश हुई है; उसी तरह से प्रेस काउन्सिल की भी दोबारा पैदाइश हुई है। अभी मेरे आधी कह रहे थे फ्रीडम ऑफ प्रेस ऐम्बिस्ट ही नहीं करती तो प्रीजर्वेशन का सवाल कहाँ आता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा, शायद उनका मतलब यह था कि जो प्रावलय उन्होंने पोज की है, वह बहुत बड़ी है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है, जनता पार्टी ने 15 महीने में फ्रीडम ऑफ प्रेस के लिए जो कदम उठाये हैं, वह हमारे दोस्त को मालूम हैं, पहले जब यह भाषण देते थे,

What was the reporting of the press?
"Mr. Nehru also spoke."

There was a censor officer also sitting in this Lok Sabha Secretariat. Even Rabindranath Tagore's sayings were censored even the Prime Minister's own speech was censored. That was the control over the press.

Now you are free to speak, free to read, free to think. That Press Objection Bill is gone, there is no control but the problem that you have posed is a serious one I agree. The monopoly press should be diffused, there is no difference of opinion on that, but how to tackle that is a very big and very serious question, and opinion differs from person to person.

You just mentioned one or two cases about business houses. May I point out one thing about the case of the *National Herald*? This is not a business house, this is not controlled by monopoly houses. This is controlled by Mrs. Gandhi. This is an old paper started by Jawaharlal Nehru, and let me quote, with your kind permission from *Sunday*. He says:

"But what happened to Chalapatih Rau of the *National Herald* into whose shoes Khuswant Singh stepped? Few people could have been more loyal than Chalapatih Rau has been to the Nehru family for the past 40 years. Many a time, against his conscience, he stood like a rock not only by Jawaharlal Nehru but by his daughter also. The only principled line he drew was on Mr. Sanjay Gandhi: he did not go out of his way to build up the rising star of the Emergency."
Again he says:

"One day last month, Chalapatih Rau's stenographer was on leave. As usual, he wrote his editorial. But the management gave instructions to all typists in the office to refuse to type out his editorial. Chalapatih Rau, like any other journalist, likes to see his writing in print, so he ignored the hint of the management. He sent down his handwritten manuscript to the press. But the management's arm reaches a long way. Instructions had been sent to the press—the linotype operator refused to compose the handwritten piece. The same day, when Rau was leaving office, the management did not allow him the use of the office car. The heart-broken Chalapatih was seen off for the last time from the office over which he had presided for 40 years by only his peon."

What was the reaction of the editor?
He says:

"Chalapatih Rau wrote: 'I am not writing it in bitterness. This is a short epitaph, which can later be extended, of 40 years of dedicated and frustrated journalism. ... I promise to forget *National Herald* ... I hope there will be no second "cremation" of Jawaharlal Nehru under new auspices and the value and traditions which he loved will be upheld and his name will continue to appear as founder of the newspaper."

This is the condition, not of the papers under business houses.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why are you surprised?

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: I am not surprised. This is how Mrs. Gandhi functioned, this is how the Cong. (I) functioned and still wants to function. This is an example. So, it is not a question whether only the business houses behave like that. This is a question where politicians are behaving like that.... who are accusing every day that the press is not free, the radio is not free, the Television is not free and how they are behaving with the editor, this is a typical example and I think it is an eye-opener.

16 hrs.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रेस काँग्रेस के जरिये हमारे प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता एक तरह से पूरी हो गई है।

Bill that even the Press Council can And I think that this will make the for the first time in this Press Council take up the matter against the State. It was not provided in the original to the Government, but responsible to the society, to the country and it is press more responsible—not responsible Bill, if I am not mistaken. I recollect that when the Haryana Chief Minister took certain action against a paper, *The Tribune*, and when this matter was taken up in the Lok Sabha, what was the reply of the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting? He said: "I am making an enquiry and I do not know the legal provision."

सभापति महोदय: अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: श्री जी ती मैंने कुछ नहीं किया है। मुझे थोड़ा और बोलने की जगह है।

सभापति महोदय: और बहुत से सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि कानून के मुताबिक इस बारे में क्या हो सकता है—कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। आज पहली बार जनता पार्टी ने कहा है कि अगर सरकार भी कुछ प्रवृत्ति करती है, तो प्रेस काँग्रेस को उसे कहने का अधिकार होगा।

प्रेस काँग्रेस एक सेल्फ-रेगुलेटिंग प्रोफेशनल बाडी होगी, और इसमें गवर्नमेंट का कोई इंटरफीरेंस नहीं होगा, कोई दखल नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट का उसमें दखल नहीं होना चाहिए।

This is meant to build up a code of conduct for newspapers, news agencies and journalists in accordance with high professional standards, to help newspaper and news agency to maintain their independence, to encourage the growth of a sense of responsibility and public service among all those engaged in the profession of journalism.

मुझे प्रेस वालों से भी थोड़ी शिकायत है, और वह यह है कि आजादी के नाम पर येलो जर्नलिज्म को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि हर जगह सेन्सेशनल न्यूज़, सब या गलत, छापी जा रहे हैं और पिछले सवा साल से कैंसेन्सर्ड एक्सप्रेशन सपातार चल रहा है।

सभापति महोदय: अब आप समाप्त करें। आप का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: पांच सात मिनट और दे दीजिए। मुझे कुछ पांचदस कहने की जगह है।

सभापति महोदय: पांचदस तो बहुत हैं। दस मिनट में सब पांचदस नहीं कहे जा सकते हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना है कि प्रेस एक बहुत बड़ी फ़ोर्स बन गया है और मुझे आशा है कि प्रेस काउंसिल इस का रेगुलेट कर सकेगी। श्री राजगोपालाचारी ने कहा था कि प्रेस के हाथ में इतनी खतरनाक ताकत है कि अगर वह चाहे, तो वह देश में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न कर सकता है कि देश की सारी फ़ौज उस इन्टरनेल डिस्टर्बेंस को रोकने में लग जाये। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रेस काउंसिल यहाँ जर्नलिज्म को खत्म करने के लिए सख्तता से कार्यवाही करे। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि प्रेस काउंसिल को पब्लिशमेंट के अधिकार दिये जायें, लेकिन वह सख्ती से एक कोड ऑफ़ कंडक्ट तैयार करे और जो उस पर अमल न करे, उसके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

समापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें। बहुत से सदस्य इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने कुछ पॉइंट्स कहने हैं।

मैं इस बात का भी समर्थन करता हूँ, जो चैयरमैन के एलेक्शन की बात थी, उसमें पहले मतभेद था कि प्राया चीफ़ जस्टिस नामिनेट करें या जर्नलिस्ट नामिनेट करें, उसमें यह आप ने अछूटा किया कि उसमें जर्नलिस्ट्स के नुमाइन्दे भी हो गए, स्पीकर भी है और चाफ़ जस्टिस भी है, तीनों मिल कर करेंगे तो यह अछूटा होगा। मैं एक सजेरिजन देना चाहता हूँ कि जर्नलिस्ट्स के नुमाइन्दे तो रखें, और सब के रखें लेकिन जो रिजर्व हैं उन का कोई नुमाइन्दा नहीं रखा। उन की भी जरूरत है। प्रेस कंट्रोल की बात जहाँ कही गई, मैं कंट्रोल के हक में नहीं हूँ। लेकिन प्रेस लोगों को एजुकेंट करने के काम भी आता है, इसलिए रिजर्व का भी कोई नुमाइन्दा होना चाहिए।

प्रेस का एक काम यह भी है, जहाँ वह सेंसेशनल बातें उठाता है, वहाँ गांव में, देहात में, बैंकवर्ड लायों में, ट्राइबल एरियास में जो कुछ घटनाएं घटती हैं विशेषतः उन की एकात्मिक कंडीशंस हैं, एजुकेशनल और सांशुल कंडीशंस हैं, उनका बारे में जो बातें बहनी चाहिए उन्हें यह हाइ लाइट नहीं करता, दूसरी बेकार का जो बीज है वह हाइ लाइट हांती है या उन का स्फ़ेयर केवल शहरों तक ही होता है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान शहर नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि रेडियो, टेलीविजन प्रेस जितने भी मास कम्यूनिकेशन के साधन हैं, इनकी की तरफ़ भी ध्यान दें।

मैं इन बात का भी समर्थन करता हूँ कि आप ने जर्नलियल पेंस का ज्यादा रेप्रेजेंटेशन दिया है। उसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। अभी तक प्रेसों का ज्यादा रीप्रिजेंटेशन रहा, अब जर्नलियल पेंस का भी आप ने रेप्रेजेंटेशन दिया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
(Koraput): Mr. Chairman, since this Bill was discussed in the Joint committee, I will not go into the details except to mention that there was some Note of Dissent which relates to the code of conduct for the press. But I could not follow the objects and reasons given for the Bill. On the one hand, Government propose to preserve the freedom of the press and, on the other, Government want to maintain the standard of newspapers and news agencies in India. When the press is free what is the necessity to bring in certain standard? The reason is to control the press so that it would not publish certain things. So, this Bill is desirable and it has to be passed by Parliament. Since we agreed in principle to almost all the clauses of the Bill in the Joint Committee, I am not going into the details of the Bill.

But I will emphasize only one point, namely, that by this legislation alone Government cannot give freedom to the press, because it deals only with very few aspects. If Government propose to give freedom to the press, then they should mention or adopt some procedures also as to how the monopoly of the press would be abolished. They should also mention how they will give freedom to the press from Government control, whether direct or indirect, and freedom from group of corporate pressure, big business mentality and social blindness. These are the things which have to be done so that the press can function freely, frankly and fearlessly. I have already given some amendments and I will go into them in detail when they are taken up. But I just want to make some submissions at this stage.

The papers carry the news of the cities only and not of the rural areas. There are a number of languages in our country, more than 1600 dialects and the newspapers are being published only in a few languages. The papers should carry the news about the people below the poverty line, the downtrodden people, who are being harassed. It is not that by publishing the nudity of a tribal woman in a magazine, they can say that they have publicised the economic conditions of the tribals. It is nothing but an attempt to capture the eyes of the reader and to sell the magazine. I want to urge that type of publications should not be allowed and the real picture of the economic condition of the weaker sections, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, should be depicted by the press. I have given an amendment suggesting that the number of Members of the Press Council, which the President may appoint, be increased by two, to include one from Scheduled Caste and one from Scheduled Tribe so that they can go through the publications and can give their opinions in the Press Council. Only a very few people belonging to the scheduled castes and

the scheduled tribes are in the Press. You will find, none from these few press reporters, may be nominated, those belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This is my humble submission and I hope the hon. Minister would agree to this amendment to appoint a representative from scheduled castes and a representative from scheduled tribe in the Press Council so that at least something can be done for the people who have been neglected by the society so far.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Press Council came into being in 1960 and then it was given a goodbye in 1978 during the Emergency.

As you know, Sir, the Press in India had to pass through a period of traumatic experience during the days of Emergency. It was humiliated, victimised and suppressed. It was asked to join the chorus along with the psychopants in praise of the authoritarian regime. It was not only prevented from disseminating news but was also asked to misinform the people. Such was the condition during the Emergency.

It is good that the Press Council is being revived and the rights of the Press are being restored. It is better to have the Press Council than not to have it. But will the press, the fourth estate, be able to discharge its responsibility? Let us have a look at the facts. What is the position today in our country?

If we look to the newspaper coverage, we see that 25 per cent of the newspapers in India are English dailies and 31.2 per cent of them are published in the four metropolitan cities. These four metropolitan cities also account for 48.5 per cent of the circulation of these papers. Common ownership of newspapers account for 81 per cent circulation of all the metropolitan dailies.

[Shri Sinaji Patnaik]

It has been mentioned in the objectives of the Press Council that it will "concern itself with developments, such as, concentration of or other aspects of ownership of newspapers and news agencies which may affect the independence of the press." As to how it can discharge this responsibility, there is no indication about it.

What we see in India is that there is not only concentration of ownership of newspapers but there is also interlocking of industry and business with press. Naturally, its effects will be there and its effects are there. The press barons are so powerful that they even find to dictate terms to the Government by boycotting the wage board for working journalists.

The renowned jurist, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, in his Autobiography, has narrated a case with regard to a prestigious daily, the *Statesman* of which he was the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for some time. He has narrated how the then editor was sacked by the owners over the head of the trustees because he was not in tune with the big business moves against the U. F. Government of West Bengal in 1967-68.

In such a situation, the reporter or editor becomes a prisoner of the views of the proprietor. The earlier Press Commission Report has narrated a number of instances about them. The Press Commission had concluded on this point as follows:

"It would be rather naive to expect a newspaper or periodical run by a leading light of a chamber of commerce to advocate communism or support a proposal for expropriation of capital. It is, however, legitimate to demand that in reporting news of happenings, it should not over-emphasise one side of a picture or black out another, or otherwise distort a despatch so as to mislead the reader."

But it remains a pious wish.

Sir, there is an inherent threat to the freedom of press which arises

from the very system itself. The press of a country reflects the kind of society which exists there. Hence we witness in this country, by and large the press has been weighted against the oppressed people, against the down-trodden toiling people.

Although it has been proposed in the Bill that the language newspapers will be given adequate representation in the new Press Council, the press in general as well as the Press Council continues to be elite-oriented. Whatever you do, it is a question linked up with the system itself. Only when the social struggles of the masses will assert themselves, the things will be otherwise. New values created through these social struggles of the people will be reflected in the press.

Similarly, about the Government's interference, as long as the power of patronage is there, you cannot avoid interference. The earlier Press Commission Report is full such instances. So, the point is how far the press will be able to resist it. That also depends on the values that are created in this country. If the freedom of press is there, at least there will be some people who will come forward to resist it. Let us wish at least that the formation of the Press Council will help in a process where more and more people will come forward to resist various types of interference in the freedom of press.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jaipur): The Press Council which remained in existence for nine years, was abolished by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The abolition of such an organisation as the Press Council, which is a very powerful instrument in the country, has gone unwept, un-noticed, unsuspected and unchallenged from any quarter, excepting some bold persons who came forward; but they are negligible as compared to the whole lot.

Now, why was this done? The question is, why was the Press Council abolished? The Press Council was an

obstacle in the way of Mrs. Gandhi. She knew very well that the Press exercises an enormous effect on the public at large that news can spread like the wind and take to the minds of millions at a time rather than a speech delivered in one city. So, the enormous effect which is produced by the Press was felt by Mrs. Gandhi. She did not want that any opposition should be created in this country to Emergency and she did not want there should be deliberations throughout the country. She wanted that the people should never think about what is going on in the country. That was the basic idea and that is why the Press Council was abolished.

We know that the Press Council— if we go through the provisions of the particular enactment of 1965—was not equipped with power sufficient to punish anybody. But it had certainly the basic ingredients needed to expose completely even those persons in power. Of course, Niren De has advised the Haryana Government that there are no powers which vest with the Press Council at all to challenge the Government on any ground. Still, the Press Council's observations and findings had a tremendous effect and they could produce a different atmosphere, at least among the literate classes of the nation. That is why Mrs. Gandhi thought that the best way was to abolish it, and it was abolished.

It is surprising to note what even persons working and concerned with the Press Council and their organisations like the Indian Federation Working Journalists has to say. If you remember, what was the verdict given by it at the time of abolition? It said that the Press Council was fit to be abolished, that the Press Council had not been able at all to lay down a code of conduct for newspapers in this country, that it has been a complete failure. That was what was proclaimed by this organisation. In fact, it is wonderful that an organisation

which ought to encourage the Council should make observations of this type. But those days were like that. We find that even Kuldip Nayar has stated that when he want to make a complaint to the Press Council, he was not accompanied by more senior journalists. That is the statement he has made before the Shah Commission. Those were days of non-freedom of the Press. The question pertinent to be asked to my learned friends on the opposite side is, where was freedom of the Press at that time? There is freedom of the Press today....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Borole, please wind up.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Yes, we should hurry up; it is true. But the hurry was at that time: we are at leisure now. Everybody at that time was in a great hurry: today we are at great leisure.

I will make my submission only on few points: so far as the abolition of the Press is concerned, it was unjudicial and it was not at all in the interest of a free Press. The place of a free Press has high importance in any country and the immense influence it exercises is also greatly felt by all political, social and economic organisations in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: The present Bill reconstitutes it now. I want to make certain suggestions.

The first suggestion would be this. The extent of monopoly in the press section is of the order of 80 to 81 per cent. That affects the Press Council also. Therefore, some arrangement has to be made so that the Press Council will be in a position to be bold enough to make its observations and findings against the monopoly houses working in the press section.

My second suggestion would be in regard to finance. Though there is to

[Shri Yashwant Borole]

be an independent financing arrangement which will be available now, considering the whole budget which is available to the Press Council—which is hardly Rs. 2,40,000—and considering the work which it has to carry, I think the budget is insufficient. It is good that now at least they have been empowered to levy a certain fee and make a collection. If necessary that should be supplemented.

My third suggestion would be in regard to the question of delay before the Press Council because certain matters which were taken up to the Press Council had lingered on for a considerably long time. Therefore, the working and functioning of the Press Council will have to be styled in a manner so as to curtail the delay which may be there, so that prompt action will be recommended and action taken immediately.

श्री इयात्त सुन्वर हास (सीतामढ़ी) :

वह जो प्रेस काउंसिल बिल पेश किया गया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। प्रेस काउंसिल भ्रष्टाचारकाल के दिनों में खास कर जब हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सम्पादक श्री बी० जी० वर्गीश का मामला उस के समक्ष गया, खत्म कर दी गई थी। वह उसका एक प्रमुख कारण भी रहा है। इस प्रेस काउंसिल बिल के तहत प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता की पुनर्स्थापना का प्रयास किया गया है ताकि एक ऐसी व्यवस्था बन सके जो अपने आप अपनी मर्यादाओं की रक्षा कर सके, प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को प्रक्षुण्ण रख सके। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जिन पर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये था। प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता का मुख्यतया दो प्रकार से हनन होता रहा है। एक तो प्रोप्राइटरी के द्वारा होता रहा है और दूसरे सरकार के द्वारा। इस बीसवीं शताब्दी में जब जगह राज्य

सत्ता के सर्वबाही, सर्वव्यापक सत्ता के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित हुई है। इसलिए इस शताब्दी में समाज के जितने भी भ्रंग हैं उनकी रक्षा न केवल सम्पत्तिशाली वर्ग से होनी चाहिये बल्कि राज्य की बढ़ती हुई निरंकुशता से भी उसकी रक्षा होनी चाहिये। यहां पर यह कहा गया है कि सरकार से उसकी रक्षा की जाएगी। लेकिन पिछली जो प्रेस काउंसिल थी जिस की रिपोर्ट 1969 में दी गई उस प्रेस काउंसिल ने तत्कालीन सरकार के समक्ष कुछ सुझाव रखे थे। 1970 में प्रेस काउंसिल सम्बन्धी जो कानून था जब उस में संशोधन किया गया तो प्रेस काउंसिल ने जिन की ओर इशारा किया था उन की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

इस प्रेस काउंसिल में संभवतः उन सिफारिशों पर उतना जोर नहीं दिया गया है। उसका एक सामान्य उदाहरण मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। प्रेस काउंसिल की पाबन्दी और फकंशन्स की जो यहां चर्चा की गई है उसमें धारा 14 सबक्लाज (1) और उस की सुलना भंगर भाप करे क्लाज 15(4) से, क्लाज 14 में प्रेस, न्यूज एजन्सीज, जर्नेलिस्ट्स उन के प्रति जो शिकायत है उस शिकायत के प्रति प्रेस काउंसिल को क्या अधिकार दिया गया है कि प्रेस काउंसिल इनक्वायरी कर सकती है। शिकायत भंगर सही पायी जाय तो they can warn, admonish or censure. लेकिन जहां सरकार और प्रेस काउंसिल का सम्बन्ध भाया है वहां कितना माइल्स हो गया है? वहीं इतना ही बिधा गया है कि :

"The Council may, if it considers it necessary for the purpose of carrying out its objects or for the performance of any of its functions under this Act, make such observations, as it may think fit...."

जब 14(1) में वार्षिक, ऐडमनिश और सैबर करने का है। लेकिन जहाँ सरकार और उमके अधीन दूसरी संस्थाओं में प्रेस की स्वायत्तता और स्वतंत्रता पर आक्रमण होता है तो एक तो कहा गया है कि कोई शिकायत हो तो इनकायरी को जाय जिसक मतलब है कि प्रकाशना में यह अधिकार हो जाता है कि प्रेस काउन्सिल का यह अधिकार है। लेकिन प्रेस काउन्सिल की 1968-69 की रिपोर्ट में जो सुझाव दिये हैं उसकी स्पष्ट रूप से व्याख्या हो जानी चाहिये क्योंकि 1970 में श्री नीरेन डे ने हरियाणा सरकार की ओर और से बोलते हुए कहा था कि प्रेस काउन्सिल को राज्य सरकार को अपने परब्यु में लेने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। उस मान में यहाँ इतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

दूसरी चीज यह कि प्रेस काउन्सिल का जो कम्पोजिशन है उस पर ध्यान देना तो उसमें 28 भादमी हैं। 6 सम्पादक और 6 एडिटर या मैनेजमेंट के भादमी हैं। इस तरह से 12 भादमी ऐसे हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि सम्पादक की नौकरी भी मालिकों की इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है। वो 28 में से 12 भादमी हैं जो प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से मालिकों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि समूचे प्रेस काउन्सिल की संरचना में मालिकों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व ज्यादा हो गया है। दूसरी चीज यह है कि प्रेस काउन्सिल के अन्दर रेडियो और टी. वी. को भी शामिल करना चाहिये क्योंकि

इन के माध्यम से भी विचार निर्माण पर ज्यादा असर पड़ता है।

आचरण संहिता के बारे में अन्त में मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि तिलक कमेटी का जो रिपोर्ट है उस में आठवें पेज पर लिखा है कि :

"The Committee is of the opinion that since the Council is not called upon to lay down any code of journalistic ethics for the Press, there could be no question of vesting it with the power to hold an inquiry into any breach thereof."

