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Monday, April 22, 1974
Vaisakha 2, 1896(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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(Vol. XXXIX contains Nos. 41 to 50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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(Fifth Series, Volume XXX IX, 10th Session, 1974)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 22, 1974/Vaisakha 2,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rotting of sugar and rice bags in
F.C.I. Godowns, Cossipur

*770. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a large number of sugar and rice bags got wasted due to rotting in the Food Corporation of India godowns at Cossipur, Calcutta ;

(b) if so, facts thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the number of cases of waste of stocks in Food Corporation of India godowns reported from various parts of the country during the last one year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A total quantity of 407 tonnes rice and 630 kilogrammes of sugar got damaged in the various godowns of the Food Corporation of India during 1972-73. The damage occurred because of leakage of rain water or seepage of ground water due to sudden heavy rains and floods in the area.

434—LS—1.

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SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: I do not understand why the Hon. Minister says in the first part of the question that it does not arise. I want to know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that the hon. Food Minister of West Bengal, Mr. P. K. Ghosh, has stated something on this matter and it was reported in the papers; I read the report:

"Hindustan Standard, Calcutta—
23rd Nov., 1973.

"Mr. Ghosh wondered why rice stored as early as 1970 had not been distributed so long. He held that the F.C.I. had not been maintaining the godowns according to the schedule. But when he admitted that despite repeated reminders the P.W.D. had not made the necessary repairs."

The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Ray, has described it as 'criminal negligence'. I do not understand why the Hon. Minister has evaded replying to the first part of the question. Is it within the knowledge of the hon. Minister or not that the Food Minister of West Bengal had formed a Committee of four men to investigate into the matter? He has also said that sugar is coming as a soupy substance. I do not understand why was that stored for long period, since 1970. The godown was not maintained, food stuff got wasted when the people in the area were starving. Why is he giving an evasive reply?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, there is no question of evasion. As the hon. House will appreciate, I always place all facts. As far as this particular godown is concerned, it will be interesting for the hon. Member to know this. This question related to Cossipur In Cossipur, out of

71,000 tonnes storage capacity, 62,000 tonnes capacity belong to the State Government, owned by the State Government. Maintenance and repairs is the responsibility of the State Government. Food Corporation of India is only holding the godowns on hire charges. Whatever damage etc. has occurred elsewhere, I have mentioned this in my reply. There is no question of evasion at all.

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Who were in charge? I would like to know whether Food Corporation of India authorities have got any authority to look after the godowns. Who were in-charge of the godowns? When it was brought to the notice of the authorities? Why should the Chief Minister and Food Minister of West Bengal blame the Food Corporation of India? That is the point.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, as the hon. Member has referred to certain statements made by the hon. Chief Minister and Food Minister of West Bengal, we will get in touch with them and find out what exactly they want us to do. But the point I would like to submit is, unfortunately many of these godowns in West Bengal were constructed before the Second World War. They are very old godowns, damaged godowns and the State Government, due to financial difficulties, is not in a position to modify them or transfer them completely to us. So, that has been the difficulty.

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has got any information regarding any other godowns where such food articles and foodstuffs are rotting and have become unfit for human consumption.

MR. SPEAKER: He has very clearly stated that they are very old godowns.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that besides rotting of

foodgrains in the godowns, rodents like rats and other creatures are eating away the bags and other foodgrains, making them inedible substances. Is the Minister aware of that?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are two categories of storage facilities available with the State Governments. Out of the total storage capacity of 8 million tonnes, 5 million tonnes of storage capacity have been constructed by the Food Corporation of India. They are modern, rodent-proof, damage-proof and rain-proof. Some of the godowns which were taken over either from the private parties or the State Government, unfortunately, were not up to the standards and so some damage did occur. As far as Food Corporation of India's storage facilities are concerned, they are absolutely modern and damage is also minimum there.

श्री इतहाक सम्मेली क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि किननी जगह के बारे में सरकार को यह शिकायत मिली है, और एक जगह के बारे में तो मैं धर्ज कर सकता हूँ जिस की मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब में भी शिकायत की और जाच के लिए आपका कोई अधिकारी भी मसौली, जिला मुरादाबाद गया था, वहाँ पर स्वीकर साहब सरकारी ब्याज के मुताबिक 20,000 क्विंटल गेहूँ सड़ कर के बर्बाद हो गया और प्रालम यह भले ही एफ० सी० डार्ड० इनकार करें, लेकिन हुआ यह कि पुष्पा गोडाउन मौजूद था वहाँ न रख कर के नीची जगह में खेत में, जिस को प्रोपिन गोडाउन का नाम दिया गया वहाँ पर रखा गया और बारिश के मौके पर पानी भरा और यह लगभग 20,000 क्विंटल गेहूँ बरबाद हो गया। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह की शिकायत सरकार को मिली है कि पुष्पा गोडाउन होते हुए भी उनकी छोड़कर के प्रोपिन एयर गोडाउन में सामान रखा गया? और दूसरे यह कि सरकार की तबज्जह

इस तरह दिलाई गई कि मश्रीली में इस तरह की बातें हुई तो उस के लिये क्या किसी को जिम्मेवार करार दिया गया गल्ले की बरबादी के लिये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भीलाना साहब, आप का सवाल तो अच्छा है लेकिन यह तो खास सम्बन्ध है कासीपुर के लिये।

श्री इसहाक सम्मली : यह हुजूर, बिल्कुल नजदीक है कासीपुर के।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the current year is concerned, my information is that 10 tonnes is the reported loss from UP. We will go into the specific case mentioned by the hon. Member. Normally, the damage is the minimum when the foodgrains are stored in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India. When there is transit from mandi or the railway station and if there is rain, naturally some damage occurs. We do not know the facts about this particular case. If there is anybody at fault, we will not hesitate to take strong action against him.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि फड कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के गोडाउन्स बहुत अच्छे हैं और वे वाटर-प्रूफ हैं और सब तरह से प्रूफ हैं ? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब किसानों से गल्ला खरीदा जाता है, तो तीन-तीन छलनिया लगा कर साफ कर के गोडाउन्स में रखा जाता है लेकिन फेयर-प्राइम ग्राप्स में जब वह आता है, तो उस में बजरी होनी है। तो जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सैड प्रूफ का भी कोई इन्तजाम है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Normally, there is a procedure for issuing foodgrains. If it is not up to the standard, the fair price shop-keeper has the freedom to ask for

change by better quality foodgrains. The sample of the foodgrains issued is also sealed and given to the shop-keeper for showing in the shops. It is also maintained with the godown keeper and sample is maintained with the headquarters. So, there are well laid down procedures. But I cannot guarantee that there are no human failures.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: It is admitted by the hon. Minister that some quantity foodgrains has been damaged, whatever might have been the quantum. May I know whether it is not one of the responsibilities of the Food Corporation of India to set up godowns in every State? Is there any godown belonging to the FCI in West Bengal? What steps have been taken to fix responsibility on those who were responsible for damage of foodgrains and what penal measures have been taken against those officials? How is it that the FCI did not ensure that the godowns were fit enough for storing foodgrains?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member has raised two or three points. The storage capacity of the FCI is located at various points, strategic points. An expert committee of the Planning Commission went into this problem four years ago and its report was accepted by the Government of India. Storage construction is taking place according to that report in strategic places, in deficit and surplus areas, taking transport and other facilities into consideration. Bengal has some storage capacity, though the figure is not readily available with me. Further, a large construction activity has been taken up in West Bengal. So far as specific cases of damage are concerned, there is a well laid down rule that if there is any damage due to the fault of any individual, responsibility should be fixed and action taken against him.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: May I know whether the charges against the Food Corporation, Cossipore, and other godowns in West Bengal have

anything to do with the refusal of the Food Corporation of India to procure food in West Bengal?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This question is only about procurement.

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: It is a fact that a four-man committee has been constituted by the West Bengal Food Minister to look into the matter? Has any report been submitted to that effect and, if so, what action has been taken in this connection?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Some committee was appointed by the West Bengal Legislature to go into the problem of foodgrains issued by the FCI. That report is a printed document. The West Bengal Government was good enough to send us a copy of that report.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए अभी यह स्वीकार किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में फूड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया के गोडाउन्स में बूटों का काफी नुकसान हुआ है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने गल्ले का नुकसान हुआ है और जिन अधिकारियों के द्वारा यह नुकसान हुआ है, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरे बस के बाहर है। आपने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जवाब दिया है, आगे भी दीजिए।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have already replied to the query. According to the information available with me, about 10 tonnes were lost due to leakage of water and damage. The other figures are not available with me.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is seen from the reply of the hon. Minister that almost all the godowns of the Food Corporation in West Bengal are out-moded. What steps are taken by the Government of India or the Food Corporation to see that stocks are not stored in these out-moded godowns in West Bengal?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: When there are better godowns the first preference is always given to the better godowns. But if there is no storage facility at a particular point, then even second category godown facility has to be utilized.

Amount spent on research activities by Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

*771 **SHRI SHIV NATH SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount and in what shape the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani has spent on research activity during the last three financial years and from what source the money was received; and

(b) whether the whole amount received for research work during these years has been spent and if not, what has happened to the balance?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The balance of amount each year is being kept in the Scheduled Banks as fixed deposits.

Statement

For the last three financial years indicated below the sources from which the amount was received is as follows:

(Rupees in Lakhs)			
Receipts by way of donations from :	70-71	71-72	72-73
1. Gwalior Rayon (Silk Mfg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. Nagda Birlanagar	20.00	20.00	20.00
2. Century Spinning Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay	20.00	....	20.00
3. Birla Consultancy Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	2.25	1.00	5.00
4. Hindustan Aluminium Corp. Ltd. Ranikoot,	20.00	20.00	20.00
5. Sri Sarthi Harinwan Mehta, Bopal	....	0.25	0.50
6. J. C. Mills Ltd. Birlanagar, Gwalior	....	20.00	20.00
7. Phani Investment Corporation Ltd. Birlanagar, Gwalior	..	5.00	50.00
TOTAL	62.25	66.25	90.50

Out of the amount the expenditure has been made on Recurring and Non-recurring items of the research programmes as follows :

Year	Amount spent on research		Total
	Recurring	Non-recurring	
1970-71	20.96	2.24	23.20
1971-72	26.08	1.82	27.90
1972-73	28.85	2.92	31.77

श्री श्री नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट गवनाई किया है, उन में बिरला कन्सल्टन्स के द्वारा जो डोनेशन दिये गये हैं, उन को दिखाया गया है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस इस्टीमेट को सरकार से, फॉरेन एड के रूप में, फाई फाइन्डिंग, पी० एल० 480 श्री यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स द्वारा कोई एग्रीजन्ट रिसर्च वर्क के लिये दिया गया है या नहीं दिया गया ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के द्वारा जो अलग अलग स्कीमों में रुपया दिया गया है, वह अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो उस की पूरी तफसील की किस किस स्कीम में कितना रुपया किस साल में दिया गया है और उस का यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट माया है या नहीं, मैं सदन के सामने पेश कर दूंगा। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, कोई केश रुपया फाई फाइन्डिंग के अलावा मेरे ज्वाल से और किसी के जरिये से नहीं माया

है, लेकिन अगर फारेन ऐड के खिलसिले में सवाल है, तो मैं उसके बारे में जवाब बिलग से दे दूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked a question about money for research.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: According to the balance sheet, there is no reference to money received; there might have been "services" received. If the hon. Member so desires, I will supply full details to him.

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह: आप मेरा प्रश्न देख लीजिए। इस में मैंने लिखा है 'एमाउन्ट एण्ड इन हाइट शोप'। तो इस में एमाउन्ट भी है और किस शोप में वह रुपया आया, वह भी है। इसलिए इस में फारेन ऐड में मिलने वाला पैसा भी आ जाता है। इसलिए बिलग से पूछने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। इस इंस्टीट्यूशन के खिलनाक कई एलियेगेंस टैक्स इवेंज के लगाए जा चुके हैं और इस स्टेटमेंट से भी यह क्लियर है। अध्यक्ष जी, करीब एक करोड़ रुपया इन को 1972-73 में मिला है, जिस में इन्होंने 31 लाख रुपया ही खर्चा किया है, 1971-72 में 66 लाख रुपया मिला था, जिस में से 27 लाख रुपया खर्च किया है और 1970-71 में 62 लाख रुपया मिला था, जिस में से 23 लाख रुपया ही खर्च किया है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतना अधिक रुपया इन के पास बाकी बचा है और पिछले साल करीब 60 लाख रुपया इन के पास बचता है, तो कितना रुपया इन्हें ने केरी फावर्ड किया है? जब इस इंस्टीट्यूशन को कहीं और खर्च करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और न ही खर्च करने की गुंजाइश है, तो इस 60, 65 लाख रुपये की बिरला को टैक्स इवेंज करने की इजाजत क्यों दी जाती है?

इसके पाटें (बी) के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिसर्च वर्क किया गया है और अपनी कंसेन से जो रुपया उन्होंने दिया है उस का क्या प्राफिट उन्हें मिला है? यह भी एक तर से बिरला की एक दुकान है। एक दुकान से

रुपया निकाल कर टैक्स इवेंज के लिये दूसरी दुकान में लगा दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस इंस्टीट्यूशन को जो रुपया बिड़ला ने मिला है उस का क्या रिसर्च एंडवाण्टेंज उन को मिला है और जो प्रोफेसर्स और प्राफेसर्स इस रिसर्च में इन्गा वड थे उन्होंने क्या रिसर्च की है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप ने बहुत लम्बा सवाल कर दिया है।

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह: मन्त्री महोदय बात को छिपा रहे हैं, सारी सूचना नहीं दे रहे हैं।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as the question whether any concessions have been given to these various concerns which have given donations to the Institute by the Income-tax or other tax authorities is concerned, that is a matter for the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Company Affairs to look into. I have already made that submission while replying to the debate on the Demands of my Ministry that I shall bring whatever points have been raised to the notice of the Ministries concerned. So far as the details of the personnel are concerned as to which individual is involved, I would need a separate notice for that.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know whether the researches are carried out in the C.S.I.R. or in any other institution of the Government of India or in the various industries run by these people, whether any results have been achieved and, if so, whether they are made available to the public?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is very specific and limited in its scope about amounts spent on research activities.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: We want to know whether the amounts have been properly utilised, whether any results have been achieved and made available to the people. We are entitled to know that.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going into much more details.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As the House knows, when any academic institution takes up a research activity, then it is a continuing activity. The results of research, if they are positive, are published in various scientific journals. They are available to the whole country on the basis of the published material, that is in the research journals. Sometimes, the work is done and positive results are not obtained. Therefore, these are not reported. It would be very difficult for me to answer this question unless something very specific is asked.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Over a period of three years, the last year has been very important in the sense that they have got Rs. 90.50 lakhs whereas in the same year 1972-73, according to the statement, only Rs. 31.77 lakhs have been spent of which Rs. 28.85 lakhs are on recurring.

