

Shri Subhash Dua, the General Manager of the Delhi State Co-operative Bank and Shri S. P. Sood. They are the members of the new body nominated.

**श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :** क्या यह सत्य है कि इस मैनेजिंग कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री नवल प्रभाकर, भूतपूर्व कांग्रेसी संसद-सदस्य, थे और पहली कमेटी के बक्त उनके स्टोर के जिम्मे कोई नौ लाख से ऊपर रुपया था ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य इनफार्मेशन दे रहे हैं। वह सवाल पूछें।

**श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सोशलिस्टों ने को-ऑपरेटिव के नाम पर अकेले इस स्टोर में पब्लिक का पचास लाख रुपया खा लिया है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि उन मेम्बरों के खिलाफ फौजदारी कार्यवाही की जाये, जिन्होंने इतना बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन मेम्बरों के खिलाफ, और उन डायरेक्टरों के खिलाफ फौजदारी कार्यवाही करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं, जो खुद लाखों रुपयों की खरीदारी करते रहे हैं और उस में रुपया खाते हैं, और नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं।

**Shri Annasahib Shinde.** We will support all the steps. The hon. Member is so closely associated with the Delhi Administration. The Delhi Administration is competent to take any steps. If any member has committed any irregularity, I hope the good offices of the hon. Member will be used to take necessary steps against defaulters or against the persons responsible.

**श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :** इसी लिए तो उन्होंने उनको हटा कर नई कमेटी बनाई है। मैं पहली कमेटी के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ।

**Mr. Speaker :** Why make allegations against persons who are not here ?

**Shri K. Suryanarayana :** May I know whether the Government is aware, not only in Delhi State but in other States of the country, there are a few societies like this. ....

**Mr. Speaker :** No please. This is only about Delhi.

**Shri K. Suryanarayana :** It also concerns other States.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is not a general question ; this is a very specific Question about Delhi State. I am sorry I cannot allow it. Next Question.

FALL IN PRODUCTION OF COTTON  
DUE TO NON-AVAILABILITY  
OF COTTON SEEDS

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\*1323. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah :**

**Shri N. K. Somani :**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a serious note of the declining cotton production in the country for the last many years due to non-availability of good quality seeds and non-suitability of Indian soil for its production ;

(b) how much foreign exchange is involved in the import of better quality seeds and cotton from abroad ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation in this context India being an agricultural country ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) :** (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The production of Cotton has increased from 28.74 lakh bales in 1950-51 to 52.70 lakh bales in 1968-69.

Good quality seeds of Indian Cotton Varieties are available within the country and Indian soils are suitable for their production.

(b) There is no import of better quality seeds. The value of Cotton imported during 1967-68 and 1968-69. was Rs.86.13 crores and Rs.58.93 crores respectively.

(c) To increase the production of cotton and to achieve self-sufficiency as far as possible, package programmes and cotton development schemes sponsored both by the Centre and the State Governments are being implemented. For the programme sponsored by the Centre, a provision of

Rs.3.90 crores has been made for the Fourth Plan. Assisted by the implementation of these programmes and the cotton development schemes, it is targeted to raise the production to 80 lakh bales from the base level of 60 lakh bales. When this production level is reached, the imports can be curtailed to four or five lakh bales from the present quantum of seven to eight lakh bales.

**Shri S. K. Tapuriah :** If you see the statement, you know that the only thing in which Government excels is in the art of jugglery of figures. While they say from 1950-51, the production has increased many-fold by 1968-69, will the Minister tell us whether it is not a fact, if you see from 1960-61, instead of 1950-51, that the production of cotton has increased only by 5 per cent and, thereafter, every year, subsequent to 1964-65, the production has been less than what was produced in 1964-65. May I now, Sir, if the Government is satisfied that good quality seeds of Indian cotton varieties are available within the country, why should we still go on importing cotton worth about Rs.60 crores every year? Why is it that our production per acreage has increased only by 5 per cent and keeping in mind the huge amount spent for import of cotton, is it not worthwhile for the country to import better cotton seeds so that the yield per acre is increased?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member that the cotton production is not coming up satisfactorily, but it would not be correct to say that cotton production has increased only by 5 per cent.