यहाँ लगता है कि जैसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी के दिमाग में यह धारणा है कि प्रेस काउन्सिल किसी तरह का जर्नलिस्टिक ऐथिक्स कोड निर्धारित नहीं करने जा रही है, लेकिन बिल में सका प्रावधान है।

समापति महोदय : भाव भाप समाप्त कोजिये क्योंकि बहुत बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि प्रेस काउन्सिल कोड आफ कंडक्ट ऐडजुडिकेशन के प्रोसेस से इवील्व करेगी। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका स्पष्ट प्रावधान बिल में होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM (Nilgiris) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, the Government propose to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India.

Sir, during the past 30 years this House has discussed several times in a heated manner the need for de-linking the newspapers from Press barons and about diffusion of newspaper ownership. The successive Ministers of Information and Broadcasting have

[Shri P. S. Ramalingam]

given solemn assurances on the floor of this august House that a Bill to that effect would be brought forward by the Government. But so far there has been no marked change in the policy of newsprint distribution and Government advertisements to the newspapers. In these two matters the language newspapers are given step-motherly treatment. As the poor people in our country are gradually becoming paupers on account of the economic policies of the Government, the language newspapers are marching slowly but steadily to the stage of extinction. Even if the State Governments condescend to give advertisements, these newspapers are short of newsprint. The large newspapers are assuming monopolistic proportions with alarming speed. As per the statistics supplied by the Registrar of Newspapers, 80 per cent of the newspapers in India is nourished by the neo-capitalists. I do not think that this Press Council will be able to realise the laudable objective of preserving the freedom of the Press, which is as elusive as an eel. Unless there is revolutionary reorientation in the Government's policy, it is not possible to raise the standard of the newspapers. I would like to give a few figures to substantiate my argument and to supplement my suggestions which I hope the hon. Minister will bear in mind at the time of his reply to the debate.

76.5 per cent of the newspapers in the country comes in regional languages. 68.3 per cent of such language newspapers is published outside the four metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. Out of the total circulation of newspapers in the country, 51.3 per cent circulation is outside the four large cities. In these circumstances, it will not be possible for the Press Council located in Delhi to exercise its authority. Here it is pertinent to point out that the Press Council is at the moment an entirely nominated institution, which will reduce its impact.

If the working of the Press Council is not to be in vain, I would suggest that there should be one Press Council for each regional language. If that is not feasible, then there can be regional Press Councils. If that is also not practicable, then the representatives of all the official languages enumerated in the Constitution must find a place on the Press Council. If the Government does not favour this suggestion, then I would say that the Press Council should meet at least once in a year in all the State Capitals so that the problems of the language newspapers can be understood and appreciated.

Sir, the newspapers have become tabloids of political bickerings, baseless political rumours, mocking political cartoons, news items which would foment and fan linguistic and racial hatred among the people. The people of the country are not enlightened by meaningful political comments, but they are led on the path of anger and frustration by the fertile imagination of newsmen. In a democracy there is no place for yellow journalism, which goes counter to the concept of open society. The Press Council has to exert all its energy for extricating the gullible people from the guile of newspapermen.

In this Bill there is no provision envisaging co-ordination between the Press Council and the Registrar of Newspapers who exercises supervisory control on about 16000 newspapers and periodicals. This should be ensured in the interest of the Press Council. Similarly, the Registrar of Newspapers should be authorised to implement the punishment awarded by the Press Council on the erring newspapers.

There should also be a National Registrar of Working Journalists which will go a long way in improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies. Sir, I oppose the idea of association of Managing Editors with the

Press Council because of the fact that the Managing Editors are none other than the proprietors of newspapers.

In conclusion, I hope that the Press Council would become a potent instrument for guarding the Press freedom and not merely a patronising body.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Press Council Bill is under discussion in this House and the Government deserves every credit for reviving the Press Council. However, I am constrained to remark that the present measure is a half-hearted measure and the Press Council proposed and envisaged in the Bill is devoid of teeth. It is quite clear, Mr. Chairman, that the concept of the freedom of press implies that the press should be free both from proprietorial oppression and government interference. When we scan the various provisions of the Bill we find that in both respects the Press Council is toothless. As far as the management is concerned, there is the power of censure and the matter ends there. But as far as government interference with press is concerned, it is sad that there are no provisions whatsoever. On the contrary, it is clear that the government is fighting shy of the Press Council. There is no provision to the effect that this Press Council will have jurisdiction with respect to complaints about interference from the government in the same manner as it has jurisdiction to see the complaints of proprietorial oppression, etc. Sir, if you look at Clause 13 sub-clause (2) (j) you will find that this Council can give its opinion on such matters as may be entrusted to it by the Central Government. In other words, the initiative of the Press Council has also been curbed. The point I am making is that an important aspect of the freedom of Press, namely, freedom from government interference has been totally left out from the jurisdiction of the Press Council.

Mr. Chairman, one of the objects of Press Council is to build a code of con-

duct for newspapers. In so far as the Press Council is an agency created and nominated by the government, I am afraid, this evolution of the code of conduct might in the long run prove a type of veiled censor as far as the freedom of the Press is concerned.

Sir, the body is heavily nominated. This is a rather undemocratic form, and it would have been better if instead of nominations the principle of election had been given full and fair play.

Lastly, a word about language press representation. It has been ensured but it is absolutely necessary that the language press of all the languages mentioned in the Constitution gets represented. This is necessary in order the the Press Council should have an adequate representation. Therefore, I submit that all the languages mentioned in the Constitution should be properly represented. I must specifically make mention of Urdu because that is a language-paper most neglected at the hands of the government. Here I may be a little irrelevant but I may suggest that the location of office of the Registrar of Newspapers in India in Delhi is creating a lot of inconvenience. Many Urdu papers are published from Bombay and for every little purpose, declarations have to be submitted to Delhi and then they shuttle between Bombay and Delhi which causes a lot of inconvenience to them.

This is a matter which must be looked into.

I would therefore plead with the Government for the setting up of regional offices, especially, as far as Urdu is concerned, especially in Bombay.

There are various other matters, but there is no time. I have given my amendments on various matters and I shall speak on them.

I wish to say only one more word about Clause 16 before I conclude.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

Clause 16 provides for the levy of a fee by the Council on the registered newspapers. Sir, I am totally opposed to this levy of a fee. As it is, the economy of newspapers is very peculiar. Let the Government come forward with the necessary amount required by the Press Council rather than place any burden whatsoever on the newspapers in our country.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री राजभूषण तिवारी (खलीलावाद) :
सभापति महोदय, यह जो विधेयक प्राज सदन के समक्ष उपस्थित है इसका स्वागत होना चाहिए। काफी लोगों ने इसका स्वागत किया है। जनता सरकार जब वही उसी समय इस ने विचार किया था कि इस प्रेस कौंसिल को हम पुनर्जीवित करेंगे क्योंकि 1954 में जो प्रेस कमिशन नियुक्त किया गया था उसकी सिफारिश थी कि देश में प्रेस कौंसिल का गठन होना चाहिए। उस के तहत 1965 में यह ऐक्ट पास किया गया। उसके बाद 1966 में प्रेस कौंसिल का निर्माण हुआ। दस वर्ष भी उस के बाद वह ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं कर पायी, 1976 में समरिली उस को समाप्त कर दिया गया। तो यह तो एक अच्छा काम है और इस के लिए मैं सरकार और सरकार के माननीय मंत्री और प्रसारण मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि प्रेस की आजादी के लिए हम बचनबद्ध हैं, समर्पित हैं और हम ने जो संकल्प लिया उस संकल्प को हम ने पूरा किया है। प्रेस की आजादी जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

यह सही है कि सरकार और प्रेस के बीच में लगातार संघर्ष होते रहे हैं और ये संघर्ष अमेरिका में, इंग्लैंड में, शताब्दी पहले से चले आ रहे हैं। सच्चा इतिहास है। बराबर माना प्रकार के ऐक्ट पास किए

प्रेस की आजादी को समाप्त करने के, उस को खत्म करने के लेकिन वहाँ पर प्रबल जनमत और वहाँ की जो अपनी परम्पराएँ और मान्यताएँ थीं वह जीवित रहीं जिन के बल पर हमेशा प्रेस को स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष रखने का माहौल बना रहा। आज अपने देश में भी यह हालत मौजूद है। वास्टेयर ने स्वयं कहा था कि चाहे हम आप से इत्फाक न करें, चाहे हम आपकी बात को स्वीकार न करें परन्तु आप के बोलने की आजादी की रक्षा अपनी जान को भी दाँव पर लगा कर करेंगे। यही सब से बड़ा मुख्य आधार है और इसी आधार को लेकर यह प्रेस कौंसिल बनी। अब यह प्रेस कौंसिल इस मकसद को कहां तक पूरा कर पायेगी इस के बारे में कुछ लोगों ने शंकाएँ व्यक्त की हैं, खास कर वह लोग इस में ज्यादा हैं, जिन्होंने इस प्रेस कौंसिल को ही समाप्त कर दिया और प्रेस की आजादी को ही समाप्त कर दिया। मैं यह जरूर चाहूँगा अपनी सरकार की तरफ से कि हम जितना भी वातावरण इस के लिए इस देश में बना सकें कि ये जो प्रेस हैं इनको स्वतंत्र रूप से काम करने का अवसर हो, उतना ही अच्छा होगा। इस के लिये जो व्ययधायें और प्रावधान किये गए हैं उनकी खूबियों का बखान मंत्री महोदय ने भी किया है कि इसका कम्पोजीशन कैसा होगा, इस के अध्यक्ष का मनोनायन किस प्रकार होगा। इस के अध्यक्ष सरकार के द्वारा मनोनीत नहीं किए जाएंगे। इस के लिये एक लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष, एक राज्य सभा के सभापति और एक ऐसा नम्बर जो उस कौंसिल से चुना जायगा, ये तीन बोध भित्तर उसका चयन करेंगे। उसी के साथ-साथ यह भी तय है कि आप लाख प्रेस कौंसिल बना लीजिए, उस को सारे अधिकार दे दीजिए, नगर यदि उस की किसी स्वतंत्रता नहीं होगी, आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता नहीं, होनी खबर

सरकार के ही पीसे पर प्राप्त होगी तो वह कौंसिल स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन नहीं कर पायेगी इसलिए उसे वित्तीय अधिकार या अपने साधन जुटाने के लिये भी अधिकार दिया गया है ।

तीसरी बात जो बहुत कही गई है, यह सही है कि उसको अधिकार मिलना चाहिए या जो उस समय में नीरेल डे साहब ने आपत्तियाँ उठाई थीं जिनका निराकरण पूरी तरह से नहीं हो पाया और जो अपेक्षा थी कि भ्रमण सरकार—चाहे केन्द्र की हो या राज्य की—प्रेस पर या प्रैस की आजादी पर हमला करे, आक्रमण करे, केवल सरकार ही नहीं कोई और एजेंसी हो, जैसे कोई पार्लियामेंट पार्टी या एडवर्टीजिंग एजेंसी, तो उस के लिए भी कोई न्याय या उपाय कौंसिल के लिए इस विधेयक में होना चाहिए—ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ ।

इस के साथ-साथ जो डी-लिंकिंग है, जो स्ट्रन्चर है, वह बहुत ही इम्बैलेंस है । जो बड़े प्रबन्ध हैं, खास तौर पर जो धर्मजी प्रबन्ध हैं उन्हीं का सब से ज्यादा प्रभुत्व है । इस के बजाय जो लोकल वेपर्स हैं, जो मातृ भाषाओं के वेपर्स हैं, जॉकि कि इस देश की विभिन्न भाषाओं में चलते हैं और जो कामन जनता तक पहुंचते हैं—ऐसे प्रबन्धों को ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए और ऐसे प्रबन्धों के प्रसार को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये । साथ ही साथ डी-लिंकिंग का जो बहुत पुराना

सुझाव है उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई मजबूत और कारगर कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूँ केवल सरकार इसको नहीं कर पायेगी, इस के लिए प्रबल जनमत और देश के सभी वर्गों के लोगों का पूर्ण समर्थन भी आवश्यक है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the term 'freedom of the press' has different meanings to different people. To the proprietors, it is a right to market their publications without let or hindrance; to the editors, it is a right to decide to publish or refuse to publish the matter in the press; to the public, it is really the right to correct information and fair comment; and I may add one more—to the politicians, it is to have the right to address the public through the press and to save themselves from character assassination. When the various people exercise these freedoms, this brings about a lot of conflict. In fact, Samuel Johnson has said very beautifully in his book, *Life of Milton*—it is a very interesting passage—

"If every murmurer at Government may diffuse discontent there can be no peace; if every sceptic in theology may teach his policies, there can be no religion. The danger of such unbounded liberty and the danger of bounding it have pro-

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

duced a problem in the Science of Government which human understanding seems hitherto unable to solve."

This is a problem before the Minister also. They have to reconcile the freedom of the press on one side and the rights of the individual on the other in the conduct of the press.

There are two diametrically opposite views on this matter. One school of thought maintains that—freedom of the press is incompatible with its ownership by capitalists that private enterprise press is merely the channel through which the opinion and the values of its capitalist owners are disseminated and that the so-called freedom is really confined to and exists only for those who own and control the press.

There is a nothing diametrically opposite view.

A newspaper is a private enterprise owing nothing whatever to the public, which grants it no franchise. It is therefore affected with no public interest. It is emphatically the property of the owner who is selling a manufactured product at his own risk.

As the truth lies in between the two, naturally one has to see that public responsibility of the press is ensured by a process. What is the process we will see.

In Sweden where the press receives a subsidy from the Government, it is subject the regime of law. There are a number of laws governing the press. In West Germany, there is a right of reply to a citizen in respect of anything which appears in the press against him and the press is obliged to publish the matter. Britain has earlier held

the view that the Press should have neither special responsibilities nor special privileges other than what a citizen has. But the way in which the press functioned in the later years and the need for national security, the need for the safeguarding the individual's reputation and privacy, this has induced the Royal Commission which had reported in 1977 in their report to reach the conclusion that the freedom of the press cannot be absolute and that there must be some boundary to it.

The Press Council is, therefore, a voluntary institution in England regulating its behaviour without any statute; whereas in our country, we had introduced this statute in 1966 and it was in existence till 1976. Now the hon. Minister had said something about, while introducing the Bill, most of the clauses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will take some time.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will take 4-5 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you stop here. Today's discussion is upto 5 O'clock. At 5 Prof. Samar Guha's motion is to be discussed. Tomorrow, you can start it. Then we give preference to Prof. Samar Guha's motion.

10.55 hrs.

[SHRI SARVESHWA NARAYAN SINGH Is the Chair]

MOTION RE: REPORT (1974) OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by prof. Samar Guha on the 3rd August, 1977, namely:-

"That this House do consider the Report (1974) of the Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd September, 1974."

Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time the subject of the motion was discussed fully in the House and I was listening to the facts which were marshalled by my esteemed friend Prof. Samar Guha. I know that this forum of parliament is not for being used for astrological predictions. But, fortunately, I am a professional astrologer. The question of Shri Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's appearance is so very important from the national point of view that any piece of evidence, any piece of knowledge, any clue, anything that can lead to the finding of the truth is welcome because his life is so valuable.

17 hrs.

He has got his name enshrined in diamonds in the history of the country. I got my M. A. with Astrology in 1945 and my Ph. D. in Jyotish in 1949 if I am, therefore, in the scientific Astrological field since 1949. It was hot subject for discussion in several astrological societies and periodicals and also among several astrologers, ever since the disappearance of Babu Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; that is, in December 1941. Thereafter came the very sad news, suddenly, in August 1945 of the air crash in which it was alleged that he died in Taipeh. That set the entire nation thinking: what exactly was the truth? During the previous

discussions so much has been said about the reports of Khosla Commission's biased approach, then Shanawaz Khan's investigations and report. I will not go into those details at this stage. I would apply my scientific knowledge to find out the truth behind the story. I have got a horoscope made of Netaji from the birth data which I could collect. I re-collect for about five years from 1945 several magazines and astrological societies and astrologers were discussing and if anyone opens any such magazine you will find it; no single magazine nor any astrologer at that time said that Netaji was dead. All the technical and astrological data then available was used. As astrologers we determine the life of a person from his longevity called ayurdaya. I am certain that what is called puinaayu or full longevity as far as Netaji's horoscope was concerned, he was ordained to live full 84 and half years. From that point of view the conclusion is that he has not passed away. However earlier to this purnayu there was what is known as ghat or gandam or gandantor which means that one escapes ganda is death, one touches death is ghat but escapes death. After applying the standards known to us, I have come to the conclusion that he may not have been in that plane which met with the fatal accident. But at the same time there was an indication of a sort of an underground movement towards the north. Some of my friends asked me: what is the present position. My first conclusion is that purnayu of Netaji has not been reached. That he is still alive. That is a yoga which is called "sanyasi yog" in his horoscope.

This is called प्रकृत्यायोग परिव्राजक योग, सत्याम योग may be a स्मृतिभ्रंश loss of memory, a wandering life, because there is a definite indication of ग्रामिक परिवर्तन a spiritual transformation, a reorientation of life style.

Some of us may bear me out, what the horoscope tells, namely a strong inborn long inclinations for spritualli-

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]
sation, although we have in the entire life of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose seen a virulent fighter. The Dharmic trend must have been there in his family and also within him. Therefore, his disappearance somewhere in the North and North East of the country cannot be ruled out at a particular stage of health, both mental and physical in which he should have turned a yogi. Therefore, I have used the word *सुनिश्चित* *योग* loss of memory. He might have discarded the political life. He may not like to come back. But my friend Shri Guha was after me to know whether there was any chance of his re-appearance. Right at present he is under the cycle of *वर्ष* *सप्तम* and towards the middle of *सप्तम* i.e. 1979 to March, 1980 there can be a clue of his existence somewhere. Therefore, it is my sincere appeal, without attaching any political colour to the entire motion, to heed at least the scientific astrologers, not me but all the astrologers right from 1942-43 till to-day in various discourses, various articles, various newspapers, the opinion of all of them, even today, indicating that there was no death. There was an escape. There might have been an escape to unknown destination. There is still a chance that you can have the golden opportunity to see that leader who was the apple of eyes of the people at that time.

Before I close my comments, I personally feel that the last word has not been said in spite of voluminous facts, literature, reports and Commissions. If scientific astrology has some bearing, efforts can still be made clues can still be found out that can really satisfy everybody's heart. After all Netaji was an emotional person. The entire nation was emotionally involved with him. Still there are many people who consider him as the national hero of our country. Therefore, I will appeal to present Government not to draw up the *ged* but they to make a fresh appeal to Britain on this problem.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is the greatest revolutionary leader. Why I say—'is the greatest', it is because the people of this country and abroad do not believe that he is dead. In the British Cabinet in 1945 the first Resolution was that Subhash Chandra Bose was to be found out and was to be arrested—dead or alive. Those papers were in the hands of the Government of India. Mr. Justice Khosla has reported that Netaji died in a plane crash. He has gone to Taipeh, Japan and everywhere. But he has not met our Ambassador or Consul-General anywhere. He has made the report according to his sweet will. That report, I can tell you, is of no value. That is why we want to impress upon the Government through you that there should be a fresh inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji. In 1942 we heard him speaking on the radio. He was one of the greatest disciples of Mahatma Gandhi. His freedom struggle and his sacrifice will ever be remembered by the people of this country, not only by the people of this country but by the people abroad. When I went to the United States of America three years back, I found that Hoboken City near New York was named after Netaji for three weeks from 15th August. Netaji is being worshipped everywhere, but unfortunately on this Independence Day, I did not find his picture on the television or Door Darshan. I would like to tell Mr. L. K. Advani that the picture of Netaji, who had sacrificed everything for the liberation and freedom of our country, who had set an example to us as to how discipline has to be maintained, was not shown on our television on Independence Day.

Mahatma Gandhi called the Quit India movement from India in 1942. Netaji went out of India, Netaji founded Azad Hind Fauj and with the Azad Hind Fauj entered Manipur and hoisted the national flag. Unfor-

unlately, in this Janata regime, though they are doing some good work. I was surprised to find that on the television this year there was no mention of Netaji and no picture of Netaji was shown. What have these people been doing? Are not the persons concerned with running of television and Radio traitors to the country? Are these people who are controlling Door Darshan not traitors to the people who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of this country? We are celebrating Netaji's birthday every year and lakhs and lakhs of people gather in the meetings. But this year I want to draw the attention of four esteemed Prime Minister Morarjibhai to the fact that on 15th August that was no mention of Netaji's name on the radio and no picture of Netaji was shown on the TV. There was not a single word about him. It is really surprising.

I want to appeal through you to the Prime Minister to form a fresh enquiry committee to enquiry into the disappearance of Netaji. Truth must come out. People of the country do not believe that he is dead. We do not know what has happened. Till 1945 he was not dead. He may be kept somewhere; we do not know. But fact has to be found out, that is why we impress on the Prime Minister that a fresh inquiry commission should be appointed to enquiry into the disappearance of Netaji. He had set many examples to us. He has shown how the people of India can work together. Under the banner of the Azad Hind Fauj, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, all worked together. So, I would like to tell the House: Let us not forget Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. His name will be written in letters of gold in the history of India, whether the Government records it or not.

Under the previous Government also, we have noticed that he was ignored. I do not say that the previous Government gave him the impor-

tance he deserved. He has ignored by them also. But whenever the earlier Prime Ministers, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri, went to Calcutta and West Bengal, they said that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was certainly the greatest figure of the world.