In the context of these figures, I want to know whether the balance amount is going to be spent in the next couple of years on research projects. Secondly, I want to know whether, in the context of the recent disturbances and student unrest at the Pilani campus, unspent and unutilised money on research programmes is also responsible for student discontent.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I cannot answer the question whether the unspent amount is responsible for students' discontent. The point to be considered is, where grants are sanctioned by the Government, subject to parliamentary approval, one can be certain that regular funds would be available for recurring expenditure on research. But where the research work has to be organised on the basis of funds received as donations, there is no definite promise of continuity.

Therefore, it is possible that the Governing Body of the Institute might have decided to build up a corpus which may be utilised for carrying on research activities on a continuing basis.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: From the statement it appears that many of the Birla concerns themselves are giving amounts to the Pilani Institute which is also a Birla institute. Therefore, on the one hand they are getting tax benefits as also they are earning income from the fixed deposits.

Considering this fact, may I know whether the Government has taken some steps to see that the results achieved in this Institute are made available throughout the country because the Government's reply is not at all satisfactory. I want to know positively whether the Government has taken steps to see that results achieved by the Institute are not confined only to the Birla Institute and Birla concerns but are made available to the country because they are getting all these benefits from the Government.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Firstly, the income from the fixed deposit is credited to the balance sheet of the Institute which is being utilised for the expenses.

So far as the other questions are concerned, the results of research, as I submitted, are published where they are considered to be of a high order. The amount actually spent on research is comparatively a small amount, much smaller than the amount which is spent for example by other Institutes of Technology and some of the better Departments of Science. However, if there is any specific question which the hon. Member wishes me to answer, I will be glad to do that or he may write to me and I shall be glad to supply the information.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: My question is this. Is it left to the discretion of the Institute to publish whatever they want to publish or whether you have got any machinery to see that the results of research are published?

MR SPEAKER: You are asking for the information whether it is a matter of routine for them to publish the results of research.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: The hon. Minister says that the results of research are published in the papers. If it is a discretion with the Institute, then they may publish or may not publish the results and they may not be available to the country. I want to know whether they have some machinery to see that they are made available to the public.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is an autonomous organization. If there is any specific question, I can answer. The research work comprises many types of things. There is the research published in the Journal. There is also the consultancy work done by the Institute as all other Institutes are doing, whether they are Institute of Technology established by Parliament or by this particular Institute or by the Engineering Colleges or the Regional Engineering Colleges. As I have submitted, if I have any specific question, I will try to answer it to the best of my ability.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister may make the position clear. The information he has given relates to donations given by the Birla concerns. Donations are not given specifically for the purpose of research as such. Therefore, has the Minister any information as to the conditions subject to which these donations are given. What one is concerned about it that the large donations are received annually and the sums spent are much smaller than the amount received. What use is made of the ba-

lance? The Minister said that a corpus may be built up out of these sums. But is that in fact being done or not or is it spent towards the deficit of the Pilani Institute? The picture must be clear. Donations are made by these various concerns of Birlas in order to see that the Institute runs efficiently. Is that the case and the balances that are there may be built up in a corpus? If it does not go towards meeting the deficit, what does it go towards?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: According to the information that appears from the balance-sheet, donations are under two heads: (1) for Institute's activities. This is presumably activities other than research and (2) Scientific Research. The information my hon. friend had asked for related to scientific research. For example, for Institute activities other than research a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs and old was given by the Birla Educational Trust during 1972-73. I have not added it on to research activities because the question related to research funds. I have only mentioned those donations which have been given for the purpose of scientific research.

MR SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Venkatasubbia—not here Shri-mati Parvati Kirshnan—also not here.

Estimated yield in procurement of Wheat

*773. **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated yield in procurement of wheat as a result of policy changes indicated on 28th March, 1974; and

(b) what percentage of the total produce and also marketable surplus does this represent?

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

and (b). It is not possible at this stage to make any precise estimate of the quantities of wheat that may be procured under the new policy.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. Minister has stated that no precise estimate can be made at this stage. Does it mean that the new licences, namely, the traders do not also have any precise responsibility either by contract or by understanding with the Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is no question of contract or understanding with the Government. Orders have been passed under the Essential Commodities Act for a 50 per cent levy. That is a statutory obligation. Why I replied like this was because it will all depend upon the volume of the market arrivals. Perhaps, the wheat market arrivals are mainly confined to 6-7 weeks. Perhaps by the last week of June we shall be in a position to have a precise estimate as to what will be the market arrivals and how much will come to the Government.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. Minister has stated and he has also laid stress on the fact that at this stage it is difficult to give a precise estimate as to what will be the procurement. But is it not a fact that as early as 13th April there was a guarantee of supplies of 5 million tonnes? It has come in the editorial that before the wheat policy was changed, the trading community came to some sort of a gentlemen's agreement with the Government of India in the Ministry of Food that they would procure 5 million tonnes of wheat. Was it merely a news management? If so, who is responsible for it? Is it the trading community or the Government? The country was given to understand that 5 million tonnes of wheat will be procured before these changes would take place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where are the gentlemen in the Agriculture Ministry?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Various people including the trading organizations have been giving different estimates. It is true that the food-grains dealers' association did in the initial stage give some estimate. But the Government did not proceed on the basis of that estimate as I indicated earlier because after modifying the policy, the Government wanted it to be carried out and implemented under statutory orders, viz., the Essential Commodities Act and not on the basis of any understanding, formal or informal.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या यह सच है कि व्यापारियों पर लेवी लगाने के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, और विशेषकर राज्य सरकारें, सीधे किसानों से भी गेहूँ खरीदेंगे, अगर हाँ, तो वे किस भाव पर खरीदेंगे? व्यापारियों से 105 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूँ खरीदा जाने वाला है। तो क्या व्यापारियों को छूट होगी कि वे बचा हुआ गेहूँ बाजार में चाहे जितनी कीमत पर जनता को बेचें और जनता को लूटें?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They are doing it already.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The understanding of the hon. Member, I am sorry to say, is not correct. First of all, as far as the direct purchases from the producers are concerned, the Government is in favour of that under two sets of circumstances. First of all, we have given a firm understanding to the producers in the surplus States that when prices fall, the Government would take the responsibility of purchasing wheat at Rs. 105 and the farmers would not be required to part with their produce at a price lower than Rs. 105. But as a result of market mechanism the farmers are likely to get a little higher price. That mechanism provides for that. Then, in the deficit States, we have suggested to the State Governments that they introduce a graded levy from the producers at a

price of Rs. 105 and actually, in some States it has been introduced and, therefore, the rest would be at the rate of market operations. There also arrangements for purchasing from the producers have been made. As far as the implication of the hon. Member is concerned, that he has the freedom to sell at any price, is not correct. As my senior colleague has submitted already in the first policy statement some ceiling on prices is contemplated. At what stage, and how it should be done, the method of doing it, all these are various factors which have got to be carefully examined because any announcement by the Government should not result in pushing up prices higher and therefore Government would be careful in coming to any conclusion about this. The understanding is that there would be some ceiling on prices by the traders.

Setting up units for producing bread loaves in Public Sector

*776. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up units in the public sector for producing bread loaves;

(b) if so, the location of these units; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a biscuit and bread-wrapper plant in New Delhi also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Modern Bakeries (India) Limited a Government of India Undertaking, has already set up 9 units for production of bread in the public sector at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Madras. The company is also setting up 4 new units at Chandigarh, Ranchi, Indore and Bhubaneswar besides expending some

of the existing units. The Company is also conducting a survey on All-India basis for finding suitable locations for setting up of future plants.

(c) The Company is considering proposals for setting up a protein biscuit plant and a bread wrapper unit. The location and other details are still to be finalised.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: In view of the fact that there is acute shortage so far as bread is concerned and even the patients in the hospitals are not getting it, may I know what steps the Government propose to take to meet the immediate demands?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is not proposed to take up the whole thing in the public sector. Public sector unit is meant to show the way how a modern unit can be run and they are doing very well as the House will appreciate. I would request some of the hon. Members to pay a visit to some of these units if they can find time. There are so many private traders who are also engaged in bread manufacture.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Does he know that substantial quantities of bread are being smuggled across the border from Delhi to Rohtak and other places and Delhi bread is being sold in Haryana and U.P. at double the price? Has this come to his notice? If so, what immediate steps are proposed to be taken to stop this illegal activity?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have seen the reports of a general nature. In some respects they indicate the popularity of the Modern Bread.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Since bread is not available for the consumption of the people, especially the poorer sections of society, has the Government taken any policy decision not to allow the confectionary and private sector units and others to use or produce cakes and pastries

and to transfer the quota of the wheat for bread manufacture only so that the maximum production can be made?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In the new policy there is no question of allotment of quotas. Producers will have to rely on their purchases from the traders.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: What about the production of cakes and pastries.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all over now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister tell us how then the Britannia Biscuit Company could afford to increase their licensed capacity three times more unless, of course, they have diverted their flour bread production to biscuit production?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you had enough opportunity the other day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is prepared to reply.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I require notice for this.

MR. SPEAKER: He takes special interest in these things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Notice after 1976!

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the reason for excluding the Eastern region from the operation of the scheme and may I also know whether any scheme of modern Bakeries is going to be extended to this area in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would very much like to have the suggestion of the hon. Member. We shall carry out a survey and, as a result of that survey, if the economics of the scheme is favourable, we shall take notice of that.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: It is a matter of pleasure to hear from the hon. Minister that nine units are established and they are working in different parts of the country. May I know whether they are working to the full capacity? If so, what are the targets fixed for them and whether they have attained the targets or not.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am happy to report to the hon. Member and to the hon. House that these public sector units are doing very well. Most of them are running upto the capacity. They were showing profits last year of the order of about Rs. 62 lakhs.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, the House is interested in the targets of production. I too am interested in the targets of production.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have replied that they are running almost to the full capacity.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you satisfied now?

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: Is it a fact that these big people in this country are using these breads for their use. Their housewives are purchasing the readymade breads from the market and are making use of them for their own household purposes. If so, whether Government intend putting a ban on such big people?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I put one question? Will the Minister tell us why profits are living earned from bread by the undertaking?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Naturally, in the market, we are competing with the other units. If the Modern Bakeries sell the breads at lower price, that would result in unhealthy practices. In the private sectors, they are selling them at high

prices. If the public sector sell them at higher prices, then the hon. Members might criticise about the functioning of the public sector units. There would be a number of other implications. I do not know whether the public sectors units should at all be denied the normal advantage of the economic activities.

Rise in Issue Price of Wheat

*777. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that immediately after the announcement of the new procurement and price policy, the issue price of wheat went up by 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, what prompt action is proposed to bring down the issue prices of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Consequent from the increase in the purchase price of wheat, the Central issue price of wheat has been revised to Rs. 125/- per quintal for all varieties against Rs. 90/- and Rs. 96/- per quintal for common and superior varieties fixed earlier.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I put my supplementary, I would like to bring to your notice that he has not replied part (a) of the question at all. I shall put my supplementary after he replies to part (a) of my question.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask that through your supplementary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I think he has forgotten part (a) of my question. Let him first reply to that.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would like to submit to you that the hon. Member may be having a different view. I have tried to make a humble attempt to reply to his question. May be, he may have a different view.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Part (B) of the question is—

“What prompt action is being taken to see that the issue prices are brought down?”.

Not a single word has been given in reply to that. You may read the reply yourself, Sir. If not giving a reply is also part of the reply, then it is all right.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he has already given the reply. Now, I leave it to the hon. Member to get the clarifications he wants from the the hon. Minister through his supplementary question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In view of the 38.8 per cent rise in the issue prices as admitted by the hon. Minister, may I know whether Government would decide to provide adequate Central food subsidy so that the issue prices which have been raised can be brought down?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We appreciate the concern of the hon. Member about the high issue prices, but I would again like to appeal to the House and to the hon. Member to consider whether this was avoidable at all, because it was the desire of this House that remunerative prices should be paid to the farmers, and it was an almost unanimous demand from all sides of the House; and everybody knows that it is in the national interest that production should not go down and no prices should be fixed which may discourage production or bring the economy of the country into difficulties as a result of lesser production. So, a remunerative price of Rs. 105 has been fixed.

Now, the question is whether it should be sold at a subsidised rate. Even at the present rate of issue price, our calculations indicate that there would be a subsidy of Rs. 7 per quintal involved in that; that means that if 3 million tonnes of wheat are distributed, the total subsidy would come to about Rs. 21 crores. So, the subsidy is already there and it is provided for. If more subsidy is to be provided, it means deficit financing and a number of other implications of the same of which hon. Members are aware.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have said adequate food subsidy.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would seek your indulgence, Sir. I have observed your remarks earlier, but if I do not clarify one point further here, perhaps hon. Members may misunderstand me. Imported wheat at the moment is purchased at much higher prices, while we are selling it at cheaper prices. So, even the subsidy of Rs. 100 crores that we have provided for in the budget may get absorbed in that. It is a matter of judgment whether it is possible to have subsidy higher than Rs. 100 crores and whether the economy can bear it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In view of the increase in the issue price of wheat and also the unsatisfactory procurement, will Government decide to reconsider this entire approach to the policy of take-over so that at least the vulnerable sections of society can be assured of wheat at lower issue prices and also protection to them?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not know what the hon. Member means by reconsidering the policy. After giving a lot of thought to the problem, Government have come to certain conclusions and there is no proposal at the moment to reconsider the policy as such.

As far as providing foodgrains to the vulnerable sections is concerned, Government are equally concerned about it, and our effort would be to see that the public distribution system in the country is supported by providing food at the issue price of Rs. 125 to the State Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सही है कि पंजाब, हरियाणा और सारे देग के किसानों ने, सरकार ने गेहूँ की जो कीमत निश्चित की है, उस के प्रति असन्तोष प्रकट किया है? क्या सरकार ने किसानों के लिये जो दाम निश्चित किये, उस की कास्ट-आफ प्रोडक्शन का हिसाब लगाया है? यदि लगाया है तो क्या किसानों को जो कीमत मिल रही है उस से किसानों को घाटा हो रहा है, जिस से खेती के उत्पादन पर असर पड़ेगा, उत्पादन घटेगा?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There has been mixed reaction but by and large, I learn that large section of the farming community have reacted very favourably to the prices announced by Government. But there can be different views, because the inputs are in short supply and there are a number of other difficulties, but the interests of the farmers, to my mind, have been taken into consideration while fixing the prices.

