

**Fifth Series Vol. XLV - No. 9**

**Monday, November 25, 1974  
Agrahayana 4, 1896 (Saka)**

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Twelfth Session)**



*(Vol. XLV contains Nos. 1-10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 2.00*

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 25, 1974 (Agrahayana  
4, 1896 (Saka))

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Ram Sewak Yadav who passed away at New Delhi on the 22nd November 1974 at the young age of 48 after a brief illness.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav was a Member of the Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabhas during the years 1957-70 representing Bara Banki constituency of Uttar Pradesh during all the three terms. He was elected to Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha during the last Assembly elections and was Deputy Leader of the Opposition there. Shri Yadav took active part in student movements during his college days and was associated with the Students' Congress during the years 1946-51. A noted social worker and a lawyer, he worked among backward and Scheduled Caste people for the removal of social disparities and uplift of the down-trodden and rendered free legal advice to the poor. He was also keenly interested in the welfare of farmers. As a parliamentarian he was very active in championing the causes for which he had devoted his life. As a man, he believed in simple living and he practised that throughout his life.

We deeply mourn the loss of this distinguished friend and I am sure the

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House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

We may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

WELCOME TO NEW ZEALAND  
PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon Members, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr S. A. Whitehead, M. P., Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, and the hon. Members of the New Zealand Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other members of the delegation are:

1. Mr. B. P. MacDonell, M.P.
2. Mrs. E. E. McMillan, M.P.
3. Dr. G. A. Wall, M.P.
4. Mr. L. F. Sloane, M.P.
5. Mr. K. R. Allen, M. P.
6. Mr. J. B. Bolger, M. P.
7. Mr. R. M. McKay, Secretary to the Delegation.

His Excellency, Mr Whitehead, is personally known to me for quite some time. The New Zealand Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was the first among the several Groups of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to propose my candidature for the Presidency of the Inter-Parliamentary Council last year.

The delegates arrived on the 23rd November and will be in India till the 29th November. The delegates are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the people of New Zealand.

**Meeting of International Agricultural Machinery Development Clinic**

\*182. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the International Agricultural Machinery Development Clinic was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the recommendations of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**STATEMENT**

Government of India, in the Ministry of Agriculture, hosted the International Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing Development Clinic sponsored by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 21st to 30th October 1974. The Clinic was attended by delegates from 19 under-developed and developing countries, representatives of International Organisation, Govt of India and State Govts. officials, Central Organisations, Institutions and Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements in India. The programme included technical sessions in Vigyan Bhavan, exhibition and demonstration session at I.A.R.I., technical visit session in and around Delhi and business

session in Vigyan Bhavan. The main objectives of the Clinic were:

(a) Familiarisation of the growth and progress of the Indian equipment industry.

(b) To establish interaction and liaison with the industry.

(i) Promotion of technological collaboration and cooperation through transfer exchange of technology,

(ii) to identify and promote cooperative programmes of training, development research, market development and related programmes,

(iii) to develop strategies and programmes for continued cooperation,

(iv) promotion of bilateral trade in agricultural equipment.

The important recommendations of the Clinic are:—

1. Giving due considerations to the non-existence of facilities or inadequacy of the same, in different countries for a sound integrated programme on farm implements and machinery, it is recommended that the infra-structure and other facilities for:—

(i) Design, development and testing.

(ii) Repair, maintenance and servicing.

(iii) Local Manufacture.

(iv) Demonstration and Extension and

(v) Training.

be established or strengthened as per the list of specific countrywise projects finalised, and adequate funds be allocated in the National Plans of the respective countries. The UNIDO, UNDP assistance and cooperation of Govt. of India for effective realization of such projects, was emphasised. In consultation with the Resident representatives of UNDP located in different countries and UNIDO technical experts, the projects may be finalised expeditiously and included in the country programmes for 1977-81.

2. In order to mobilise available modest financial resources, it is recommended for considerations of UNDI/UNIDO/Govt. of India for initiating co-operative activities, joint ventures, commercial collaborations and bi-lateral aids, etc. to such developing countries to make available, experienced personnel Instrumentation systems, production machinery, prototypes implements, technical literatures, design drawings, jigs and fixtures, standards, specifications and test codes.

3. Different categories of training programmes, in well established agricultural engineering colleges, testing institutions, manufacturing firms, etc., on farm machinery production technology, testing and extension methods be organised.

4. UNIDO, may at the specific request of Governments concerned give a priority to the possibility of initiating projects under UNIDO voluntary contribution finances for establishment of Central Workshops and mobile units for repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery. Expert assistance may also be provided on priority basis under UNDP-UNIDO special industrial services finances to organise field evaluation of prototypes which may become available in different countries. In making such selections of experts a thorough knowledge of local problems and agricultural practices of the developing countries should be kept in mind.

5. In India a number of Agro Industries Corporations and Agro Service Centres have been established, to make available to farmers inputs, credits and other contractual services. India's experience and expertise in this endeavour may be made available to the needy countries, which may be followed up by training programmes in India for personnel of other countries.

6. India produces several basic machine tools required for manufacture of agricultural tools and implements, and testing instruments. There is need for dissemi-

nation of knowledge and information among developing countries. Capabilities of different countries, in this respect should be assessed and made available to other needy countries.

7. There is an urgent need to establish, an International Technology Transfer Centre in agricultural machinery, with a view to prepare and provide drawings and designs, specification prototypes, production engineering services and urgent steps may be taken by UNIDO in this direction.

8. Close association may be established between the N.R.D.C.'s Research Institutions and professional agricultural engineering societies of different countries and India may give a lead in this regard.

9. In order to evaluate, adapt and introduce the implements and machines, identified at the exhibition held at I.A.R.I. Delhi and others in India and elsewhere in different participating countries, expeditiously supply of prototype samples (upto 10 in case of implements and 3-5 in case of machinery), with ISI Standards and other technical literatures is considered very necessary. The clinic requests the Govt. of India to examine the feasibility for providing such assistance in view of its urgency and importance. These samples may be selected by a Govt. of India panel.

UNIDO is requested to provide expert assistance of about 6 man-months per country for the above programme and also promote visits of manufacturers of the respective countries. Training of 4-6 months may also be arranged by Govt. of India for technicians from developing countries in Indian factories.

10. As a programme for 'In-plant Training' of personnel of developing countries is now under final consideration of UNIDO Govt of India may favourably consider providing of such training facilities in the last quarter of 1975.

11. In view of the importance of bio-gas plants in developing countries, UNIDO-UNDP may assist in the preparation of comprehensive technical paper, showing the work done, present studies, future plans, technical specifications and techno-economic aspects.

The above study may be followed up with a detailed project for establishing different sized plants. Training may also be provided on the above, for representatives from other developing countries.

12. Recognising the valuable contribution of this manufacturing clinic, it is strongly recommended that UNIDO-UNDP organise similar clinics in French speaking African countries at an appropriate time.

**SHRI D. K. PANDA:** It is a very detailed and long statement. From the statement, I find that mention has been made about technical developments and other technical things and necessarily about agricultural machinery. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, to benefit the small and marginal farmers, especially those landless persons who by occupying the land have got their patta and are in occupation of the land up to two to three acres, and who are the backbone of agricultural development and to provide them with the simple and ordinary tools which can best be utilised by them, any concrete measures are going to be taken or whether there is any plan for them.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** Of course, I will reply, but I would ask for your protection, because this is an international clinic or conference attended by 19 countries and we acted as the host. Of course, one of the points that was discussed was, how the effective implements for the small farmers can be popularised in this part of the world. That was one of the points which was discussed.

**SHRI D.K. PANDA:** We have discussed so many problems, I need not go

into them, and I need not elaborate all these things. I want to know what has been decided in that particular international meeting, especially to help the agriculturists in our developing countries including India, and what type of expertise and help from other developed countries you are going to get for our country in addition to whatever is already in existence. I want also to know whether they are going to help the small and marginal farmers and in that direction, what action or what steps are going to be taken. My question is very clear.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** The hon. Member perhaps has not gone through the material earlier. This conference was convened by us and there are many countries as compared to us, which have not developed up to our level. Therefore, our effort was, by convening this conference, to see how to help those countries which are less developed than us. This was the main thrust at the conference.

**SHRI D. K. PANDA:** He is reported to have made a statement, in the Economic Times, that India was following a policy of balanced and selective mechanisation of agricultural implements and so on because of the rise in the cost of fuel, to design and manufacture simple implements and tools which would be within the reach of small and marginal farmers. He made this statement in his concluding speech in that conference. My point is this; we are not going to develop machines only on air or on paper; there must be a specific direction. Are we having any plans to impart training to the small and marginal farmers? If there are no measures now, he can say that this would be done afterwards.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** We have plans, it is a very ambitious programme.

**SHRI D. K. PANDA:** This conference was held from 21st to 30th and 30th was in fact the concluding day. There is a

report in the Economic Times which says that tractors have gone out of the farmers reach. The price of indigenous tractor have almost doubled during the last 2½ years and the recent decontrol of tractor prices had come as a blessing in disguise to indigenous manufacturers. There are five major tractor manufacturers and there were three price hikes during the recent months. What measures are going to be taken to prevent the price rise and bring down the price so that the small and medium farmer can get tractors ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** The price control order is administered by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (Deptt. of Heavy Industry) and I would request the hon. Member to put the question to that Ministry.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** What is the function and objective of this international agricultural machinery development clinic and how far has it affected the developing countries, with what results ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** In spite of some of our weaknesses we have succeeded in developing a very large number of simple instruments and machinery which could be used in relatively less developed countries. We wanted our experience to be imparted to them so that there may be technology transfer. Western countries have a very much advanced technology. So this technology is useful to under-developed countries. We can give them something and many countries represented in this conference found it useful.

श्री रामदेव सिंह मैं मानवीय मशीनों से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसी क्लिनिक की बैठक के बाद ट्रैक्टर को किसान को फी वर देने के लिए ग्राम को प्रेरणा मिली ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** I should repeat again that the prices of tractors are administered by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (Deptt. of Heavy Industry).

बन्दरति धी का उत्पादन

183. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :

श्री बनभाजी पटनायक :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गन चार महीनों में बन्दरति धी का उत्पादन इसकी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त भवधि में कितने बन्दरति धी का उत्पादन किया गया ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The production was 78,000 tonnes as against the estimated requirement of 1.65 lakh tonnes.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएँगे कि जो हमारे देश में अभी बन्दरति धी बनाने के कारखाने हैं उन की कुल क्षमता कितनी है और हमारे देश में बन्दरति धी की जो कमी है और वे कारखाने अपना पूरा उत्पादन नहीं करते, उस से जबदेस्त कमी हमारे देश में बन गई है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि कारखाने वालों में चूँकि अपना उत्पादन कम कर दिया है तो उनकी जो क्षमता है उस की कटौती कर के नये कारखाने लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जायें ताकि जो कमी हमारे देश में बन्दरति धी की हुई है उस की पूर्ति की जा सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : हमारे देश में जो जो लाइसेंस कंपैसिटी है वह 17.13 लाख टन है और जो इन्स्टाल्ड कंपैसिटी है, जो कारखाने बना चुके हैं, जो उनकी कंपैसिटी 12.35 लाख टन है। यह सही है कि जो कुछ हमारा प्रोडक्शन है यह इन्स्टाल्ड कंपैसिटी में बहुत कम है। लेकिन हम को बजह यह नहीं है कि फॅक्टरिया जानबूझकर नहीं चला रहे हैं बल्कि उनके सामने कुछ



दिककतें हैं। जो तेल की कीमतें हैं वह बहुत बढ़ गई हैं और जो कीमत फिक्स की जाती है उस से उतना उन को मिल नहीं पाता जितनी उनकी मांग है इसलिए ब पूरा प्रोडक्शन नहीं करते।

**श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** दूसरी चीज यह है कि बहुत दिनों से यह मांग चली आ रही है कि वनस्पति घी में कोई रंग मिलाया जाये। पन्द्रह बीस वर्षों से यह बात चली आ रही है। क्या इनने दिनों में अभी तक कोई ऐसा रंग ईजाद नहीं किया जा सका जो वनस्पति घी में मिलाया जा सके जिस से उस का मिसमूज न हो सके? जबकि हम ने इतनी प्रगति की है इतने दिनों में क्या ऐसा रंग हमारे यहाँ नहीं मिल सका?

**श्री शाहनवाज खान :** नहीं, अभी तक वनस्पति का कोई ऐसा इजादा नहीं है कि वनस्पति में कोई रंग मिलाया जाय। यह दूसरी बात है कि वनस्पति वनस्पति के रंग में काफी इच्छलाफ है क्योंकि जो वनस्पति बनता है उस में तरह तरह के तेल इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं। मूंगफली का तेल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, पाम आयल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और बिनाले का तेल डाला जाता है। पाम आयल या सोयाबीन का तेल मिलाया जाता है तो वनस्पति का भी रंग तरह तरह का हो जाता है।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** On the 25th March 1974 there was a discussion on the floor of this House about the shortage of Dalda and particularly the conduct of Hindustan Lever, who are the biggest manufacturer of vanaspati. Then hon. Minister Shri F. A. Ahmed, who is the President now, assured the House that appropriate action would be taken against the Company and they would be persuaded to step up the production of vanaspati. At present their capacity is 260 tonnes per week while they are manufacturing hardly 20 tonnes a week. They have diverted the

entire production to margarine, which gives a higher profit. Recently, the UP Government seized 23,000 tins of Dalda manufactured by the same company from their Meerut depot. I would like to know whether any action has been taken against them for flouting the Government's decision or orders to manufacture more vanaspati instead of ghee and, if so, what is the action? Is it not a fact that a stage has come for the take-over of the Company in the larger interests of the country and the consumer?

**श्री शाहनवाज खान :** जैसाकि मैंने अर्ज किया सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान निबर ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में जितनी भी वनस्पति घी की फैक्टरिया लगी हुई हैं... (बयबबान).....भार जबाब तो सुन लीजिए, उन की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 17 लाख टन से कुछ ऊपर है और प्रोडक्शन सारे हिन्दुस्तान में करीब पीने चार लाख टन है। 20-25 परसेंट के करीब हिन्दुस्तान में प्रोडक्शन है। उनके सामने मुश्किल यह है कि जो कीमत फिक्स की गई है उस कीमत में उन को तेल नहीं मिल पाता और बहुत सारी फैक्टरिया बन्द पड़ी है। उन में से कुछ हम ने अपने कब्जे में ले ली है, जैसे गणग फ्लौर मिल की वनस्पति फैक्ट्री को मैं खुद देखने गया था, वह साल-डेढ़ साल से बन्द पड़ी थी और अब आप को जानवर खशी होगी कि वह अपनी फुल कैपेसिटी पर काम कर रही है। अमृतसर में भी एक फैक्टरी हम ने ले ली है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान लीवर को जो फैक्ट्री है.....

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** May I have your guidance, Sir? I referred to the assurance given by Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed when he was the Food Minister.....

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** I am on my legs. I am still speaking. Why can't the hon. Member have a little patience?

It is true that the Hindustan Lever are not producing anywhere near their

installed capacity and that they are going out of the vanaspati business. If and when they do that and their conduct deserves taking over, we will not hesitate to do so.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** My question has not been answered.

What I said was that they are diverting a major portion of their production to Margarine which gives them a higher profit. In India, the people do not use Margarine. They use dalda. Whether it is a fact that they have diverted their production to Margarine instead of Dalda and, if so, what action has been taken.

The second part of my question was, whether it is a fact that 23,000 tins of dalda was seized at Meerut and, if so, what action has been taken against them.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** That case is, probably, *sub judice*. Sometime ago, it was *sub judice* and, I believe, it is till *sub-judice*.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** They have paid Rs. 25 lakhs to Congress. We will see that the workers take over within six months.

**श्री भूवचन दाया :** हिन्दुस्तान में बनस्पति घों के मामले में कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे ? क्या सरकार बनस्पति घों की कुछ नई फैक्ट्रीज खूद चलायेगी, क्योंकि मिमिन नॉडन प्रोग्राम में घों का उपलब्ध करना बढ़ाने जरूरी है ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** मैंने धर्ज किया है कि हमारे पास इन्स्टाल्ड कैपैसिटी बहुत कम है। देश की रिक्वायरमेंट 6 लाख टन भी हो जाये तो भी हमारी जरूरत पूरी हो सकती है क्योंकि हमारी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपैसिटी 17 लाख टन है। जो फैक्ट्रियां उत्पादन नहीं कर रही हैं, उनको हम ले रहे हैं। लेकिन धैसा मैंने कहा है—असल दिक्कत यह है कि हम को काफी भिक्कदार में तेल नहीं मिल रहा है, उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये

गवर्नमेंट पूरी कोशिश कर रही है। हमारी लाइसेंस कैपैसिटी 17 लाख टन और इन्स्टाल्ड कैपैसिटी 12 लाख टन होने के बावजूद भी हमें तेल नहीं मिल रहा है।

**DR. H. P. SHARMA:** One of the important sources for making up the shortage of raw oil for the manufacture of vanaspati is through the import of palm oil. A news-item appeared a couple of days ago that a substantial amount of imported palm oil was lying at the port and that it was lying there for months. How does the Government explain that, on the one hand, the imported palm oil is lying at the port and, on the other hand, for want of clearance, the vanaspati industry is suffering?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** It is correct that about 3000 tonnes of palm oil is lying at the port. There was some difficulty about import/excise duty. That is being sorted out. It has been lying there for a few months.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us, apart from their most adamant and unfair attitude to the workers, is it or is it not a fact that Margarine contains more moisture and whether there is any price control on Margarine?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** There is no price control on the price of Margarine. Margarine contains moisture and so does butter.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What has butter to do with that? I have a'ked, as between dalda and Margarine, whether Margarine contains more water or more moisture and whether there is a price control on Margarine.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Kachwal.

**श्री हुक्म चन्द कच्छवाल :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने इन बातों को स्वीकार किया है कि हमारे यहां तेल के उत्पादन के अभाव के कारण कमी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ

पिछड़े सालों में जो डाल्टा के दाम बढ़े हैं, जिसे आप ने अपने आदेशों के द्वारा बढ़ाया है और जो पिछले वर्ष 6 रुपये 20 पैसे किलो बिक रहा था, इस समय 13 रुपये 40 पैसे किलो बिक रहा है—इन दामों के बढ़ने का मूल कारण क्या है? क्या यह बात सही है कि फैंट्री वाले विल कुछ बनाते हैं और पैसा कुछ और लेते हैं—क्या इन प्रकार की शिकायतें आप को मिली हैं? क्या आप इन बात को जानते हैं कि तेल निर्याताग्रा ने डाल्टा को फैंट्री लगाने के लाइसेंस आप से मागे हैं, यदि यह सही है तो ऐसे कितने लाइसेंस आप के पास पड़े हुए हैं?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कीमतें जो बढ़नी हैं। उस के लिये एक फारमूला है और उसी के तहत बढ़ाई जाती है। वनस्पति में 80 प्रतिशत कन्स्टेंट तेल का होता है, इस लिये अगर तेल की कीमत बढ़ती है तो कुररती वान है कि वनस्पति की कीमत भी बढ़ेगी। पहले हम तेल इम्पोर्ट कर के इन फैंट्रियों को दिया करते थे नाकि कीमतें नीचे रख सकें। लेकिन अब जून से इम्पोर्टेड आयल नहीं दे रहे हैं, इन लिये कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। शिकायतें—कभी कभी मिलती हैं कि मान-डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उप के बिनाफ नाराही करती हैं।

श्री हुकन चन्द कछवाय : तेल निर्याताग्रा ने डाल्टा बनाने के लिये आप में लाइसेंस मागे हैं—उन का क्या हुमा?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हमने पहले ही बहुत लाइसेंस दिये हुए हैं।

श्री अचय सिंह सेठ : डाल्टा बनाने में अगक्यों के तेल के बजाय निन या तेल (मीठा तेल) क्या इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : तेल का उम्र से डाला जाता है।

### वैश्यावृत्ति का उन्मूलन

\* 184. श्री कुलचन्द ठापा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बतायें और कृपा करें कि :

(क) देश में वैश्यावृत्ति के उन्मूलन के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इन वारे में सरकार के प्रयास सफल रहे हैं भवना नहीं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन वारे में सरकार का विचार और क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण संचालक और संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम)

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण-पत्र नया के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

### विचारण

वैश्यावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए मुख्य कानूनी माधन स्त्रियों और लडकियों में अर्थात्क पणन दमन अधिनियम, 1956 है जिसे 30 दिसम्बर, 1956 को अधिनियमित किया गया था। इस अधिनियम में निम्नलिखित को दण्डनीय बना कर वाणिज्य रूप में चलने वाली वैश्यावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए उपाय किए गए हैं --

- (1) वैश्यालय रखना तथा किसी भवन का वैश्यालय के रूप में उपयोग करना,
- (2) वैश्यावृत्ति की कमाई पर जीना
- (3) वैश्यावृत्ति के प्रयोजन के लिए किसी स्त्री या लडकी को प्राप्त करना, प्रेरित करना या ले जाना,
- (4) किसी ऐसे भवन में किसी स्त्री या लडकी को रोके रखना जहाँ वैश्यावृत्ति होती हो।

- (5) सार्वजनिक स्थानों में प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कानूनी प्रावधानों का प्रावधान करना, तथा
- (6) वैश्यावृत्ति के प्रयोजना के लिए प्रयोजना देना ।

इस अधिनियम में नैतिक सतरे में पड़ी स्त्रियों और लड़कियों के बचाव तथा जिनका उद्धार किया गया है उनके पुनर्वास हेतु सख्त गृहों और सुधार संस्थानों की स्थापना के लिए भी उपबन्ध किया गया है । जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य में अधिनियम में गैर-सरकारी मलाहक समितियों का गठन करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है, जिन से संबंधित इलाकों के प्रमुख समाज वन्द्याण कार्यकर्ता होंगे जो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस अधिनियम के अधीन प्रशासन के माध्यम से निपटने के लिए नियुक्त किए गए विशेष पुलिस अधिकारियों को सहायता देंगे ।

2 वैश्यावृत्ति की सामाजिक बुराई से मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार स्वयंसेवी प्रयत्नों को भी सहयोग देगी है । भारत में सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री एमोमिण्डन नई दिल्ली का इस मन्त्रालय में निवारक और पुनर्वासी कार्यक्रमों जैसे अल्प-वास गृहों, उद्धार गृहों तथा दिल्ली में एक परिवार जीवन संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए लगभग 1.5 लाख रुपए की वार्षिक वित्तीय सहायता दी जानी है ।

3 इसके अतिरिक्त गरीब और निराश्रित स्त्रियों को सहायता देने तथा उन्हें अपने पारिवारिक पर खड़े होने लायक बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बांड स्वयंसेवी समूहों के अतिरिक्त अनेक सामाजिक-आर्थिक योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है । बांड उन गरीब लड़कियों के लिए शिक्षित पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रायोजन करने में भी स्वयंसेवी समूहों को सहायता देता है जिन्हें वित्तीय कठिनाइयां का कारण बनना अध्ययन छोड़ देना पड़ता है ।

4 यद्यपि इस प्रकार की समस्या के सख्त में ठीक ठीक आंकड़े एकत्रित करना कठिन है तो भी विश्वास किया जाता है कि घटनाएं गए कानूनी नियंत्रणों तथा शैक्षिक और सामाजिक उपायों से स्त्रियों में अनैतिक व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य रूप में बलाई जा रही बुराई के प्रमुख स्रोतों को समस्या को नियंत्रित किया जा सका है ।

5 स्त्रियों और लड़कियों में अनैतिक पणन दमन अधिनियम, 1956 को लागू करने में प्रक्रियामय कठिनाईयों को दूर करने तथा संस्थागत और गैर-संस्थागत सेवाओं को और मजबूत करने के लिए इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विधि आयोग द्वारा मन्वीय विचार किया जा रहा है ।

6. पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान आदिवासी, पिछड़े और गंदे इलाकों में, जहां स्त्रियों की रहने सहने की परिस्थिति विशेष रूप से कठिन है स्त्रियों के लिए विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार किया जाएगा । राज्यों में सामाजिक और नैतिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों को तेज करने का भी विचार है । धाशा है कि इसमें स्थिति में और सुधार होगा ।

श्री मूल सन्ध डामा : अध्यक्ष महोदय अब ये उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो कहें देते हैं कि विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया है

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : प्राप ने मवाल ही इस विषय का किया है ।

श्री मूल सन्ध डामा . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि सार्वजनिक स्थानों में वैश्यावृत्ति रोकने का तो प्राप ने प्रयास किया है लेकिन जो प्राइवेट जगहों पर वैश्यावृत्ति हो रही है उन के लिए प्राप क्या कर रहे हैं ? इस में लिये कई बार एन्टीमट्स कमेटी ने

अपनी भावदशनायक भाप को भेजी है, 1971 में भी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने कहा था,—

“The Committee would urge upon the Government to finalise the decisions on the recommendations by the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act Amendment Committee to make the existing Act more effective in curbing this evil practice and to bring forth an amending Bill before Parliament at an early date.”

1971 में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की इन भावदशनायक को ध्यान में रखते हुए चार सालों के अन्दर आपने उस बिल को अमेण्डमेंट के लिये अदन के सामने क्यों नहीं रखा ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : यह बात सही है कि सर्प्रेशन आफ इम्मारल ट्रेफिक एक्ट में बहुत सी खामियां हैं, जिनका और राज्य सरकारों और अन्य सत्सामर्थों ने भी ध्यान दिलाया है। विधि आयोग के सामने इस समय यह सारा मामला विचाराधीन है।

श्री भूलचन्द डगगा : क्या विचाराधीन होने का भी परियड चार साल का होता है? क्या आप को मालूम है कि इस समय जो सर्प्रेशन आफ इम्मारल ट्रेफिक एक्ट बना हुआ है उस में तीन बातों के बारे में आप के अफसरो ने बार-बार आप को लिखा है और आप से परामर्श भी किया है—इस में तीन बातों की कमी है—पहली—यह है कि उस में—  
Woman should be as witness

यह एक बड़ा भारी सामाजिक दोष है—उस के अन्दर यह कहा था

“A woman citizen is required to be an evidence at the time of raiding the brothel.”

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है—

“It is not possible...”

इसमें जो आपने गवाह के रूप में क्यों रखा ?

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि जो एन्कोर्समेंट प्राक्सिज हो, वे ऊँचे दर्जे के हों—उस के अन्दर इस समय प्राइमरी एस० एच० ओ० या सब-इंस्पेक्टर को रख देते हैं। उस में यह भी कहा है कि जो प्रोइजेट मकान हो, उस में बसने के लिये आप इजाजत नहीं देते हैं। आप के गवर्नमेंट अफसरों ने कई बार इस के बारे में आप से शिकायतें की हैं—इन सब दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया है कि जो प्रिजेंट एक्ट है उस में बहुत सी खामियां हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जिन कमियों का जिक्र किया है, 1968 में हम ने जो कमेटी एवाइन्ट की थी, वह भी इन बातों के सामने लाई थी। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है, इन समय यह सारा मामला लॉकमीशन के विचाराधीन है।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: As is quite understood, women have to tread on this path because of poor economic condition and it is due to lot of unemployment and starvation in this section also Sir, the world over this year 1975 is being celebrated as women's year. Does the Government think that special programmes and steps should be taken to give employment to women as citizens of this country and help also to solve this problem?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Suggestion for action.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: My question is supplementary actually to the previous question. I would like to know what is the experience of the Government in the implementation of the Act. Does the Government feel that by enacting this they will be able to solve this social evil or do they feel that the preconditions are the economic rehabilitating of these morally-fallen, rather than the Act of Parliament? How do the Government propose to deal with this problem in future?

**श्री अरविन्द नेताम :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, बीसा में पहले ही कह चुका हूँ वर्तमान कानून में खासियाँ हैं, और रेग्नावृत्ति एक सामाजिक बुराई है, इन को केवल सरकार द्वारा बनाये हुए कानून से नियंत्रित या दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। इस सम्बन्ध में जब तक समाज और नागरिकों का सहयोग नहीं मिलेगा तब तक यह बुराई दूर नहीं हो सकती। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार प्रयत्नशील है, खास कर के जो स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएँ हैं उन को अधिक से अधिक अनुदान देकर और कानून में जो कमियाँ हैं उन को दूर कर के इस बुराई को दूर करना चाहते हैं।

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** What about the economic rehabilitation? That was my question.

**श्री अरविन्द नेताम :** चौथी योजना में भी बहुत से कदा उठाये हैं, मार्च 1974 तक 1442 कंडेस्ट कोर्स शुरू किये गये जिन में 34 लाख 4 हजार महिलाओं को ऐनरोल किया गया और 25 हजार महिलाओं ने इस कोर्स को पूरा किया है। पाचवी योजना में कुछ यूनिट और बढ़ाने का विचार है। इस तरह के कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत जितने भी फोर्सेज हैं उन में उन को रोजगार मिले और बुराई को भी रोका जाय, इन और हम लगे हुए हैं। रोजगार के साथ साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का भी प्राविधान है।

**श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी :** वेश्यावृत्ति बहुत ही घृणित काम है, दुनिया के सारे मजदूरों में विवाह पद्धति है और यह सब से बड़ा कानून है। यह वेश्यावृत्ति विवाह पद्धति के कानून को तोड़ती है, इसलिये वेश्याओं के लिये कड़ी से कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिये और जितने वेश्यायामी हैं, चाहे वे सरकारी अधिकारी हों या पाटियों के लोग, उन को भी कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिये, उन को निकाल कर बाहर किया जाय। अगर हमारी सरकार में अच्छे आदमी हों तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि यह बुराई दूर न हों।

**श्री अरविन्द नेताम :** माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव विचारणीय है।

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that there exist red-light areas in places like Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta, Gaya, Lucknow and other places?

**SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Sir, I could not follow the question.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि बड़े बड़े स्थानों में जो कोठे चल रहे हैं यह पुलिस थानों के अन्तर्गत होते हैं और उन थानों की अपनी मावारी बंधी होती है, पुलिस के अधिकारियों को मालूम होता है। तो क्या उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार आप करते हैं? आप ने कहा है कि इन की संख्या एकत्रित करने में कठिनाई है। जब आप तस्करों के धाकड़े एकत्रित कर सकते हैं तो यह धाकड़े एकत्रित करने में क्या दिक्कत है? आप ने कहा है कि स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से परिवर्तन लाने का विचार कर रहे हैं, तो प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्चा आप इन संस्थाओं पर करते हैं?

**श्री अरविन्द नेताम :** माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पुलिस के संरक्षण में यह कार्य होते हैं, यह बात गलत है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं, पुलिस ने पकड़ा है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** संख्या देने में क्या आपत्ति है जब कि तस्करों की संख्या आप कत्रित कर सकते हैं?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr Parashar, I am sorry Mr. Kachwai, I have already called Prof. Parashar.

**Financial Assistance to Voluntary Associations for Development of Languages**

\*185. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 2079 on the 6th August, 1973 and Starred Question No. 4 on the 22nd July, 1974 regarding assistance for promotion of Indian languages and state:

(a) the names of the voluntary associations working in the field of the development of regional languages and modern Indian Languages (recognised as well as un-recognised); and

(b) the amount of financial assistance given to each of these associations during the financial year 1974-75?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture (Shri D.P. Yadav): (a) and (b). Government are implementing two schemes of assistance for voluntary associations working for the promotion of Hindi and for the promotion of other Modern Indian Languages. The voluntary associations/institutions which have so far received financial assistance under these schemes during the current financial year have been listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House and some other applications are under consideration. [Placed in Library, Ser. No. LT-8560/74]. Government do not, however, have full information about those voluntary associations which have not sought financial assistance from them.

प्रश्न० नारायण चन्द पाराशर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किम आधार पर यह अनुदान दिया जाता है और इस की प्रणाली क्या है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, उपयोगिता आधार है और हमारे मंत्रालय में मैं जब प्रारंभना-पत्र प्राते हैं तो एक विशेषज्ञ समिति बैठ कर जांच करती है।

श्री नारायण चन्द पाराशर : आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि हिन्दी को छोड़कर बाकी जो भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये सहायता दी गई है वह हिन्दी को दी गई सहायता से बहुत कम है। तो क्या इस के लिये निश्चित धनराशि है जिन में से सहायता दी जाती है, या जितने प्रकार के प्रारंभना-पत्र आते हैं उन सब को दी जाती है, या किसी निश्चित समय पर प्रारंभना-पत्र मगाने के लिये समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: अध्यक्ष जी, देश में यह बात न फने कि अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये हम प्रयत्नशील नहीं हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रत्येक भाषा जो हमारे संविधान में रिकग्नाइज्ड है उस के विकास के लिये चौबी योजना में एक, एक करोड़ रुपया विकास के लिये दिया गया था। यह जो स्वयं सेवी संस्थाएँ हैं जो भाषाओं के विकास के लिए कार्य करती हैं उनको हम देते हैं। यह बहुत अधिक राशि तो नहीं है। आठ दस लाख के करीब यह राशि होगी।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि भारतीय भाषाओं की तरक्की के लिए कुछ पैसा दिया गया है मदद के तौर पर। यह विवाद छिड़ रहा है कि हिन्दी को ज्यादा पैसे मिले और गैर हिन्दी भाषाओं को कम। लेकिन क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि— भारतीय भाषाएँ रुपयों की कम भूखी है और दत्तों की ज्यादा भूखी है ? आज भी भारतीय भाषाओं का कतना किसी विदेशी भाषा के मुकाबले में नीचा ही है। कलैक्ट्री, इंजीनियरी, कप्तानी आदि के सब इम्तहान विदेशी भाषा में होते हैं। क्या भारतीय भाषाओं की तरक्की के लिए इस कतबे की भूख को भी खत्म करने

के लिए सरकार के पास कोई योजना विचार-धीन है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : बच्चे का मैं बतसब नहीं समझ सका हूँ ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर विभू : भारतीय भाषाएँ विचारी नहीं है कि कटोरा ले कर पैसा मांगती फिर । वे अपने खतबे की मांग कर रही हैं । वे इज्जत चाहती हैं जो आज खतरे में हैं और जो उनको नन्दी मिल रही है । यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्चर्य करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भाषा का विकास पैसे की कमी के कारण नहीं रुकने दिया जाएगा और जो भी मस्यौचे सरकारी या गैर सरकारी हैं, वे हमारे पास प्राप्तीय तो हम यथासम्भव उनकी मदद करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** I want to know whether any of the modern Indian languages which do not find place in the 8th schedule have also been given a sistance by the Government? If so, which of such languages have been given assistance by the Government so far?

**SHRI D. P. YADAV :** The modern Indian languages which do not find place in the 8th schedule like Maithali, Erglich, Rajasthani, Dogri and Maripuri have been given assistance. Whether applications have been received from the voluntary organisations have been given assistance.

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के साथ हिन्दी का कोई बमनस्थ नहीं है । हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा है और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का अपना दर्जा है । हिन्दी के साथ साथ इन भाषाओं को भी उनका हक मिलना चाहिये । इनके लिए सरकार बराबर पयत्न-शील भी रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि

जिन स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं को सरकार ने पिछले दिनों अनुदान दिया है उन्होंने उसका मनुष्ययोग किया है दुखयोग किया है ? क्या इसकी जांच भी सरकार ने कराई है यदि हा तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितन संस्थाओं ने डम रुपये का दुखयोग किया है और कितन संस्थाओं के अनुदान को बन्द किया गया है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : किसी मस्या को हम पैसा देने हैं तो उसका जव तक चाटेंड एकाउंटेंट द्वारा आडिट नहीं हो जाता है हम उसको दूसरी बार पैसा नहीं देते हैं । इन स्वयं सेवी मस्याओं का एक सच भी बना हुआ है जो हम को इन मस्याओं के बारे में राय देना रहता है कि कौन काम कर रही हैं, कौन नहीं .

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : जिन मस्याओं को अपने अनुदान दिए हैं क्या सभी ने आपकी अपने हिमाव दे दिए हैं या कुछ ऐसी मस्यायें भी है जिन्होंने हिमाव नहीं दिया है ? उनके ऊपर कुछ चार्ज है फिर भी आपने उनको अनुदान दिया है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं इसको जांच करवा लूँगा ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : चौथी योजना में विदेशी भाषा पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया है और विदेशी भाषाओं में प्रबन्धों के अलावा भी कोई भाषा है ? हिन्दी पर कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : विदेशी भाषाओं की सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अच्छी भाषाएँ है उनके विकास के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों में काकी प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैंने प्रश्न किया है कि विदेशी भाषाओं के ऊपर चौथी योजना में कितने पैसे खर्च किए गए हैं हिन्दी के ऊपर कितना किया गया है ?



श्री डी० पी० यादव : यह एक विशेष प्रश्न है। उसका नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भाराओं के विकास की बात है, कोई भी भाषा हो, हिन्दी हो या विदेशी भाषा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनके बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं तो नोटिस दें ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो उतर उन्होंने दिया है उसी से यह पंश होना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंश उमसे बड़ी चेजें हो सकती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसे उतर न दिया बने जिनमे दप नरह के सत्राल पंश हों।

**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :** Since all the regional languages should be developed along with Hindi which is our national language, may I know from the hon. Minister in the Fifth Plan a certain amount would be earmarked for the development of the regional languages?

**SHRI D. P. YADAV :** It is a suggestion. Government will be happy to keep this in mind in the Fifth Plan also.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** What steps are Government going to take for the promotion of Oriya and Nepali languages in the Fifth Plan?

**SHRI D. P. YADAV :** Does this arise?

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** It is written in brackets in part (a) 'recognised as well as unrecognised'. Therefore, it is relevant.

**Shri D. P. YADAV :** Oriya is one of the languages recognised in the Eighth Schedule. Whatever assistance has been given to other languages for development in the Fourth Plan, if there is some remaining portion, we shall try to help in the Fifth Plan also. As regards Nepali, I could not

say just now, but so far as I remember, it is under consideration by the Sahitya Akademi. This is not a body which can direct the Government to do everything for those languages. We are concerned mainly with languages listed in the Eighth Schedule.

श्री हारखंड राय : सरकार द्वारा किसी भाषा को जय सहायता दी जाती है तब क्या उस भाषा को बोलने वालों को संख्या को भी देखा जाता है और क्षेत्र विशेष का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है या नहीं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न उमसे उठता है। अग्निमेंड द वार्नेंटरी आर्गेनाइजेगज का यह गवाल है। पूरी लैगएज का इग् उन्होंने उठाया है।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रबन्धी के प्रोन्माहन के लिए भी कुछ किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री एम० एम० पुरवी।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ उत्तर नहीं दिया है। कम से कम वह कहें कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। यह कहने में वह शरमा क्यों रहे हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : प्रबन्धी तो हिन्दी की सहेली है।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : अगर भारा के बारे में मंत्री महोदय की यही जानकारी है कि हिन्दी और प्रबन्धी एक ही है, तो कैसे उसकी प्रगति होगी ?

**Smuggling of Foodgrains from Meghalaya to Assam and Bangladesh**

\*186. **SHRI M.S. PURTY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received information to the effect

that truckloads of foodgrains are being smuggled from the Khasi hills district of Meghalaya into scarcity hit areas Assam and other neighbouring areas and Bangladesh ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) According to the information received from the Government of Meghalaya, it is not correct to say that truckloads of foodgrains are being smuggled from Khasi Hills. District authorities are vigilant and have check gat suitable places to prevent any such smuggling.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives for sugar mills to take up Processing of sugarbeet

\*287. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF;

SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA;

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

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme of incentives for sugar mills which may take up processing of sugarbeet in addition to sugarcane ; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government have, however, set up a committee, *inter alia*, to examine the need for grant of incentives to the industry for manufacturing sugar from beet.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such a Committee has met so far, and if so, what its recommendations are.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : The Committee has met only once and it has not yet submitted its report.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : How long will it take ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : It is difficult to say how long it will take, but it has held only one meeting.

राज्यों को खाद्यान्न की मांग

189. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार .

श्री बी० एन० रेड्डी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बतावे की गुना करेंगे कि

(क) गन् नील महीनों में प्रत्येक राज्य ने कितनी खाद्यान्न की मांग की है तथा वह मांग कितने प्रतिशत पूरी की गई है ; और

(ख) कम सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) . Allotments of foodgrains are made to the States from the Central Pool every month after taking into account the overall availability in the Central Pool, relative needs of the States, local market availability, price position, past level of consumption and other relevant factors.

A statement showing the demands received from State Government and the extent to which the demands were met during the last 3 months is attached.

## Statement

DEMAND AND ALLOTMENT OF FOODGRAINS FROM CENTRAL POOL  
TO STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING AUGUST TO OCTOBER, 1974.

S.No.	States	Demand for Au- gust to October, 1974.	Allotment for Au- gust to October 1974.	Allotment as % of Demand
1	2	3	4	5
(In '000 tonnes)				
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.0	19.5	40.6
2	Assam	95.0	45.1	47.5
3	Bihar	265.0	165.0	62.3
4	Gujarat	525.0	186.0	35.4
5	Haryana	60.0	40.0	66.6
6	Himachal Pradesh	18.0	18.0	100.0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	62.0	57.0	91.9
8	Karnataka	75.0	55.0	73.3
9	Kerala	386.2	268.0	69.9
10	Madhya Pradesh	41.0	30.0	73.2
11	Maharashtra	490.0	371.6	75.8
12	Manipur	9.0	8.5	94.4
13	Meghalaya	18.0	18.0	100.0
14	Nagaland	8.5	6.9	81.2
15	Orissa	95.5	47.3	49.6
16	Punjab	70.0	65.0	92.9
17	Rajasthan	98.0	63.3	64.6
18	Tamilnadu	25.0	24.0	96.0
19	Tripura	12.0	9.0	75.0
20	Uttar Pradesh	187.0	112.0	59.9
21	West Bengal	530.0	373.0	70.4
22	Andamans and Nicobar Island	4.1	3.5	85.4
23	Arunschal Pradesh	4.75	4.2	88.4
24	Chandigarh	10.5	8.5	81.3

1	2	3	4	5
25	Dadar & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	1.5	1.2	80.0
26	Delhi . . . . .	117.0	117.0	100.0
27	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	20.1	14.3	71.1
28	Mizoram . . . . .	10.6	6.6	62.3
29	Pondicherry . . . . .	1.64	1.64	100.0
TOTAL :		3290.39	2132.14	64.8

N.B: Specific demands were not received from some of the State Governments during this period.

श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार : जो विवरण सभा-हटल पर रखा गया है, उस में बताया गया है कि विभिन्न 29 राज्यों की ओर से खाद्यान्त की कितनी मांग की गई है और उन को कितने खाद्यान्न दिये गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा गया है कि किस राज्य में कितना अधिक सूखा पड़ा है। खाद्यान्नों का एलाटमेंट करने के बारे में क्या क्राइटेरिया रखे गये हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The production prospect and drought situation is one of the relevant factors taken into consideration while making allotment of foodgrains to the State Governments.

श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार : मध्य प्रदेश में सब से अधिक सूखा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के दोबारा यह मांग की है कि अभी तक उस को जितना खाद्यान्न एलाट किया गया है, वह पूरा नहीं होने वाला है, मैं लिए उस को और खाद्यान्न दिया जाये; यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है। क्या सरकार उस को और अधिक क्वोटा देने वाली है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That has been mentioned in the statement.  
2647 LS—2.

The demands of the State Governments including the demand of the Madhya Pradesh Government have been mentioned there.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार का विचार है कि विभिन्न स्टेट्स को उनकी जरूरत के मुताबिक खाद्यान्न का क्वोटा दिया जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्यान्नों के एलाटमेंट के लिए सरकार ने क्या सिद्धांत निश्चित किया है। क्या खाद्यान्नों का एलाटमेंट स्टेट्स की रेकवायरमेंट के आधार पर किया गया है, या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अन्य सिद्धांत भी तय किये गये हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : While making the allotment, the first point we take into consideration is the availability and the level of the central stocks. Then we also take into consideration the production prospects in the respective States, whether the State is deficit or surplus and what has been the pattern of normal distribution. The impression that these things are done arbitrarily is not correct.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that the Government of U.P. have asked for some additional quota for meeting the requirements of famine conditions in some of the Eastern districts, in Bundel-

khand of What was the demand of the U.P. Government and how much had been allotted ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry the hon. Member has not read the statement. I have said that during the last three months the U.P. Government had asked for 1,87,000 tonnes and 59 per cent of the demand had been met.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have read that.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have not given according to the demand. The total demand of the State Governments is much in excess. So we arrive at some judgment and we make allotments on the basis of our own judgment ....(Interruptions)

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने अकाल की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्र से अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न क्वोटे की मांग की है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान सरकार ने कितने खाद्यान्न क्वोट की मांग की है और क्या सरकार ने उस पर विचार कर के उस की स्वीकृति दे दी है या नहीं अगर नहीं, तो उसका क्या कारण है

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The Rajasthan Government asked for 98,000 tonnes and we allotted 64,000 tonnes.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : सरकारी आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह निर्विवाद रूप से और निस्संकोच कहा जा सकता है कि देश में बाढ़ और सूखे से बिहार की सर्वाधिक क्षति हुई है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या बिहार सरकार की खाद्यान्न की मांग की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष कदम उठाया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In normal years we have never been willing to give such large quantities but this year we are giving monthly 70,000 tonnes of foodgrains to Bihar.

श्री रामकंवर : राजस्थान सरकार ने 92 हजार टन खाद्यान्न की मांग की थी और उस को 64 हजार टन खाद्यान्न दिया जा चुका है। वहाँ अधिक सूखा होने के बावजूद किसानों से लेवी वसूल की गई थी। वह अच्छा अनाज तो बाहर भेज दिया जाता है और बाहर का अनाज वहाँ भेजा जाता है। और जो गांव के लोग हैं वे बिलकुल अनाज के लिए तरस रहे हैं। उन की कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई शिकायत आई है कि गांवों में और छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में अनाज का वितरण नहीं हो पा रहा है और अच्छे-अच्छे शहरों में भी यही हालत है; वहाँ भी अनाज को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : In Western Rajasthan there was a failure of rain and consequent loss to khariff crop. The rest of Rajasthan received very good rainfall during September-October period and so the rabi prospects are very good. So, it will go a long way in ameliorating the condition.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to draw the attention of the Minister to a statement issued by the West Bengal Congress President, Shri Mitra, that in one district alone 1,000 people have died of starvation and the famine conditions are still prevailing in the districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Purulea and the northern district of Jalpaiguri. What steps will the Government take to meet the deficit of West Bengal, as mentioned by the West Bengal Government ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are aware of the difficult situation of West Bengal. But the crop prospects there are fairly good. We are giving them 1,45,000 tonnes per month. The statement attributed to the State Congress President, Shri Mitra, is not corroborated by him. He has sent me a telegram that the statement attributed to him is not correct.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS  
Fall in Recovery of Sugar**

\*188. SHRI M.R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the average recovery of sugar has come down in the past decade since the price of sugarcane was linked to recovery ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action the Government propose to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c) Since 1962-63 when the sugarcane price was linked to recovery, the annual all-India weighted average figures of recovery have fluctuated from year to year within limits, depending upon various factors, such as climatic conditions, incidence of pests and diseases, duration of the season, varieties of cane grown by the growers, etc. No pattern of steady fall in recovery is discernible which can be attributed to the decision to link sugarcane prices to recovery.

**Control over Price of Refined oil and  
Vegetable Butter**

\*191. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state: (a) whether in view of the fact that Government have control over the price of Vanaspati, Government propose to control the price of refined oil and vegetable butter also ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No such proposal is presently under Government's consideration.

**Resignations of Vice-Chancellors of  
Universities**

\*192. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities have resigned during 1973 and 1974 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No Vice-Chancellor of a Central University resigned during 1973. The Vice-Chancellors of Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi University resigned during 1974, the former for taking up another post and the latter for returning to full time teaching:

**Losses due to floods in States**

\*193 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :  
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

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

(a) the State-wise losses suffered this year due to floods ;

(b) the schemes implemented for controlling floods and the expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(c) the areas for which the Central Government have provided assistance for immediate relief work and the amount of assistance provided in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8561/174.]

**Malnutrition among Pre-school Children**

\*194. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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 a local daily dated the 1st November, 1974 under the caption 'Malnutrition among pre-school children in India ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8562/74]

**Project Report on Bansagar Dam**

\*195. SHRI RAJABAHADUR SINGH :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether direction has been issued by the Centre to the Madhya Pradesh Government to go slow in submitting the revised project report to the Central Government on Bansagar Dam ; and

(b) if not, the period by which the project report is likely to be ready ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) :  
(a) and (b). No, Sir. The revised project report for Bansagar Dam was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in September, 1974 and is at present under technical examination.

**Setting Up of A University at Rohtak**

\*196. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C. has decided to set up a University at Rohtak, Haryana; and

(b) if so, the reasons for revising the earlier decision to set up no more Universities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) : Universities in India are established under an Act of a State Legislature or that of the Parliament, and not by the University Grants Commission. However, a proposal of the Government of Haryana to establish a University at Rohtak was considered by the Commission in its meeting held on August 12, 1974. The Commission was not in favour of the State having a University at Rohtak. The State Government has requested the Commission to re-consider it.