So, let us not forget him, let us remember him, let us learn from him how we should maintain discipline. Here in this House we find how discipline is maintained. So, let us learn from Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose how he founded the Azad Hind Fauj without anything in his hands, by going to foreign countries. The Azad Hind Fauj fared well. That is an example to us how Netaji got the people of India united. So, let us learn from him how unity is to be maintained.

So, I would again appeal to our esteemed Prime Minister, in whom we have got the greatest confidence, that he should make a fresh enquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

With these words I support the demand for such an enquiry.

जीवकी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर):
सभापति महोदय, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, जिनका नाम लेने पर ही आधमी में एक नया जोश पैदा हो जाता है, उन के बारे में यह कहना ही एक मिस्ट्री है कि अभी तक हम पता नहीं चला सके हैं कि वह बिम्बा है या नहीं हैं। अब तक जितनी इन्क्वायरी हुई हैं, उस से एक बात साफ है कि तारकान का जो दाका हुआ था, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। क्योंकि उस के बाद अंग्रेजों की अपनी सी-आइ-बी-० ने भी उनकी पलायन करने की कोशिश की। अखर

[श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी]

भारत के प्रायः सभी नेताओं का जन्म भारत में हुआ है, जो ऐसी ही जगह नहीं थी कि उस के बाद उनके जन्म की सी-सी से उन की तलाश कि कहाँ है? बहुत से लोग उन्हें इस हादसे के बाद उनको हिन्दुस्तान में तो बहुत बार प्रयास किया कि वह इस तारीख को दूसरी तारीख को प्रायः लोगों ने उन को देखा है, वह इस बात नहीं कह सके हैं।

इस बारे में आज तक जितने भी बड़े ही श्रीर इन्कवायरी हुई हैं, वह मुकदमे से हुई हैं कि वह यह कि नेताजी अब नहीं हैं। वह इसी परंपरा से बड़े थे कि वह सब कि वह अब नहीं हैं।

आपको याद होगा, जब महात्मा गांधी के सामने नेताजी की महाद्वेष के कही गई, या उनका आदर मन कहा गया तो महात्मा गांधी ने यह मत मनाओ और यह नहीं होनी सकती है, महात्मा गांधी की ऐसी इन्कॉमिशन हो जिस के उन्होंने इस खबर को यकीन न कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस बुके। यह एक बड़ी अजीब है। इस देश में गोलमारी के आना के बारे में बातें चलती रहीं, जब कभी आंध्र प्रदेश में इस तरह की खबर रहीं, लोगों ने उस के बारे में बहस की प्रायः में दाकत रहीं और बड़ी दिलचस्पी के बुन्ते और पढ़ते थे। लेकिन अभी मिस्ट्री ही बची हुई है।

श्री अक्षय कुमार ने तो इस बहुत बार कोशिश की है कि इस इस में ऐसी दिलचस्पी के जि

हिन्दी के प्रायः सभी। यह एक बड़ा बाहिर कि मान्य किया गये, मंगोलिया गये कि जगह गये। यह सही है कि ताइवान नाम हाइला नहीं हुआ और प्रयास यह हादसा हुआ भी, तो उस में नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस नहीं थे। सरकार इस बारे में पूरी इन्कॉमिशन हासिल करने की कोशिश करे। अब तो जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। पहले जो कमीशन बिठाये गये, वे किस ढंग के बिठाये गये, उस के बारे में मुझे बहुत कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन अब सरकार इस बारे में कोई ऐसी कमेटी बिठाये, जो इस बारे में सब लोगों से तथ्य ले कर अपना फाइनल डिस्बन्ड दे, ताकि लोगों को असंतुष्ट का पता चल सके।

हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख में नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस पहले प्रादमी थे, जिन्होंने उन्नत वक्त के सब से बड़े प्रादमी से आयोजनी कन्फिडन्ट किया। वह महात्मा गांधी के खिलाफ खड़े हुए, क्योंकि वह हमेशा अपनी कानूनी के मुताबिक काम करते थे। कोई इस बात का अंदाजा नहीं कर सकता था कि कोई प्रादमी हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जाकर फौज खड़ी करके हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए लड़ाई कर सकता है। अगर कोई ऐसी बात कहे, तो लोग कहते थे कि वह पागलों की दुनिया में रहता है। लेकिन नेताजी ने यह कर दिखाया।

नेताजी की सारी हिस्ट्री एक मिस्ट्री रही है। उन्होंने बात रखा, फिर वह काबुल गये, काबुल से रोम और रोम से बर्लिन पहुँचे और फिर वहाँ से आकर हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद कराने के लिए आर्य-एन-ए-ए खड़ी की।

यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान का झंडा पहली बार 18 अगस्त, 1947 को बुलंद हुआ। इसके बहुत पहले जब नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने ज़िपूरा और मयिपुर की पहाड़ियों

पर जाये। एन० ए० के बरिचे भ्रमों की सलाह से ही कहा कि, जब प्रवृत्ति हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी का स्वयं बहाराया था। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में उस वकल बहुत खुशी महसूस की थी। जो जो बहुत से लोग अपने आप को प्रायेशिव और इनकला भी कहते हैं, आपको याद होगा कि वे किन शब्दों में नेताजी को याद करते थे। उन्हें जापान का पिट्टू का जाता था।

मैं फिर कहूंगा कि चूंकि अब जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, इस लिए वह नेताजी के बारे में सिटिजन यवनमेंट से सब तथ्य हासिल करे। जो इनक्रमेशन लार्ड मार्शबेटन के पास है, या जो लार्ड वेविल के पास थी, या वहाँ की यवनमेंट के पास अपनी बुकिया पुलिस की एनक्वायरी के जो रिकार्ड और दूसरे डॉक्यूमेंट हैं, प्रधान मंत्री अपना पर्सनल इनपुपुल्स एक्सटर् कर के—इस में सरकारी कारेसपाडिस से काम नहीं होता है—जहाँ हासिल करने की कोसिस करें। इसी तरह वह पर्सनल सेवल पर अमरीका और रूस की सरकारों से भी यत्न लगाने की कोसिस करें कि सच्चाई क्या है, जिस से देश के लोगों को इस बारे में असतियत का पता चल सके।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Sir, I want to congratulate Shri Samar Guha for bringing this question with a sense of devotion and dedication again and again to the notice of the House because like many others he honestly feels and believes that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is still alive. I personally feel that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has joined the ranks of those *amar vibhatis* of our culture.

सबसे बड़ा कलियासों ह्दमाराच विभीषण :
In our mythology these are the five great. अरु अरु विभीषण :

I think, so is Netaji. I do not believe that Netaji would ever die. As my scientific astrologer friend, Dr. Pandit, has said, if he is still living, there is a likelihood of his coming

back. But astrologers always have an escape clause, so that they can never be proved wrong. So, he has kept an escape clause even in his prediction by saying, there may be *smriti bhra-nah*, loss of memory. Supposing there is loss of memory or *sansosi yog*, he will not come back; he will be alive and yet he will not come back and we will never have the fortune of seeing him. After all, Netaji's age today would be approximately 79, running 80. Is it not correct?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contal):
81.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He will be younger than the hon. Morarjibhai by at least two years. Therefore, God willing, if he returns, he will be quite fit; if we are really fortunate to get him, it might prove to be a boon to our land.

I personally have no authority. The only person who has studied it thoroughly and who is an authority on this subject is Professor Samar Guha. I accept his verdict on these reports. Therefore, if he says that these reports are all wrong, I will accept it.

Some hon. Member mentioned about Netaji not being named or remembered on the 15th of August. But, remember, there is not a single 15th August when, at the end of the speech, the Prime Minister does not give to the nation the call given by Netaji, namely, Jai Hind. How do we remember our great men? We remember them by their words, by their deeds and by their slogans. The slogan Jai Hind given to India, which has continued to inspire every citizen of this country, young and old, is the slogan given by Netaji. Our Prime Minister this year also, at the end of his speech at the ramparts of the Red Fort, gave the slogan Jai Hind. Therefore, Netaji will always continue to inspire our people.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

I find sometimes a contradiction in our behaviour. Statutes or portraits are normally unveiled of only those who are no more with us. It is very seldom, except in the South, that a statue is unveiled of a person who is still alive. Normally it is not done. In the present case, on the one hand, we have unveiled the statues and portraits; on the other hand, we are maintaining that he is still alive. I think there is some contradiction which needs reconciliation.

If, for any reason, it is felt that the recommendation or report of the Commission is wrong, throw it out and have another fresh enquiry. In all seriousness, I would submit to Morarjibhai that the only authority on this subject, who can go into it, who can really go to the areas where there is a likelihood of finding Subhas Chandra Bose is Prof. Samar Guha. He has photographs with him. I think, there should be a one-man Commission I am saying it in all humility and seriousness and that should be headed by Prof. Samar Guha. He can take all the assistance, the entire Government machinery can be placed at his disposal and he might even take the assistance of your scientific astrologer. There is substance in astrology and may be that it would help. But if any one can find Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose for us and if on any one's behalf supposing Netaji has taken *sanyas*, as the Astrologer says, and even then if any one can persuade him to come even in *sanyas* at least to give *darshan* to his people, it is only Prof. Samar Guha, and nobody else. He has such a devotion and completed identification that you cannot find in anyone else. I would request the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai to appoint a one-man Commission headed by Prof. Samar Guha, give him all the assistance than one can think of. Let him try his best to bring Subhas Chandra Bose to this land.

With these words, I conclude.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may differ sometimes from hon. friend, Mr. Samar Guha, but I can never doubt, even in my sleep, his sincerity. I have great admiration for the dedication with which he is pursuing this cause and yet we have to be realistic in this matter.

There have been two enquiries into the report of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the air-crash on 18th August 1945 at Taihoku air-field during his air-journey to Manchuria, one by a Committee presided over by Maj. General Shah Nawaz Khan and the second by a one-man Committee of enquiry headed by Shri G. D. Khosla, retired Judge of the Punjab High Court. The Majority report of the first Committee and Shri Khosla held the report of the death as true. Since then, reasonable doubts have been cast on the correctness of the conclusions reached in the two reports and various important contradictions in the testimony of witnesses have been noticed. Some further contemporary official documentary records have also become available. In the light of those doubts and contradictions and those records, Government find it difficult to accept that the earlier conclusions are decisive. At the same time, Government feels that no useful purpose would be served by having any further inquiry. I hope that in the light of this statement, my hon. friend will withdraw his motion.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): Sir, Today is a great day for the whole Indian people, because a mortal sin, a treacherous crime that was committed against the epic hero of Indian freedom has been undone. If I say that Netaji was given burial, out of political conspiracy, it would not be an exaggeration. Although there was not an iota of doubt or any positive proof to the contrary that the plane crash was nothing but fake, and the alleged crash did not involve Netaji at all.

I congratulate the Prime Minister on behalf of the Indian people, the Government as well, for the very bold and courageous steps and the decision that they have taken today. It is not an easy matter to undo the findings of the two Inquiries.

I also congratulate the representatives of all the parties in this House, all of whom, about 25 of them, who spoke in this House on earlier occasions on this resolution and who lent their unanimous support to the demand to undo the Khosla Commission's Report.

I would also remind this House that earlier about 400 members of both the Houses, this House and the other House, had in a joint memorandum urged upon the Government for a fresh inquiry on Netaji on the basis of which the Khosla Commission was set up.

It is a matter of extreme regret that it required three decades for our nation to undo, I would say, the mischief that was done against the revolutionary pilgrims of India. Would there have been the freedom, as you call it, would the British imperialists have quit India so precipitously being the victor of the last War if there had not been a fatal blow by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose? What now I would say is not my word, but is the word of Lord Attlee who, as a private citizen, came to India. It has been quoted by Shri R. C. Mazumdar in his book, "History of Indian Independence". He was asked "Why did the British quit India so precipitously?". Lord Attlee said: "Because of the activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose".

It is now the accepted fact of history that Mahatma Gandhi prepared the background of Indian freedom and it is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose who achieved it. But not the freedom as you find today. It is not the freedom of either of the dream of Mahatma Gandhi or Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

I am not angry like Mr. Dhirandranath Basu or anybody for not finding the name of Netaji in the *Doordarshan* on the 15th August. I am very glad that they did not mention the name of Netaji on the 15th August because anybody having the real meaning of the Independence that we achieved on the 15th August would not mind it. At least, I never attend any function nowhere, not for even a day on the 15th August—may be, personally, to me, it is a day of national betrayal. I remember, Mahatma Gandhi remained unknown at Balighata, at the mid-night of 15th August and he did not bless, did not even send a message of congratulations on this kind of Independence, that we achieved. Therefore, I am not at all worried about it. I am glad that his name was not mentioned on the 15th August because his name should be mentioned either on 26th January or 21st October, the day on which Netaji declared the Provisional Government of India and declared a war of Indian liberation against the British imperialists.

Today, I express my gratitude to the Prime Minister because today ends a crusade that in my humble way I was trying to conduct on behalf of the people of India at least to see that officially and legally Netaji is not declared dead. How, by undoing the findings of the two Reports, at least this much we have achieved that, today, Netaji is neither legally nor officially dead.

What happened to him? Whether there will be any useful purpose served by having a fresh enquiry or not is a question which I will answer later. But I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the fact that what has been done by this Government has been done by Khosla himself. He himself repudiated his own findings in a recent case in Calcutta. There was the report of the Khosla Commission and, just after the publication of this Report, I published a book called *The Last Days of Netaji*. This is nothing but

[Prof. Samar Guha] almost a verbatim reproduction of the Commission's Report, having just some linking up here and there. At least in 27 places he described Netaji as a puppet of Japan, a tool of Japan, a quisling, and what not. Why did he do so? Do you know? It was because he found that the testimony of the witnesses—Japanese or otherwise—would not justify his findings that Netaji really died in the plane crash. Therefore, he had to build up some political thesis and he did it without having any kind of evidentiary support. No witness anywhere mentioned that Netaji acted or subjected himself to act as a puppet or a quisling of Japan—not a single witness said so. Yet he mentioned this about 27 times only to give justification to his finding. His political thesis was that to the man whom Japan considered as nothing but a puppet and quisling, they could not give any protection to him, endangering their own national interest as against the wrath of the Anglo-American powers under whose occupancy they were after the war.

The family members of Netaji filed a defamation case against Mr. Khosla—against this Report and against his book also—and he had to render an un-conditional apology. I want to keep on record in this House what he said while tendering his un-conditional apology. I will read it out. He said:

"I...do hereby tender my un-qualified apology to the complainant, Shri Dwijendra Nath Bose and other members of the family of Netaji and to our countrymen, who have felt hurt and aggrieved, owing to the impugned passages in the said book concerning one of the greatest sons of India and his nephews.

I would also express for myself that I sincerely share in common with my countrymen the deepest regard for Netaji who is regarded as the LIBERATOR of our MOTHERLAND and was christened by no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation as "THE PATRIOT OF PATRIOTS—THE

PRINCE OF PATRIOTS" as one of the greatest sons of India.

I am prepared to make due and adequate amends to have the case compounded according to law and also undertake to have the apology herein contained published fully and adequately through advertisement inserted in leading newspapers in Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, and Madras and other State Capitals of India as also in newspapers of countries where the said impugned publication has been circulated, to freeze stocks of the impugned book left with me, my publishers and their agent and not to sell or reprint the same and also to supply copies of the apology to the leading book-sellers where the book has been displayed for sale, requesting them to hang up the same in public view.

I hope and trust this apology will be accepted and the case will be compounded according to law."

So, Mr. Khosla has repudiated it himself—and the publisher also did so. I don't want to read it out; it is almost in the same language. I will quote only a few words: The publisher said:

"We confess that we were not aware of the offending contents and the implications thereof as we were only executing orders placed with us for the performance of our professional job as printers and publishers.

If we were aware of such contents, which traduced the honour of one of the greatest sons of India, we would certainly not have been a party to the printing and publishing of the impugned book in respect of which we have inadvertently become involved in our aforesaid capacity. We hereby make due and adequate amends for our said inadvertent laches by tendering our unqualified apology to the complainant, Shri Dwijendra Nath Bose, and other members of the family of

Netaji and also to our countrymen for this publication."

I got the indulgence of this House when, last time, I made an one-hour-and-fortyfive-minute speech marshalling all facts why I believed that the plane crash was nothing but a fake. But I felt that I could not fully convince this House. After that, what I jotted down something in the jail.— I had recast then and, very hurriedly, published this book, called "Netaji dead or Alive?" Fortunately, I have the cuttings of the review of the book from almost all the leading papers of the country. All the leading papers that are brought out from various metropolitan cities have, unanimously, in their reviews, commented that this book has conclusively proved that Netaji did not die in the air crash. I know many things, but I have not mentioned in the book anything that was not found in the documents that were produced before the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee or the Khosla Commission or in the documents that were later published in the British papers—I mean, the secret papers that have been recently published. All the newspapers have commented unanimously that it has been conclusively proved that Netaji did not die in the air-crash.

If Netaji did not die in the air-crash, then what happened to him? It is our moral obligation to know what happened to him. The Prime Minister has said that no useful purpose will be served by having a fresh inquiry. I agree. But the reason is different. For me, there is no necessity any more of any fresh inquiry. I got the report quite earlier and some important information also from very responsible quarters that Netaji is alive. I made frantic searches all over the country to try to find any kind of clue—that could provide any positive information that Netaji is alive. Yet, I could not be absolutely sure about the veracity of the information that I received earlier. I have, therefore, been very careful; if you

remember, whenever I said anything in the House, I have always used the expressions,—“I believe, Netaji is alive”, “I hope, Netaji is alive”, “I pray to God that Netaji should be alive”, and “I dream that Netaji is alive”. Even when I wrote this book, I had a certain shadow of doubt in me; for that reason, in the title of this book, I have kept a query, a question-mark, if “Netaji Dead or Alive?”

I know that many people feel that I am a crazy person, I am a gullible person; and I am easily subject to believe any kind of rumour about Netaji being alive. I know that. I know even that many people consider me as childish when I wear this Netaji badge. Many people say that I am using it for political purposes. At my age, to have this badge unfailingly—what it is, I know; what is this meant to be, I know.

But I am thankful to God that my quest, my search and my mission to know whether Netaji is dead or alive has been fulfilled to-day. To-day for me, there is no question of indecisiveness in any way. In the name of God I announce in this House that I know that Netaji is alive.

Naturally my friends will ask the question, why then are you not divulging his whereabouts? I am too eager, too impatient to let the country know what I know, but, then I have not the freedom yet to disclose what I know...

SHRI SHYAMNANANDAN MISHRA (Bengal): Why?

PROM SAMAR GUHA: What I know, if I divulge now then everyone of you will jump up if I say something and if I show you something to prove what I have said. But, I have not the freedom yet. But this much I can say, Netaji is nowhere under duress. He is a free man. I also

[Prof. Samar Guha] believe that the time is not off when the country will positively that Netaji is alive when he reappears there will be some kind of a political earthquake in this country. To-day I pray to all my countrymen that they be in good health and we may get back the greatest revolution of our country, the epic era of freedom, the greatest patrie country, the Netaji of the India in our midst so that he the destiny of our people cherished goal.

I again pray to God along with all of you so that Netaji keeps well and we get him back in our midst as early as possible.

Sir, again, I thank the Minister, the government and all friends for lending all kinds of support in undoing the mortal sin and the crime that was committed against Netaji. To-day I will only again pray to God, give back our Netaji to us.

Jai Hindi, Jayatu Netaji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your motion?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: There is no necessity of any fresh inquiry because I know Netaji is alive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, it is the pleasure of the House to permit him to withdraw his motion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.
The substitute motion was by leave, withdrawn.

17.55 hrs.

MOTION RE: LARGESCALE DISTRESS SALE OF RAW JUTE BY THE GROWERS

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That this House do take note of the situation arising out of the large scale distress sale of raw jute at prices lower than the statutory price in West Bengal and other jute growing States and urges upon the Government to take appropriate actions to ensure remunerative price for the growers".

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think you would agree with me that the Motion this House is discussing now is of vital importance not only for a large number of our people but also for the entire nation.

You know, Sir, that jute which we formerly called 'golden fibre' has played a very important role in the economy of our country and, particularly, in the rural economy of the jute growing States. It is quite well-known that the jute manufacturers account today for nearly 7 per cent of our total foreign exchange earnings. It is also well known that over 2 lakhs of industrial workers are directly employed in the jute industry. About twenty lakhs of our people are directly employed in the jute industry. About 20 lakhs of our people earn their livelihood from the secondary trade to the sectors of the jute industry.

17.57 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHELJALKAR in the Chair]

It is also to be mentioned in this connection that more than forty lakhs of our Indian families or thirty lakhs of farmers of six jute growing States are engaged in the production and cultivation of jute.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, it is, by far, the largest jute growing State. For every five persons, one person is getting directly or indirectly his livelihood from the jute production and in the jute industries. The jute industry is very important from the point of view of national importance. The jute industry over the last two decades directly contributed to the foreign exchange, on an average, of Rs. 200 crores in the form of export duty and another Rs. 250 crores or 240 crores by way of excise duty. I think the importance of this subject is now quite clear to the entire House.

Now, the entire policy of the Government of India in regard to the price and purchase of raw jute has, over the decade, rested on two major planks, namely, the fixations of a statutory minimum price for jute in the markets of different parts of the country and the market operation of the Jute Corporation of India to purchase jute whenever the prices tend to fall below the statutory minimum level. Mr. Chairman, I say, with all the emphasis at my command, that the past experiences have shown that the two-plank policy of the Government of India in regard to this has miserably failed—not only failed but it has also caused maximum harm and injury to the nation's economy, particularly, to the jute growers. They are forced to sell their jute at a much lower rate than the statutory price. What are the basic or fundamental reasons for this? There are many, but I will mention only four important reasons for the failure of the government's policy. First, the inadequacy of the support price; second, the late-starting operations of the Jute Corporation of India; third, inadequate number of the JCI purchasing centres; fourth, operations of the JCI are wholly in the secondary market. They are completely absent in the primary market.