**Shri S. K. Tapuriah :** Since 1960-61.

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** In fact, as has already been explained in the statement, we started in 1950-51 with a production of 28.77 lakh bales and the actual production in 1969-70 was 60 lakhs bales though there have been ups and downs. The hon. Member is aware that cotton is grown in mostly unirrigated areas. Only 15 per cent cotton is irrigated and 85 per cent is in unirrigated. Naturally, the failure of rain and a number of other climatic factors affect the production. But efforts are

being made to increase the production. State Governments as well as the Centre are very much seized of the problem.

The hon. Member referred to seeds. Sir, seed is the very basic input for increasing cotton production. Development of new seeds has been taken up by I. C. A. R. A coordinated project has been taken up and nucleus seeds are being evolved of improved varieties by I. C. A. R. In addition we have also advised the National Seeds Corporation to take up production of certified quality seeds of cotton and I think with these steps in conjunction with the steps taken by the State Governments, it should be possible to make some progress in the near future.

**Shri S. K. Tapuriah :** As the Minister himself admits, it is required to have more irrigational facilities in cotton growing areas and he has mentioned that only Rs.3.9 crores have been made available for cotton development programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Will he tell us whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Foreign Trade has made a recommendation that at least Rs.12 crores should be made available for development of cotton growing areas in the Fourth Plan and if so, what steps his Ministry is taking to impress upon the Planning Commission that Rs.12 crores should be made available for development of cotton growing areas?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** Like other crops, cotton also falls within the purview of the State activities. That means that the State Governments have to take steps. Naturally the block grants are given to the State Government by the Centre, but it is for the State Governments to take necessary steps to make adequate funds available for the development of cotton.

As far as research and other basic activities are concerned, the Centre has made some provisions and I think if, at any stage, we find that the funds are not adequate for research, I don't think that the Government of India will hesitate to make more funds available for the development of research, etc.

**Shri N. K. Somani :** One of the basic reasons for failure on the cotton production front is exactly the lukewarm function-

ing of the institutions that have been named by the hon. Minister a little while ago. The functioning of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the National Seeds Corporation leaves much to be desired, both in the matter of evolution of hybrid varieties of cotton seeds as well as timely supplies in volumes that are needed by the farmers.

In view of the fact that Sujata has now recently been evolved and it is capable of being spun upto 70 counts and which will replace the long staple fibre which is now imported into the country and Mc. 156 which is also evolved, I would like to know whether instructions would be given to the National Seeds Corporation to produce these two on a massive scale and make these two varieties available to the farmers so that the foreign exchange drain could be stopped before long.

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** As I have explained in the statement, we are not importing seeds. (Interruptions). We are not spending foreign exchange for import of seeds.

Regarding the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, I welcome the suggestion of the hon. Member. But the hon. Member may be aware of the fact that formerly it was the Indian Central Cotton Committee which was in charge of this and at that time the activity was much dispersed. After the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was reorganized, it has been possible now, as I referred to earlier, to undertake co-ordinated project. Now the State Governments, the Central Government and the I. C. A. R. are pooling their experience and there is much improvement over the past.

**श्री गुरचरण सिंह :** मैं वजीर साहब से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या इनके इत्म में यह है कि चूक गेहूँ का हाई ड्रैलिंग वेराइटी का सीड हिन्दुस्तान में आ गया है उसकी वजह से लोगों ने काटन की काश्त छोड़ दी क्यों कि यह पेइंग नहीं रही गेहूँ के मुकाबिले में, तो क्या सरकार कोई इसके मुकाबिले में जो ऐसी इनकम दे सके ऐसा बीज लाएगी या ला रही है ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** Experts have advised us that direct import and introduction of such seeds in our country is not a

feasible proposition but wherever good materials are available in important cotton growing countries in the world we are prepared to make that available to our research organisations and also the local strains which will suit our climatic conditions are being evolved.