**Procurement Target of Wheat and Rice For 1974-75**

\*197. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the target of food procurement for both wheat and rice for 1974-75,

(b) the results of the procurement; and

(c) the steps taken to make procurement effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) No target has been fixed for the procurement of wheat during Rabi 1974-75. As regards rice, the Kharif Marketing

ons on 1974-75, has just started, and the targets of procurement in different States are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) The procurement of wheat during the Rabi Marketing Season 1974-75 has so far been 18.62 lakh tonnes. The procurement of rice during the current kharif marketing season is 4.25 lakh tonnes as per information available upto 23-11-74.

(c) The steps taken for intensifying procurement include price incentive to farmers, direct purchases from cultivators, linking of procurement with distribution of fertilisers and other essential commodities, levy on producers/millers, imposition of stocking limits on producers/traders etc.

#### **India's Participation in World Food Conference**

\*198. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state : (a) whether the Government will participate in the coming World Food Conference being arranged by F.A.O., and

(b) if so, the special features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). The Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation attended the World Food Conference convened by the United Nations and held at Rome from 5th to 16th November, 1974. The Minister attended the sessions upto the 12th November, 1974.

The agenda for the World Food Conference discussed through three committees included the following items:

##### *First Committee:*

(1) Measures for increasing food production in developing countries within the wider framework of development.

(2) Measures for increasing food production in developed countries.

(3) Policies and programmes for improving consumption patterns in all countries, and aiming at ensuring adequate availability of food in developing countries, particularly to vulnerable groups.

##### *Second Committee:*

(4) Strengthening of world food security through measures including *inter-alia* a better early warning and food information system, more effective national and international stock-holding policies and improved arrangements for emergency relief and food aid.

(5) Arrangements for follow-up action, including appropriate operational machinery on recommendations or resolutions of the Conference.

##### *Third Committee:*

(6) Specific objectives and measures in the area of international trade and adjustment which are relevant to the food problem, including measures toward stabilisation, and expansion of markets for exports from developing countries.

Arising from the work of the First Committee, 14 resolutions were adopted covering a wide range of problems in agricultural and rural development. One of the resolutions introduced by India related to scientific water management, irrigation, drainage and flood control. An important outcome of the deliberations on agricultural development was the decision to request the Secretary General of the United Nations to convene urgently a meeting of all interested countries to work out the details of an International Fund for Agricultural Development, which would help to generate additional resources for projects primarily intended for increasing food production in the developing countries. Three resolutions were adopted based on the work of the Second Committee and these dealt with the establishment of a global information and early warning



system of food and agriculture, an international undertaking on world food security and an improved policy for food aid. The resolution arising from the work of the Third Committee clearly established the inter-relationship between the World Food problem and international trade and called upon the governments of all countries and international organisations to give the highest possible priority and the most favourable terms of trade to the least developed as well as developing countries most seriously affected by economic crisis.

In order to ensure a prompt follow-up of the recommendations of the Conference and to generate continuous attention to world food problems at the highest political level, the Conference recommended the establishment of a World Food Council under the United Nations. In addition, a Committee on World Food Security will be established as a Standing Committee of the F.A.O. Council. The inter-governmental committee of the World Food Programme will be reconstituted so as to help, evolve and coordinate short term and long term food aid policies recommended by the Conference. Finally, the Conference adopted a declaration on the eradication of hunger and set a time target of ten years for eradicating hunger and malnutrition in the world.

Several of the proposals finally adopted by the Conference such as the creation of a high-level political body under the United Nations General Assembly (now named World Food Council), immediate attention to World Food Security through the creation of adequate national reserves, steps towards ensuring food aid of at least 10 million tonnes per year beginning from 1975, generation of substantial additional resources for stepping up agricultural production in developing countries through an expansion of the area under irrigation are all of considerable interest of India. The Indian delegation played an important role in the formulation and adoption of the resolutions relating to the World Food Council, International Fund for

Agricultural Development and generating additional resources for irrigation. If all the Conference proposals are implemented speedily, arrangements for timely food supply in case of emergencies and provision of substantially increased assistance for agricultural development are likely to be forthcoming.

#### **Cashew Cultivation Scheme in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra**

\*199. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cashew Plantation Scheme of the Maharashtra Government undertaken with Central assistance in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra has generally failed, if so, reasons thereof;

(b) whether the peasants whose lands are under the cashew cultivation scheme are threatened with confiscation of their property for their failure to pay the arrears even when the cashew cultivation has failed; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to advise the Maharashtra Government not to resort to such unjust and repressive measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No cashew plantation scheme with Central assistance is in operation in Maharashtra. The State Government has reported that there has been no failure of the cashew plantation scheme undertaken by it as State Sector Scheme.

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

#### **Affidavits Filed by the Members of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society**

\*200. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of affidavits filed by the Members of the Delhi School

Teachers Cooperative House Building Society till date in response to Delhi Administration (Coop. Department) Notice No. F. 954(H)/42, dated the 2nd March, 1974; and

(b) whether it is a fact that only some selected members were called by the Assistant Registrar (Audit) Co-operative Societies for verification and if so, the total number of such persons and the reasons for not calling the remaining ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) 1,482 affidavits have been received upto 18th November, 1974.

(b) Only such persons, numbering 569, were called for verification who had not furnished complete particulars in their affidavits or had given details which did not tally with the Audit Report received on 27th August, 1967.

#### **Pronouncement by Prime Minister on Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains**

\*201. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the 1972 election campaign the Prime Minister declared in several public meetings that India had finally become self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains;

(b) whether in these election rallies she also said that for the first time after a gap of nearly 70 years India is in a position to become a net exporter of foodgrains;

(c) what was the basis for these optimistic pronouncements by the Prime Minister; and

(d) whether these pronouncements are likely to be turned into hard facts in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (d). In view of the facts (i) that a very substantial increase in the output of foodgrains had been achieved from a peak level of 89.4 million tonnes in 1964-65, *i.e.* the best year before the adoption of the New Agricultural Strategy, to 108.4 million tonnes in 1970-71 and (ii) that millions of refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan, now Bangla Desh, were supplied food rations largely from the resources built up in the country, the Prime Minister had, high lighted the country's success in achieving self-reliance. At that time certain quantities were also exported to Bangla Desh to meet their urgent requirements. Had weather been normal and requisite quantities of inputs, like fertilisers, power, etc., been available, production during subsequent years would have been even higher. The extent to which production would increase in the coming two years would depend on weather and availability of critical inputs.

#### **Central Assistance for Flood Protection Work in North Bengal**

1801. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government sought about Rs. 1.5 crores from the Centre for flood protection work in North Bengal;

(b) if so, the main feature of the proposal of the State Government for the purpose; and

(c) action taken by the Centre regarding this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The State Government of West Bengal had sought financial assistance of

Rs. 277 lakhs outside the Plan for 1974-75 for the implementation of flood protection measures in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling of North Bengal.

(b) The total requirement of the flood protection measures had been estimated by the State Government as Rs. 246 lakhs on 48 continuing schemes and Rs. 49 lakhs on 4 new schemes totalling to Rs. 295 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 18 lakhs had been provided in the State Plan.

(c) The State Government was informed that due to extreme financial constraint at the Centre, it would not be possible to consider the proposal of assistance to the State Government outside the Plan for the flood control schemes in North Bengal.

**Alleged waste in the funds spent on Flood protection work in West Bengal**

1802. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether money allocated by the Ministry for flood protection work in the district Malda of West Bengal had been wasted as stated in a news-item appearing in a Calcutta English Daily dated 14<sup>th</sup> April, 1974 under the caption "Administration and Corruption";

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to West Bengal Government for flood relief work with particular reference to District Malda during the last three years year-wise and amount spent so far during the period; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the State and Central Government against the erring officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c) Financial assistance outside the plan was provided to the State Government of West Bengal in the last two years of the Fourth Plan for accelerating the work on certain priority flood

control schemes in the State, including the Mahananda Embankment Scheme in Malda district. The amount released for all the priority schemes during 1972-73 was Rs. 3 crores and during 1973-74 it was Rs. 8 crores. No specific earmarked assistance was provided for the Mahananda Embankment Scheme in Malda District. The amounts for the priority works were given in the shape of loans, which were released on the basis of the expenditure figures reported by the State Government. No such assistance has been proposed during the current year.

Flood Control being a State subject, the State Government is responsible for the implementation of the works. As such, investigation of allegations of malpractices and corruption etc. in the implementation of the schemes come within the purview and competence of the State Government. The report of alleged malpractices and corruption in the implementation of the flood control works in Malda district has been referred to the State Government.

**Meeting of Indo-Bangladesh joint Rivers Commission in New Delhi**

1803. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:  
DR. SARADISH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh joint Rivers Commission met recently in New Delhi to study canal linking plan of Brahmaputra with the Ganga river; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the decisions taken at that meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). One of the proposals for augmenting the fair weather flows of the Ganga considered at the Eleventh meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held in New Delhi from 28th September to 4th October, 1974 and in Dacca from 16th November

to 20th November, 1974, was the Brahma-putra-Ganga link canal. The discussions are continuing.

**Central Aid to Goa for agricultural schemes**

1804. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given any financial aid to Goa for agricultural schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

**Central aid to Rajasthan for agricultural schemes**

1805. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given any financial aid to the Rajasthan State for agricultural schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

**Central aid to Orissa for agricultural schemes**

1806. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Central Government had given any financial aid to the Orissa State for Agricultural Schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

**Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation**

1807. SHRI DHAMANKAR:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether a Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation is proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, when and at which place;

(c) the objectives and scope of the Corporation; and

(d) the present tonnage of export of fruits and vegetables and how far the proposed Corporation is expected to boost it and earn more foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation is under consideration of Government. Details are still being worked out.

(d) 70,074 tonnes of fresh fruits and vegetables and 10,334 tonnes of Fruit and Vegetable products were exported during the year 1973-74. The proposed Corporation will endeavour to increase exports.

**Premium payable by allottees of plots in Shantiniketan in Vasant Vihar Colony**

1809 SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the allottees of plots in the Shantiniketan Colony of the Government Employees' Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi had to pay premium,

(b) if so, the number of times and the rate at which such premia has been charged from them,

(c) what are the special amenities provided in this Colony in consideration of which premia has been and is being charged frequently, when a part of the cost of land has been refused to the allottees in the Vasant Vihar Colony; and

(d) the number and rate of any further calls of premia expected to be made from the Shantiniketan allottees?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) and

(b). Premium is payable by all allottees of plots of land based on the cost of the land as per orders of Government. Initially, in August, 1966 the allottees of plots in Shantiniketan colony were required to pay premium for the land @ Rs 10 723 per sq yd. Subsequently, they were asked to pay an additional amount of Rs 6 60 per sq yd in accordance with the terms of the lease deed, on account of enhancements of the compensation awarded by the Land Acquisition Collector.

(c) The question of providing any special amenities does not arise, as the amount of premium is related to the cost of land and is payable by the Society/member allottees, in terms of the agreement executed between the Society and the Lt. Governor, Delhi. The DDA has not refunded any part of the cost of land to the allottees in Vasant Vihar.

(d) The allottees, who have not yet paid the amount due, have been finally asked by the Society to pay the outstanding amount in 3 instalments on the 15th September, 15th December, 1974 and 15th March, 1975.

30/80 हेक्टर पर कृषि भूमि वाले व्यक्ति

1811. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री कृषि योग्य बनाई गई वन-भूमि, रेगिस्तानी-भूमि और बजर भूमि के एकड़-क्षेत्र के बारे में 12 अगस्त, 1974 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 309 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में उस लोगो के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके कब्जे में देश में 30/83 हेक्टर पर कृषि योग्य भूमि है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ब्राह्मदास शर्मा) : देश में 30/88 हेक्टर कृषि भूमि रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। सभी राज्यों से राज्य मंत्रियों की सरकारों से ऐसी सूचना एकत्र करने में काफी समय लगेगा।

**Salt Water Barrier at Thanneermukkom**

1812. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the revised estimate on the Salt Water Barrier at Thanneermukkom is still pending sanction with the Government of India, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme report in the proper form was received from the State Government in May, 1974. Certain clarifications and data regarding the project have been called by the Central Water Commission. Replies from the State Government are awaited.

**Minister's Statement on solution of food difficulties of West Bengal**

1813. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has stated during his visit to Calcutta recently that with the Co-operation of the West Bengal Government the present food difficulties of the State of West Bengal can be solved by the next season ; and

(b) whether as a result of his appeal there has been any improvement in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation indicated that the current food shortage in country could be tackled to a large extent if the state Governments extended full cooperation in de-hoarding food-grains from the big farmers and traders, as also by implementing the food production programmes and procuring the required quantities of foodgrains. He did not make any particular reference to West Bengal. Between the period end October to 16th November, 1974, rice prices have declined at the different reporting centres of West Bengal.

**Eviction of Occupants of the property of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, Delhi**

1814. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2111 on 26th November, 1973 and state :

(a) whether Government have started cases to evict the occupants of the property of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the grounds of their eviction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The land in question was originally issued out to All India Blind Relief

Society for an Eye Hospital. The land has not yet been transferred in the name of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust. Eviction proceedings against the unauthorised occupants of the property are in progress.

**Withdrawal of F. P. O. to products covered by P.F.A. Act**

1815. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA  
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3533 on 26th August, 1974 regarding extension of Fruit Products Order to soft drink industry and state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the hardships being caused to the manufacturers due to the application of both the Act as well as the Fruit Product Order ; and

(b) whether Government propose to withdraw the application of Fruit Product Order to the products which are covered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Fruit Products Order licensees are exempted from taking out licenses under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. The Provisions of both the Act and the Order are supplementary and cumulative in their operation. There should therefore normally be no hardship to the manufacturers.

(b) There is no such proposal. However, the question of exempting products not containing fruits or vegetables from the purview of the Food Products Order is under consideration.

**Eligibility of Primary School Teachers for Selection Grade**

1816. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 1607 and 3559 on the 4th March and 26th August, 1974 respectively regarding reviewing of lists of primary School Teachers eligible for Selection Grade and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ; if so, what are those ; and

(b) if not, by which time the information is likely to be collected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the lists of Primary School Teachers for grant of Selection grade upto 4-11-73 in respect of male teachers and upto 4-1-73 in respect of female Teachers have since been released. According to these lists 131 male teachers and 107 female teachers have got the benefit of the Selection Grade.

(b) The question does not arise.

**Permission to Punjab for State Trading in wheat of Rabi Crop**

1817. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government has sought the permission of the Centre to allow it to stick to State Trading to wheat in the rabi season also ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre to this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Projects for the Drinking water supply in Rural areas of Gujarat**

1818. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any projects for the drinking water supply in the rural areas of Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the IV Five Year plan, a Central Accelerated programme of Rural Water Supply for 1972-74 with 100% central assistance was launched. Under this programme in Gujarat piped water supply (for 162 villages) and tube wells with hand pumps (for 730 villages) were approved for 892 villages at a total estimated cost of Rs. 366.83 lakhs. The total expenditure during 1972-74 has been reported as Rs. 291 lakhs. 436 tube wells with hand pumps were successful and 73 piped water supply (pump and tanks) were completed. One regional water supply Scheme for 77 villages is in progress.

**Committee on Coordination and determination of Standard in Education**

1819. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to go into the question of coordination and determination of standards in education ; and

(b) if so, what are its terms of reference specially in respect of (i) Degree from abroad and (ii) courses of studies leading to Degrees

by various Indian Universities

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE**  
(Prof. S. NIRUL HASSAN) (a) and (b)  
No. Sir, The Government of India have however appointed a Committee to review the functioning of the University Grants Commission, with particular reference to coordination and determination of standards of higher education and make recommendations as to measures conducive to more effective discharge of its responsibilities. It will be open to the Committee to examine any matter which has a bearing on the working of the University Grants Commission.

**Project for Drinking Water Supply  
in Rural Areas of Orissa**

1820. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any project for the drinking water supply in the rural area of Orissa ; and

(b) If so, the facts thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING** (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes,

Sir.(b) . The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was started by Central Government with 100% central assistance during 1972-74. An amount of Rs. 173.30 lakhs was given to the Government of Orissa. 437 drilled tube wells (4" x 2 and 988 tube wells (2" diameter) have been sunk. 7 pipe water supply schemes are in progress.

In the 5th Five Year Plan rural water supply has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme which is in States Sector and as such the spillover of the schemes being executed under this programme have been transferred to States Sector.

**Effect of Recommendations of Third  
Pay Commission on Employees Entitled to type IV Accommodation**

1821. DR. H.P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to disentitle certain categories of Government employees of Type IV accommodation after their pays is refixed under Third Pay Commission recommendation who had hitherto been entitled to such accommodation under pre-Third Pay Commission scales and if so, the facts in this regard and the number of employees likely to be affected under the proposal ; and

(b) from what stage of pay the employees become entitled for such accommodation and what is the corresponding paystage under the Third Pay Commission's scale ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING** (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and

(b) . No, Sir. At present, employees drawing emoluments between Rs. 500/- and Rs. 799/- [P.M. inclusive of Dearness pay, are entitled to type IV accommodation. Officers drawing between Rs. 800/- and Rs. 1299/- are also entitled to type IV as the next below type. The revised entitlement for this type is between Rs. 700/- and Rs. 999/-. In arriving at the revised entitlements, care has been taken to see that different groups of officials, as far as possible, continue to remain entitled to the same type of accommodation even after the revision of entitlements on the basis of pay scales revised according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

**Decision of Punjab Government Regarding opening Fair Price Shops for Factory Workers.**

1822. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab will soon issue an Ordinance to make all factories employing



1023 of more workers open fair price shops for workers on a non-profit basis; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government intend to persuade the other States to follow suit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). Distribution of food-grains through fair price shops within a State is the responsibility of the State Government. The information has been asked for from the Government of Punjab and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Central Relief for Floods to Orissa

1823 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the central relief given to Orissa for floods since 1970 till this year and the amount spent in Balasore and Mayurbhan districts;

(b) whether these amounts have been spent in permanent types of work or on test relief; and

(c) if so, what permanent type of work has been done so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

मध्य प्रदेश में दालों तथा तिलहनो के विकास के लिये विश्व बैंक से सहायता

1824 श्री गंगा चरण त्रिपाठी क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि;

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में दालों और तिलहनो के विकास के लिये विश्व बैंक से प्राथमिक सहायता के लिये एक विशेष योजना भेजी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है अथवा करने का विचार है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उच्च मंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल): (क) जी हा।

(ख) भारत सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दालों और तिलहनो के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य में प्राप्त हुई योजना पर विचार कर रही है।

#### Resale of Tractor on Premium to Punjab Farmers

1825 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of tractors sold by Bihar State Agro-Industries Corporation have been resold to farmers from Punjab at a premium;

(b) whether some officials of the Corporation are also involved in this; and

(c) if so, whether inquiry has been made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

वर्ष 1974 को चौथी तिमाही के लिए दर्ज शुदा मूल्यों को अवरुद्ध कर दिया गया था। अतः 340 ए पी आई अरबियन लाइट, मार्कर कूड की प्रोडिग 11.651 डालर/बैरल रही।

पहली अक्टूबर 1974 से कम्पनी इक्विटी कूड (40 प्रतिशत उत्पादन) पर कर और रायल्टी दर में इस प्रकार वृद्धि की जायगी कि औद्योगिक देशों में मुद्रास्फीति की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए सरकारी खपत के भारत माध्य अर्थात् रायल्टी सहित कर 40% इक्विटी आयल पर और सूचीबद्ध 93-94.8% के विपणन मूल्य पर 60 प्रतिशत सरकारी कूड 9.41 डालर/बैरल से 9.74 डालर/बैरल तक अर्थात् 33 सेन्ट प्रति बैरल अथवा 3.5% की लगभग वृद्धि की जा सके। प्रायः ओ पी ई सी देशों में 14.5% से 16.67% तक रायल्टी दर में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक होगा और बहुत से सदस्य देशों की कर दर में प्रचलित 55% से 65.75% तक वृद्धि करना आवश्यक होगा उपरिलिखित निर्णयों का अर्थ कई प्रकार से लगाया जा सकता है हाल ही में विदेशी तेल कंपनियों ने उनके द्वारा आयातित कूड आयल के मूल्य में वृद्धि की है। 12 दिसम्बर, 1974 को होने वाली ओ पी ई सी की अगली बैठक के एक स्पष्ट रूप रेखा निकलेगी।

#### Productions of Oil from Wells in Galeki and Tripura

2029. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been struck in a well at Galeki in Assam recently;

(b) if so, how much oil it can produce a day against the current

production of 20 tonnes a day in other wells in the country;

(c) whether prospects of oil production from wells drilled in Tripura are good; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Galeki well can produce at an average rate of 40 tonnes of oil a day as against the ONGC's overall average of 35 tonnes of oil per day per well.

(c) and (d). It is too early to say anything in this matter. So far there have been indications of presence of gas in the first well drilled in Tripura.

#### Association of O & NGC with Foreign Firms for Drilling in Bombay High

2030. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to allow O & NGC to associate some foreign firms for drilling for oil on the Bombay High basin; and

(b) if so, whether negotiations with certain firms have been started for the same; and if so, on what terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) and (b). To expedite the exploration and development of the Bombay High area, ONGC will engage on contract basis from time to time such services as may be necessary. The terms and conditions would depend upon the kind of services hired.

CASA have informed the Govt. that they have undertaken the following work in different affected areas :

(i) Feeding of 12,000 children as a temporary measure and distribution of 14,000 pieces of children's clothing and 6,000 pieces of adult clothing in West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal.

(ii) Feeding of 4,500 children in drought affected areas of Bankura and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

(iii) Food for work projects in the drought affected areas of Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh through the Raipur Churches' Drought Relief Committee (The proposed budget for these projects is about Rs. 1.80 lakhs).

(iv) About 40 feeding programmes (food for work projects and nutrition development) in the drought affected districts of Maharashtra, food and medical assistance to about 2,000 migrants to Bombay from drought stricken areas, and several development projects aimed at food production and located in drought affected districts.

(v) Supply of assistance in the form of Personnel, clothing, soap, money (Rs. 25,000), rice and vegetables to flood affected people in Karnataka.

(vi) Donation of 180,000 pounds of wheat in the flood affected districts of Kerala.

(vii) They are also surveying the affected areas and/or preparing food for work projects in Midnapur district of West Bengal, coastal and central Orissa, south Bihar, Panch Mahals and Baroda districts of Gujarat, Ajmer districts of Rajasthan, the flood affected districts of Kerala, Rayalaseema areas of Andhra Pradesh and Cachar and Goalpara districts of Assam.

The World Food Programme has offered an assistance of 6,000 MT wheat 500 MT of DSM and 500 MT butter oil. The proposal has yet to take a final shape.

#### Rise in Prices in Essential Commodities

1828. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :  
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI . :  
SHRI R.V. BADE :.  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

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

(a) the facts about the rise of prices of food articles and other essential commodities after the previous session of Lok Sabha ;

(b) comparative figures of such prices with the prices of above materials and commodities during the same period in the years 1972 and 1973 ; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to bring down prices of food articles and essential commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) (a), to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT 563/74].

#### यूरिया उर्वरक का मूल्य

1829. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यूरिया नामक रासायनिक उर्वरक का कोई मूल्य निर्धारित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या .

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर बिहार में इसे 3 से 4 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर में बेचा जा रहा है , और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने निर्धारित मूल्य को कायम रखने के लिये

कोई निदेश दिया है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) :**

(क) भारत सरकार ने 1 जून, 1974 से यूरिया के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिए हैं, जो कि नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

यूरिया (46 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन) 2,000 रु० प्रति मीटरी टन

यूरिया (कोटेड-45 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन) 1,960 रु० प्रति मीटरी टन

(ख) उर्वरकों में चोर बाजारी के कुछ मामलों के बारे में बिहार सरकार से सूचना मिली थी किन्तु इन सूचनाओं से ऐसे संकेत नहीं मिलते कि ये मामले उत्तरी बिहार से सम्बंध रखते हैं। फिर भी जून, 1974 में उर्वरक के बढ़ाए गए मूल्य अधिसूचित करने के बाद बिहार सरकार ने उर्वरकों में चोर बाजारी के किसी मामले की सूचना नहीं दी है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 और आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत चोर बाजारी करने वाले अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार करने और उन पर मुकदमा चलाने के पर्याप्त अधिकार दिए गए हैं। इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश "विशेष आदेश" के रूप में घोषित कर दिया गया है जिसे राज्य सरकारों को अपराधियों पर संक्षिप्त मुकदमें चलाकर सजा देने के अधिकार दे दिए गए हैं।

**बिहार में उर्वरक की बिक्री**

1830. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार में उर्वरक की बिक्री निजी एजेंसियों तथा सहकारी समितियों दोनों के द्वारा करने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों की बिक्री की प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या निजी एजेंसियों को दिये गये उर्वरकों का अधिकांश भाग चोर बाजार में बेचा जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो चोर बाजारी में होने वाली बिक्री को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) :** (क) जी हां।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार बिहार में सहकारी संस्थाएं राज्य में देशी निर्माताओं से प्राप्त उर्वरकों के लगभग 57 प्रतिशत का निपटान करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त वे केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से राज्य में प्राप्त उर्वरकों की पूरी सप्लाई का भी निपटान करती हैं। अतः बिहार में निजी व्यापारी राज्य को देशी निर्माताओं द्वारा की गई सप्लाई के केवल लगभग 43 प्रतिशत का ही निपटान करते हैं।

(ग) जून, 1974 में उर्वरकों की कीमतों में वृद्धि किए जाने से पहले उर्वरकों की चोर-बाजारी के कुछ मामलों की सूचना बिहार सरकार ने दी है। तथापि, इन सूचनाओं में ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं है कि केवल प्राइवेट एजेंसियां ही ऐसे मामले से सम्बद्ध हैं।

(घ) चोर बाजारी से उर्वरकों की बिक्री रोकने की दृष्टि से कई कदम उठाए गए हैं। आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के

अन्तर्गत इस अपराध के लिये कठोर दंड की व्यवस्था की गई है। उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश, 1957 और आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को जोर बाजारी करने वाले व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने और उन पर अभियोग चलाने के पर्याप्त अधिकार दिये गये हैं। इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश को एक विशेष आदेश घोषित किया गया है, जिससे राज्य सरकारें ऐसे अपराधियों पर संक्षिप्त मुकदमें चला सकती हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार उर्वरकों पर मूल्य नियंत्रण को कड़ाई से क्रियान्वित करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में भी समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों पर जोर देती रही है।

#### Lifting of ban on entry of private sector into sugar industry in Orissa

1831. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Government have urged the Centre to lift the ban on the entry of private sector into the sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons given therefor and the reaction of Central Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Sharing of river waters between Punjab and Haryana

1832. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken a decision on the dispute between Punjab and Haryana over the sharing of river waters; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Sharing of Cauvery Waters among the States

1833. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken regarding the sharing of Cauvery waters among the three States, and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Sharing of Cauvery waters among the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has to be viewed from the point of possible economies in the existing and proposed use of Cauvery waters.

Following the inter-State meeting in June, 1974 at Madras, these possibilities have been discussed with the technical officers of the States in July, 1974; and the relevant issues are now proposed to be discussed with the Chief Ministers of the three States on the 28th and 29th November, 1974 at Delhi.

#### Birth Centenary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

1834. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Committee under Prime Minister's Presidentship for the purpose of chalking out nation wide celebrations of the Birth Centenary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been duly constituted;

(b) if so, the name and designation of the said Committee;

(c) the number of sittings of the Committee held so far and the decisions taken;

(d) the total amount of money allocated for the several projects, and broad details of the estimated expenditure therefor; and

(e) whether the various celebrations will be spread over the whole centenary year and if so, the particulars thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes; Sir, the National Committee for Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Birth Centenary has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

(c) The National Committee has met once. However, the Working Group set up by the Committee to finalise details of programmes to be taken up for celebrations has already met thrice. The attached statement gives a brief account of the programmes recommended for the celebrations.

(d) The details of the estimates of expenditure are being worked out by the respective Government Departments to whom each programme has been allocated and it is expected that such expenditure will be met by those Departments from their own budgetary allocations.

(e) Yes, Sir; the particulars of the programmes of celebrations have been outlined in the attached statement.

#### Statement

1. Agricultural projects for improvement of sugarcane production and dry-farming, being formulated by the Union Ministry of Agriculture, to be named after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

2. Establishment of a memorial at Bardoli.

3. Establishment of a museum at Ahmedabad and preservation of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's house as a memorial.

4. Publication of a historical work on the struggle of the States' people culminating in the establishment of popular Governments in the former princely States and their ultimate merger with the Indian Union.

5. Publication of a biography for children in Hindi and English and translations in regional languages.

6. Organisation of Sardar Patel Memorial lectures.

7. Commemorative volumes on Sardar Patel brought out by Sardar Smarak Bhawan, Ahmedabad to be distributed to public libraries, etc.

8. Organisation of a public meeting at Delhi on 31-10-1974.

9. Publication of Sardar Patel's biography in the "Builders of Modern India" series.

10. Organisation of Seminars and competitions among school children on the theme of national integration. The organisation of lectures and seminars on the theme of Sardar Patel as an architect of national unity and integration by the National Integration Samities already set up in the universities and colleges.

11. Organisation of an exhibition in Delhi depicting Sardar Patel's contribution to national unity and integration of States.

12. *Commemorative activities in Radio, T.V. and Postal services:*

(a) Documentary on the life of Sardar Patel by the Films Division, Government of India;

(b) Radio and television programmes relating to the life and times of Sardar Patel; and

(c) Release of Commemorative stamps and First day covers by the Post and Telegraph Department.

13. Naming of the National Police Academy at Mount Abu after Sardar Patel.

14. Constitution of State-level Committees for the centenary celebrations.

**Curtailment of Dalda Production by Hindustan Lever Limited, to create scope for Cooking Margarine**

1835. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a representation regarding the control of vanaspati being reduced to a mockery;

(b) whether her attention has been drawn to the fact that the so-called Cooking Margarine manufactured by the foreign subsidiary Hindustan Lever Limited is nothing but vanaspati containing 20 per cent moisture;

(c) whether the stoppage/curtailment of the production of Dalda brand vanaspati was done with a view to create scope for and sell the Cooking Margarine in a big way; and

(d) whether the manufacture of such a margarine fetches as much as 50 per cent more profits as compared to Dalda to its makers and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to rectify the situation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Representations against the production of margarine containing 17% of moisture by some manufacturers of vanaspati, including Hindustan Lever Ltd., were received by the Prime Minister in September, 1974.

(c) Hindustan Lever Ltd. has been engaged in the production of margarine for over thirty years. The fall in the production of vanaspati during the past six months, arising from the non-availability of raw oils at economic prices, was a common

feature in the industry as a whole and not confined to this firm alone.

(d) There is no control on the price of margarine and hence it is not possible to compare profits earned by any producer through sale of margarine with those obtained through that of vanaspati.

**Acute shortage of drinking water in Gujarat District**

1836. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether Rajkot, Jamnagar and other Districts in Gujarat State are facing acute shortage of drinking water due to drought in these areas; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to provide drinking water in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Causes in Rise in Sugar Prices**

1837. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that forward trading and panic buying are largely responsible for the unprecedented rise in sugar prices in open market;

(b) if so, whether there has been any collusion between officials and unscrupulous traders in regard thereto; and

(c) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Sugar prices in the open

market this year were fairly stable till about June, 1974. The rise in prices, which occurred thereafter, is attributable mainly to the following noticeable reasons:—

- (i) Actual sugar production in 1973-74 season being less than what was initially estimated;
  - (ii) Cut in sugar quota released for internal consumption since June, involving corresponding reduction in the quantum of levy sugar available for distribution through fair price shops and the consequent building up of pressure on free sale sugar;
  - (iii) Increase in the rate of excise duty on free sale sugar from 30% to 37% *ad valorem* from 15th December, 1973 and the upward revision in tariff value of free-sale sugar from June, 1974.
  - (iv) Export of sugar during 1974 being much higher than that in 1973.
  - (v) General inflationary trend in the economy;
  - (vi) Higher demand due to festivals in October and November, 1974.
- (b) No evidence of such collusion has come to notice
- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Committee on Working of Asiatic Society, Calcutta**

1838. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Satish Chandra of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, to review the working of "Asiatic Society", Calcutta, has submitted its report and recommendations to the Government;

(b) if so, what are the findings and recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to implement the recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made by the Committee are as follows:—

- (i) The total annual recurring grant to the Society for its maintenance, by the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal, put together, may not exceed Rs. 2.20 lakhs.
- (ii) The Society may be assisted to the extent of Rs. 30,000/- through a non-recurring grant payable by the two Governments put together for air-conditioning a small portion of accommodation, to house rare and old manuscripts.
- (iii) The accumulated deficit of the Society may be wiped off gradually by the Society from its own resources.
- (iv) The practice followed by the Society of taking *ad-hoc* amount to certain funds like book purchase fund, gratuity fund, tax reserve fund etc. should be discontinued. The relevant funds should be closed and any credit balance should be taken as receipt which may be utilised by the Society in wiping off the accumulated deficit.
- (v) No element of expenditure on staff pay, allowances and contingencies which appropriately relates to the publication activities should be met from the general maintenance side. The Society may maintain a separate



publication fund so as to meet all expenditure on publication from the publication account.

(vi) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India may be consulted as to the forms in which the Society should maintain its accounts and the Government may direct the Society in the light of his advice.

(c) The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and the grants are being released accordingly.

#### Estimated Kharif Harvest and Procurement Prospects

1839. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) The estimated fall in Kharif harvest, item-wise and State-wise, keeping in view the failure of monsoon and the floods in some States; and

(b) the prospects of procurement by State agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL):

(a) Firm estimates of area and production of Kharif crops for 1974-75 would become available after the close of the current agricultural year sometime in July-August 1975. However, according to present indications, total production of Kharif cereals in the country may be lower than last year.

(b) The kharif marketing season 1974-75 has just started. It is too early to indicate at this stage the prospects of procurement in different States. The targets of procurement are, however, being worked out separately in consultation with the State Governments.

#### Potato Production to Reduce Dependence on Cereals

1841. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:  
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether Union Ministry are considering to increase the potato production in the country to make it alternative to food and reduce over dependence on the cereal grains;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;

(c) steps being taken to bring more land under potato cultivation; and

(d) the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU-DAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Governments have been assisted in arrangements for supply of seed as well as dormancy-breaking chemical with hill seeds, allocation of required quantities of fertilisers for the additional area and credit.

(d) For expansion of area under potatoes during the coming years, training of extension staff has been organised in collaboration with the Central Potato Research, Institute in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal to assist potato farmers in raising their own seed potato to keep down the cost of production and increase yields. The Cooperations are being advised to organise commercial purchase operations in major potato-producing areas especially in Uttar Pradesh to ensure a reasonable price to the growers. For speedy movement of potatoes from the main producing areas to the consuming centres, a close watch will be kept on the allocation of railway wagons in adequate numbers. The pro-

programme for multiplication of certified seeds of improved varieties especially those resistant to "late blight" such as kufri Jyoti is also being further strengthened and streamlined.

#### **Agricultural Research for New Areas for Food Cultivation**

1842. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the continued flood and drought conditions in various parts of the country Government propose to intensify the agricultural research programme so as to find new areas of cultivation and testing of soil in order to create more food potentialities; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). About half of the total area in the country is already under cultivation. There is thus very little scope for expansion of physical land area under cultivation. An increase in crop production has, therefore, to be brought about mainly by expanding (i) gross cropped area by multiple cropping; (ii) area under irrigation; (iii) maximising productivity in irrigated areas; (iv) adoption of scientific soil and water management and improved technology in rainfed areas (v) development of alternative cropping strategies to suit different weather conditions in drought prone and flood-prone areas and (vi) reclamation and improvement of productivity of saline, alkali and acid soils.

For realising the goals of this strategy, multi-disciplinary and multi-location agricultural research has been intensified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at the national level and by the Agricultural Universities at the State level.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has intensified basic and applied research in different fields of crop improvement, protection and production through its 25 Research Institutes and 51 All India Coordinated research projects with numerous field stations located all over the country. Besides, 20 Agricultural Universities, located one or more in different States similarly carry out agricultural research under different agro-climatic and socio-economic conditions.

Operational pilot research projects covering entire villages are also being implemented with a view to hasten the transfer of improved technology in crop production and to identify the institutional base necessary for rapid agricultural advance.

For testing and transferring the new technology in dryland farming, 24 pilot projects have been implemented. Development projects in 3 districts each of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are to be taken up for reclamation of saline-alkali soils, using soil amendments like gypsum, during the current plan period.

#### **Policy Re. Supply of Rice to Deficit States**

1843. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States producing rice in surplus and what is the present procurement policy of these States;

(b) whether Union Government have a national policy to collect the rice from surplus states and to distribute it to the deficit States

(c) if so, to what extent this policy has been operating successfully; and

(d) if not, what is the present policy of the Union Government to ensure the supply of sufficient quantity of rice to the deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-  
SAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d).  
Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya  
Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil  
Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are the States  
which are normally producing rice in  
surplus. The targets for procurement and  
contribution of rice to the Central Pool  
for the current Kharif Marketing Season  
1974-75 are being worked out in consulta-  
tion with the State Governments. The  
surplus States have been requested to  
intensify procurement and to contribute  
maximum quantities of rice to the Central  
Pool as they have been doing during the  
previous years. In accordance with the  
existing policy of the Government, the  
quantities of rice offered to the Central  
Pool by surplus States, after meeting  
their internal public distribution require-  
ments, will be allotted to the deficit States  
after taking into account the relative needs  
of each State, local market availability,  
price position and other relevant factors.  
The scheme has been successful in meeting  
the reasonable demands of the public distri-  
bution of rice in the country.

#### Modest Houses for Ministers in Delhi

1845. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the  
Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministers are likely to be  
moved out of present bungalows to modest  
houses ;

(b) which Ministers are staying in stan-  
dard M. P. flats and which are staying in  
bigger bungalows ; and

(c) the attempts made in the past three  
years towards austerity in housing of  
Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND  
HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :

(a) There is no such proposal at present ; ;

(b) A list of Ministers occupying  
bungalows and those occupying standard  
M. P. flats is laid on the Table of the House  
[Placed in Library See. No. LT 8564/74]

(c) No new houses have been built in  
the recent past for Ministers.

#### Unloading of wheat wagons stranded at Madras :

1846. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will  
the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the  
fact that in September last week about 60  
wagons laden with wheat were stranded at  
Madras due to non-clearance of the grains  
by the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what action Government has taken  
against those who delayed it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-  
SAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No food grains  
wagons were stranded at Madras due to  
non-clearance by the Food Corporation  
of India.

(b) and (c) Do Not arise.

#### Improved Technique in Fish Farming :

1847. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will  
the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inland Fisheries  
Research station, Cuttack in Orissa has  
achieved a break through in pisciculture by  
developing an improved technique in fish  
farming which has modernised the technique  
and has also simplified it so as to make  
it intelligible to the unsophisticated villagers  
interested in fish farming on a commercial  
scale ;

(b) if so, whether the technique makes it  
possible to produce fish seeds in arrested  
water sources thereby making it possible

for large scale breeding and hybridisation particularly in rural India where such water sources are still to be commercially exploited and ;

(c) whether through this technique it will be possible now to grow greater quantity of quality fish in confined or arrested water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

The Central Inland Fisheries Substation, Cuttack, has achieved significant progress in pisciculture by evolving a system in which different types of fish having different feeding habits are grown together so as to make full use of all the available fish food in the ponds. This technique has greatly helped in substantially augmenting the fish production per unit area. These methods have been demonstrated on various occasions to the fish farmers to enable them to adopt these in their farms.

(b) Side by side with the improvements in fish culture, techniques in the artificial production of fish seed in confined waters through the administration of pituitary hormone injections, have also been developed. The technique of induced breeding by hypophysation has been considerably simplified in order that the villagers interested in fish farming could adopt this method for large scale breeding of fish. However techniques on hybridisation are still only in an experimental stage.

(c) Through the adoption of the technique of intensive fish culture developed by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute it would be possible to obtain greater quantity of quality fish in confined waters.

#### Crash Scheme for Rural Development in Meghalaya

1848. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:  
SHRI BIREN ENGTI :

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

(a) quantum of money made available to the Government of Meghalaya under the crash scheme for rural development in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 ;

(b) whether the Government of Meghalaya had reported to his Ministry the Kilometerage of road it had completed under this scheme ;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had reported that on checking, it was discovered that only 25 Km. of road were really constructed as against 267 Kms. reported by the State Government of Meghalaya ; and

(d) whether he has taken up the matter with the Government of Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) During 1971-72, the Government of Meghalaya has released Rs. 22.50 lakhs and during 1972-73, Rs. 43.98 lakhs for implementation of Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, the information in question relates to only two districts viz Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills.

(d) This matter was taken up with the Government of Meghalaya who have clarified that information with regard to kilometerage under Roads constructed as furnished by them related to particular activity of work taken up under Roads construction. For example during 1971-72 about 23 numbers of roads with total length of 98 Kms. were taken up by them for earth formation only and 6 numbers with a length of 20 Kms. for soiling and metalling only while Comptroller and Auditor General has taken into account those roads which were completed in all respects viz earth formation, soiling and gravelling etc.

### Exploratory Tube Wells In U.P.

1849. SHRI B.R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tube wells, exploratory or otherwise which have been constructed in U.P. with the deep boring rigs provided by the Central Government uptil now; and

(b) how many deep boring rigs of the Central Government are available in U.P. and how are they being utilized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) 145 bore holes (101 exploratory, 35 observatory and 9 slim holes) and 385 production wells have been constructed by Central Ground Water Board in U.P. since 1954.

(b) Seven deep boring rigs of Central Ground Water Board are available in U.P. at present, and they are being utilized for exploratory drilling and construction of production wells on deposit basis.

### Number of Houses Built by D.D.A. in Delhi

1850. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :  
SHRI R.V. BADE :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the annual requirement of houses in Delhi and the number of houses constructed by Delhi Development Authority in Delhi during the Last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :

No precise survey has been carried out to assess the annual requirement of houses in Delhi. However, on the basis of the provisional data obtained from the Registrar General of India, the housing shortage

in Delhi is estimated at about 88,620 assuming a pucca or a semi-pucca accommodation as a useable housing unit. The number of houses constructed by the DDA in Delhi during the last three years is as given below :—

1971-72	8732
1972-73	3568
1973-74	6467

(upto December, 1973).

### Increase in Price of Vanaspati and its Content

1851. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN :

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

(a) the number of times the price of vanaspati in Delhi was raised during the last three years ending 31st October, 1974 and the extent of rise in price each time ;

(b) whether one of the main reasons to make a rise in price was the increase in price of groundnut oil ;

(c) whether the vanaspati manufacturers are not using any groundnut oil in manufacturing vanaspati ghee and it is being prepared from vegetable oils only ; and

(d) in view of the fact that no groundnut oil is being used in the manufacture of vanaspati ghee whether it is proposed to reduce the price of vanaspati ghee for the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The prices were raised ten times but also reduced five times. The extent of increase/reduction allowed is shown below :—

	Paise Per Kg.	
	Increase	Reduction
1. 23-11-1971	—	0.10
2. 23-2-1972	—	0.50

		Paise Per Kg.	
		Increase	Reduction
3.	3-5-1973	—	0.10
4.	23-6-1972	0.20	—
5.	2-8-1973	0.20	—
6.	8-9-1973	0.20	—
7.	8-10-1972	0.20	—
8.	9-11-1972	0.10	—
9.	2-1-1973	0.40	—
10.	1-6-1973	0.75	—
11.	16-7-1973	0.75	—
12.	16-11-1973	—	0.20
13.	1-12-1973	—	0.20
14.	1-3-1974	0.55	—
15.	15-6-1974	1.85	—

(b) The increase/reductions were necessitated by the upward/downward fluctuations in the prices of raw oils, including *in-situ* groundnut oil, used in its manufacture.

(c) Groundnut oil is being used in the manufacture of vanaspati, along with other vegetable oils.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Fish Farmers Development Agencies

1852. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up 'Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the country for the development of pisciculture during the Fifth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up Fish Farmers Development Agencies in 20 States in

selected districts as per the particulars furnished below : —

Name of the State	No. of Agencies set up
1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Madhya Pradesh	2
3. Karnataka	2
4. Orissa	2
5. Maharashtra	2
6. Tamil Nadu	2
7. West Bengal	2
8. Assam	2
9. Bihar	2
10. Uttar Pradesh	2
11. Gujarat	1
12. Haryana	1
13. Kerala	1
14. Meghalaya	1
15. Manipur	1
16. Nagaland	1
17. Punjab	1
18. Rajasthan	1
19. Tripura	1
20. Arunachal Pradesh	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>

The main factors that are impeding the spread of intensive fish culture are :

- (i) General lack of trained fish farmers,
- (ii) General lack of integration of the component parts of fish culture and coordination of the roles of the concerned agencies, and
- (iii) inadequacy of organised extension services. The Fish Farmers Development Agencies are aimed at providing the necessary Coordination and integration.

The scheme is a centrally sponsored one. The agencies will assist the fish farmers in obtaining loans for pond construction/reclamation etc. from commercial banks. The Centre provides subsidies towards ponds construction/reclamation & towards inputs. The administrative expenditure of the agencies is also met by the Centre by providing 100% subsidy. The State Governments provide Fish Seed Farms and also the services of technical and other personnel to the agencies.

Four Agencies in the States of West Bengal (Burdwan District), Madhya Pradesh (Raipur), Bihar (Champanan District) and Karnataka (Mysore District) have been set up so far.

The total outlay for setting up of the Agencies in Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs.9 Crores. An Additional annual production of 37,500 tonnes of fish is expected by the end of the Fifth plan as a result of the implementation of the scheme.

### उर्वरक का मूल्य

1853. श्री महाबोबक सिंह शास्त्री: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष की तुलना में उर्वरकों के मूल्य दुगने हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या किसानों को खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों के अनुपात में उर्वरक सप्लाई करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुवास पटेल) : (क) यूरिया, नमियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट और अमोनियम सल्फेट के 11 अक्टूबर, 1973 की अधिसूचित किए गए सार्वजनिक रूप से अधिक से अधिक खुराक मूल्यों की

तुलना में 1 जून, 1974 से इनके मूल्य क्रमशः 90 प्रतिशत, 77 प्रतिशत और 56 प्रतिशत बढ़ गए हैं ।

(ख) उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में बढ़ि होने के कारण ये हैं कि प्रायःसर्व उर्वरकों की लागत बहुत बढ़ गई है और इनके वैसी उत्पादन की लागत भी बढ़ गई है । यद्यपि खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों के अनुपात में किसानों की उर्वरकों की सप्लाई करने की कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है, तथापि खाद्यान्नों का वसूली मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय उर्वरकों के बढ़े हुए मूल्यों और उत्पादन लागत पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव जैसे पहलुओं की भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

### Food crisis in Meghalaya

1854. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Meghalaya is in the grip of acute food crisis ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Central Government have given any assistance to that State for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). On account of decline in the production of rice in the State of Meghalaya in 1973-74 some difficulty was being experienced by the State in meeting the requirements of rice. With the commencement of arrivals of 1974-75 Ahu paddy and with the allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool the position has now eased considerably.

### Target of Sugar Production

1856. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar industry have

doubts about the achievement of desired targets of sugar production during the coming season; and

(b) if so, the measures therefor and the steps taken by the Government to achieve the increased production of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). While increased production continues to be the objective of the Government, no definite target of production has been fixed for this season. It is also too early in the season to say anything definitely about what the production will ultimately be; however, information received from the factories gives reasons to believe that it may not be less than last year's. Upto 15th November this season, the production is about 36,000 tonnes more than what it was on the corresponding date last year. The Government's decision to continue the policy of partial decontrol on sugar to enable sugar factories to purchase sugarcane at incentive prices and also the grant of rebates in excise duty for excise production should help to maintain this trend.

#### Expansion of Sugar Industry

1858. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SENGH:

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

(a) whether expansion of the sugar industry is in doldrums because of the failure on the part of the co-operative sector to set up new factories for which licences were granted to it; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Agriculture, Planning Commission and Industry Ministry are considering some measures to improve the conditions of the sugar industry and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Establishment of newly licensed sugar factories, which are mostly in the cooperative sector, is generally facing difficulties on account of increased cost of the plant and machinery, as well as erection and installation thereof. Government set up a Committee to study this problem and to suggest various incentives and other measures for making the new sugar factories economically viable units. The report of this Committee is presently under consideration of the Government.

#### Reorganisation of ICAR

1859. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to reorganise ICAR set up on the lines of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and in the light of the Gajendrarajkar Committee's recommendations; and

(b) if so, the progress of implementation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir, it has been decided that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research may be restricted on the lines of the changes made by the Government in the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research in the light of the Sarkar Committee's recommendations, with such modifications from the CSIR pattern as may be deemed necessary to serve the specific requirements of agriculture.