श्री जदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि कुछ राज्यों में जो गेहूँ 70 रुपये किन्टल खरीदा गया था अब वह राशन की दुकान से 140 रुपये किन्टल बेचा जा रहा है? क्या यह जरूरी था कि राशन की दुकान से बेचा जाने वाला गेहूँ इसी समय मंहवा किया जाता? क्या मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इस का असर यह हुआ है कि किसान भी अपना गेहूँ सस्ता बेचने को तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि जब वह देखता है कि राशन की कान पर गेहूँ 140 रुपये किन्टल बिक रहा है तो वह क्या ना गेहूँ सस्ता कैसे बेचेगा?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: When the issue price is raised, naturally everywhere through the public distribution system from a particular date the new price comes into force. Most of the wheat procured last year has already been distributed; only a few areas here and there remain where it is now distributed. What is being distributed now is imported wheat over large parts of the country. In specific areas, there may be a small quantity of the procured wheat being sold. But that is inevitable when Government takes a decision on an all-India basis.

श्री विभूति मिश्र अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइं ग्राफ ग्रांडर है। जब इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट का इतना महंगा दाम दे रहे हैं तो किसान को क्या नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ग्राफ कैसे खड़े हो गए ? क्वेश्चन ग्राबर में प्वाइंट ग्राफ ग्रांडर नहीं होता।

श्री जटल सिंह, श्री बाजपेयी मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैं ने पूछा था क्या सरकार के लिए जरूरी था कि इस समय इस प्रश्न को बढ़ाया जाता ? क्या हम ने किसान के मन में यह भाव पैदा नहीं हुआ है कि उस को कम दाम दिया जा रहा है जब कि सरकार गणन की दुकान से हमें दाम पर देच रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The farmers' interest has been very much taken into account in the new policy. The hon. member will appreciate that the price mixed of Rs. 105 would be almost the minimum price and not the procurement price as such. If as a result of the operation of the market mechanism, the price rises at Rs. 110 or Rs. 115, to that extent the farmers' interests will be protected. In fact, what the new policy ensures is larger production and incentive to the producer. I do not think a negative view should be taken of this policy.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: May I know whether the concept of subsidy is born out of a misplaced enthusiasm for increase in the cost of distribution which is as high as 40 per cent? How long do Government propose to insist on this democracy and socialism in the principle of subsidy under which all the high income group people in urban areas are subsidised in the matter of cost of foodgrains and also in terms of increased salaries and DA?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: He has expressed his opinion. I do not think an answer is called for. It is not relevant.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: It is relevant.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Without going into the rationale of it, Government naturally feel that higher subsidies would create more problems for the economy and therefore, the effort is to reduce the element of subsidy in the issue price.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: My question has not been answered. I asked whether the cost of distribution is as high as 40 per cent. Let Government come out with facts at least.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is not a correct statement that it is as high as 40 per cent. Of course, information about the cost of overheads etc involved in this has been given on the floor of the House a number of times.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Is it as high as 40 per cent?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make it a debating hour.

पहले तो एक दम उठते हैं, फिर एक दूसरे को देख कर झीर खड़े हो जाते हैं। अब कैसे करें इतने क्वेश्चन इस पर हो गए। इस पर डिबेट भी हुई, फिर भी इतने लोग खड़े हो रहे हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When the procurement price was fixed at Rs. 105 per quintal, we were assured by the Cabinet Minister that the issue price would not be more than Rs. 1.25 per kilo. Then the Chief of the Grain Dealers' Association, under whose initiative the whole thing was handed over to the private sector, made a statement saying that the price may rise to Rs. 1.50 a kilo, which has come true. What is the basis of fixing the issue price? Is it calculated on all basis of procurement price or some subsidy is given so that the consumer may be benefited or it has been done at the dictates of the Grain Dealers' Association who have forced Government to change the decision?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have said earlier, there was no question of Government formulating its policies on the basis of the dictates of any organisation as such. Of course, Government examines all ideas and suggestions. That is a different matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You make the policy at the dictates of these people and you change it at the dictates of some other people.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is well known to the hon. Members of the House that a very large number of elements for the subsidies were involved. The difference between the procurement price and the issue price was very low. After examining all the possibilities, the Government came to the conclusion that when the minimum price had to be raised to Rs. 105, naturally, the issue price was decided to be raised to Rs. 125, where it rests. According to the calculation of the Food Corporation of India, even this should include an element of Rs. 7 per quintal as subsidy, because, with the other costs like transport, storage charges, etc., it comes to almost Rs. 25 to Rs. 27 plus Rs. 5, totalling Rs. 32. That is the overhead expenditure. So, it means Rs. 7 as subsidy per quintal.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Sir, in my Telengana area we are not given any wheat. I want to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. I have called the next question. I do not go by areas; I go by the questions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He says not only Telengana was lost but wheat also was lost!

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. We have not been able to do many questions.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में मोटे धनाज लाने-ने-जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध

*778. श्री अग्निदा प्रसाद : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में मोटा धनाज लाने-ने-जाने पर अब कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है जैसा कि उन्होंने हाल ही में मसद में घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में विशेषकर बलिया में इसकी अवहेलना की जा रही है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on
the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The decision of the Government of India to lift all restrictions on the movement of coarse grains was an-

nounced in Parliament on 6th March, 1974

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have intimated that they have already withdrawn all restrictions on the movement of coarse grains within and outside the State and further that movement of levy free coarse grains is permitted freely in the eastern districts including Balua

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि सभी प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिए गए हैं। जब मोटे गल्ले पर प्रतिबन्ध था तो उस में एक प्रतिबन्ध यह भी था कि मोटे अनाज के व्यापारी 250 क्विंटल गल्ला रख सकते थे। तो मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह प्रतिबन्ध हटा लिया गया है या नहीं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The decision has been taken at the all-India level, and the State Governments have been requested to implement it. In Uttar Pradesh, there have been some difficulties. We are in touch with the State Governments, and we are consulting them, so that all the State Governments fall in line with the Government of India's decision.

शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन के लिए योजना

* 780 श्री मूल-बन्ध डोगा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन लाने हेतु एक योजना तैयार की है अथवा क्या विभिन्न राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों की एक बैठक बुला कर इस मामले पर विचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसी बैठक कब हुई और इसमें क्या निर्णय लिए गए, और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली व्यावहारिक आर व्यवसाय प्रदान करने वाली नहीं है और क्या इसमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN), (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House

Statement

(a) to (c) On the initiative of the Central Government the Central Advisory Board of Education, in its meeting held on September 18-19 1972 drew up proposals for the construction of educational system in the Fifth Plan period, at an estimated cost of Rs 3320 crores including culture. In the light of discussions and indications given in the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan as approved by the National Development Council these proposals were revised and called down to Rs. 2200 crores. The revised proposals were approved at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education held on June 13 1973 to which Education Ministers of all States and Union Territories with elected legislature were invited. The proceedings of both the meetings are available in the Parliament Library. The Planning Commission broadly accepted the revised proposals approved by the Standing Committee but, due to financial constraints, the total allocation for the Education Sector was reduced to Rs. 1726 crores excluding Nutrition. The main features of the Educational Programmes in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan have been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 1778 on March, 4, 1974.

SHRI M C DAGA Sir, the answer is not there. What is the answer? He says I must refer to the answer which has been kept in the

library. That is what he says in his statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The statement is laid on the Table. Do not create new procedures.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Perhaps you have not followed what the hon. Member has said. He is saying that within the statement that has been laid, the Minister says "Consult the Library."

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Should I go to the Library to find out the answer? I want to know the details of the scheme. Let him give a specific reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been able to follow. When he says that a statement is laid on the Table, what is it that you want?

SHRI PILOO MODY: The hon. Member is complaining that in the statement that has been laid, it is said, "Go to the Library and find out."

MR. SPEAKER: That. I think, is your own addition. That is not the situation.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: The statement says that "The Proceedings of both the meetings are available in the Parliament, Library." I think the answer that has been given is not the answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Speak to the Minister afterwards.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: That portion which is relevant to me I should read.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Daga, as you will see from the rules applicable to these answers, the questions in respect of which there are accessible documents are always answered like this. If you ask a question for which an answer is available in an accessible document, the reply is like this.

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SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about part (c)?

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to the Minister to state now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The statement does not contain the reply to part (c).

PROF. S NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member would kindly refer to the reply I have already given on March 4, 1974, he would notice that the main features of the educational plan which includes the question of work experience and vocationalisation have already been answered in this House. If you would like to me to read all that now, I am prepared to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to declare that the question hour is over.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, शिक्षा का मामला बहुत गम्भीर रूप में रहा है। सभी प्रदेशों के विद्यार्थी शिक्षा पद्धति बदलने के लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। यह जवाब उनके आन्दोलन की भांग में आदृति का काम देगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोटे में सप्लीमेन्टरी से हममें क्या आयेगा ? इसपर तो आप बहस कर सकते हैं और दूसरी चीजें कर सकते हैं लेकिन सप्लीमेन्टरी से इसमें क्या निकलेगा।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Death of Cattle and Sheep imported for breeding farms in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

SQN. 10 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether whether it has been alleged that a large number of cattle and sheep imported from abroad for the Central Government

run sheep and cattle breeding farms in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, have recently died because of wrong policies, mismanagement and callous attitude of the administration headed by the present Animal Husbandry Commissioner to the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There are no Government-run sheep farms in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. No Government-run cattle breeding farm has been located in Andhra Pradesh. A cattle breeding farm has been located in Hessarghatta (Mysore State). 34 head of cattle died in 1973-74 at Hessarghatta Farm out of cattle imported for this farm from 1962-63 onwards. The deaths were due to the incidence of T.B. in the farm which, despite measures taken, resulted in deaths. No mismanagement was involved nor was it due to any wrong policy of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Unfortunately the Minister has misled the House. Is it or is it not a fact that due to the fault of the head of this division, Dr. C. K. Rao, Animal Husbandry Commissioner 300 cattle of Jersey and Red Dane have either died or were slaughtered on account of the incidence of TB in the Government cattle farm at Hessarghatta and that had caused a loss of Rs. 1 crores in foreign exchange to this country?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Only 252 cattle were imported. So the question of death of 300 does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My information is 300 cattle of Jersey

and Red Dane and other varieties died. Either they have been slaughtered because of TB infection or they had died a natural death due to TB infection because of the fault of the head of the department. He did not answer this question. This disease was detected in this farm in March 1969. Due to inaction on the part of the management this catastrophe had taken place.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I should like the hon. Member to confine his supplementary question to the main question which he had put before the House. He asked for information about the death of cattle in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. My colleague has already mentioned that so far as sheep was concerned there was no government-run sheep farm in Andhra Pradesh or Mysore. There is a cattle breeding farm in Mysore. Only in Mysore, there is a State farm and in that cattle farm 252 cattle were imported during 1962-69. Out of these, only 34 cattle died. So, where is the question of 300 cattle dying because even that number was not imported from outside. If he wants information with regard to the whole country, let him put his question and we shall supply the information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my question (b) is, is it a fact that Dr. Rao recommended two applications of Messrs. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited to the Minister of Industrial Development for grant of two licences and in addition to this, Dr. Rao struggled hard to get Rs. Three and a half crores passed in favour of Cynamide Company Limited, which is a British company.

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are making a mess of the whole thing. On the one hand they are giving control to the pharmaceutical houses. On the other hand, due to negligence,

they are killing these imported cattle. Hon. Minister is only misleading the House, to get away from this.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of the question.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I would like to know whether it is a fact that Hessarghatta farm was under the Danish Government and the farm was maintained by Danish experts. In respect of the 30 animals that have died, I would like to know whether this was during the time when the farm was managed by Danish experts or was it during the management of the farm by our own experts.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Sir, I have already replied that these 34 cattles died not because of any neglect and it is true that the farm is now being looked after by our doctors and experts

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN: I wanted to know whether these deaths took place during the Danish management of the farm or during the management by our own experts.

SHRI B P MAURYA It is in the year 1973-74 It is not because of the failure of the management or doctors, as I have already submitted. These animals died because of TB in the year 1973-74.

SHRI NIMBALKAR Sir, the Minister has said that these cattles were imported during 1962-69. Did not any breeding take place during that time? The number should have risen to 300.

SHRI B P MAURYA: Must have taken place.

SHRI B V. NAIK; Sir. these cattles, whether imported or indigenous or cross-breed, are not

supposed to be immortal and they had been brought specifically for the purpose of hybridisation or cross-breed. What would be the value of these 34 cattles? Naturally, I presume, within a period of 10 years or so, out of the 200 and odd, 30 and odd died on unnatural death and there are many others who would have died a natural death. What would be the value of these 34?

MR. SPEAKER: You are going too much out of the scope.

SHRI B V. NAIK: Hon Member has said one crore of rupees. We want to know the facts. What is the cost of these 34, including landed freight etc. of these Jersey or Red dane or whatever it is.

MR SPEAKER: You may supply the information later on, if you are not sure.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Out of the cattles imported during 1962-69, out of 252, 131

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Maurya, he wants to know. what is the value of those cattles.

SHR B. P. MAURYA: I cannot say now. १

श्री राम कंबर रकारी फार्म में जो अय रोग मे पशुओं की मृत्यु हो गई है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या राजस्थान के फार्म में भी काफी भेडे मर गई है साथ ही इस तरह मे कुप्रबन्ध के कारण दूसरे फार्मों मे कहां कहां पर कितनी मृत्यु हुई है यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो कर्नाटक और आन्ध्र के बारे में हैं, राजस्थान के बारे में नहीं ।

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

**Suggestion by Acharya Vinoba Bhave
for collection of Land Revenue in
kind**

***772. SHRI P. VENKATA-
SUBBAIAH:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Acharya Vinoba Bhave's suggestion for collection of land revenue in kind has been examined;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (c). Acharya Vinoba Bhave's suggestion for collection of land revenue in kind is being examined.

**Failure of National Seeds Corporation
to procure Targetted Kharif Seeds**

***774. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has failed to procure the targetted Kharif seeds; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and action taken in that regard?

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

(a) There has been a shortfall in the procurement of seed from the

contracted seed production programme organised by the N.S.C. in Kharif last year, as compared to the anticipated levels of procurement.

(b) Seed production is dependent on several variable factors like agro-climatic conditions, problems of pests and diseases on crops etc. In addition to such factors, constraints of fertilizer availability, power shortages and relatively high market price of grain had also affected the quantities of seeds produced by the contract growers of the National Seeds Corporation and the procurement of seed from them. However, as compared to the previous year the Corporation was able to procure larger quantities. The National Seeds Corporation have decided to increase their seed production programmes in the Rabi/Summer seasons in case of jowar for meeting the shortfalls in the Kharif production and procurement.