**श्री देवराव पाटिल :** कपास के उत्पादन में स्वावलम्बी बनने का लक्ष्य है और प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन भी बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उचित मूल्य यही प्रोत्साहन हो सकता है ? और क्या यह सही है कि जो कपास किसान बोता है और मार्केट में बेचता है उसकी सर्पोट प्राइस, मिनिमम प्राइस कोई फिक्स नहीं है ? क्या यही कारण है कि कपास की मूल्य नीति अब तक तय न होने से कपास का उत्पादन घट रहा है ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** It is not correct to make a statement that the production is going down as a result of price policy. As I have said, production is not going down; it is increasing. Of course, it is not increasing as per expectations of the hon. Member. Naturally this will receive our attention. But there is no ceiling on prices. The current year prices have been quite attractive to the producers and they have benefited. As a result of the demand by the hon. Member himself the ceiling on price of cotton was removed 2 years earlier. Only protection of minimum price is there and for additional things they get higher prices.

**श्री देवराव पाटिल :** मैंने पूछा कि कपास की कीमत तय होगी क्या ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** This was explained on earlier occasions also. We have consulted experts in this regard and they say that it is not feasible, unless grading stations are established all over the country to fix up that price.

**Shri Sradhakar Supakar :** Having regard to the rapid rise in population which will be doubling within the next 30 years, what long-term schemes are the Government having to increase the production of cotton, without increasing the area of cultivation thereof ? May I know whether any such long-term measures are contemplated by the Government ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** Government's approach has been explained many times. We want to increase the per-acre yield. We do not want to increase the acreage. We expect Rajasthan, Punjab and other areas to come up with irrigation facilities for cotton development and such developments are taking place, and per-acre yields are increasing.

**Shri Sradhakar Supakar :** When will it be developed ? At what point of time will the present production be doubled ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** It is very difficult for me to give that forecast.

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि देश में रूई का उत्पादन संतोषजनक नहीं है और उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं उससे भी यह बात मालूम होती है। अपने उत्तर के पार्ट (सी) में भी उन्होंने कहा है :

To increase the production of cotton and to achieve self-sufficiency as far as possible, package programmes and cotton development schemes sponsored both by the Centre and the State Governments are being implemented.

अतएव मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के दक्षिणी भाग में विशेषतः सयाल परगना और भागलपुर जिले में ब्लैक काटन स्वायल है। वहाँ की मिट्टी कही तो जाती है ब्लैक काटन लेकिन काटन वहाँ दिखाई नहीं देता। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ाने की बात वे सोच रहे हैं वहाँ नये-नये इलाकों में जैसे बिहार के इन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ ब्लैक काटन स्वायल है, वहाँ काटन का उत्पादन करने के लिए भी कुछ सोच रहे हैं या नहीं ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** We can draw the attention of the State Government to the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

**Shri S. R. Damani :** Our per acre yield of cotton is the lowest in the world ; it is 113 pounds per acre whereas in other countries it is 650 pounds. Experiments have been carried out and it has been proved that the per acre yield has increased by 250 pounds even in rainfed areas. The hon. Minister has said that steps have been taken to increase the per-acre yield. We left it to the States and in the last ten years no improvement has taken place ; the produc-

tion has declined from 60 lakh bales. Therefore I want to know whether Government is considering or will consider the setting up of a development board for cotton production so that considerable efforts are made to increase the per acre yield of cotton.