18 hrs.

MR. Chairman, Sir, as regards the question of minimum price, I would

like to say that it is a myth to the growers and bonanza for the industrialists, tycoons and the eight monopoly families of the Jute industry. I say this on the basis of the documents. Sir, my charge against the government is that the pricing of raw-jute has all along been done in the interest not of the jute growers but in the interest of the industrialists, jute barons and the eight monopoly families in our country. I have got ample evidence to prove the allegation. This evidence I have been able to obtain after going through various documents, government publications and notings on the government files. Due to paucity of time I will only cite a few. To begin with, let me quote the relevant portion from the recent report of the Public Undertakings Committee of 1977-78:

"It is most distressing to note that during all these years the minimum prices of raw jute fixed by the government as also the prices being offered to the jute cultivators were much too inadequate."

It goes on further to say:

"It is most unfortunate that the very basis of the fixation of the said minimum statutory price, namely, the first-cost of cultivation of raw jute has been deliberately kept low by the various agencies concerned at an unimaginable low figure of Rs. 116."

Now, I revert back to explode the myth of the fixation of minimum support price. From the available documents, I find the cost of production per quintal was Rs. 163 calculated for the year 1974-75. The Agricultural Prices Commission fixed the minimum price at Rs. 125 per quintal for the year 1974-75. The cost of cultivation per quintal of raw jute was found out to be Rs. 163 per quintal but the minimum price fixed by Agricultural Prices Commission was Rs. 125 per quintal. It began with Rs. 116 and then came to Rs. 125 in 1974-75. What

[Shri Chitta Basu]

happened in subsequent years. In 1975-76 the statutory minimum price was Rs. 135 per quintal and in 1976-77 it was Rs. 140 per quintal. In 1977-78 it was Rs. 141 per quintal. The conclusion is quite apparent and irresistible that the jute growers incurred a loss of Rs. 28 per quintal. On an average during the last 3 years they have lost Rs. 25 for each quintal of raw jute. The total loss incurred by the jute growers of our country is difficult to identify. I would only mention one observation made by Shri Ranjit Roy, an eminent journalist of our country regarding this.

"The West Bengal Land Revenue (Floud) Commission reported in 1939 after extensive investigation that, if jute prices were to prevail, one tonne of jute should, in price, be equal to 2.1 tonnes of rice.

The relative prices of rice and jute have been, through the mechanism of the pricing policy of the Centre, changed so radically against jute, that between 1955-56 and 1969-70 (15 years), a total of Rs. 572 crores was drained out of West Bengal on this account. At today's value of the rupee, the amount is equivalent to Rs. 900 crores. If the State's loss is added up from 1947, it amounts to more than Rs. 1,500 crores. The money went out of West Bengal because the deficit in food she had on account of diversion of paddy land to jute had to be made up with food imports from other States. The other jute growing States have also suffered grievously."

Then again I quote him:

"Because the price of jute has been kept low compare to the prices of other agricultural commodities, particularly rice and wheat, the four Major Eastern States and Tripura have lost something like Rs. 3,000 crores during the twenty-five years of independence."

So, you would see the colossal injury which has been caused to the

jute growers of West Bengal, I say, not only West Bengal, but all the six jute growing States of our country.

What is the final recommendation of the Public Undertakings Committee on J.C.I.? I quote:

"The cost of production of jute per acre for the study as a whole which in turn worked out to Rs. 377.34 per quintal (including byproduct) and Rs. 344.34 per quintal (excluding cost of byproduct)...

The representative of West Bengal Government agreed that a minimum of 30 per cent return would be reasonable. On this basis, a fair remunerative price to the growers worked out to Rs. 447.64 per quintal (viz., Rs. 334.34 as cost of production plus Rs. 103.30 as return at 30 per cent."

Sir, I think, the whole House will be surprised to know this. In the current year they have fixed Rs. 150 per quintal. While the cost of production, as they say, is Rs. 344.34 per quintal, the Government have decided or fixed the minimum price of Rs. 150 per quintal.

You can calculate, this, anybody can calculate in this House, that the gap remains to be Rs. 197 per quintal. For every quintal of jute a worker is losing Rs. 200. You can well imagine the distress and economic injury which is caused to 40 lakhs of the jute growers in this country. It is inhuman. The Government should correct this position. Why would there be underpricing of the minimum support price? There are grievous allegations against Government; there are allegations against the Agricultural Prices Commission; there are grievous allegations against the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Allegations are there against the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Industry. Here, I would only refer to the allegations made by the Committee on Public Undertakings. This Committee (1977-

(b) in its eighth report on the Jute Corporation of India has said:

"There is no doubt that in the entire process of collection, compilation and publication of data relating to cost of cultivation of jute and of fixation and announcement of minimum statutory price for raw jute, all these agencies including Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Agricultural Prices Commission and Ministry of Commerce (now Industry), have acted as the bitterest enemies of the poor jute grower. They completely sided with the jute industrialists and jute tycoons on the pretext of maintaining the so-called 'viability of jute industry' and their anxiety to protect export market of jute manufactures from an imaginary 'deleterious effect' of any increase in the price of raw jute. It is most unfortunate to find that the Cabinet Committee on Food and Agriculture, at the material time, was also a party to this. The entire machinery was positively working for the jute industry and the jute traders' lobby, and in this process many palms must have been greased."

Is this not sufficient to warrant a comprehensive enquiry? I demand that on the basis of the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on JCI, where allegations have been made that many palms were greased—I knew whose palms have been greased—a probe should be instituted to find out whose palms were greased and who have been subjected to immense grievous injuries. I think the House will agree with me.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention, in brief, some of the very vital problems of the jute growers in our country. I would only mention two factors, namely the non-availability of very essential credit facilities and secondly, the introduction of ISI grading system. The time

at my disposal is very short, therefore, I do not propose to explain how the growers are cheated and robbed off by the ISI grading system.

It is quite well known that the jute growers of our country are denied any credit facilities from the banks or other financial institutions of our country. On the other hand the jute barons and tycoons in the industry are basking under the lavish patronage of the banks and the financial institutions. To illustrate my point, I would only mention a few things. The total amount of credit limit available to the jute mills for the purchase of raw materials and for other operations amounted to Rs. 157.22 crores as on 30th June, 1977. The limit extended by the banks for trading in the raw jute amounted to Rs. 52.29 crores, i.e., about 200 crores. This also relates to 1977 figures. Then, the advance granted to 29 sick jute mills amounted to Rs. 67 crores at the end of March, 1977.

You will find that more than Rs. 250 crores have been advanced by the financial institutions to help them, these tycoons, barons, jute industrialists. But what happens to the JCI which is also a public sector undertaking? I have come to know that for the procurement by Government of 15 lakhs of raw jute—this is the target of the Government this year—JCI will require bank credit of Rs. 80 crores while the RBI has sanctioned only Rs. 28 crores. I do not know what will happen with the limited scope of the JCI for want of credit fund from the RBI.

Now I come to the second point about the operation of J. C. I. As I have mentioned earlier, one of the major plans of the Government is to purchase raw jute through the JCI and how the JCI is operating? From the old records, I find that the coverage of raw jute trade by the JCI has been very insignificant. The JCI could only purchase 5 to 11 per cent of the total

[Shri Chitta Basu]

production of the raw jute during the last three years. This year's figure is 50 lakh bales of the total estimated production of 75 lakh bales, that is, only 1/5th of the total production will be left to the private traders and middle men. Uptill now, as far as my information goes, the JCI has been able to purchase jute of only 47000 bales. Now the Government is very eloquent on account of operation of the co-operatives in jute. Let us understand what the cooperatives are doing. As far as my information goes, the number of cooperatives in jute in the whole country was only 103 in 1976-77. Their purchases worked out at best to a meagre 3.55 per cent in 1975-76. Therefore, you can well understand that more than 90 per cent of the total production of jute is left in the hands of the private traders and middle men. They take delivery of the jute from the jute growers under the *dadan* system, they are made to part with their jute at low prices. This is the situation that is prevailing today.

Sir, before concluding, I would request the hon. Minister to try to incorporate some of the suggestions that I am now going to make. Now having regard to the situation as described by me, I would ask the Government to take the following steps, namely, the J. C. I. has to enter the market immediately as the crop has already started arriving in the markets of North Bengal, (2) the minimum remunerative prices must be fixed at Rs. 300 instead of Rs. 297 or something like that as suggested or recommended by the Committee on Public Undertakings in their Report on the JCI, (3) the J.C.I. has to purchase the entire quantity offered for sale at the market price, even if they are more than the minimum prices; and (4) the J. C. I. has to set up an adequate number of centres to purchase raw jute from the growers direct. If, however, this is not possible, only the Food Corporation of India may be involved in this purchase operations as the peak of the jute

procurement season does not clash with the cereal procurement from the farmers. I think these are the four immediate tasks and the Government should try to save the jute growers of our country. In conclusion, coming as I do from West Bengal, coming as I do from that area. I want to warn that there will be Nil Darpan, Titu Mir and Basher Khella if things do not improve. There was a great fight of the peasants in that part of the country. I do not want Nil Darpan enacted in this year of 1978. The Janata government is in power. Mistakes have been committed. Distortions had been made by the erstwhile government, erstwhile regime, hand in glove with the jute monopolists and jute barons and tycoons. I hope the Janata government which is pledged to support the cause of the growers and agriculturists will see the imbalances created and the mistakes committed in respect of the jute growers of the country, if they are sincere to their cause they must correct immediately the imbalances and distortions. If corrections are not there Nil Darpan, Titu Mir and Basher Khella will be there, you will then understand what the growers of our country are and what the villagers of our country are. I want to conclude by sounding this note of warning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That this House do take note of the situation arising out of the large scale distress sale of raw jute at prices lower than the statutory price in West Bengal and other jute growing States and urges upon the Government to take appropriate action to ensure remunerative price for the growers."

There are some amendments. Are they being moved?

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Sahasra): I beg to move:

That in the motion, —

add at the end—

"which should be at least one and a half times of the cost of productions because the growers sell their jute in the market before Dussehra." (1)

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पूणिया) :
समापति महोदय, पटसन उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में हम लोग बहुत दिनों से प्रयत्न कर रहे थे कि इस सदन में कुछ बर्बा हो। पिछले 31 वर्षों में पटसन उद्योग में पटसन उत्पादकों का शोषणतम शोषण हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है। सोचा यह गया था कि जब सरकार बदलेगी, या जब जनता सरकार बनी तो पटसन उद्योग के शोषित उत्पादकों का, पीड़ित उत्पादकों का उद्धार होगा। खासकर के पूर्वी भारत के 6 प्रान्तों के, जहाँ कि नकदी फसल मुख्यतः जूट की शक्ल में पैदा होती है, शोषितों का उद्धार होगा। बड़ी उम्मीद लेकर चले थे कि जो सरकार बनी है, वह हमारे शोषण के अन्त का कोई मार्ग दर्शन करेगी।

समापति महोदय, आप को पता होना चाहिए कि मैं बिहार के उस हिस्से उत्तर बिहार के पूणिया जिले से आता हूँ जहाँ कि जूट का उत्पादन होता है। पूर्वी भारत के 6 प्रान्तों में जितना जूट का उत्पादन होता है उसका 17 प्रतिशत उत्पादन बिहार करता है। इसलिए हम ने उम्मीद की थी कि सरकार ने जो वायदा किया है वह पूरा होगा। खास कर के यह उम्मीद थी अधिक हो गई थी जब हम ने देखा कि इस विभाग के जो मंत्री श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस हैं, वे समाजवादी हैं और गरीबों के असीहा भी कहे जाते हैं। लेकिन अफसोस उस वक़्त हुआ जब कि इन के विभाग के पास जूट उद्योग घाने के बाद पटसन उद्योग और जूट उत्पादकों के साथ कुम-कमी पुराना खेल शुरू हो गया।

हमारे बिल को साहब ने बताया है कि पी० य० सी० की तीसरी और चौथी रिपोर्ट में जो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन दिखाया गया है जो डायरेक्टोरेट आफ एग्रिकल्चर वेस्ट बंगाल की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है और जिस में कहा गया है कि 344 रुपये 34 पैसे प्रोडक्शन कास्ट पड़ता है और इस आधार पर कमेटी ने सिफारिश की कि 477.64 रुपये रिम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस देकर किसान को बचाया जा सकता है। बहुत दिनों के बाद सरकार को ऐसा करने का मौका मिला था। और उसका चाहिये था कि पालियानेंट की फाइनेन्शियल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की पूरे तौर पर छानबीन करने के बाद वह इसकी प्राइस 447.64 निर्धारित करती। कमेटी ने अपने कंसिडर्ड प्रोपिनियन इस के सम्बन्ध में दी लेकिन उसके ठीक एक महीने के बाद एग्रिकल्चर प्राइसिज कमीशन की ओर से मिनिमम प्राइस की घोषणा होती है 150 रु० प्रति क्विंटल जबकि गत वर्ष 141 रुपये थी। सिर्फ ही रुपया ही कीमत को बढ़ाया गया। इसे देख कर कलेशा मुंह को धाने लगता है। इससे पता चलता है कि जो आज का उद्योग विभाग है जो इसके अफसर हैं, जो जूट कमिश्नर हैं, जो एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन हैं, जो आई० एस० आई० है, इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड इन्स्टीट्यूशन है ये किस तरह से काम करते हैं। आई० एस० आई० जूट के प्रेड मुकरर करता है टी० डी० 1 टू 8 और इन्फ्यू 1 टू 8—और ऐसा कर के भोले भाले किसान को भूलभुलैया में डाला जाता है। बेचारे किसान को पता ही नहीं चलता है कि कौन किसम की वह जूट है। जो मिडलमैन होता है, करिया होता है वह उसको फिर दहाड़े सूटता है, उकैतों की तरह उस की जूट करता है। सरकार द्वारा श्री

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

माइस फिक्ल की जाती है उस से भी उस को पंद्रह से पच्चीस वर्षों की बिबटल कम दी जाती है ।

आप हमारे साथ बिहार चलें । पटना से आने आप जाएंगे तो सारा इलाका आपको शोषण का प्रतीक है, ऐसा देखने को मिलेगा । आठ परिवार जो भारत में जूट के टैक्यूज हैं, सिक्किमिया, बिड़ला, जालीन, गोयनका, आदि ये पूरे इस्टन इंडिया को पिछले तीस साल से लूटते आ रहे हैं, इन किसानों के घरों में डकैतियां डालते आ रहे हैं, खुले आम लूट करते आ रहे हैं । इसका परिणाम है पूर्वी भारत बिहार, असम, बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, उड़ीसा और आंध्र का वह हिस्सा जहां जूट पैदा होता है बहुत गरीब है । इन इलाकों के लोगों को आप देखेंगे उनकी बसा को देखेंगे तो आपका कलेजा मुंह की आने लगेगा । पटना से चलने के बाद कोसी नदी आती है । कोसी नदी के इस पार ईंटों के पक्के मकान दीखते हैं, यहां के किसानों का रंग डंग और किस्म का आपको देखने को मिलेगा लेकिन ज्यों ही आप कुर सैसा पुल को पार करेंगे और पूर्णिया जिले में प्रवेश करेंगे तो वहां से आगे आपको मुश्किल से किसी गांव में दो चार मकान ईंटों के दिखाई पड़ेंगे, नहीं तो झोंपड़ी ही झोंपड़ी आपको मिलेगी और झोंपड़ी भी ऐसे जिन में रहना सुभर भी शायद पसन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं । पूरा पूर्णिया, सहरसा, कटिहार और बंगाल, असम, उड़ीसा, त्रिपुरा आदि में झोंपड़ियां ही झोंपड़ियां दिखाई देंगी और यह शोषण का प्रतीक है । वहां आप को पक्के मकान नहीं मिलेंगे, जो मंजिले मकान नहीं मिलेंगे । अगर एक प्राइव काई मकान दिखाई भी देता है, उसे किसी कुजक या चमीयार कब छोगा, जो शोषण का प्रतीक है । यह इस्टन इंडिया का मिन है । इस आर

भारत सरकार ने जे० आर० आर० के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित कदम निर्धारित किया है :

(i) Price support operations, where necessary, (ii) commercial operations, (iii) supply of jute to the taken-over mills, (iv) expansion of its coverage of primary markets with the help of the cooperatives and (v) operation of a scheme of buffer stock of raw jute to bring about stability in the supply and prices of raw jute. The Government expects that the above measures would enable the JCI to purchase during 1978-79 season about 15 lakh bales of raw jute, 20 per cent of which be from the growers directly.

भारत सरकार ने इस साल केवल टोटल जूट का 20 परसेंट खरीदने का प्रस्ताव किया है जो बकर स्टॉक का काम करेगा । लेकिन जे० सी० आर० का निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य होते हुए भी वह क्या कर रहा है :

(a) ensuring fair prices to the jute growers and

(b) stabilising raw jute prices by eliminating middlemen and speculators.

लेकिन पिछले 6 सालों में जो हुआ है जे० सी० आर० के माध्यम से वह एक अष्टाचार का नमूना है कि कभी भी जूट शोषण से बायरेबट परचेज नहीं हुआ । मिडिल मैन से परचेज करते रहे हैं और निम्नमम प्राइस से भी नीचे खरीदने की कोशिश की है जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि किसानों को वह दैसे भी नहीं मिले हैं और मिल बालों ने मिडिल मेंवों के माध्यम से किसानों को लूटा है, और जे० सी० आर० के माध्यम से मिल मालिकों को क्रायया हुआ है, उनके एजेण्ट के रूप में जे० सी० आर० ने काम किया है और शोषण के हिसाब की रक्षा का काम जे० सी० आर० ने नहीं किया । कने कने कने

हाउसेज के एक्सेट के रूप में जे० सी० भाई० के नाम किया है। जे० सी० भाई० जब बना था तो तब हुआ था कि जूट कार्गो लाइसेंस करके, पूरा जूट खरीदा जायेगा जे० सी० भाई० के माध्यम से ताकि प्रोविस को प्रोफिट मिले। लेकिन क्या हुआ? वह तो नहीं हुआ, उल्टे ऐसी मिलें जिनको बैंक भी खपया नहीं देता था उनके लिए बैंक टू बैंक भ्रंजमेंट किया गया और 22 करोड़ रु० का उधार माल मिलों को दिया गया। किसानों को लूट कर बैंक से पैसा निकाल कर पब्लिक ऐक्सचेंजर से उन पूंजीपतियों को लाभ पहुंचाया गया जो किसानों का सदा शोषण करते रहे हैं और आज भी जे० सी० भाई० का 15 करोड़ रु० लूट मित्र भाइकों के यहाँ बाकी है। जब हम कहते हैं कि प्राप प्रोविस के लिए क्या इंतजाम करते हो? तो जवाब मिलता है कुछ नहीं। हम कहते हैं कि प्रोविस को कुछ आसान दर पर कर्जा दीजिए, वह नहीं। स्टैंडिंग क्रॉप पर कुछ बैंक कर्जा है। वह भी नहीं। लेकिन पूंजीपतियों को देने के लिए बहुत पैसे हैं, जब कि 15 करोड़ रु० उन पर बाकी है। उधार तो छोटे प्रोविस को देंगे नहीं, इधर यह बेचारे दादन पर रिपेड करते हैं जो 200 परसेंट मुनाफा कमाते हैं। मिडिलमैन किसानों को कुछ खपया उधार दे देते हैं क्योंकि किसानों को बैंक से उधार मिलता नहीं है, और जब जूट लैयार हो जाती है तो खरी जूट उनकी कटवाली जाती है जिसमें विचोसिये को 150, 200 परसेंट मुनाफा होता है। तो प्राप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वहाँ के लोगों की प्रायिक हालत सुधर सकती है, गरीबी दूर हो सकती है। गरीबी का सबसे बड़ा नमूना इंडीलिप है कि वह लोग जूट पैदा करते हैं और खरबे दिवों को काई रक्षा नहीं कर पाए। प्राप पूंजीपतियों को लोन देते हैं।

preshipment and post shipment export credit and soft loan for modernisation. The credit limits extended by commercial banks to jute mills covered by the credit authorisation scheme, i.e. mills enjoining aggregate limits of Rs. 2 crores or more from the entire banking system amounted to Rs. 157.22 crores at the end of June, 1977.

प्रभात प्रोशपमेंट भी देते हैं जो ऐक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, पोस्ट ऐक्सपोर्ट शिपमेंट भी देते हैं और सीपट लोन भी देते हैं, और मार्केटिंग के लिए भी देते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह है कि पिछले जून तक 157 करोड़ 22 लाख रु० उनको दिया गया है।

मैं सर्वेक्षण देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पब्लिक बैंडर टैकिंग का रिकमिंडेशन 447 रुपये 64 पैसे है, तो प्राप मत दीजिए, लेकिन कम-से-कम 300 रुपये तो दीजिए उन्हें जीने के लिए। अभी हाल में मैं पूणिया गया था लास्ट वीक प्राप जून में तब एक मन पट्टे का दाम 95 और 97 रुपये था, फ्रस्ट वीक प्राप जुलाई में वह 85 रुपये हो गया और अभी 1 महीना गुजर रहा है, प्राज 28 तरीख है, प्राज मेस्ता जूट का दाम 60, 55 रुपये मन है और ह्वाइट जूट 40, 45 रुपये हो गया है। 100 परसेंट प्राइस नीचे गिरे हैं। यह जूट क्यों होती है? सरकारी मुलाजिम, जूट कमिश्नर, एग्जिक्यूटिव प्राइसेज कमिश्नर, इन सब की कांस्पेसी है, तमाम लोगों का गठजोड़ है जो कि मिलकर करते हैं। जब जूट बाजार में आने लगता है, जुलाई, अगस्त और सितम्बर के महीने में कुछ लोगों से मिलकर मिल में स्ट्राइक कराते हैं। पावर फैक्ट्री के नाम पर मिल बन्द कर देते हैं और बहामा यह होता है कि जूट कम्प्लेयर नहीं है। क्या होगा है कि ब्रिटेन प्राइस पर छोटे किसानों को अपना मास बेचना पड़ता है उनको अपने बच्चों को खाना खिलाना होता है, कपड़ा लेना होता है। खजुरी है

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

100 रुपये की बजाये 30, 40 और 50 रुपये पर भाव बेचना पड़ता है। इस तरह से लूट का बाजार चलता है। मैं सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इन लुटेरों के खानी पजे को तोड़ने की व्यवस्था करेगी। क्रांतिकारी मंत्री हैं। गरीबों के मसीहा हैं। समाजवाद का नारा देने वाले हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं। आप गरीबों को नहीं बचायेंगे तो फिर कौन बचायेगा ?