**Construction and Allotment of Flats
under the Low Income-group and
Middle Income Group Schemes in
Delhi/New Delhi**

***775. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1761 on the 4th March, 1974 regarding auction of plots of land by D.D.A. and state:

(a) the number of flats under the Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Schemes under construction by the D.D.A. in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) their location and the number of flats in each locality under construction and when they are likely to be ready for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) 2652 flats under the Low Income Group and 1933 flats under the Middle Income Group.

(b)

Sl. No.	Locality.	Middle Income Group		Low Income Group	
		Number of flats.	Likely date of completion.	Number of flats.	Likely date of completion.
1.	Mumrka	382	March, 1975	..	..
2.	East of Kailash	88	March, 1975	..	..
3.	Kalkaji . . . . .	..	..	1026	June, 1975
4.	Madangir . . . . .	..	..	31	December 1974
5.	Janakpuri	348	June, 1975	..	..
6.	Prasad Nagar	280	September, 1975	237	December, 1974
7.	G-8 Area . . . . .	..	..	149	December, 1974
8.	Rajouri Garden	360	September, 1974 to June, 1975	..	..
9.	Malviya Nagar	20	December, 1974	..	..
10.	Katwaria Sarai	66	December, 1974	88	December 1974
11.	Wazirpur	389	March, 1975	1121	May, 1975.
TOTAL		1933		2652	

Note -(1) The likely dates of completion are subject to availability of building materials services.

(2) Apart from the above, DDA is also constructing flats for retiring Public servants 138 for Middle Income Group in Sheikh Sarai, and 150 for Low Income Group in Rajouri Garden.

Increase in freight rates on the carriage of Cargo between India and Foreign Countries

*779. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to increase the freight rates on the carriage of cargo between India and foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). Liner freight rates on India's exports and imports are not controlled or approved by the Government of India. These are fixed or revised by the Shipping Conferences/Lines operating in India's overseas trade. Some Shipping Conferences/Lines have been effecting general increases in freight rates periodically on account of increase in the cost of operations. Details of general

increases in freights recently effected by the Conferences are given below:

Name of Conference	Percentage of increase	Date of effective
India/Pakistan/Middle East Conference	15	1-1-74
West Coast of India/Pakistan/USA Conference	12.5	1-2-74
Bay of Bengal/Japan/Bay of Bengal Conference	20	1-4-74
Pacific -India/Pakistan/Ceylon/Burma Agreement	13	1-1-74

Discussion with Polish Delegation Re: survey of Marine Fisheries Resources

*781. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion was held between the Polish Team and Indian delegation to organise a survey of marine fisheries resources in India;

(b) when the survey is likely to be conducted; and

(c) the area likely to be surveyed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Negotiations are in progress.

Libraries Getting Central Aid

*782. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of

EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many libraries in India are getting Central Government aid at present;

(b) how many in Orissa are getting such aid; and

(c) what is the procedure for granting Central aid to such Libraries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Central Government have given financial aid to 45 libraries in India during 1973-74, including 5 libraries in Orissa.

(c) 1. Grants-in-aid have been released to 40 public libraries under the "Scheme of financial assistance to voluntary educational organisations working in the field of public libraries" for purchase of books, Library equipment and furniture and also for approved construction purposes on the basis of applications received after the scheme had been circulated. Financial assistance under the scheme is given on a sharing basis. The Central Government's share is limited to 60 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure for the purchase of books, furniture and equipment and 40 per cent of the expenditure on construction of buildings for libraries, subject to a limit of Rs. 30,000.

The Central Government are also giving grants on an annual basis to:

(i) The Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala on the basis of the recommendations made by a committee of officials.

(ii) The Delhi Library Board, an autonomous body, to meet the expenditure incurred on the Delhi Public Library.

(iii) To assist the Central Library, Town Hall, Bombay, which is a recipient Library under the Delivery of Books and News-

paper Act 1954 (as amended in 1956) to the extent of half of the recurring expenditure and two-third of the non-recurring expenditure on its Delivery of Books Act Section.

- (iv) Khud. Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, which is an institution of national importance within the meaning of Entry 62 of List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
- (v) The Rampur Rara Library, Rampur (U.P.), which has valuable collections of manuscripts, miniatures and printed books, and which has been receiving central aid for a number of years for different purposes. It is proposed to introduce a bill in the Parliament to declare the Library as an institution of national importance.

In addition to the above, the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, an autonomous organisations, has been set up in 1972 by the Central Government to promote library services in the country, particularly in the rural areas. The Foundation supplies books and other reading materials to different libraries on the recommendations of the State Library Planning Committees.

Seeds Deal Probe and Resignation of Chairman of Enquiry Committee of National Seeds Corporation

*783. SHRI BIBHUTHI MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item in a local daily dated 24th March, 1974 with heading "seeds deal probe; penal Chairman resigns" relating to a Committee appointed to enquire into National Seeds Corporation; and

(b) if so, reasons of his resignations?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri V. N. Gadgil, Chairman of the Committee appointed to enquire into the grievances of the employees of the Corporation and irregularities alleged by the National Seeds Corporation Employees Union submitted his resignation of the chairmanship of the Committee in February, 1974 on the ground that due to his other pre-occupations it would not be possible for him to give adequate time for the work of the Committee. He is being persuaded to continue as Chairman of the Enquiry Committee.

High Speed Container from G.D.R.

*784. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has received a high-speed container from German Democratic Republic recently;

(b) if so, the carriage capacity of the vessel together with its cost; and

(c) the total strength of such vessels of S.C.I. as a result of inclusion of this vessel and the extent to which these vessels would meet the cargo and other Indian traffic?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tonnage, carrying capacity and price of this vessel are:

GRT: 11,179.

DWT: 14,676.

It can carry 366 containers of 20' x 8' x 8' size. The contract price is Rs. 412.50 lakhs.

(c) With the inclusion of this container-oriented cargo vessel, the total strength of such vessels with the Shipping Corporation of India will be three, with a total tonnage of 42,024 DWT. These would be able to carry 991 containers. All these three ships are being used in India's overseas trade.

Forest Policy and its Impact on Tribal People

*786. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the new Forest policy of the Central Government and different State Governments;

(b) the impact and effect of policy of tribal people and hilly areas;

(c) the proposed measures, scheme and plans to protect the tribals from the economic impact of the policy; and

(d) the steps taken by the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The existing National Forest Policy was enunciated in 1952. The State Governments follow, by and large, the National Forest Policy.

The National Forest Policy is based on 6 paramount needs of the nation, such as, evolving a balanced and complementary land use, prevention and checking of erosion, establishment of tree lands wherever possible for climatic considerations, providing grazing and small wood for agricultural implements, etc. ensuring sustained supply of timber for Defence, Communications and Industry. Revision of this Policy is in progress.

(b) and (c). Regarding tribals, this Forest Policy states that the welfare and well being of the people in the neighbourhood of forests provide

the firm ground on which sound management...should rest. Therefore, the willing support and cooperation of these people should be treated as of paramount importance.

The Policy has also emphasised the need for recognition of rights of the local people to the forest produce at concessional rates. In addition, it has been laid down that Forest Labour Cooperative Societies should be set up so that local labour living in the Forest areas are not exploited by the intermediaries. Accordingly, Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies have been established by the State Governments. Similarly, Departmental working has also been started in several States to eliminate intermediaries and to give maximum direct benefit to forest labour consisting mostly of tribals.

A new Central Sector Scheme for control of shifting cultivation with an outlay of Rs 5 crores has been provided in the 5th Five Year Plan. This scheme aims at improving the socio-economic conditions of the tribals. Details of this scheme and guidelines are being finalised. Another programme on "Social Forestry" with an outlay of Rs. 18 crores has also been provided which aims at providing much needed fuelwood, timber, and grazing for the tribals and other people living in the vicinity of forest areas. These schemes have great potentiality for rural employment and will benefit the tribals and other weaker sections of the society.

(b) The information is being collected from States/U.Ts. Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Allotment of Zetor-2011 and Bylarus Tractor

*787. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of two Zetor-2011 tractors and one Bylarus

Tractor were made by the Ministry of Agriculture on a 'priority' basis;

(b) whether these three tractors were sold out and no service centre was opened nor any development programme was carried out;

(c) whether the conduct of the officers who recommended the priority allotment on the basis of bogus certificates is also being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(d) action Government propose to take in the matter against those held responsible?

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

(a) The name of the party to whom the allotment of two Zetor-2011 tractors and one Byelarus tractor was made by this Ministry on priority basis has not been indicated in the question. Presumably it relates to the allotment of 2 Zetor-2011 tractors and one Byelarus tractor made in 1969-70 by the Ministry of Agriculture on priority basis to the National Agro-Industrial Corporation, Delhi, a private organisation, for setting up of custom-service centres.

(b) The relevant records of this Ministry relating to this case have been seized the C.B.I. in connection with a case being investigated by the C.B.I. on a complaint filed by the Punjab National Bank, New Delhi. This Ministry has requested the C.B.I. to include in the scope of their investigations the allegations relating to obtaining the allotment of tractors on the basis of bogus and forged certificates as well as allegation relating to the re-sale of these tractors.

(c) and (d). This would be examined after the receipt of the report and the relevant records of this Ministry from the C.B.I.

Setting up of Universities in Tamil Nadu

*788 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether Tamil Nadu has requested the University Grants Commission to the setting up of more Universities in Tamil Nadu State;

(b) if so, the reaction of the University Grants Commission;

(c) what are the proposals made by the Tamil Nadu Government; and

(d) how far the Union Government have agreed to ask the University Grants Commission to help the State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN). (a) to (d). In September, 1970 the Government of Tamil Nadu had submitted a proposal for the establishment of a Technological University in the State as teaching and affiliating University. The University Grants Commission has considered the proposal and is of the view that it could not recommend the setting up of technological Universities with affiliating functions. If, however, there was a compelling academic need for the setting up of such Universities, they should be established as unitary universities without any affiliating functions.

The above views of the Commission have been communicated to the Government of Tamil Nadu. No other proposal in this regard has been made by the State Government.

Package Programme on Jute for West Bengal

*789. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for special package programme on jute had been sanctioned for West Bengal;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the amount sanctioned during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) area so far covered by the scheme district-wise in that area, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled 'Special Package Programme on Jute' was launched in the Fourth Five Year Plan and implemented in West Bengal among other States. The main features of this scheme were:—

- (i) Adoption of intensive cultivation measures on the lines of package programme in area having potential for achieving rapid increase in production
- (ii) Provision of staff for implementing this scheme.

This scheme was more or less of the nature of demonstration. Although the measures taken under the scheme were encouraging, it was felt at the time of the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan that still better results could be achieved if such measures were taken over concentrated

areas in potential districts instead of spreading them over scattered areas where efforts got diluted. Accordingly, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Jute District Programme was sanctioned for implementation from 1972-73 in West Bengal, among other States. The scheme for Special Package Programme was, however, simultaneously continued in areas not covered by Intensive Jute District Programme has the following additional main features:—

- (i) To convince the growers about maximum production potential of jute and meta. demonstrations on full package of practices are being taken up;
- (ii) To popularise jute growing under irrigated conditions, demonstrations on irrigated jute are being conducted in compact blocks;
- (iii) Launching motivational campaign to saturate the entire area with recommended doses of inputs and to adopt improved cultural practices including any new technology that might be evolved in future;
- (iv) To stimulate the flow of credit from various institutional agencies particularly co-operatives, or enabling the growers to apply recommended doses of inputs; and
- (v) Initiation of a drive to regain the jute area lost to paddy in the recent past through adoption of jute-paddy cropping sequence.

The amount released under the two schemes during the last three years for West Bengal are as follows:

Scheme	released	(Rs. in	during
	Amount	Lakhs)	
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Special Package Programme on Jute	31.00	28.30	16.00
2. Intensive Jute Distt. Programme.	....	30.00	58.00

(c) The area covered during the last three years under the Special Package Programme in West Bengal is given below:

Year	Area (ha)
1971-72	48,000
1972-73	23,389
1973-74	25,000

The area was scattered throughout the State and hence the district-wise figures are not available.

The area covered under the Intensive Jute District Programme during 1972-73 and 1973-74 in the State of West Bengal is indicated below:

District	Area Covered during	
	1972-73	1973-74
Murshidabad	20,737	40,000
Nadia	40,700	40,000
Cooch-Bihar	6,270	13,609
	66,107	93,609

केरल द्वारा मागी गई और उसे सप्लाई की गई चीनी की मात्रा

7503. श्री हुसैनबख्श कछबाय :

श्रीमती मार्गरी तनकम्पन :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान केरल सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी मात्रा में चीनी की मांग की, और

(ख) राज्य सरकार को पूरी में मात्रा कोटा सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) मात्र (ख) केरल को

अप्रैल, 1973 से मार्च, 1974 तक की अवधि के लिए कुल 93, 727 मीटरी टन लेबी चीनी आबंटित की थी। इस अवधि के दौरान लेबी चीनी का कोटा बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकार में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था। तथापि राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर त्योहारों की मांग पूरी करने के लिए उन्हें अग्रिम आबंटन किया गया था जिसका बाद के कोटों में समायोजन किया जाना था (1) अग्रिम त्योहार के लिए 11-9-1973 को 1,000 मीटरी टन चीनी आबंटित की गई थी (2) क्रिसमिस त्योहार के लिए 21-12-1973 को 400 मीटरी टन चीनी आबंटित की गई थी।

Recommendations of Govinda Reddy Committee regarding Departmental Promotions of Engineers

7504 SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether the Committee headed by Shri Govinda Reddy recommended that the period of three years for the promotion of Class I Direct Recruits should be raised to 5 years and that the then Minister has conveyed the acceptance of the Government and further implemented it for a number of years;

(b) whether the department has reduced the period from 5 years to 4 years and further contemplates to reduce from 4 to 3 years in disregard of the promises made on the floor of the House, causing further frustration amongst stagnated engineers; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Committee headed by Shri Govinda Reddy had recommended that Gov-

ernment should revert to the normal eligibility period of 5 years service in the grade for promotion of Assistant Executive Engineers to the grade of Executive Engineer in the Central P.W.D. This recommendation was accepted by Government in 1967 and was followed for a few years.

(b) and (c). In view of the prevailing imbalance in the cadre of Executive Engineer due to promotion of Assistant Engineers in excess of the quota prescribed in the Recruitment Rules; the eligibility period for promotion of Assistant Executive Engineer to the grade of Executive Engineer was reduced, with the approval of the Department of Personnel and the Union Public Service Commission from 5 years to 4 years for a period of seven years starting from 1973.