(b) As a first step towards reorganisation, the Secretariat of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research located at Headquarters, which was so long an Attached Office under the Department of Agriculture, ceased to have such status with effect from 1-4-1974 and now the ICAR Society,



has its own Secretariat wholly financed and maintained by the Society. Further, the broad pattern for the changes to be made in the structure and functioning of the ICAR Society has since been worked out and will be implemented expeditiously in the manner prescribed under the Rules of the Society.

#### Stagnation in Milk output

1860. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the stagnation in milk output in the country is continuing despite the World Food Programme's free supplies of skimmed milk powder and butter oil ;

(b) reasons for the continuing neglect of animal husbandry development in favour of milk distribution schemes where there is no milk to distribute ; and

(c) whether the Indian Dairy Corporation has been permitted to set up new mother dairies' in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras without ensuring minimum supplies of milk ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No Sir.

Due to seasonal fluctuation in milk production the output of some of the dairy plants is affected. To meet the seasonal shortfalls s.m.p. and butter oil are used as extenders to increase the volume of available milk for larger coverage. The World Food Programme supplies are, however, limited to the four metropolitan dairies of Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay only

(b) There is no neglect of animal husbandry development programme in favour of milk distribution schemes.

Establishment of dairies as marketing structures are necessary pre requisites to stimulate milk production to bring in an organised development of dairy industry and to establish a linkage between rurally produced milk and urban consumption.

(c) Mother dairies in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are being established by the Indian Dairy Corporation along with feeder balancing dairies located in the milk shed areas as adjunct for collection of rural milk to feed these dairies on a phased programme. Simultaneous action is also being taken to give necessary inputs to encourage and ensure milk production in these milk shed areas also.

#### Supply of Foodgrains to Kerala

1861. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN

KADANNAPPALLI :

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total quantity of food materials supplied to the State of Kerala during the last three months from the Central pool item-wise and month-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE) : The month-wise quantities rice, wheat, coarse grains and sugar supplied/allotted to the State of Kerala during the last three months *vis.*

August, September and October, 1974 are indicated below :

(Quantities in thousand tonnes)

Month	Quantities supplied			Quantities allotted
	Rice	Wheat	C.grains	Levy sugar
August '74	86.3	8.1	1.0	6.759
September '74	44.9	35.9	..	6.759
October '74	34.6*	42.1*	..	6.809
TOTAL	165.8	86.1	1.0	20.327

\*Provisional subject to revision.

#### Central grants for housing in Maharashtra State

1862. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to the State of Maharashtra for housing during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the project-wise demand of that State in 1974-75; and

(c) the grants proposed to be given in 1974-75 to the various projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The following amounts were given to the Government of Maharashtra as outright grant under the Central sector scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas:—

1972-73 . . . Rs. 41.14 lakhs

1973-74 . . . Nil

All other social housing schemes are in the State sector and Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes

including 'Housing' is given to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants. The State Governments are themselves free to earmark funds for various State sector programmes according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

2. The scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas has also been transferred from the Central sector to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974.

(b) and (c). The State Governments are themselves competent to sanction the projects under the various social housing schemes and the question of sending any demand to the Central Government for these schemes in 1974-75 does not arise.

#### Irrigation projects for small agriculturists in Punjab

1863. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for Irrigation Projects in the Punjab State to help small agriculturists and farmers in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of the provisions made; and

(c) which of the towns and districts in Punjab State are likely to be benefitted from these provisions.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Minor Irrigation Programmes undertaken for small farmers

are (I) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and (II) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency (MFAL). Allocation of funds under Minor Irrigation Schemes for S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.L. Projects is made on yearly basis.

For the year 1974-75 the amounts provided under these schemes in different districts of Punjab are as under:

District	Programme	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Amritsar-Ferozepur . . . . .	SFDA	16.25
2. Sangrur-Patala . . . . .	SFDA	24.40
3. Hoshiarpur . . . . .	MFAL	Proposals under consideration.
4. Jullundur . . . . .	MFAL	Proposals under consideration

Besides the above, the normal programme of major, medium and minor irrigation works will also benefit small farmers.

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

#### Construction of multi purpose project

1864. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased state:

(a) whether any member of Lok Sabha has written to the Prime Minister to ensure the construction of Multi-purpose (Irrigation-cum-flood control-cum-power generation) on river Kosi near Kathiar on river Kamala near Sisapani and on rivers Bagmati, Ghagra and Brahmaputra near the foothills and the Prime Minister had assured him through a letter to examine the proposal;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Proposals for a dam on the Kosi river near Kothar in the Nepalese territory are under examination by the Government of Bihar. The Government of Bihar had also draws up preliminary proposals for storage dams on the Kamla and Bagmati rivers in the Nepalese territory. Detailed investigations have yet to be carried out. On the Ghagra river (Karnali) the Government of Nepal have proposals for a dam and the Government of India have already agreed to buy power from this project.

(b) if so, the action taken to examine the proposals and details thereabout; and

Proposals for a dam on the Brahmaputra near the foothills are under investigation by the Government of Assam.

**Fire-fighting in high-rise buildings**

1865. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in an English daily dated 20th October, 1974 in which the Delhi Fire Service Officer is said to have stated that Fire-Fighting beyond the 5th floor in multi-storey buildings is impossible; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is learnt that no such categorical statement was made by the Chief Fire Officer. In a technical discussion, he was only explaining the various difficulties which hinder the effective fire fighting operation in multi-storeyed buildings.

(b) Steps have already been initiated to formulate a code on minimum requirements for fire-fighting provision in multi-storeyed buildings for being incorporated in the building bye-laws of the local bodies.

**Joint Session of All India Mayors' Council and Central Council of Local Self-Government**

1866. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether during the joint session of All India Mayors' Council and Central Council of Local Self-Government, the Chairman of the session told that the State Governments are "misusing" their powers in superseding number of Municipalities and Corporations; and

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

2847 LS-4

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In the 4th Joint Meeting of the Central Council of local self-government and executive committee of All India Council of Mayors, held at Chandigarh on September, 22, 1974, the subject regarding supersession of the Municipal Corporations, being one of the Agenda Items, was discussed. The consensus was that, while a State Government is the best judge in the matter in dealing with any specific case of supersession, the power to supersede elected local bodies should be exercised with care and it should be ensured that the local body concerned is given full prior opportunity to explain its view point as provided in the relevant Municipal Act.

At no stage of the deliberations of the Council, was it stated by the Chairman that the State Governments were 'misusing' their powers in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में व्यापारियों के लाभ के लिए एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में गेहूँ लाने से जाने पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटाया जाना

1867. श्री हुकूम खन् कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कृषि वर्ष 1973-74 में प्रान्त के भीतर एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में गेहूँ लाने से जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध हटाने का उचित मूल्या न मिले और बाद में यह प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए उठा लिया गया कि व्यापारियों को अधिकतम लाभ का अवसर मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो प्रतिबन्ध हटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब धी० शिन्डे): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 26 फरवरी, 1973 को मध्य प्रदेश गेहू (रेल, सड़क और जल द्वारा परिवहन पर प्रतिबन्ध) आदेश, 1973 लागू किया था जिसके अधीन गेहू के अन्तर-जिला संचलन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था। ये प्रतिबन्ध 17 अगस्त, 1973 तक लागू रहे और उसके बाद उनको समाप्त कर दिया गया था। यह बहना ठीक नहीं है कि ये प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए लगाए गए थे ताकि किसानों को उनकी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य न मिल सके या ये प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए हटाए गये थे ताकि व्यापारियों को अधिकतम लाभ कमाने का मौका दिया जाए। ये प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए लगाए गए थे ताकि गेहू के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने की योजना को सफल बनाया जा सके और बाद में उनको इसलिए हटाया गया था ताकि राज्य के कमी वाले इलाकों में गेहू की मरनाई स्थिति का मुगम बनाया जा सके

सीमेंट की कमी का दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के निर्माण कार्य पर प्रभाव

1888. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

श्री पीजू मोदी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को पिछले वर्ष 30,000 टन सीमेंट का अल्पाई की गई जब कि उसने 1.34 लाख टन सीमेंट की मांग की थी और इस वर्ष भी 80,000 टन के बजाय केवल 15,000 टन सीमेंट ही दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को मिला है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त परिस्थिति में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का निर्माण-कार्य रुक गया है जिससे भारी क्षति होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का निर्माण कार्य सीमेंट के अभाव के कारण धीमा पड़ गया है।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सीमेंट के आगिक विकल्प के तौर पर चूना तथा राख (फ्लाई ऐश) का प्रयोग करने का परामर्श दिया गया है। यथासम्भव अतिरिक्त सीमेंट प्राप्त करने के भी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

#### Irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh

1869 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the small and medium sized irrigation schemes postponed in the State of Uttar Pradesh for want of fund,

(b) when the funds will be made available and the time by which these scheme would be taken up, and

(c) the funds which were allocated for the purpose and the funds made available both by the State and the Central Government for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that no small or medium irrigation scheme has been postponed for want of funds.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मध्यम और निम्न आय वर्ग के लिये पंजीकरण

1870. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लैटो हेतु मध्यम आय वर्ग और निम्न आय वर्ग के लिये नये पंजीकरण में विशेष रूप में प्रारम्भिक जमा राशि में वृद्धि करके गतों में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और यदि हा, तो पुनरीक्षण शर्तें क्या हैं और प्रारम्भिक जमा राशि क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रारम्भिक जमा राशि ऋण के रूप में देगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राक्ष मंत्री (श्री मीहन चारिया) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह निगम किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्लैट आर्बिटन किए गए हैं, प्लैट की लागत के 20 प्रतिशत राशि के बराबर गृह निर्माण प्रथिम देने का निर्णय किया गया है जिसमें से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी द्वारा पहले से जमा अथवा भुगतान की गई राशि यदि कोई हो, को कम कर दिया जायेगा।

#### West Bengal Government's proposal on Food Policy

1871. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the West Bengal Government's new proposal on food policy in the State; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the proposal and Central Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have recently announced their Food Policy for the 1974-75 kharif year. The salient features of this policy are as under:

- (i) Target for internal procurement has been fixed at 5.01 lakh tonnes in terms of rice.
- (ii) Fifty percent levy has been imposed on rice millers. Levy free portion will be allowed to be disposed of at prevailing market price.
- (iii) A graded levy on producers of paddy (other than Aus & Boro) holding more than 4 acres in irrigated areas and more than 6 acres in non-irrigated areas has been imposed.
- (iv) Levy at the flat rate of 5 tonnes per unit per annum will be imposed on units engaged in custom milling.
- (v) Procurement will be made direct from producers through purchase agents and F.C.I.
- (vi) Surplus stocks with producers and non-producers will be requisitioned by State Government as and when considered necessary.
- (vii) To facilitate rice procurement, certain surplus districts and areas have been cordoned off. Cordoning of statutorily rationed areas will continue.
- (viii) Statutory rationing in greater Calcutta and Ansol-Durgapur industrial belt, fringe rationing in deficit pockets around greater Calcutta and modified rationing in the rest of the State will continue.

#### Losses due to Flood in Assam

1872. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed by floods in Assam this year upto 30th September, 1974;

(b) total value of property lost; and

(c) remedial steps taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the reports received from the State Government of Assam, the loss of life and property caused by the floods during 1974 was as follows:

Loss of human life	·	45
Loss of crops	·	Rs. 4000 lakhs
Damage to houses	·	Rs. 500 lakhs
Damage to public utilities	·	Rs. 500 lakhs

(c) The State Government have been implementing flood protection measures for reducing the damage caused by the floods. The progress made since 1954 upto the end of Fourth Plan is as follows:

Length of embankments constructed	·	·	·	3378 Km.
Drainage channels constructed	·	·	·	770 Km.
Town protection scheme completed	·	·	·	49

These have been implemented with an outlay of Rs. 58.66 crores and have benefited about 7.50 lakh ha. of flood prone area.

Flood protection measures are being continued during the Fifth Plan and a provision of Rs. 61 crores has been tentatively proposed for the purpose.

A Flood Forecasting Unit, set up by the Centre, has been functioning at Gauhati since 1969 for forecasting of floods on the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers. These forecasts are very useful to the district authorities to alert the people likely to be affected by the floods and also in arranging rescue and relief operations.

**Statement of All India Foodgrains Dealers Association on hoarding of foodgrains**

1873. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the reported statement made by the General Secretary of the All India Foodgrain Dealers Association saying that three million tonnes of foodgrains have been hoarded; and

(b) If so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) such press reports have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The Government of India are already seized of the problem and have been constantly impressing upon the State Governments to strictly enforce the various Control Orders and to invoke the provisions of the D.I.R., M.I.S.A. and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for taking action against persons indulging in hoarding and black marketing. The State and Central Governments have been keeping a close watch over any possible hoarding by the traders and other persons. All out efforts are being made to unearth hoarded stocks. Stringent action is being taken under D.I.R., M.I.S.A. and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 against the hoarders and the black-marketeers.

**Central assistance to Kerala for Fishing Industry**

1874. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total assistance centre have given to Kerala State for developing the fishing industry for the last three years year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

**IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATIL):** It is proposed to construct a fisheries harbour at Cochin at a total cost of Rs. 272.4 lakhs, the funds being provided by the Centre. The sanction was issued in June 1971. The Port Trust authorities are undertaking the work. The work may be completed in another two years. So far the amounts sanctioned to the Port Trust for the execution of the Project are:—

Year	Name of the harbour	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1971-72	Cochin	25.00
1972-73	"	25.00
1973-74	"	25.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75.00</b>

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of landing and berthing facilities at minor ports, Central assistance of Rs. 77.45 lakhs was released during the Years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74. The break-up of the figures is as follows:

Year	Name of the harbour	Amount Rs.
1971-72	1. Vizhinjam	18,01,958
	2. Cannanore	1,42,283
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,44,241</b>
1972-73	1. Vizhinjam	23,91,674
	2. Cannanore	5,22,134
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,13,808</b>
1973-74	1. Vizhinjam	27,21,896
	2. Cannanore	1,63,800
	3. Baliappattanam	1,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,86,696</b>

**Water from Ganga into Hooghly-Bhagirath Channel**

1875. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) the work done up to date on the Feeder canal to flow of 40 cusecs of water from Ganga into Hooghly-Bhagirath channel;

(b) the latest position with regard to construction of bridge over Farakka Barrage project feeder canal at RD 28 near Ballapur, RD 62 for the Dhulian-Pakur inter-State Road, RD 34 near Sankarpur; and

(c) the work done by Bihar and West Bengal regarding re-land acquisition for the submergence in Barrage and catchment above Farakka?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH):** (a) Over 99% of the earthwork excavation in the Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage project which has a design capacity of 40,000 cusecs has been done and is expected to be completed by the end of 1974.

(b) Investigation and design for the new bridge at RD 29.5 have been taken up; construction work for bridge at RD 62 has been resumed and is in progress. No bridge at RD 34 is proposed to be taken up.

(c) 8,750 acres of land coming under submergence under the Farakka Barrage Project has so far been acquired for the Project by the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar. The land acquisition work for the remaining 8755 acres is in progress.



**Relief to Flood-affected people in Bihar**

1876. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER:  
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that according to the State Government Official report, some 13,18,000 people have been badly effected by devastating floods in East Champaran District in Bihar;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to help the poor and effected people in those areas; and

(c) steps taken by Government to give relief to those affected people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Black marketing in text books in Delhi.**

1877. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged black-marketing in text books by the dealers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action being taken on them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. KHANNA): (a) No instance of alleged black-marketing in text books by dealers in Delhi has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Decision at Chief Ministers conference on quantum of foodgrains to be distributed through Fair Price Shops**

1878. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Conference of the Chief Ministers it was agreed that the Government commitment to fair price shop outlets will increase to 10 million tonnes of foodgrains this year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how far this commitment to fair price shops is fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). While no specific commitment in regard to the quantum of foodgrains to be distributed through fair price shops was made at the Chief Ministers Conference held in September, 1974, the Minister of Agriculture, while briefing the Press, indicated that issues through the public distribution system may be of the order of 10 million tonnes during this year. About 8 million tonnes of foodgrains have already been issued through public distribution system during January—September, 1974.

**Soil conservation programme**

1879. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether six lakh hectares of agricultural land are being brought under the soil conservation programme during the current year;

(b) if so, the total amount allotted for this;

(c) whether Orissa has been covered under this programme; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) An area of 6.38 lakh hectares of agricultural land is being treated for soil conservation measures during the current year in the country under the State Sector Programme.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3198.42 lakhs has been allotted for this programme in the current year.

(c) and (d). Under this programme, target of 7,000 hectares and an outlay of Rs. 68.50 lakhs were recommended for Orissa for the current year by the Annual Plan Working Group.

**Meeting of experts on irrigation facilities**

1880. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the experts on irrigation facilities participated by the Planning Commission member and Shri Kanwar Sain, a world renowned expert on the subject, was held in Jaipur in November to discuss the question of creating better and more irrigation facilities in the States and to solve the recurring famines;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations of the meeting; and

(c) whether the State Governments are fully capable of implementing the recommendations; and if not, whether any Central assistance has been sought; and if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of the Central Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Discussions were held at Jaipur on 20th November to consider the suggestions made by National Commission on Agriculture in its Interim Report on Desert Development proposing reconstituting of Rajasthan Canal Project Stage

II. It was agreed that Rajasthan Government would constitute a study team for undertaking technical and economic surveys of the proposals. The State Government has the necessary man-power and technical know-how for the purpose and would require about a year to do so. They, however, have asked for some financial assistance for carrying out this work, which request is being considered.

**Cricket Control Board and All India Football Federation**

1881. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the functioning of Cricket Board and All India Football Federation;

(b) if so, whether the Government are directly financing any amount to C.C.B. and A.I.F.F. for the promotion of sports, etc.; and

(c) the actual expenses incurred for National Institute of Sports in Punjab every year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not give financial assistance to National Sports Federations/Associations, for their working expenses. However, financial assistance is given for specific purposes, for example, holding of coaching camps, for holding of National Championships, and for participation in the International sports tournaments abroad, etc. Regards Board of Control for Cricket in India and the All India Football Federation, the former has not applied for any financial assistance for the above mentioned purposes, while in the case of the latter assistance has been granted from time to time for visits of their team abroad and for holding coaching camp.

(c) The grants sanctioned to the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, during the last three years for its working expenses are as under :—

1971-72 . . . . .	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
1972-73 . . . . .	Rs. 30.75 lakhs
1973-74 . . . . .	Rs. 27.9 lakhs

**Shortfall in Food Production**

1882. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation has in a report pointed out serious shortfall in the food production in Asia during 1974-75 ;

(b) if so, to what extent India has registered shortfall in production of essential items like rice, wheat, coffee, tobacco, sugar etc. over the corresponding period in 1973-74 and whether any additional assistance is likely to be given by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation for increasing the production of these commodities in India ; and

(c) if so, quantum thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) In the Document "Assessment of the World Food Situation—Present and Future" prepared by the F.A.O. in connection with the World Food Conference (Rome 5—16 November, 1974), it has been indicated that in Mid-July most signs pointed to larger harvests. It has also been indicated that there also remains the major uncertainty of the outcome of the June-September monsoon in the Far East which will determine the harvests in the latter part of the year in that heavily populated region. There were heavy storms early in July causing serious floods in parts of Bangladesh and India.

(b) and (c). A comparative statement of estimates of production of important crops from 1969-70 to 1973-74 is enclosed.

It will be seen there from that in comparison to 1972-73 production of Wheat and Coffee only registered a shortfall in production. The Government of India have not sought any additional assistance from the F.A.O.

**Statement**

*Estimates of Production of Important Crops (All-India) from 1969-70 to 1973-74*

Crop	(Million tonnes)				
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Final)
<b>I. FOODGRAINS</b>					
Rice—Autumn . . . . .	17.13	19.35	19.34	15.96	18.70
Winter . . . . .	20.46	20.21	20.65	20.36	21.96
Summer . . . . .	2.84	2.67	3.08	2.92	3.08
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	40.43	42.23	43.07	39.24	43.74
Jowar—Kharif . . . . .	6.43	5.82	5.36	5.35	5.85
Rabi . . . . .	3.29	2.28	2.36	1.62	3.14
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	9.72	8.10	7.72	6.97	8.99

Crop	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Final)
Bajra . . . . .	5.33	8.03	5.32	3.93	7.09
Maize . . . . .	5.67	7.49	5.10	6.39	5.64
Ragi . . . . .	2.12	2.15	2.21	1.92	2.13
Small Millets . . . . .	1.73	1.99	1.67	1.55	1.87
Wheat . . . . .	20.09	23.83	26.41	24.74	22.07
Barley . . . . .	2.72	2.78	2.58	2.38	2.33
<b>TOTAL CEREALS</b> . . . . .	<b>87.81</b>	<b>96.60</b>	<b>94.08</b>	<b>87.12</b>	<b>93.86</b>
Gram . . . . .	5.55	5.20	5.08	4.54	4.00
Tur . . . . .	1.84	1.88	1.68	1.93	1.37
<i>Other Pulse—</i>					
Kharif . . . . .	1.64	2.00	1.65	1.25	2.11
Rabi . . . . .	2.66	2.74	2.68	2.19	2.27
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>4.38</b>
<b>TOTAL PULSES</b> . . . . .	<b>11.69</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>11.09</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>9.75</b>
Total Kharif Foodgrains . . . . .	62.35	68.92	62.99	58.64	66.72
Total Rabi foodgrains . . . . .	37.15	39.50	42.18	38.39	36.89
<b>TOTAL FOODGRAINS</b> . . . . .	<b>99.50</b>	<b>108.42</b>	<b>105.17</b>	<b>97.03</b>	<b>103.61</b>
<b>II.—MAJOR COMMERCIAL CROPS</b>					
Sugarcane (Gur) . . . . .	13.78	12.98	11.63	12.76	14.05
Groundnut . . . . .	5.13	6.11	6.18	4.09	5.80
Castorseed <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.23
Sesamum . . . . .	0.45	0.56	0.45	0.38	0.49
Rapeseed & Mustard . . . . .	1.56	1.98	1.43	1.81	1.69
Linseed . . . . .	0.47	0.47	0.53	0.43	0.47
<b>TOTAL FIVE MAJOR OILSEEDS</b> . . . . .	<b>7.73</b>	<b>9.26</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>8.68</b>
Cotton† . . . . .	52.55	44.99	65.64	54.17	58.19
Jute † . . . . .	56.55	49.38	56.84	49.78	61.76
Mesta †‡ . . . . .	11.30	12.55	11.50	11.12	14.61
Coffee <sup>§</sup> (CB) . . . . .	0.64	1.10	0.69	0.91(P)	0.86(P)
Tobacco <sup>¶</sup> . . . . .	3.37	3.62	4.19	3.72	4.41

†Lakh bales of 180Kgs. each (CB) Figures supplied by Coffee Board. (P) Provisional.  
<sup>1</sup>1 lakh tonnes.

**चीनी के निर्यात की नीति और आन्तरिक  
बाजार की नीति में परिवर्तन**

1883. श्री हरी सिंह: क्या कृषि और  
सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गत मौसम के  
मुकाबले में चालू मौसम में चीनी के उत्पादन  
में हुई कमी की जानकारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का  
विचार विदेशों को चीनी भेजने तथा देश में  
इस्तेमाल करने की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन  
करने का है ; और

(ग) इस परिवर्तन के कारण देश के  
किसानों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना  
है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य  
मंत्री (श्री साहू नबाब खाँ) : (क) चालू  
मौसम में अक्तूबर के शुरू में 15 नवम्बर तक  
और पिछले चार मौसमों की उमी अवधि के  
दौरान चीनी का उत्पादन इस प्रकार है :—

चीनी मौसम	उत्पादन (लाख मीटरी टन में)
1970-71	1.42
1971-72	1.13
1972-73	2.51
1973-74	1.41
1974-75	1.77

प्रश्ना है कि चालू मौसम के दौरान कुल  
उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन के लगभग  
बराबर ही होगा ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

**Central Grants under Crash  
Programme for Agriculture**

1885. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHA-  
STRI: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to  
state,

(a) amount paid to the States and Union  
Territories under agriculture crash pro-  
gramme State-wise ;

(b) whether he has made an assessment  
of the result achieved by implementing  
these schemes ; and

(c) if so, whether the achievements are  
encouraging ; and if not, the reasons  
thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS  
PATEL): (a) No amounts have been paid  
as no special agricultural crash programmes  
have been formulated.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Report of Central Team on Damage  
of Crop in Bihar**

1886. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any team visited Bihar for  
on-the-spot study of the damages caused  
by nature's twin wrath of floods and drought,  
and -

(b) if so, the findings of study thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS  
PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Study  
Team visited Bihar on 14th-15th November,  
1974.

(b) The report of the team is awaited.

**Paucity of funds with Kalyani University**

1887. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Kalyani University is on the verge of collapse due to the acute paucity of funds; and

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that it had no funds to pay salary to the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Vice-Chancellor, Kalyani University had, *vide* his letter dated November 1, 1974 informed the Secretary to the Chancellor or the University, that the University was facing a financial crisis and that it was not in a position to pay even salaries to its staff for the month of November.

**Plan to increase Production of Vanaspati and Oil Seeds**

1888. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive plan has been chalked out to increase the production of vanaspati and sell it at a reasonable price to the consumers in the country;

(b) whether any plan has also been chalked out to increase the production of oil seed in the country; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Experience has shown that vanaspati production increases when raw oils used in its manufacture become available in adequate quantities at economic prices,

and Government's efforts are directed towards achieving this as explained in reply to parts (b) & (c) of the question.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to raise the production of oilseeds to 125 lakh tonnes the end of the Fifth Plan period, mainly through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme comprising the following :—

(i) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme extending the package approach on an area basis in respect of each important oilseed crop, in selected States, covering a total area of 23.56 lakh hectares by 1978-79.

(ii) Extension of oilseeds to new irrigate area—cultivation of oilseed in the major irrigation project areas and popularizing improved technique of cultivation.]

(iii) Development of non-traditional oilseeds extending the area under sunflower to 10.60 lakh hectares and under soyabean to 4.30 lakh hectares by 1978-79.

**Lifting Restrictions On Inter-District Movement of Food-Grains in Orissa**

1889. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to lift the ban on the inter-district movement of food grains so that the normal trade channels might be restored keeping in view the desperate situation in the State of Orissa ;

(b) whether Government would also like to take measures, including promulgation of an ordinance, to unearth stocks with big farmers, traders and millers; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) In Orissa only the inter-

district movement of rice and paddy is restricted. The State Government propose to continue these restrictions in the interest of procurement.

(b) and (c) : The State Governments have already got sufficient powers under the essential Foodstuffs (Prevention of Hoarding and Requisitioning of Stocks Order, 1974 to requisition stocks of rice and paddy from farmers and other persons.

### बनों के अन्तर्गत भूमि

1890. श्री बन्कूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) 1951-52 में कितनी एकड़ भूमि में बन थे और क्या उसकी तुलना में 1971-72 में बन भूमि में कोई वृद्धि हुई है ,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी एकड़ भूमि में बन लगाये गये और

(ग) कितने पेड़ लगाये गये उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत पेड़ जीवित हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुवास बटल) . (क) वर्ष 1951-52 में देश में बनों के अन्तर्गत कुल 734.4 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र था और वर्ष 1971-72 में बनों के अन्तर्गत 745.6 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र था ।

(ख) और (ग) राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बन विभागों में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### Pay Scales of Teachers in Gujrat

1891. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) Whether Sen Committees recommendations regarding pay scales of teachers in

Gujrat has not been implemented in that State :-

(b) if so, the reason thereof ?

(c) whether college teachers from all over Gujrat have protested in front of the Raj Bhavan, Gujrat demanding the implementation of the said recommendations ; and

(d) Government of India's reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) : The Government of India have on November 2, 1974 conveyed their sanction to all the State Governments for implementation of the revised scales of pay of university and college teachers and have requested them to send their proposal for release of Central assistance. The matter is being examined by the Government of Gujrat.

(c) and (d) : According to the information received from the Government of Gujrat here has been no protest in front of the Raj Bhavan by teachers from all over Gujrat. But a deputation of teachers of Gujrat University Area Teacher's Association called on the Governor and presented a memorandum listing out their demands, after taking out a procession in Ahmedabad.

### Working of Indian Dairy Corporation Baroda

1892. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Indian Dairy Corporation Baroda for the last three years ;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government during the same period ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL) (a) and (b) : The Indian Dairy Corporation is a public sector undertaking constituted under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 and there has been no occasion to make any special enquiry into the working of the Corporation. No irregularity has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Indianisation of text books

1893. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a time bound programme for indianisation of text-books in Indian Universities ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Government have been implementing a centrally sponsored scheme of production of university level books in Hindi and the regional languages under which emphasis is placed on the production of originally written books by Indian authors related to the requirements of students studying in our universities. Government are also implementing a scheme for subsidising the production in English, of university level books by Indian authors.

#### Permanent posts of Junior Engineers and Superintending Engineers in C.P.W.D.

1894. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of permanent posts sanctioned for the ranks from Junior Engineers to Superintending Engineers in the C.P.W.D

separately for the Civil and Electrical sides ; and

(b) the dates from which these posts have been sanctioned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement laid on the table of the House [Placed in library See No. LT 8665/74].

धान, चावल और ज्वार का वसूली तथा बिजली मूल्य

1895. श्री भोकार लाल बरवा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धान, चावल और ज्वार का वसूली मूल्य कितना निर्धारित किया गया है और

(ख) सरकार इनकी बिक्री किस मूल्य पर करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) खरीफ मौसम, 1974-75 के लिए धान (मोटी किस्म) और ज्वार का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य 74 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया है। विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए मोटी धान के मूल्य के संदर्भ में मोटी किस्म के चावल के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य 104 और 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच निर्धारित किए गए थे। धान और अन्य मोटे अनाजों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्यों का उपयुक्त रूप में समायोजन करना ही पड़ेगा।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियों को शोध के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करना

1896. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :



(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ ऐसे विद्यालयों को शोध के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की हैं जो एम० ए० में प्रथम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण होने में विफल रहे, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन्हें छात्रवृत्तियां देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरेश हसन) : (क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, अखिल भारतीय आध्यापक और अनुदान अधिष्ठातावृत्तियां प्रदान करता है। इन अधिष्ठातावृत्तियों के लिए चयन, इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित की गई विशेषज्ञ चयन समितियों की सिफारिशों के आधारे पर किए जाते हैं। वर्ष 1973-74 तक, इन अधिष्ठातावृत्तियों के लिए केवल वही उम्मीदवार विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र होते थे जिनके पाम वम में कम एक वर्ष के शोध अनुभव सहित प्रथम श्रेणी या द्वितीय श्रेणी में मास्टर्स डिग्री हो। वर्ष 1974-75 में, आयोग ने यह निर्णय किया है कि वे ही उम्मीदवार विचारार्थ पात्र होंगे, जिन्होंने प्रथम श्रेणी या द्वितीय श्रेणी (कम से कम 55 प्रतिशत अंकों सहित) में मास्टर्स डिग्री अथवा ग्रेड प्रणाली के अनुरूप कम से कम 'बी' श्रेणी में अतिरिक्त ग्रेड प्राप्त किया हो।

मध्य प्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालयों के उन 16 उम्मीदवारों में से, जिन्हें 1969-70 में 1973-74 तक की अवधि के दौरान आयोग द्वारा अधिष्ठातावृत्तियां प्रदान की गई थी, केवल एक उम्मीदवार के पाम ही उच्च द्वितीय श्रेणी में मास्टर्स डिग्री (58 प्रतिशत अंक) की।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ निश्चित संख्या में अधिष्ठातावृत्तियां विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को आवंटित की जाती हैं जो ऐसे चयन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होते हैं। वर्ष 1971-72 विश्वविद्यालयों को यह सलाह दी गई है

कि ये अवर अधिष्ठातावृत्तियां सामान्यतः प्रथम श्रेणी के मास्टर्स डिग्री रखने वाले उम्मीदवारों को डाक्टरेट संबंधी कार्य के लिए प्रदान की जाये और वे अधिष्ठातावृत्तियां उन नियमों के अनुसार ही प्रदान की जाए, जो विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा इन अधिष्ठातावृत्तियों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

**Central Assistance for Ravine Reclamation Scheme in Chambal, M.P.**

1897. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government approached the Central Government for funds to execute ravine reclamation schemes in the Chambal area of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, how much money has been released by the Central Government ; and

(c) if no money has been released the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) . (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No money has yet been released.

(c) Under Central Sector of the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, provision has been made for Pilot projects for protection of table lands and stabilization of ravinous areas. The scheme is still under consideration of Government of India. Funds will be released only after the scheme is finalised.

**Study by Economic and Statistical Organisation of Punjab Government on Functioning of Sugar Mills in Cooperative Sector**

1898. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent study carried out by the Economic and Statistical Organiza-

tion of the Punjab Government has pointed out several defects in the functioning of sugar Mills in the cooperative Sector ; and

(b) if so, the study carried out and the suggestions made by the Organisation to remove the defects and the reaction of the Government in regard thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) :** (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the Government of Punjab and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Cotton Production during Fifth Plan**

1899. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the programmes drawn up for development of cotton production in the Fifth Plan ,

(b) the allocation made for various cotton-growing States in the current year and the inputs for which it will be used ; and

(c) the expected improvements in yields thereunder ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) :** (a) The Government of India is implementing Centrally sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton District Programme in all the main cotton growing states to increase the production of cotton in the country. Under this scheme adequate field staff is provided to advise the farmers in improve methods of cotton cultivation and arrange for their input requirements.

(b) A statement indicating amount sanctioned to different States under Intensive Cotton District Programme during 1974-75 is enclosed. Besides the staff and contingencies for which 100% assistance is being given by the Government of India, subsidies are given for seeds, purchase of plant protection equipment demonstrations.

(c) Additional production of 3·14 lakh bales is expected during the 1974-75.

**Statement**

Statement indicating financial administrative approval conveyed to State Government for Intensive Cotton District Programme during 1974-75.

State	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	43·44
Gujarat . . . . .	18·50
Haryana . . . . .	18·37
Karnataka . . . . .	38·11
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	15·72
Maharashtra . . . . .	32·13
Orissa . . . . .	1·75
Punjab . . . . .	22·62
Rajasthan . . . . .	23·36
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	29·20
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	0·26
West Bengal . . . . .	3·78
Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Regional Centre (Coimbatore) . . . . .	0·18

**Cultural Agreements**

1900. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cultural agreements signed with other countries from 1971 to 1974 (September) together with names of the countries ; and

(b) whether all those agreements have been implemented ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) :** (a) Ten. Names of the countries

re Australia, Argetina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Columbia, German Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Republic of Korea, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Senegal.

(b) Cultural Agreements only lay down the broad principles of cooperation. In pursuance of these Agreements regular Cultural Exchange Programmes are drawn up laying down the details of cooperation and exchanges to be carried out in a specific period. Of the above ten countries such Exchange Programmes have been concluded with Bangladesh, Belgium and the German Democratic Republic.

However, with the remaining countries, there have been *ad-hoc* cultural exchanges.

#### Bridge at the Crossing of Brigadier Hoshiar Singh Road

1901. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to the proposal to construct a bridge at the crossing of Brigadier Hoshiar Singh Road with M. Avenue and Vinay Marg over the railway line in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed bridge has a right of way of 100' consisting of 24' wide main carriageways in either direction divided by a 4' central verge, with 12' wide service Roads and 8' wide footpaths on either side.

(c) The portion of the work to be carried out by the Railways has since been started. Work on the approaches which is to be carried out by New Delhi Municipal Committee could not be started because of squatting on most of the stretch of the land required for the purpose. A Gurdwara, temple and few business establishments also fall

in the alignments. The matter with regard to the removal of the squatters is engaging attention. The work will be started as soon as the squatters are removed.

#### Short Term Loan to Drought hit Gujarat

1902. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government sanctioned a short term loan of Rupees 5 crores to drought-hit Gujarat for purchase and distribution of seeds and pesticides and fertilisers for the coming rabi sowing ;

(b) if so, whether the charges of corruption and indiscriminate distribution of these funds have been made gainst the distributors of loans and fertilizers in the State ;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government have asked for details of the distribution and utilisation of loans from the States ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

#### Fertiliser Scandal in Himachal Pradesh

1903. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a scandal in which fertilizers worth rupees one lakh reportedly perished has come to light in himachal Pradesh recently ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have enquired into the matter ;

(c) whether fertilizer scandals have been reported in several other States also ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to prevent such scandals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) and (b). According to the report received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, 160 tonnes of fertilisers became unfit for use over a period of 16 years from 1957 to 1972, due to various factors, viz. humidity in high hills and heavy rain during transportation and storage, and lack of proper storage facilities. This quantum works out to 0.1% of the total quantity of fertilisers handled by the State Agriculture Department during this period which is negligible keeping in view the operational difficulties in the hilly terrain area and the need for having depots for sale of fertilisers in the far flung area to popularise the use of fertilisers.

(c) No such cases have been reported by other States in the recent past.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Charges Levelled Against the Governing Body of Delhi State Co-operative Bank**

1904. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious charges have been levelled against the governing body of the Delhi State Co-operative Bank, an apex bank of about 1500 co-operative societies and the governing body has been superseded on the 6th July, 1974;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Bank has put a virtual ban on sanctioning loans to new small urban cooperative societies;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether in two cases loans were sanctioned after imposition of the ban; and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): ( ) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board of Directors of the Delhi State Co-operative Bank Ltd. has been superseded *intra alia* on account of the following reasons:—

(i) The last General Body Meeting of the Bank was held on 28th December, 1970. Thereafter the Bank had not called its general body meeting despite several requests. Besides, all the members of the Board of Directors had become overdue to retire in terms of the provisions contained in the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972 and the bye-laws of the Bank.

(ii) The Bank had been following defective leaning policies and had in some cases sanctioned loans to the members who were defaulters or not eligible to borrow. Similarly, loans were granted to some societies even though the accounts of these societies had not been audited for 2 years or more.

(iii) There was no control to ensure that for advances which have been pledged against goods, the value of security was sufficient to cover the advances.

(iv) The Bank had failed to take action for setting-off money due to it from members in terms of its bye-laws.

(v) Compliance of the audit report had not been made in respect of various branches of the Bank.

(vi) Estimated erosion in the value of assets of the Bank as on 30th June, 1972 amounted to Rs. 73.89 lakhs. As against estimated bad and doubtful debts of the Bank

amounting to Rs. 67.08 lakhs, it had had and doubtful reserves to the tune of Rs. 6.95 lakhs.

- (vii) The position of overdues was serious as the Bank had resorted to transactions suggestive of book adjustment on a large scale.
- (viii) There were several deficiencies in the loaning policy and in the loaning procedure followed by the Bank for example, loan applications were not adequately scrutinised; loans were sanctioned by individuals; no time-schedule for receipt of normal credit limit statements from the societies had been prescribed; system of submission of disbursement statements by the societies had not been introduced; timely receipt and scrutiny of utilisation certificates from the societies was not ensured; normal safeguards were not observed while sanctioning credit limits to industrial societies, consumer stores etc; usual safeguards were not observed in respect of long-term loans issued by the land mortgage banking section of the Bank;
- (ix) The head-office of the Bank had very ineffective control over its branches.

(c) There has been no ban on the sanctioning of the loans to new small urban cooperative societies. Only the newly organised Mohalla thrift and credit societies are not being financed by the Bank for the present. Thrift and credit societies which had been functioning in offices, schools etc. as also such of the Mohalla thrift and credit societies which have already received finance from the Bank and whose repayment performance was satisfactory, were being financed by the Bank.

(d) As per the revised loaning policy of the Bank newly organised Mohalla thrift and credit societies are not being

financed at present because such societies have very little arrangement for the recovery of dues from their members.

(e) No, Sir.

#### **Overdues of State Cooperative Banks in States**

1905. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether overdues of State Co-operative Banks in some of the States have increased considerably for sometime past;

(b) if so, the names of States where the dues have not been cleared and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZKHAN) : (a) and (b). Overdues of State Co-operative Banks have shown generally rising trend since 1967-68 in some States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The overdues of the State Co-operative Banks are a result of overdues at the Central Co-operative Bank and the primary society levels and also due to poor internal resources of the State Co-operative Banks. Some of the factors leading to the accumulation of overdues are internal and the others external to the cooperative credit structure. The internal factors mainly relate to unsound lending policies, misutilisation of credits, inadequate supervision, lack of will to pay and unsatisfactory management of banks and societies. The external factors relate to the occurrence of natural calamities such as droughts, floods etc. and the failure to take advantage of conversion facilities in such circumstances.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to improve the climate for recovery, take coercive action against wilful defaulters, streamline the loaning policies and procedures of the banks and the societies and reorganise and revitalise the cooperative credit structure.

**Flood Protection Work in West Bengal**

1906. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages affected by floods during August-September, 1974 in the Northern Districts of West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the particulars of the proposals by the State Government for flood protection works in these districts, district-wise, during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) action taken by the Centre and the State Government in these regard, district-wise and year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) According to the reports received from the State Government of West Bengal, areas in the Northern districts of the State, as indicated below, were affected by the floods during August-September, 1974

District	Areas affected
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar Block II, Entire Sadar Sub-division, Entire Tufangunge Sub-division, Part of Dinhata Sub-division, Part of Mathabhanga Sub-division and Part of Mekhligunge Sub-division.
Jalpaiguri	Moinaguri, Dhupguri, Mal, Alipurduar, Kumargram, Madarihat and Falakata Police Station areas.

District	Areas affected
Malda	Rarua and Manikchak Police Station areas, Islampur Anchal of Harishchandrapur Block II and Bhutni Diara of Manikchak Block.
West Dinajpur	Chopra, Itahar, Gangarampur and Tapan Police Station areas.

(b) The proposals of flood protection works approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the State Flood Control Board/Board of Consultants of the North Bengal Flood Control Commission during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 for the northern districts of West Bengal are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT.8566/74].

(c) Implementation of flood protection works is the responsibility of the State Government. The Centre accords approval for the inclusion in the Plan of schemes costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs each. Schemes costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs included in the Annexure have been approved by the Centre as indicated therein.

The position of implementation of the schemes by the State Government have also been indicated in the Annexure.

**National Agency for Remote Sensing**

1907. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish a national agency for remote sensing to undertake on a regular basis the survey of large tracts of land to help launch integrated and comprehensive development programmes; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). National

Remote Sensing Agency has already been set up as a Registered Society under the Department of Science and Technology.

One of the objectives for which the Agency is established will be to carry out surveys by using remote sensing technology for various natural resources like agriculture, hydrology, meteorology, fisheries, minerals, oil, soils, environmental monitoring, forestry, ocean resources, topography, land resources and crop disease surveillance.

#### 6.6 m. Construction Workers under Threat of Lay-Off

1908. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in an English Daily dated the 21st September, 1974 under the caption "6.6 m. construction workers may be laid off";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto; and

(c) action taken or proposed to protect the interest of construction workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have imposed restrictions on the use of cement in the construction of certain categories of buildings for a period of one year. This has been done to conserve cement and steel for making it available for priority sector and for meeting exports requirement and also to contain the general inflationary trend in the country. Government have advised the use of local materials to the extent possible so that the construction activity and the workers do not suffer.

दिल्ली और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में डबलरोटी का उत्पादन और मांग

1909. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में दिल्ली और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में डबल रोटी की कमी हो गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस क्षेत्र में डबल रोटी का कितना उत्पादन होना है तथा उसकी कितनी मांग है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने डबल रोटी की पूरी मांग को पूरा करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे): (क) में (ग). जैसा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है, दिल्ली और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में डबल रोटी की कोई भी कमी नहीं है। दिल्ली में लगभग 2,25,000 से लेकर 2,50,000 डबल रोटियाँ प्रतिदिन तैयार की जाती हैं जोकि इस क्षेत्र की उचित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

#### Alleged corrupt practices in Delhi University examinations

1912. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in a local daily dated the 10th October, 1974 wherein it has been revealed that there exists the evil of tabulation malaise in the Delhi University examination results and use of corrupt practices on the part of the people who set papers and even the sale of the question papers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to these reports?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) and (b). In a press report entitled 'Tabulation malaise on Campus' appearing in the Times of India issue of October 10, 1974, some irregularities in the examinations of Delhi University held in 1974 were pointed out. The Controller of Examinations, Delhi University contradicted the allegations in a letter which was published in the Times of India issue of October 16, 1974.

**Use of Water and Fertiliser for Production of a Kilo of Rice**

1913. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some of the Asian countries especially in Japan one kilogram of rice is produced with only 600 gallons of water, while in India for producing the same quantity 1500 gallons of water and comparatively larger quantity of fertilizers is used; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

In general, Japan produces more rice per unit of water and fertilizer used, as compared to India.

(b) The reasons for more efficient rice production in Japan are:

(i) favourable growing conditions (long warm days and cool nights) of the warm temperate zone favourable for more efficient physiological activity with low evaporative loss of water (ii) favourable distribution of rainfall (iii) adoption of scientific techniques of rice culture including proper varietal selection by owner-cultivators and (iv) high level of manage-

ment which includes land levelling, puddling and compaction, controlled irrigation and drainage, prevention of seepage and percolation losses leading to higher efficiency of water and fertilizer application, intensive use of inputs like fertilizers and plant protection chemicals and effective weed control. Under these favourable agro-climatic conditions and high level of management, average rice yield in Japan is more than 5000 kg. per hectare as compared to a much lower average yield of rice obtained by cultivators under our conditions. Such high level of management and high yields are, therefore, responsible for obtaining higher rice production per unit of water and fertilizer used in Japan.

**Central Assistance for Housing Colonies in J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana**

1914. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the housing colonies in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana for which Central assistance has been sanctioned during the past three years; and

(b) the cost of each one of these colonies and the likely period by which they would be constructed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) and (b): All social housing schemes implemented by the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, are in the State Sector of the Plan and are financed by the State Government concerned according to their requirements and priorities. Central assistance is given to the State Governments for all State Sector programmes, including Housing in the form of "Block Loans" and "Block Grants"



However, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited have sanctioned certain housing schemes of these States and a Statement showing details thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8567/74.]

#### C.D. Block in U.P.

1915. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of C.D. Blocks in U.P. has increased during the past two years;

(b) the reasons which led to the increase in their number;

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the number of C.D. Blocks in any other States on demand or otherwise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

#### Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

1916. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had recently given the assurance to the Congress led deputation that the unauthorised colonies constructed in Delhi before June, 15, 1972 would be regularised by the Government;

(b) whether East Motia Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, Delhi was constructed before June 15, 1972;

(c) if so, Government propose to regularise this colony in terms of the Prime Minister's assurance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) On the basis of indication given by Prime Minister to a rally organised by the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee on 27th August, 1974, a high level committee has been set up to make a case by case study in respect of all unauthorised colonies which have come up in Delhi from time to time, in particular before 15th June, 1972, with a view that the Government could take a decision in regard to their future.

(b) to (d). The question of regularisation or otherwise of the East Motia Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, would be decided after the receipt of the report of the committee.

#### Students unrest in Gujarat

1917. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether students unrest in the State of Gujarat is continuing and there is a lack of co-ordination between the students and teachers;

(b) if so, whether it is because most of the demands of students have not been met; and

(c) whether the Union Government are considering to appoint a Commission to go into the question of students unrest in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). After the reopening of educational institutions in Gujarat State in June-July this year the situation has

remained peaceful. Barring certain stray instances of indiscipline and strike on purely localised institutional issues, the educational institutions have been working in peaceful manner throughout the State. It has been reported by the State Government that no demands from any student organizations have since been received by the State Government. The State educational institutions and authorities are making every effort to cover the ground of study lost by the students during the last academic session.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Vamanapuram Irrigation Project

1919. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present stage of the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project which has been under the consideration of the Government for the last few years ;

(b) whether Government are aware that this project is very much important to the development of this area and increasing agricultural production ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken for the speedy implementation of this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a): The project report for the Vamanapuram irrigation project was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Kerala in December, 1973. The comments of the Commission have been sent to the State Government, replies to which are awaited.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This will depend upon the techno-economic feasibility of the project and the availability of funds for its implementation.

#### Central Assistance for Kerala Industrial Plantation Scheme

1920. SHRI VYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted the Kerala Industrial Plantation scheme for the approval and financial assistance of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the decisions taken by the Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) No, Sir. Kerala Government has submitted a scheme for Integrated development of Teak Forests and Wood-based Industries in Kerala for presentation to the World Bank for financing. The World Bank team has recently toured the Project areas. Its report is awaited.

(b) Broad outlines of the Project are :—

(i) utilising timber from 42,000 hectares of teak plantation.

(ii) setting up of saw-mill, plywood mill, fibre and particle board mills, furniture plant etc.

(iii) providing direct employment to about 6500 persons ;

(iv) putting to full use small dimensioned and secondary timbers ;

(v) proposing to export about 30 percent of wood products to foreign countries ;

(vi) reducing the export of superior hardwood in their unprocessed form ;

(vii) encouraging the establishment of auxiliary industries ;

The outlay of the Project has been estimated as Rs. 107 crores.