पहली बात मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि ₹० ली० आइ० को ठीक भागे-नाइव किया जाये, इसका एक अलग बोर्ड बनाया जाये। यहाँ भी मंत्रिमण्डल में विमोच कर एक सैल बनाया जाये जूट प्रोसेस के लिए, जैसे कि चीनी उद्योग व अन्य उद्योगों के लिए आप संरक्षण, देते हैं, उसी तरह जूट उद्योग के लिए भी संरक्षण देना चाहिए। इनके इलाके में जाकर देखिए रोड नहीं है, मीलों-मील कच्चे पर जट रखकर उनको बरसात में कीचड़ में चलना पड़ता है। रोड दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। क्या यह कोई इम्प्रूवमेंट का तरीका है ? इन जूट प्रोसेस की मदद करने के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिए।

पिछले दिसम्बर, महीने में 300 रुपये पर क्विंटल जूट मार्केट में रहा था तो जूट कमिश्नर ने मक्सिमम प्राइस फिक्स किया 225 रुपये क्योंकि जब हैसियन जूट 450 रुपये के भाव पर बिक रहा था। जब बाजार में 300 रुपये पर क्विंटल जूट खरीद रहे थे तो आपने उसका सीलिंग कर दिया 225 रुपये। लेकिन हैसियन का दाम नहीं घटा, वह 450 रुपये के भाव पर बिकता रहा। यह किस को कांसेवी है ?

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मक्सिमम प्राइस प्रोसेस को मिन्नने लगता है तो आप पूजापति को संरक्षण देते हैं लेकिन जब गरीब का प्राइस नीचे गिरने लगता है, तो उसको कोई संरक्षण नहीं देते हैं। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि —

Maximum prices should be removed with immediate effect.

Minimum prices should be raised keeping the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings and should also be fixed for Calcutta.

JCI should be free to make purchases with a view to ensuring not less than Rs. 200 per quintal at the growers' level.

Canalisation of all mill purchases through the JCI should be introduced with effect from 1st December, 1978, by which time bulk of the growers would have marketed their jute. The JCI should fix reasonable prices for jute in the hands of the trade taking into account their carrying costs and normal profits.

The above measures would help the growers to get reasonable prices and also prevent speculative profiteering by the trade in the lean season. It would also save the mills from the price squeeze that they were subjected to during the last two years.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Sir, I have been listening with rapt attention to Chitta Basu and the other friend from the ruling benches who spoke. I shall not make an emotional speech though I am in a position to do so because the constituency I represent has 22 of the 62 jute mills in West Bengal and also it contains a rural part which is one of the producers of jute in this country.

Sir, the problems of lamentable jute growers have become almost a joke. Year after year people raise political slogans about them, the Government makes fiery speeches, but ultimately nothing is done. But what is

the situation, What happens actually? It is a vicious circle—how it happens. Year before last there was a large production of jute. Prices fell. So last year many of the jute cultivators switched on to paddy. There was not much production of jute. The mills raised the question of raw jute shortage. They threatened closure. Prices went up slightly. This year more farmers have taken to jute cultivation. More area has come under jute cultivation. Now, the buyers, the jute barons and the middlemen have conspired so that the prices go down. It is a vicious circle. When the prices go up, the production is less and when the prices go down, the production is more and all the time the jute grower is at the receiving end. The tales of woe of the jute grower had better not be told. They have been repeated time and again, thousands of times. All I want to say is that I do not think that this Government or any government under the present structure can do by make-shift arrangements which they are making to solve the problems of jute growers. To my mind there are only two ways in which the problems of the jute growers can be solved. First is the takeover of purchase of jute or trade in raw jute and second is the takeover of all jute mills and takeover of the export trade in jute. Which government in this country under the present structure has the courage to do that? So, it is talking in vain. There is also another way and I know that one day the farmer of Bengal started producing jute in this country after the jute producing areas went to East Bengal. But one day the farmers of West Bengal will stop producing jute altogether and shift to paddy. You will see from where the foreign exchange to India comes from. And this is all going to happen.

Sir, I come to a very practical position without going into what should be the actual remunerative price because under the present structure this Government is helpless as all other governments are helpless. In the previous Government people said that

nobody was there from West Bengal, so jute growers did not get a fair deal. We had a Commerce Minister from Bengal for 5 years. But the condition of the jute growers and the jute workers in the factories deteriorated.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He was a caucus Minister.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He was a caucus Minister or whatever you call him. Now, there is a fiery trade union leader and son-in-law of Bengal, who is the Industry Minister and who has got jute under him and here is a daughter of Bengal though not from a jute growing area, but the daughter of Bengal all the same. What has happened to jute growers this time? Let me put it in substance that the talk of the Industry Minister is all fire and brimstone with no substance. I am making a charge on Mr. George Fernandes who is not here and who should have been here. I am making this because I want to point out how useless his statements are, how impotent his Ministry is and how incompetent he has proved in providing minimum price to jute growers.

Last year the best work that has been ever done in regard to the problem of jute growers was done by a Committee of this Parliament called the Committee on Public Undertakings.

In all, the Committee on Public Undertakings submitted five reports on Jute—the Third Report on the Exploitation of the Jute Growers, Eighth Report of Government's Unfair Pricing Policy for Raw Jute, Twelfth Report on Back to Back Arrangement on the Sale of Jute to Jute Mills, Thirteenth Report on Procurement and Marketing of Jute by the JCI and the Fourteenth Report on organisational matters. This is one of the best works done by any Committee on jute. The Government have these reports in front of their eyes.

The Committee has suggested some very concrete steps to be taken; nothing revolutionary—no taking over of

[Shri Saugata Roy]

the raw jute trade and no nationalisation of the jute mills—we know you are incapable of it, it is something which is capable of implementation. What is it that is suggested by this Committee of Parliament? It is saying that the JCI is entering the market late in the season and does not give any publicity to its procurement programmes, even though the JCI was set up to ensure remunerative prices to growers. It further says that the JCI's command over raw jute trade is insignificant and it wholly operates in the secondary market and has failed to reach the primary market. Then it says that the price policy of the Government of India in regard to raw jute is patently tilted to help the jute mill owners at the cost of the jute growers. Then it says that jute traders and jute industry continue to manipulate price of jute to their advantage, due to non-availability of very essential credit facilities, the jute growers continue to remain in the clutches of the merciless traders and moneylenders; both the private traders and JCI indulge in various malpractices such as down-grading of jute at the time of purchase, underweighting, deduction on account of moisture etc. thereby depriving the growers even of the support price fixed by Government, thus becoming their worst exploiters. Now before the season started, the Government had these Reports before them and the Minister had these Reports before him.

In the end of June there was a report that the Managing Director of the JCI, Shri Gautamukhil had resigned in frustration, he had submitted his report in frustration, because year after year the Government of India were not giving facilities for commercial transactions to the Jute Corporation, it was doing only price support operations but it wants to do commercial transactions, because it was under fire from the Committee on Public Undertakings.

When I raised that question, the Minister denied it by saying "nothing of the kind can happen; we are, in fact, going in for commercial transactions." In the budget session of Parliament a news item came in various financial papers that Government will wind up the JCI. It was a big lead story in all the economic papers. I raised the matter under rule 377 and in reply to that the Minister boldly stated "there is no question of winding up the JCI; in fact, we are going in a big way for commercial transactions." Within a short time a report appeared in the newspapers that the Managing Director of JCI resigned in frustration over Government's refusal to allow commercial transactions.

What is happening this year? I was in my constituency only yesterday. Shri Chitta Basu was speaking about a remunerative price of Rs. 300 for the jute growers. Government have fixed Rs. 150. I say: give them Rs. 150, but that should be the minimum. For how much is jute selling now? Yesterday at Barojaguli, which is one of the biggest jute markets in Bengal, only 30 miles from Calcutta, jute is selling at Rs. 135 per quintal.

This is the beginning of the season. The produce has just started arriving at the market. The JCI centres are conveniently located at the markets, big markets, not even at the secondary markets, what to speak of the primary markets. The poor jute grower has to go 20 miles to the big market, where the babu of the JCI sits. Often he will say "your jute is not good, there is too much moisture, this is not first quality jute, this is poor quality jute". In order to avoid all this harassment, instead of waiting for two or three days in the market, he says: let me go to the Faria, who will take delivery of my jute straightway. Has the Minister of Industries taken the trouble of visiting even one single jute purchasing centre? Last year there were 43 purchasing centres in West Bengal. The Minister made revolu-

tionary statements. I thought a revolution was going to come. This year, it has come to 47, according to a Government report, just an increase of four in a period of one year after a number of revolutionary statements. How are we to plan to solve this problem? I say that short of taking over the raw jute trade, the only other way is to allow the Jute Corporation to start the commercial purchase and the second way is to increase the number of purchasing centres from 100 or 110 that we have at present to at least 250. 400 jute purchasing centres would be necessary to cover the whole area. But let us have at least 250. We have got only 110. So, let us not talk about what has been done. There is still time in this season, upto October, jute will be arriving in the market, if the Government can still take care to see that the Jute Corporation goes and buys jute at the primary markets, even at this late stage, if the Reserve Bank credit facility is available to the Jute Corporation, something can be done. But otherwise, the jute growers will be hit this year also. There is no way to save them. It is too late. The policy was to be taken in June or so when the Minister must have been busy in mediation. Now the jute has started arriving and it will be too late. But at least for the next year, after going through the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, let us set up at least 100 more purchasing centres and at least try to give the support price to the jute growers. I can tell you that next year again there will be a glut in the Jute Corporation and again the jute mills will threaten to close and again the Minister will rush to Calcutta to issue revolutionary statements. We are tired of this vicious cycle every year, year after year. We want some action and not just words, words and words.

Lastly, let alone the private jute mills, everybody knows that the Birlas, Goenkas and Bangurs, all these people, send their farias into the primary market and buy the distress sale of jute at low price. What are the Government taken over mills doing? I

have a clear case of National Jute Mill Company, the biggest jute mill company, located in Samar Babu's Constituency. There is a Chairman by name, Mr. I. L. Tripathi. The company is employing 12,000 workers. What is happening there? The Chairman is taking a token remuneration of one rupee. But he has been running a consultancy farm in the name of Tripathi and Parekh Private Ltd. He has also been exporting the Jute goods and garments in the name of Ashoka and Co. Their consultancy firm has also taken an assignment as consultant of the Anglo-India Jute Mill, which is owned by R. P. Goenka of Emergency fame, which has been given a soft loan of several lakhs by IFCI for modernisation and renovation. You now understand the sample.

In a Government owned mill, a man is there who is helping the private sector and reports have come about National Jute Mills Company, regarding the raw jute purchases by the company stating that there have been the most severe irregularities. Why can't there be an arrangement between the Government taken over mills and the Jute Corporation so that the Jute Corporation do not have to enter into back-to-back arrangement, go and beg of the jute mills to take jute from them saying that their jute will be rotting in the godowns. That has not been done by the Minister. I am not optimistic. For the last five years, I have been seeing what the situation has been. We have had much worse in the Congress Government. From the present Government, we want some action. I am not hopeful that a lot will be done. But I want to see a little so that some relief is given to the poor growers.

I must also say that the State Government has a responsibility in this regard, because the cooperatives in Bengal have never been very strong. The State Government should come forward and give some help to the cooperatives. Again the question of finance will come. The Reserve Bank will have to come forward with cre-

[Shri Saugata Roy]

dit. Is the Reserve Bank in a position or in a mood to give credit to the cooperatives of Bengal, who can help the jute growers in some way. That is why, I have proposed a number of amendments to Mr. Chitta Basu's motion saying that at least let the Jute Corporation open Direct Purchasing Centres, buy some more jute from the jute growers, the primary jute markets and the revolutionary Minister instead of giving statements let him show some action, and give some relief to the jute growers. That is all. I do not expect a revolution in the short span of time.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद साहब (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदय, जूट की जो समस्या है और जूट के उत्पादक लोगों की जो हालत है, उस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत साहब और कपूर साहब ने आप के जरिए से ब्यारेवार निवेदन किया है। मैं भी उस इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ किसान की एक-मात्र नकदी फसल जूट है और जूट का उत्पादन करने वालों की स्थिति यह है—जैसा कि आप ने कपूर साहब से सुना—जो जूट के मँगनेट्स हैं, मिसमालिक हैं, उनको तो कई तरह का ऋण नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से दिया जाता है, लेकिन जूट के उत्पादक की यह हालत है कि तीन या चार बीघे वाला किसान जब अपने यहाँ जूट लगाता है, उस पर लागत इतनी ज्यादा आती है कि उस का सारा जूट, जो अभी पीछे की शक्ल में ही होता है, उसको बहुत सस्ते दामों पर बेचना पड़ जाता है। चूँकि उसको भाजकोई भी ऋण देने वाला नहीं है, इसलिए उस को 15 से 20 रुपये प्रति मन में ही सेठ लोगों को बेच देना पड़ता है और उन से कर्बा ले कर वह काम को चलाता है। जो किसान थोड़ा सुखी है और जो इस प्रकार नहीं बेचते हैं, वे जब अपना जूट मार्केट में लते हैं—तो आपने सुना होगा—भाज से एक या दो महाना पहले बाजार में जूट का भाव 70 से 80 रुपया मन था, लेकिन जैसे

ही बाजार में बहुत दाना कुछ हुआ, जूट का दाम 80 या 90 रुपये मन से गिर कर 40-45 या 50 रुपये मन हो गया। जूट वाले इलाके के बाजार में भाज किसान का इस तरह से शोषण हो रहा है।

मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ—1946-47 में हमारे यहाँ जूट का दाम 100 रुपया मन था और उस वक़्त जो जूट का बोरा मिलता था, वह केवल चार घाने का था यानी हम को चार घाने में जूट का बीग मिलता था। भाज जब कि जूट का दाम 100 रुपये मन से घट कर 40 या 50 रुपये मन हो गया है, तो बोरे का दाम बढ़ कर 5 रुपया प्रति बोरा और जो बड़ा बोरा है, उस का दाम 8 रुपया प्रति बोरा हो गया है। 100 रुपये मन में जब किसान का जूट लिया जाता था, उस वक़्त किसान को बोरा मिलता था—4 घाने में और भाज जब उस का दाम घट कर 50 रुपया हो गया तो बोरे का दाम 6 रुपया, 7 रुपया और 8 रुपया हो गया है। इतनी बड़ी लूट भाज जो जूट के मँगनेट्स हैं, वे कर रहे हैं। जब हमारी जनता सरकार बनी, तो हम लोग यह समझते थे कि कांग्रेस राज्य में 30 सालों तक जो लूट हुई, वह अब खत्म हो जायगी, लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि जनता सरकार के आने के बाद भी इस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। आप चाहे उख का दाम ले लीजिये, चाहे जूट का दाम ले लीजिये, भाज किसान जो भी पैदा करता है—तमाम फसलों में बड़ी लूट चल रही है, जो 30 साल पहले होती थी।

अभी आप ने सुना—बसु साहब ने कहा—हमारी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी जूट की स्टडी करने गई थी। उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि किसान को एक किबटल जूट पैदा करने में 165 रुपया खर्च आता है, उस के मुकाबले में सरकार ने सपोर्ट प्राइस क्या निश्चित की है—केवल 150 रुपये प्रति किबटल। कोई जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं है। एक

व्यापारी, एक गृहीतमत्त लूट करे—ती यह बात समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन जब सरकार ही इस तरह से दाम तय करे, इस तरह से लूटना चाहे—तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है, इसका कोई भी जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि पिछले तीस सालों से जो लूट चल रही है, वह अब बन्द होनी चाहिये, लेकिन यह कैसे बन्द होगी? जब तक सरकार कोई प्राइस पालिसी, दाम नीति, तय नहीं करेगी, तब तक यह लूट बन्द नहीं हो सकती है। इसी लिये हम लोगों ने शुरू में कहा था और पिछले 15-20 साल से कहते आ रहे हैं—कि सरकार को कोई न कोई दाम नीति तय करनी चाहिये, तभी यह लूट बन्द हो सकती है। हम यह समझते हैं—यदि 165 रुपये प्रति बिबटल जूट का उत्पादन खर्चा होता है तो कम से कम 225 रुपये प्रति बिबटल किसान को मिनिमम मिलना चाहिये, पब्लिक प्रोचरटिंगज कमेटी ने जो 350 रुपये प्रति बिबटल की बात कही है, उस को भी छोड़ दीजिए। हम समझते हैं कि किसी भी सरकार को उत्पादन खर्च का कम से कम डेढ़ गुना दाम निश्चित करना चाहिए तभी किसान को राहत हो सकती है। लेकिन लगता है कि सरकार की प्राइस की कोई पालिसी ही नहीं है। जब 150 रुपए जूट का दाम था उस समय बैंग का दाम चार आने प्रति बैंग था। अभी जब 50 रुपए कच्चे जूट का दाम हो गया है तो बैंग का दाम हो गया है, 6 रुपए। यह जबर्दस्त लूट नहीं तो क्या है? यह तो विन-वहाड़े कागुनी डकैती है किसानों के घर में।

19 hrs.

अभी आपने सुना है कि हमारे यहाँ अभी जूट का समय है। हमारे यहाँ जूट की खेती काफी होती है। जब से जूट मार्केट में आया है तो 40 रुपए, 45 रुपए, 50 रुपए पर लोग जूट बेच रहे हैं। सरकार की तरफ से एजान्ट हुआ कि जूट कारपोरेशन सभी जगह पर अपने सेंटर बसिंगी और सपोर्टिंग प्राइस पर किसानों से जूट खरीवेगी। हमारे

यहाँ जूट कारपोरेशन का सपोर्टिंग प्राइस पर खरीदने वाला कोई केन्द्र नहीं है। साहू ही जैसा कि कूपर साहब ने कहा कि जूट कारपोरेशन का केन्द्र किसान से सीधे जूट नहीं खरीदता है। वह भी दलालों के द्वारा किसानों से जूट खरीदता है। इस तरह से किसानों की भयंकर लूट चल रही है।

आपने सुन लिया है कि किसानों की क्या हालत है। आप उनके किसी भी गांव में चले जाइये, आपको कोई भी पक्का मकान नहीं मिलेगा। आप गांव की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए। हम लोग एस्टीमेट कमेटी में एक स्टेट कपिटल प्रपोजिटलियां गये थे। उस स्टेट कपिटल में हमने कोई भी पक्का मकान नहीं देखा। बी-चार पक्के मकान होंगे। हमारे देश में यह स्थिति है। जट प्रोडस की भी यही हालत है। जूट सेविंग एरिया के स्टेट कपिटल में भी पक्के मकान नहीं बन पाये हैं।

इसलिए हम मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि आप कम से कम इतना तो कर दीजिए कि एक प्राइस पालिसी तय कर दीजिए कि किसी भी चीज का दाम, जो उसका उत्पादन खर्च पड़ता है, उसका कम से कम डेढ़ गुना उसके उत्पादकों दिया जाना चाहिए। किसानों को उनकी पचावार के उत्पादन पर खर्च का कम से कम डेढ़ गुना से कम दाम नहीं मिलना चाहिए। यही दाम नीति उस चीज की भी होनी चाहिए जो कारखाने में पदा होती है। तभी यह लूट बन्द हो सकती है। आज जो जूट की भयंकर लूट हो रही है, वह भी तभी बन्द हो सकती है।

जैसा कि कूपर साहब ने कहा है आप से हम भी कहते हैं कि आप जूट कारपोरेशन के जरिए जो भी जूट खरीदना चाहते हैं, उसमें जितना भी जूट आप खरीदें, वह आप सीधे किसान से खरीदें, किसी प्राइवेट प्राइवेट की मारफत उसे आप न खरीदें, आप अपने सभी केन्द्रों पर यह कर दीजिए कि

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद याचक]

किसान जितना भी जूट लावे, यह कारपोरेशन ही खरीदे, कोई प्राइवेट लोग उसके बीच में न आवे। इस तरह से किसान की लूट बन्द हो सकती है।

हमने यह भी कहा कि ग्राप प्राइस पालिसी तय कीजिए और यह भी तय कीजिए कि जो प्राइस आपने निश्चित की है उस से कम कीमत पर किसी भी हालत में किसान की पैदावार नहीं बिकने दी जाएगी। ग्राप ज्यादा प्राइस निश्चित न करें कम से कम डेढ़गुना उत्पादन खर्च को प्राइस तो तय कर लीजिए। किसानों को भी बाजार से खरीदारी करनी पड़ती है। वे जो जीजे बाजार से खरीदते हैं उनका दाम माकाश में चला जा रहा है। इस तरह से किसान का एक्सप्लोइटेशन होता है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जूट के मामले में जो भयंकर लूट हो रही है, उसको सरकार बन्द करे और जो जूट कारपोरेशन के द्वारा खरीद है वह हर जगह उसके द्वारा ही होनी चाहिए। मिनिमम प्राइस सरकार ने जो निश्चित की है उसको 165 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ा कर, जो उसका उत्पादन का खर्च है कम से कम दो सौ रुपए प्रति क्विंटल कर दी जानी चाहिए। इस दाम का सरकार को एलान कर देना चाहिए ताकि जूट ब्रोकरों की हालत सुधरे। इतना कह कर मैं ग्रापको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): On this particular motion much has been said on the various aspects of the industry, about the miserable plight of the jute-growers, the pitiable plight of the workers and persons engaged in the industry and the overall position of the industry. In this particular industry, problems arise year after year, sentiments are expressed year after year, problems are posed year after year and remedies suggested year after year. My humble opinion is that in the light of the opinions or suggestions or remedies suggested especially by a large number of grow-

ers as well as farmers connected with it and a large number of industrial workers connected it—recently, two conferences were held in Bengal, one sponsored by the ruling party and its allied organisation and the other by the CPI and its allied organizations and there the whole problem was discussed by the jute-growers as well as the workers connected with the industry—their firm opinion is that a hotch-potch solution for the industry does not solve the problem. There is a case for nationalisation, nationalisation from the purchase point, at the manufacturing stage as well as the export trade. This has been expressed not only this year or last year, it has been there from the various interests, the major interests connected with the industry. That is the only solution, that is the only panacea for the evil that this industry is in the midst today.