There is no proposal for reducing this period further from 4 years to 3 years.

Suspension of running works in C.P.W.D.

7505. SHRI AMBESH:

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

(a) whether most of the running works in C.P.W.D. have been suspended by Government for want of funds;

(b) whether Government are aware that unemployment to a great extent has resulted to the casual labour on account of this policy; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to solve the question of unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Only new construction of non-functional buildings including residential and office accommodation and those which

have not gone above the plinth area have been postponed due to financial stringency.

(b) Insofar as CPWD works are concerned, the CPWD is likely to have sufficient workload pertaining to the completion of the running works, as also the maintenance of Government buildings and as such there will not be unemployment to a great extent on that account at present.

(c) The question does not arise.

Take over of Liquor Trade by Delhi Administration

7506. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

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

(a) whether Delhi Administration propose to take over the foreign and Indian made foreign liquor trade in the territory; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

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 Committee has been constituted by the Delhi Administration to report of the process of take over. Pending its report, the Delhi Administration will open its own shops in areas where there is need for such shops.

Sewage Scheme Bungling

7507. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news

report appearing in a local Daily dated the 27th March, 1974 under the caption, "Sewage Scheme bungling"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-ING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the information received from the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking the work of laying the trunk sewers in Shahdara area was allotted on 11th September, 69 to M/s. National Project Construction Corporation at a cost of Rs. 172 lakhs and was to be completed by 6th November, 1972.

The work involves laying of 5 trunk sewers and a rising main 15' to 25' below subsoil water table in running sand. Alignment for three trunk sewers was available without any serious obstructions. As regards the remaining two sewers the same had to be laid through congested area of Gandhi Nagar and Krishna Nagar for which traffic diversions could not be provided

Upto June, 1972 work worth Rs. 20 lacks only was completed. As the progress was very slow, the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee considered the question of termination of the contract of the firm. A final decision in the matter has not yet been taken by the committee.

Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation

7508. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation has been set up in that State;

(b) if so, the nature of its functions; and

(c) the extent of Central help to the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. It was registered under the Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1960 on the 22nd March, 1972.

(b) The society has undertaken the following functions:

- (i) Supply of consumer goods to tribals;
- (ii) provision of small loans to tribals;
- (iii) purchase of fodder grass and minor forest produce from tribals; and
- (iv) management of Ashram schools, in tribal areas allotted by the State Education Department on agency basis.

(c) Central assistance of Rs. 28.69 lakhs has been given to the State Government for assisting this society.

Nationalisation of Bus Transport on an All India basis

7509. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu State Government has suggested to the Centre the nationalisation of the bus transport on an All India basis; and

(b) if so, the outlines and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Disposal of stock of Saccharine by FCI

7510. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has got a stock of about 3000 kg. of Saccharine, imported five years ago and they now decided to sell it; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The stocks of Saccharine are being disposed of as its use as a sweetening agent in Balahar has been discontinued.

Unsold books with N.B.T.

7511. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

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

(a) the total number of books which remain unsold with the National Book Trust because of faulty planning and execution; and

(b) expenditure involved in the translation/writing/printing of these books?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) There are about 21 lakh books in stocks at present, of which nearly 6 lakhs were published during the year ending March 1974. Government have appointed a committee to examine *inter alia*, the pricing, printing, distribution and sale of National Book Trust publications, and to suggest economy in their production as also their rapid disposal. The

report of this Reviewing Committee is awaited.

(b) This information is being collected.

Delay in setting up Medium Size Units of Modern Bakeries (India) Limited

7512. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether plan of the Government to set up medium size units of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited in the country have since been put in abeyance; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Keeping in view the increased demand of bread the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. are setting up standard size units instead of medium size units.

(b) Does not arise.

Government employees entitled for Type V, IV and III quarters

7513. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government employees entitled for type V quarters are also eligible for one below type whereas this facility is not provided to the employees' entitled for type IV and type III quarters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Officers entitled to type IV and type III accommodation count their entire continuous service under the Central or State Governments for purpose of allotment. For those entitled to type V, priority is reckoned from the date from which they draw emoluments of Rs 800/- pm. They have been made eligible for type IV accommodation also as, otherwise, they would be at a disadvantage *vis a vis* those entitled to type IV and below.

Suspension of Food Inspectors due to failure to check bogus ration units in Delhi

7514 **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether large number of food inspectors were suspended during the month of December, 1973 to March, 1974 for their failure to check the bogus ration units in Delhi, and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b) Delhi Administration has reported that one food inspector was suspended due to failure to check bogus ration units in Delhi, during the period December, 1973 to March, 1974.

Constitution of New Board of Central Inland Water Transport

7515 **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inland Water Transport Board has not met for the last many months;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) when the new Board is to be constituted and who are to be the members?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The eCentral Inland Water Transport Board met on 9-11-1973 last. The next meeting has not yet become due.

(c) The Board is a standing body and its constitution is as shown below —

Chairman

Minister of Shipping and Transport Government of India, New Delhi.

Vice-Chairman

Minister of State (now Deputy Minister) for Shipping and Transport, Government of India, New Delhi.

Members

Ministers-in-charge of Inland Water Transport in the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh

Members

Five non-officials with technical back-ground in the field of inland water transport.

(i) Shri B Bhagavati, Member Rajya Sabha.

(ii) Shri Chandika Prasad, Member Lok Sabha.

(iii) Chairman, Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta

(iv) Dr. Mahadeo Chand, Director Bihar Pathology and Research Laboratory Private Ltd., Patna-3.

The following is the tentative target area, to be covered during the 5th Plan period:—

(v) Shri P. C. Chacko, Kanjirappally (Kerala).

Upgrading of All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation

7516. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to upgrade the existing All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation into an independent Directorate with headquarters at Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the nature of the programme of the organisation, the areas proposed to be covered, technical employment potential of the organisation and its phasing during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The All India Soil & Land Use Survey Organisation has since been upgraded to function as an independent Directorate with Headquarter at Nagpur, under Indian Council of Agricultural Research, with effect from 1-4-1974.

(b) The programme of the organisation includes (i) conducting reconnaissance and standard soil survey and (ii) imparting professional training to personnel engaged in soil survey in the country, (iii) Soil correlation and classification at the National level, (iv) research to refine soil survey techniques and soil correlation, (v) organising Soil museum at different locations in the country and (vi) promoting co-operative soil survey in States.

Year	Target area proposed to be covered (million hectares)
1974-75	5.0
1975-76	13.0
1976-77	20.0
1977-78	27.0
1978-79	25.0

According to the proposed programme, the expected employment potential of professional and technical personnel will be as under:—

Year	Employment potential of professional and technical personnel, expected
1974-75	148
1975-76	122
1976-77	76
1977-78	19
1978-79 . . . . .	..

Delivery of wheat-purchased by USSR to India

7517. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether from October, 1973 to January, 1974 a large quantity of wheat purchased by USSR from Canada and Australia was delivered to India; and

(b) the total quantity of such wheat and the amount India Government is required to pay for this wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). During the period from October 1973 to January 1974, about 5 lakh tons of wheat was received from USSR from their purchases in Canada and Australia Under the Agreement with the USSR, the entire quantity is to be replaced in kind

(c) Licences under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are issued by the State Governments and the licence fee varies from State to State.

Licence fee under the Fruit Products Order is fixed by the Government of India and varies from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 1500/- on the basis of annual production capacity.

(d) There is no proposal to exempt the Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Industry from application of FPO.

Application of Food Product Order

7518. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Product Order applies to industries which are covered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and which industries are covered by it and the reasons and justification thereof;

(c) whether the licensing authority charges only Rs. 10/- for a licence under the Food Adulteration Act while under the Food Product Order the fee charged is Rs. 1,000/- or more; and

(d) whether Government propose to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and make it more comprehensive and not to apply Food Product Order on the industries where the PFA Act applies and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Order in question is the Fruit Products Order. It covers fruit and vegetable products including synthetic beverages to ensure that the same are manufactured under hygienic conditions and in accordance with the specifications laid down in the Order.

Groundnut in Stock for production of Vegetable Oil during 1974

7519. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of groundnut in the country for 1973 and together with the stock in hand will be sufficient to meet the needs of production of vegetable oil for 1974; and

(b) if not, the shortfall and steps proposed to import adequate quantities of groundnut oil and to augment the utilisation of the present production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The requirements of vegetable oils in the country are met from groundnut and other edible oilseeds. Estimates of production of various oilseeds for 1973-74 will be available after the close of the agricultural year, i.e. some time in July-August 1974. Data on carry over stocks of oilseeds and oils precise quantitative estimates of their requirements in the country are not available. At present there is a basic shortage of internal supplies compared to requirements, which have been rising as a result of growth of population and incomes.

(b) In recent years, imports of edible oils and oilseeds have been generally in the form of palm oil, soybean oil, rapeseed oil and rapeseed.

There is no proposal to import groundnut oil. Besides arranging imports of oilseeds and oils to the extent feasible, steps have been taken to improve the availability of vegetable oilseeds and oils. These include encouraging larger crushing of cottonseed and rice bran oil, promoting greater utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin, restricting the use of groundnut oil and mustard oil by utilisation of several substitute oils in the manufacture of vanaspati and increasing production of traditional as well as non-traditional oilseeds, like soyabean and sunflower seed.

Change in Method of Procurement of Foodgrains and resultant reduction in F.C.I. Staff

7520. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have changed the method of procurement of foodgrains and will now procure from the traders instead of the farmers direct;

(b) if so, the names of States; and

(c) whether it is likely to result in substantial reduction in staff strength of F.C.I. and if so, to what extent the present strength of F.C.I. will be pruned?

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

(a) and (b). The procurement and pricing policy of wheat for the 1974-75 season has already been announced in the statement made in the Lok Sabha on 28-3-1974 which, inter alia, provides that the procurement of wheat by the public agencies would continue in all the States and in the surplus States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan 50 per cent levy will be imposed on foodgrain traders including the wholesalers. In

the other wheat producing States, the State Government may undertake procurement by a graded levy on producers.

In regard to rice, the States have been left free to adopt any system of procurement best suited to the prevailing local conditions, namely:—

(i) Levy on millers/traders;

(ii) Levy on producers;

(iii) Monopoly purchase; and

(iv) Combination of the above methods.

(c) In addition to the procurement of wheat from the producers under price support, the Food Corporation of India will receive the levy quantum from the traders in the wheat surplus States alongwith some other agencies. It is too early to judge the impact of the new scheme on the strength of the staff.

Procurement charges of F.C.I. during 1972-73

7521. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consumer pays nearly Rs 100 per quintal for wheat procured by FCI as charges of procurement; and

(b) if so, the names of the different foodgrains that are procured by F.C.I. and per quintal procurement charges for each at 1972-73 level and total over head cost charged by F.C.I. for 1972-73.

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

(b) The procurement charges and storage, movement and distribution costs incurred by the Food Corpora-

tion of India for different foodgrains during 1972-73 were as under:—

	Rs. per quintal (Prov.)	Rs. per quintal (Prov.)
Procurement charges.	Storage, movement and distribution Cost.	
1 Wheat indigenous]	10.57	12.07*
2 Rice indigenous.	7.43	12.07*
3 Coarse grains.	7.80	12.07*

*The storage, movement and distribution costs are inclusive of administrative over-head charges of Rs. 2.04 per quintal.

Promotion of Bharat Natya, Kathakkali and Yakshagana

7522. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state what are the measures taken by Government for the promotion of 'Bharat Natya' 'Kathakkali' and 'Yakshagana'?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation set up by the Government, constantly strives for the promotion of several art forms including Bharata Natyam, Kathakali and Yakshagana. The activities of the Akademi in this regard include the following:

- (i) providing financial assistance to deserving institutions in the field, for training, salaries of teachers, productions, etc.;
- (ii) publishing articles on various aspects of these arts in 'San-

geet Natak', a quarterly journal of the Akademi;

- (iii) taking films, photographs, slides and tape-recording of these forms for the archival collection of the Akademi;
- (iv) acquiring costumes, crowns ornaments, etc., pertaining to these arts for display in the Museum of the Akademi;
- (v) scouting for young talent in the field and presenting the same at the Young Dancers Festival organised from time to time;
- (vi) arranging lecture-demonstrations on these arts for the benefit of invited audiences;
- (vii) producing Hindi versions of traditional plays in Kathakali and Yakshagana;
- (viii) attaching leading Gurus to pupils or institutions under the Fellowship Scheme of the Akademi; and
- (ix) recognising outstanding contribution in the field through Akademi Awards/Fellowship given annually.

Besides the above, the Department of Culture are operating two schemes viz.; (i) The Scheme of Scholarships to Young workers in Different Cultural Fields and (ii) Cultural Talent Search Scholarships. Under the scheme of Scholarships to Young Workers in Different Cultural Fields, scholarships are granted to young artists of outstanding promise in the age-group of 18-23 years for advance training in India in music, dance, drama, traditional theatre, painting etc. The field of dance includes Bharata Natyam and Kathakali and the field of Traditional Theatre includes 'Yakshagana'. Under the Cultural Talent Search Scholarships Scheme, talented young children of the age-group 10-14 years are offered scholarships in music, dance, paint-

ing and sculpture. Dance forms under the scheme include the forms of Bharata Natyam and Kathakali.

Kudremuk-Mangalore as National Highway Road

7523. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a representation to declare Kudremuk-Mangalore Road as National Highway; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand has been noted for consideration along with similar other proposals while formulating proposals for new additions to the existing N. H. System in the 5th Plan keeping in view the funds available for the purpose, the interfuse priority of individual proposals on an All-India basis and the criteria laid down for declaring roads as National Highways.

राजौरी गार्डन बिल्डी में भूमि पर नाजायज़ कब्जा

7524. श्री सरोज मुखर्जी : क्या निर्माण प्रौर आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजौरी गार्डन में ब्लाक जे-11 के मकान संख्या 122, 130, तथा 82 से 105 के मकान मालिकों ने अपने मकानों के पीछे वाली डी० डी० ए०/ डबल्यू जैड 106 की काफी जमीन पर डी० डी० ए० और नगर नियम के अपसरों से मिलकर नाजायज़ कब्जा क लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उन नाजायज़ कब्जों को बेदखल करने के लिए तथा डी० डी० ए० और निगम के सम्बन्ध अधिकायियों के विरुद्ध कोर्ट कार्यवाही की है;

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रान मेहता) :

(क) प्रौर (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा फटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

गत छः महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा मांगा गया तथा उसे सप्लाई किया गया चावल

7525. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत छ महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश को कितना चावल दिया,

(ख) इस अवधि में राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार में मिलने चावल की मात्रा की थी और

(ग) चावल का पूरा कोट न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) में (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश चावल के मामले में अधिशेष राज्य है। राज्य सरकार को चावल सप्लाई नहीं किया या क्योंकि उन्होंने चावल आवंटित करने के लिए नहीं कहा था।

दिल्ली 35 में रोहताक रोड का चौड़ा किया जाना

7536. श्री पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली 35 में रोहताक रोड को चौड़ी करने का है; और

(ख) तत्संबन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा इस कार्य का कब तक पूरा किये जाने का विचार है ?

नौबतहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उप संत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मखर्जी) :
(क) और (ख) पञ्च गत कार्य दिल्ली नगर निगम से संबंधित हैं जिन्होंने बताया है कि सड़कों की पाचवी योजना के प्रारूप में जाहीर से गिंग रोड तक रोहतक राड का चौड़ा करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रथमतः निगम का प्रस्ताव यन्त्रभाग के एक भाग को मौजूदा 21 फुट 6 इंच (मौनतन) को 4 फुट 6 इंच विभाजित महिन प्रत्येक 24 फुटके दो यानमार्गों को चौड़ा करने का है कार्य का पूरा होना समय समय पर इस प्रयोजन के लिये उपलब्ध धन रजि पर निर्भर करता है?

S.A.V. Certificate to Drawing Teachers in Delhi

7527. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODAR.

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

(a) whether S.A.V. certificates are being given to language teachers and other teachers of Delhi on the basis of experience, by Delhi Administration;

(b) whether these certificates are not being given to Drawing teachers; and

(c) if so, the reasons for discrimination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. S.A.V. Certificates are given to those Assistant Teachers, Headmasters and Language Teachers who fulfil the requisite qualifications as detailed in

the Delhi Administration's letters Nos; F.32-1/23-Gen/71-74 dated 18-12-1972, 31-1-1973 and 31-1-1974.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) S.A.V. Certificates are not given to Drawing Teachers because they do not possess Certificate or Diploma in teachers' training and other essential qualifications prescribed for grant of such certificates. Drawing Teachers have completed courses meant for Drawing and Arts only.

Selection Grade to Assistant Teachers in M.C.D. Schools

7528. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a section of Assistant Teachers (both male and female) of primary schools have been denied to the benefit of Selection Grade by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, who were entitled to get this benefit on 5th September, 1971 only because of their share having been given to the temporary Heads of Primary Schools (both male and female) out of their quota;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government have in view any measures by which the affected Assistant Teachers who have thus been put to recurring loss could get their due share of benefit of Selection Grade on the due dates;

(c) if so, the measures being adopted in this regard; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) is in the negative, the number of permanent posts as on 5th September, 1971 and the number of Assistant Teachers who have been given benefit of Selection Grade on this date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI

D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Increase in Shipping Tonnage of the Country

7529. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shipping tonnage of the country has increased considerably during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total increase in public and private sector with company-wise break-up; and

(c) total financial assistance given to the private company as also in foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected.

Financial Assistance to States from National Cooperative Development Corporation

7530. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of financial assistance given by National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) to the different States during the last three years and State-wise break-up; and

(b) whether the Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation has requested for any assistance; and if so, action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6772/74].

(b) A request for financial assistance for undertaking marketing operations of rubber was received by the National Cooperative Development Corporation from the Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation towards the end of the last financial year (i.e. 1973-74). The request is under consideration of the Corporation.

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड क्षेत्र में पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा किया गया सर्वेक्षण

7532. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के पूर्व निमाड क्षेत्र में पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिये केन्द्रीय दल ने गत तीन वर्षों में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो अब तक कितने गावों में कितनी जनसंख्या को पेयजल की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं तथा किस प्रकार उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जीत देहाना) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकल की जा रही है तथा प्राप्ति होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जावेगी ।

Number of Motor Vehicles on the road in India

7533. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total number of Motor vehicles on the road in India and the break-up of type of vehicles, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The information required, in respect of the year ending 31-3-1972, for which data is available, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-6733/74]

Building Plans pending sanction with D.D.A.

7534 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether in the Sant Nagar Colony (East of Kailash), New Delhi, about 30 building plans are pending sanction with the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, when will these plans be sanctioned;

(c) what steps have been taken by the D.D.A. to develop the said colony since the approval of its lay-out in 1962; and

(d) when will the colony be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MI-NISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Even though the D.D.A. had resolved to release the building

activity in the colony, subject to pay-ment of development charges etc., actual release could not take place till May, 1973, as the question whe-ther the colony should be freehold or leasehold was under considera-tion. The Building plans can be con-sidered for sanction by the D.D.A. only after the development charges are paid by all the plot holders

पटना के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र की उपजाऊ भूमि का अधिग्रहण

7535. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह ध्यान की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार का गृह निर्माण के लिये पटना नगर के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में 1652 एकड़ उपजाऊ भूमि के अधि-ग्रहण का विचार है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या गत 20 फरवरी को उपजाऊ भूमि अर्जन विरोधी समिति 'मुग्लो चक' की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र ज्ञापन दिया गया था और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्पश्ची मुख्य बाने क्या है और सरकार की इन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य सभा (श्री श्री महता) : (क) जी, हा

(ख) और (ग) जी, हा ।

उपजाऊ भूमि अर्जन विरोधी समिति 'मुग्लो चक' पटना, से प्राप्त दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1974 के ज्ञापन को प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय ने बिहार सरकार को उचित कार्यवाही हेतु भेज दिया था ।

Education of Tribal Children

7536. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a news report in a Secunderabad daily on 23rd November, '73, regarding scheme to quicken the process of learning by tribal children submitted to the State and Central Government by the Child-club an organization devoted to the development of creative facilities in Children; and

(b) if so, the main points of this scheme and the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). No scheme has been received by the Central Government from the Child Arts Club as mentioned in the Press report.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh have, however, informed that with the cooperation of Child Arts Club a scheme for promotion of cultural talents of tribal children was implemented with effect from 1972-73. The Child Arts Club selected and imparted preliminary training to 403 tribal children in Painting Music and Dance. 28 talented children were given further intensive training in 1973-74.

Rice-husk as a Fertiliser7537. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported discovery by the

Secretary, Ferozpur District Farmers Forum according to which rice-husk ash provides a new and cheaper type of fertilizer;

(b) whether a sample of this ash was sent for analysis;

(c) if so, outcome of the analysis; and

(d) whether this is cheap and will help in solving the problem of fertilizer shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. We are not aware of such a discovery made by the Secretary, Ferozpur District Farmers Forum.

(b) to (d) Paddy husk ash generally contains 1.1 per cent to 3.15 per cent K₂O. With such a low K₂O content, paddy husk ash may not help much in solving the problem of fertilizer shortage.

Cases of Selection Grade of S.C. and S.T. Teachers pending with Ministry

7538. SHRI AMBESH:

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

(a) whether a file submitted by the Delhi Administration, Delhi in respect of the Selection Grade to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe teachers in Delhi is pending in the Ministry for last two years or more; and

(b) if so, the difficulty in sanctioning the above Selection Grade to the above teachers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Schedules

duled Tribes for posts filled by promotion or otherwise is decided upon by the Department of Personnel. According to the existing orders, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not provided for in Selection Grade posts. A reference was received in this Ministry in January, 1973, on whether such a reservation in selection grade posts should or should not be made and the matter has since been referred to the Department of Personnel whose decision is awaited.

Veterinary Hospitals in Delhi/New Delhi

7539 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of veterinary hospitals in New Delhi and Delhi at present,

(b) the number of S.P.C.A. Inspectors working at present in Delhi and New Delhi;

(c) whether drivers of *Tonga*, *The-las* and other animal driven vehicles beat the animals mercilessly and most of the injured animals are forced to drive vehicles without any proper treatment; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to appoint more Inspectors to check cruelty and also to open new hospitals for these animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) 41 veterinary hospitals/dispensaries are being run by the Delhi Administration/Municipal Corporation of Delhi/New Delhi Municipal Committee. In addition, one hospital and one clinic is being run by SPCA Delhi for outdoor patients. Another clinic is to be commissioned by the SPCA shortly.

(b) 1. Inspector	1
2. Dy. Inspector	1
3. Sub-Inspector	1
4. Asstt. Sub-Inspector	3
5. Constables.	17

(c) Yes, Sir. Such cases do occur Subject to the resources available with the DSPCA, such cases are apprehended by inspecting staff under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

(d) The DSPCA proposes to appoint one more ASI and four constables to make an extra party for Delhi/New Delhi to apprehend cases of cruelty on the road. The society has enough space for the present to accommodate cases apprehended on the roads. The society has no plans to open new hospitals for the present

Tilling and Sowing of Land under Dry-Farming

7540. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum and maximum number of times land under dry farming needs tilling for sowing wheat; and

(b) whether there is any difference between the rate charged by the Central Government and State Government for harvesting and winnowing

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) According to the local soil conditions, the crop sequence, the time interval between crops etc., the tillage practices for rainfed wheat vary from state to state and even within the same state. During the 'kharif' fallow, before taking 'rabi' wheat, several ploughings are given during the rainy season, hopefully aiding absorption of rain water. In earlier days as high as

10 ploughings were in vogue in western Indo-Gangetic plains, but such tillage practices have, however, been reduced now to 5-6 ploughings. For preparing a fine seed bed for rainfed wheat, at present, one ploughing with mould board plough and 4-5 ploughings by "Desi plough", each followed by planking or alternatively one ploughing by disc plough, followed by 1-2 cross harrowing with planking is considered enough in States like Punjab, Haryana, Western U.P., etc. In the black soils of the Central Plateau region of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, instead of planking, harrowing is the general practice.

(b) Required information is not readily available for the whole country.

Carving of Additional Plots at Shantiniketan, New Delhi

7541. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state-

(a) whether thirty additional plots are being carved out at Shantiniketan, New Delhi by changing parks and places earmarked for community facilities;

(b) whether the Lt. Governor has passed orders on this and asked Government Servants' Society to send the proposed revised plan;

(c) whether the original lay out plan was approved by the M.C.D. and subsequent change made by the Lt. Governor without any authority;

(d) whether the Lt. Governor has addressed a letter to his Ministry to withhold the approval of zonal plan, of this area so that he could get these changes made against the provision of the Master Plan; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Lt. Governor had approved in principle the carving out of 27 additional plots in Shantiniketan to enable the Government Servants' Co-operative House Building Society to avail of the maximum density permissible under the Master Plan. A final decision in the matter is, however, yet to be taken.

(c) No change has been made by the Lt. Governor in the lay out Plan.

(d) and (e). The Lt. Governor has requested this Ministry not to finalise the zonal plan of the area till the question of carving out additional plots is decided. No violation of the Master Plan is involved.

Improvement in I. C. A. R.

7543. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations made by the Gajendragadkar Committee and the assurances given by the Hon'ble Minister on the Floor of the House to improve the condition of I.C.A.R. have been fulfilled; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Government of India decisions on the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the light of the recommendations of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee have been indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture on the 12th November, 1973. The progress of implementation of the Government decisions and the outline thereof are indicated in the statement laid on the

Table of the House. [Placed in library.
See No. LT-6774/74]

River Irrigation Schemes in Orissa

7543. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of the first year of the Fifth Plan for the river irrigation schemes to be implemented in Orissa State; and

(b) the amount of Central assistance in each scheme and the areas likely to be irrigated under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Minor irrigation programme including river life irrigation schemes is expected to benefit an additional area of 75,000 hectares during 1974-75. Schemewise break-up of this figure is not available. According to the financial pattern in vogue Central assistance to the State Plan Scheme is given in the form of block loans and grants for the annual Plan as a whole and schemewise details about the Central assistance are not available.

कृषि को संघ सूची में सम्मिलित करना

7544. श्री विभूति विद्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि राज्य सूची का विषय है :

(ख) क्या कृषि से देश के लिए आवश्यकता के अनुसार भोजन एवं कारखानों तककी सामान का उत्पादन स्वाधीनता के साथ से भीज तक पूरा नहीं हो पाया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार संविधान में संशोधन करके कृषि को केन्द्रीय विषय बनाने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहब पौ० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां । कृषि राज्य सूची की 14वीं प्रविष्टि के अन्तर्गत आता है ।

(ख) स्वाधीनता के बाद देश में कृषि जिन्सों और कृषि पर आधारित औद्योगिक उत्पादों के उत्पादन और आवश्यकताओं में वृद्धि हुई है । कुल मिलाकर देश में हाल के वर्षों में खादयाओं, खादय तेलों, बढ़िया किस्मके कपास और कच्चे काजू जैसी कुछजिन्सों के मामले में आवश्यकता से कम उत्पादन हुआ है ? दूमरी और चाय, काफी भसले, कुछ अखादय तेलों, तम्बाकू और तम्बाकू से बनी वस्तुओं, छोटे रेशे वाली कपास, सूती कपड़े, पटसन के माल और चीनी जैसी अन्य अनेक कृषि जिन्सों और उन पर आधारित उत्पादों के मामले में निर्यात करने योग्य अधिक उत्पादन हुआ है ?

(ग) राज्य सूची में दी गई प्रविष्टियों के अलावा समवर्ती सूची में प्रविष्टि सं० 33 भी दी गई है, जो इस प्रकार है :—

“निम्नलिखित का व्यापार और वाणिज्य तथा उनका उत्पादन, सप्लाई और वितरण :—

(क) किसी उद्योग के उत्पादन जहां संघ द्वारा ऐसे उद्योग के निबंधन को संसद जनहित में कानूनन उचित घोषित कर दे और उन उत्पादों जैसी आयातित वस्तुएं ;

(ख) खादयपदार्थ जिसमें खादय तिलहन और तेल भी शामिल हैं ;

(ग) पशुओं का चारा जिनमें खान्नी और अन्य मांद्रण भी शामिल है !

(घ) ओटाई की गई या गैर ओटाई वाली कच्ची कपास और बिनीला; तथा

(ङ) कच्चा पटसन।

उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टि से भारत सरकार को प्रमुख कृषि फसलों के मामले में आवश्यक हस्तक्षेप का अधिकार प्राप्त है। कृषि को संघ सूची में शामिल करने के लिये संविधान में संशोधन करने का इसमें कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Special Central Cell to Enquire into Students' Academic and Living Condition

7545. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open a Special Central Cell for enquiring into Students' academic and living conditions and their various demands; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Students' Welfare Unit in the Ministry is under consideration.

Project for Fruit Canning and Processing in J. & K.