Since the Project is under scrutiny of the World Bank, the reaction of the World Bank Team is yet to be known. This project has not been submitted to Central Government for approval and financial assistance and as such the question of taking decision by the Central Government on the Project does not arise.

#### Food shortage due to lack of Agricultural input

1921. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some agricultural experts of the world have viewed that food shortage is likely to continue till 1985 mainly because of shortage of agricultural inputs and lack of will to share the surplus;

(b) whether this observation also applied to India; and

(c) if so, the items of agricultural inputs where deficiencies have been noticed and their extent and steps being taken to remove them both on short and long terms basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) In the document entitled "Assessment" of the World Food Situation- Present and Future' prepared for the World Food Conference, it is indicated that recent trends in food supply and demand extended upto 1985 on the assumption of no major policy changes could lead to a serious imbalance in the international food situation. The cereal deficit in the developing market economies would rise by 1985 to around 85 million tonnes per year compared to 16 million tonnes of net import in 1969/72. The document brings out that the developing countries do have the potential to produce much larger quantities of food than estimated on the basis of past trends.

This document as well as another document entitled "The World Food Problem-Proposals for National and International Action" have highlighted some of the action programmes needed for the realization of the higher potential.

(b) There are no specific references to India as such, in this regard, in the document, but India is covered by the Far East Region for which imbalances between demand and production have been projected.

(c) During the year 1974-75 there is expected to be shortage of about 280 per cent in the supplies of fertilisers vis-a-vis requirements. A number of steps have been taken to meet the situation. These include efforts to import maximum possible quantities, improve the existing distribution system of fertilisers and achieve maximum possible production from the existing indigenous manufacturing Units. These steps are likely to improve the situation in the immediate future. From a long range point of view additional capacity of fertiliser industry is being set up in the country in order to attain self-sufficiency in this regard. In so far as pesticides are concerned, some shortage is being experienced. Steps are being taken to maximise indigenous production and also to import technical grade pesticides. Production capacity for new lines are also under consideration.

#### Project for drinking water in rural Area of Goa

1922. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether Central Government have sanctioned any project for the drinking water supply in the rural area of Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): In Goa, Daman and Diu, during 1972-74, out of 417 villages, 28 villages have been covered with piped water supply. Work

on one more village water supply scheme is in progress. Total expenditure on this work is Rs. 40.07 lakhs. In 5th Five Year Plan there is a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for rural water supply.

**Unemployed Agricultural Graduates in Goa**

1923. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total number of unemployed agricultural graduates in Goa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL): Precise information is not available. However there were no job-seeking agricultural graduates on the live Register of Employment Exchanges in Goa on 31-12-1973.

**Complaint from Nepal Regarding soil Erosion work**

1924. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has complained that India has not undertaken soil erosion work though Nepal had provided the necessary boulders and timber ;

(b) whether Government of India has made its position clear regarding the Kosi benefits ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) to (c). In a note dated the 8th October, 1974, Nepal has referred to the delay in execution of works for prevention of erosion on the right bank of the Kosi river.

A comprehensive scheme for prevention of erosion of near Jalapur on the right bank of the Kosi has been sanctioned and is already under execution. Out of 22 spurs proposed to be constructed, 8 spurs have already been constructed and the progress on the remaining spurs is being expedited.

Salballas for the construction of spurs are to be provided by the Government of Nepal. The palce indicated for cutting of Salballas is about 90 miles from the work site and is in a remote locality from where the transportation is extremely difficult specially during the rains. The Government of Nepal is being requested to indicate a nearby place from where Salballas could be transported with less difficulty and at reasonable cost.

The correct position concerning the benefits accruing to Nepal under the Kosi project has already been explained to the Nepalese authorities at a various levels on appropriate occasions.

**Production of Groundnut oil seeds**

1925. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared any long term plan for increase in production of oil seeds, and edible and non-edible oils ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether this year's groundnut crop has been badly damaged ;

(d) if so, the comparative figures of groundnuts production on the last three years; and

(e) the likely effect of the fall in production on prices of groundnut oil and dalda ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to raise the production of oilseeds to 125 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fifth Five year Plan from the base level production of 94 lakh tonnes, *inter alia* by the implementation of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Oilseeds which includes :

(i) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme.

- (ii) Extension of Oilseeds to new Irrigated Areas; and
- (iii) Development of Non-traditional Oilseeds (Soyabean and Sunflower).

The strategy proposed to be adopted under the Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme will be to implement the package approach on an area basis in respect of each important oilseed crop in the selected States, where production technology has been well developed and potentialities for rapid growth in production are good. The Programme is proposed to be implemented over an area of 2.356 million hectares, in a phased manner by the end of the Fifth Plan. The object of the Scheme for extension of oilseeds to New Irrigated Areas is to extend cultivation of oilseeds in the major irrigation project areas where good potentialities exist and to popularise improved techniques of cultivation to obtain maximum return per hectare. Under the scheme for the Development of Non-traditional Oilseeds, it is proposed to extend the area under sunflower to 10.60 lakhs hectares and under soyabean to 4.30 lakh hectares by the end of the Fifth Plan.

The other features of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Oilseeds Development in the Fifth Plan are :—

1. Provision of necessary facilities, by way of liberal financial assistance for the production of Nucleus and Foundation seed as also to cover part of the expenditure on transport and handling of certified seed, to ensure regular supply of pure seed of improved varieties sufficient to meet the requirements of the area to be brought under the programme.

2. Minikit, containing seeds of new oilseeds crops and new varieties of oilseeds recommended for the selected districts alongwith seed dressers and literature of package of practices, to be supplied free of cost to the farmers in the first year of their introduction.

3. Organising mass plant protection campaigns through plant protection squads or oil

custom service basis. Provision of financial assistance is proposed to be made for this as also transactional loss on plant protection chemicals.

4. Laying out problems oriented demonstrations. Assistance is proposed to be provided towards the cost of inputs for these demonstrations.

As regards non-edible oils, certain fiscal incentives have already been provided for their larger utilisation in the manufacture of vanaspati as also Soap.

(c) Firm estimates of area and production of groundnut for 1974-75 are not yet available. However, according to present indications, groundnut crop is reported to have been affected on account of insufficient and erratic rains in the South West Monsoon Season in some parts of major growing States particularly Gujarat.

(d) The production estimates of groundnut during the last three years are follows :—

Year	Production (000 tonnes)
1971-72	6181
1972-73	4092
1973-74	5798

(e) The prices of groundnut oil are affected by a number of factors, including the size of the oilseeds crop in the country. Since firm estimates of khariff oilseeds crop are not yet available and it is too early to form any idea of rabi oilseeds production, it is not possible to anticipate the effect of production on prices of groundnut oil. To the extent groundnut oil forms part of the oil-mix used in the manufacture of vanaspati, fluctuations in the price of groundnut would also affect the price of this commodity.

#### Project for drinking water

1926. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any project for the drinking water supply in the rural area of Rajasthan ; and

(b) so, the particulars thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :** (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was started by Central Government with 100% central assistance during the years 1972-74. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs was given to the Government of Rajasthan. 10 piped water supply schemes and 1126 tube wells with hand pumps have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 300 lakhs has been reported by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department of Rajasthan. Another Central Programme under the control of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation "Drought Pron Area Programme" has provision for 29 piped water supply schemes for 242 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 335 lakhs. About Rs. 168 lakhs has been spent upto 31st July, 1973.

In the 5th Five Year Plan rural water supply has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme which is in the States Sector and as such the spillover of the schemes being executed under these two programmes have been transferred to the States Sector.

#### **Unemployed Agricultural Graduates in Rajasthan**

1927. **SHRI SHRJKISHAN MODI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed agricultural graduates in Rajasthan ; and

(b) whether any incentives has been offered to them for self-employment ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL) :** (a) Precise information is not available. However, there were 457 job-seeking agricultural graduates, including 8 engineering graduates and 57 post-graduates on the live register of Employment in Rajasthan on 31-12-1973.

(b) A scheme of setting up of Agro-service Centres has been sanctioned by the Department of Agriculture to provide self employment opportunities to engineers and agricultural graduates etc. Information regarding incentives offered by State Government and other organisations is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Sabha no sooner it is received.

#### **Construction of Tube Well in Sector 'D' in D.J.Z. Area, New Delhi**

1928. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tube-well has been constructed to meet the requirements of Sector 'D' and other Areas in D. I. Z. Area, New Delhi.

(b) whether the electricity connection has been provided there ; if so, when ;

(c) whether the completion certificate from N.D.M.C. has been obtained ; if so, when ;

(d) whether the tube-well has since been commissioned if so, when ; and

(e) in case the tube-well has not so far been commissioned the particular reasons therefor when the residents of the area are facing shortage of water and the persons who is responsible for the delay ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, on 14th October, 1974.

(c) Yes, on 7th October, 1974.

(d) Not yet.

(e) The Government is aware of the shortage of water. That is why the tube-well has been sunk. However, the tube-well water has not yet been put into use because the normal procedure is first to develop the field of the tube-well through pumping

over a period of time and then to test the water for its potability before commissioning. This takes some time. Water samples have already been sent to New Delhi Municipal Committee for testing. As soon as its potability is established, water supply will be commenced. There is no question of delay or of fixing responsibility.

**Farmers Arrested under Misa and D.I.R. for Hoarding-Foodgrains during October, 1974**

1929. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the number of big farmers arrested under MISA and DIR in each of the States for hoarding foodgrains during the month of October, 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P SHINDE) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Unemployed Agricultural Graduates in Gujarat**

1930. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed agricultural graduates in Gujarat ;

(b) whether any incentives have been offered to them for self-employment ; and

(c) whether fertiliser agencies have also been given to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL) : (a) Precise information is not available. However, there were 270 job seeking agricultural graduates, including 4 post graduates, on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Gujarat on 31-12-73.

(b) and (c) : A scheme of setting up Agro-service Centres has been sanctioned by the Department of Agriculture for providing self-employment opportunities to engineers and agricultural graduates etc. Information regarding incentives given by State Government and other organisations and the fertiliser agencies given to them is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Payment of Sugarcane Price by Co-operative Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu**

1931. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what was the decision of the Government of Tamil Nadu regarding payment of price per tonne of sugarcane, including the incentives and subsidies given by the cooperative sugar factories in Tamil Nadu for 1973-74 season ;

(b) the price fixed for each factory and the formula therefor ; and

(c) whether the cooperative factories are implementing the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) : The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported on 16th November, 1974 the following final cane-prices as payable by Cooperative sugar factories for 1973-74 :—

Name of the Factory	Cane Price Per Tonne in Rs.
1. Ambur	137.00
2. Madurantakam	135.00
3. Amravathi	118.00
4. Salem	118.00
5. Kallakurichi	113.00
6. National	102.50
7. Dharmapuri	106.00

The formula if any, applied for the fixation of these prices has not been intimated by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) : The final prices which were communicated by the State Government only on the 31st October, 1974 to the above sugar factories are under implementation by the factories.

### रबी और खरीफ की फसल के लिये उर्वरक के कोटे का आवंटन

1932. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस वर्ष खरीफ की फसल के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों का आवंटित उर्वरक का कोटा क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने रबी की फसल के अधियान के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों की उर्वरक की सप्लाई करने के लिये कौन सी योजना नया रा की है तथा उसका धारा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) खरीफ 1974 (फरवरी-जुलाई, 1974) के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों की उर्वरक की कुल स्वीकृत आवश्यकताओं और किए गए नियतन का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये अनुबन्ध "क" में दिया गया है [संख्यास्य से रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल-टी 8568/74]।

(ख) रबी मौसम (अगस्त, 1974—जनवरी, 1975) के कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राज्यों की निबल आवश्यकताओं का मौसम शुरू होने से पहले क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलनों में अनुमान लगाया गया था। विनिर्माताओं ने विभिन्न राज्यों को उर्वरक की जितनी सप्लाई करनी थी उसका भी एक समस्त वितरण योजना के आधार पर फैसला किया गया था। इस वितरण योजना

में उर्वरकों की दुलाई के लिए रेलों की सभारक्षमता और कारखानों के लाभप्रद विपणन क्षेत्रों आदि जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखा गया था। उसके बाद सभी राज्यों आदि की कुल स्वीकृत आवश्यकता की तुलना में देशी और आयातित स्रोतों से देश में उर्वरक की उपलब्धि का हिमाब लगाया गया था। उपलब्धि के दृष्टिकोण से दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रत्येक राज्य का कुल हिस्सा (केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल और विनिर्माताओं में) आन्तर्-राष्ट्रीय आधार पर निर्धारित कर दिया गया था। इस हिस्से में से देशी विनिर्माताओं द्वारा क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलनों में प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए किए गए वायदे के अनुसार की जाने वाली सप्लाई की मात्रा निकालकर शेष उर्वरक पूल से आवंटित कर दिया गया था। विनिर्माताओं में किया गया नियतन आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिमुचित कर दिया गया है ताकि राज्य सरकारें वानन के अन्तर्गत सप्लाई लायू कर सकें। विनिर्माताओं से नियतन और पूल से आवंटन 6 महीने की अवधि की दो तिमाहियों अर्थात् अगस्त से अक्टूबर, 1974 की तिमाही और नवम्बर, 1974 से जनवरी, 1975 की तिमाही, में किए गए हैं। विनिर्माताओं और पूल की सप्लाई की स्थिति की नियमित रूप से निगरानी रखी जाती है ताकि समय-समय पर परिवहन की विभिन्न कठिनाइयों का (यदि कोई हो) पता लगाया जा सके और यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक सप्लाई की जा सके। इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों, उनकी एजेंसियों, बन्दरगाह के अधिकारियों, रेलों, परिवहन मंत्रालय, रेलवे बोर्ड और अन्य संबंधित संस्थाओं से निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जाता है।

### Reduction in the Price of Ford Tractors

1933. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the original price of Ford Tractors charged by the manufacturers



reduced by Government on representation by the farmers ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS-PATEL) : (a) : No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

खाद्य के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता को केन्द्रीय दायित्व बनाने का प्रस्ताव

1934. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी श्री अनेक योजनाओं के बावजूद भारत खाद्य के मामले में स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सका है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इसे केन्द्रीय विषय बनाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है जिससे राज्यों पर निर्भर हुये बिना ही स्वतंत्र रूप से योजनाये बनाई जा सके ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप-सूची ( श्री प्रभुदास पटेल ) :

(क) भारत में आजादी से अब तक खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है । 1949-50 में (पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना के आधर स्तर पर) 608 लाख मीटरी टन (समायोजित) के स्तर की तुलना में 1970-71 में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन 1084 लाख मीटरी टन तक पहुँच गया । देश उस वर्ष खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर था, वास्तव में 1971 देश में खाद्यान्नों की वसूली कुल सार्वजनिक वितरण से अधिक हुई । तथापि, बाद के वर्षों में प्रतिकूल मौसम की परिस्थितियों और उत्पादन की कमी के फलस्वरूप देश को सार्वजनिक वितरण की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का आयात करना पड़ा था । पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारंभ

में आन्तरिक मांग पूरी करने और सुरक्षित भंडार के लिए 1978-79 तक 1400 लाख मीटरी टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ।

(ख) इस समय इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Slow Sugarcane Production due to Non-fixation of remunerative Price in Advance

1936. SHRI D. K. PANDA :  
SHRI B. S. BHURA :

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

(a) whether the slow development in sugarcane production is due to not fixing a 'remunerative price', for cane well in advance of the season ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to solve these problems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सिंचाई कार्यक्रम

1937. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में हाल में सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों से विचार विमर्श करने के उपरान्त प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राधिका शर्मा ( श्री श्रीमदाशु जी ) :

(क) और (ख). श्री नहीं । प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी सलाह से ऐसा कोई सिंचाई कार्य

कम नहीं तैयार किया गया है। तथापि, सूखे की स्थिति को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पम्पों में सिंचाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से बिजली और डीजल प्रायल सप्लाई करने के ममेकित प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। वर्तमान सिंचाई सुविधाओं का अधिक उपयोग करने के लिए सिंचाई प्रणालियों को भी मच्छी हालत में रखा जा रहा है और पहले से सृजित सिंचाई सुविधाओं के प्रयोग पर अधिक से अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है।

**राजस्थान नहर**

1938. श्री मूल चम्ब डाना :

डा० कर्ण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या नाबों व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिए राजस्थान नहर के कार्य में तेजी लाई जायेगी ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र का विचार इस कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करने हेतु राज्य सरकार को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का है ; और यदि हा, तो कितनी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोटार नाथ सिंह) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान लक्ष्यगत। लाख अकाल पीड़ित श्रमिकों के रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के बास्ते 9.5 करोड़ रुपये के स्वीकृत परियोजना से अधिक 5.24 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त धन राशि आवंटित की है।

(ख) इन मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है। बहुराज्य, अस्तित्व निर्णय पांचवीं योजना को अस्तित्व रूप देते समय ही किए जा सकने की संभावना है।

**Discussion with West Bengal Government on Food situation**

1939. SHRI M. S. PURTY :  
SHRISAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :  
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether the visited recently West Bengal and held discussion with the Chief Minister and the State Government Cabinet on the food situation ;

(b) the outcome of the discussion : and

(c) the action taken up to the date on the basis of the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation visited Calcutta during the last week of October 1974 and held discussion with State Food Minister on the food situation in the State. The food position in the State was discussed generally and the Central Government sanctioned an increased wheat quota for October and November, 1974 and also not to adjust the allotment of 10,000 tonnes wheat for seed purposes against the State's food quota.

**Appointment of Central Board to Control water Pollution**

1940. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:  
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :  
SHRI N. E. HORO :  
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :

Will th Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced appointment of a high powered Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution ; and

(b) if so, its functions and when its report will be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING  
(SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) The main function of the Board is to promote clean lines of streams and wells in different areas of the States. In addition, it will perform the following functions :—

- (i) Advise the Central Government on any matter concerning the prevention and control of water pollution ;
- (ii) Co-ordinate the activities of the State Boards and resolve disputes among them ;
- (iii) Provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Boards, carry out and sponsor investigations and research relating to problems of water pollution and prevention, control or abatement of water pollution ;
- (iv) Plan and organise the training of persons engaged or to be engaged in programmes for the prevention, control or abatement of water pollution.
- (v) Organise through mass media a comprehensive programme regarding the prevention and control of water pollution ;
- (vi) Collect, compile and publish technical and statistical data relating to water pollution and the measures devised for its effective prevention and control and prepare manuals, codes or guides relating to treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents and disseminate information connected therewith ;
- (vii) Lay down, modify or annual in consultations with the State Governments concerned the standards for a stream or well ;
- (viii) Plan and cause to be executed a nationwide programme for the prevention, control or abatement of water pollution.

The Central Board will not submit any special report except Annual Reports for each financial year.

### Difference in price paid for Sugar-cane by Factories in Tamil Nadu

1941. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast difference of price paid for sugarcane per tonne for the season 1972-73 by Co-operative Sugar factories and private sector sugar factories in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove this difference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ  
KHAN) (a). The co-operative sugar factories have mostly paid higher cane prices than the private sector factories in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The co-operative factories are generally in a position to pay comparatively cane prices as the cane-growers themselves are the shareholders.

(c) None, as such higher payments over and above the statutory minimum cane price fixed by the Central Government under their responsibility, are made by the factories voluntarily.

### पब्लिक स्कूलों को केन्द्रीय अनुदान

1942. श्री नाथूराम आहिवार : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने पब्लिक स्कूल हैं तथा प्रत्येक स्कूल को केन्द्र सरकार ने कितना अनुदान दिया है ;

(ख) इन स्कूलों में किस श्रेणी के लोगों के बच्चों को अध्ययन का अवसर मिलता है ; और

(ग) क्या केवल उच्च शिक्षाकारियों और छात्रों लोगों के बच्चों को ही इन स्कूलों में प्रवेश मिल सकता है और मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों के बच्चों का तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर बच्चों को वहाँ प्रवेश नहीं मिल सकता है।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) :  
(क) पब्लिक स्कूल उन स्कूलों को कहा जाता है, जो भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के सदस्य हैं। देश में पब्लिक स्कूलों की संख्या 48 है। इनमें 5 मिलिट्री स्कूल तथा 13 सैनिक स्कूल भी शामिल हैं। उन जूनियर कमीशंड आफिसरों/अन्य श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के रूप में, जिनके बच्चों को लगभग नहीं नाममात्र के खर्च पर पिछाईया पब्लिक स्कूल शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, पाच मिलिट्री स्कूलों के लिए के लिए धन की पूरी व्यवस्था रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा की जाती है। सैनिक स्कूलों का किसी प्रकार का प्रत्यक्ष अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं होता है परन्तु रक्षा मंत्रालय तीन सेवा अधिकारियों, अर्थात् प्रधानाचार्य, मुख्यआध्यापक और कुलसचिव की सेवाएं प्रदान करता है, जिन्हें रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रदायगी की जाती है। अन्य पब्लिक स्कूलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई अनुदान अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं होता है।

(ख) और (ग) : सभी श्रेणियों के लोग अपने बच्चों को सैनिक स्कूलों में दाखिल करा सकते हैं बशर्ते कि उनके बच्चे सैनिक स्कूल सहाय्यता द्वारा संचालित सैनिक स्कूल प्रवेश परीक्षा की उत्तीर्ण कर ले। मिलिट्री और सैनिक स्कूलों में बच्चे मध्यमवर्गीय तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों से आते हैं। जहाँ तक अन्य पब्लिक स्कूलों का संबंध है, यदि माता पिता उनके लिए खर्च वहन कर सकें तो जाति धर्म प्रवेश राज्य इत्यादि का विचार किए बिना उनमें सबके लिए दाखिला खुला होता है। कुछ स्कूलों ने, कम आय वर्ग के लड़के/

लड़कियों के दाखिले के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजना प्रारम्भ की है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने भी कुछ अनुसूचित आबासीय सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में एक छात्रवृत्ति योजना प्रारम्भ की है जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक वर्ष 500 पुरस्कार उन बच्चे गए छात्रों को दिए जाते हैं जिनके माता पिता की आय 500 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक नहीं होती है ताकि वे पब्लिक/आबासीय स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें। शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों में से 15 तथा 5 छात्रवृत्तियाँ क्रमशः अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए भी प्रारक्षित होती है।

#### Effect of food Scarcity on Dairy Projects

1943. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:  
SHRI DHAMANKAR:  
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether universal food scarcity had greatly hit the dairy projects programme of India;

(b) whether India had planned in 1975 to undertake a large project for the national milk supply;

(c) if so, the main features of the programme of milk projects; and

(d) to what extent these have been reduced due to global food shortage, and when the same is likely to be undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a). No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

दिल्ली में सरकारी जमीन पर भ्रष्टाचार से निर्माण

1944. श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र :

श्री श्रीकृष्ण प्रघवाल :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की सरस्वती गार्डन कालोनी के मंजूरशुदा भाग में कुछ लोगों ने सरकारी जमीन और मेन रोड पर भ्रष्टाचार रूप से दुकाने और मकान बना लिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे भ्रष्टाचार निर्माण को गिराने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और एक मंजूरशुदा कालोनी में सरकारी जमीन पर भ्रष्टाचार निर्माण को गिराने में सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकारी जमीन पर भ्रष्टाचार निर्माण करने वालों के विरुद्ध कुछ कठोर कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) सरस्वती गार्डन कालोनी, नई दिल्ली के अनुमोदित भाग में सामुदायिक सुविधाओं, मम्पकं मापों के लिए निदिष्ट भूमि तथा बृहन् योजना के एक 'हरित' भाग पर मकानों के अनधिकृत निर्माण हुए हैं । सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधीन अर्जित नहीं की गयी है ।

(ख) श्रीय. (ग) : इन अनधिकृत निर्माणों के विरुद्ध, दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी गई है ।

**Families living in rented Building in Delhi/New Delhi**

1945. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :- Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families who are living in rented buildings in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) the total number of D.D.A. flats which are likely to be available for the poor and middle class people upto the year 1977 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) According to the provisional data collected in connection with the 1971 Population Census, 4, 00, 494 families were living in rented houses in the urban and rural areas of Delhi.

(b) Due to uncertainty of supply of cement and other building materials, no price estimate is possible. However, depending upon the resources and the availability of building materials the D. D.A. proposes to construct 50, 000 to 70, 000 houses during the Fifth Plan period.

**Committee on Children's Welfare**

1946. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE and CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Committee to study the question of children's welfare in all its aspects;

(b) if so, the likely terms of reference of this Committee; and

(c) if not, the reason for not setting up a Committee to study the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The problem has been studied in the past. No such Committee is now required. However as mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Government Resolution dated

dated 22-8-1974 on National Policy for Children, which was laid on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament on 26-8-1974, a National Children's Board will soon be set up to provide a focus and a forum for planning, review and proper coordination of the multiplicity of services, striving to meet the needs of children.

**Indigenous and Imported milk powder**

1947. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the import of whole and skimmed milk powder in the financial year 1973-74;

(b) what was the total indigenous production; and

(c) has there been any substantial difference in prices of imported milk powders and indigenously produced milk powders, both whole and skimmed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) During the year 1973-74, a total quantity of 26,846.89 tonnes of skimmed milk powder (includes World Food Programme supplies, gifts, commercial imports etc.) and 2,851.50 tonnes of whole milk powder was imported.

(b) The total indigenous production of skimmed milk powder and whole milk powder was of the order of 10,615 tonnes during 1973-74.

(c) Yes, Sir. The average CIF price of imported skimmed milk powder ranged between Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 8,955 per tonne. The price of indigenous skimmed milk powder ranged between Rs. 16,000 & Rs. 18,000 per tonne excluding taxes and that of indigenous whole milk powder Rs. 18,000 — Rs. 21,000 per tonne excluding taxes. Since no whole milk powder was imported under commercial account and the consignments received during 1973-74 were in the form of gifts or donations, it is not possible to indicate the price thereof.

**Quantity and quality of Milk of D. M. S.**

1948. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of milk supplied per day by the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the milk supplied is not really whole milk but milk made out of skimmed milk powder containing very little fat;

(c) the actual contents of the milk and the proportion of skimmed powder, milk fat and whole milk in the distributed milk; and

(d) whether any chemical analysis has been made of the milk supplied; and the results of this chemical analysis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme is presently distributing approximately 3,07,000 litres of milk per day.

(b) and (c). The Scheme is distributing the following two types of milk.

1. Special toned milk (3.5 % fat and 8.5% SNF)
2. Double toned milk (1.5 % fat and 9.0% SNF)

In clean summer months and/or pre-lactation periods when the production of milk in the milk shed of the DMS is inadequate, it is not possible, despite efforts, to procure adequate quantities of liquid milk. However, as the commitment of the DMS for supply of milk to its customers remains constant, it becomes necessary to add reconstituted milk from butter fat and s.m.p. to the fresh milk. The extent to which s.m.p. and butter oil is used for recombination of milk depends on the availability of fresh milk and varies from season to season. However, the fat and SNF content conforms to the provision of P. F. A. rules.

(d) Each lot of milk is subjected to chemical and bacteriological test before it is certified as fit for bottling and dis-

tribution. The chemical composition of the milk ranges as follows:—

	Spl. toned milk	Double toned milk
Fat . . . . .	3.5 to 3.6%	1.55 to 1.65%
SNF . . . . .	8.55 to 8.7%	9.0 to 9.2%
Acidity . . . . .	0.10 to 12%	10 to 12%
M.B.R. . . . .	4 to 6 hours	4 to 6 hours
Phosphate test . . . . .	Negative	Negative

No lot of milk which does not strictly conform to the stipulated quality standard is released for distribution.

**Lectures delivered by U.S. Academicians in educational institutions in India**

1950. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names and particulars of Academicians from the United States who visited India and delivered lectures in various educational institutions during 1973 and 1974;

(b) names of the educational institutions visited by these United States Academicians; and

(c) what were the subject matters of lectures delivered by them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Stock of Foodgrains with Government**

1951. SHRI S.R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of foodgrains held by Government at the end of September this year;

(b) how much is added since then by internal procurement and how much is expected in future months;

(c) whether this is going to fall much short of the requirement of the public distribution system; and

(d) if so, what steps are taken to augment supplies both by intensifying internal procurement and by imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The estimated physical stock of foodgrains with Government at the end of September, 1974 was 2.8 million tonnes. The internal procurement of foodgrains during October, 1974 was a little over one lakh tonnes. The Kharif procurement season has just commenced and the targets for procurement of Kharif cereals for the Kharif Marketing Season 1974-75 are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments. While it is not possible at this stage to make any precise quantitative estimate of requirements of the public distribution for future months and the extent of shortfall, steps have, however, been taken to augment supplies by intensifying internal procurement and imports of foodgrains from abroad.

to the extent necessary. The steps taken for intensifying procurement include price incentives to farmers, direct purchases from cultivators, linking of procurement with distribution of fertilizers and other essential commodities, levy on producers, imposition of stocking limits on producers/traders etc. As regards imports 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains have already been purchased from abroad during the current year. Further purchases are being arranged from abroad to the extent considered necessary for maintaining the public distribution.

**Indo-Bangla Talks for Sharing of River Waters**

1952. SHRI S.R. DAMANI :

DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) the progress made on the Indo-Bangla talks for the sharing of river waters;

(b) whether there is any likelihood of commissioning of the Farakka Barrage being postponed; and

(c) if so, what are the unresolved issues and how and when they are going to be solved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). During the discussions between the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh held in May, 1974, the two sides expressed their determination that before the Farakka Project is commissioned, they would arrive at a mutually acceptable allocation of the water available during the periods of minimum flow in the Ganga. Further discussions have not taken place. The work on the Fester Canal is progressing according to the schedule.

(c) Does not arise.

कृषि और सिंचाई विषयों को केन्द्र द्वारा अपने अधीन लाया जाना

1953. श्री कमला मिश्र मजुकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि कृषि और सिंचाई के विषयों को केन्द्र के अधीन लाया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस निर्णय को किरान्वित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची 2 (राज्य-सूची) के अन्तर्गत 'कृषि' और 'सिंचाई' राज्यों के विषय हैं । केन्द्र को इनके हस्तान्तरण का मामला हाल ही में भारत सरकार के विचारार्थ नहीं भेजा है ।

**Effect of North-East Monsoons on Crops**

1954. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of rabi crops due to favorable north-east monsoons during the year; and

(b) the adverse effects of these widespread north-east monsoons on the kharif crop?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS



PATEL): (a) The favourable north-east monsoon during September-October has improved the prospects of the rabi crops. The State Governments were advised to undertake steps to ensure sowing of gram wheat and oilseeds over large areas during the current rabi season. Efforts are being made to raise another crop in areas where normally only kharif crops are taken. To maximise the efficiency of fertilisers' use, the farmers have been advised about the correct doses of fertilisers and the proper methods and the timing of their application not only in irrigated areas but also small doses of fertilisers in unirrigated areas as the yield response ratio of fertilisers in such areas is expected to be higher with the availability of moisture in the soil.

(b) Most of the kharif crops during this period were nearing maturity except late transplanted paddy crop in the North Eastern States. The late rains have thus greatly helped the late sown paddy and adverse effects on maturing crops are insignificant.

#### Foreign Collaboration in Fishing Industry

1955. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI D.P. JADEJA:

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

(a) Whether certain foreign firms have desired collaboration in Fishing industry in India; and

(b) if so, the names of foreign firms and the names of the Indian firms who have finalised the agreement; and

(c) the names of those firms who are still negotiating?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

#### Formula to Assess Food Deficit

1956. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the formula for assessing the food deficit in a particular State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB F. SHINDE): Whether a State is surplus, self-sufficient or deficit in foodgrains depends upon its production and consumption requirements. It is difficult to frame a precise estimates of consumption requirements as it is influenced by a number of factors including growth of population and incomes, shifts in income distribution, availability of substitutes, relative prices of foodgrains and their substitutes, etc. For the purpose of allotments of foodgrains from the Central pool, the relative needs of the States are assessed after taking into account the following factors:—

- (i) Central Government stock position.
- (ii) The estimates of demand received from the State Governments.
- (iii) Seasonal conditions.
- (iv) Assessment of crops.
- (v) Availability of stocks in these States and the prevailing market conditions.

The other criteria taken into account are the existing level of distribution and the actual offtake against the allocations made by the Centre in the past.

#### Alternative Cropping Pattern

1957. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has tried through its Research organisations to evolve alternative cropping pattern to match different weather probabilities

as the agriculture in our country very much depend upon seasonal rains and inclement weather; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken to educate and popularise it among farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, intensive research has been undertaken to evolve alternate rainfed cropping schedules suitable for agro-climatic conditions in the country and contingency plans for different weather probabilities.

(b) Through the research efforts undertaken by the Agricultural Research Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the State Agricultural Universities and All-India coordinated research projects on different crops, and on dry land agriculture, efficient crops, varieties and cropping patterns

suitable for different rainfall conditions and aberrant weather are being identified. Based upon the research results, a publication entitled, "Crop production strategy in rainfed areas under different weather conditions during 1974-75" was brought out by ICAR containing suggestions for different regions in the country on (i) steps needed to derive full benefit from a good/normal monsoon and (ii) steps needed for an abnormal season like (a) normal onset of monsoon followed by long gaps in rainfall (b) delayed onset of monsoon and (c) early stoppage of rains towards end of the season. Recommendations have been made on the efficient crops and varieties as well as the cropping pattern suitable for different rainfall situations for various regions of the country. The recommendations for Sholapur region (Sholapur, Osmanabad, Bhir, Ahmednagar, parts of Nasik, Poona, Satara and Saggli districts) are given below as an illustration.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) <i>Normal season</i><br>(deep black soil—60-90 cm)          | Bajra followed by gram or Mung followed by Rabi when two crops are attempted.   |
| (b) <i>Abnormal season</i> :                                    |   |
| (i) <i>Normal season followed by long gaps in rainfall</i>      | In case of bajra, ratoon the crop for fodder and manage ratoon for grain crop.<br>Planting of sunflower immediately after restart of monsoon.   |
| (ii) <i>Delayed onset of monsoon.</i>                           | Rain normal—Hybrid bajra, red gram, green gram and groundnut.<br>Failure of rains—Hybrid bajra, pulses, groundnut and sunflower during June and July but normal rains in August.<br>No rains in June—Hybrid bajra, pulses and sunflower, and July but normal rains in August. |
| Failure of rains in <i>Kharif</i> but rains in early September. | Hybrid bajra, pulses, sunflower and 'rabi' cotton.  |
| Normal Rabi season  | Rabi jowar, cotton, gram and sunflower.   |
| No rains in September but good rains in mid October.            | Jowar, Sunflower and gram.  |
| Late sowing in November.  | Sunflower and gram.   |
| Very late sowing in December.                                   | Sunflower and gram.   |
| (iii) <i>Early stoppage of rains</i>                            | Use surface mulch for jowar crop.<br>Thin out population to about 40,000 plants per hectare.<br>Remove moisture sensitive crops like jowar in a mixed cropping of Jowar and Safflower or jowar and gram.  |

The recommendations were also published in the June, 1974 issue of "Indian Farming". Some of the concepts like ratooning are being demonstrated in the pilot project areas attached to the research centre of the Dry Farming Project. Training courses have been organised for the staff of the Drought-prone area programmes. Such alternative cropping strategies, however, would need the building up of appropriate reserves of seeds of alternative crops by the State Departments of Agriculture.

#### North Eastern Hills University

1958. SHRI B.K. DASCHODHURY:  
SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

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

(a) the progress made by the North-Eastern Hills University since its inception;

(b) whether the University is now housed in its own campus; and

(c) the number of post-graduate Departments and Schools of Studies that it has opened?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (c): According to the information furnished by the University, it has so far started four Schools of Studies with eight post-graduate Departments, besides a Department of Continuing Education. The University is conducting examinations for the twenty-two colleges, formerly affiliated to Guahati University and now transferred to its jurisdiction. The University has also opened an Office at Kohima under the charge of a Deputy Registrar.

(b) The University is functioning in hired buildings as its own campus has yet to be built.

#### Back Bay Reclamation project

1959. SHRI B.K. DASCHODHURY:  
SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have drawn the attention of the Government of Maharashtra to the intolerable strain on civic amenities that the Back Bay Reclamation Project and sale of "Under Sea Plots" will impose;

(b) whether the estimate to provide infrastructural facilities to this project including an underground railway is around Rs. 1,000 crores; and

(c) whether the Maharashtra Government has been told that it should not expect any subvention from the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) Maharashtra Government have not requested the Central Government for any subvention in respect of this project.

#### Construction of Tube-Wells to Check Drought in Sirsia U.P.

1960. SHRI B.R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area of land comprised in the Sirsia Block, District Beharsich (U.P.) has been adversely affected by severe drought; and

(b) whether no tube wells have been constructed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU-

DAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत मकान तथा कालोनियों

1961. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री धार० बी० बड़े :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या निर्माण और धावास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 और 1971 में दिल्ली में कुल कितने अनधिकृत मकान थे तथा उनमें कितनी लागत लगी थी और उनमें कितने लोग रह रहे थे तथा इस समय तत्सम्बन्धी आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा किन क्षेत्रों में कालोनियों को नियमित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और धावास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :  
(क) अनधिकृत मकानों की कुल संख्या, उनका मूल्य तथा निवासियों की संख्या का जायजा लेने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) दिल्ली में जो अनधिकृत बस्तियां बनी हैं, विशेषतः वे जो 15 जून, 1972 के पश्चात बनी हैं, उनका अलग-अलग अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार ने एक समिति की नियुक्ति की है ।

### Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in West Bengal

1962. SHRI S.N. SINGH DEO:

SHRISAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

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

(a) the total losses incurred or profits earned by the major and medium irrigation projects in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, statewise and projectwise during the last three years;

(b) the factors responsible for losses incurred or profit earned, projectwise; and

(c) the names of the villages benefited by these projects, project-wise in these States, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The loss incurred by Mayurakshi, Kangsabati, Damodar Valley Corporation and Saharajore irrigation projects of West Bengal during the three years, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the districts benefited by these projects are given in the attached statement. A statement showing the names of villages/mouzas which will be benefited after the completion of Mayurakshi and Kangsabati Projects in West Bengal has already been laid on the Table of the House in fulfilment of an assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4668, dated 26-3-1974. Similar information in respect of D.V.C. and Saharajore Irrigation projects is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House when received from the State Government.

The main reasons for the losses are low water rates, non-recovery of betterment levy, longer gestation period for completion of projects, lag in utilisation of created irrigation potential and general increase in cost of construction.

*Statement*  
*Loss incurred and districts benefited by Mayurakshi*  
*Kangsabati, D.V.C. and Saharajore Irrigation Projects.*  
(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of project	Loss incurred			Districts benefited
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
1	Mayurakshi . . .	1.000	1.343	1.251	Birbhum Murshidabad Burdwan
2	Kangsabati . . .	1.729	1.961	2.201	Midnapore Bankura Hooghly
3	D. V. C. . . .	0.075	0.110	0.064	Hooghly Burdwan Bankura Howrah
4	Saharajore . . .	0.021	0.023	0.025	Purulia
		<u>2.825</u>	<u>3.437</u>	<u>3.541</u>	

**चीनी के मूल्यों पर निर्बंधन**

1963. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हम समय देश में चीनी का कुल कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है ;

(ख) उममें से कितनी चीनी निर्यात की जाती है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में चीनी के वर्तमान मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण लगाने का है ; और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा किम प्रकार किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) 1973-74 के मौसम के दौरान 39.49 लाख मी० टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था। 1974-75 के चालू मौसम के दौरान जोकि पहली अक्टूबर, 1974 से आरम्भ हुआ था, 15 नवम्बर तक 1.77

लाख मी० टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था जोकि पिछले मौसम के उनी अर्धवर्ष के दौरान उत्पादित चीनी से लगभग 36,000 मी० टन से अधिक था।

(ख) 1974 को बिक्री के प्रति 23 नवम्बर, 1974 तक 3.31 लाख मी० टन चीनी का निर्यात किया गया है।

(ग) मुख्यतया देश भर में 2 15 रुपये प्रति किनो के समान मूल्य पर उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से वितरण करने के लिए उत्पादन का 70 प्रतिशत लेवा के रूप में वसूल किया जाता है। शेष 30 प्रतिशत उत्पादन पर मूल्य नियंत्रण रखने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश के सिंचाई परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सहায়ता

1964. श्री मंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान तथा 11 नवम्बर

सिंचाई परियोजनाओं (मध्य प्रदेश) को पूर्ण-रूप से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार को उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सिंचाई स्वयं विषय है तथा सिंचाई के लिए धन का प्रावधान राज्य योजनाओं में किया जाता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तथा परियोजना के लिए योजना से बाहर कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी है ।

पुनासा स्कीम नर्मदा बेसिन में है तथा इसे राज्य की विकास-योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिए अभी तक, अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

1965. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973-74 और वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : मध्य प्रदेश में कोई नई बृहत् क्षयवा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीम 1973-74 और 1974-75 के दौरान राज्य की विकासात्मक योजना में शामिल करने के लिए अभी तक स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है ।

बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की योजना

1966 श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए किसी योजना का सुझाव दिया है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मध्य प्रदेश में नदियों में बाढ़ों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई व्यापक योजना केन्द्र में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

#### Conflict between Sports Organisations

1967. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that conflicts between the different sports organisations in the country have affected our sports performance' and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take against the organisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Sports Federations/Associations are autonomous bodies and Government cannot, therefore, directly interfere in their internal working. Nevertheless, consistent with their own obligations, Government has laid down for itself

in this connection guidelines for grant of financial and other assistance to the National Sports Federations/Associations.

These guidelines, have been given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8620 answered on 29th April, 1974.

#### C.P.W.D. Staff Deputation

1968. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of C.P.W.D. staff are on deputation with the International Airport Authority of India;

(b) whether such C.P.W.D. staff are being treated as on deputation as per Section 12(f) of the International Airports Authority Act;

(c) if so, the date from which the Act came into force; and

(d) if the said staff is not being treated on deputation, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b)-(d) The International Airports Authority Act, 1971 came into force with effect from the 1st February, 1972. However, under Section 12(i) of the Act, the Central Government has notified 1st April, 1972 as the appointed date for the purpose of transfer of assets and liabilities, debts and obligations, transfer of staff on deputation etc. The C.P.W.D. staff who were connected with the affairs of the four International airports on 1st April, 1972 have accordingly been treated as on deputation with that Authority under Section 12(i) (f) of the Act.

#### Malpractices by Super Bazar and Fair Price Shops in Delhi

1969. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Consumer Council of India in its latest reports mentioned some alleged malpractices by Super Bazars and Fair Price Shops in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to curb these malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): The Report of the Consumer Council of India has been seen by the Government. The Super Bazar authorities have stated that they exercise effective check to ensure that there are no malpractices in the sale of essential consumer goods. The Delhi Administration have also informed that whenever any complaint is received against any fair price shop, it is checked by the enforcement staff of their Department and suitable action is taken against the defaulters.

#### Threat to close Vanaspati Units in Gujarat

1970. SHRI P.M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat manufacturers have stated that if Government did not decontrol Vanaspati or give the manufacturers a full price neutralisation, the vanaspati units will be closed in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government ; and

(c) what kind of the help will be given to these manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN) :

(a) No such representation has been received from the vanaspati manufacturers in Gujarat.

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

**Farm Education**

1971. SHRI P.M. MEHTA

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether Union Government are considering to introduce a large scale farm education in the country ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) :

(a) and (b) : The new pattern of education proposed for the country in the Education Policy Resolution of 1968 involves the introduction of 10 years of general education, 2 years higher secondary education including vocational courses to be followed by a 3-year degree course. The 10-year general education would include work experience for all students. This would involve work on Agricultural farm, in dairying, poultry keeping, horticulture and allied occupations. The higher secondary 2-year course would also include vocational courses in these branches. These may be offered either in the higher secondary schools or in departmental training centres of the Agriculture Department. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is also proposing to introduce during the Fifth Five Year Plan training for farmers' sons through Krishi Vigyan Kendras of agricultural polytechnics.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students sent Abroad for Higher Studies**

1972 SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 929 on 18th November 1974 regarding National Scholarship for studying abroad and state the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them and whether there is any provision for reservation of seats for this category and if so, the percentage thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) :

Under the Scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad, awards are made to selected candidates on the basis of merit-cum-means. There is no provision under the scheme for reservation of scholarships for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Among the scholars sent abroad so far under the Scheme, no one appears to belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. There is a separate scheme, a namely, National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic, Semi-nomadic Tribes and other economically Backward Classes which is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs under which candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. are awarded scholarships for study abroad.

**Dispute between rival factions of Indian Hockey Federation**

1973. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

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

(a) the progress made so far in resolving the dispute between two rival factions within the Indian Hockey Federation ; and

(b) the progress made in securing acceptance by the various sports Federations/Associations of the guidelines recommended by Go4 council



with a view to preventing coterie control and other undesirable features ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Following persistent disputes amongst the office bearers of the Indian Hockey Federation, the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare has been using its good offices since April, 1974 to resolve the disputes with a view to restoring the normal functioning of the Federation and proper attention being paid for promotion of hockey in the country. After a series of meeting with the rival groups, an agreement was reached on the 12th October, 1974 to hold fresh elections of office bearers under the supervision of a Chief Electoral Officer to be nominated by the Government, the decisions of the Chief Electoral Officer so nominated for the conduct of the elections and the announcement of the results being final. Government have nominated Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India as the Chief Electoral Officer for this purpose. Preliminary action for holding of the fresh elections, in accordance with the agreement reached between the parties, is being processed and it is hoped that fresh elections would be held as soon as possible.

(b) Out of the 39 recognized National Sports Federations/Associations, 15 have since signified their acceptance of the 'guidelines' while 2 more have indicated that their acceptance is being communicated. Only two Federations/Associations have stated that the 'guidelines' are not acceptable to them, and the remaining have not yet conveyed their reactions. In so far as Government is concerned, the said guidelines are being enforced from 15th September, 1974, as stipulated.

#### Statement of Amritraj Brothers

1974. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :  
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN

#### KADANNAPPALLI :

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

(a) whether Government have noticed the reported statement of the Amritraj brothers in Paris that they would not play for India again as a protest against its refusal to play against South Africa in the Davis Cup final ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) :

(a) and (b) : Government has seen Press reports attributed to S'Shri Vijay and Anand Amritraj regarding their alleged decision not to play for India in the Davis Cup in future. According to subsequent Press reports, the two tennis players have denied having made such a statement to the Press and have affirmed that they would be prepared to play for the country if asked to do so.

#### Review of Food Policy

1975. SHRI P. GANGADEB :  
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :  
SHRI D. D. DESAI :

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

(a) whether Centre is considering to revise the present food policy ;

(b) whether any final decision has been taken in the matter and if so, broad features thereof, and

(c) whether Centre is going to persuade the States to lift all restrictions on the movement of wheat and rice all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI  
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) to (c) : Government of India have recently announced the price and procurement policy for the Kharif season 1974-75. Under this policy, the procurement price of coarse variety paddy in different States has been fixed at Rs. 74/- per quintal and the prices of other varieties of paddy have been fixed keeping in view the existing varietal differences in their prices. The procurement price of Jowar, Maize, Bajra and Ragi has also been fixed at Rs. 74/- per quintal. The issue prices of rice and coarse grains will be adjusted keeping in view the provision in the procurement prices. The existing paddy/rise zones will continue. The present policy of free movement of coarse grains would also continue and there would be levy on producers. The prevailing procurement system in each State would be strengthened to maximum procurement of kharif cereals. The incentive/bonus scheme in respect of quantities of rice offered to the central pool will be continued.

No change in the existing policy relating to rabi foodgrains is contemplated at present.

**Control on Price of Sugar by Buying  
Entire Production**

1976. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether free market sugar is being sold at Rs. 6.50 kg ; and

(b) if so, whether sharp increase in the price of sugar could be controlled by buying the entire production of sugar from the factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ  
KHAN) :

(a) No, Sir. During the week ending 21st November, 1974, the retail prices of sugar in important centres have been ranging from Rs. 4.25 to Rs. 5.60 per kilogram.

(b) Does not arise. In any case there is no proposal under consideration to introduce full control.

**Damage to Kharif Crop in Maharashtra**

1977. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether heavy rain in October this year has caused extensive damage to Kharif crops in the coastal region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the extent of the damage; and

(c) relief proposed to be given to the agriculturists ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS  
PATEL) :

(a) : The State Government have reported that rain-fall in coastal area of Maharashtra was more than average. The rains have not caused extensive damage to kharif crops.

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

**Production of Cotton and Cotton seeds  
in Punjab**

1978. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL  
RHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cotton seed distributed to cotton growing farmers in Punjab State ;

(b) the different varieties of cotton grown in Punjab State ; and

(c) the total quantity of cotton produced in Punjab this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) :

(a) During 1974-75, 964.00 quintals of cotton seeds were distributed to cotton growing farmers in Punjab State.

(b) The following varieties of cotton are grown in Punjab :

- (1) LSS (American)
- (2) 320F (American)
- (3) J-34 (American)
- (4) Bikaneri Narma (American)
- (5) G-27 (Desi)

(c) The production of cotton in Punjab during 1973-74 was 9.60 lakh bales. Official estimates of cotton production during 1974-75 have not yet become available.