But, unfortunately, no government has dared to come with such a bold policy because of its own reasons, because of the powerful grip the tycoons or the barons have over the industry as well as the administration. For the last 30 years or so this was the problem. But we hear so much of talks from the Ministers. Even as late as last month our Industries Minister was there. He knows the problem he exposed the industry when coming to brasstacks, no one dares to take it in his own hands.

Regarding this particular resolution, I need not narrate what relevancy the jute industry has to the economy of Bengal. If I am correct one out of five in Bengal is directly or indirectly connected with the jute industry. If I am correct, 80 per cent of the farmers are only having cultivable land of 2 acres and below. Thereby you can see what is the structure of the industry. As Comrade Chitta Basu has stated, 40 lakhs farmers are directly involved in this industry. But what is the attitude of the government? What is the attitude of the commercial banks? What is the atti-

tide and policy regarding credit to the jute industry?

Comrade Chitta Basu has very well exposed the commercial banks' and nationalised banks' credit policy towards this industry, how the exploitation is there of the jute-growers and what a strangle-hold the money-lenders and the wholesale trade have over the industry. Comrade Chitta Basu has stated what is the credit policy of the commercial banks. As on 30th June, 1977 their advances to the jute-growers were of the order of Rs. 155.72 crores. The limit extended for banks for trading in raw jute amounted to Rs. 53.2 crores. The advance granted by banks to 29 sick jute mills amounted to Rs. 67 crores by the end of March, 1977. The banking system is abetting jute barons really. The policy of the nationalised banks is just to help the weaker sections in essence, in effect, but in practice how it falls into the trap of jute industry. This is not a new phenomenon. The eight barons—eight families—really have the grip over the monopoly of the jute trade. This is the position regarding the actual state of affairs.

Regarding the growers, it is reported from reliable quarters that in 1977—according to a communique issued by the Commerce Ministry—hundreds of crores of rupees worth of black money just had run the industry. Hundred crores of blackmoney is circulating in the jute industry alone. How can you then talk of imbalance or talk of balancing the industry. Hundreds of crores of money are put in just to run the industry at the risk of the poor raw jute growers who are holding two acres only in their hands. I am not going to elaborate on this because my hon. friend has already touched that point by his resolution by making an elaborate speech.

I shall only come to one or two points. I would like to be enlightened on them. What is the function of the J.C.I.? What was the performance of the J.C.I.? The J.C.I. I believe was constituted in 1971 or so. Up to the year 1977, what was their performance? What was the motive in

constituting the J.C.I.? Government's communique constituting the J.C.I. if I quote is for the following main objective :

"a centralised agency with its judicious purchasing should be able to ensure for the grower a better price than he is getting today by a process of elimination of the many tiers of intermediaries now operating in the jute market. This will be the long term objective of the corporation which should in course of time save the grower from the clutches of the middlemen. In this endeavour, the corporation will make arrangements to buy jute directly from the jute growers and build up its direct relationship with them." The objective framed by the Government was further supplemented by a Commerce Ministry directive on August 9, 1972...."

I further quote:

"It has been decided that price support operations to ensure against decline in jute prices below the levels of the minimum prices will be solely the responsibility of the Jute Corporation from the current season onwards. The President is accordingly pleased to direct the Corporation under article 139 of the articles of association (of the JCI) to make all necessary arrangements to ensure this objective."

Now, Sir, what was the performance? What is the miserable way in which the JCI is? It was constituted in 1971 with the objective of giving relief and by giving shelter to those small farmers in the jute-industry. I need not narrate the whole thing because it has been clearly narrated by the hon. Mover of this Resolution. He has said how many purchasing centres have been opened and how many have come to the field to purchase them? The whole thing is in a mess. The farmer has to sell it a distress price. After all the J.C.I. gets so much. I charge the J.C.I. that it is a tool in the hands of the tycoons; the J.C.I. is a tool in the hands of the barons. The J.C.I. was constituted with a good intention. It is manipulated in such a way that it

[Shri K. A. Rajan] was detrimental to the interests of the farmers and other people. This is the performance of the J.C.I. I need not narrate about the number of purchasing centres opened in 1967 and then in 1977 and how many are being opened in the year 1978? People's misery can be imagined in the jute growing areas of West Bengal. It is a question of Central Government or the concerned ministry of the Government who wants to coerce West Bengal Government by putting it into the difficulty. It will only be a dream. West Bengal Government will see that the farmers' interests are protected.

Then I come to the second point. That is regarding the price fixation policy. There is a report of the Lok Sabha by the Committee on Public Undertakings, 8th Report. What is the price fixation mechanism and how does it work? I would just like you to consider our raw jute pricing policy and the system. I quote:

"The basic data for the purpose is collected, organised and assembled in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation) and the figures of cost of production, as analysed by the Directorate, are passed on to the Agricultural Prices Commission for the final fixing prices. For collecting the data, the directorate depends on agricultural universities in respective States. The Public Undertakings Committee found during its investigation that 30 fieldmen collected data for 4.41 lakh acres where jute and mesta is cultivated in West Bengal."

"secondly, the prices are fixed basing on data collected earlier. For example the prices for 1977-78 were based on data collected during 1974-75. According to the PUC, the deficiencies cropped up on cost calculation by the directorate on many counts. For example, instead of interest on the cost of land as part of capital, the directorate took a token rental value of the land; the cost of transportation to primary market

was not included in the data; there was no provision for cost of storing the jute; there was no provision for supervisory cost; there was no provision on account of 'hazards' which have very often to be faced by jute cultivators and finally there was no provision for interest on borrowings by the cultivators from private money lenders."

The State Government has scientifically calculated the cost of jute per quintal as Rs. 344.43 and with all the relevant facts the Public Undertakings Committee has come to the conclusion that it should be nearly Rs 434. Now, even the poor farmers cannot aspire to get such a price but the West Bengal government has clearly stated that the authority for price fixation should be left to the State Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Sir, lastly I would only say that there should be streamlining of the machinery of Jute Corporation of India. It should be an instrument to save the poor farmers rather than abetting the tycoons and jute barons who are out to sabotage and eliminate the poor farmers. If this step is not taken, I am sure, one thing is going to happen. If you are not going to give remunerative price to the farmer, the farmer will be left with no option but to change the cultivation to some other crop. Then you will have to face the music. What will happen to our export industry? I would only pray that it should not happen in the best interest of our country, industry and Bengal.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I still stand by the basic question that unless nationalisation comes through, this particular sector has no future. With these few words I conclude.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, the situation is very serious. Only last week I got a telegram from the President of the Bengal Chalkul Mazdoor Union, Shri Niren Ghosh, an ex-M.P. that the price of raw jute has started falling rapidly and it has reached Rs. 150 per quintal.

So, Sir, immediate action is necessary. That is why we have tried to raise this issue on the Floor of the House. Now, Mr. Saugata Roy has also told that in his constituency it has reached Rs. 135 per quintal. Mr. Joarder also said that in North Bengal it is rapidly falling down. In these circumstances, unless the Government takes it up very seriously and immediately try to check fall in prices the peasantry will be completely ruined. There is a big head-line in *Economic Times* dated 27th August: Maximum prices of raw jute go. I quote:

"That from August 28, the Union Government has decided to do away with the maximum prices of raw jute both at the up-country centres and in the Calcutta delivery market."

Some measures they are thinking but actually what is the real position. I further quote from *Economic Times* dated 27th August:

"The Jute Corporation, informs Mr. Gautam Ukil, Managing Director, bought till Thursday a total of 21,000 bales mainly from the markets of North Bengal and Bihar and also from Assam and South Bengal."

Mr. Chitta Basu told us, 47,000. That is not correct. The fact is, only 21,000 bales have been purchased. This is from yesterday's paper.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is all the more pitiable.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The report says:—

"It is now buying at a daily average of 2500 bales but has the capacity to mop up 10,000 to 11,000 bales per day. The present market arrivals are around 1,25,000 maunds per day. Raw Jute prices in most markets are Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 higher than the statutory minimum...."

but in reality, it has already gone down below this statutory price declared by the Government.

So, the capacity of the JCI is 10,000 to 11,000 bales per day, if their full capacity is utilised, but actually, they are purchasing only 2500 bales per day. Regarding total production, the initial estimate of the Jute Corporation was 75 lakhs bales and of the Directorate of Jute Development, 73 lakh bales. Now the commodity has started coming to the market for sale. Immediately there are the Id and Puja festivals. They are very much forced to sell at any price which they are getting. So they are now selling at a distress price. You can see from these figures that the Government is not at all coming to their help. The machinery which has been set up by the Government to purchase through the JCI and the limited capacity of purchase through the cooperatives cannot help the peasantry from this dire situation and this try from this dire situation and this dire crisis, unless in a very big scale, the Industries Ministry of the Government of India takes up the issue, opening centres at various important markets to purchase from the peasantry directly. The workers' union, the agricultural associations, the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union and the Kisan Sabha have repeatedly stressed that the cost of cultivation has increased very much. So, immediately, at least the price should be fixed at Rs. 300 per quintal. The gap is so big. Government fixed Rs. 150; the demand is Rs. 300, because the cost of production has increased very much.

But, the Government is not responding to this. Only I see that the maximum price of raw jute was withdrawn by Government for a particular period. But this will not help, namely, withdrawal of this maximum price and not coming to purchase directly from the growers who are forced to sell at distress prices. If that machinery is not set up and adequate amount of fund is not placed at the disposal of the JCI, if the help and cooperation of the various mass organisations and politi-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

cal parties are not enlisted to provide the jute-growers with the fair price for their produce, I am afraid, the economic life of the peasantry will be hard-hit, particularly in West Bengal, because the economy of West Bengal is very much linked with jute cultivation as well as the jute industry in general. You have North Bihar, Orissa....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Assam, Tripura....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes. All the six States. Their economy is very much linked with it. Already 80,000 workers have been removed from jobs, in the name of Badliwala. Originally there were 3-1/2 lakh workers, last year 2-1/2 lakh workers and now only 2 lakhs. Their number is getting reduced. Both the peasantry is being very hard hit and the workers are faced with this type of attack from the jute magnates. The purchasing trade is now mostly in the hands of the big traders and they are directly linked with the mill owners. Here, the *Economic Times* further says:

"The current season has started on a different note with traders forecasting as big a crop as 80 lakh bales. The intention, according to knowledgeable circles, was to depress prices and get permission to export raw jute up to 2 lakh bales."

This is the machination of the big traders. They want to create an impression that there is surplus production, and, therefore, no accommodation of stock is necessary and thus they will force the peasantry to sell the raw jute at a much lower price. This is the conspiracy of the big traders. The *Economic Times* report further says:

"The jute mills have started their purchases, but still not to the normal extent. Financial stringencies have not allowed a good number of units to build their fibre inventories and cover their future positions. As they

have not cleared their earlier dues, the suppliers of raw jute have stopped selling to them on credit and are insisting on cash payment.

This is also another aspect, a big factor and the jute mills are saying that they do not have cash. These are the manoeuvres, which year after year the jute mills have been using. When the peasants come for selling their jute, they are forced by these manoeuvres to sell their jute at a distress price. This blackmalling mechanism has been operating for several years; its ramifications are also widespread, the jute lobby are very powerful and it is very much difficult to change these conditions.

After the Janata Government came into power, no basic change is there. As other hon. Members have said, these ramifications are quite powerful and the Ministers have been taking a casual attitude towards these things. That is the reason, why the peasantry is faced with serious problems today and the jute price is going down; it has already reached Rs. 130/- per quintal. Shri Saugata Roy has just mentioned about the situation in his constituency and Shri Dinesh Joarder will bear me out as far as North Bengal is concerned. Unless this Government takes up seriously to curb these manipulations of the tycoons and big traders, to strengthen the JCI from all aspects and seek full cooperation of the trade unions and organizations of the growers as also various political parties, you cannot bring about a change in the situation. Unless you do this, the economic life of the peasantry is going to be ruined and the entire economy of jute growing areas is sure to be vitally affected.

This question is being repeatedly raised in this House year after year. In this very House, late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra, the then Minister for Foreign Trade, had categorically stated in this House on 24th July, 1978 that within three years, Government will fully undertake the entire pur-

chasing of the raw jute production but what is the position today? Just now as I quoted from the *Economic Times* JCI is purchasing only 2500 bales per day, whereas the daily jute arrival is 1,25,000 maunds per day. Only a few weeks are there and in these few weeks, a big damage would be done to the growers unless the Government comes forward to their rescue in a big way. The permanent solution would, of course, be for the Government of India to take over the entire responsibility for the purchase of raw jute directly from the growers. Along with this, the jute mills and export trade should also be completely nationalised. That demand has been raised in this House year after year; this has been the demand of the various organizations also. The recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings have lent support to these demands. These are the permanent solutions. For the present, to prevent further fall in the price of the raw jute and give the peasantry remunerative prices, this Government should come in a very big way to strengthen the purchasing agencies, particularly the Jute Corporation of India and the cooperatives. Sufficient amount should be placed at their disposal. A large number of centres have to be opened without much delay, and purchases should be made directly from the peasantry, eliminating the middle-men. Credit facilities to the cooperatives have also to be given. Without these, this crisis cannot be overcome, and peasants cannot be saved from the manipulations of the traders and the jute mill owners—who have deprived them of a legitimate price.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time now left is only half-an-hour, and the hon. Minister has also got to speak. And Mr. Chitta Basu will also take some time. There are 3 Speakers. I want that everybody should participate in the discussion. It is upto the Members to limit their speeches to a short duration. Dr. Ramji Singh will now speak and will take only 3 minutes.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर): समा-पति महोदय, जूट के विषय में यहाँ पर बत सारी बातें कही गई हैं। व्यापार कमी जो इस बात को जानते होंगे कि 1961 में जो जूट का निर्यात 71 प्रतिशत था वह 1977-78 में घटकर 41 प्रतिशत रह गया। रा जूट के उत्पादन में 60 लाख लोग लगे हुए हैं। जसा कि समर बाबू ने बताया है वे लोग अपने को पूंजीवादी दुश्मक में पा रहे हैं। पब्लिक प्रण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने 447 रुपए प्रति क्वींटल की बात कही है और एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेस कमीशन ने 141 से बढ़कर बहुत हूपा की तो 150 रुपए क्वींटल की बात कही लेकिन अभी कलकत्ता में डिस्ट्रेस सेल जूट का 125 रुपए क्वींटल पर हो रहा है। सरकार के लिए यह स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। एक जगह कहा गया है।

“Government decision to raise the statutory minimum price of W-5 variety of raw jute by Rs. 9 to Rs. 150 a quintal is likely to disappoint the growers and the mills and the Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament might feel strongly about the decision.”

तो ऐसा काम करने से क्या लाभ जिसमें जूट उत्पादक भी हतोत्साहित हो रहे हैं और मिल मालिक को भी शिकायत है। लगता है इस बीच में जो मिडिलमैन हैं उन्हीं को सब से ज्यादा प्राफिट होता है। इसलिए समर बाबू ने ठीक कहा है कि जूट के उत्पादकों को तभी ठीक प्राइस मिल सकती है। जबकि उनकी खरीददारी का पूरा जिम्मा सरकार ले ले। अगर सरकार ज्यादा पैसा देकर खरीददारी का पूरा जिम्मा ले और तब जूट इण्डस्ट्री को सब्सिडी दे, उसको भी फायदा पहुंचाये तो उससे क्या लाभ है? इसलिए जब तक व्यापक वृष्टिकोण से जूट इंडस्ट्री पर बिकार नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। प्रत्यथा एक तरह जूट के उत्पादक मरेंगे और दूसरी तरह मिल मालिक हस्ताकरी रहेंगे कि उनको मुकसान हो रहा है।

[डा० राज जी सिन्हा]

वह जो जूट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया बना था उसके बहुत भारे काम थे लेकिन हम लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि ठीक समय पर जबकि सीजन होती है उस समय यह खरीदखारी के लिए उतरते नहीं हैं। कहा गया है :

"About 20,000 quintals of raw jute were coming to the market daily this season, but the JCI had not started its operations in the State as yet."

यह "स्टेट्समैन" में कहा गया है। इसीलिए बंगाल सरकार, दूसरे लोगों तथा कर्मचारियों में मिलकर बातें कीं और उन्होंने जूट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया पर आरोप लगाए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ हमारे व्यापार मंत्री जी इसके सम्बन्ध में बतायेंगे :

"JCI need not have purchased raw material from the market directly and operated almost like a Mahajan. As a result, the jute market had turned into a gambling market."

समयाभाव के कारण कुछ अधिक कहना मुश्किल होगा लेकिन इतनी बात तो है कि पब्लिक प्रोव्हाइटेडिंग कमेटी ने खास कर प्राइस के विषय में जो कहा है, उसको न भी मानें, लेकिन दूसरी जगह जैसे इलाहाबाद के एकोनामिक रिसर्च सेंटर ने भी 367 और 462 रुपए की बात कही है, इसको भी धरर हम न मानें तो भी कहा जा सकता है :

"Bosu's report can be considered as a pace-setter on the raw jute question."

धरर हम सरकार की बात मान लें कि बहुत साहब की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें कुछ ज्यादा प्राइस है तो क्या हम आपके माध्यम से व्यापार मंत्री जी से मांग नहीं कर सकते हैं कि इसके लिए कोई एक प्रायोग जिज्ञाया जाए ?

जो पी०यू०सी० की रिपोर्ट है, एबी-कल्चर प्राइस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है और इलाहाबाद के एकोनामिक रिसर्च की जो रिपोर्ट है—इन सब की प्राइसेस अलग-अलग हैं—इसलिए उस की सही प्राइस क्या होनी चाहिए, यह उस को निश्चित नहीं कर सकती है।

दूसरी बात, समापति महोदय, मैं सजेशन के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे व्यापार मंत्री तो खास कर मिडिल-मैन को एलिमिनेट करना चाहते हैं—लेकिन यह कैसे हो सकता है ? उद्योग और व्यापार दोनों मंत्रियों का यह विषय है। इसलिए हम कहना चाहेंगे—जब तक मिडिल मैन को एलिमिनेट नहीं करेंगे, जूट उत्पादक को पैसा नहीं मिल सकता है। जूट का उत्पादन भी अब दिनों-दिन खत्म होता जा रहा है। चौथे प्लान में जूट का उत्पादन 7.4 मिलियन बेल्टज था, लेकिन पांचवें प्लान के अन्त में जो एबीवमेंट टारगेट है—वह 6.5 मिलियन बेल्टज है—इस तरह से जूट का उत्पादन दिनों-दिन गिरता जा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए—जबकि यह एक्सपीट ऑरिएण्टेड इण्डस्ट्री है—क्या ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि मिडिल मैन को एलिमिनेट कर दिया जाए ताकि जूट के उत्पादकों को सही प्राइस मिल सके ?

*SHRI GANANATH PRADHA/
(Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the discussion is going on in the House about the problem of jute growers. I am representing a district of Orissa which is mainly irrigated by Hirakud dam and land in my area are quite favourable for jute cultivation. There are also jute farmers in my area. It will be improper if I will not speak on this topic, since I am an agriculturist.

Sir, so far as the present condition of the jute farmers of my area are

concerned. I am sorry to say that there are number of obstacles for them to grow jute.

Firstly, the Government officials are not guiding them properly. The farmers are not getting fertilizers, seeds and other equipments at due time. The main difficulty with them which I would like to say with sorrow and anguish that no jute industry has so far been set up in Orissa. That is why the jute growers are not getting remunerative market price. They are under these circumstances compelled to sell the raw materials to the agents of West Bengal. In this case, the middle man are getting all the profits. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take some solid steps to protect the farmers from the middleman.