7546. SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider a Central project on a fairly big scale for fruit canning and processing including beverages in the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): The Central Government do not have any proposal at present for setting up a large scale fruit and vegetable processing unit in Jammu and Kashmir.

Project for Producing Sugar from Beet Root in J. & K.

7547. SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider producing sugar from beet root in the State of Jammu & Kashmir as a Central project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): No, Sir.

Self-contained Sanitary System in Delhi and Bombay

7548. SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry's attention was drawn to Australian Trading News, February, 1973 about 'self-contained Sanitary System'; and

(b) if so, whether such system would be tried for its introduction where water pollution is maximum in cities like Delhi and Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) Such chemical closet systems are costly both in capital and maintenance costs. They cannot be used for community sewage disposal works in populated cities like Delhi and

Bombay. They may be useful only for isolated far flung individual households etc. where non-availability of water and immediate disposal of human liquid wastes are main factors without any consideration of cost.

Improvements in supply of Essential Commodities by States

7550 SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of improving the supply of essential commodities has been taken up with State Governments;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). With a view to improving the supply of essential commodities like foodgrains and other foodstuffs the State Governments have been advised to take the following measures:

(i) Streamlining and strengthening of the public distribution system through fair price shops/ration shops to make available foodgrains and some other items of foodstuffs at fixed prices.

(ii) To curb on consumption of foodgrains by enforcement of the Guest Control Order and restriction on the number of courses to be served in hotels and other eating houses.

(iii) Removal of restrictions on inter-zonal movement of coarsegrains so as to allow free movement of these commodities from surplus States to deficit States.

(iv) The revised procurement and pricing policy of wheat for the 1974-75 rabi season which envisages improved market availability of wheat in deficit States.

(v) Strict enforcement of the various Food Control Orders to invoke the provisions of the Defence of India Rules, 1971 for regulating various matters relating to essential commodities including foodgrains and to use the powers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act 1971 against persons indulging in hoarding, black-marketing and other anti-social acti-

More Area under Tobacco Cultivation

7549. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of many meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture to bring more acreage under tobacco cultivation, no substantial change has been brought about in the acreage under tobacco; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The policy of the Government is to increase the production of Virginia tobacco particularly for export purposes, by extension of area. Accordingly, the area under Virginia tobacco has shown a significant increase in recent years while that under all varieties has recorded a relatively small increase, as may be seen from the following:—

(000 hectares)

Average for the quinquennium ending	Area under all Varieties	Area under Virginia tobacco
1962-63 . . .	402	90
1967-68 . . .	414	125
1972-73 . . .	443	162

vities prejudicial to the maintenance of essential supplies.

(vi) To curb speculative hoarding of stocks of oilseeds and oils as also to issue necessary orders requiring traders and millers to declare stocks of oilseeds/oils and to display their prices.

Fancy Price for Sugar and Basmati Rice in International Market

7551. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that sugar and basmati rice had an assured international market and could fetch fancy prices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to boost their exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Government are aware of the demand for sugar and basmati rice in the international market.

(b) The Government propose to review and decide from time to time the quantity of sugar to be exported this year taking into account the production prospects, requirements for internal consumption and the prevailing international prices of sugar.

To boost the export for basmati rice, a production programme for 1974-75 has been chalked out in consultation with the Basmati producing State Governments to obtain an additional 50,000 tonnes of basmati rice for export, in addition to the quantities obtained from the levy collections of Food Corporation of India and purchases in the open market for the purpose.

स्वेज नहर की गाद निकालने के लिये भारत का संकल्पना

7552. श्री विष्णु मिश्र : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वेज नहर की गाद निकालने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कुल कितने व्यय का अनुमान है ,

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार का भी उक्त व्यय में अंशदान देने का विचार है,

(घ) यदि हा, तो कितना धन दिये जाने का विचार है। और

(ङ) उसमें भारत को कितना लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुन्शी) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मिश्र के अरब गण राज्य का स्वेज नहर अतिक्रमण स्वेज नहर की गाद निकालने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है।

(ख) मालूम नहीं है।

(ग) भारत सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई अंशदान देने के लिये अभी तक नहीं कहा गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Fixation of Minimum Price for Tobacco

7553. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tobacco Development Council has made any plan to improve the economic condi-

tions of Tobacco growers by fixing minimum prices at growers level; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Indian Tobacco Development Council has been making certain recommendations to improve the economic condition of growers by fixing minimum prices at growers level, from time to time, and necessary remedial measures, have been taken, depending upon the situation.

'Project Tiger' and Protection of Lion

7554. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of tigers in India came down to the alarming low figure of about 1800 in 1972 against about 30,000 in 1930;

(b) whether to save this fast vanishing national animal a 'Project Tiger' has been evolved which has selected nine forests in various parts of the country with different climatic and natural conditions to study and create the habit as needed to enable it to survive;

(c) if so, whether lions, a vanishing species, are not being protected and multiplied; and

(d) the reasons for not showing zeal towards lions found in Gir forests in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Indian lions are zealously protected and reported to be multiplying in the Gir forest in Gujarat.

Annual Budget of Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

7555. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual Budget of Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani; and

(b) source of receipts and items of expenditure actually spent during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

	1970-71		1971-71		1972-73	
	Budget Provision	Actual Expenditure	Budget Provision	Actual Expenditure	Budget Provision	Actual Expenditure
(Rupees in Lakhs)						
Recurring	71.49	54.94	72.53	58.05	80.11	60.79
Non-recurring	9.79	9.88	4.50	4.93	3.00	5.48
TOTAL :	81.28	64.82	77.03	62.98	83.11	66.27

(b) Sources of receipts.

- (a) Fees from students;
- (b) Rent from Staff Quarters;
- (c) Grants and Scholarships from University Grants Commission;
- (d) Dividend on shares;
- (e) Interest on fixed deposits and debentures, and
- (f) Donations.

Items of Expenditure

Salaries and allowances on staff;
 Institutional expenditure;
 Prizes and Gold Medals;
 Examination;
 Magazines Prospectus.
 Scholarships, freeships;
 Library;
 Expenditure on TA/DA on Governing Body Members;
 Convocation;
 Maintenance of Buildings;
 Audit fees and other contingencies;
 Hostel expenses (including salaries of staff water charges and other contingency expenditure).

Central Allocation for Schemes for Assessment Survey of High Yielding Programme

7556. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

7556. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes for assessment survey of High Yielding Programme financed by the Centre during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) total allocation of the scheme, State-wise during the said period; and

(c) the amount to be sanctioned during 1974-75 under this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
 (a) One Scheme for Assessment Surveys on High Yielding Varieties Programme was financed 100 per cent as a Plan Scheme during the last 3 years (1971-72 to 1973-74).

(b) The total allocation under the scheme State-wise during the 3 years 1971-72 to 1973-74 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6775/74).

(c) The above scheme is to continue upto the end of August, 1974, so as to complete collection of data for rabi 1973-74 in various States. The amount to be sanctioned under the scheme in the different States for a period of 6 months is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-6775/74)

Recommendations of Conference of Cooperation Ministers of Eastern States

7557. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far to implement the recommendations of the conference of the Ministers of Co-operation of Eastern States held at Gauhati in October, 1973; and

(b) number of cooperatives in those States, State-wise, as at present?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-67776/74].

Committee on Works under crash Programmes for Rural Employment in Jhunjhunu

7558. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the constitution of the Committee to look after and assess the work under crash scheme for District Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the number of meetings and dates of the meetings held; and

(c) whether a large sum of money had to be surrendered and could not be utilised only because of the irresponsible attitude of the District officers towards this scheme in taking no interest for works and not holding meetings and if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received

Donations received by Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

7559. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what donations the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani have received in the form of money and other form from various business concerns of Birla Group and others during the last three years and for what purpose; and

(b) whether the money received have been spent for the purpose it was received and if not, in what account the amount is still kept pending?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a)

(a) Name of Donors	70-71	71-72	72-73	Purpose
	(Amount of Rupees in Lakhs)			
	2	3	4	5
Donations received in cash				
Gwalior Rayons Silk & Mfg. (W/g. Company Ltd., Nag 1a, Birlanagar.	20 00	20 00	20 00	For Scientific Research
Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay	20 00	..	2 00	"
Birla Consultants Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.	2 25	1 00	5 00	"
Hindustan Aluminium Corp. Ltd. Renukoot	20 00	20 00	20 00	"
Sanat Pranjivan Mehta, Bombay	..	0 75	0 50	"
J. C. Mills Co. Ltd. Birlanagar, Gwalior	..	20 00	20 00	"
Pilani Investments Corporation, Birlanagar, Gwalior.	..	5 00	5 00	"
	62 25	66 25	90 50	

1	2	3	4	5
Birla Education Trust . . . . .	..	..	32.845	for Institute activities other than Research.
K. C. Trust . . . . .	..	..	39.855	"
Birla Academy	0.40	..	..	"
	62.56	66.25	163.20	
<i>Donations received in kind</i>				
(Shares and Debentures)				
Birla Educations Trust	50.13	..	..	"
K. C. Trust	1.73	..	..	"
	51.86	..	..	"

(b) (i) Donations received for Scientific Research and spent on Scientific Research:—

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	(in lakhs of Rupees)		
Amount received	62.25	66.25	90.50
Amount spent	23.20	27.90	31.77
Balance	39.05	38.35	58.73

According to the Institution this balance is kept in the fixed deposits in the scheduled banks.

(ii) Donations received (Cash) for activities of the Institute other than research and spent for that purposes:

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	(in lakhs of Rupees)		
Amount received	0.40	..	72.70.
Amount spent	0.40	..	..
Balance . . . . .	..	..	72.70

According to the Institution the balance is kept in fixed term deposits and current account with scheduled banks and a small part of the amount is kept in cash with Cashier.

Development of Binaga in North Kanara as a Harbour

7560. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of development of Binaga in North Kanara as a harbour; and

(b) the outlay contemplated during 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Presumably, the question refers to the development of Karwar Port in Karanataka. The Government of Karnataka have advised us that Karwar has good potential for harbour development and that the outlay contemplated during 1974-75 is Rs. 257.24 lakhs.

New Pavement Shops in Delhi Metropolitan Area

7561. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newly created and built pavement shops in Delhi Metropolitan area; and

(b) how it is proposed to dispose them off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:
N.D.M.C.

76 pavement shops (Kiosks) have been constructed in the N.D.M.C. area.

The exact policy regarding allotment of these kiosks is still to be decided by the Committee.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

There are only 19 kiosks constructed on foot-paths under the Remunerative Project Scheme. These were constructed 2-3 years ago. Hitherto these kiosks were being allotted on monthly licence fee basis for 11 months through public auction. Now it has been decided to allot them on monthly licence fee basis for 5 years by inviting tenders

Free University

7562. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any University on the model of free University of the West has been contemplated by the Ministry of Education; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Population under Statutory and Modified Rationing

7563 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the population covered under full statutory rationing in each State; and

(b) the population under modified rationing and the number of food-

grains godowns in each State along with their capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Statutory rationing is in force only in the city of Calcutta and Durgapur-Asansol group of Industrial towns in West Bengal and in Bombay city in Maharashtra. The population covered under statutory rationing in West Bengal is 90.30 lakhs, while that in Maharashtra it is 84.88 lakhs.

(b) In the rest of the country, the consumers meet their requirements from the open market supplemented through fair price shop. The information in respect of the population covered under the public distribution system and the number of foodgrains godowns in each State along with their capacity is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Representation of Handicapped in Legislatures

7564 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

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

(a) whether any demand from the Blinds has been made for inclusion of representation of one handicapped in each of the Legislatures in the country; and

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

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

(b) The suggestion is not considered feasible

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों को गेहूँ सप्लाई न किया जाना

7565. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में चावल और गेहूँ नहीं दिया जा रहा है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि इन दोनों राज्यों के सीमावर्ती गांवों में प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा है, और यदि हाँ, तो वह प्रतिबन्ध क्या है और क्या इन प्रतिबन्धों के कारण वहाँ अनेक प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और वहाँ के लोगों के सामने उपस्थित खादय संकट को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणवा साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा क पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ?

Meeting of Central Prohibition Committee

7566. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether a two-day meeting of Central Prohibition Committee was held in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what were the conclusions drawn and how Government propose to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) The Central Prohibition Committee met in New Delhi on March 26, 1974

(b) The main recommendations of the meeting are listed in the attached statement. These recommendations are being examined.

Statement

List of Main recommendations

1 The resolve to reintroduce prohibition was reaffirmed.

2 Specific attention to the following measures was stressed:

(i) Introduction of 'dry days', particularly, pay days to be 'dry days'

(ii) Ban on drinking in public

(iii) Imposition of special restrictions on drinking by persons below 21 years of age

(iv) Reduction in the strength of alcohol content of spiritous beverages

(v) Restrictions on consumption of toxic and spurious liquors/drugs, control over the (mis) use of tinctures.

3 Regulation of location of liquor shops was emphasised. There should be no liquor shops in the following places:

(i) places of worship,

(ii) educational institutions,

(iii) basties, especially of harjans, and labour colonies

(iv) highways,

(v) mills and factories,

(vi) petrol pumps;

(vii) railway stations, yards and bus stations

4 Regulation of drunken driving was also emphasised.

In particular

(i) besides drivers of motor vehicles and pilots of aircraft, the 'train passing staff', of the Railways should also be covered,

(ii) stringent punishments including suspension/cancellation of licenses should be provided, and,

(iii) application of breathalyser tests should be enforced.

5 State take-over of manufacture of liquor was not considered necessary. However, taking note of the experience of Delhi, the Committee commended to the States the suggestion to take over sale of liquor.

6 Legislative ban on advertisements was recommended. Central legislation on the subject was recommended, if possible.

7 A special examination was required of the report given by the Expert Group on the health aspects of consumption of liquor. The Sub-Committee to be constituted for the purpose should, besides proposing specific points for action, also propose measures for publicity on 'health hazards of drinking'.

8 The recommendations pertaining to Union Territories in view of their many-sided implications, were deferred for detailed consideration through correspondence.

9 The special policy proposed for tribal areas was accepted. It was recommended that:

(i) (contract) liquor vending in tribal areas should be stopped,

(ii) the tribal people should be allowed to have their own brew for personal and social use but not for commercial purpose, and,

(iii) in areas where there is no vestige of the custom of traditional brewing, liquor should be sold, if necessary, through Government shops.

10. Educative publicity for prohibition should be strengthened.

In particular—

(i) Appropriate provisions in the curriculum of schools/colleges should be made; and,

(ii) the States should set apart a portion of the excise revenue for educative propaganda.