**Additional Quantity of Vanaspati for Punjab**

1979. SHRI RAGHUNANDAL LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab has been facing shortage of Vanaspati during the last quarter ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot additional quantity of Vanaspati to Punjab to meet the demand ; and

(c) if so, the quantity being allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)

(a) : Shortage of vanaspati was felt all over the country in varying degrees on account of reduced production and was not confined to Punjab only.

(b) and (c) : There is no centralized control over the distribution of vanaspati. Hence the question of allotment to Punjab does not arise.

**Collection of seeds for oil extraction available in high ranges and wynad Forests.**

1980. SHRI K. MALLANNA :  
SHRI M.S. PURTY :

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

(a) whether there could be saving of more than Rs. 10 crores in foreign exchange annually of 'Mowha Seeds' (Elippa) rubber seeds, and 'nangu' seeds that were available in plenty in the high ranges and wynad forests could be collected for oil extraction ; and

(b) if so, whether any amount of money has been sanctioned by the Government for this purpose by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board in this regard

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) :

(a) and (b) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**मध्य प्रदेश में अनाज के आवागमन पर प्रतिबन्ध**

1982 की हुकम बन्द कड़ाबाब : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कृषि वर्ष 1973-74 में राज्य में एक जिले में दूसरे जिले में तथा मध्य प्रदेश से अन्य राज्यों में गेहूँ के लाये-ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा था, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त प्रतिबन्ध कब तक लागू रहा और वह कब हटाया गया था ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब धी० शिंदे) :**

(क) और (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 26 फरवरी, 1973 को मध्य प्रदेश गेहूँ (रेल, सड़क और जल द्वारा परिवहन पर प्रतिबन्ध) आदेश, 1973 लागू किया था जिसके अधीन गेहूँ के अन्तर-जिला संचलन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था। यह प्रतिबन्ध 17 अगस्त, 1973 तक लगा रहा, जबकि इसे हटा लिया गया था।

गेहूँ और गेहूँ के पदार्थों का अन्तर्राज्यीय संचलन भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए अन्तर-बोमस गेहूँ और गेहूँ उत्पाद (संचलन नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1973 के अधीन विनियमित होता है। इस आदेश के अधीन, मध्य प्रदेश गेहूँ का अलग जोन है। यह आदेश अभी भी लागू है।

**कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों का क्रियान्वित किया जाना**

1983. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाचः क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या राज्य सरकारों ने कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों को पूर्णतः लागू करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है और यदि हाँ, तो किन राज्यों ने इस की मांग की है और उन्होंने कितनी कितनी धनराशि मांगी है ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नुरत हसन) :**

शिक्षा आयोग (1964-66) की सिफारिशों को उत्तरोत्तर पाच वर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाना है और केन्द्र तथा राज्य दोनों क्षेत्रों में योजना

विनियोजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप देते समय, धामनी पर, उन्हे ध्यान में रखा जाता है। राज्य सरकारों को, राज्य योजनाओं के लिए समझ रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है तथा उसमें शिक्षा के विकास के सभी पहलुओं के लिए महायाना शामिल होती है, यद्यपि वह निर्धारित नही की जाती है। देश भर में स्कूल और कालेज स्तरों के लिए एक समान-शिक्षा संरचना, माध्यमिक शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण, कार्य अनुभव, 'गैर-प्रोपचारिक शिक्षा' जैसी शिक्षा आयोग की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों को राज्य शिक्षा योजनाओं के एक भाग के रूप में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

**Misuse of Land Alloted on Lease basis to Societies/Trusts**

1984. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land allotted on lease basis to a Society or Trust can be withdrawn and lease can be cancelled if the land allotted is not used for the purpose for which it was allotted;

(b) whether the misuse of the allotted land can be looked over, if the allottee is ready to pay the damages for the misuse of the land and the society/trust can be allowed for misusing the land; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) If the land allotted to a Society/Trust on lease basis is not used for the purpose for which it was allotted, it can't be withdrawn nor the lease can be cancelled. Action for re-entry and determination of the lease under the terms of lease can however, be taken if the land is not used for the specified purpose for which it is leased and is used for any other purpose.

(b) and (c) : Any breach of the terms of lease including misuse is objectionable and a lease is given an opportunity to remedy the breach. If the breach is not removed within the time specified in the notice and does not amount to a nuisance, it can be regularised for a temporary period on payment of damage charges. This permission is not given on permanent basis if the use of land is not in accordance with the Master/Zonal Plan.

Temporary regularisation is made in accordance with the terms of lease and Governments' decisions and orders.

#### Central Assistance for Calcutta Development Projects

1985. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :  
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS  
MUNSI :

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

(a) whether a number of Calcutta Development Projects undertaken by the CMDA have either been abandoned or suspended due to lack of Central financial assistance and if so, facts thereabout ;

(b) whether financial aid extended to CMDA by the World Bank has also been included as financial contribution to the CMDA by the Central Government and if so, the reasons thereabout ;

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the progress of the development works done by the CMDA and if so, fact thereabout ; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to remove financial difficulties CMDA facing in its massive tasks to develop Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per Government policy, the financial allotment made to the States under

the Plan is inclusive of the World Bank assistance.

(c) The Central Government have been watching regularly the progress of the development projects undertaken by the CMDA in the Calcutta Metropolitan District area by holding high level review meetings periodically. The last review meeting was held on the 30th September,

.4.

(d) The Government is already doing its best to give to the CMDA as much financial assistance as is possible having regard to the total availability of funds.

#### Opening of Farakka Canals

1986. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether time-schedule has been fixed for opening of Farakka canals for supplying Ganga-water to the river Hoogly ;

(b) the quantum of discharge of Ganga-water fixed and the reasons for delay to complete working systems for discharge of Ganga waters to the river Hoogly ;

(c) whether the Government is thinking of constructing canal to connect the river Hoogly with the Bay of Bengal through Sunderban area to facilitate easy and quick navigation of ocean going vessels, through the Hoogly river ;

(d) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report which appeared in Calcutta daily dated the 18th October, 1974 to this effect ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereabout ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) and (b) : The question of allocation of available fair-weather flows of the Ganga is under discussion between the Government of India and Bangladesh.

The feeder canal of the Farakka proper, when becomes operational, would supply Ganga waters to the Hooghly. All efforts are being made to complete the canal which involves some difficult works, by the end of this year. The delay in the past in completing the works is mainly attributable to the law and order situation in the project area, resistance of local people demanding additional bridges across the feeder canal and various other difficulties encountered in the execution of the canal.

(c) to (e) : The Government are aware of the report which appeared in the Calcutta daily and other similar reports suggesting a barrage across the Hooghly and a straight canal connecting the Calcutta port to the sea through the Sunderbans. The scheme is considered technically unsound and infeasible. The matter therefore is not being pursued.

#### Setting up of Krishi Vigyan Seva Kendra

1987. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up Krishi Vigyan Seva Kendras in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) whether there are any hinderances in the way of setting up such centres and if so, the steps being taken to overcome them for the development of irrigation and agriculture products in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme for the establishment of 33 Krishi Vigyan Kendras during the Fifth Plan on the basis of agro-climatic, technological and socio-economic considerations

has been proposed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The main objectives will be to impart technical training in scientific methods of farming to both serving employees of Agricultural and allied Departments and farmers to increase production and to rural youth to create self-employment potential.

At the Central level, a small Committee will be set up in the I.C.A.R. to help implementation of the programme, to select the location of the Centres in consultation with the State Governments, Agricultural Universities and other State Institutions.

(c) No hinderances are anticipated in setting up such centres.

#### Cracks in Hira Kud Dam

1988. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether some cracks have developed in the newly constructed Hira Kud Dam in Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether an investigation committee of experts has been set up to find out the causes of cracks ;

(c) if so, the time by which the report of the Committee is expected to be presented to the Government ; and

(d) whether this Committee would also examine such cracks as have developed in other dams in the Country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa had requested the Central Water Commission in October, 1974 to depute officers to help the State Government in investigating the reasons for cracks developed

in Hira Kud Dam and to evolve measures to prevent further development of cracks.

The officials of the Central Water Commission have visited the site and asked the project officers for additional observations necessary and supply the data to facilitate analysis and tender suitable advice. The required data is awaited from the State Government.

(d) Does not arise, as no report of such cracks in other dams has been received.

#### Central Grants to Government of Bihar and U.P. Jhuggi and Jhonpri Schemes

1989. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.P. and Bihar Governments have requested the Central Government for more grants for their Jhuggi Jhonpri clearance schemes and for the construction of houses for poor and low income group people and if so, the facts thereof ;

(b) the action taken in regard thereto ; and

(c) how much amount has been paid and sanctioned to these states during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No such request has been received from the Governments of U.P. and Bihar. Also the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme and other Social Housing Schemes have been transferred to the State Sector. Assistance is now given in the form of block loans/grants. State Governments are free to utilise the funds so given, according to their own priorities and requirements.

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

#### सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सरकारी आवास का आवंटन

1990. डा० खीमचंद दास रिज्जारिया:

क्या निर्वास और आवास सभी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी में केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐसे अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी सेवा 10 वर्ष या इससे अधिक हो गई है परन्तु उन्हें सरकारी आवास नहीं मिला है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राजधानी में बढ़ते हुए किरायों और प्रभावहीन किराया नियंत्रण कानून को देखते हुए उन्हें राहत देने तथा सरकारी आवास आवंटित करने का है ,

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार सरकार का विचार निजी मकानों को किराये पर लेकर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवंटित करने का है ; और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

निर्वास और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया)  
(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल से वास के आवंटन के लिये आवेदन पत्र संमित आधार पर आवंटित किये जाते हैं जिन में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि किसी विशेष आवंटन वर्ष में टट्टप विशेष के कितने एकक उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है। अतः ऐसे सभी अधिकारियों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है जिन की सेवा 10 वर्ष या उस से अधिक की हो नहीं है परन्तु जिन्हें सरकारी वास आवंटित नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि उन सभी से आवेदन पत्र आवंटित

नहीं किये गये थे जिन की सेवा 10 वर्ष या उससे अधिक की थी।

(ख) नये भवनों के निर्माण पर रोक लगाने तथा वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण निधिओं के कम दिये जाने के कारण, सरकार की भवन निर्माण गतिविधियां बहुत घट गई हैं। अतः, कोई विशेष राहत तब तक पहुंचाना सम्भव नहीं है जब तक नये भवनों के निर्माण की गति धीमी बनी रहती है। तथापि, दिल्ली में निम्न टाइपो में लगभग 1,820 मकान निर्माणाधीन है तथा ये इस वर्ष के अन्त में या अगले वर्ष के शुरू में उपलब्ध हो जाएंगे।

(ग) विनियमन सुधारते ही सरकार का प्रस्ताव निर्माण की गतिविधियां बढ़ाने का है।

(घ) सरकारी कर्मचारियों का आवासीय सुविधाएं देने के बारे में तृतीय बेनन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है और इस बारे में अभी कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

रबी की फसल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजना

1991. डा० गोविन्द दास रिश्वातिया:

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

डा० कल्याणी नारायण पंडेय:

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रबी की फसल की उपज में बढ़ि के लिए सरकार ने 200 करोड़ रुपये की कोई योजना बनाई है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौर क्या है ; और

(ग) इसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि रबी गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुवास पटेल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सिंचित भूमि क्षेत्र

1992. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्ष-वार प्रत्येक राज्य में कुल कितनी मन्कित भूमि रही ,

(ख) चानू वर्ष के दौरान राज्य-वार कितनी भूमि का सिंचित क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लान का विचार है , और

(ग) इस योजना पर कितना धन खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहुलबाब खां) :

(क) वास्तविक सिंचित क्षेत्र के सिर्फ 1970-71 तक के आकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। वर्ष 1970-71 और उससे पहले के दो वर्षों के लिए सिंचित क्षेत्र के राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार आकड़े सलग विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [संभालय में रखा गया। देखिये सफ़ा एन टी 8569/74]



(ग) 1974-75 के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से बड़ी, मसोली और लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए कुल 445.18 करोड़ रुपये का परिषद्वय स्वीकार किया गया है। प्राणा है कि इसके अनाबा संख्यागत साधनों से भी 130 करोड़ रुपये की रकम ललाई जाएगी।

**Instructions to States to use MISA and DIR against Hoarders of Foodgrains**

1993. DR. H.P. SHARMA :

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately issued instructions to all State Governments to use the provisions of the MISA and the DIR to check dehoarding ;

(b) if so, the main points of the instructions issued and the extent of dehoarded foodgrains seized under DIR in each State under the recent drive ; and

(c) the number of cases in which this special provision had to be invoked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have been constantly impressing upon the State Governments to strictly enforce the various control orders and to invoke the provisions of the DIR, MISA and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for taking action against persons indulging in hoarding and blackmarketing.

The latest information with regard to foodgrains seized under the dehoarding campaign and the number of cases registered under DIR is yet to be received from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Expenditure on Demonstration of Improved Crop Pattern**

1995. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise expenditure on demonstrations of improved crop patterns to the agriculturists during 1973-74; and

(b) the expenditure on this head by the State Governments and Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Crop Insurance Pilot Project in Fazilka, Punjab**

1996. SHRI M. KATHMATHU :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2586 on 9th March 1974 regarding response of State Governments on pilot schemes for crop insurance in selected areas and state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government has decided to introduce a crop insurance pilot project in Fazilka ; and

(b) if so, the main features of this project.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). A pilot crop Insurance Scheme for American cotton in a selected area in Obohar in Fazilka sub-Division is under consideration of the General Insurance Corporation. Full details of the scheme would be worked out on receipt of the data which is being collected by the Fertilisers Corporation of India that would be providing the field services and the Agricultural Department of the Punjab Government.

**Non-Fixation of Kharif Procurement Targets**

1997. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

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

(a) whether Union Government have not fixed the State-wise targets for procurement of kharif foodgrains this season ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how the Government intend to collect the foodgrains to the Central pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Kharif Marketing Season 1974-75 has just started. The targets earlier suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission require modifications in the light of assessment of the latest crop prospects. The States have been addressed in this regard and the suitable targets will be worked out for each of the States.

The procurement of foodgrains during the current kharif marketing season, will be, through a combination of producers' levy for paddy and millers/dealers levy for rice. Similarly kharif coarse grains will be procured through a graded levy on producers, as well as traders, wherever considered necessary.

**Curtailment of Vanaspathi Production to press for Price Decontrol**

1998. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

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

(a) whether the production of vanaspathi has reduced from 17,000 tonnes in August to 13,500 tonnes in September against the capacity of one lakh tonne per month ;

(b) if so, whether the producers are curtailing the production intentionally so as to bring pressure on the Government to decontrol the price of Vanaspathi; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against these culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN):(a)There was a fall in the production of vanaspathi from 18,335 tonnes in August to 13,740 tonnes in September. The production however increased to 20,316 tonnes in October 1974.

(b) The fluctuations in production during these months mainly reflects the extent of availability of raw oils to the industry from time to time, at economic prices.

(c) Does not arise.

**Dharna by Delhi Secondary School Teachers Federation**

1999. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

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

(a) whether the members of the Delhi Secondary School Teachers Federation staged a demonstration on October 30, 1974 at the Boat Club, New Delhi in support of their demands ; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government's response thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands made by the Federation are :—

- (i) Removal of the disparity between pay scales of principals and the pay scales of the other categories of teachers on the one hand and between the University teachers and the school teachers on the other;

- (ii) Improvement in pay scales of lowest paid categories of primary Teachers and other allied categories ;
- (iii) Increase in the rate of increment and reduction in the time span to 12 years in the pay scales of all categories of teachers ;
- (iv) Grant of Selection Grade to all teachers on completion of six years of service ; and
- (v) Fixation of pay on point to point basis, i.e., one increment for every three years service, with a ceiling of three increments.

These demands have been carefully considered by the Government, but it has not been possible to deviate from the recommendations of the third pay commission.

#### **Development of Drought-Prone Areas**

2000. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a large scale project for developing drought-prone areas in some States has been drawn up.
- (b) if so, the main features of the programme ; and
- (c) whether Orissa has been covered under this programme ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) A statement is enclosed.
- (c) Yes, Sir.

#### **Statement**

*Main features of the Drought Prone Areas Programme*

Drought Prone Areas Programme aims at the integrated rural development in

agriculture and allied sectors in the selected drought-prone areas. The emphasis is on securing investments which should not only provide a continuing development but also generate future employment. Effort is being made to ensure that district as a unit is conceived for the purpose of project formulation. Various elements required for the development of a district are projected on the basis of resource endowment to link up in such a manner that every element is directly related to the others. The primary concern is to ensure a comparative stability in farm incomes through investments at micro and macro levels. The Programme concentrates on the weaker sections of rural societies to maximise the income stability of these sectors. The core of the programme is towards optimal utilization of land and water as a resource. The programme elements cover such activities as soil and moisture conservation afforestations, development and management of irrigation resources, development of agriculture, cattle development linked with dairy, sheep development linked with pistan development of piggery, poultry etc.

12.01 hrs.

#### **QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—Contd. IMPORT LICENCE CASE—contd.**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion against Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra because he has deliberately made a wrong statement to mislead the House. (*Interruptions*).....

श्री जयु लिवये (बाका) : महोदय महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। इस सदन की कार्यवाही कैसे चले इस के बारे में मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठा रहा हूँ। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री डॉक्टर बचन सिंह (बतार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक क्षण में इतने कैसे

हो गए ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जिन का नाम पुकारे वही खड़े हों । मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में इस तरह की बात चले । मैं इस के खिलाफ प्रोटैस्ट करता हूँ । ये इनने लोग कैसे खड़े हैं ? बार बार इस सदन में इस तरह की बात होती है । आप जिन का नाम पुकारें, जिन को बोलने का मौका दें वे बोलें । क्या है यह ? मछली बाजार है ? यह सदन है, सदन ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो चुपचाप खड़े थे, ये क्यों बोल रहे थे ? क्या आप की इजाजत से चिन्ता रहे थे ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप लोगों को चुप कराने के लिए मैं चिन्ता रहा था ।

श्री जय लिये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का यह कहना दुस्त है कि एक रात्र सभी लोग बोलेंगे तो किसी को भी मुन नहीं पाएंगे । इसलिए मैं पहले इस पर व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि अब क्वेश्चन अवर समाप्त हुआ । उस के बाद आप के निर्देशों के अनुसार भव ने पहले प्रिविलेज मोशन लिया जाना चाहिए । बाकी आडर पेपर पर जो बिजनेस है उस से ज्यादा बरीयता, उस से ज्यादा प्राथमिकता आप को प्रिविलेज मोशन को देनी चाहिए ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) : यह पॉइंट है ।

श्री जय लिये : यही तो कह रहा हूँ । इसीलिए इस को सब से पहले लेना चाहिए । मामला कहां तक आया है सभी लोग जानते हैं और आप भी जानते हैं कि मुकदमा को यह सबाल उठा कि आप को जो पत्र लिखा गया था क्या यह इस सदन का और सेशन का अन्वय है ? तो बहुत सारी बातें होने के बाद श्री ब्रह्मानंद रेड्डी ने यह सकाराई दी कि मैं समझ नहीं पाया

था कि क्या निर्णय हुआ था इसलिए मैं कन्फ्यूज्ड था, तो कम्पेनैट आउन्ड पर कंटेन्ट के प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लिया गया । मैंने श्याम बाबू से बिजनी की कि आप अपने प्रस्ताव को प्रेस न कीजिए और उन्होंने दया बुद्धि से, कम्पेनैट के आउन्ड पर अपने प्रस्ताव को पेश नहीं किया । यहा तक कार्यवाही आई थी ।

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट के बारे में भी जैसी हम लोगों ने मांग की है ... (व्यवधान) ....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (AKOLA) : It was rejected by the Deputy-Speaker. All this is a "compassionate grounds" and all that.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can say, "not correct". Don't use that word.

It is unparliamentary. Delete it.

श्री जय लिये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन कार्यवाही उसके लिए करनी पड़ेगी । (1) सी० बी० आई० की रेवीवेंट रिपोर्ट नहीं सब रिपोर्ट और दूसरी भी रिपोर्ट्स इस इन्वेस्टिगेशन के बारे में ले करने के बारे में क्या आप अपना स्पष्ट निर्णय, जो कुछ भी हुआ है उसकी रोशनी में देगे ? (2) हम मिनिस्टर्स से व्यक्तिगतः सुनना चाहते हैं क्योंकि प्रिविलेज का मामला सरकार के खिलाफ नहीं एक एक मिनिस्टर और सदन के खिलाफ है । (3) इनके द्वारा घुमा फिरा कर जो सब-जुडिस वाला मामला रखा गया है उसके बारे में आप हम को क्रमशः मुनिए । सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कॉलिंग, मिनिस्टर्स के बयान और उसके बाद आप हम को जवाबी भावग करने के लिए बुलाइए, फिर प्रिविलेज के सबाल पर अपनी क्लिब आप कीजिए ।

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chak.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**  
 Sir, I have given notice of a breach of privilege motion. I would like to make a submission on what I have already written to you.

**MR. SPEAKER.** No other privilege motion can come now when we are already having before us a privilege motion under discussion.

अभी पहला चल रहा है, दूसरा कैसे लेंगे ?

अभी एक सवाल चल रहा है। उसके बीच में एक और कैसे ले जाएं ? उन्हीं में सभी को शामिल कर लीजिए आप।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो चार्ज शीट सी बी आई ने दी है उस चार्जशीट के प्राधार पर नया प्रिविलेज मोशन बनता है श्री एल एन मिश्र के खिलाफ। उसका नोटिस भ्राम्य है, उसको आप शामिल कर लीजिए।

**MR. SPEAKER :** They will all be treated as one.

उसी में कर सकते हैं। डिस्कशन जो चल रहा है, उसी में कर लीजिए।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Sir, you were kind enough in your wisdom, if I understood aright, after the point of order was finished, to allow me to make a submission under Rule 223. It is a breach of privilege motion under appropriate rules against Shri L. N. Mishra....  
*(Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें मैंने कह दिया है कि जो आपका है वह उसी में चलता रहेगा।

सब शामिल चलेगा। सब इकट्ठे ही चलेगें।

पहले मैं एक बात क्लीयर कर लू कि आपने यह ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह तो पीछे भावेंगे। पहले तो प्रिविलेज का मामला

है। पहले अगर प्रिविलेज मोशन को ले लेंगे तो ऐडजर्नमेंट पीछे चला जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें पहले ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन है, उसके बाद प्रिविलेज रखा हुआ है।

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPADEE :**  
 We are not pressing our adjournment motions.

At least, I am not pressing for it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :**  
 I am not pressing for it today.

The facts of the case are as follows :

Shri L. N. Mishra, in his personal explanation dated 20th August, 1974 said :

" I recollect having received letter purporting to bear the signatures of a number of MPs when I was in-charge of the former Ministry of Foreign Trade. As far as I remember...  
*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (MUVAT-TUPUZHA) :** I rise on a point of order. For the last three days, certain things have been pending here. They all started with a privilege motion. Three or four friends of the Opposition gave notice of a motion which you, in your discretion, could have either admitted or refused. Any way you preferred that they might be heard in the open House. That privilege motion is pending. A final ruling has not been given on that. Rule 224 reads as follows :—

" The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely,

(i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting..."

I would like to know whether the privilege motion, given notice of, is pending decision or not. If it is pending decision, then without disposing that of another

privilege motion cannot be raised in this House. A new motion has now been raised. My submission, therefore, is that this privilege motion which is now given notice of cannot be taken note of, let this alone be heard. A privilege motion is already pending, and it is your responsibility, as Speaker of the House, to tell us whether you consider that privilege motion to be in conformity with the rules of procedure, so that we may decide whether it should be admitted under rule 222. To allow that to be pending and during its pendency another privilege motion coming and then a public hearing being given to that, another subsidiary motion coming out of that, carrying on the matter unendingly like this will obstruct the proceedings of the entire House. We, the members of this House, have got the right to request that the business on the agenda be taken up and disposed of. A privilege question has, of course, a certain priority. The matter which could be considered in the Chamber, you preferred to hear in the House. (Interruptions) My point of order is simply this. When a privilege motion is pending consideration by you and when the House is seized of that matter, no other privilege motion should be listened to and should be taken notice of. Therefore, the attempt of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to raise another privilege motion is out of order. You may kindly rule that out of order and give us your ruling with respect to the privilege motion which has already been heard.

श्री छदल बिहारी बाबूदेवी : एक समय पर एक ही विषय उठ सकता है—यह नियम इस मामले में लागू नहीं होता है क्योंकि सारे प्रिविलेज एक ही विषय से जुड़े हुए हैं.

(अवधान) . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपना रुलिंग देने से पहले इस पर विचार कीजिये कि आप को

चार मेम्बरों ने तीन मंत्रियों के खिलाफ एक ही दिन प्रिविलेज के मोशनज दिये और आपने उनके बारे में विचार करना स्वीकार किया। आपने यह टेकनीकल आधार नहीं लिया कि एक दिन में एक ही मोशन आ सकता है, क्योंकि आप समझते हैं कि वे सब एक ही विषय से सम्बन्धित हैं। इसलिये कांग्रेस मेम्बर भी इस समय समझदारी का परिचय दें—क्योंकि सारे प्रिविलेज एक ही विषय से जुड़े हुए हैं. (अवधान) . . . . .

आपने नोटिस देने वाले सब मेम्बरों को मुना, फिर आपने गृह मंत्री को बोलने के लिये कहा . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बतलाइये—क्या रोज सुना करे।

श्री छदल बिहारी बाबूदेवी : आप फसला कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या फंसला कचेंये आ जाते हैं।

श्री छदल बिहारी बाबूदेवी : सी० बी० आई० की जो चार्जशीट अदालत में दाखिल हुई है, यदि उस के आधार पर नया प्रिविलेज मोशन बनता है तो क्या हम वे नहीं सकते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुद कह रहे हैं कि नया बनाता है। जब पहले ही एक चल रहा है और उस के चलते हुए फिर आप एक नया दे रहे हैं तो नया तब ही आयगा जब पिछला खत्म हो जायगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You called me, after considering this thing . . . .

SHRI C M. STEPHEN : You should allow this submission . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER : You said, you are coming to a point of order . . . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Their skeleton is stinking in the cupboard . . . .

**SHRI C.M. STEPHEN :** You are the most stinking person in the world.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** He wants to destroy the Indian Parliament. Kindly regulate the proceedings of the House according to the rules. It will make things easy for all of us. Are you now going to listen to the point of order raised by Mr. Stephen. Please give your ruling. You have to decide.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नया कैसे आ जायेगा ? पिछला डिस्पोज नहीं हथा तो दूसरा कैसे आ जायेगा ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** नया जरूर है लेकिन क्वेश्चन एक ही है। मोशन अलग-अलग है, लेकिन क्वेश्चन एक ही है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप कहते हैं कि जो पुराना मोशन चल रहा है, उस के साथ जो दूसरे मोशन्स थे, वे सब आइडेंटिकल है। मैंने कहा कि अगर सब आइडेंटिकल है तो एक को ले ले। उस में सब कुछ आ जायेगा। उस को एक बना कर धीरे उसी को बस बना कर आप ने अपने ख्यालात का इस्तेमाल किया। अब उस तारीख के बाद फिर एक धीरे नई बात आती है तो वह एक सेप्रेट मोशन है।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** This is a separate privilege motion on the basis of the chargesheet that was given on Friday evening.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is a separate motion. How can it come when we have already one before it ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** No more submissions on that. He has given the ruling.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** (Bengal) : Have you shut us out on the subject ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHI :** Yes. You cannot reopen it.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** This is an unusual step on the part of you. I want to be heard on this.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now you come with a privilege motion arising out of a matter which arose on a different day. You are bringing it in a new shape. इसको कैसे ले सकते हैं।

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :** Please see rule 376. He has no right to be heard. This point is already over.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** He shouts; others are not allowed to speak.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :** We are watching this for the past 3 days.

**श्री मन्मथ लाल :** आप हमारी बात सुन ल, उस के बाद आप जो निणय देंगे, वह हम मन्जूर हैं।

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :** There is no right to be heard under the rules. I am rising on a point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have replied to that.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :** He cannot speak when you have given your ruling on that. Under Rule 376 I raise this point of order. I am not going to yield to any body.

**MR. SPEAKER :** As already stated by me, you have given a new motion. That cannot come unless this first item is disposed of. We are already dealing with the first item.

**श्री बलराम साठे :** किस बात पर आप सुनना चाहते हैं? आप नियम 376 देखिये

It says :

"Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2), a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide

whether the point raised is a point of order and if so give his decision thereon; which shall be final."

Your ruling is final. How can you hear them again ?

MR. SPEAKER : The point is : Is this a new privilege motion ? If it is a new privilege motion, it cannot arise when there is a privilege motion already pending. They are on a point of order. How can I say I do not allow.

श्री नरु ललमये : यह प्रेरणा कहा से मिली आज इन को ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : They are holding the House to ransom for the last four days.

(Interruptions)

श्री छतल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, प्राय ने श्याम बाबू को बुलाया। अब यह टोका टाकी क्यों हो रही है ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The point that we are considering is whether any other complaint—I am laying stress on the word 'complaint'—against question—of breach of privilege could be made in the House on any day when some other motion of breach of privilege are pending

Sir, I am only looking towards the Chair. I am not doing anything at all.

My submission is that so far as complaints of breach of privilege are concerned, they have to be made immediately after the breach had occurred. It is now another question whether the question about the breach could be taken up by the House or not. But, this is obligatory on all of us  
... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur) : Sir, now I rise on a point of order. Now he says that it is a complaint. How are you allowing this ? (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : In the House of Commons the practice is that the notice may not even be given to the Speaker because it is immediately attracting the breach and therefore a Member can come straight to the House and complain about the breach that has occurred. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, a point of order is that he cannot reopen this against your ruling given already on the point of order raised by me. My question is : can he raise this ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he should be called to order since you have asked Mr. Mishra to speak.

MR. SPEAKER . Kindly sit down. Let me listen to the point of order. Mr. Mishra has already raised a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : So, Sir, it is my respectful submission that when an offence had occurred, the First Information Report has to be lodged. And it is on lodging of the F.I.R. with regard to which a breach of privilege has been raised by Shri Basu, Shri Vajpayee and Shri Lumaye. Here is an offence. It is not a question of charge-sheet. We have not come to that stage. We have only come before the House with a complaint that a breach of privilege has occurred about the lodging of the F.I.R. This is a breach of privilege. It is clear from the practice in the House of Commons that it has to be immediately lodged. It is for you to consider whether it should be taken on the next day or the third day. But, the Member would be failing in his duty if, after the breach of privilege has occurred,—the offence has been committed—he does not come to the House immediately about it... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The first thing is this. I have given a notice and I have stood up as soon as the question Hour



[Sri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

was over. And you were kind enough to direct me that after Mr. Limaye's point of order was over. I may make my submission. As soon as Mr. Madhu Limaye had finished his point of order and submission thereon, I was on my legs and I was making my submissions to your goodself. All that I wanted to say was to highlight and draw the attention of the House to your goodself. From the charge-sheet that has been placed on the Table of the House on Friday, late evening and, on the basis of the charge-sheet, I have formulated a privilege motion. If I had not done so, would you not agree that I have failed in my duty as a Member of this House? All that I wanted to do was to raise the issue and you allowed me to make my submission as brief as possible. In that process, my hon. friends got agitated and they prevented me from speaking.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a new privilege. Will you kindly sit down?

इस में बकन बचगा। अगर आप नहीं चाहते तो चलते दोजिम।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पहले रूल के बारे में हमारी बात सुन लीजिये, हम आप की मदद करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मदद तो क्या पता नहीं यह चीज कहा जाएगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, हमने प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया है। यह भी ठीक है कि हमारी प्रिविलेज मोशन जो अदालत में चार्ज शीट दाखिल की गई है उसके आधार पर है। आप यह मानेंगे, व चार्ज शीट बाद में रखे गये हैं। जब पहले प्रिविलेज मोशन आए तब चार्ज शीट हमारे सामने नहीं था। हम उसे आधार बना कर कोई प्रिविलेज मोशन का नोटिस नहीं दे सकते हैं। अभी हमने नोटिस दिया है—आप रूल देखिये :

"Not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting."

हम पुराने मोशन नहीं उठा रहे हैं। वे तो उठ चुके हैं। आज हम एक मोशन उठा रहे हैं। आप बारीकी से देखिये। चिल्लाने से तब मामला नहीं होगा। शान्ति से सुनना होगा। कोई दंगल नहीं है।

"Not more than one question shall be raise at the same sitting."

जो पुराने मोशन है वे पहले दिन रोज़ किंग जा चुके हैं। अब उन पर बहस हो रही है, मंत्रियों को स्पष्टीकरण देना है, आपको फंसना करना है। आज हम उन्हे उठा नहीं रहे हैं। कोई भी नियम हमें नए मोशन या नए मुद्दा उठाने से नहीं रोकता है। आप फंसना कर सकते हैं। जब तक पुगाने मोशन पर निर्णय नहीं होगा ये मोशन पैडिंग रहेंगे। यह फंसना दे दीजिए ये बेकार में शोर मचा रह है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा नया प्वाइंट है। मैं रिपोंट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि नोटिस ऑर क्वेश्चन में आपका फंस करना चाहिये। एक ही नोटिस रख करने की बरत होती तो आपने क्वेश्चन या प्रिविलेज नोटिस का एक साथ क्या लिया? मेरे चार मोशन थे या नोटिस थे या कहिये एक ही क्वेश्चन के बारे में कि मिनिस्टर्स के द्वारा लाइसेंस कांड में सदन का अपमान किया गया। यह क्वेश्चन है उमाशंकर जी के खिलाफ, चट्टोपाध्याय जी के खिलाफ, गोखल जी के खिलाफ, एन एन मिश्र जी के खिलाफ, तुलसीमोहन राम जी के खिलाफ। पिछले संशन में ये मोशन दिए गए थे। उस पर आपने फंस तक कोई निर्णय नहीं दिया। प्रिविलेज मोशन पेडिंग पड़े रहे। मैंने नोटिस को रिन्यू किया था पहले नोटिस दिया। नई कौन सी बात हुई? या चार नोटिस दिए जिस के ऊपर बारह तारीख को चर्चा शुरू हुई उसी का एक कागज नोटिस है। एक क्वेश्चन उसका वागनेट नोटिस। काम नेट नियम में मानता हूँ। 224 को मैं पूरी तरह मानता हूँ।—एक ही क्वेश्चन के बारे में आप

पाच नाटिम मेरे श्याम बाबू के, अटल जी के, ज्योतिर्वंश बसु जी के आपने मुने इसी के बारे में। नया काननेट नोटिस आया और यह चार्ज शीट में निकला है। प्रश्न एक ही है। आपका निर्णय मानेंगे। लेकिन हमें लगता है कि एक माथ लेने में फायदा होगा। मिनिस्टस को मुनने के पहले हमें मुनेंगे तो समय बचेगा। वहाँ हमारा क्या जाता है, फिर रिगमेराल शुरू हो जाएगा।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आध मिनट इनकी बात सुन लूँ, फिर आपकी तरफ आता हूँ। इनको अपना केस खत्म कर लेने दीजिये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह ने समझते हैं कि हम लोग कुछ पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं। इकीकत यह है कि हम लागू भी गत और नैवारी करके आते हैं। लेकिन आप मौका ही नहीं देते हैं। हमें बँठे रहना पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इतके बाद मैं आपकी तरफ आ रहा हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMO Y BOSU Sir, I invite your attention to rule 224, sub-rules (ii) and (iii). Sub-rule (ii) clearly says that "the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence" Now for argument's sake, if I waited for three or four days, the purpose would not have been served especially when sub-rule (iii) says that "the matter requires the intervention of the House"

So, tell me, would there be any other matter so very important as this one which requires the intervention of the House or which does not require the intervention of the House?

Is there any other matter more important than this?

This is my submission, and you, Sir as Speaker of the House, may kindly take this in to consideration and allow my privilege motion.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : नियम सख्या 222 के अन्तर्गत सब से पहले सदन में प्रिविलेज मॉशन इन मामलों में उठाया। गंज इनके इतने अधिक मॉशन आते हैं कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन्होंने नियम सख्या 222 के अनुसार इसको उठाया है। हमारे मार्था श्री स्टिफज ने 376 के अन्तर्गत बाइट आफ आर्डर रज किया है। इन्होंने कहा है कि 224 के अन्तर्गत एक बार में एक ही उठाया जा सकता है प्रिविलेज मॉशन। मैं शकधर और कील को काट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं उस मोटी पुस्तक को बराबर साथ ले कर नहीं चलता हूँ। उस में से नोट कर लेता हूँ। उसके पृष्ठ 925 पर यह लिखा हुआ है कि जब सदस्य व्यवस्था का प्रश्न रखता है तो अध्यक्ष यह फैसला करना है कि वह प्रश्न व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है या नहीं और इस सम्बन्ध में अध्यक्ष का निर्णय अन्तिम होता है। आपन श्री स्टिफज के व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का माना और रजिग दे दिया। आपका रजिग अन्तिम रजिग होता है। उसके बाद बहस की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। इसलिए आपन जब बड़ा विचार एक बार एक ही प्रिविलेज मॉशन रखा जा सकता है सदन के सामने तो इसको मान लेना चाहिये। श्री नियमों में जो उठाया है प्रिविलेज मॉशन वह हमारे सामने है। इस पर बहस की गुंजाइश कहा है। इसलिए आप रजिग दे कि जो हमारे सामने प्रिविलेज मॉशन है उस पर हम विचार करें जिस पर आप रजिग दे चुके हैं उन पर बाहस नहीं होनी चाहिये, उसकी गुंजाइश नहीं है।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, I am raising a point of order, and I request you to give a ruling on this. We all got up in this House the other day, and today also we are getting up. How, kindly see rule 376 relating to points of order. Each one gets up in this House

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

as did Mr. Madhu Limaye twice. Some other friends raised points of order. We want you to consider these points of order. I should like to draw your attention to sub-rule 2 of rule 376 where it says that a point of order can be raised in relation to the business of the House. Either some business is on the agenda or you have permitted it to come up. What happened now? Before you had taken up the agenda item before you had considered the matter, people raise points of order it has become a mantra to go against the rules. Point of order is being used to indulge in defamation, to create disorder in the House.

It is used to make allegations it is used to supercede the business. He tried to bring in an interesting argument. When the question of breach of privilege has to be considered, it is a specific thing; specific evidence and specific arguments should be given against the specified person. My friend, Mishra says that it relates to the same matter but all the same it is a different specific matter. General discussion is one thing. But a privilege motion is a specific motion relating to a specific person in regard to a specific point they should adduce specific evidence. Therefore, I am saying that you must first give your ruling your considered ruling whether most of the points raised particularly by the Opposition Members, are not misuse of the provision about point of order to create disorder in the House. I want your ruling on this. Unless an item is there before the House, no point of order can be raised.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj) : In all humility may I seek a clarification from you? We have been sitting here for the last 45 minutes listening to various points of order, I do not claim to have more intelligence than the other hon. members of the House. In fact I admit my intelligence is extremely low, but if my understanding is correct, you have given a ruling just now in answer to Mr. Stephen's point of order.

If my understanding is correct you have said that no new motion could be raised during the pendency of the continuing one. So your ruling stands. We are prepared to accept your ruling, Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether we agree with it or not, is not any importance. It is your ruling; and you have given that ruling and it must stand (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODI (Godhra): There seems to be a great deal of confusion whether a ruling on the point of order raised by Mr. Stephen has been given or not. My submission is that a ruling has not been given... (interruptions). I have never heard of ruling in any House of parliament which ends with a question, aimed particularly at the Opposition. That is how your ruling ended. Kindly check up the records, or otherwise check yourself, whatever you like. That is how the ruling ended asking the opposition a question. We were all in the process of answering that question.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a good way you have found. You did not understand it and that is why you are answering it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So far as the question of understanding or the level of understanding is concerned

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Sir, may I point out....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Maya, I will give you your turn. or, If you want now, I will yield.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में किसी भी सदस्य को इस प्रकार चुकारने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। यहाँ हर एक सदस्य को आनरेवल कह कर बुलाया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य का यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform him ..

SHRI PILOO MODI: Sir, I have yielded only to Maya and not to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will yield to any lady in the House. But as far as I know, you are known as "Mr Speaker" as against "Madam Prime Minister".

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: There is a little story about a Brahman and a Brahmani. One day the brahmani came and announced that if anybody could explain the *Bhagavadgita* to her, she will give him half her property. When she came home she found her husband in a terrible state of mind. He immediately asked her "tell me my dear what have you done? You have offered half our property to someone who can explain the *Bhagavadgita*? Somebody might come and be able to explain the *Bhagavadgita*; that is so very easily done." She replied: "my dear husband, why do you worry? They can certainly explain to me as to what the *Bhagavadgita* is. But whether I understand it or not is upto me, and I shall never understand".

SHRI PILOO MODY: That was typical of the Congress story; ending with the dishonesty of women. What the brahman should have said to the brahmani was, "I will explain the *Bhagavadgita* to you" so that he could keep the property with the family.

Now, to continue with more serious work instead of these little stories which we all enjoy, coming back to the point of order . . .

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) Sir on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly listen to him? I am not so circumspect. Kindly sit down. You should not exploit his generosity. When he did it in one case, he should do it in your case also. Kindly do not do it, because he has yielded in one case.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: So far we were thinking that only Shri Charan Singh is antagonistic to women. Now are we to understand that Shri Pilo Mody is also following him?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not know whether Charan Singh is against women or her leader is against men looking to these women she has collected around her. Even Shri Borooah agrees with me when he said that the Prime Minister was the only *admi* in the party.

AN HON. MEMBER. Male.

Shri Pilo Mody: I suppose *admi* means a male, a brahmin, a *maid*.

MR. SPEAKER: I am just helpless, watching the fight between women and Shri Pilo Mody. Why both of you are going astray? Why don't you keep to the point?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Just as Mr. Stephen gets excited when he sees the Prime Minister, I get excited when I see the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Maya Ray. (Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai rose—). If she also wants to say something, I am prepared to yield to her.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not do it in her case.

ग्राम देखिए, यह क्या मजाक है ? अब छोड़िए इस को । जो बान चल रही है उस को खत्म करने दीजिए । ग्राम भी मेहरबानी कर के अपने को प्वाइंट ग्राम गार्ड तक रखिए ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is on a point of humour, not on a point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I was saying, when I was so pleasantly interrupted, that the point of order that Mr. Stephen raised on which you said something, which ended with a question, which the educated Members of the Congress Benches have taken to be a ruling and which we, here, not being educated thought was a question, ended without a ruling because, after that, another point of order was allowed to be raised by an hon. Member from there. Therefore, I consider, when one point of order was not disposed of or was left in suspended animation and you allowed another point

[Shri Pilo Mody]

of order, we can make submissions only on the second point of order. We cannot make any more submission on the first point of order. The first point of order died without a ruling.

Now, the second point of order that was made was really no point of order at all. He kept on saying that the "point of order" instrument is being used for various purposes. I would say, all the institutions of Government and Parliament itself, all the institutions of democracy, are also being used as flippantly as he may allege that the Members of the Opposition are using the instrument of "point of order". Therefore, on that, I have to make a submission that when you have done all this to the country, merely a misuse of "point of order" cannot be any serious crime

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : May I repeat it again that we have already one privilege motion before us and, as I said, unless that is disposed of, we will not take up the other one. In the meanwhile, because Mr. Vajpayee said, if it is not a new one, if it is just a continuation of the same one, and they all could be taken together, I put it to you that they are all identical and, therefore, they could be taken up together in the form of one privilege motion. Mr. Limaye must be aware that when all of them came, he also agreed...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : It was a different privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I put it to you very categorically and you said that they all be amalgamated in one and taken up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : All offenders cannot be taken in the same manner. The offenders are different. Breach of privilege is committed by different persons.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we are already seized of one and I have said that, so long as that is pending, unless we dispose that of, we cannot take up another one.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Do not take it up for discussion, but take notice of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless the first is disposed of, we cannot take it up. Not now. We are already discussing one. We shall take it up later. It will not be a healthy practice. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is to be taken notice of; it may be taken up later. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (*Srinagar*) : You have said that we are already seized of a privilege motion and that we cannot take note of another privilege motion. Suppose, when we are discussing a privilege motion, somebody from the Gallery throws leaflets. Do we not take notice of that? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : We are already seized of one and it must be disposed of before we take up another.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE . Rule 224(i) says ; 'Not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting'

MR. SPEAKER : How can I put another when we are already seized of one ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE You can allow us to raise it.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be pending.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज अग्न कोर्ड मामला होगा तो हम उस के बारे में पात्र नहीं नोटिस दे सकने हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक कम प्रान्सेडी डिस्कस हो रहा है ।

We are already seized of this. How can I put another one ?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** By the same token—since it is a matter of procedure—if any contempt is committed in the House, shall we not take up that issue ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** We are already seized of one. We are already discussing one. How can we introduce another one ? It will not come unless the first one is disposed of. Later on, we shall see. Let the first one be disposed of.

The Law Minister.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** इस में पहले कि आप विधि मंत्री को बोलने के लिए कहें, इस आप में यह जानना चाहते हैं कि होम मिनिस्टर न सा वा साई की रिपोर्ट के बारे में जो आप की गारंटेज मांगी थी उस के बारे में आप का फैसला क्या है ?

**श्री ज्योतिबंश बसु :** डिप्टी स्पीकर माहब के मामले में न हाउस की रूलिंग कांट किया

that the House cannot abdicate its power; the House must sit on judgment; the House is supreme.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please sit down.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट आप का भेजी है—क्या वह एक रिपोर्ट है या कई रिपोर्ट है रिलेवेन्ट रिपोर्ट या क्या मतलब है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहले इन को बैठाइये, तब जवाब दूंगा ।

13 hrs.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) :** I have written to you. You will remember that on Friday we had to forego the right and privilege of discussing non-official business. This matter continued upto 6-30, regarding the Privilege Motion

against Home Minister as also laying of the report. (An hon. Member: Reports), yes, reports of the CBI on the Table of the House. This is an important point, Sir. The Whole House was seized of the matter. Naturally, the first item after Question Hour should have been this item, on which the House was seized of the matter already. We have given notice. Today is Monday; if something is remaining, it will be taken up on Tuesday. On that basis we have given clear information. But today what we find is that the same thing is not given as the second item after Question Hour. The second item should have been the issue of privilege that was discussed by the House upto 6-30 P. M. on the day. Are you going to pull up the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs why it cannot be included, I want to know.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not concerned.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना मवाल फिर दोहरा दू ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन गृह मंत्री महोदय ने विवाद के बीच में सदन को यह जानकारी दी थी कि उन्होंने आप को पत्र लिखा है और वे उस के बारे में आप का मार्गदर्शन चाहते हैं । वह पत्र बाद में यहाँ पहुँच कर बताया गया । अब आप को निर्णय करना है, उन्होंने सारी जिम्मेदारी आप पर डाल दी है । वह कहते हैं—“रिलेवेन्ट रिपोर्ट”—तो क्या उन्होंने वह रिपोर्ट आप को भेज दी है ? यदि रिपोर्ट भेजी है तो क्या वह रिलेवेन्ट है, एक रिपोर्ट है या कई रिपोर्ट है ? उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है या कई रिपोर्ट भेजी है—उन के बारे में आप का फैसला क्या है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन प्रश्नों के बारे में आप सदन को जानकारी दीजिये, उस के बाद हम विधि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मन्त्री जी को सुनिये। उन से मुझे भी एक सवाल पूछना है, इन प्रश्नों का जवाब आने के बाद पूछूंगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How long are we go to on like this ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All of you may kindly sit down.

The other day, that letter came to me. I allowed it to be circulated also and I think you have got it.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is in the proceedings....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was read out here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It is in the Bulletin also.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. And then I addressed the Minister in the evening. I said, you mentioned some relevant report, on what points you need my clarification. And he sent it. My Secretary told me that at about 10 o'clock this came. This was received at midnight at my residence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISIRA : On Saturday ?

MR. SPEAKER : Friday night.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : All the reports ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you impatient ?

I must of course inform you of it. I left at about 5 A.M. for Chandigarh on Saturday.

I could not go through it. But it was known as Part I. When I saw that I thought perhaps the Minister did not get my letter which I addressed to him on Friday evening.

Meanwhile, I got the information from my Private Secretary that his Secretary had informed that the Minister was out of

Delhi and he is expected to be here on Monday. When I enquired about the other part of the report. I was told he will give it to me on Monday, that is, part II and whatever it is. He brought it to me at 10:30 A.M. with some documents along with some forwarding note also. I have not seen that as yet. Even the first one is a very long one.

श्री अशु लिमये : इस का अध्ययन करने में मैं आप की मदद करूँ, क्योंकि आप को समय नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं बिलकुल फैव-फली मसूरी बना कर दूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER : I need not get your help on such a delicate matter.