With all humility I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter. I hope the hon. Minister will take sympathetic steps to extend all sorts of cooperation for the improvement of jute cultivation in Orissa. At the same time I would request the Minister to set up some jute industries in Orissa in order to encourage the jute growers.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Only in the eastern region, 87 factories are under closure or on the verge of closure. There are many sick jute mills. Jute industry employs more than four lakhs of people. You will be surprised to know all the big factories are being controlled by the Indian Jute-Manufacturers' Association who have engaged some traders, or *farias* to advance money to the growers and purchase jute at the distressed rate, that is much below Rs. 135 per quintal. Jute is purchased at Rs. 130, 125, etc. per quintal. Even the government fixed rate is Rs. 150. Government have some centres, the Jute Corporation of India have got 107 centres throughout India. That is very small. Jute Corporation of India should set up at least one centre in each assemb-

ly constituency so that they can meet the growers and purchase direct from them. Unfortunately this is not going to happen. So many jute mills such as Nashkarbara, Kelvin and Chalbasa jute mills are still under closure. Thousands of persons have been thrown out of service. Government cannot nationalise those industries, we understand, for want of funds. Mr. Mohan Dharja told us last year that he was proposing purchases through the cooperative societies. That was a very good idea and we must congratulate him for that. He made an honest effort last year. So many cooperative societies were started in West Bengal but due to lack of money and credit facilities the cooperative societies cannot purchase jute as a result of which *farias* engaged by IJMA and the middlemen are purchasing jute at lower rates and this cannot be stopped. It was reported that Khardah jute mill was short of jute. On enquiry the government found that several lakhs of bales were hidden by the management. What we suggest is this. Let the government fix the price not at Rs. 150, but at least Rs. 200 per quintal. Let them purchase. Let them open more centres where the growers can sell jute direct, so that these malpractices do not come in. They have enunciated so many principles and policies. None of the policies have so far been implemented. Nice speeches of M.Ps or Ministers will not serve the purpose of the growers. They are suffering heavily. Prices are falling down day by day. The present position is that if the government do not purchase, there will be heavy suffering. Many mills will be closed down, the *farias* of IJMA and their agents will purchase jute and get them in hidden places. They are stocking all this raw jute. They pressurise the Government to get all the facilities and they are making profits. Much of the resources of many of the jute industries have been taken by Nashkarpara Jute Mill, Chalbasa Jute Mill, Kelvin, and others. Their main point is that they will not allow the Govern-

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu] ment to function properly. They will not allow the Government to purchase jute from the growers and this is to be stopped at all costs.

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): I share the anxiety expressed by the hon. members here in regard to the condition of the jute growers and the jute industry. The time at my disposal is very short. So far as I have gathered three points arise from the discussion which has taken place here:

1. The statutory price of jute.
2. Marketing operation by J. C.
3. Price stability.

Please see the motion tabled by the hon. member Shri Chitta Basu. It says:

"That this House do take note of the situation arising out of the large scale distress sale of raw jute at prices lower than the statutory price in West Bengal and other jute growing States and urges upon the Government to take appropriate actions to ensure remunerative price for the growers."

As I have said that I have little time at my disposal, so I want to say what action we have taken in this matter so that at least minimum statutory price which the Government has fixed can be got by the growers. Till about the first week of August, 1978 the price of raw jute was very firm around the maximum level. It was only from 6th or 7th August that the price started to come down and the Jute Corporation of India considered the whole thing and entered into the market from that date. They are purchasing at the moment at the price a little higher than the statutory price—Rs. 160 to Rs. 165. That is in all the States. In order to arrest unwarranted decline in the price, the following steps have been taken:—

1. Maximum stock holding limit of the mills has been increased to

eight weeks from the level of four weeks.

2. It has been decided to do away with the maximum prices of both in the Calcutta and up-country markets. Actually, we have notified to-day.

3. Jute Commissioner has been asked to import minimum weekly purchase quotas for all mills and minimum stock holding of raw jute so that they may be forced to go to the market and buy jute from the jute growers.

Cooperatives in Bihar and West Bengal have also been persuaded to start their operations without any further delay and it is expected that the combined operations of the cooperatives and JCI will contribute to the firming of the prices. All these steps are expected to generate sufficient buying pressure in the market and ensure price stability. Besides, the State Governments have been requested to keep a watch on any violations of minimum statutory prices for necessary action. We think our growers also must be educated about the policies of the Government and the steps that Government want to take in regard to price stability.

publicity campaign has been launched by the JCI to dissuade the growers from making any distress sales and also to counter any panic which might be created by the unscrupulous traders. The jute crop this year is expected to be reasonably good and it is possible that certain interested parties would mislead the growers to part with their crop at a low price. That is quite possible. I can assure the House that we will take all measure so that our jute growers can at least have the statutory minimum price, which had been suggested by Shri Saugata Roy also. At least they must get that price, because we know there are middlemen and whatever price we offer, the growers do not get. That is our every day experience. There is no denying that fact. So, we will do everything to check it.

Upto 28-8-78 Jute Corporation of India have bought—there are some contributions from cooperatives also but that is very little—25,137 bales only. But I would like to say that really jute will come after September 5th and by that time, all the arrangements have been made by the Jute Corporation of India we are having touch with the State Governments every day so that they can induce their cooperatives to go to the market and buy, because there is a limitation for the Jute Corporation also. Everybody will appreciate that. All of a sudden they cannot go everywhere and manage everything. If we expect that, it will be too much. Therefore, in each State, so far as my knowledge goes, in most of the villages there are primary cooperatives. If we can give them encouragement and if we arrange finance, which I think we will be able to do, they can intercept in the market. If they do so, we can have the desirable effect and we can help the jute growers.

Members might be interested in knowing the prevailing prices. Actually we have received information from different places and it is like this: In Assam, in Nowgong area the maximum ruling rate is Rs. 182 per quintal and in Gouripore it is Rs. 160. An Agartala it is Rs. 163. In North Bengal, it is, Rs. 167 in Dinahata and Rs. 170 in Islampur. In South Bengal, in Karimpur it is Rs. 194 and in Champadanga it is Rs. 188. In Bihar in Kishanganj it is Rs. 170. Recently we have got this information.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Prevailing rates in the primary or secondary markets?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: I have already said that there are middlemen. This is in the intermediate market, may not be in the primary market.

SHRI L. D. KAPOOR: What are the growers getting?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: On that they have no information. The JCI is not interested to get that information.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: That is not correct, because so far as our knowledge goes, they are getting this. In some places it may be different.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: For Nadia and the 24-Parganas have you got any figures?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: No, these are the figures.

My second point is about the market operations by the JCI. This year, from the very beginning a plan had been drawn up, well ahead of the season, by the JCI, so that the jute growers can have remunerative prices and their interests can be safeguarded. Many things have been said about the JCI which may be true to some extent, may not be true to some extent, but now it has been reorganised, and we are trying to see that the JCI looks after the interests of the growers and also the interests of industry because we know that if we cannot run the jute industry, ultimately it is the jute grower who will suffer. That we cannot deny. So, they will protect the interests of the jute grower and also see that the jute industry can go on. Under the plan of operation finally decided upon by the JCI, the target of procurement for the 1978-79 season has been fixed at 15 lakh bales.

Procurement during 1978-79 will not be restricted to price support alone, but the Corporation will make commercial operations, subject to the condition that the JCI's entry into the market is not exploited by speculators by pushing up prices to unwarranted levels, and that there would be no loss in such an operation.

The Corporation will take up plans for expansion of its primary market coverage to the maximum extent possible through its own infra-structure.

[Shrimati Abha Maiti]

ture as well as with the assistance of the cooperatives.

Of the total purchases made by the Corporation, 20 per cent at least will be procured directly from the primary markets, so that JCI's presence in the market is felt in the rural areas among the farmers.

The Corporation will come to an agreement with the managements of the taken-over jute mills for supply of a percentage of their requirements of jute on mutually acceptable terms. The Corporation will come to similar arrangements also with jute mills in the private sector with a view to increasing its total turnover.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have to continue on the next day because it is 8 O'clock now.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You can extend the time by a few minutes. Let her finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House so agrees, it can be done. How much time would you require?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: In ten minutes I think it will be possible to finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: I have said already about the training of farmers. The Corporation has also decided to take up a training programme of the farmers in the grading of jute on a planned basis. Because it is the middlemen who can take advantage of different gradations. So, about grading, we are undertaking training courses for the farmers.

20 hrs.

श्री सखन साहू कपूर : क्या मेरे
को कम करने के बारे में कुछ किया जायेगा ?
इस वक्त 8 प्रदक्ष हैं !

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: That we will consider, but I can say that previously we had, I think, 38 grades or so, but now there are 8. So, if

here is any need, we will definitely consider, but there is no hard and fast rule that we have to stick to the number. We can consider it.

Now, the Corporation has set up 100 Departmental Purchasing Centres and 29 sub-centres in 1977-78. This year we have already six more sub-centres. That means, they will be in the jute growing area, in the local markets and our endeavour will be to increase these sub-centres so that directly growers can sell their jute to the Jute Corporation people.

I have already stated the importance of the cooperatives. So long as cooperatives will not come into the field, it is impossible to guarantee the reasonable or the maximum or the minimum price. We cannot give the guarantee to them if the local cooperatives cannot come and it is here the State Governments can do much. So, I request the Members concerned in all the States to persuade their State Governments so that they can come forward and induce the cooperatives to take up the jute business.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: The cooperatives in West Bengal particularly have the dire necessity for credit facilities. Would you kindly enlighten this House if you are in a position to extend more credit facilities to cooperatives for purchasing jute?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Yes, we have arranged it and we are arranging also.

The governments of jute growing States have been requested to strengthen and expand the coverage of the cooperative sectors to help JCI in its operations. The Corporation has discussed various aspects of the operational plan with representatives of the cooperatives. The plan for 1978-79 provides for substantial expansion of the cooperative coverage. A target of procurement of 6 lakhs bales by the cooperatives had been fixed of which the share of cooperatives in West Bengal is 4 lakhs bales.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What about money?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: We will arrange money and they will also arrange money.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You have a meeting with the Reserve Bank people.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: We already have meetings with them.

The JCI has also agreed to pay Rs. 1.35 per quintal as service charges to the marketing cooperatives for purchase of loose jute from village and primary societies in order to encourage direct purchase from the jute growers.

The last point is about the price. Sir, there is great controversy about it and definitely most of the people desire that the maximum price should be given. The Committee on Public Undertakings expressed their views and the Government of West Bengal also has expressed their views. The Agricultural Prices Commission has taken into account all the things and fixed up the price at Rs. 150/- per quintal. Next year, or after some time, they can revise their attitude and revise the whole thing. But, at the present moment, this is the price. Some Members have expressed the view that it should be at least Rs. 300, while some others have said it should be Rs. 200. I do not know on what basis they have arrived at these figures. I have no knowledge about this.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is the cost of cultivation plus a margin.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: The Governments of West Bengal, Orissa and Tripura for some time past are wanting to enhance the minimum price of raw jute. They are of the view that it should be higher than Rs. 150 per quintal as announced by the Government for W5 Grade in Assam.

The Committee on Public Undertakings accepted the cost of production of

raw jute worked out by the Government of West Bengal for 1977-78, namely, Rs. 344.34 per quintal. On that basis, the Committee recommended the minimum price of raw jute of Rs. 447.64 per quintal, after adding 30 per cent return to the growers.

The Agricultural Prices Commission had formulated its recommendation regarding the minimum support price for the 1978-79 season on the basis of the prevailing prices of the inputs and the average rates of wages prevailing in selected centres in the jute-growing districts in West Bengal, which is higher than in Assam... (Interruptions). The minimum agricultural remuneration in West Bengal is Rs. 8.10.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is prevailing in most of the areas in the villages.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: My constituency is in the rural area and I also know the position.

According to the estimates compiled by the comprehensive scheme for studying the cost of production of principal crops for Assam and West Bengal, it is Rs. 132.63 per quintal for 1975-76 in West Bengal. As against this, the estimated cost of production for 1976-77 for West Bengal was Rs. 197.73 per quintal. As against that, for 1977-78 the Government of West Bengal has estimated it at Rs. 344.34 per quintal. So, it is higher than the figure for previous year, which was again higher than that of the previous year. Now what is the explanation for such a big gap?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Part of the gap is political.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: I am not saying it is political. I cannot say so. The explanation for this wide disparity in the three estimates is that the Government of West Bengal has taken the cost of human labour at the minimum wage notified by it. The Comprehensive scheme for studying the cost of production of principal crops has taken the average wages prevailing in selected centres in jute

[Shrimati Abha Maiti]

growing districts of the State. That is the difference between the two estimates. The State Government's estimated cost of production for 1977-78 shows an increase of 74 per cent over their own estimates of the previous year. It may be that there is some apprehension as to what will be the effect if we have such a high price for the raw jute on the industry. Now, as I have already told you, we have to go both ways, we have to protect the interest of the jute growers and at the same time we have to see that our jute industry can grow can thrive, because we have already experienced that it is very sick in West Bengal. There are tycoons and so many factors are there and it is going on far such a long time. So, all of a sudden we cannot over-ride everything. So, we have to look to these two interests, viz., the interests of the jute growers and also of the industry. Therefore, after looking into all these aspects, the Agricultural Prices Commission has fixed the price. It may not please me, it may not please you, but this is the fact. Let us try to see to it that the jute growers can get at least the statutory minimum price and if there are any constraints in between, let us try to remove them. I can assure you, as I have already told you, that whatever possible measures we have at our command, we will take so that their interests can be safeguarded.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): One question. Just one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No question. How can you put a question now?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: That the Id festival is coming up in the 1st week of September and the jute growers need money just now, so the jute is being sold in advance when the jute is still in process and either it is being dried up or it is still in the rotting tank.... (Interruptions). It is not yet ready for the market.... (Interruptions). I would like to know whether the Government can ask the JCI to give some advance money to the growers against the subsequent

sale of jute in view of the Id festival approaching very fast?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: We will look into it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have got the right of reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take? Otherwise, we will take up the next time. It is already 8.15 p.m.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: She cannot get away with her reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not mean that you should not reply. If necessary, you must finish in two minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will take five minutes.

I also agree with the consensus of the House, if I may say so, that the panacea lies in the nationalisation of the entire industry, right from the point of purchase to export trade. Secondly, it is my allegation, even now that the jute growing State Governments are not consulted in two matters in particular, viz., in the fixation of minimum price and gradation. Can I have an assurance from the Government that the State Governments will be involved in the matter of fixing the minimum price. Then, I want to mention again one thing. She has mentioned the West Bengal Government calculated the cost of production for each quintal of jute taking into account the statutory minimum wages for the agricultural labourers. It is the policy of the Government to ensure the statutory minimum price for the agricultural labour. What is the crime or in on the part of the West Bengal Government if they take into account the rate of wages of agricultural workers that was statutorily fixed by that State in the matter of calculating the cost of production?

I again rise this point from a larger socio-economic problem of the country that unless that is taken into account, never it will be possible for any Government to ensure the enforcement of

the minimum wages for the agricultural worker. Therefore, the West Bengal Government is right and they have done perfectly the right thing to take into account the minimum wages statutorily fixed for the agricultural workers in the matter of calculating the cost of production. I would also suggest that even at this late stage the Government of India should start a dialogue with the Agricultural Ministers of six jute-growing States to find out the ways and means as to how the JCI operations can be further extended and the benefits can be given to the growers.

It has been admitted by the hon. Minister that the Calcutta price is not simultaneously announced. Why? I have no time to explain in detail. One of the allegations against the Agricultural Prices Commission it, as has been made by the PUC, that they deliberately do not announce the Calcutta price and the up-country price simultaneously. The object is to allow the middle-men, the tycoons and the barons to depress the price in the upcountry markets. This time also, the Government have not taken any lesson from it. The minimum prices for the up-country markets have been declared earlier. Only today, they have declared the minimum price in the Calcutta market. Why is this practice being indulged in? It is only to allow and barons and the tycoons to dampen the prices of raw jute in the upcountry markets. I think, the Government should take note of it. There should be simultaneous announcement of the Calcutta price as well as of the upcountry market prices.

Lastly, I would say that the question of the minimum price of jute should be *de novo*, discussed and we should not rely on the recommendations of the APC alone. This is a very important aspect of the problem. Therefore, instead of relying on the recommendations of the APC against whom I have made certain allegations and the PUC has also made certain allegations, I would suggest that the very question of fixing the minimum

statutory price of raw jute should be discussed *de novo* and that it should not be fixed only on the basis of the recommendations of the APC. It should be decided upon after consulting the jute growers, the respective State unions and the industrialists also. I, Government, the concerned trade think, the hon. Minister would take note of it and see how far this question could be solved with the satisfaction of all the interests concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is Amendment No. 1 which was moved by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav. He is not here. Though in his speech, he said that he was not pressing for it. I have to put it to the vote of the House.

Now, I put the Amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the main motion of Shri Chitta Basu to the vote of the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I do not like to take a vote on it. I want to withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to allow Shri Chitta Basu to withdraw the Motion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

20.30 hrs

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

BUNGLING IN EXPORT OF READY MADE GARMENTS

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : (मध्याह्निक)
सभापति महोदय, सिले सिल्लावे बस्त्रों के निर्यात में प्रशासनिक कारणों के कारण, प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाओं के कारण जिस प्रकार से भारी नुकसान होने की खबर संभावना हो गई है, तब भी भारी नुकसान हो भी रहा है, उसकी प्रवर्धन करण आवश्यक है सिलेसिल्लावे बस्त्रों के निर्यात

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

में जो लोग किसी न किसी प्रकार से कोटा प्राप्त करने में सफल रहे हैं, जिन्होंने इस का दुरुपयोग किया है, बाजारों में प्राप्त कोटे को ऊर्ध्व धारों पर बेचा है, उन के बारे में जब प्रशासन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया था कि वे इस के बारे में जांच करेंगे और जो लोग दोषी पाये जायेंगे उन को रिजिस्टर्ड किया जाएगा, उनके नाम काली सूची में दर्ज किये जायेंगे लेकिन कुछ इस बात का है कि अब उन के खिलाफ कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये गये। श्रमिण्ड उन्हीं लोगों का, जिनका कि नाम काली सूची में दर्ज होना चाहिये था, उन्हें ही फिर से दस प्रतिशत कोटे की छूट का लाभ क्यों दिया गया, पुनः क्यों कोटा दिया गया ? जिन्होंने रेडी मड्ड शिपमेंट की स्कीम के समय निश्चित माल भेजने के आश्चर्य पर कोटा मांगा था, किन्तु उन्हीं माल नहीं भेजा, ऐसे डिफाल्टर्स को गलत छूट दे कर लाभार्जित किया जा रहा है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे बीच में कहीं न कहीं झूठि विद्यमान है जिसको कि निकासना आवश्यक है। यह केवल साधारण प्रशासकीय त्रुटि नहीं है, अप्रावधानी वाला मामला ही नहीं है। इसमें कई अधिकारी शामिल हैं। यह एक ऐसा उद्योग है जिसमें काफी लोग लगे हैं जो हैंडलूम के काम करते हैं, या कुछ पावरलूम पर भी काम करते वाले हैं, उनकी भाजीविका इससे जुड़ी हुई है। लाखों लोगों का व्यवसाय इस के द्वारा चल रहा है, जिनकी जीविका, भरण-पोषण इस से चलता है। इस उद्योग के लिए हमें विदेशी माफिट, या यन्त्रा विदेशी बाजार प्राप्त हुआ है, आज हम उस विदेशी बाजार को भी धीरे धीरे खोते जा रहे हैं।

मैं आपका ध्यान दो-तीन दिन पूर्व ही प्रकाशित इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर बिलावा चाहता हूँ जिस में इस समाचार को सही बताया गया है

"The alleged maladministration in the Textile Export Promotion Council's export quota distribution scheme may deprive India of business worth over Rs. 50 crores during the current year and expose the trade to the possibility of losing the American market in a big way."

इसी समाचार में आगे चल कर उन्हीं निस्टर लेरी के रेकॉर्ड से कहा है—

"He said that the total quota for men's shirts from handloom and powerloom sectors together was 9,19,315 dozens for the current year. But Indian exporters had despatched only 4.20 lakhs dozens by August 10. They would not be able to finish their quota before the end of December."

"He said that Indian authorities had 'misstamped'....

मैं आगे चल कर बताऊंगा कि किस प्रकार निस्स्टाम्प किया है। लेकिन सारे मामले बहुत गंभीर हैं, मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा—

"... 'misstamped' about 14 million square yards of garments (about 7 million pieces) as powerloom although, in fact, the pieces were made from handloom cloth. India's quota in powerloom for U.S. markets, therefore, got exhausted soon. There was apparently no remedy to correct the situation arising out of this mistake."

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो कि शिकायतों के बारे में है, आपने मेरे ही द्वारा पूछे गये 28 जुलाई के उत्तर में यह बात कही थी—

"A number of complaints has been received regarding irregularities committed by some exporters."

उत्तर में आगे चल कर के बात कही थी—

"The current quota year started from 1-1-78. The names of the ex-

बाए बायीं तरफ़ पढ़ने।
 यह मान लें कि पाठ नहीं था। इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ? पहले जा कर उन्होंने पांच हजार पीसिस का सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किया। फिर से बीस तोफी और फिर पांच हजार पीसिस का सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किया गया। इस प्रकार से एक ही साइज पर तीन हीन बार सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किया गया है। एक ही व्यक्ति ने तीन तीन बार सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किया है। इस सारे मामले में जून अधिकारी या कर्मचारी बोली है जिन्होंने इस प्रकार की गलत कार्यवाही करके उन लोगों को रोका है जो वास्तव में एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते थे इसका भी ध्यानको पता लगाना चाहिए। बाजार में कुछ घलत काम करने वाले एक्सपोर्टर्स ने एक प्रकार से उन्होंने एवाय किया कि प्राइये, खुले बाजार में हम आपका कोटा लेना चाहते हैं। इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स है 31-3-78 के प्रक में निकला है:

में उद्वृत्त कर रहा हूँ :-

"A flourishing blackmarket in export quotas has sprung up in the garments trade. Quota holders are charging a premium of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 for a quota of 10,000 pieces. This ugly situation has arisen because some 20 to 25 exporters have managed to corner most of the export quotas meant for the January-June half year while most of the genuine exporters are burdened with ready to ship garments without any export quotas.