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** I have not said that there is no possibility of increasing the per acre yield under rainfed conditions. I said that there are certain limitations under rainfed conditions but even under rainfed conditions by taking to plant protection measures and by making necessary good seed material available it is possible to increase the per-acre yield. As far as the setting up of another agency is concerned, we already have a council for development of cotton and that is doing good work.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या यह सच है कि फलते समय काटन पर अगर बारिश हो जाती है तो लम्बे रेशे की बढ़िया रूई तैयार नहीं हो पाती ? अगर यह सच है तो क्या सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगी कि देश में जितने सूखे वाले इलाके हैं वहाँ सिंचाई का विशेष प्रबन्ध कर के कपास की खेती कराए ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** It is a suggestion for action but it will all depend upon the availability of irrigation facilities. Rajasthan can possibly have areas where such development can take place after irrigation facilities are available.

**Shri Manubhai Patel :** This declining production of cotton has not only to do with cotton seeds—that is the main factor—but also with the total Government policy. It is due to the late variety cotton which comes in the market at a later stage that prices fall and as a result of that production also falls because the farmers are not encouraged. May I know whether Government has come out with a seed for an early variety which can be grown in certain areas where the late variety cotton grows ? About the imported bales of cotton, will they be allowed to be lifted only after the local bales are lifted ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde :** As far as the long duration or short duration variety of cotton is concerned, it is engaging the attention of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other research organisations in the country. As to when to release the

imported cotton, I think, the hon. Member will have to put the question to the Ministry of International Trade.

### कन्नड़ फिल्म "संस्कार"

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\*1324. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री रामबतार शर्मा :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिख्यात लेखकों, कलाकारों तथा 'बुद्धि जीवियों' ने माँग की है कि कन्नड़ फिल्म "संस्कार" पर लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाये,

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि फिल्मों के सेंसर करने सम्बन्धी नियमों तथा विनियमों में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन नियमों में ये परिवर्तन कब तक किये जायेंगे ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) The producer of the film "Samoskara" has filed an appeal to Government against the decision of the Central Board of Film Censors refusing a certificate to the film. The Government after examining the film, have decided to grant a certificate to the film subject to some minor cuts.

(b) and (c) The entire question of censorship has been examined by the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship. The Report of the Committee is under consideration.

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कन्नड़ फिल्म संस्कार पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था तो किन कारणों से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया था ? क्या उसके अन्दर सामियाँ थीं, कमियाँ थीं जिनके कारण प्रतिबन्ध लगाया था ?

Shri I. K. Gujral : As I have said, Government did not impose any ban ; the Government has agreed and has given an

adult certificate already, subject to a few cuts.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : एक बार रोक चुके हैं, जिसके खिलाफ उसने अपील की है—इसके बारे में बताइये ?

Shri I. K. Gujral : The local committees, that is, the examining committee and the revising committee thought that the film would not be suitable for public exhibition. Government have not agreed with that contention.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta : What was the unsuitable portion ? Give some details.

Mr. Speaker : He need not intervene like this.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : मैंने पहले यह पूछा था कि प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगाया ? इसका उन्होंने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया। दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कलाकारों और लेखकों ने फिल्म सेंसर के बारे में परिवर्तन करने का सुझाव दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने क्या कारण दिये हैं ?

Shri I. K. Gujral : So far as the cut was concerned, they felt that the subject matter of the film was such as might offend some sections of the community. The revising committee by a majority of 5 to 2 agreed with the views of the examining committee. Government have accepted the appeal of the producer.

As to what arguments were given, a number of Indian and non-Indian intellectual film experts wrote to Government—a number of M. P.s also did so—that the decision should be reconsidered. Their main contention was that the film does not offend any section, it only attacks ritualism.

Shri G. Viswanathan : The film in which some ideas of social reform are introduced was not allowed to be exhibited by the Censor Board which stands for a rigid status quo society. Were the reasons for banning this film not assigned to the producer or director ? Is it a fact that after representation, the Minister himself saw the film and wanted the ban lifted but that even after this order the vested interests in the bureaucracy were not willing or