श्री अशु लिमये : कभी कभी ले लिया करे।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : प्रिन्सिपल कमेटी की मदद ले लीजिये, वे टय डाक्यूमेंट को पूरी तरह से देख लेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : So far as its laying on the Table is concerned, he asks the Speaker as to whether this will prejudice the judicial proceedings or not, ask me as to which part of the proceedings it will prejudice and then he will form an opinion. I really wonder is it the job of the Speaker to form an opinion. I do not think it is my function to decide as to which part of the report will prejudice the court and which not. Courts are there. Putting the Speaker in such a delicate situation that he may express some judicial opinion on it.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISIRA : Reputation of the House and the Members of the House is more delicate.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection if they want to lay on the Table. They are welcome to do it. To ask me to decide whether it will prejudice the proceedings and which will not prejudice the

proceedings, I am not in a position to say anything I do not want to come in the picture. If they are willing, they are welcome to do so but do not get my opinion on it I have made it very clear Now, let us hear the Law Minister

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) Sir, you have raised the fundamental question as to what exact ly you should do with the document sent to you In the 17th century in England Speaker Lenthall made a memorable statement which everybody cherishes namely that Speaker has neither eyes to see nor ears to hear except what is given to him by the House You can only study the report if the House is taken into confidence You have to go through the documents with the assistance, I submit, of whatever Committee you may choose But the fact of the matter is that unless some subterranean processes are in operation these documents in the possession of the Speaker have to be studied by the Speaker, which he can do only through the eyes of the House I submit therefore, Sir since the document has come in to your possession that for solving the delicate and difficult question you have to take the House into confidence.

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय—

अध्यक्ष महोदय . इस पर वहम न कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिखये : मैं आप के विचारार्थ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप न गरी जिम्मेदारी फिर सरकार पर छोड़ दी है—आप ने ठीक ही किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह सिर्फ एक मेम्बर का ही तो ठीक है । लेकिन साब इस के और बहुत से व्यक्ति जुड़े हुए हैं जो ट्रामप फेस करेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिखये : नब-जुडिस वा काई प्राउड नदी बन सकना है । (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Sir, the privilege motion is not subject to the rule of *sub-judice*

MR SPEAKER My observations have nothing to do with the matter under discussion and also whether it is *sub-judice* or not

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Your pronouncement must be clear and decisive With regard to the privilege motion, the highest court is the House And there is no question of rule of *sub-judice* We have got our own rules

MR SPEAKER After hearing I shall express my views

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Sir, I rise on a point of order I want to draw the attention of the House (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER You have already spoken

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Whether it is *sub-judice* or not you will kindly remember—the whole House should remember—the the whole licence scandal issue came up before the house and it was discussed The whole House was seized of it, the Home Minister also made a statement about it and reported that during the inter-session the Government went to the court when the whole matter was seized by the House and when this was the property of the House How can this become *sub-judice* now the the matter was taken to the court How can they take it to the court before it could be discussed in the House? And how can you call it *sub-judice*?

Perhaps you could have thought over it whether it was *sub-judice* or not. But, it was a matter before the House and it was discussed by the House not once but twice

MR SPEAKER May I now request you to please sit down?



SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can you come to the conclusion? The matter is taken to the court and make it *sub-judice* only to prevent the House from discussing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have written to you on Saturday giving you the facts about the C.B.I. report which comes up before the House. In support of my contention, what I have written now is this which I want to make clear.

In May's Parliamentary Practice, it is clearly stated that the issue of misconduct of Members or the Officer of either House as such and corrupting any executive Officer or Member would be a breach of privilege. It would be a breach of privilege for a Member to enter into an agreement with another person for a sum of rupees to defend him. . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you have already spoken on it. Why do you speak second time?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Mr Deputy-Speaker had stated on the 31st August 1974. . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Bosu, you have already spoken on it several times.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. The Law Minister also has made a statement. The Deputy-Speakersaid:

"We are concerned with certain Members of Parliament having exercised or alleged to have exercised certain things and done certain things as Members of Parliament and that is the whole question. When Members of Parliament in the discharge of their duties as members of Parliament are involved, whether we should abdicate our authority and hand over everything to some machinery outside the House. This is the question which, I feel, involves this Parliament and this is a matter which ought to be considered very deeply. . . . . and I would consider that this has to be looked into in that light".

What did you say on 28th August, 1974 on page 12919?

MR. SPEAKER: It is already before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In your wisdom. . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody knows it and you need not read it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE: You said:

"If some people go to the extent of getting even forged or fictitious signatures, we have to go into the matter thoroughly."

Sir, an assurance was given by the Home Minister and the Law Minister. . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You will kindly sit down. I am not allowing you. Please sit down.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष जी, गृह मंत्री महोदय यह बता दे कि क्या सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद अदालत में जाने का फैसला सरकार ने कानून मंत्री की राय से किया है? क्या उन से मलाह ली गई थी, और उन की मलाह क्या थी?

SHRI PILOO MODY: One minute.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have called the Law Minister. He should speak. Nobody should ask for one minute now.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request Shri Mody to wait.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Unless the Law Minister yields nobody can speak.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request Shri Mody to wait for some time? Let the Law Minister speak.

SHRI PILOO MODI: Then it would be redundant, because he is going to give the Government's point of view in this matter. If he is going to give his own point of view, it is even worse. Is he speaking as Law Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Four or five of you had spoken. I had fixed for the Law Minister to speak after that. Shri Mody can avail of some other time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will you allow me to speak after him?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): You have called me to reply to the breach of privilege motion. . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He says he wants to reply to some of the points? He is here in the dock as an offender. . . . .

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Nobody is in the dock.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: . . . . Let him know.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I am entitled to deal with the privilege motion against me. He has not heard me completely. Each before I had said two or three words, he gets up.

You have called on me to deal with the breach of privilege motion moved against me—That was what I was going to say—by the hon. member, Shri Madhu Limaye. I want to confine myself to that breach of privilege motion against me.

I recollect that in the last session I spoke on this matter four times, on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 9th. In the motion of privilege which has been moved by the hon. member, he has quoted some remarks made by me on the 9th. They are no doubt remarks, but what I am going to say is— I am not disowning those remarks—that these are remarks made by me which the hon. member has quoted with reference to the debate, the last day of it, on the 9th September. My point is that no particular remark can be considered in isolation when one subject matter was discussed as a whole and I had spoken on this matter more than once. I have spoken more than once and made it clear that if the matter

disclosed that some crimes had been committed and the offenders are identified, the only course open to the Government, the legitimate course open to the Government, is to book them in the court of law, I have said this not once but more than once.

Now reference was made by one hon. member to my speech on the 5th September. But unfortunately, he preferred to omit a very pertinent remark to which I am referring, and read some other remark torn out of its context. On the 5th September I said this:

“I need hardly assure this House that the Government is as much concerned with the dignity and respect of the members of this house and of the Parliament as a whole, as indeed all the members of this House are, including the hon. members of the Opposition. That is why the Government set in motion much earlier the inquiry by the CBI, and a preliminary verification report has been received. As I had occasion to mention in this case on the basis of that report”—

Now this important—

“it appeared that some offence seemed to have been committed and that the offences had been registered as offences and a proper investigation into the criminal offences is in progress”.

“As a result of the investigation, if there is enough material to establish that these offences have been committed and it is possible to identify the offenders also, I have no doubt that no efforts will be spared to see that the offenders are brought to book in a court of law.”

This is what I said on the 5th September. But this was not the first time or the last time that I said. (Interruption) Just a minute. On the 3rd September, on the very first day on which I intervened also, I had made this position very clear, in my brief intervention on that day. This is what I said:

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

“Sir, we are of opinion or submit it for the consideration of this House, that in a matter where *prima facie* criminal offences are involved, that requires investigation and proper action and, if necessary, prosecution in a court of law.”

Therefore, I did not mince words in saying that if offences are disclosed to have been committed and it appears on the investigation that certain offences are committed and the offenders are also possible to be identified, the proper thing to do is to haul them before the court of law. These remarks were isolated from the other statement which I made and which alone was read by the hon. Member while dealing with this matter. I have said that the House will be taken into confidence on the results of the investigation. Now, that has been done, I submit, because the hon. Home Minister had the first opportunity—*(Interruption)*.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Dishonesty. *(Interruptions)* it is dishonesty. it is grossly dishonest.

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE:** They are saying “offenders,” “prosecutors” and they have become judges in their own cause. It is not for them to decide. It is for you, ultimately, to consider, after hearing all of us, as to what is the correct position. It is no use using words like “offenders”, “guilty” and so on. Nobody has been found guilty.

There is an allegation of a breach of privilege, and it is the normal rule of natural justice that everyone concerned should have an opportunity to explain. And that is what I am doing, and giving any judgment of this kind, that this is dishonest or that is dishonest is absolutely not proper. *(Interruptions)*.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What are you doing? Please do not interrupt him.

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE:** When it is inconvenient for them, they use superlative

words like dishonest and all that. Therefore, my submission, first of all, is that there was no assurance given in my speech on any of the four days that the CBI report would be placed—*(Interruption)*— You need not read out. I know everything. Now I am on my legs and I am not yielding.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is not yielding. Do not interrupt him.

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE:** I did not interrupt the hon. Members even once when they were speaking. I am entitled to a hearing. It is my right as a Member to explain to you and to the House as to why no question of breach of privilege arises so far as the motion of Shri Madhu Limaye is concerned. *(Interruption)*.

In that context, I said that only a part of the speech, torn out of its context, was mentioned. And if all the speeches together, were gone into—everytime it was a brief intervention I did not make any long speech at any time and every time a brief intervention was made—it will be found that I emphasised that if crimes are seen to have committed, found to have been committed, and if the offenders are identified, the Government is of the opinion that the proper form is the court of law. I said that the Government will take the House into confidence, which meant that the results of the investigations will be intimated to the House which, I submit, has been done.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No, no. *(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Sir, a point of order.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Sir, are you allowing him to raise a point of order, when the hon. Minister is speaking and is not yielding?

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE:** I have not yielded.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, my point of order is this. He said just now that the results of the CBI investigations will be intimated to the House. I want to know whether it is a fact. The CBI report has not been placed on the Table of the house.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Certain passages were quoted. There was picking and choosing of certain passages. That is what I said, and that is what the hon. Member who has moved this motion has done in his notice to you, whereas the relevant portion to which I have referred has not been referred to at all. We have been saying all along that the proper course where the investigation of a matter dealing with criminal offence is concerned will be before the court of law. That is the position which I have made clear repeatedly in the House in the course of my speeches in the last session. I should submit that you cannot look at this sentence or that sentence and say: you have given an assurance. I have given no such assurance that the CBI report would be placed on the Table of the House. I may also submit that the CBI report is part of the investigation process and such reports are never placed before the House. . . . (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot call all of you together.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इनको जानबूझ कर इंटरप्ट नहीं किया। जबाब देते वक्त उन्होंने बहुत सारे पैसेजिज पढ़े जिनका हमने जो मुद्दा रखा है उससे कोई रिलेवेंस नहीं है। कोर्ट में जाएगा, सजा देंगे छोड़ देंगे या नहीं, क्या होगा, इस सब से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं धीरे धीरे उनके तीन पैसेजिज पढ़ता हूँ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : How is it a point of order ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has not yet put it,

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is it ? Under rule 376 a Member who raises a point of order must first say under which rule it comes ? What is rule 376 ? A Member must formulate his point of order subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules 1 and 2. Sub-rule 1 says that a point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognisance of the Speaker. The second sub-rule says that a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment, provided that the Speaker may permit a Member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item and the commencement of the next item.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not started yet.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Subject to the conditions referred to in sub rule 1 and 2 a Member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether it is point of order and if so give his decision thereon. While raising a point of order will you allow a Member to read 3 or 4 pages and allow him one hour or half an hour to speak and then formulate his point of order ? Is that the understanding of formulating a point of order ? He must first say which rule or which article of the Constitution is violated. Otherwise you cannot allow point of order to be raised. Because you relax the rule and you allow this plethora of points of order to be raised, this thing happens. There is a flood gate which is opened. That is why they make nonsense of the whole point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल तीन पैसेजिज और दो तीन वाक्य अपने बोल कर खत्म करूंगा। गोखले साहब ने 5-9-74 को क्या कहा ? कोई कानटेक्सट—से निकाल कर नहीं कोट किया गया है। दोनों का विषय अलग है। कोर्ट में जाएंगे क्या करेंगे वह अलग है। उन्होंने यह कहा था।

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

"The CBI has been instructed to expedite the inquiry and to complete it as early as possible. I also want to mention this. I do not want to say that the Government alone will look at the results of the CBI inquiry."

Kindly note the words "Government alone will look at the results of the CBI enquiry".

"I want to assure the House that when the results of the CBI investigations are known, the Government will take the House into confidence and, at that stage, it will be proper for Parliament, for the House, to consider as to what appropriate steps are to be taken for protecting the rights of the hon. Member."

The second passage is :

"The Government have said that they are having an inquiry by the CBI and that the matter could be considered after the preliminary facts have been gathered, after the investigation is over."

तीसरा पैसेज 9 तारीख का है। यह उन के इन्टरव्यू में से है, जो उन्होंने स्वेच्छा से किया।

"Please refer to my remarks. I have said at that time that we shall take the house into confidence after the investigation report was available. After the results of the investigations are available, we shall take the House into confidence. The whole matter is open to the House to consider at that stage."

मैं केवल दो तीन जुमले कहना चाहता हूँ—आध घंटे की बात नहीं है। क्या उन्होंने स्वेच्छा से सदन को विश्वास में लिया? हम ने 11 तारीख को इन्तजार किया। 12 तारीख को नोटिसिज् गये और तब उन का जवाब आया। लेकिन चार्जशीट फिर भी नहीं मिला—वह आप के डायरेक्शन के बाद मिला सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट का मामला

अभी उलझा हुआ है। इस से प्रकट है कि उन्होंने हम को विश्वास में नहीं लिया।

उन का व्यवहार और आचरण बिल्कुल डिसऑर्डली है, जिस के बारे में रूल पड़ा गया है। ये उल्टे हम को डांट रहे हैं। जब हम रिकार्ड को पढ़ते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि वह आउट ऑफ कानटेक्ट है। इस वक्त मैं मेरिट्स में नहीं जा रहा हूँ, लेकिन उन के डिसऑर्डली बिहेवियर के लिए उन को डांटा जाये।

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: What is the point of order?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That he is disorderly.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Once the Law Minister made a statement Shri Madhu Limaye has raised a point of order and referred to all those matter again and started accusing the Law Minister. It is very amazing. What the Law Minister has stated clearly shows that he has never said that he will choose this particular course of action. The Law Minister only said that the results of the investigation will be placed before the House and this House can go into that question. The result of the investigation has been placed before the House... (Interruptions) I want to make a further submission. As a matter of fact, in legal terminology in terms of section 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code even the report of the CBI has already been placed on the Table of the House, because the names of the accused, the gist of the charges and the summary of the evidence have been placed before the House. What else are they asking for when the CBI report has already been placed on the Table of the House? (Interruptions) Probably, they do not know the meaning of the word "report". I would respectfully submit this House is bound by the laws passed by this House. In accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, who is entitled to see the first information report and the statements of the witnesses? it is only the accused. In fact, section 162 completely bars any other use

when it says that it shall be used only for a particular purpose, namely, for contradicting the witness when he comes in the witness box. What are our friends here asking us? They are suggesting that we must throw the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code in the wastepaper basket. This is a document which cannot be used for any purpose other than for the prosecution of the case because then it will hamper the investigation and it will go against the accused; it will be against the fundamental principles of criminal Jurisprudence (*Interruption*). The Law Minister has given the correct legal position and the Government have acted according to the law. In the name of Report, they are asking for something which nobody, under the law, can give them. Even an investigating officer cannot be compelled by court to refresh his memory from any entries regarding any of his investigation notes.

So, what I am submitting is that it is not a point of order. He was only trying to confuse the hon. Minister which he could not do.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विधि मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सीधे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया कि क्या सी.बी.आई. की जांच के बाद ...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Berul) Are we having a debate on this? Are we not bound by the Rules of Procedure under the Chapter "Privilege"? (*Interruptions*) I am raising a basic issue .....

MR. SPEAKER : He is also on a point of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE Under what Rule are we having it?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी हम ने श्री भगन को मुना। क्या वह पायट आफ द्राइंग था? वह भाषण कर रहे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी उन्होंने शुरू नहीं किया है। आप उन्हें प्री-जज कर रहे हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साखे मेरा निवेदन है कि हमें एक व्यवस्था, एक प्रोसीजर के अनुसार चलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी श्री भगत भी पायट आफ द्राइंग पर ही थे।

SHIRI N K P. SALVE : I am seeking your guidance on procedure

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग हर बात पर मेरी गाइडेंस मांगते हैं। कभी आप अपनी गाइडेंस भी लिया करें। मुझे माननीय सदस्य को सुनने दीजिए।

You are a practising lawyer. If you do not speak before the court, do not even utter a word, and the court says, "No, you are not relevant" without listening to you, what would you say? He has just risen on a point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं विधि मंत्री महोदय के इस कथन से सहमत हूँ कि वह विधेयाधिकार के उल्लंघन के दोषी हैं या नहीं, इस का निर्णय प्रतिपक्ष नहीं करेगा, जिस ने उन पर विधेयाधिकार के उल्लंघन का आरोप लगाया है। इस का निर्णय आप को करना है। लेकिन क्या आप विधि मंत्री के प्राश्चामन को टुकड़ों में देखने की गलती करेंगे? वह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने तीन दिन में तीन भाषण दिये। लेकिन वे परस्पर-विरोधी भाषण थे। श्रीखरी बहस हुई 9 मिनट्स को। जब मैं बहस का जवाब दे रहा था, ...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me first dispose of the first point of order. I will allow you later.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा आरोप है कि विधि मंत्री ने भ्राप को गुमराह किया है। भ्राप कोई भी फँपला करने से पहले पूरी कार्यवाही को पढ़िये। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।

“श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे क्षमा कीजिए गृह मंत्री महोदय ने भ्राप जो भाषण दिया है, उस से मेरे मन में संदेह पैदा हो गया है कि अब श्री तुल मोहन राम को भी बचाया जाने वाला है।—मारा मामला पांच महीने का है, यह तथ्य हम बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि जिम मामले को लटकाना हो, उस को सी० बी० आई० को भेज दो। कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा अगर कोई प्राइमाफेसी केस नहीं है, तो संमदीय जांच बपा होगी। लेकिन विधि मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि प्राइमाफेसी केम है। मैं पूछना हूँ कि वह किम के खिलाफ है। श्री तुल मोहन राम उस में शामिल है कि नहीं? दूसरी मिनम्बर को जिम केप मे एफ०आई० आर० दाखिल की गई, वह किम के खिलाफ दाखिल की गई है?”

इस पर श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा :

“SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Let Mr. GOKHALE reply.”

श्रव गोखले ने साहब का जवाब सुनिए :

“SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have already stated earlier that the persons have not been identified. They have to be identified during investigation which has started after the registration of the case.”

इस के बाद यह मामला उठा और मैंने यह आरोप लगाया, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

गृह मंत्री महोदय हम समय जो कुछ कह रहे हैं उस में और विधि मंत्री महोदय ने हम सदन में 3 तारीख को जो कुछ कहा उस में अन्तर्विरोध है। गृह मंत्री महोदय

मानते हैं कि सी० बी० आई० जांच करले तो मामला फिर पार्लियामेंट के सामने आ सकता है और अगर पार्लियामेंट उचित समझे तो कमेटी को मामला भेजा जा सकता है। लेकिन विधि मंत्री की राय इस के खिलाफ है। मैं ने उद्धृत किया। विधि मंत्री का कथन यह था :

“It is our view that these matters can be looked into only by a court of law. the proper agency, the statutory agency, that can investigate into the matter is the court.”

जब मैं ने यह उद्धृत किया और यह कहा कि गृह मंत्री कइ गहे हैं कि मामला जांच के बाद सदन के सामने आ सकता है उन्हींने यह भी कहा कि फिर सदन जो चाहे कुछ कर सकता है। मैं ने कहा कि विधि मंत्री का कहना है कि नहीं, मामला कोर्ट में जायेगा तो विधि मंत्री ने यह नहीं कहा कि हा, मेरा कहना ठीक है। विधि मंत्री खड़े हो गए और कहने लगे :

“Please refer to my remarks. I have said at that time that we shall take the House into confidence after the investigation report was available. After the results of investigation are available, we shall take the House into confidence the whole matter is open to the House to consider at that time.”

इस के लिए मैं ने सवाल पूछा था और जो मैं ने गवाना पूछा था उस का जवाब जरूरी है हम प्रिविजेंज ईश्य का निर्णय करने के लिए। क्या सरकार ने अदालत में जाने से पहले विधि मंत्री से सलाह ली? अगर विधि मंत्री ने सलाह दी कि अदालत में जाने बाइए तो विधि मंत्री अपने आश्वामन के उच्चरने के दोषी हैं और अगर सरकार ने विधि मंत्री की सलाह नहीं ली तो यह सरकार किम की सलाह से कोर्ट में गई?

11 तारीख को सदन की बैठक हुई ।  
 ये 11 तारीख को सदन में क्यों नहीं आए ?  
 क्या यह सदन की अवहेलना के दोषी नहीं हैं ?  
 अभी भी विधि मंत्री, उस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं जो मैंने पूछा था । अब विधि मंत्री कहते हैं कि मैंने 3 तारीख को एक भाषण दिया, 5 को एक भाषण दिया और 9 को एक भाषण दिया । मगर 9 का भाषण आखीर भाषण था । क्या विधि मंत्री हर एक दिन अलग अलग भाषण करेंगे ? मेरा निवेदन है कि कोर्ट में मामला जाने से इस सदन में मामले को आने से रोका नहीं जा सकता । जब तक हमें सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिलती विधि मंत्री कैसे कह सकते हैं कि सदन को विश्वास में लिया जा रहा है ? अगर हम मामले को नहीं उठाते तो यह चार्जशीट की कापी भी लाइब्रेरी में नहीं रखते । अगर हम मामला नहीं उठाते तो सी बी आई की जांच के परिणामों से भी हमें अवगत नहीं करते । विधि मंत्री का आश्वासन तभी पूरा हो सकता है जब सी बी आई की जांच की रिपोर्ट आए, नहीं तो वे विशेषाधिकार उल्लंघन के दोषी हैं और इस संबंध में आप को निर्णय करना है ।

**The Minister of Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri K. Raghu Ramiah) :** Before you proceed further, Sir, I would like to point out that we have got one more Minister who has to be heard.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** On a point of order.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :** I rise on a point of order. My point is very simple. Now what is going on in this House, as I understand, is

the question whether the notice given about privilege must be adjudged by you as admissible or not. On that you have heard the persons who had given notice and also the persons on the other side. The point that I am raising is this. The reply has been given. It is an elementary rule that nobody has got the right to speak on a subject-matter more than once. He has explained the position; the reply has been given. Now there cannot be another speech again and then a reply to that, another speech and then a reply to that and so on. This is an extraordinary procedure. Under what rule is it permissible? My submission is that they had their full say and the reply also has been given. Now the ruling must come from you. Nobody has got the right to make a speech again and ask for a reply. No more speeches should be permitted. If you permit them, then speeches must be permitted from all sides. My submission is that this is not permissible. (*Interruptions*). They speak for half an hour and when I print out something in a few minutes, why do they get excited? This I cannot understand. Rule 222 is an extraordinary procedure. The person who gives notice may address you either in your Chamber or in the House, and if that comes, the person incriminated against, must have a right of reply. It is a well understood convention and practice that the incriminated person must be given the right of reply. Are we to say that the other person will not have the right of reply? So, therefore, my submission is, this is not what has been contemplated; it is not to be permitted. That is my submission.

So far as the substantial part of this matter is concerned, it is said some assurance is given, it has been contraverted and so on. It is a well accepted concept and I am reading this out to you from *Kaul and Shakdher* :

'Non-implementation of an assurance given by a Minister on the the floor



Shri C. M. Stephen ]  
of the House is neither a breach of privilege nor a contempt of the House for the process of implementation of a policy matter is conditional on a number of factors contributing to such policy".

The only thing they base their argument on is that the assurance was not carried out and the circumstances under which that assurance was not carried out has been spelt out from this side. In the matter of Government assurances, you have got the Government Assurances Committee. It can go before that Committee. And the rule is, even after going through the Government Assurance Committee, it is never discussed in this House. That is the convention. The explanation is given how it has not been possible to conform to those things. That is what happens. My simple point of order is this, whether a Member has got right to speak more than once on that point. It is a well-established convention and a provision under the rules that on a motion nobody has right of floor more than once. That being so, at the stage at which the motion is not even moved, nobody can have right of speech more than once. For Privilege proceedings it is well established convention that if the Speaker chooses to hear the complainant he may be heard in the open House and that the incriminated person must be given the right of reply. After that the complainant cannot have another right of reply, because, in that case the incriminated person must get a further right of reply and this will go on *ad infinitum*. This is the point I am raising. The incriminated person alone has got the right of reply. This is my submission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : My point of order is this. You have to address yourself to three questions....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am challenging his right for another 10 or 15 minutes; please give me a ruling, either you allow that or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me listen to him. How can I shut him out when he says, point of order ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : May I ask you : Is it another point of order or is it his own opinion on the point of order I have raised ? If it is another point of order, I submit, your ruling on my point of order must naturally precede before another point of order is heard by you. I have raised the point of order. Please give reply to that point of order raised by me.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Stephen, let me hear him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not mind your listening to hundreds of points of order; that is within rules. The rule says : No debate shall be allowed on a point of order; the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, hear Members, before giving his decision. You are very right, Sir. All that you should do is when one point of order is raised and you want to listen to others before giving decision you do it but after that decide that point of order. Give a ruling once that point of order is disposed of. Let another point of order be raised but before you decide that you do not allow the Member to say I rise on a point of order. You cannot decide all together.

MR. SPEAKER : I have just noted the points of order of Mr. Stephen, Mr. Bhagat and others.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : There is one more Minister who has been waiting for the last three days according to the direction. Why don't you hear him and finish with it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Speaker, we have been waiting for ten days to get the report. All that you have to do is to put the report on the Table. Till the report is placed on the Table you are bound to get not one, not one hundred but hundred thousand points of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :

The Point for you to decide is whether the results of the investigation as promised earlier have been placed before the House. The point for you to decide is whether the matter is still open for consideration by the House as the hon. Law Minister said to the House earlier he is saying he has fulfilled his commitment or assurances. Therefore it is for you to decide whether the matter is still open for consideration by the House or not. And then what my hon. friend Mr. Stephen, submitted to you, was since it is an assurance the assurance could be taken care of by the Committee of Assurances. This is indeed a strange plea because here is an assurance in relation to a matter which is continuing and in relation to a privilege issue that is still under consideration. This has to be considered by the House as a whole. That will not be considered by any Committee of Assurances.

Finally, the hon. Law Minister, I hope, also said that prosecution would be launched after the investigation is completed. Had we ever suggested at any point of time that prosecution should not be launched but prosecution at what point of time. For how many times should I reiterate, prosecution after the results of the investigation are presented to the House and that does not conflict with any desire to launch the prosecution in the court. May I again repeat if the investigation is completed at 2 O' Clock would the matter be taken to the court at 2:30 O' clock. This point has never been replied to so that the prosecution had to be launched. We are in favour of the prosecution being launched but in terms of the assurances first the results of the investigation would have to be presented to the House and then the prosecution should have been launched in the court. There is no conflict between the two and it is a pure prevarication on the part of Law Minister and he has not fulfilled it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY IBOSU : Sir, I would be as brief as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : You asked for half a minute I have given you one minute.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, Mr. Gokhale, as an eminent lawyer, knows what to say or what not to say. We are not as faithful as he is. Mr. Madhu Limaye quoted his different speeches on 5th and 9th September, 1974 and also on an earlier date. But, on 3rd September, 1974, Mr. Gokhale had said:

“Perhaps, that stage may come later on after the investigation is completed and then this House can decide about this. I know the anxiety of the hon. Members.”

He said not less than three times that the Report of the C. B. I. will be made available to this House before the court of law takes any decision. Now, I have got a copy of the charge-sheet. The charge-sheet is dated 9th November, 1974. They did not come forward with the charge-sheet before the House on the 11th the first working day of the House. Instead, they chose to go to the court and in due course, made it *sub-judice* more or less placing a restriction on the House to go into the matter. I say that not only he has treated this House with utmost contempt—I regret to say it but he has also taken it to the court making the whole issue as *sub-judice*.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we adjourn and we shall take it up tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No, Sir. This matter has to be decided.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed the other Ministers to speak. I cannot take a decision. Tomorrow the other Ministers who are still waiting will get their chance. I shall give them chance tomorrow.

So, we adjourn now and re-assemble after lunch at Fifteen of the Clock.

14.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen of the Clock.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fifteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT, GUJARAT OWNERSHIP FLATS ACT AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On behalf of Shri Mohan Dharja, I lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Procedure to Stop Development) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2736 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1974, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8545/74].

(2) (i) A copy of the Gujarat Ownership Flats Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GH/J/52/74/FOB/1073/A-1 in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 23rd September, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Gujarat Ownership Flats Act, 1973 read with clause (c)(ii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8546/74].

(3) A statement\* (Hindi version) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of Gujarat Government Notifications Nos. GH/J/47/74/SCB-1073/A-1 dated the 31st August, 1974, GH/J/48/74/SCB-1073/A-1 dated the 31st August, 1974, and GH/J/51/74/SCB/1073/A-1 dated the 26th September, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8547/74].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION FOR 1974, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND ADDITIONAL EMOLUMENTS (COMPULSORY DEPOSIT) ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Bombay for the year ended the 30th June, 1974 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8539/74].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 660(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1974, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8540/74].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 25 of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974:—

(i) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Government Employees) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

(ii) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Local Authorities Employees) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 459(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

(iii) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Employees other

\*English version already laid on 11-11-1974.

than employees of Government and Local Authorities) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 460(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT—854I/74.*]

AUDIT REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): On behalf of Annasaheb P. Shinde, I lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—8548/74.*]

BOMBAY PROHIBITION (MANUFACTURE OF SPIRIT)(GUJARAT)(AMENDMENT)RULES, 1974 AND STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Bombay Prohibition (Manufacture of Spirit) (Gujarat) (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GH/SH/822/BPA-1073-6080-P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th June, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 143 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—8549/74.*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF HARYANA AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. AND U.P. STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD. ALONG WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) S.O. 579(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1974 making certain amendment to the Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahar Milk and Milk Products (Export Control) Order, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 457(E) dated the 27th July, 1974.

(ii) G.S.R. 443(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1974.

(iii) The Fertiliser (Movement Control) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 457(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See No.—LT 8550/74.*]

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh for the year ended the 30th June, 1973 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the U.P. State Agro-Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8551/74].

ANNUAL REPORT & AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL AND AGENCIES, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF TEXTILES COMMITTEE FOR 1972-73 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of (i) the Annual Report and (ii) the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1972-73, under sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8542/74].

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8542/74].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Domestic Refrigerators (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2351 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(ii) The Export of Water Coolers (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2353 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(iii) The Export of Room Air-conditioners (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2355 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(iv) The Export of Rubber Hoses (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. S.O. 2427 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1974.

(v) The Export of Chrome Pigments (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2429 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1974.

(vi) The Export of Air Compressors (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2502 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974.

(vii) The Export of Sulphuric Acid (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2802 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(viii) The Export of Vacuum Flasks (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2803 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(ix) The Export of Inorganic Pigments (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2804 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(x) The Export of Safety Glass (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2805 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(xi) The Export of Laundry Soap (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2806 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(xii) The Export of Organic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2807 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8543/74.]

(4) A copy of the Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. (J.S.R. 455(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8544/74.]

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

15'06 hrs.

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1973."

#### EAST PUNJAB URBAN RENT RESTRICTION ACT (EXTENSION TO CHANDIGARH) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

15'07 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD (Balia): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I raise a point of order. The point of order is whether the Committee has sanctioned leave to Shri Tul Mohan Ram; whether he is suspended or not, we do not know. I want to have a reply from the Government. (Interruptions) It is a delicate question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय : (मुरेना) : चपके मे दस्तखत कर के चले जाते है ।

श्री शंकर दयाल लिहू (चतरा) : कमेटी क सामने उनका कोई प्रार्थना-पत्र नहीं आया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. He might have attended the House. I do not know. You might not have seen him. He might have signed the register. (Interruptions) Order, please.

Now, we proceed to the statement by Minister. Shri Raghunatha Reddy will make the statement in place of Shri Balgovind Verma.

15.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. COMPENSATION  
FOR LAY-OFFS DUE TO POWER  
SHORTAGE IN U.P.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, With your permission, I beg to make the following statement:

On November, 12, 1974, Shri S. M. Banerjee had drawn attention to the problem of lay offs in Uttar Pradesh due to the power shortage. The Hon'ble Speaker observed that he would ask the Union Labour Minister to make a statement on the subject. In accordance with this directive, I make the following statement:

According to the information made available by the Government of Uttar Pradesh which is the appropriate Government in this case under the Industrial Disputes Act, the State Government had to impose power cut on account of the difficult position in the matter of power supply in the State. A number of industrial units had to resort to lay off. The number of workers laid off in Uttar Pradesh for different periods during January to August 31, 1974, was reported to be 94,787. While information about the number of workers laid off during September and October, 1974 for the State as a whole is not yet available with the State Government, the number of workers laid off for different periods during September and October, 1974 in Kanpur, was intimated by the State Government is 11,134 and 11,599 respectively. Of this, textile industry in Kanpur alone accounts for approximately 9,700 workers laid off. According to the State Industrial Relations Machinery the workers in one of the textile mills in Kanpur (Athertonwest textile mills) which employs about 3,800 workers, have gone on strike from November 16, 1974, over among others, the issue of lay off compensation, following a decision of the authorities of the mill, taken by them, after the reported directive from the Employers'

Association of Northern India, to pay lay off compensation strictly in terms of Section 6-K(1) & (2) of the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act which, *inter alia*, provides that lay off compensation after the expiry of the first 45 days would be payable if the lay off comprise continuous periods of one week or more beyond the first 45 days. The State Industrial Relations Machinery are looking into the matter. We are informed that the State Labour Minister has also convened a tripartite meeting on November, 25, 1974, to discuss the question of lay off compensation in such situations and related matters with the representatives of the workers and those of the industry, mainly the textile industry, in Kanpur.

So far as measures designed to improve the power availability are concerned, the kind attention of the Hon'ble Members is drawn to the statement made by the Minister of Energy in the Parliament on November 12, 1974, in connection with a Calling Attention Notice in the Lok Sabha on that date. The Ministry of Labour are not in a position to add anything more to what the Minister of Energy has already stated.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for having made this statement. But the fact is that the Employers' Association of Northern India at Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh has really taken a decision that they will not pay compensation for the period for which the workers are laid off as a result of power shortage. The hon. Minister has stated in the statement that about 3,800 workers belonging to a particular mill have gone on strike. My fear is this. I am not trying to pressurise the Minister, either in the State or in the Centre. The situation is such that the workers are being driven to face starvation. Even 50 per cent had been denied to them. If this is not going to be restored, there will be a general strike of textile and other workers. Hunger knows no law. The employers' association

did this deliberately, knowing well that this is not the fault of the textile workers in Kanpur or in U.P. Because of the Government's failure to restore power during the last 27 years, because of the anti-labour policy, they are now facing starvation. The hon. Minister here should take up this matter with the State Chief Minister and force the employers association to pay lay off compensation. The Prime Minister day in and day out says: produce or perish. The workers are producing and they are perishing. This is a man-made power shortage for which the Government is responsible. To avoid industrial unrest they should take up this matter. I know the Chief Minister does care for labour and I hope he will take up the matter and see that the workers are paid compensation.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** (Serampore): May I make a submission, arising out of the statement ?... (*Interruption*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Not on this. We have to do everything according to the rules given by you to me. There should be other occasions and other ways of discussing this.

15.14 hrs.

#### RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR.** (Ahmedabad) I rise on a point of order. According to the List of Business last Friday, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was to come to this House with his usual weekly statement of Government business for the next week, that is beginning from today. On the basis of that item in the List of Business on Friday many of us had written to the Speaker in advance that we wanted to raise certain issues which were agitating the public mind in various parts of the country. Unfortunately that item never came up. Later on we learnt through the "Bulletin" that Government business for this week beginning from today was communicated to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and was printed in the bulletin. Are we

to take notice of that bulletin without the business being formally announced by the Minister and approved by the House?

**श्री मधु निमये (बाका) :** बुलेटिन में जो आता है मैं नहीं पढ़ता हूँ। यह हमारा नियम है। कम से कम मैं उन में से ही हूँ। जब तक कोई चीज सदन के सामने नहीं आती है अगले वीक के विजिनेस के बारे में और हमें सुझाव देने का मौका नहीं मिलता है, तब तक बुलेटिन बगरह मैं नहीं पढ़ता हूँ। नियमों के अनुसार चलिये। पन्द्रह बीस साल की परिपाटी को तोड़ना ठीक नहीं है।

**SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR:** I am not raising here the various points which I wanted to raise. I am raising a fundamental issue that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has taken recourse to the "Bulletin" for announcing the Government business.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): In connection with the point that has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar, I wish to bring to your notice that only because we were assured that that statement will be made in the House that we did not give any notice under rule 377. Now that particular statement has not come, as it was communicated to the House through the bulletin, because of the wrong procedure followed by office, those of us who had not given notice under rule 377 lose our right to raise important issues. Therefore, all those members of the House who were permitted that day to raise issues after the statement is made by the hon. Minister, all of those members must be permitted today to make statements here. Sir, very often you are very flexible and you want the Parliament to become the barometer of the country. So, do not provoke the



[ Pro. Madhu [Dandavate ]  
mercury to rise and kindly allow us to  
make our brief submissions, even though  
we have not given notice under rule 377.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):  
I also wanted to raise certain issues. Since  
the Minister did not make any announce-  
ment and it was published in the bulletin,  
I could not make my submission. I may  
be permitted to do so now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :  
मैंने नोटिस दिया हुम् । उममें कुछ  
बातें मैंने उठाई हैं । जिन विषयों पर  
इस सप्ताह में चर्चा होने जा रही है,  
उन को मैंने उस पत्र में उठाया है ।  
वे विषय काम आने वाले है, यह मैंने  
जानना चाहा है । हमें प्राप मीका  
दीजिए ताकि उनके विषय में हम जान-  
कारी हासिल कर सकें ।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND  
HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU  
RAMAIAH): On Friday I was quite  
prepared to read the statement. But, as  
you are aware, the circumstances did not  
allow me to do that. In fact, that stage  
was not reached at all. There have been  
many cases where a Minister is unable to  
make a statement.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH  
You know why.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राज क्यों नहीं कर  
सकते हैं ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: On  
Friday the business went on to such an  
extent that my item was never reached.  
There have been many cases where the  
Minister who was unable to announce the  
business in the House had announced it  
through the bulletin. Therefore, there is  
nothing objectionable in this. As regards

rule 377, it is very unfortunate that the  
hon. Members did not get a chance. Next  
Friday they can do so.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: Sir, our  
submissions should also be embodied in  
the bulletin.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These  
are very difficult times, as everybody  
knows. May I give a friendly advice to  
everybody, especially to my good friend,  
the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs,  
that we should confine ourselves only to  
our own scope? It is quite all right for  
him to have referred to the business for  
this week, which should have been present-  
ed to the House last Friday.

But why go into the sphere of 377 which  
is the sphere for the Speaker to decide.  
Now, it is true that last Friday was a very  
unusual day; on all account it was the  
most unusual day....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It  
was a good Friday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Despite  
our best efforts, we never reached this  
item. Therefore, the best thing would be

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राप ने श्री कुछ कम  
प्रवास नहीं किया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far  
as I can see from the Rules....

AN HON. MEMBER: You always  
quote the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Natu-  
rally. These rules are given to me by you.

As far as I can see from the Rules, there  
is no such thing that makes it compulsory  
for the Minister to present the Business  
for the next week. It is just a convention

The convention is to give the Members an advance notice of what they should expect the next week. The only Rule that I see here is with regard to the arrangement of Business which the Speaker has to do in consultation with the Leader of the House which in this case, means the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. But we have followed this convention. Therefore, the next best thing he did was to inform the Members through a Bulletin which has been done.

Now, we have a lot of Business. I see the logic that if we could not do it on Friday, why should we not have done it today? But there is no such item now. Let us proceed with the Business today and leave it for tomorrow. Since this matter has been raised, I think, the Minister will take note of it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister just now talked about some labour problems. Last Friday, I wanted to raise an important issue....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can do it tomorrow.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: Now that the Business for the week has been published in the Bulletin—I do not challenge the right of the Minister; he has done it—but what about my right of making certain suggestions on some subjects?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I was saying. You can do it tomorrow.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: But tomorrow again at 12 o'clock, the Tulshin Ram matter will come up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since the matter has been raised and I have also made certain observations, I feel that the Members should not be deprived of their right of making certain suggestions on various subjects. It has been there always. It may be advisable that the Business may

be brought tomorrow. Let them have their say tomorrow.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have to state what the Business will be for this week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, So that the Members may get an opportunity of making their submissions.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (JAMSHEDPUR): Tomorrow again we have to give notices or the notices given on Friday, the 22nd November, 1974 would do?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Let it be made clear that all the notices which were given on Friday last will be taken up in the same order.

SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR: Let us be clear. Does your ruling mean that we have to give fresh notices again tomorrow or what we gave on Friday last will stand in the same order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since this is a postponed item, all the notices given in connection with that will be treated as notices given on that.

AN HON. MEMBER: And not notices will be admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE RUBBER BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I  
beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as The speaker may direct, 10 members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubbe.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]  
Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(c) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.26 hrs

**BANKING SERVICE COMMISSION BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the selection of personnel for appointment to services and posts in certain banking institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे निरुद्ध दो तीन बातें कहनी हैं। यह विधेयक इस लिए लाया गया है कि आब-जेक्टिव, राशनल और इमार्शल मिलेक्शन हो। इस सिद्धान्त में तो मैं सहमत हूँ, लेकिन जब बैंकों के चेयरमैन ही नेपाटिज्म वाला काम करेंगे, तो उन के बारे में क्या किया जायेगा। बैंक आफ बड़ीदा के लोगों ने मेरे पास यह लिख कर भेजा है।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Will this arise at the stage of introduction? He can raise it later.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं संक्षेप में कहूँगा। जब मंत्री महोदय आबजेक्टिव, राशनल और इमार्शल मिलेक्शन चाहते हैं, तो वह भी मानेंगे कि चेयरमैन का मिलेक्शन भी ठीक ढंग से हो, नहीं तो वह बिल अधूरा रहेगा। बैंक आफ बड़ीदा से मुझे यह प्राप्त हुआ है। मैं इस को पुरा नहीं पढ़ूँगा। मैं केवल चार पाच लाइनें पढ़ूँगा।

"Chairman and Managing Director, Shri V. D. Thakkar, should be removed from the Bank of Baroda for breach of rules of business and breach of propriety and for corrupt practice involved in the sanctioning of the advances/limits to the companies in the statement and also for concealing the facilities granted to the companies from the Board of Directors until a reference to the Board was forced upon him."

यह बहुत मीरियस चर्चा है। लिमिट्स और एडवार्सज की जानकारी वॉर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स से छिपाई गई और जब उन्हें सजबूर किया गया, तब उन्होंने वह जानकारी दी। इस तरह के नेपाटिज्म के और भी चांजिज है। मैं उन की तकसीस में नहीं जाऊँगा। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जबाब में यह जरूर बतायें कि जेनेरल मैनेजर मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर या चेयरमैन बगैरह टाय पोस्ट्स के बारे में भी कोई क्राइटेरिया है, या वे मनमाने ढंग से भर्ती किये जायेंगे।

इस बिल के द्वारा सरकार यह तय करने जा रही है कि सीधा रेक्यूटमेंट 25 परसेंट या अधिक हो। कई बैंकों में यूनिवर्सल और बैंक मैनेजमेंट्स के बीच में हम बारे में एप्रोपेट्स है। बैंक आफ इंडिया में 20 परसेंट का एप्रो-मेंट है। इसी तरह बैंक आफ बड़ौदा में एप्रोमेंट हो चुका है। इस बीच में यह विधेयक आ रहा है। इस स्थिति में इन सारे एप्रोपेट्स का क्या होगा।

मैं मंत्री मंडोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह बैंकों की गतिविधियों के बारे में भी सोचे। दो हजार रुपये का इन्स्ट मिम-प्लेम हुआ, इस लिए अगली हजार रुपये की मिन्सुगिटीज मापी गई। यह इस में रेविलेंट नहीं है, लेकिन चूंकि यह मवान आया है, इस लिए मैं इस को उन के पाम भेज रहा हूँ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as selection of Chairmen for the various Banks is concerned, the appointment is made by the Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank takes into consideration the various qualifications required to man this post and on that basis they make their recommendations and the Government makes the appointments. Therefore, there is no necessity for having a Service Commission for that purpose. This is a special post and, therefore, a special procedure will apply to that.

As far as the Bank of Broda is concerned, I have also received many representations. I am looking into them. Immediately I may not be able to give the answers. But I have received those representations and I am looking into them.

श्री नयू सिन्धवे : सीधे रेक्यूटमेंट के बारे में एप्रोपेट्स का क्या होगा ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All that I shall look into.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the selection of personnel for appointment to services and posts in certain banking institutions and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted*

\*SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I introduce the Bill.

15 32 hrs.

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next item is Item 12A, which promises to be a hot potato. But before I call the Minister to beg for leave to introduce the Bill I would like to mention that Shri Madhu Limaye has given notice that he would oppose this Bill and Mr. Janeshwar Mishra also. But Mr. Madhu Limaye has done something which to me appears to be, not out of order, but rather not so appropriate at this stage because he has given certain names and he wants to make certain allegations against them which is under the rules but not at the stage of introduction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Demand Harbur) He may do on any occasion ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is introduction stage. However, he has sent notices of this to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and I am told, copy of his letter is sent also to the Minister concerned. Perhaps it is difficult to be too strict with Membe.s, you know, that is the best way how to ask for trouble ! Well, you can ask for leave now.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
 SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir,  
 I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases for the purposes of conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange and prevention of smuggling activities and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion is moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases for the purposes of conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange and prevention of smuggling activities and for matters connected therewith."

Now, Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाँका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इस के बारे में कई आक्षेप हैं। उस में से बुनियादी आक्षेपों को मैं आप के सामने रखूंगा। पहला मेरा आक्षेप यह है कि यह विधेयक अमूर्त है। इतना ही नहीं, असदभाव, मैलाफाइंडीज से भरा हुआ है। मैलाफाइंडी के मेरे दो प्रॉपोज़्स हैं कि यह विधेयक आपातकालीन स्थिति, एगजेंसी को मैलाफाइंडी ढग से विदेशी आक्रमण का संकट समाप्त होने के बाद भी चला रही है। उस को चलाए रखना और फिर उस के तहत आर्डिनेंस और विधेयक बनाना यह मैलाफाइंडी का एक प्रॉपोज़ है। दूसरा मैलाफाइंडी इस में यह दिखाई देता है कि इस बिल के तहत जो व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का आर्टिकल 19(ए), (बी), (सी) है जिस को मैं बहुत ज्यादा महत्व देता हूँ उस को खत्म किया गया है

लेकिन मेरी राय में जो बुनियादी अधिकार होना ही नहीं चाहिए, सम्पत्ति का अधिकार, इन लोगों की सम्पत्ति छीनने के बारे में चाहे वह बेनामी हो या उन के नाम से हो, उन के दोस्तों के नाम से हो, उन की बीवियों के नाम से हो, उन को छीनने के वास्ते इस में प्रावधान नहीं है। उस के लिए प्रावधान आप को करना चाहिए था। उस के लिए आप संवैधानिक संशोधन भी पेश करते तो मैं उस में आप का साथ देता। क्यों कि आखिरकार इन की शक्ति मनी पावर, एलीनामिक पावर है। उन को आप तोड़ते नहीं और उन को जेलों में बन्द करते हैं। लेकिन अगर आप उन की मनीपावर तोड़ेंगे और उन को बाहर भी गन्धे तो वे बंद बंधा सकते हैं? इसलिए असदभावपूर्ण यह इसलिए लगता है कि इस के अन्दर आर्टिकल 19(ए), (बी), (सी) जिस में भाषण, आदि की स्वतंत्रता है उस के ऊपर आक्रमण किया जा रहा है और उन की सम्पत्ति छीनने का काम उस के द्वारा नहीं हो रहा है। आप इन की सम्पत्ति छीन लीजिए, मैं आप का साथ दूंगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस में मुझे विषय व्यवहार लगता है। कैसे? अब मैं नामों पर आऊंगा। मेरा डिस्क्रिप्शन का प्वाइंट है। यह जब सरकार को आप पूरा अधिकार देते हैं, विवेकपूर्ण अधिकार, डिस्क्रिशनरी पावर कि जिस को चाहे पकड़ें उसमें यह भी अधिकार है कि जिस को न चाहे न पकड़ें। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप पकड़ते हैं लेकिन आप जिस को चाहेंगे उसी को पकड़ेंगे और आप जो ज़रूरतें जानकारी वे रहा हूँ, आप में मुझे

आश्वामन भी दिया है कि मैं सब्त कार्यवाही करूंगा, लेकिन मैदान में आप के आने से पहले कई काम ऐसे हुए हैं कि जिन के बारे में मुझे एतराज है, इसलिए मैंने आज नोटिस दिया है। जिस की कापी मंत्री जी को भी दी है वही चार मूह में आज उठाऊंगा क्योंकि मुझे बार-बार कहा गया कि आप नोटिस नहीं देते हैं जब कि जिस के बारे में नोटिस मैंने 17 मार्च 1970 को दिया, उस के बाद एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल बंगौर के ऊपर कई नोटिस दिया, फिर भी संतोष इन लोगों को नहीं होता, म्प्योकर साहब को नहीं होता, इसलिए मैंने आज जानबूझ कर यह प्रापर नोटिस दिया और नोटिस दे कर चार लोगों के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। एक हैं श्री नित्यानन्द कानूनगो — This gentleman is guilty of perjury. ये गर्बनर थे और इंदिरा गांधी इन के ऊपर इतनी मेहरबान थीं कि इन का टर्म खत्म होने के बाद भी इन को गर्बनर बनाए रखा था। यहाँ हल्ला होने के बाद इन को टर्मिनेट किया गया।

दूसरे हैं श्री रामलाल नारंग— This gentleman was a notorious smuggler. But several Ministers of the Central Government and State Governments as also Chief Ministers of States hobnobbed with him. Because of his influence he got himself nominated on the Telephone Advisory Committee, Bombay under the Ministry of Communications and the Board of Film Censors under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

तीसरे हैं श्री हरिभाई ताडेल — brother-in-law of notorious smuggler Bankhia was given a Congress ticket of the Goa Assembly and the Prime Minister herself campaigned for him. He has not yet been arrested.