Many exporters are advertising in daily papers seeking quotas. Under the Import-Export Control Act of 1947 and the Export Control Order of 1977, a quota once allotted cannot be transferred or sold."

But they are advertised.

उनको कोटा चाहिए। ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जैक लिस्ट किया जाना चाहिए या आपने उनको दस चारसेंट की छूट के बाजार पर जो

कमरा की जांच के बाद फिर से लोकी प्रसिद्ध में ला कर बाहर कर दिया और दूसरे लोगों को बाहर कर दिया। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी, सख्त कथम उनके खिलाफ उठाए जाने चाहिए थे।

इसका क्या तरीका की बात प्रसूने लगी है। मैंने गुलाई में प्रश्न किया गया था। क्या तक एनक्वायरी के कुछ से परिणाम निकले होंगे। क्या इन्वेंचयरी करने वाले लगी एक्सपोर्टर्स तो नहीं हैं जिनके खिलाफ कुछ कार्रवाई है, जो एक्सपोर्ट करने के मामले में बोली है, जिन्होंने सख्त काम किया है, बल्लत बंग से बोली उठाने का प्रयत्न किया है? क्या यही तो नहीं है जिन्होंने रेडी गुडस शिपमेंट पर कोटे प्राप्त किये ब माल नहीं भेजा था। या जिन्होंने रेडी गुडस शिपमेंट का दुबसबोस किया उन्हीं में से कुछ लोगों को वे कर बाधने क्रोध कमेडी बना दी है? क्या यही लोग तो नहीं हैं जिन्होंने कोटा सरेंडर किया था और लगी प्रीत का काम कर रहे हैं? जो बोली लगी थे और जो सख्त रूप से जांच कर सकते थे उनसे आपकी यह जांच करवानी चाहिए थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार की जांच आप करवा रहे हैं? एक बात और है कुछ ऐसा भी लुगने में धाया है और समाचार भी छपे हुए हैं कि टक्सटाइल लोबी इतनी सख्त है कि हैबलूम या पावरलूम कहर जा कर के अपना बाजार न बना पाये इसका बराबर प्रयास किया जाता है, और जो टैक्सटाइल गारमेंट बाहर भेज रहे हैं वह हैबलूम या पावरलूम के कपड़े के नहीं है बल्कि मिस के कपड़े हैं लेकिन उनको हैबलूम या पावरलूम के कपड़े के नाम से भेजते हैं जो कि नहीं भेजना चाहिए। इस कारण हैबलूम और पावरलूम के लोग दुखी हो रहे हैं।

एक विशेष बात की और ध्यानकन कलम-विधान का प्रयोग सतपने हैबलूम इन्वेंचयरी प्रोबोशन का उद्देश्य बना लगी है और और उन्कटाइल प्रोबोशन का उद्देश्य भी है। इन

दोनों संस्थाएँ प्रयोग प्रयोग हैं तो फिर क्या कारण है कि एक संस्था को कम महत्व दे कर के दूसरे के जरिए निर्यात सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त करें या उनके जरिए निर्यात हों। प्राथमिकता इस बात की है कि जब आपने हैंडलूम के लिए प्रमोशन काउंसिल बना रखी है तो वही संस्थाएं यह सारा काम करे। मैं आश्वासन चाहूंगा हैंडलूम प्रमोशन काउंसिल को वह अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए, वह इसके बारे में वैधानिक रूप से समझते हों और एंसे नियम बनें ताकि वह हैंडलूम प्रमोशन के लिए प्रभावी काम कर सके। वर्तमान में जो आपने कपड़ा हैंडलूम के लिए निर्यात कर रखा है वह 60 : 40 है। यानी 60 परसेंट हैंडलूम का है और 40 परसेंट दूसरा कपड़ा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप हैंडलूम को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहते हैं तो दो तिहाई भाग हैंडलूम के अन्दर लाइमें ताकि छोटे छोटे बुनकर लोग, हथ करवा पर काम करने वाले लोग, लाखों लोग उनको हम सीधे सीधे रीट्री रोजी दे सकें। हमने जो ई०ई०सी० और यू०एस०ए० का बाजार लिया है या हमें आपस और आस्ट्रेलिया के माफिक मिल रहे हैं उन पर हम तेजी से छा जायें क्युंकि जिस प्रकार की स्थिति मैंने आपको सन्चार-पत्रों के जरिए बताया कि जिस प्रकार हुपारे बारे में मलयालमची पैदा हो रही है कि हम जिस जित स्ट्राइकिंग कर रहे हैं सम्बंध पर माल नहीं भेज रहे हैं उससे इस उद्योग की क्षति पहुंचेगी और लाखों लोगों में निराशा पैदा होगी, आप निर्यात हेतु यू०एस०ए० के लिए।

तीन प्रकार की सीलें हैं—एक एग्जम्पटर्ड सील, एक राउन्ड सील और एक स्क्वायर सील होती है। किस माल पर किस प्रकार की सील लगानी चाहिए इस का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। एग्जम्पटर्ड सील न लगा कर के राउन्ड सील लगा रहे हैं और जितना कपड़ा हैंडलूम का जाना चाहिए वह नहीं जा पाता है, उसकी जगह पर दूसरे कपड़े का

बना हुआ माल बाहर एक्सपोर्ट किया जा रहा है जिसकी हमारी किसी कंपनी है। मंत्री महोदय ने आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया है कि इसके बारे में जांच करेंगे, और वह भी कहा है जो भी अधिकारी इसके लिए कोकी पाये गये उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में वह कोई हिचक नहीं करेंगे। यह बात बूकि कन्स्ट्रक्टेडिब कमेटी में कही हुई है इसलिए विस्तर में उसको यहाँ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन फिर भी मंत्री जी ने जो हम लोगों की प्राथमिकता किया था कि उनके बारे में कार्यवाही करेंगे, मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी इस मामले को गंभीरता से लें। अर्थात् जिस प्रकार से इन्वॉल्वमेंट गुडस का निर्यात कर रहा है उसी प्रकार से रेडीमेड गार्मेंट का निर्यात भी घटेगा, जब कि उसका निर्यात हम काफी बड़ा संकल है अगर सही तौर पर काम किया जाए। हमने 1980 तक 500 करोड़ २० का एक्सपोर्ट का टारगेट फिक्स किया है, अभी वर्तमान में 250 करोड़ २० का टारगेट है। लेकिन अगर हम इसी प्रकार से लोगों को निरास करते रहे हैं और गैलेंट सीलें को प्रोत्साहन मिलता रहा तो जो लक्ष्य हमने तय किया है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे। वह सारा धोखा लेबर इंटेंसिव है, कॅपिटल इंटेंसिव नहीं है। हजार २० की मशीन लगाने पर छोटा व्यक्तित्व अपना कपड़ा बाहर भेज सकता है। पिछली संकल है। इसलिए इस मामले को आप गंभीरता से लेजिए ताकि सच्ची तरीके से जो इस क्षेत्र में लगे हुए हैं उनकी रोजी रीट्री चलती रहे और छोटे व्यापारी जो एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं वह इस काम को कर सकें और बड़े व्यापारियों के संघर्ष में वह न फँसे। साथ ही जिन बड़े अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की साठ गीठ से कोटासा चल रहा है उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो, और आपकी जो प्रॉब्लेम है उसके बारे में आप आश्चर्य-कहें कि आप उस जगह पर रहें हैं तथा नहीं स्वतंत्र कमेटी जांच हेतु बना रहे हैं, इसके साथ जो करते हैंने आपने सामने रखी है मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी उनके बारे में हमें ध्यान देते हैं।

[डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

कि वे सारे मामले की पूरी जांच करेंगे, वीपी अफसरों को बर्खास्त करेंगे तो इस उद्योग के लिए हर सम्भव उधार सहायता करेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very important matter and I do share the anxiety of the hon'ble Member. Sir, the Textile Export Promotion Council used to look after both the fabrics and ready-made garments export. When it was complained that due justice is not being rendered to those who mainly export ready-made garments, Government took the decision and accordingly formed a different council for the garment manufacturers. We would very much like to have given this authority to the new council but as it has been very recently set-up, Government had to take the decision that for the current year the Textile Export Promotion Council should look after these exports. It is true that Textile Export Promotion Council has failed in its duty in the matter of stamping where wrong stamping was done. It has happened because of some mis-interpretation. As the House is aware United States of America have done away with any restrictions on the imports of handloom products including handloom garments. But so far as sensitive varieties are concerned, namely, shirts, ladies' blouses, skirts and all that, for them they have said that there will be a level for consultations. No sooner we export both—either the mill-made or the handloom products and if they reach certain number then naturally consultations have to be held. That level has been fixed according to the understanding between the Governments. It was because of that understanding it was felt that all these articles—whether mill made or handloom—should have one stamp. Because of this misinterpretation, the stamping was done. I must say it was wrong.

Again it has been brought to the notice of the House about those who have cornered the quota. As I have already said, this came to our notice in the month of March and we immediately started an enquiry. I was not satisfied with it. Therefore, I asked the then Commerce Secretary, Mr. Thapar, to go to Bombay to enquire into the matter. After the enquiry of Mr. Thapar certain immediate decisions were taken so that the quotas which were secured after great effort were utilised. As the House is aware, our quotas last year were virtually terminated at a particular level and, therefore, I persuaded both the Government of USA and also EEC countries not to have such unilateral restrictions against India as it will do a great harm—this being a labour-oriented industry. And it is because of our efforts that we secured better quotas as against earlier one. We had the new agreement on 1st January, 1978. The agreement which EEC countries is for four years and agreement with USA is for five years. So far as agreement with EEC countries is concerned, it can be extended by one year. Since we have been able to secure better quotas and if they are not utilised then in that case all our efforts would go waste. So, immediately we took certain decisions. Those who have not fulfilled the quotas cornered by them—of course, we have given them some latitude for difficulty in shipping and transport. There may not be adequate space available in the ship or there is some other difficulty. So, naturally some margin had to be given. It is not to show any favour that we did it. But there it can be practical problems so that we should not be that very harsh. Immediately, we also asked them to take action against those who have taken undue advantage of this whole pattern of exports. Here again, Sir, it is true that it is a bit complicated process. Our country is interested in having better unit-value. So, naturally, those who could secure orders for bet-

tar price, for higher price, were given certain priority. It varies from item to item. I need not go into these details but I am prepared to give all the information to the hon. Member.

Then, secondly, there are some who secured firm contracts. It has also great relevance. Instead of banking upon somewhere else, if they could secure firm contracts, that will be taken into account. We are also very much interested in the handloom products. Here again, we have to take certain care for adequate representation of handloom products. It is on this account that quota policy became a bit complicated no doubt. But, the House will please bear with me on this. We have exported handloom products. Again we would very much like to export in the interest of better foreign exchange and also to pay better wages to our workers here and therefore we should have better unit-value. That is the reason why this decision is taken and this sort of procedure has been adopted.

Here the question is: How it could be simplified? That is also being thought about. As the hon. Member rightly suggested, we have to see how the procedure could be simplified. But in case we say 'first come, first served' then, in that case, we may lose the unit-value and there we will suffer. Besides we shall have to take care of the handlooms also. So, some complication will be there. We have to give priority to our handloom products and we have to secure better unit-value. Bearing this in mind, we have to take care to see how we can take care of the whole quota that is secured. Now, the House will be happy to know that we have secured higher utilisation for ready-made garments.

By and large, both in respect of EEC countries and America, so far as the ready-made garments and particularly the sensitive varieties are concerned, not only we exhausted quotas for many categories, but we

have to take some quota in latter part of the year and assist them to fulfil the demand. Where have we suffered? We have suffered not in the ready-made garments, or particularly sensitive varieties. So far as the other varieties are concerned there is a provision in EEC agreement whereby a portion of quotas for some varieties could be transferred to others. One month earlier we have taken up the matter with the Governments concerned to allow us to transfer this variety which we could not export for lack of demand and that we should be allowed to export such articles for which there is a demand.

I am sure that in view of the spirit of the agreement the EEC will accept this proposal. Our officers are trying their best so that this sort of transfer of quotas of the ready-made garments could be adopted. So, there should be no problem.

But the real problem is with regard to the textiles fabric. Here we have suffered. I must take the House into confidence and say that it has happened because we are not that very competitive. Take countries like Korea, Hong Kong etc. There one man or women,—one worker,—operates more automatic looms than as we have in this country. And where one worker operates more looms, you can just imagine how much competitive they are! And therefore, it is here that we have suffered.

How best can we make our country more competitive is a problem in itself. For that we shall have to go into various aspects. It is very difficult to deal with this at this hour. We are trying our best to see whether we can export our handloom products and handloom textiles. That also we are trying. Not that this matter is done only at the official level; but even I have taken it up myself with the Ministers concerned. And even so far as the wrong stamping is concerned, I have discussed this with our Ambassador in America I have

[Shri Mohan Dharis]

written to Madam Krepps, the Secretary of State for Commerce of America and also Mr. Robert Rauss, the Adviser to the President, who is also of Ministerial rank; and we are considering all the relevant aspects, how it could be done. We are trying to see how we can export handloom articles and handloom products according to our desire. How it could be further simplified is also being thought of so that we may secure better quota from these countries in future.

One more point about the Enquiry Committee. It is really a matter of great concern for us. On the basis of our suggestion, it is true that they have constituted a committee for that enquiry. Until and unless that enquiry is complete, we cannot penalise anybody; it would be wrong. Till that time, we have allowed these parties to export. We could have stopped them, but we would have suffered both ways; we would have been deprived of, taking advantage of securing those markets and simultaneously, there would be problem of unemployment immediately here. Unless that enquiry is complete and *prima facie* charge is there, it would be wrong to punish anybody. Therefore, we have not. But I have made it very clear to all Export Promotion Councils that so far allocation of quota is concerned, if anybody, right from the Chairman to any Member, is interested himself in the quota, he should not be in that kind of Committee. This is because, these are the Export Promotion Councils, where all the exporters themselves are involved. These are not the State or the Government bodies; Government does subsidise these to some extent, but these are the bodies of the textile or other exporters. Although these are their own bodies, but we have taken care, as far the allocation of quotas is concerned, that the interested persons should not be involved. That care is now taken.

So far as the Enquiry Committee is concerned, it is very much true that

the present Enquiry Committee consists of the Chairman and others who are either interested in that quota.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण शर्मा : 124 जो रिक स्टॉक है उन के खिलाफ तो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । आपने उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIS: I am not defending anybody. Till the enquiry is completed, I am not going into that. But as I said, I have not taken action to stop the export, because that would have adversely affected us.

When it was brought to my notice that this Committee cannot enquire into the matter in a fair way, I have already instructed my officers that we cannot accept this enquiry and that there should be an absolutely impartial enquiry committee which should go into it and I have already assured the House earlier that we shall see that proper action is taken. Those who have tried to cheat the Government and taken any undue advantage, we shall see, that they are not only de-registered, but they will have no place as an export house or an exporting company.

श्री हुसैन अमर कल्लवाज (उज्जैन)

समापति महीदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कर्षा उठी उस का जवाब दिया । मैं वो तीन बातें उन से जानना चाहता हूँ । हैलूम के बने बरत और सिले सिलाए कपड़े अधिक मात्रा में निर्यातों में तन्कार हो उस के लिए छोटे लोगों को राहत देने का क्या कोई प्रयास आप ने बताया है ? यदि बताया है तो यह क्या है ?

दूसरे, यह जो आप ने साइडेंस देने की सीमा वो लाख रबी है क्या उसे घटा कर एक हजार या पांच हजार करके ताकि छोटे छोटे लोग भी अपने कपड़े सीधे भेज सकें जिस से उन्हें रोजगार मिल सके ? इस के लिये क्या आप की कोई ऐसी योजना है ?

27 जनता के ऐकतात्मिक उपग्रह में समाचार छाया है कि जो बड़े मिल वाले लोग हैं वे इतनी पूरी तरह हाथी हैं कि उनका के ऊपर कि यह उद्योग देश के अन्दर समाप्त होता जा रहा है इसे रोकने के लिए आप में कौन से कदम उठाए हैं।

दूसरी चीज, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह अधिक के अधिक मात्रा में हम निर्यात कर सकें इसके लिए क्या सरकार की मंत्री में हम ने कोई स्थान बनाया है ? यदि बनाया है तो लगभग कितने करोड़ माल हम बाहर भेज सकते हैं।

जिन लोगों को साइसेंस जिला है वे जोष प्रथम स्वयं मास तैयार नहीं करते, वे निर्यातित हैं। छोटे छोटे लोगों से सिलेसिलाए कपड़े से कर अपने नाम पर उसे भेजते हैं, बड़े बड़े कारखानों की मोहर उस पर लगाते हैं और उस का अधिकार लाभ स्वयं लेते हैं, उन के पल्ले बड़े लाभ पड़ना नहीं है। तो सोसाइटीयों को और छोटे छोटे लोगों को आप इस में प्राविरटी दें, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें।

जिन लोगों के खिलाफ आरोप थे, जिन्होंने साइसेंस का दुरुपयोग किया है, उस की जांच की बात आपने कही और कहा कि जब तक रिजल्ट सामने नहीं आता है तब तक हम कुछ करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक जांच पूरी नहीं होती तब तक उन के माल को आप अपने मार्फत भेजें, उन के मार्फत न भेजें क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था आप करेंगे ? जो दोषी हैं उनको आप काली सूची में रखें। कितने ही लोग इस देश में हैं जो सिलेसिलाये कपड़ों का निर्यात करते हैं तो क्या यह सत्य है कि हैंडलूम का बना माल पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलता नहीं है इसलिए मिल और पावरलूम का बनाया हुआ माल भेजते हैं परन्तु उस पर मोहर हैंडलूम की लगाते हैं ? इस प्रकार की घटनायें हुई हैं तो क्या आप इसके लिए इन्वायरी करने और अधिक मात्रा में हैंडलूम और

पावरलूम का कपड़ा बाहर भेजा जा सके और बड़ी कोकलिय हो इच्छा प्रयास करेंगे।

इस मसल का लाभ उठाते हुए मैं एक बात का उल्लेख और करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में नाना प्रकार की सुन्दर चिड़ियां बाहर भेजी जाती हैं विदेशों में लेकिन उनमें से बहुतेरी रास्ते में ही मर जाती हैं क्योंकि उनके खाने पीने की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं होती है तो क्या इस धोर भी आप कोई कदम उठावेंगे ? जिन लोगों को अपने मनोरंजन के लिए चिड़ियां चाहिए वहां पर वह चिड़ियां हवा/पानी सहन नहीं कर पाती हैं और वहां जाकर मर जाती हैं। ऐसी भी घटनायें हुई हैं कि लाखों की संख्या में चिड़ियां भेजी गईं जिनमें आधी रास्ते में ही मर गईं और वहां पर उन लोगों ने लेने से इनकार कर दिया, माल फूड़ाया नहीं। इस तरह से वहां पर चिड़ियां मर गईं, उनका कोई भी उपयोग नहीं हुआ। तो इसका भी आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक यह हाउस चलें तब तक उस तरफ के लोग भी यहाँ पर बैठा करें, बाहर न जाया करें।

श्री मोहन धारिया : सभापति जी, जो सवाल उठाया गया है उसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती है। यह सवाल पहले था कि दो लाख से ज्यादा जो एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं वही मम्बर रहें लेकिन कम से कम एक्सपोर्ट भी जो करते हैं वह भी मम्बर रह सकते हैं, ऐसा इन्तजाम हमने कर लिया है। जिस वकत आपने पहले बताया था उसी वकत हमने उनको तेल दिया था और यह दुख्खती उन्होंने अपने संबिधान में कर दी है।

दूसरी बात आपने कही कि हैंडलूम के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करें और इसके लिए हम कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं तो हैंडलूम का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए जो कदम

[श्री मोहन शारदा]

उठाए गये हैं उनकी जानकारी पूरे अर्थन को है। एक्सपोर्ट के लिए भी हमने पूरा जोर लगाया है। अभी दो दिन पहले यहां पर आस्ट्रेलिया के मिनिस्टर साहब से बात हुई और मैंने उनसे कहा कि हमारे जो हैडलूम के प्रोडक्ट्स हैं उन पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं होना चाहिए। मैंने उनको बताया कि यह काम सेबर ओरिएण्टड है और मझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने कहा कि यहां से जाने के बाद वे तुरंत इस पर सींचेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ इसको प्रोटेक्शन देना बड़ा जरूरी है। इसलिए जहां जहां भी हम जो कुछ कर सकते हैं वह जरूर करेंगे।

हमारे एक आई साहब ने कहा कि जब तक इन्फायरी चालू है तब तक उनकी तरफ से एक्सपोर्ट नहीं होने देना चाहिए बल्कि नवर्नमेंट एजेंसी के माध्यम से उसको करना चाहिए। इस इन्फायरी के लिए हमने आफिस को बोल दिया है कि अलग ठीक डब से इसको होना चाहिए। अभी जो हमारा एक्सपोर्ट चलता है, उसका जो कमिन्टेंट है उसपर कोई

बुरा असर नहीं होना चाहिए इसको क्वाल में रखते हुए कोई रास्ता निकालना या उलझा है। जब तक इन्फायरी पूरी नहीं होती और जिनके निर्यात आर्जेज हैं, उनको तब तक मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिए—यह जो आपकी भावना है उसकी मैं कर करता हूँ।

आपने पूछा है कि इसमें कितना एक्सपोर्ट होता है तो लगभग 6 ली करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट टक्सटाइल और आर्नेट्स को मिला कर होता है और इसको बढ़ाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

जो चिन्तियों की बात कही गई तो इसका एक्सपोर्ट केयरफुली होना चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि वह बीच में ही समाप्त हो जायें। इसके लिए हम जरूर क्वाल रखेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till tomorrow.

20.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 29, 1976/Bhadra 7, 1900 (Saka).