चाथे हैं श्री प्रेमा भाट ताडेन  
उन का भी नहीं पकड़ा गया।  
He is a relative of Bankhia and purchaser of 15,000 shares in the Maruti Ltd., enjoys special protection from Sanjay Gandhi and the Prime Minister.

तो डिस्क्रीमिनेशन यह है। यह जिस कागज से इन्फार्मेशन इन को दी गई है उन में कुछ लोगों को तो गिरा-तार किया जैसे योगी ताडेल को किया और दूसरों को नहीं किया। हरि भाई और उन के भाई को नहीं किया। तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि सरकार को डिस्क्रीमिनेशरी पावर देने में एक खतरा यह आता है कि आप जिन को पकड़ना चाहेंगे उन्हीं को पकड़ेंगे और जिन को नहीं चाहेंगे नहीं पकड़ेंगे, वे छूट जायेंगे।

तो ये मेरे मुख्य आक्षेप हैं। वरना स्मलिंग का जिनना विरोध मैं 1966 से इस मदन में करता आया, क्योंकि मेरे मित्र बकवास करते हैं, प्रलाप में उम को कह कर छोड़ देता हूँ.....  
(श्वबधान)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi) : "Backwas" is not a parliamentary word to be used.

श्री मधु लिवधे : अच्छा उस को वापस ले कर मैं प्रलाप कहता हूँ।

तो डिस्क्रीमिनेशन के बारे में मुझ बड़ी-भारी चिन्ता है और आज मैं बड़ी उम्मीद से आया हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन के बारे में गहराई से सोचेंगे क्योंकि उन के पत्नों के टोन से मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वह भी इस के पीछे पड़े हुए हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : यह जो मेंटिनेंस ग्राफ इन्टर्नल मेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट के नाम पर स्मगलर्स को हर तरफ से रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है, देश भर में एक चर्चा है कि यह इंटर्नल मेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट न हो कर के इंदिरा मेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट होने जा रहा है। इन्होंने इस बिल में स्मॉलिंग पर रोक लगाने की बात भी की है लेकिन जिस स्मगलर की मब मे ज्यादा चर्चा थी, वित्त मंत्रालय के जिन राज्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि मैं मत्याग्रह भी करूंगा, दो तीन स्मगलर्स के नाम भी उन्होंने लिए थे, सरकार की खूबी तो यह है कि एक तरफ तो स्मगलर्स को जेल में रखा दूसरी तरफ उन राज्य मंत्री को भी वहां से खिमका दिया यानी कभी कभी दारोगा भी सजा पा जाता है जो चोर को पकड़ता है और चोर भी सजा पाता है। लेकिन आज कुली हाजी मन्तान जो मेरठ जेल में किम जान शौकत के साथ रखा जा रहा है, बाकी कंदा तो मड रहे है और पूरी बग्क उम को रखने के लिए दे दिया है। बडी जान के साथ उम को रख रहे हैं। जैसे पहले महात्मा गांधी के लिये भ्रागा खां पैलिस दिया जाना था, उसी तरह से कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ूग वैरेक स्मगलर्स को दे देती है। उम के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी के बहन मे बड़े नेना—डम में मदद करने हैं—जैसे हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कहा था—के० के० शाह का नाम ले लेना—बाद मे शाह साहब ने मद्रास मे खुनीती दी कि मदन के बाहर यह बात कही होती, तो मैं देख लेता। तो मदन के बाहर भी वह चलेगी—डम में कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

इन सब बातों के बारे में मंत्री जी ईमान-वारी से सफाई दें और जैसा माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने धारोप लगाये हैं—ये धारोप कई दिन से लग रहे हैं—प्रधान मंत्री के बैठे का जो कारखाना है—मारुति—उस में मुदर्शन ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी और दूसरी कम्पनिया शामिल हैं जिन के स्मगलर्स में रिश्ते है। यह सरकार अपनी मर्जी से कुछ स्मगलर्स को प्रोटेक्शन देती है और कुछ के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करती रहती है—बाहवाही लटने के लिये—यह खतरनाक बात है। मंत्री जी जब इस बिल को मूव कर रहे हैं तो हम उम्मीद करते है कि वे इन बातों के बारे मे भी जरूर बोलेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, we have made certain statements with regard to the Presidential Order.

Now, you will realise, Sir, that on Friday at eight 'O' clock, we got a telephone call from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that we should have a meeting in the Cabinet Room in the Parliament House to discuss things related to smuggling and MISA.

Now, Sir, just imagine that we sat till about 6 'O' clock and they did not have the time. What happened immediately afterwards that necessitated a meeting at 9 P.M. in the evening on Friday—the week end? I would like to be corrected if I am wrong—I am told—Mr. Vayala Ravi should not get agitated—in Kerala House where the Home Minister of Kerala—of course has got every right to come to Delhi and confer—I am sorry, the top leadership of the Government of Kerala and a Cabinet Minister from this side, had sat and discussed things for hours. Naturally, the subject-matter to

discussion is as to how to make secure the present Government in Kerala and to ensure that till the next election. They could do that in half an hour's time. This was discussed and I do not want to say anything more on it but I shall do that again when the time comes.

Now, by putting Article 14 in cold-storage—if I am not right, let them correct me—they have created an inequality....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is about the Presidential Order and not about this Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The two can go together. What is it that is depriving the democratic people of their rights to agitate and to oppose the ruling party? This is what I am saying.

Now, Art. 21 makes a man liable to be shot....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, are you talking about the Bill?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you that this is pinching us since 1971 till the time when MISA came. I am sorry you would not really appreciate as to how much we have been penalised by the MISA. Every occasion that come before us we shall make use of it.

Sir, my question is this. What has the Government done from 1971 till June 1974—my question is to Shri Subramaniam. 16,825 persons were detained without trial.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu come to this particular Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I oppose this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then let him answer that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Out of this number 72% came from West Bengal who are politically opposed to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are discussing the entire subject relating to this. That is not at this stage. This is only introduction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying I oppose it....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is enough.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because it hits at the very root of fundamental rights. You know cases have come before the High Courts and, if I am right, it has already been struck down.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would seek your guidance. In my view, subject to your ruling, these are all matters which do not arise at this stage of introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had said as much.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, with your permission, I would deal with these things when the Bill comes up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up to you.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would deal with these at that stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases for the purposes of conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange and prevention of smuggling activities and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I introduce the Bill.



17.47 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1974**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** I lay on the Table an Explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

**MATTER UNDER RULE 377**

**FALL IN JUTE PRICES AND FAILURE OF JUTE CORPORATION TO COME TO RESCUE OF CULTIVATORS**

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** The Jute growers in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Bihar are being completely ruined by keeping raw jute prices at much below the economic level or cost of production. The Government of India's Jute Corporation are helping the jute millowners and big jute traders, and as a result, the rural economy in this region, particularly that of the jute peasantry is being completely ruined. On the one hand, there is the phenomenon of abnormally high prices for food and other items of daily use, and on the other hand, jute producers' products are being sold at below the cost of production.

In Calcutta some days ago even the West Bengal Ministers openly condemned the Commerce Minister's present policy and revealed that this was being done in order to further the interest of the jute millowners and jute tycoons. The Government must see that the jute growers get at least Rs. 250 per quintal and the Jute Corporation must make sufficient purchases so that jute is sold by the growers at seller's market,

Only last year the growers had an extremely hard time as their crop fetched only Rs. 40-42 per maund. This year if they got even Rs. 80 or Rs. 85, no harm will be done to the industry which has a very wide margin of profit due to overseas orders at very high prices in hessian and sacking.

The jute growers in West Bengal are facing an artificial demand squeeze manipulated by the jute millowners and jute tycoons in collaboration with the Central Government and the Commerce Ministry and the Jute Corporation, which is aimed at forcing a steep fall in the prices of raw jute. Raw jute prices have fallen in some districts abnormally causing serious distress to the jute growers. Now the West Bengal co-operative jute organisation have bought worth a crore of rupees and that is rotting in the godowns, but the Jute Corporation have not come forward to purchase it.

I had earlier requested that the Commerce Minister must give a reply because it concerns lakhs and lakhs of jute growing peasantry in the eastern region of the country. You know the jute growing peasantry have been fleeced for the last so many decades and they are in a miserable condition. Every year they have to give a pound of flesh because they produce jute. If this thing continues, I would only warn the Government of India that jute fields will be converted into food fields and jute mills will go out of existence. If they do not come forward with giving economic and profitable prices to the jute peasantry and providing food in sufficient quantity through a national food budget—because by sale of jute, we earn a lot of foreign exchange—if they do not come to the rescue of the jute growers, areas under jute will be discouraged and jute mills will be facing a crisis.

I would request you to make the necessary observation and direct Government to come forward with a statement tomorrow.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Ausgram):** Sir, I was trying for the last seven days to raise this matter regarding fall of jute price in the House. I had tabled a Calling Attention Notice and also sent a notice under rule 377. I am happy that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has been allowed to raise it. But, after the Minister's statement, we must be permitted to put questions and a discussion must be allowed in the House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We now take up...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I thought that you would make some observations that the Minister should make a statement....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It has gone on record. It would be in the interest of the Minister to come forward with a statement.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Mr. Raghuramaiah, have you heard the Deputy-Speaker? He has said that the Minister should make a statement.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** No, no. I did not say that. I said that it is in the interest of the Minister himself to come forward and make a statement. I meant the concerned Minister.

We now proceed to the Statutory Resolution and the Bill regarding the Sick Textile undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance.

15.51 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
DISAPPROVAL OF SICK TEXTILE  
UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISA-  
TION) ORDINANCE  
AND  
SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS  
(NATIONALISATION) BILL

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The next item in the agenda is the statutory resolution regarding the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance; and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill follows that item. The two will be taken together. The time allotted is six hours.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** Sir, just one minute. There are many provisions regarding this Bill and some are very controversial. We are told that in certain matters of safeguarding the interests of the textile workers, such as the social benefits in respect of pension, gratuity and provident fund, some important steps are being taken. We met the hon. Minister Mr. Maurya—I am thankful that he is bringing some amendments—and we also met Mr. Pai. Certain things were agreed to. And now I learn that the law officers are objecting to provident fund. Because this is not going to the Select Committee, I submit to you and through you to the hon. Minister....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Are you speaking on the Bill?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** ...because the ordinance will have to be converted into a Bill, that if the hon. Minister can call a meeting of the Opposition Members tomorrow—my amendments will come tomorrow—we could have a formal or informal discussion so that some decision can be taken and the workers may be helped.

श्री मधु लिनये (गंका): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बहुत महत्व विषय है और इस के सभी पहलुओं पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये, ऐसी मेरी राय है। एक सिद्धान्त के तौर पर मैं अख्यक्षेप के द्वारा कानून पास करने का विरोधी हूँ क्योंकि उसका नतीजा

{की वह नियमों}

में होता है कि जल्दबाजी में भाप को विधेयक के द्वारा जो संसद का सब होता है उसमें फल करना पड़ता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि भाप किसी संलेक्ट कमेटी या जोइंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के पास उस को नहीं भेज सकते, और अनुभव यह है कि जब कोई विधेयक संलेक्ट कमेटी या पार्लियामेंटरी जोइंट कमेटी में जाता है तो में वह नहीं कहना कि वह पूर्णतः दीर्घकाल हो जाता है, लेकिन मेरी राय में वह ज्यादा अच्छा बिल हो जाता है। तो इसलिये मैं इस का विरोधी हूँ। लेकिन इस आडिमेंस का जो प्रभाव है कि जब तक जो सूती मिलें सवालको के द्वारा ठीक से नहीं चलाई गई बिल की बजह से, वह बन्द हो गईं उन मिलों को हाथ में ले कर अब राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का जहां तक प्रभाव है उस से मैं सहमत हूँ। मेरी यह राय है कि वह जो 103 मिलें हैं, भाप कुछ राज्यों के कारपोरेशन के तहत हैं और कुछ राष्ट्रीय कारपोरेशन के तहत हैं। मेरी राय में सूती मिलों को भाप राष्ट्रीय कारपोरेशन के तहत दीजिये। लेकिन बूँक में राज्यों की स्वायत्तता की हथिया समर्थक हूँ मैं चाहना कि जिन राज्यों में यह मिलें अधिक सख्या में हैं उन राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि भाप बोर्ड आफ गवर्नेट्स और मैनेजमेंट में ले लीजिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि भाप रीजनल बोर्ड्स भी विकेंद्रीकरण के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर बनाइये और उस में राज्यों की अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व दीजिये। ऐसा मैं क्यों सुझा दे रहा हूँ? क्योंकि एक कारपोरेशन के तहत यह

बाकी मिलें यदि या जानेंगी तो बुरे देश की जो टेक्स्टाइल पीमिटी है उस को ठीक विधा में भाप प्रभावित कर सकेंगे। वेरना राज्यों के बीच में प्रत्यक्ष संबंध धर्मर मोतिया चलेंगी तो उस में संबंध टकसब उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि यह जो 103 मिलों का भाप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं इसमें लूमेज स्पिन्डलेज और मजदूरों की सख्या कुल टेक्स्टाइल इन्डस्ट्री में जितना लूमेज है, स्पिन्डलेज और मजदूर हैं, उस का 18 और 22 प्रतिशत के बीच में भाप राष्ट्रीयकरण के द्वारा सरकार के नियंत्रण में ले रहे हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में इस बिल को एक तीवर के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये एक मुकम्मल सोकान्युब टेक्स्टाइल नीति की चलाने के लिये।

सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाप हमारी टेक्स्टाइल इन्डस्ट्री में कपड़े की कितनी बैराइटीज मिलों द्वारा पैदा की जाती है? लगभग 4,300 प्रकार। तो मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि क्या इतनी बैराइटीज की जरूरत है देश की? इसलिये बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इन प्रकारों की संख्या को घटा कर कुछ स्टैंडराइज्ड बैराइटीज इन लोगों को पैदा करने पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिये।

एक दूसरी विभिन्न बात यह है कि यह 103 मिलें जो अधिकांश संसाधन के अभाव में हैं, लेकिन जो निजी क्षेत्र की मिलें हैं, वे अधिक संसाधन के तहत

घाबेंगी। यह सब मनुष्योई बाह का चक्कर  
बा, यह पावर स्टैंडर के भीर उन्हींने अपना  
सांख्यिक फैलाते फैलाते यह उद्योग के लोके  
में ली जांक्रमण करने लगे थे। मेरी राय  
है कि पूरी टेक्सटाइल मिलों को एक ही  
मंत्रालय के तहत रखना चाहिये, चाहे उद्योग  
मंत्रालय ही या व्यापार मंत्रालय ही।  
मेरी राय में उद्योग मंत्रालय में इन  
को आना चाहिये। व्यापार मंत्रालय में  
मनुष्योई बाह ने इसलिये बीबा या नियमित  
के लिये। लेकिन कुल उत्पादन का कितना  
अंश निर्यात करती है यह मिलें? अधि-  
कतर टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री गरीब जनता की  
कपड़ा दिलाने के लिये हैं। इसलिये पूरी  
काटन टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को उद्योग  
मंत्रालय के तहत लाना चाहिये। भाप भी  
जरा इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री से बात  
कीजिये।

टेक्सटाइल मिलों द्वारा जनता की  
को सेवा की गई है उस के बारे में  
जरा विचार को देखिये। खेद की बात  
है इस में कि सरकार और टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री  
दोनों को जिम्मेदार समझता हूँ। इस  
इंडस्ट्री का काम है कि जनता के लिये  
न्यूनतम कपड़ा तैयार करे। लेकिन खेद  
की बात है कि 1964 के बाद फी  
अपना कपड़े को उपलब्ध करने के अभाव  
पट्टी खरी या खरी है। मैं भीन्की देता  
हूँ। 1964 में पर कैपिटल अवेइलैबिलिटी  
याक शीथ भी 15, 22 मिलियन लेकिन  
1973 में मिलते यह 11, 97 मिलियन ही  
वै। ली कितनी सरकारी देण की ही रही  
है और बाजार में उपलब्धताओं के लिये

घाप के राज्य में क्या हो रहा है इस  
का यह परिचायक है।

दूसरी एक भजेदार बात यह है कि जो  
इंडस्ट्री और पावर लुब का क्षेत्र है उसने अपनी  
जिम्मेदारी को बहुत अविषा रूप से निभाया  
है और अपनी फैसला 60 करोड़ मिलियन  
रुपये का है जबकि 1964 और 1974 के  
बीच में रिमल क्षेत्र मिलों का क्षेत्र  
उत्पन्न 60 करोड़ मीटर कपड़ा कम मात्रा  
में काम किया है यानी इंडस्ट्री और पावर लुब  
का कोषजनक इनकी काई 30 करोड़ मीटर  
याक की बांध बाइल मिल क्षेत्र मिलियन  
काई रिजल्टी कपड़े का। इसके अतिरिक्त  
टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को को सेल है, उसके अतिरिक्त  
कपड़े प्रकाश पड़ता है इस उद्योग पर में कर्मिकों  
सम्माना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र के प्रति और जनता  
के प्रति उनकी जो जिम्मेदारी की उम्मीद  
उत्पन्न कीक तरह नहीं निभाया। यह अतिरिक्त  
इसलिये अतिरिक्त गम्भीर हो जाता है कि कपड़े  
घाप प्रतिफल में देखे जो अति साल पहले 4064  
में 80 प्रतिशत कपड़ा मिलों के द्वारा पैदा किया  
जाता है और अब अति साल के बाद 51 प्रतिशत  
पैदा किया जाता है और पहले इंडस्ट्री और  
पावर लुब क्षेत्र के द्वारा 49 प्रतिशत किया  
जाता था, अब 60 प्रतिशत किया जात है।  
इसका मतलब है कि अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र ने अपने  
सांख्यिक बाणिज्य को निभाया है और अतिरिक्त  
रिमल-मार्शिकों के अपने सांख्यिक कर्तव्यों को  
पूरा नहीं किया है।

एक और क्षेत्र में मिल क्षेत्र अपने बाणिज्य-  
रिक्त कर्तव्यों को पूरा नहीं कर, राष्ट्र के प्रति  
और सरकार के प्रति अपनी काम जिम्मेदार कर

[श्री मधु लियमें]

कर रही है, उनके सामने अपने प्रायकी समर्पित कर रही है। मैं इसके बारे में प्रायकी अपने रखना चाहता हूँ जिनसे प्रायकी प्रायकी बुलनी चाहिये। काटन टैक्सटाइल मिलों को 1961 और 1971 के बीच में 885 करोड़ रुपये की कई सन्धी प्रायकी करवाने की छूट मिली। मशीनरी उनके लिये 261 करोड़ की मंगाई की। रंग रसायन, डाइक एण्ड क्लोरिनेट 240 करोड़ के मंगाये गये इस तरह कुल मिला कर 1386 करोड़ रुपये संगठित मिल उद्योग के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा में सरकार ने खर्च किये। अब उसने विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई कितनी कुल निर्यात के लिये मनुवाई। साहू के व्यापार मंत्रालय में यह उद्योग चला गया उसने विदेशी मुद्रा इसी दौरान 685 करोड़ की कमाई। इसका मतलब है कि इनका निर्यात और इनके ऊपर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा, इनकी कमाई और उनका खर्च इसमें हमारे राष्ट्र को 681 करोड़ खर्च अधिक करना पड़ा। इसकी मेहरबानी सरकार ने संगठित मिल उद्योग पर की है लेकिन क्या इसने कपड़े के दामों को घटाया है और कपड़े के और खाल कर निर्यात कपड़े के उचित वितरण के बारे में कोई भी कदम प्रायकी बढ़ाया है। सांख्यिक हिस का उन्होंने जरा भी ध्यान नहीं किया और एक मने में उनका जो रिकार्ड है बहुत ही गणनात्मक है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि सांख्यिक स्टैपल कांटन 1970-71 में 109 करोड़ से भी अधिक रुपये की इस उद्योग के लिये मंगाई की गई थी 1971-72 में 101 करोड़ से भी अधिक की, और 1972-73 में 84 करोड़ की। इस तरह प्रायकी वे कहें कि हिन्दुस्तान लीसा मशीन वेव इंडस्ट्री, एम्प्लॉय, मशीनरी

प्रायकी वेनों से प्रायकीकार क्यों मंगा रहा है। मशीनरी इतना मशीनरी देश है लेकिन सांख्यिक कांटन इतनी नहीं मंगाता है, जापान, नहीं मंगाता है और जापान जो मंगाता है वह निर्यात के लिये इस्तेमाल करता है सामान्य सांख्यिक बंडे है इस उद्योग से वह संबंधित है। अगर इन बहुत में यह हिंदुस्तान में तो जिस तरह श्री मोर से मैं जराब चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का इस में क्या रोल रहा है उसी तरह मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि लोग स्टैपल कांटन जो उन्होंने मंगाई वह यह बताएं कि इसमें से कितना कपड़ा प्रायकी निर्यात किया क्या यह सही नहीं है और मैं बराबर अभियोग लगाता रहा हूँ कि छः प्रतिशत से ले कर दस प्रतिशत जो कांटन है उसका इस्तेमाल निर्यात के लिये किया गया बाकी 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक यह मंहगा कांटन किनका कपड़ा बनाने के लिये प्रायकी इस्तेमाल की क्या हिन्दुस्तान के जो पवास-साठ लाख बड़े लोग हैं। जो और-बजारी करते हैं। काला धन, स्मगलिंग प्रायकी तरीकों से जो मशीनरी बने हैं। जो बड़ी बड़ी हवेलियों में, म्यूजिककार्यों में रहे हैं, जिन के फ्लैट बम्बई में पंद्रह-पंद्रह लाख रुपये के बनने लगे हैं क्या प्रायकी इन लोगों के वाले कपड़ा पहनने के लिये बनाने पर देश की विदेशी मुद्रा को बरबाद नहीं किया है।

प्रायकी श्री सांख्यिक संकट की बात चल रही है। लेकिन बिना सांख्यिक संगठित मिलों के जो मुवाफे हैं। वे कितने बड़े हैं। मैं कुछ मिलों का शिफ्ट करना चाहता हूँ विक्टोरिया मिल्स का मुनाफा दो साल में तीन सौ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है मशीनरी विष्णु का दो सौ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है कोहिनूर मिल्स कपड़ा मशीनरी की है उसका 80 प्रतिशत

बड़ा है, अम्बिका मिल का 75 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, टाटा मिल का 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, बाम्बे डाईंग का 45 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है और विनोद मिल जो उज्जैन की है उसको तो 62 लाख रुपये काटा हुआ था 1971 में लेकिन दो साल ऐसी लूट उसने मचाई कि 1973 में उसने 1 करोड़ 68 लाख रुपये का मनाफा कमाया घाटे को एकदम नफे में परिवर्तित कर लिया गया। गरीब जनता को कपड़ा पहनाने के मामले में यह इंडस्ट्री पूर्णतया असफल हो चुकी है और इन लोगों को अच्छी फटकार पालियामेंट से और जनता से मिलनी चाहिये यह मेरी राय है।

अब मैं उस सवाल पर आना चाहता हूँ जिसमें साधारण जनता की बहुत दिलचस्पी है कि नियंत्रित कपड़े के बारे में आज तक स्थिति बिल्कुल असन्तोषजनक रही है। बार-बार आश्वासन दिया गया है कि साधारण जनता के लिये नियंत्रित कपड़ा आप बनाएंगे, लेकिन हुआ क्या है? 1971 में, मैं मिलों की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ, कुल के उत्पादन में 10 प्रतिशत आपने जनता के लिए नियंत्रित कपड़ा बनाया, फिर 1972 में यह 16 प्रतिशत हुआ, 1973 में गिर कर 14 प्रतिशत रह गया। 1 अप्रैल 1974 को आपने घोषणा की कि 80 करोड़ मीटर कम से कम कंट्रोल का कपड़ा हम लोग बनाएंगे। यह कुल मिलाकर 20 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा। 80 करोड़ मीटर बनेवा तो 20 प्रतिशत आप कह सकते हैं कि कंट्रोल का कपड़ा होगा। मेरी राय है कि इसको 30-35 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना चाहिये। आज क्या हो रहा है पहले एक नियम था कि निर्धारित कोटा अगर कोई मिल पूरा नहीं करेगी तो एक मीटर के पीछे

एक रुपये जुमनि के तौर पर देना पड़ेगा, लेकिन मिलें जो सुपरफाइन और फाइन कपड़ा बना रहीं थी छास कर लोग स्टेपल काटन का इस्तेमाल करते उनको चार-पांच रुपये का मुनाफा होता था, मिले क्या करती थीं? जुमना देती थीं और कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त हो जाती थीं। उनमें कुछ ऐसे लोग भी थे कि कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने के अपने दायित्व को पूरा तो नहीं करते थे लेकिन जो जुमना एक रुपये मीटर के हिसाब से पहले था उसमें भी बकाया उनकी तरफ था और उनमें सब से बड़े कपाड़ियाँ हैं। श्री भीर्य इस मंत्रालय में नये प्राचनी हैं। मैं उन से जानना चाहूँगा कि चूकि कपाड़ियाँ मारुति में बड़े खेपर डोल्बर हैं, इसलिये क्या वह उन के सारे पापों पर पर्वा डालेंगे, कुल बकाया जुमनि का 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक कपाड़ियाँ के नाम से हैं। ये तो समाज विरोधी लोग हैं, और आप लोग उन को रेसपेक्टिबिलिटी दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि मारुति में उनकी दो कम्पनियों स्टाटिड एंगल्ड लिमिटेड और किलिक स्टाटिड मशीन्स लिमिटेड ने पैसा लगाया है। आप ने उन को नैशनल रेवन कर्पोरेशन पर भी कब्जा करने दिया, काहेनूर मिल बम्बई की एक बड़ी मिल है। जब वह उनके हाथ में आई, तो उन्होंने उस में से जो कर्बों के रूप में पैसा निकालने का काम शुरू किया।

फिर सरकार ने जुमनि को बढ़ा कर ड्राई रुपये प्रति मीटर कर दिया। यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन उस में रिलेक्सेशन क्यों शुरू हो गया? इसमें चुपचाप यह है कि अगर मिलें कंट्रोल कपड़े के उत्पादन में एक मीटर का डिफाइट करें, तो उनको 5 रुपये का कपड़ा या

[श्री मधु लिमये]

7-50 रुपये के गारमेंट्स निर्यात करने होंगे, और उन का जुर्माना माफ हो जायेगा। मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के रिलेक्सेशन से कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े के उत्पादन पर बहुत विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसका मतलब यह है कि कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े के बारे में सरकार की जो नीति है, वह महजमखोल और फ़ार्स बन गई है। टैक्सटाइल कमीश्नर और व्यापार मंत्रालय के अधिकारी दोनों मिलकर मिल वालों से बहुत पैसे ले रहे हैं और राजपुरुष भी ले रहे हैं। इस लिये उनके द्वारा जो जन-विरोधी काम हो रहे हैं, उनकी ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है।

इस संबंध में मैं दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो सरकार नियंत्रित कपड़ों की पैदावार कम से कम 30-35 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दे, निर्यात के लिये यह ढील नहीं होनी चाहिये और वह सभी मिलों से कहे कि वे अपना कोटा महावार या कम से कम क्वार्टर्ली बेसिस पर पूरा करें, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि वे दस ग्यारह महीने तक अपना कोटा पूरा नहीं करते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बाजार में कंट्रोल्ड कपड़ा कम हो जाता है और उस के दाम बढ़ने लगते हैं और सरकार कंट्रोल्ड कपड़ों की स्टेडी सप्लाई चाहती है, तो यह आवश्यक है कि मिलों की यह जिम्मेदारी हो कि वे हर महीने कंट्रोल्ड कपड़ों का निर्धारित कोटा पूरा करें कम से कम त्रैमासिक बेसिस पर यह होना चाहिये।

नियंत्रित कपड़ों के वितरण में बड़े घोटालों हैं। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सामने सरकार ने यह कबूल किया है कि वह होलसेलर्स या नैशनल

को-ओपरेटिव फेडरेशन या दूसरी को-ओपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को वितरण के लिये जो कपड़ा देती है उस के बारे में बड़ी शिकायतें हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि अनाज और चीनी के लिये जो वर्तमान पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उस को सरकार चुस्त बनाये और उस में जो भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार है, उस को निकाला जाये। राशन कार्डों पर कंट्रोल्ड कपड़ों का वितरण गरीब लोगों में ठीक ढंग से होता है या नहीं, सरकार नागरिक समितियाँ, सिटिजन कमेटीज बना कर उसकी देखभाल करने का प्रयास करे।

इस बारे में एक और सुझाव यह आया था कि कंट्रोल्ड कपड़ों के हर मीटर पर स्टैम्प लगनी चाहिये। आज यह होता है कि कपड़ों के तानों के शुरू और अंत में प्राइस स्टैम्प लगती है लेकिन जब पहला मीटर बिक गया तो गरीब लोगों को पता ही नहीं चलता है कि कपड़ों का क्या दाम है। मुझे याद है कि तीसरी लोक सभा में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने इस तरह के बिल्लू भी यहाँ पेश किये थे कि आदिवासी इलाकों और हरिजन बस्तियों में जो दुकानें हैं, उनके द्वारा किस तरह की लूट होती है। साधारण आदमियों को अनियंत्रित कपड़ों के दामों पर ही यह कपड़ा बेचा जाता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि हर मीटर पर प्राइस स्टैम्प लगनी चाहिये और वह जनता की भाषा में होनी चाहिये। तमिलनाडु में वहाँ के अंकों में होनी चाहिये और हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में हिन्दी अंकों में होनी चाहिये।

इस विधेयक में मुआवजे के लिये जो प्रावधान रखे गये हैं उनके बारे में कुछ विचित्र किस्म की बात है। मैं एक मिल का विश्लेषण नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं केवल दो

उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। घाण्ड प्रवेक्ष में वारंशल की प्राइवटाइजी मिल का 100 रुपये का शेयर उस के मिसमैनेजमेंट के कारण गिरते गिरते माइन से 190 रुपये हो गया, जो स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में खरीद किया गया मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उस मिल को जो 93 लाख रुपये का मुद्राबन्धा देने जा रही है, वह किस आधार पर और उस की क्या व्यापारिक कमीटियाँ हैं।

दूसरी मिल है एपोला मिल, जिस को 1,20,00,000 रुपये का मुद्राबन्धा दिया जा रहा है। यह गोकुलचन्द मोरारकाज की मिल है। और गोकुलचन्द मोरारकाज कितने बूध के घोये हुये है, उस के बारे में कुछ कह कर मैं अपना समय क्यों बिताऊँ। इनको मैं वामानी साहब पर ही छोड़ देता हूँ। ऐसे मामलों में उन को ही बोलना चाहिये। सब तरह के फाइल, चार सौ बीस और गन्दे काम गोकुलचन्द मोरारकाज ने किये हैं। लेकिन सरकार फिर भी बड़ी दयालु है, जो उन को 1,20,00,000 रुपये का मुद्राबन्धा दे रही है।

अब मैं एक इनिवादी बात पर आता हूँ। ये टेक्स्टाइल मिलें पहले प्राइवेट मैनैजमेंट के अन्तर्गत थी फिर सरकार ने उन को अपने हाथ में ले लिया और अब उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा है। उन मिलों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की सेवाओं को संबोधित किया जा रहा था। मैं श्री बुद्धिप्रिय मोर्य का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और उन की मराहना करना हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी तरकीबों के द्वारा उन लोगों की कान्टीन्ट्रिटी फ्राक सब्स को बने रहने दिया है यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है।

श्री राज सहाय चौडे (राजनंदगाव) :  
घाण बड़ी मुश्किल से सराहना करते हैं।

श्री जयु सिन्घे : घाण मुश्किल से अच्छे काम करते हैं।

टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री की कन्डीशन्स फ्राक बर्क कैसी होती हैं, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। फ्राज कल बम्बई के दवाओं के कारखाने क्लिनिकली बुद्ध होते हैं। और ऐसे लगता है कि वे बागीचे हैं। ऐसी कन्डीशन्स टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री में नहीं होती हैं। वहाँ मजदूरों ने अपना पसीना बहाया है और खून बहाया है। उन में से कई लोगों को टी० बी० हो गया है। उन लोगों ने मेहनत कर के जो ग्रीडुटी और प्राविडेंट फण्ड कमाया है, इम विधेयक के सिड्यूल में चाजिज की सूची में उस को कितनी लो प्रायटी दी गई है। इम में दल-विधेय का सवाल नहीं है। मैं केवल विरोध पक्ष के सदस्यों से ही नहीं, बल्कि उधर के सदस्यों से भी—इन्डोर के श्री रामसह भाई बैठे हुए हैं, जो टेक्स्टाइल मजदूरों के बड़े नेता है—अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में हमारी मदद करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहला चाज मजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फण्ड, ग्रीडुटी और उन के दूसरे ब्युज होने चाहिए।

श्री राज सहाय चौडे : जुक से ही।

श्री जयु सिन्घे : मैंने प्री-टेक घोषण का एनेषमेंट किया है। सिन्धुर्ब लोन्ड कर्नरहु बाद में आते हैं। मजदूरों के पसीने से पैदावार और सम्पत्ति उत्पन्न होती है। इस के लिए कार्ल मार्क्स का किताब पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं प्राथमिक सत्य आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस को प्राथमिकता दे।



## [श्री मधुसिन्धु]

मैंने जिसे टैक्सटाइल नीति की और हस्तार किया है, मैं चाहूंगा कि उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कोरपोरेशन और राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलें एक नबीर पेश करें। कैसे कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाय के उत्पादन के बारे में अगर दूसरे लोग चोरी करते हैं, बदमाशी करते हैं, बिफास्ट करते हैं, तो नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कोरपोरेशन को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सारा चाटे का ही सीधा होगा, तो राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलें हमेशा चाटे में रहेंगी, और बदनाम भी हो जायेंगी कि उनमें हमेशा चाटा होता है। इसलिये जहाँ कंट्रोल कपड़े के उत्पादन को 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ, मैं इसकी भी मांग करूंगा मैं समर्थन करूंगा कि रीजनेशन प्राइस कंट्रोल क्लाय का होना चाहिये करना प्राप का नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन चल नहीं पायेगा। यह मैं मानता हूँ।

और मैं एक बात यह कहूंगा कि प्राप की जो स्पिनग मिल्स हैं, कम्पोजिट मिल्स की बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, इनका एक विशेष दावित्व होगा कि हैंडलूम और पावर लूम के लिये जिस काउन्ट का सूत चाहिए वह उन को दें। ये प्राइवेट सैक्टर की मिलें बड़ी बदमाशी करती हैं, दो तीन साल पहले इतना कम हैंडलूम और पावर लूम बालों को इन्होंने दिया, मेरे क्षेत्र में हैंडलूम और पावर लूम बाले लोग हैं, लोग तंग आ गये, सूत का दाम बढ़ाया गया, आमनी लिया गया, इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की स्पिनग

मिल्स को हैंडलूम और पावर लूम बालों को उचित काउन्ट के सूत की स्टेडी सप्लाय करने का जो बड़ा काम, बड़ा दावित्व है उसको लेना चाहिए और मिथी मिलों के ऊपर भी उसी तरह का एक निर्वहन लगाना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। जब यहाँ नहीं करेंगे तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर को भीका मिल जायेगा कि बुद्धिधिय मीयें का कोरपोरेशन ही नहीं कर रहा है तो हम क्या करे? तो प्राप करिये और प्राइवेट सैक्टर ने भी करवाइये।

श्री राज सहाय शंभे : नबीकरण भी करिये।

श्री मधु सिन्धु : मैं उस पर भी आ रहा हूँ। मेरा दूसरा महा तो यही था—प्राधुनिकीकरण और नबीकरण के बारे में और उसके बारे में मैं बहुत चिन्तित हूँ क्योंकि एक विशेषज्ञों की कमेटी ने कहा था कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के प्राधुनिकीकरण और नबीकरण के लिये 1250 करोड़ की आवश्यकता है। उनमें नेशनलाइज्ड मिलों का जो प्रोपोर्शनेट शेयर है वह कम से कम 250 करोड़ आता है, 250 करोड़ प्राप को खर्च करना पड़ेगा। तो जो मिलें अच्छा निर्यात का काम कर रही हैं प्राइवेट सैक्टर में उनको प्राप वरीयता देंगे तो बान समझ में आयगी लेकिन सबसे पहले नबीकरण और प्राधुनिकीकरण की प्रायोरिटी प्राप को नेशनलाइज्ड मिलों को देनी चाहिए। उसके लिये प्रापने कुल कितना प्रोवाइड किया है? प्राप ने 108 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है। वह भी होगा या नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं। आवश्यकता है 250 करोड़

की और 108 करोड़ भी नहीं होने वाला है। तो फिर क्या होगा उसके बारे में अभी से आप सोच लीजें। पचास प्रतिशत सिर्फ जो आपने किया वह उचित नहीं है।

टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में आज की राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलों को प्राधुनिकीकरण, कपड़े की पैदावार बढ़ाना, उत्पादन का खर्चा घटाना, बिजली के दामों को गिराना, इन सब के बारे में पेंस-मेंटर का काम करना चाहिए और फिर नीजी क्षेत्र में भी इसी तरह का दबाव डाल कर उनसे भी इसी तरह का काम आप को कराना चाहिए। अभी-प्रभी इंडस्ट्रियल रिजेशन की बात जो भी करा सरकार इस बात के लिये बहुत जल्दी प्रयास करेगी कि विगत दो तीन वर्षों में बहुत ही अन-रीजनबल ढंग से कपड़े का दाम बढ़ाया गया तो मेरी राय में कम से कम 25 से 30 प्रतिशत तो सभी वैरा-इटीज के कपड़े का दाम आप घटाने के लिये कहिये। आज मिलों ने कई बहाने बना कर अपना उत्पादन घटाने का काम चलाया है। इसका नतीजा क्या होगा कि आज तो मांग कम हो गई। क्यों हो गई कम? एक तो बहुत सारे लोग फ्लड अफेक्टेड, फेमिन अफेक्टेड हैं, अकाल और भुखमरी आदि के चलते लोगों की क्रय शक्ति कम हो गई। इसलिये हल्ला हो रहा है। इसलिये दाम घटाना बहुत जरूरी है।... (श्वबधान)...

क्रेडिट की जहां तक बात है मैं भी मानता हूँ कि क्रेडिट पालिसी सलेक्टिव होनी चाहिए, धन्धी नहीं होनी चाहिए। इनकी क्रेडिट पालिसी धन्धी पालिसी है। स्केलेटर्स के लिये भी, होटर्स के लिये भी एक ही कानून

है और जो उत्पादन के काम में लगे हुये हैं उनके लिये भी एक ही कानून है। तो यह मामला इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर को फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के साथ लेना चाहिए। यह क्रेडिट पालिसी धन्धी न हो, उत्पादन उन्मुख हो। और उत्पादन भी रैफ़िजरेटर, एयर कंडीशनर और टेली-विजन आदि का न हो कर जो कन्स्यूमर गुड्स है, या कैपिटल गुड्स हैं उनका हो। तो यह भी एक इसका पहलू है।

अब नेशनल काटन कारपोरेशन का जो काटन बोर्स है, किसान हैं जो रुई पैदा करते हैं, उनके प्रति कोई दायित्व होगा नहीं? भीम जी को पता होगा कि सितम्बर, 1974 से नवम्बर, 1974 तक दो तीन महीनों के अन्दर काटन कारपोरेशन की गलती और अयोग्यता के चलते, व्यापार मंत्रालय की नालायकी के चलते किसानों के साथ अंधकर अन्याय हुआ है। पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश में इसाके सारे कपास के इसाके हैं। किसान मर रहा है जूट की कहानी अभी ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने बताई। लेकिन जनता से नीचा जो सम्पर्क रखता है वह तो कपड़े का सबाल है। इसलिये काटन के बारे में आप को ज्यादा सचेत रहना चाहिये। मैं केवल तीन आंकड़े दूंगा। कल्याण जाति का जो काटन है इसका दाम सितम्बर में 4200 रुपये प्रति कैंडी था और नवम्बर में 2500 ०० प्रति कैंडी हो गया। इसकी गिरावट आ गई। इसी तरह बिम्बोजब रुई जो है उसका 4600 रुपये था सितम्बर में और नवम्बर में 3150 रुपये हो गया। इसी तरह संकर 4 जो वैराइटी है उसका दाम था 5800 रुपये सितम्बर में और नवम्बर में

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

करीब करीब 4200 रुपये प्रति कैंडी हो गया। इसलिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि नैशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन को भी घब घब मैदान में उतरना चाहिए। बैंकों की उनको क्रेडिट देनी चाहिए। काउन कारपोरेशन घगर मालायक है तो घ्राप को भी अघोम्यता का प्रमाण नहीं देना चाहिए। कुछ किसानों के प्रति भी घ्राप का घपना जो वायित्व है उसको घ्राप पूरा किजिये। दूसरे मामलों में भी तुरा किजिये।

अन्तिम बात मैं कहूंगा कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम घ्राप करने जा रहे हैं तो इसके सचालन के जो तरीके हैं उनमें भी घ्राप को कुछ परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। 27 साल का अनुभव है कि जो भी राष्ट्रीयकृत कारपोरेशनस होते हैं उनमें जो अधिकारी होते हैं वे सोचते हैं कि यह घपने घ्राप की जायदाद है तो एग्याबी के ऊपर, फिजूलखर्ची के ऊपर और बिलासिता के ऊपर पैसा बहुत सारा खर्च किया जाता है। मजदूरी के बेटन घ्राप बढ़े लोगों के बेटन घ्राप सुविधाओं को घ्राप मिलाइये, इतना बड़ा फर्क घ्राप देखेंगे तो यह समाजवाद का बात भी लेना घ्राप इतनी बिकमता घ्राप और और-बराबरी को बढ़ाते जाना, बर्बादी को बढ़ाते जाना यह एक बहुत बड़ा पाप है जो घ्राप लोग कर रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो उपबीकता है घ्राप अम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं क्या इन जिलों के संचालन में इन को भी कोई हिस्सेदारी घ्राप देंगे? घ्राप के बिल में कोई चीज है इसके बारे में? इसलिये इतना बड़ा, यात्री 22 प्रतिशत टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री जो है उसको घ्राप राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं,

उसमें तकरीबन 22 या 20 प्रतिशत मजदूर काम करते हैं कुन टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के, फिर भी घ्राप ने उनके लिये कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा। तो घ्राप के जो मैनेजमेंट के घ्राज तक के तरीके रहे हैं उनमें घ्राप कुछ बुनियादी परिवर्तन कोजिये, नये प्रयोग कीजिये। युगोस्लाविया में बर्कस मैनेजमेंट की बात चल रही है, दूसरे देशों में भी विभिन्न प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं।

श्री राम सहाय बांडे पाटिसियेसन इन मैनेजमेंट।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : वहीतो मैं कह रहा हूँ। उसके बारे में मैं कोई डागमेटिक नहीं हूँ कि इसी एक फार्म को ले लीजिये। लेकिन घ्राप को यह प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

रीजनल बोर्ड की बात मैंने इसलिये की कि थोड़ा एक कम्प्रीटीशन का भी एनीमेंट जरूर होना चाहिए जिससे कि विभिन्न रीजनल बोर्ड्स में यह होइ लगे कि कौन बढ़िया ढंग में काम कर रहा है।

इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं सकल्प को घ्राप-चारिक ढंग में पेश कर रहा हूँ। "यह समा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 21 सितम्बर, 1974 को प्रख्यापित रन कपड़ा उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) प्रख्यादेश, 1974 (1974 का अघ्यादेश संख्या 12) का निरनुमोदन करती है।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"This House disapproves of the Sick Textile undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance

No. 12 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 21st September, 1974."

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) :** The Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd September, 1974. The hon. member, Shri Limaye raised an objection that in principle he is against the Ordinance.

I would like to reply to this first and then come to other relevant points he raised.

16.30hrs. (SHRI VASANT SATHE  
*in the Chair*)

Before proceeding further, I would mention in the very beginning that barring the bitterness which the hon. member has got for the Nehru family and its members—I am not going to involve myself in replying that bitterness because whatever bitterness he has shown, that is his personal feeling—regarding rest of the things he has given very sound proposals which will help not only the workers and the industry but also the entire nation. Some of the points he made are already being agreed upon and I would like to mention them during the course of my observations.

Regarding the Ordinance, hon. members are aware that the load of government business awaiting disposal was heavy. The House was considering the Finance Bill introduced in connection with the supplementary budget. The Bill had to be passed so that the relevant provisions could be brought into effect. The import licence case which was not earlier on the agenda became an explosive issue and took up a good deal of time. The Constitution (Thirty Sixth Amendment) Bill relating to Sikkim was also brought up for consideration. Under these circumstances, the Business Advisory Committee of the House could not allot any time for discussion of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill before the House was prorogued on 9 September, 1974.

As inevitably there was to be a gap of about three months between the introduction of the Bill in the last session and its consideration in the present one for reasons discussed below, it was considered necessary to promulgate the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance on 21 Sept. 1974. Firstly, there were 6 textile undertakings the management of which could not be taken over by Government on account of stay orders passed by courts. The possibility of transfer of assets by the owners of these undertakings could not be ruled out. It was necessary to take over the possession of these mills to obviate such a possibility. Secondly, the owners of these sick undertakings knowing the provisions of the Bill could enter into contracts which would be detrimental to the interest of the undertakings. Thirdly, since the liabilities pertaining to the takeover of the management were not being assumed by the Central Government but were to be paid out of the amounts provided under the First Schedule on the basis of claims to be filed before the Commissioner of Payments, certain creditors had begun to pressurise the managements to discharge these liabilities before the actual nationalisation of the undertakings. In these circumstances, in case the managements succumbed to such pressures, considerable losses could have been caused to the undertakings and the intention of laying down the order of priorities under the Second Schedule for discharge of claims would have been defeated.

At this stage, I may also be permitted to mention that in similar circumstances in the past also it had become necessary for Government to issue Ordinances after introduction of the relevant Bills which could not be enacted into law in time.

I am sure hon. members would appreciate the weighty considerations which impelled Government to promulgate the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 on 21 September, 1974 when the relevant Bill could not be taken up for consideration in the last session of Parliament. The Sick Textile Undertaking

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

(Nationalisation) Bill 1974 now seeks to replace the Ordinance which has been promulgated.

I would appreciate the feeling of Shri Madhu Limsaye who had high appreciation for the step, the Government took of nationalisation. He has said some things which are already being followed by Government. He said during his speech that 25-30 per cent of the prices should be pulled down. This is already the policy of the National Textile Corporation and it will be implemented in due course.

He has also given valuable suggestions about other things, but he himself has suggested in his speech that the textile industry is controlled by two Ministries, and the hon. Member took objection to it. One part of it is controlled by the Ministry of Commerce and Foreign Trade and the other part is managed by the Ministry of Industry. I would like to mention that most of the portion contained in his speech are concerned with the Commerce Ministry. So, I would not like to take the time of the hon. House in replying to those questions because they are mainly concerned with the Commerce Ministry.

Before I move for consideration, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to certain salient features of this Bill. Under clauses 3, 4 and 5, the right, title and interest of the owners stand transferred to and vest in the Central Government free of all encumbrances. We are moving amendments to sub-clause (1) of clause 4 and clause 5 of the Bill to make it clear that besides the assets acquired, certain liabilities, viz., loans advanced by the Central Government or State Governments or by the National Textile Corporation/State Textile Corporations, and wages, salaries and other dues of employees relating to the post-take over of management period shall be the liabilities of the Central Government and the said liabilities will be discharged for and

on behalf of the Central Government by the National Textile Corporation. The provisions in Chapter III refer to payment of amount to the owners of the sick textile undertakings for the transfer to and vesting in the Central Government of the right, title and interest of the owner in relation to the sick textile undertaking.

Chapter IV refers to the management of the sick textile undertakings through the National Textile Corporation which is empowered to exercise powers in this behalf. It may be stated that clause 6 empowers the National Textile Corporation to set up subsidiary corporations. Chapter V contains provisions relating to employees of the undertakings. Clause 14 clarifies that all employees of the undertakings shall become employees of the National Textile Corporation on and from the appointed day and continue to draw the same emoluments and have similar rights as they were enjoying previously. Chapter VI deals with the appointment of Commissioners of Payment and the procedure for making payments. Under clause 18, the Central Government has to pay to the Commissioners within 30 days from the specified date the amount indicated in the First Schedule. Under clause 20, every person having a claim against the owner of a sick textile undertaking has to prefer the claim before the Commissioner. The priorities of the claim have been indicated in clause 21, which is to be read with the Second Schedule.

In this Bill, a clear distinction has been made between liabilities of the undertakings for the post-take over if management period and those pertaining to the pre-take over of management period. It was considered necessary that priority should be accorded to liabilities incurred during the period. The management of the undertakings remained with the Central Government since the Government had, with the loans and other credits obtained, made investments or modernisation and

rehabilitation of the mills. It was necessary to ensure that the creditors placed in Category I of the Second Schedule who had helped the Government during this period to undertake such rehabilitation and modernisation of mills should have their liabilities fully protected. Therefore, it has been provided under clause 27 that where any liability arising out of any item specified in Category I of the Second Schedule is not discharged fully by the Commissioner out of the amount, the Central Government shall assume the liability to the extent it remains undischarged.

In the case of liabilities pertaining to the pre-take over of management period, these have been placed under Categories III, IV and V of the Second Schedule. The creditors concerned will have to file claims before the Commissioners of Payment for settlement of these liabilities out of the amount paid to the owners under the First Schedule. Under Clause 24, the procedure for payments to claimants and under Clause 25 to the owners of the balance left over after meeting the liabilities as specified in the Second Schedule has been laid down.

Chapter VII deals with miscellaneous provisions. It is pertinent to state that the interest of employees of the mills have always been kept in view by the Government. For the post take over of management period, all employees' dues are being fully protected and they are not required to file any claims for satisfaction of these dues before the Commissioners of Payment.

In regard to the pre-take over of management period also, the employees' dues have been given a priority only next to the secured creditors. It may also be clarified that in respect of employees whose services are transferred to the NTC or its subsidiaries after nationalisation, the entire period of their service will be taken into account for determination of amount of gratuity and pension payable to them.

The future management pattern of these textile undertakings has been worked out keeping in view the requirement of efficient

and co-ordinated management on a uniform pattern throughout the country.

One point was raised by an hon. Member. The State Governments have been given the option to participate in the equity to the extent of 49%. The management will be looked after by the National Textile Corporation. Under the National Textile Corporation there will be 9 subsidiary corporations. In these subsidiary corporations the States will have the right to purchase shares up to 49%. 51% will be the share of the Centre.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East) : What will be the right of State in the management.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : I should like to go into details when we take up clause by clause consideration. This has been done in order to avoid heterogenous organisations and to have one uniform pattern so that the workers could get their dues and the consumers also could get cloth at a fair price. Keeping these factors in mind this decision has been taken so that there can be one uniform pattern of management. No doubt that will be helped by the 9 subsidiary corporations. The States will be given their shares so that they will not lose interest. When the Chairman-cum-Managing Directors are appointed they will definitely be appointed in consultation with the States Governments. When we come to clause by clause discussion we can discuss the detail. At this stage my submission to the hon. Member is that the idea is to organise this industry in such a way that we produce the maximum and we produce such articles which are used for domestic consumption. When we produce articles which are to be used for foreign market, in that case also a uniform system will definitely help.

It is worth mentioning that during the period the sick textile mills have been managed by the Government, they have shown good working results in terms

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

wiping out past accumulated losses. As per provisional figures available the 96 mills under the management of the Government have generated a net profit of Rs. 9 crores during April-August, 1974. National Textile Corporation has also undertaken a comprehensive programme of modernisation and rehabilitation of these sick textile mills.

Before I conclude I want to refer to the point raised by Shri Madhu Limaye, the price policy has been their main slogan in their political working. We agree that there should be a price policy whereby the NTC could provide good quality cloth to the consumer at the lowest possible price, and it will be the endeavour of the NTC to lower down the prices by 25 to 30%. He referred to priority being given to the wages of the workers and we shall discuss that in details when we come to the clauses.

With these words I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the sick textile undertakings specified in the First Schedule with a view to re-organising and rehabilitating such sick textile undertaking, so as to subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of different varieties of cloth and yarn, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the sick textile undertakings specified in the First Schedule with a view to re-organising and rehabilitating such sick textile undertaking, so as to subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair

prices, of different varieties of cloth and yarn, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Chairman, this Bill has been brought forward to nationalise the sick textile mills. I want to point out that merely by taking over or nationalising the sick textile mills, the problem of the textile industry or the problem of supply of cloth in adequate quantities to the people at reasonable prices will not be solved.

The textile industry, as we all know, is one of the largest industries in our country. How is it that 103 mills, which account for 20 to 25 per cent of the total mills, have become sick so that they have to be taken over by the National Textile Corporation? When the enquiry was conducted by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, how many of these mills were found to be sick because of corruption and mismanagement by the owners and in how many cases action was taken against the management for corruption and mis-handling of the money of the shareholders or depriving the workers and employees of their dues by way of wages, provident fund contribution etc. As far as my knowledge goes, not even in one case has any action been taken against any single mill-owner of these sick mills. This Nationalisation Bill is nothing but a rescue operation of the owners for their nefarious activities of defalcating funds. They will be resurrected by the Government, by first taking over and then by nationalisation. They are going to get about Rs. 40 crores as compensation as per the Bill. Even after take-over more than Rs. 67 crore<sup>1</sup> were given as loans by the Government and other financial institutions.

How are they going to take back those amounts? I do not find anything in the Bill that any such measure is going to be taken

As regards the basis of compensation, I have seen how it is amusing to note that even Rs. 1000 will be given as a token compensation but, just now, the hon. Minister, while replying to Shri Madhu Limaye, said that post-take-over dues will be paid to the workers, if there are any. My question is : What will you do about pre-take-over dues ? You have said that you will pay gratuity to workers in full. What about the provident fund money ? What about their earned wages ? What about their leave wages ? Have you ever taken care to go through the matter as to what are the dues of the workers for the pre-take-over period ? I know, in many cases, the workers who worked, who spent their whole life there, are not getting their provident fund money even after two or three years of the taking over of the mill by the Government.

What is the provision here ? You have given priority to the secured loans which means bank loans. You have given no priority to the dues of the workers. That should be the first charge. Whatever amount may be available, the dues of the workers should be the first charge. You have not said in part B of the Second Schedule that the dues of the workers will be the first charge. You have put it in the fourth category, wages, salaries and other dues to an employee, then, revenue taxes, etc. etc. In the third category, you have put "secured loans" which means liquid money that was taken from some financial institutions by the management.

Why not you put the dues of the workers in the first category ? That should be the first charge.

There are so many cases, hundreds of workers, where the workers did not get their earned wages; they did not get their leave wages and other dues. You say that you have taken care of the cause of workers. I say, you are giving hoax and bluff.

Then, you have mentioned about modernisation and rationalisation. What does

modernisation and rationalisation mean. You will spend lakhs of rupees on importing machinery from outside. What for I know, in many cases, ordinarily 3 or 4 looms are run by one worker. In the name of modernisation, the machines would be imported so that even to the extent of 25 to 27 looms would be run by one single worker. So, by modernisation and rationalisation, you would reduce the complement of workers in a particular factory or mill. I have given an amendment that in no case, in the name of modernisation, in the name of rationalisation, in the name of making improvement in the factory, you will take any step so that any worker may lose his job. Some years back when this question of rationalisation came in Bombay, the textile workers fought against it. You can see what was the number of workers 15 years back. You go through the statistics and you will find that it has come to half. So, in the name of modernisation and rationalisation, if you dispense with the service of a large number of workers, what is the good of it ?

Then, you say that you are taking it over to supply to the consumers, cloth at a fair price. What is the fair price, I do not know. Mr. Madhu Limaye has spoken enough and given certain figures. I do not want to go into the details. It is also a hollow slogan like "Garibi Hatao."

So far as the functioning of the National Textile Corporation is concerned, we know how much corruption is prevalent there. Two years back one Mr. Tripathi who was the Chairman had to resign because of nepotism and corruption. What is the guarantee that the National Textile Corporation will function properly and there will be no corruption and that the money that will be spent for these mills will be properly utilised for maintenance, etc. ?

Coming to the cost, I may say that no provision has been made here to see that a certain percentage of production is done or allocated only for production of standard cloth which can be sold at fair price to



[Shri Dinan Bhattacharya]

the poor consumers. Uptill now in these mills that have been taken over by the Government—in some cases by the State Governments and in many cases by the Central Government—in how many cases did you produce the cloth which you sold at fair price ? I know. I have personal experience. I have gone to some mills and seen it. Only in a very few cases, just for a show to the public, they open retail shops wherefrom people are supposed to get the cloth at fair price. But how many persons get it ? It is only a show. So my point is that the production should be regulated in such a way that the maximum is produced for the ordinary consumers at fair price. The rich people can manage themselves from the smugglers and other sources. But the ordinary people, the poor people the poor peasants, cannot get it. So, a guaranteed production of standard cloth, to be sold at a fair price, must be made by the Government.....

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Do you want smuggling to be allowed ? you say that the rich people may get from the smugglers.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Smuggling will continue and you will get your fine cloth from them. Only you have to take the trouble of going to Bombay or Gujarat—the sea-coast—and you will get it.

Enough has been said how the consumption figure has come down from 15 to 16 metres three or four years back to 11 to 12 metres per head now at the present moment. There has been abnormal increase in the cost of the cloth. The idea which you have given is very good—to arrange for the production in such a way that you may sell the clothes at fair prices and so on. But what is required is, you have got to implement it. That is the main thing. A guarantee has to be made here in this regard that a certain percentage of clothes should be given to the ordinary people, to the poor people, to the common people at a reasonably low price. That is our demand, Sir.

17 hrs.

Then I would respectfully submit this: Do not allow the big sharks, the big industrialists and the big monopolists to exploit our scarce foreign exchange resources. That is my main point. They do all these things for importing machinery and chemicals and other things. They use these scarce foreign exchange for the purpose of getting machinery from abroad, getting chemicals from abroad and not even 50 per cent of the foreign exchange spent are being earned. That is to say, we are losing this foreign exchange which is very scarce. We have got to stop all these things. This is my submission.

You have taken over certain spinning mills. They should produce yarn for the handloom sector, for the handloom weavers. Another point I want to mention is that the textile owners are now saying that they will bring down the prices and so on. But it is also worth noting that the Government self increased the prices to 30 or 35 per cent, but now the mill owners are announcing to reduce the price of cloth from 10% to 40%. This is a joke, or anything else ? Nobody has any reliance on your big promise that you will arrange distribution of the cloth at fair price and so on. So my point is this. You have to bring a check on these exorbitant profits that these textile magnates are reaping. You have to see that the textile industry as a whole is taken over and nationalised. Otherwise this problem will not be solved. The problem will be there and will be accentuated. At their very sweet will they will bring cloth to the market and prices will be controlled by them and as Mr. Madhu Limaye has said, they will dictate the terms for the price of cotton and they will dictate the terms what will be the price of finished goods in the textile mills.

So, you have to take such steps and such measures as are very necessary to see that these textile monopolists do not get further chance to exploit our people.

Before concluding I again want to repeat about corruption in the National Textile Corporation. There was corruption in these mills and these mills were sick. Now, you are handing over or giving the charge of these mills to the National Textile Corporation which is full of corruption. No report has yet been placed as to the functioning of this Corporation. Only from some sources we have learnt there is a serious type of corruption and the Government must try to put an end to this corruption.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) महापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल की धारा 5 का मरुन विरोध करने हुए इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करना हूँ।

प्रमुख श्रम ता यज्ञ है कि जब श्रमन किसी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जाता है, तो उस में श्रमिकों के अधिक से अधिक सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है। बिना श्रमिकों के सहयोग के राष्ट्रीयकरण सफल नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि श्रमिक ही ऐसी शक्ति जमात है, जो राष्ट्रीयकरण के पक्ष में है, वार्का लोग नहीं है। इस बिल में पहले मैंने मंत्री महोदय से श्रमिकों की ग्रेबुइटी, प्राविडेंट फंड और उन की जो दूसरी रकम निकलती है, उस के बारे में चर्चा की थी और उन्होंने मद्रमति प्रकट की थी। वह भी एक श्रमिक खानदान में से है और श्रमिक के प्रति उन की सहानुभूति है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय की स्वीच में वह बात नहीं आई, जिम की बात हुई थी और हम आशा रखते थे।

मंत्री महोदय को आशय पता नहीं होगा कि इस सदन में मजदूरों के हित के इन्ने सुन्दर कामून बने हैं, जो दुनिया के अन्य देशों में देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं। इस सदन और इन सरकार ने हर बाण में श्रमिकों की बड़ी सहायता की है

और उन को आशे बढ़ाने में भी बड़ी पहल की है। मैं सोलह बरस की उम्र से एक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में काम कर रहा हूँ। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहता हूँ कि इस गर्वमेंट से अधिक श्रमिक हितवी गर्वमेंट में ने कोई नहीं देखी। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस विधेयक की धारा 5 जैसी श्रमिक विरोधी धारा भी मैंने अपने जीवन में नहीं देखी है। श्रमिकों के हितों के ऊपर यह एक जबर्दस्त कुठाराघात है।

श्री धोडे दिन पहले कोलमाइन्ड का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया। उन कोलमाइन्ड के श्रमिकों के लगभग 11 करोड़ रुपये प्राविडेंट फंड के बकाया में, जो कोलमाइन्ड के मालिकों से नहीं भरे थे। लेकिन सरकार जब राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल लाई, उस में उस ने पिछली ग्रेबुइटी, पिछले प्राविडेंट फंड, लीव विद वेज, पेन्शन और बोनस आदि के सम्बन्ध में जो भी बकाया रकम उन मालिकों के द्वारा जमा नहीं कराई गई, वह सब मजदूरों की ओर सब दे रही है।

इसी प्रकार सरकार ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और उस के बाद बैंक कर्मचारियों को एक पिछले इयूज बराबर मिल रहे हैं। मैं नम्रता के साथ यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन टैक्स्टाइल वर्कर्स ने, जो कुल वर्कर्स का एक चौथाई भाग है, इन 1 लाख 65 हजार परिवारों ने क्या पाप किया है और सरकार से क्या दुसमनी की है, जो वह 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से पहले के सब इयूज उन में छीन रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी ईमानदार मजदूर कार्यकर्ता इस धारा का समर्थन नहीं करेगा। हम ने मजदूर आन्दोलन एक धर्म के तौर पर स्वीकार किया है एक

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

पेशे या एक लीडरी के तौर पर नहीं। हम ने राष्ट्रीयीकरण के सामने यह प्रतिज्ञा की है कि सब से पहले हमारा राष्ट्र है और हिन्दू धर्म से जो गी का दर्जा है, उस के समान हम उद्योग और मजदूरी की रक्षा करेंगे ?

राष्ट्र हित के लिए हम सब कुछ करने को तैयार हैं। हम मजदूरी को यह कहने के लिए भी तैयार हैं कि ये राष्ट्रीय मजदूरी है इन में आप समानता और मेटन से काम करिए और ऐसा बे कर रहे हैं। मने यहां के कन्ट्रोलर यह नहीं कह सकते कि मजदूर ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। 7 मिले हमारे प्रदेश में है। अच्छे से प्रच्छा प्रोडक्शन बढा है। अच्छी एफिशियन्सी और डिमिनिशन बगैर है। लेकिन मुझे कुछ यह है कि मजदूरी की पीछे की रुझाई क्यों छिनी जा रही है ? एक मजदूर बुड्ढा हो गया है। गान न स्ट्रेडिंग ब्रांडर में यह भी डान दिया है कि 56 वर्ष की उम्र होने पर श्रमिक को रिटायर कर दिया जाएगा। उस के रिटायरमेंट की उम्र हो गई है। वह जाता है। लेकिन उस का 20 वर्ष का प्राविडेंट फंड जो जमा है उस से एक पाई उस को नहीं दी गई है और उस से कहत हैं कि वह तुम्हे नहीं मिलेगा। ग्रेच्युटी का जो कानून बनाया है इस मदन ने उन कानून के अन्दर यह कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्टेट सरकार द्वारा जो भी कारखाने चलाए जाते हाने, जहां भी कन्ट्रोलर के द्वारा कारखाने चलन हाने उन सब में श्रमिकों को ग्रेच्युटी मिलेगी। यहाँ यह सब क्या है ? बहुत नाजुब स्थिति है और अगर इसी तरह हम धारा को आप पास कर रहे हैं तो मजदूरी का सहयोग आपने नहीं मिलने वाला है।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन यह राष्ट्रीयकरण अध्यादेश निकाला हिन्दुस्तान में मिलों के अन्दर हड़तालें हुई थीर हड़ताल होने के बाद नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की तरफ से एक सर्कुलर निकाला गया। वह सर्कुलर 8 नारीख को मिलों के बोर्ड पर लगाया गया और उन में यह कहा गया कि भारत सरकार के एटार्नी जनरल ने अपनी राय दी है कि मजदूरों की ग्रेच्युटी और प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम घिनेगी और हम आप को बेने नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन देगा अध्यादेश लागू हो जाने के बाद नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की तरफ से उन मिलों के ऊपर यह नोटिस लगाए गए। मजदूर काम पर गए मेरे पास एटार्नी जनरल महोदय की भिकारिश है। उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं और यह उन के लिए अध्यादेश है लेकिन ग्रेच्युटी कानून के अनुयायता आप को ग्रेच्युटी देनी पड़ेगी। ग्रेच्युटी देने का मबाल आज पैदा नहीं जाना है। ग्रेच्युटी हर महीन नहीं दी जाती है हर मास नहीं दी जाती है। ग्रेच्युटी तो तब दी जाती जब मजदूर रिटायर होगा। वह उस तक कि मालिक का बढ़ता फिरेगा। उस मिल के बारे एमेंट तो आपने रहे है तो एमेंट के माब प्राविलिटी की भी आप को जबाबदारी है। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने जो भी कानून बना रखे है उन कानूनों के अनुसार कोई मजदूर ग्रेच्युटी के लिए बीच में कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकता। कोर्ट मालिक अगर प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम जमा नहीं करा रहा है तो मजदूर कोर्ट में जा कर दावा नहीं कर सकता, कि आप हमें प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम दिलवाइए। यह सारी जिम्मेदारी

श्रीर अधिकांश केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री राज्य सरकारों की है कि जो मालिक समय पर जमा नहीं कर रहे हैं उन की बसूची जैड रेवेन्यू की तरह करें। पारी जिम्मेदारी तो कानून का पालन कराने की प्राप की है, राज्य सरकार की है।

इस सदन के अंदर हम ने बार बार कहा कि अनुक मिलें है जिन्होंने प्राप की 20 करोड़ से ज्यादा जो प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम है वह इन मिल मालिकों ने जमा नही कराई है और जब यह टेक ओवर का बिल आया तब भी मैंने कहा। मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था कि हम इन्हें मुआवजा देंगे। उन में से मांग बसूच कर लेंगे। लेकिन यह जो मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है उस में से तो वह पूरा नहीं होता है? अगर आप प्रथम प्राविडेंट में भी मजदूरों की रकम रखें तो भी नहीं होता है जो रबी भी नहीं गई है। इस में हमारा कसूर क्या है? मैं प्राप को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि प्राविडेंट फंड की जो रकम है कानून के अनुसार पांच वर्ष से कम की नौकरी हो या पांच वर्ष से कम का प्राविडेंट फंड जमा हो तो उन के उपर मिल मालिक का हिस्सा नहीं मिलेगा। पांच और दस के बीच हो तो 50 प्रतिशत मिलेगा और 20 से कम पर 75 प्रतिशत 20 वर्ष की पूरी नौकरी हो जाए तो हीसेंट परसेंट उमे मिलेगा। 1952 में प्राविडेंट फंड ऐक्ट लागू किया और 1971 में 20 वर्ष हो गए सारी रकम प्राविडेंट फंड की मिला के हिस्से के माध मजदूरों को लौटा दी जानी चाहिए थी। यह मांग हमने की थी। लेकिन वह लौटाई नहीं गई। प्राप ने उमे रखा तो वह जिम्मेदारी देने को प्राप की है।

इस के बाद मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ, बड़े मजे की बात है, एक मिल है, उस मिल का मालिक उस मिल को बद-इजाबी से लबाह कर रहा है, बरबाद कर रहा है और वह 1949 में नोटिस लगाता है कि यह मिल मैं बन्द कर रहा हूँ। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जाता हूँ, अम मंत्री से मिलता हूँ,

बिन मंत्री से मिलता हूँ, उद्योग मंत्री से मिलता हूँ, कोई मदद करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। आखीर में केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेश में एक त्रिदलीय समिति बनाई। उस की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1950 में इम मिल के 1200 मजदूरों की छंटी एक साथ की गई बिना ग्रेजुइटी के। उस हिमाब से प्रतिमास 1 लाख 8 हजार रुपए की वेतन बचत की जो प्रति माल 12 लाख 96 हजार रुपए हुई। उस के बाद भी हमने इतना बुरा हाल हुआ कि वह मिल ठिकाने नहीं पड़ी। 1957 में जब मे यहाँ हाउस में आया उस वक्त 5 लाख 78 हजार रुपए प्राविडेंट फंड के उस में बाकी थे और लगभग 1 लाख रुपए 8 एम आई की रकम बाकी है? मैंने इस हाउस में निवेदन किया कि इस के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए। मिल चली जाएगी बन्द हो जाएगी। सरकार ने 1958 में एक कमेटी बनाई अरविंद नरसिंह लाल भाई की। उन्होंने जांच की। वह जांच रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है उस के बाद भी सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया? फिर 1959 में एक और कमेटी बनाई जिन के सदस्य पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर सामान्नी साहब थे। उस में भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। फिर 1960 में एक अरक-निया कमेटी बनाई उसी मिल के लिए, फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। 1970 में मोदी कमेटी बनाई जब तक 16 लाख 55 हजार 992 रु० केवल प्राविडेंट फंड के उम बिल पर हो गए। 1971 के बाद 1972 में टेक ओवर करते हैं, उस समय 53 लाख से अधिक बकाया थे? यह मामला 1950 से चल रहा है लेकिन टेक ओवर किया 1972 में। तो इस में मजदूरों का क्या दोष है? अगर प्राप बसूची के मजदूरों को अधिकांश दे दी जाए तो वे उस मिल मालिक को एक दिन में निकाल कर बाहर करेंगे। हम ने तो यह भी कहा कि प्राप हमें मिल दीजिए, मजदूर चलाने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन मर्बन-मेंट चलाने देने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी? किन्तु 1972 में जब इस का टेक ओवर किया उस समय 33 लाख 42 हजार 296 रुपए मजदूरों के प्राविडेंट फंड के बकाया थे। जब केन्द्रीय बा

[ श्री राम सिंह झाई ]

राज्य लेबर मिनिस्टर जाते हैं मजदूर बगुली के लिए हड़ताल करते हैं, प्रोसेशन निकाल कर उन के पास ले जाते हैं श्रीराम कहते हैं कि यह मिल मालिक प्राविडेंट फंड जमा नहीं करा रहा है, वह इस से वसूल किया जाए। यही नहीं थाप ने टेक ओवर किया। उस के बाद भी क्या हालत है? एक स्वदेशी मिल है। जिस रोज 1966 में उस मिल को टेक ओवर किया उस रोज 8 लाख 16 हजार 910 रूपए उस पर बकाया थे। (श्रवध्यान) मुझे थोड़ा ज्यादा टाइम दीजिए। अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से मैं खास बकता हू। कोई ऐसी बात जो माननीय सदस्यों ने कही हो वह मैं नहीं कह रहा हू। और मैं यह मानता हू कि जो मैं कह रहा हू वह कोई और माननीय सदस्य कहने वाले भी नहीं हैं।

जब टेक ओवर किया तो 8 लाख 16 हजार तो प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम बकाया थी? थाप 1966 से इस मिल को चला रहे हैं लेकिन 1973 का हिसाब मैं बनाना हू 37 लाख 39 हजार 912 रूपए प्राविडेंट फंड के उस पर है और 15 लाख 36 हजार 400 रूपए ईएम आई के है। ये 53 लाख हो गए। जब टेक ओवर किया तब तो कुल 11 लाख थे और अब है 53 लाख तो प्राविडेंट फंड और ई.एस.आई. के और पांच वर्ष के बकाया बोनस के मिला कर हो गए 83 लाख। इस की जबाब दारी किमकी है? अगर उन के मालिक के समय के 8 लाख रूपया निकाल भी दिया जाए तो बाकी रूपया तो थाप दीजिये थाप उसका मुद्रावजा क्या देने एक हजार रूपया कुछ सदस्य कहते हैं कि उस को प्रथम प्रायोरिटी दी जाये, थाप ने उस को एक हजार रूपया दे भी दिया तो जिस मील में 2600 मजदूर काम करते हैं, वहाँ एक एक रूपया भी मजदूर के हिस्से में नहीं आयगा—सरकार इसे देखना चाहिए।

यहाँ एक मील के बारे में और बतलाना चाहता हू—मैंने उस के बारे में इस सदन में

बार बार कहा है कि और मंत्री जी को उस की बँलैम शीट भी दी थी। माननीय श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने भी इस मामले में ज़ेरा समर्थन किया था इस मील का नाम है—माल्हा यूनाइटेड मिल। 1968 में उस मील के ऊपर 8, 40,070 रु० प्राविडेंट फंड का और 5, 07, 978 रूपया ई० एम० आई० का बकाया था। नियम के अनुसार जब किसी मजदूर की लड़की की शादी होनी है तो प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम में से उस को शादी के लिए रकम निकालने का अधिकार है। इस मिल के मजदूरों को लड़कियां कुंवारी बैठी रही। लेकिन उस मजदूर को उस की जमा रकम में से एक रूसा भी नहीं मिला, मैंने इन सदन में प्रश्न का बार इस सवाल को उठाया मिल मालिक इस रकम को जमा नहीं करा रहे है और सरकार को वसूल करने की कोई जिम्मा नहीं है। सरकार चाहेती लैड रेवेन्यू की तरह उस रकम को वसूल कर सकती है लेकिन सरकार ने वर्षों तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की? नियम के अनुसार रकम काटने के 15 दिनों के अन्दर उसे सरकारी खजाने में जमा करना चाहिए। और यदि वह ऐसा नहीं करता है तो उन मिल मालिक का 6 महीने की सजा हो सकती है थाप लतनाशये थाप ने कौन से मिल मालिक का कठघरे में लाकर खड़ा किया? 1966 में उस की तरफ 18 लाख रूपया बकाया था 1967 में वह रकम 31 लाख हो गई, 1964 में 50 लाख हो गई, 1970 में 61 लाख हो गई 1972 में 80 लाख 87 हजार 250 रूपए हो गई। यह तो मिक प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम थी, ई० एम० आई० में उस की तरफ 31,55,292 रूपए बकाया था। ई० एम० आई० का रूपया जमा न होने से मजदूर को दवाई भी नहीं मिल सकती, जब कि उन के बँलैम में वह दरया काटा जाता रहा। आज मजदूर काटी हुई रकम से कारखाना चल रहा है और जब मजदूर बुड्डा होकर चला जाता है तो उस से कहा जायगा—भीसे खानी ऊँचे हाथ करके फाटक से बाहर निकला। इन म बड़ा धन्याय और क्या हो सकता है।

सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय भी एक श्रमिक परिवार के हैं, और यह सरकार भी नहीं चाहती कि गरीबों के साथ श्रम्याय हो—तो फिर ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? आप कारखानेदारों को मुद्रावजा दे रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ मजदूर को अपने घर के बर्तन बेचने पड़ रहे हैं मजदूर की यह कीमत आज हमारे मुल्क में है। एक मिल की तरह 83 लाख 26 हजार 312 रुपया प्रावीडेंट बकाया है, लेकिन उस को भी मुद्रावजे का हजार रुपया मिलेगा।

मे आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ—प्रायोरिटी का क्या मतलब है? माल्वा मील की तरह 1972 में मजदूरों का 1,03,20,553 रुपया बकाया था, लेकिन उन को मुद्रावजा मिलेगा—94 लाख रुपया, जिस में से 1, 12,52,000 रुपया तो आप का सिन्डिकेट लोन है, जो आप मजदूरों की रकम में पहले वसूल करेंगे—फिर मजदूर के लिए क्या बचेगा। मे माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर फिर से विचार करें। जो आप का राष्ट्रीकरण है उस की मकलना मजदूरों के महयोग पर निर्भर करती है, अगर मजदूरों को नाराज करेंगे, उन को के तन में से काटी गई रकम उन को नहीं मिलेगी और उन्हें घेच्युटी भी न देगे तो अन्त में उन को खानी हाथ फाटक से बाहर जाना पड़ेगा, तो इस में बुरी बात क्या हो सकती है?

मे माननीय मंत्री जी की जानकारी के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—1972-73 का वर्ष टैक्सटाइल मिलों के लिए इतने फायदे का गया है, कि ग्रामद टैक्सटाइल मिलों के इतिहास में ऐसा वर्ष नहीं गया 1943 और 1948 के बाद 1972-73 का ही साल ऐसा साल है जिस में टैक्सटाइल मिलों ने काफी फलदा और आप के राष्ट्रीकृत मिलों के मजदूरों ने इस में बड़ा जबरबस्त सहयोग दिया है। मे आप को यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि किस समय इन मिलों का टेक ओवर हुआ था, उस समय कुछ प्रमह मजदूरों ने कहा था कि

गर्नमेंट द्वारा कारखाना चलाने में हम अपना बेतन कटाने के लिए तैयार हैं और उन्होंने अपना बेतन कट कर सहयोग दिया।

सभापति महोदय आप कितनी देर और चाहते हैं?

श्री रमसिंह भाई : साढ़े पांच बजे तक।

सभापति महोदय : आप की पार्टी की तरफ से 22 लोग बोलने वाले हैं—अब सब को मौका दिया जाए तो 7 मिनट हर एक के हिस्से में प्राते हैं....

श्री रमसिंह भाई : एक मिनट और दे दिजिए।

सभापति महोदय मैंने 20 मिनट आप को दिए हैं—आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं कि आप न किनने माथियों का समय ले लिया है।

श्री रमसिंह भाई सिकं एक मिनट और लूंगा।

मे एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूँ—मिलों को आप जो मुद्रावजा देना चाहते हैं वह किस हिसाब से दे रहे हैं। मैंने देखा है अहमदाबाद जूंपिटर मिल को जिस से केवल 1325 लम्ब है, उस को 2 करोड़ 35 लाख 68 हजार मुद्रावजा दे रहे हैं, जब कि इण्डिया यूनाइटेड मिल को जिस में 6325 लम्ब है, केवल 1 हजार मुद्रावजा दे रहे है। इसलिए मे जानना चाहता हू कि सिक-टैक्सटाइल मिल के मालिकों को जो मुद्रावजा आप देने जा रहे हैं, उस का हिसाब कैलकुलेशन क्या है, उस का तरीका क्या है?

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (BOMBAY CENTRAL): In the first instance I want to welcome this bill. Goernment have taken quire sometime to arrive at this conclusion that they should nationalise these mills. They did not start with the idea of helping labour. They started with the idea of

[Smt. Roza Deshpande]  
ing the mill on lease and helping mill owners who were losing. This very theory has brought about certain great failures in this Bill. For instance a mill in Bombay, Sakseria Mill, was taken on lease for one year because the mill owners were losing. Then the Government made profits in just one year and they returned it to the mill owners. Again he made losses and again the Government took it up on lease and later on handed over to the mill owner. Then that mill was closed for many years. The General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C. Shri Dange had to climb the gates of that mill and told the Government that it was high time they took it over and nationalised it. That is why I say they started with the idea of helping the mill owners and not helping the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can continue tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

C.B.I. INQUIRY INTO LAND DEAL SCANDAL OF CUTTACK STATION OF A.I.R.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up half-an-hour discussion. Before we take it up I should like to point out to the House that at least I would wish to go by the rules and I hope you would cooperate.

Rule (55) says :

“There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact.”

Now, if we have to finish this in half an hour, I would need your cooperation; to be strictly within the rules, to make a short statement I will give you five minutes.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (KENDRAPARA) : Five minutes would not do.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would not go beyond half-an hour.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I am grateful to you for your guidance. But I can show you umpteen instances where.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not concerned with those umpteen instances. I will go by the rules.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : How much time will I get ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get ten minutes.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I would like to preface my observations by the remarks that I have no intention to politicise the issue, or scandalise any individual, institution or government, as far as this particular matter is concerned. My only intention is to put this All-India Radio land deal in Cuttack in its legal perspective and to urge upon the hon. Minister to lay the copy of the CBI Report on the land deal on the Table of the House so that we all know the facts. What I am interested with, and I am sure what the House is interested with, is to know the facts. I have no intention, I repeat, either to scandalise anybody or to politicise the issue.

The genesis of the matter is like this. It will be recalled that in the year 1969 the Government of India had acquired about two acres of land in Cuttack for the purpose of constructing staff quarters for the All India Radio employees at

a cost of about Rs. 4 lakhs. I know the hon. Minister can immediately retort that the land was acquired by the Government of Orissa. While conceding that fact that the land was acquired in 1969 by the Government of Orissa, I would point out that the responsibility also devolves on the Central Government in the matter of acquisition and requisitioning of property. Under entry 43 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the Government of India owes concurrent responsibility in the matter of acquisition and requisitioning property for a public purpose. So, the hon. Minister cannot get away with the argument that the land was acquired by the Government of Orissa. It is true the land was acquired by the Government of Orissa, but the Government of India had the primary responsibility, not only under the Constitution but also by the very compulsion of the fact that it was being purchased for a public purpose, and the public purpose was nothing other than the purpose of the Government of India.

I do not wish to minimise the role of the Government of Orissa. But, at the same time, I would like to emphasize that the Government of Orissa was merely an agent of the Government of India in this deal and the Government of Orissa had no other responsibility than acquiring the land on behalf of the Government of India and paying the money which the Government of India was agreed to pay. The overall responsibility rested with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India.

I now invite the attention of the hon. Minister to entry 42 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule which says "acquisition and requisitioning of property." Since it is in the Concurrent List, the over-riding responsibility is on the Government of India, and that

is the gravamen of my charge against the Minister. It was the bounden duty of the Government of India, of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the tenancy of the land and the valuation that they were going to pay for it.

After the land was acquired, it was found out that the land was a *khasmahal* land, that the land belonged to the government, and that the particular person, the lease-holder, was holding the land on lease and the lease was going to terminate in a year's time.

My second question to the hon. Minister will be, not to his political self but to his conscience : Does it behove the Ministry to pay a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to a person for a piece of property whose lease was going to expire in a year's time when that land was being acquired for a public purpose ?

I would like to give you instances. The adjacent land to this plot of land which has been acquired by the Government of India belonged to one Mr. Ahmed. That land was resumed as distinguished from acquired. It was resumed by the Government because it was being resumed for a public purpose, namely, the extension of the Sailabala Mohalla College which is a Government College and no compensation whatsoever was paid for this land except Rs. 38,000 for the super-structures standing on the land.

As we are debating this issue, in Bhubhaneshwar, the Government of Orissa, the very same Government of Orissa, is resuming about an acre of land in the heart of Bhubhaneshwar town without paying any compensation for the extension of the police station. So, my question is, under Notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, why the Ministry of Information and Broad-



[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

casting, the Government of India, keeping its eyes and ears open, did not raise the issue with the Government of Orissa that this being a *khasmahal* land, this being a Government land, as to why the Government of India should be made to pay any price for it?

Sir, you are a lawyer of eminence. You must be knowing that under the land acquisition proceedings, under Sections 5 and 6, the awards are given. At that stage, the disputes are raised. My entire gravamen of charge is that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, knowing fully well all these facts for reasons best known to them, paid Rs. 4 lakhs for a Government land which they could have done without.

Against this background, I have a few questions to ask and I will conclude. The Government of India being the purchaser had the ultimate responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the tenancy of the land. I want to know whether they have done so or not and, if they have not done so, what are the reasons thereof.

My second question is, whether it was brought to the notice of the Government of India that the land in question was *khasmahal* land, that it was a leasehold land and that the lease was going to expire in a short time and, if so, why the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting did not urge upon the Government of Orissa to resume the land instead of acquiring it by paying compensation to the lease holder. I want to know whether the land had been shown as a *khasmahal* land, as a leasehold property. In case the State Government had shown the land to be *khasmahal* land, why did not the Government of India insist that no compensation was payable?

I hope, the hon. Minister will not take shelter behind the fact that the Orissa Government did it. I do not hold any brief for the Orissa Government . . .

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Not for the present Government.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Now that you have provoked me, I will come to that. According to Mr. Gujral, when his illustrious predecessor was in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting who comes from the town of Cuttack and with ears and eyes open, it was only in 1972 that the compensation was paid.

The hon. Minister, at p. 219 of the debate relating to the Demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in an indecent haste got up to say that Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had nothing to do directly or indirectly in the matter. I concede the point, I stand by the Government, that she was not directly concerned. But she had a lot to do indirectly in the matter . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us not get into allegations.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Why are you impatient, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot re-start your speech after you have asked your questions.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I am concluding. Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, who was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the year 1972, was indirectly responsible in making this illegal payment coming as she does from Cuttack and knowing full well the nature of the tenancy the person who was the owner of the land and the relation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a question; this is an allegation.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Is that going to be expunged?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No ; I am not expunging it. But it is not a question.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I request that all these questions must be replied to by the hon. Minister in their entirety and the C.B.I. report must be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Although Mr. Surendra Mohanty started like a saint at the end he put his legs on the mud.

The entire idea of acquisition was mooted in 1969 when the Opposition was in power in Orissa ; when the compensation was paid and when the deal was over at that time Mr. Mohanty's Utkal Congress was in power.

As far as the legal point which Mr. Mohanty has raised is concerned I want to submit that the decision of the Patna High Court was :

"It was entirely in the option of the lessee to continue in possession and it was not within the power of the Government to terminate the lease at their will if the lessee exercised his option and wanted renewal of the lease the only restriction being that the rent was liable to enhancement at each renewal..."

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Which year ? He is misleading the House.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : There has not been a single case which he can cite where the lease has been terminated. Wherever it was asked it was always extended by the Government.

As far as valuation is concerned his insinuation is that corruption was involved. The valuation was Rs. 2 lakhs per acre. Let me cite an instance. I come from a remote place like Borealis

where a decimal of land costs Rs. 2,000 which means Rs. 2 lakhs per acre. Then what to speak of a city like Cuttack and that too when the land is situated in the midst of a busy centre. Naturally it will be a little more. And it is known under what circumstances it was acquired. I am not holding brief for any one. I want to say that the land is situated in the most central place and is very well suited for staff quarters. There are precedents to show that as far back as 1957, the land was acquired at Rs. 7,000 for 44 decimals which comes to Rs. 1,75,000 per acre. And here this was concluded in 1972. With the passage of time the cost should have gone up. Paying Rs. 2 lakhs for one acre, I do not think, is an exorbitant price. He has said that the lease period was going to be over. May be, within a year or two, it was going to be over. But, I have submitted, there has not been a single instance where it has not been extended. The man who has the lease has the power to transfer, as I have quoted from the High Court report, he has the power to sell. Ultimately, however, it is the decision of the Government.

No political motive should be attributed behind such a thing and this should be done in a clear way, with open heart in the matter of purchase of valuable land situated in such a busy city like Cuttack. It comes within the jurisdiction of the State Government. The State Government of Orissa has been fully satisfied about this acquisition. Even the Law Department (Government of Orissa) is of the opinion that the transaction is foolproof.

My final question is this. Will the hon. Minister see that unnecessarily there is no victimisation of any particular person in this case ? Will he personally make himself fully assured that the Government was satisfied before transacting this business ?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):**  
I congratulate the Minister for acquiring a land here for construction of quarters for the A. I. R. Staff. I wish that he will acquire land in other places also.

My questions are :

- (1) Whether the site was selected by the Government of India in March or April, 1969 ?
- (2) Whether a Notification was issued by the Orissa Government on 4th January, 1971 (when Congress Government was not there, but the Government was headed by Shri R. N. Singh Deo) ?
- and (3) Whether the compensation for the land was paid to the owners of the land on 30th March, 1972..

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :**  
Who was the Information Minister then ?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** March 1972, when there was Swatantra- Utkal Government in the State, headed by that renowned leader, Shri Bihwanath Das ? As far as my information goes the Information Minister was not Shrimati Nandini Satpathy. I think Prime Minister was the Information Minister then. Mrs. Nandini Satpathy was simply assisting her in other matters. I would like to get clearcut replies to these questions so that the confusion created by my hon. friend Mr. Mohanty may be removed.

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कच्छबाय (भरना) पट्टे पर जो जमीन दी गई थी वह कब दी गई थी और जिन के नाम पर या पट्टे पर जमीन थी क्या यह सही है कि वह एक सरकारी कर्मचारी है ?

इस जमीन के पास धीरे धी जमीन होगी जो राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार ने खरीदी होगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि वह किस नाम पर खरीदी गई ?

नाना प्रकार की शंकाएं व्यक्त की जा रही हैं। क्या इनकी जांच रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। आई. आर. के द्वारा कराई गई थी, यदि हां, तो इसकी रिपोर्ट क्या मदन की सेवा पर रखी जाएगी ?

इस बोर्डाले में किसी प्रकार का जो पक्षपात हुआ है चाहे वहां की कोई भी सरकार रही हो, जिन किसी ने भी इस बोर्डाले में सखीय दिया है, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का माप इगदा रखा है ?

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur) :** I have got a few questions to ask the Minister :

1. Whether it is a fact that this land in question belonged to Government and it was Khasmahal land and when the lease was going to expire at that point of time the Government of India purchased the land ?

2. The CBI enquiry report should be produced here to hold out the facts which have been concluded in its enquiry.

3. If there was no scandal in land deal then why the CBI came into the picture, when the All India Radio had acquired the land for the construction of residential houses for AIR staff under the act prevailing in Orissa ?

4. Whether any irregularity was committed by any of the senior officers of Government of India in acquiring this land at the rate of Rs. 4 lakhs and whether any money has been mis-appropriated ?

5. There appears to be some malafide intention of the concerned officers, concealing the facts from the hon'ble Members of Parliament.

6. I would further like to know from the hon'ble Minister has he brought the CBI report today in this August House and read it out to clarify his position.

7. The CBI report must be placed on the Table of the House, which has been concluded as answered by the Minister to Question No. 1286 who had taken over three files from the All India Radio Station, Cuttack pertaining to the matter. What has been found out from these papers and files seized by the CBI? It is very important to know it.

Since we have passed the Constitution Amendment Bill, I think, Government could acquire any land for public purposes by paying any amount as compensation.

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Mohanty, is a very able lawyer. I have no such claims. Therefore, I will not be able to speak in terms of the legalistic language but I will talk in terms of the Parliamentary language.

The issue is very simple and unnecessarily an effort has been made to complicate it. There is a piece of land in Cuttack which the All India Radio wanted to acquire. So, as is the normal procedure with us we got in touch with the Orissa Government. We asked them if they could acquire that particular piece of land. They said 'yes', it can be acquired.

In the meanwhile the Additional District Magistrate, Cuttack forwarded to the Regional Engineer's office a report dated 1-7-1970 from the Tehsildar (Sadar), Cuttack to the effect that the land in question belonged to Shri P. K. Samal and that it was a private land. The Tehsildar had also intimated to the ADM that the valuation of the land was at the rate of Rs. 8,000 per guntha in Cantonment area, that is, Rs. 2 lakh per acre. This communication was forwarded to us. Once we had decided to have the land naturally we asked the State Government, as we always do, to proceed with the acquisition of land. Government of India does not have the ma-

chinery available to it in various States for acquisition of land. Therefore, it is normal for the office to ask the State Government to undertake the acquisition. Then all the procedure is followed. Notices are given; objections are invited and land acquisition officer proceeds to evaluate the land on certain basis and then the Government of India is informed of its decision and the money is paid.

That is what exactly has happened. Notices were given. Shri P. K. Samal raised some objections. There was then a procedure. The land value was determined at Rs. 5 lakhs and odd which was deposited with Orissa Government's Treasury. The Orissa Government, in turn, paid Rs. 4,18,000 to Shri P. K. Samal. This was, in a nutshell, what has happened.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :** Why then was the C.B.I. inquiry to such an innocent affair?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** You will see from what I have said just now that this land, particularly, belonged to an individual, Mr. P. K. Samal who happened to be a Joint Secretary of the Government of India. Then we were told that since the land is belonging to an individual, the Land Acquisition Officer had to satisfy himself with regard to the title etc. It was for him to satisfy himself about the title and the statement of whatever was provided to him by Shri Samal. He was satisfied with this and he valued that at Rs. 5 lakhs and odd which amount was already paid into the Treasury of the Government of Orissa. Therefore so far as Government of India was concerned, we had no dealings whatsoever directly with the owner or the so-called owner of the land. It was the Land Acquisition Officer who came into play for acquiring it. After that had been done, there was some complaint against Shri P. K. Samal. That

[Shri I.K. Gujral]

was in some other context. And the C.B.I. started looking into his affairs. One of the complaints received by the C.B.I., I am told, was that he had made a wrong declaration to the Land Acquisition Officer. Therefore, it was looked into and while looking into the statement, it was held that the land belonging to Mr. Samal was held by him on lease basis and the lease was about to expire. Therefore, in all fairness, the land value should have been much less than the value paid. I think it should not have been beyond about Rs. 30,000 or 40,000. Even this valuation should have been on the basis of the unexpired period of the lease. So, the conclusion arrived at on the basis of this enquiry was that in this case there was a collusion. Taking advantage of it, they felt that Mr. O.P. Jens, the Land Acquisition Officer was the main person in this who had colluded in this case and tried to give a pecuniary advantage to Mr. Samal. Therefore, we have now recommended to Orissa Government on the basis of the C.B.I.'s findings—it is for the Orissa Government to take appropriate action—to take appropriate action under the Anti-Corruption—Prevention of Corruption Act—and also see to it that those who had colluded are brought to book. This, in a nutshell, is the history.

I was hoping that my friend, Mr. Mohanty will come here and compliment us that we have been so vigilant that even when it came to our notice, even after payment, that somebody has tried to cheat in the matter, we have come to the conclusion that these Officers need to be proceeded against and against whom action has now been initiated and Orissa Government has been asked for permission to take action.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Although you must have been ignorant, now that you know this, I am sure, you will be happy.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I give my full-throated compliment to Shri Gujral.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am thankful for this compliment which I shall humbly accept.

The main point is this that we are taking action and nobody has been allowed to get out of this net. I would also suggest that let us not politicalise this issue on this matter and politic does not exist.

Neither in the Centre nor in the State has anybody tried to shield culprits and those who try to derive pecuniary advantage.

18 hrs.

श्री हुकम चंद कठवाय : ललित नारायण मिश्र को छोड़कर।

श्री आई. के. गुजराल : नहीं कठवाय जी का भी छोड़कर। दोनों को छोड़ कर। आप भी चम्बल से आते हैं।

Before I reply to the questions raised by my hon. friend, I might say one thing, that although various parties were in power in the State of Orissa when the acquisition proceedings were going on, I would not like to politicalise it. I would not say that so and so was responsible for it because it is too petty for a Government to be interested in. Lower officers try to be smart and indulge in corrupt practices against which we are moving. But why should we always try to see politics where politics does not exist? I stand by every word of what I said earlier in the 1972 debate, which my hon. friend has quoted, that my colleague and predecessor in office, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had neither directly nor indirectly anything to do with this. I stand by every word of what I have said.

My friend Shri Sokhey asked some questions which I hope I have covered. He asked whether any officers of the Government of India were involved in this. I have replied to it. Then he asked about the CBI Report. We have debated enough about it in another context. It is never laid on the Table. I do not intend to depart from that practice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We do not want the C.B.I. to be a Committee of this Parliament.

1802 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November, 26, 1974/Agrahayana 5, 1896 (Saka)*