11. There should be concerted action for improving implementation. In particular—

(i) half-yearly reports should be given for monitoring progress; and,

(ii) State-level prohibition committees should be set up promoting coordination.

Capacity of Paradip Port

7567. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of Paradip Port at present for accommodating ships;

(b) whether it will be able to accommodate cargo ships as in Bombay and Mangalore; and

(c) how much money has been spent on Paradip port so far by the Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) the port can accommodate ships of 60,000 DWT at the iron ore berth and 12,000 DWT at mooring buoy berth.

(b) Yes, after completion of the cargo berth.

(c) the investment by Government of India in the Port from 1-8-1968 to 31-10-1967 is Rs. 8,11,60,348. Thereafter, loans have been given up to 1973-74 to the extent of Rs. 20,45,00,000, including a ways and means advance of Rs. 1 crore in 1972-73.

Cases of Grievances of Employees of I.C.A.R. pending in Courts

7568. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether any cases of grievances of employees of I.C.A.R. are pending in courts for redress of their grievances after the presentation of the I.C.A.R. Enquiry Committee Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Yes, Sir. Some cases filed by the employees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research before the presentation of the ICAR Enquiry Committee Report are pending in various courts for redress of their alleged grievances

Construction of Government Building by State Housing Corporation instead of by Contractors

7569. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to entrust the construction of Government Buildings to the State Housing Corporations, rather than giving them to private contractors; and

(b) whether it has been practised in any State in the country; if so, the profit and loss thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) It is not clear what type of State Housing Corporation is meant. There are of course State Housing Boards which execute their own schemes. There are also some Public Sector Corporations set up for the construction of Project/Buildings etc. Generally these tender for Works when advertised, like other parties or obtain jobs on negotiated basis. There is no decision to have all the Government buildings constructed through such Corporations instead of private contractors.

(b) No question of profit or loss arises in this matter.

Meeting of Educational Experts from Commonwealth Countries

7570. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI**

SHYAM:

SRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether Educational Experts of the Commonwealth countries at their meeting recently held in New Delhi have recommended for a unified education policy; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government of India to introduce a national education system at par in all the States in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A Regional Seminar on Adult Education and National Development, organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat in collaboration with the University of Manchester, was held in New Delhi in March, 1974. The Seminar suggested, with reference to promotion of adult education, that closer coordination and integration of non-formal and formal education was desirable. This,

along with other suggestions, made for countries in the Asian Region, could be examined in due course by the respective Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Operating Rate of Private Buses run by DTC

7571. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:**
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.T.C. Private Bus Operation Association has approached the Government of India to enhance the operating rate from Rs. 1.00 to Rs. 1.65 keeping in view the high price of diesel oil;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard;

(c) the extent to which such an increase would affect the public with regard to Bus traffic in the Capital; and

(d) the steps being taken to ease the load of traffic in the Capital by introducing more buses including mini-buses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Bus Operators' Association has made a representation to the management of the D.T.C. in this connection.

(b) The matter is pending before the D.T.C. Board.

(c) A mere increase in the hire charges payable to owners of private buses being operated under D.T.C. control would not have any effect on the travelling public.

(d) Several steps are being taken by D.T.C. to provide adequate transport services to the travelling public in Delhi. The Corporation has recently started Green Line Services on a ten minute frequency from nine different localities in the city to Central

Secretariat. The Corporation contemplates to run feeder services to the nine nodal points from where Green Line Services are being operated. Further, the Corporation has engaged forty-five private mini buses for operation under its control. Lastly, the Corporation proposes to acquire 590 buses including ninety double decker buses during the current financial year to augment its fleet.

Increase in Price of Wheat Supplied from Fair Price Shops

7572 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the price of wheat supplied to the consumers from the Fair Price Shops;

(b) if so, whether the increased price is effective in the case of imported wheat or indigenous also; and

(c) if the price is to be increased for both the varieties, the extent to which the consumers are to be affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (c). Consequent upon increase in the procurement price of

Kendriya Vidyalas

(Central Schools),

1. Delhi Cantt.
2. Ramakrishnapuram, Sector IV.
3. Ramakrishnapuram, Sector VIII.
4. Andrews Ganj.
5. Gole Market.
6. Tagore Garden.
7. I.N.A. Colony.
8. I.I.T. New Delhi.
9. Janakpuri.
10. Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, C-II Area, Janakpuri. (For border area Children).

wheat, the Central issue price of wheat has been increased from Rs. 90 per quintal for common varieties and Rs. 96 per quintal for superior varieties to Rs. 125 per quintal for all varieties w.e.f. 15th April, 1974. This increased issue price is applicable to both imported and indigenous wheat. State Government/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to fix the sale price of wheat for issue through Fair Price Shops after adding local distribution costs.

Concession in Admission for Students belonging to S.C. and S.T. in Central Schools in Delhi

7573 SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central and Public Schools in Delhi and New Delhi and the locations thereof; and

(b) the concessions being given by Government to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such Schools at the time of admission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) There are 10 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) and 3 Public Schools in Delhi and New Delhi located at the following places:

Public Schools

1. Modern School, Barakhamba Road New Delhi.
2. Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
3. Air Force Central School, Behind Subroto Park, Delhi Cantt.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalayas are primarily intended for the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence Personnel. The rules of admission to these Vidyalayas provide for preference being given to the children of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees according to the following categories of priority viz. Children of transferable defence personnel, transferable Central Government employees; and of officers of All-India Services and autonomous bodies, subject to their qualifying the admission test. Besides, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are also exempted from payment of tuition fees.

c. As regards Public Schools, under the Government of India Scheme of Scholarships in approved Residential Schools 15 per cent scholarships are reserved for Scheduled Caste and 5 per cent scholarships for Scheduled Tribes students

Free Education upto VIII Class in State

7574 SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the names of the States in which Government have proposed not to charge fee from students upto VII or VIIIth Classes during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): According to the available information, for children in the age group 6-11 is free in all States except some urban areas of West Bengal. By the end of the Fifth Plan West Bengal is expected to extend free education facilities for this age group in all urban areas.

2 In the age group 11-14 education is free in all States except Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. Girls in the age-group 11-14 are provided free education even in these three States. Boys of certain categories such as scheduled castes/scheduled tribes also get free education. These three States are expected to introduce free education for all boys in this age group during the Fifth Plan, subject to availability of funds.

Agriculture in Orissa during Fifth Plan and Credit Facilities to Tribals in that State

7576 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations sent by the Orissa Government to the Centre to strengthen the agriculture in that State; and

(b) the steps taken by the Centre and State Government to provide the agricultural credit to the tribal and poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No recommendations as such were sent by the Government of Orissa for strengthening agriculture in that State. The State Government, however, furnished to the Government of India during 1973 Draft Fifth Five Year Plan proposals for the development of agriculture and allied sectors of the State. The proposals consist of (1) Agricultural Programmes which include agricultural research and education, crop husbandry, land reforms, minor irrigation, soil conservation, command area

development, animal husbandry and dairy, fisheries, forestry and agricultural marketing, storage and warehousing; (2) Allied Programmes which include cooperation, community development, panchayats, agricultural credit and special programme for rural development and (3) Other Allied Programmes which include irrigation and flood control.

These proposals were carefully considered by the Government of India and a total allocation of Rs. 179 crores have been tentatively approved for strengthening agriculture and allied programmes of the State during the Fifth Plan period.

(b) The steps taken to facilitate greater flow of agricultural credit to the tribal and poor farmers are indicated below:

1. Special concessions like liberalised share capital requirements, loans without insisting on mortgage security, lower margins and longer repayment schedules etc. which were introduced during the 4th Plan period will continue to be pursued during the 5th Plan also.
2. The credit institutions have accepted that agricultural credit should be production-oriented rather than security-oriented.
3. Medium term cooperative loans will be given without security of land up to Rs. 2,000/- for subsidiary occupations like dairy, poultry farming to agriculturists where marketing arrangements are adequately provided and upto Rs. 3,500 for minor irrigation scheme.
4. Instructions have also been issued to enable primary agricultural credit societies to advance medium term loans for purchase of tractors and power tillers in excess of Rs. 3,500/- without insisting on the mortgage of land or charge of land under certain conditions.
5. Loans for agriculture will be available in an increasing measure to groups of farmers who cannot afford to take such loans on an individual basis.
6. 100 per cent refinance facility would be provided by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to the schemes prepared by SFDA/MFAL Agencies.
7. Loan eligibility would be determined with reference to incremental returns expected by adoption of the principle of the post development value of land for purpose of security against loans.
8. The Credit Guarantee Corporation that has been set up would provide coverage to commercial banks' loans for agriculture to the extent of 75 per cent of the losses in respect of loans upto certain specified limits.
9. The Central Cooperative Banks are required to show at least 20 per cent of the outstandings of borrowings from the State Cooperative Banks as covered by the outstandings of loans to societies against small farmers/marginal farmers economically weak farmers.
10. The commercial banks are also adopting a scheme of differential rate of interest for benefiting the weaker sections which include small farmers.
11. The principle of giving crop loans without security has been accepted by both cooperatives and commercial banks.
12. Suitable legislative amendments have been made to remove impediments in the way of refinancing of loans to agricultural labourers for subsidi-

ary occupations and to enable the Reserve Bank of India to accommodate the credit requirements of schemes for the development of fisheries etc.

13. The State Governments concerned are taking steps to revitalise and restructure the cooperative credit institutions in the Tribal Development Agency Project areas so that the flow of credit reaches the tribals on easy terms.

14. For implementation of the various economic development programmes in the Tribal Development Agency Project areas subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent to 100 per cent is provided out of agency funds which indirectly reduces the credit needs of the tribals.

Loan Assistance to Construct Bridge Over Bansadha on Gunupur Rayagada Road (Orissa)

7577. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India received recommendation and letter from the Government of Orissa requesting to give loan assistance by the Centre to construct a bridge over river Bansadha on Gunupur Rayagada Road under "inter-state economic importance" in Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the names of bridges and roads recommended by the Government of Orissa for loan assistance for Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB

KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Presumably, the Member is having in mind the Vansdhara bridge near Gunupur on Parlakhemondi-Gunupur road. This is one of the 31 projects submitted by the Government of Orissa for assistance under the Central aid programme of State Roads of inter-State or economic importance in the 5th Plan.

(b) As the Fifth Five-Year Plan is still in preparatory stage, it is not possible to indicate at present the extent to which any road/bridge project could be included in the Fifth Five-Year Plan within the very limited provision likely to be available for the purpose in the 5th Plan.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-677/74].

Cooperatives in Adivasi areas of Tripura

7578 SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no viable cooperative is set up in Adivasi area of Tripura;

(b) whether misuse of large amounts in Adivasi areas has caused difficulties in procuring fresh loan through cooperative; and

(c) whether any special provision for cooperative in Adivasi areas is contemplated in Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made under the Central Sector for Special Cooperatives in Tribal areas. State-wise allocation has not

yet been made. In addition to this amount, a special programme for the expansion of Cooperative movement in the Tribal areas will be taken up under the Integrated Area Development Programme for which separate allocation is being made.

Assistance in West Bengal has been fully achieved; and

(b) if so, what was the amount of Central Assistance given?

Target of Housing during Fourth Plan in West Bengal

7580. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether target of Housing during Fourth Plan with the Central

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). During the Fourth Plan all the Social Housing Schemes, except two schemes, were in the State Sector. Central Assistance for the two Central Sector Schemes was given to the Government of West Bengal as shown below:—

Name of the Central Sector Scheme	Central assistance released
(i) Subsidised Housing Schemes for Plantation Workers; and	Rs. 8.30 lakhs
(ii) Scheme for Provision of house-sites to Landless workers in Rural Areas	Rs 4.85 lakhs as advance for undertaking development of 11,166 house-sites

No specific targets were fixed under these two Schemes.

Target of Agricultural Production of West Bengal for Fourth Plan

7581. SHRI S N SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of agricultural production for the Fourth Plan for West Bengal has been fully achieved; and

(b) if not the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The targets of agricultural production in West Bengal for the year 1973-74 i.e. the last year of the IV Plan are given below:—

Crops	Units	Targets
1. Foodgrains	lakh tonnes	90.00
2. Sugarcane (cane)	"	17.00
3. Oil seeds	"	1.25
4. Jute & Mesta	lakh bales	43.00

The firm estimates of production for 1973-74 would be available after the close of the current agricultural year i.e., sometimes during July-August, 1974 and it is too early to say whether the targets have been fully achieved or not.

Schemes for Agricultural Research in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat

7582. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for agricultural research so far approved by the Government in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) main features of the schemes and amount sanctioned during the last three years; and

(c) contribution of I.C.A.R. regarding these schemes, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों की बैठक

7583. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने विश्व-विद्यालयों की विभिन्न समस्याओं को जानने और उनके समाधान के लिए वर्ष 1973 अथवा 1974 में देश के सभी उप-कुलपतियों की एक बैठक बुलाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त बैठक में क्या मुख्य बातें उठाई गई थी तथा उपकुलपतियों ने विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रगति तथा भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या विचार प्रकट किए थे और इस सम्बन्ध की सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में भी इस तरह की बैठक बुलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एल० नरवल हसन) : (क) से (ग) कुलपतियों की 1973 अथवा 1974 में अब तक कोई बैठक नहीं बुलाई गई है। जुलाई 1974 में, कुलपतियों का सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का विचार है।

स्कूलों और कालेजों की संख्या

7584. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रति एक लाख व्यक्तियों के पीछे कितने प्राथमिक स्कूल तथा कितने उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल और कितने कालेज हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने व्यक्तियों के पीछे एक विश्वविद्यालय है ; और

(ग) प्रथम योजना के प्रारम्भ में तत्संबंधी आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृतिविभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) : उपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरणों में दी गई है। [संभालय में रखे गए देखिये संख्या एल०/टी०-6778/174]

संख्याओं में साक्षरता में वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता

7585. श्री छटल बिहारी बाबुपेयी :
श्री जनगणना राब जोशी :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य में वर्ष वार साक्षरता में वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता कितनी-कितनी है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० घाब) : साक्षरता सम्बन्धी आंकड़े प्रत्येक दशाब्दी में होने वाली जनगणना के समय एकत्र किए जाते हैं। 1961 और 1971 में साक्षरता में हुए वृद्धि से सम्बन्धित राज्यवार प्रतिशतता दर्शाने वाले तुलनात्मक आंकड़े सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिए गए हैं। (मन्त्रालय में रखा गया डेक्विपे संख्या एल टी 6779/74)

प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवासों का आवंटन

7586. श्री छटल बिहारी बाबुपेयी :
श्री जनगणना राब जोशी :

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

(क) दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और कानपुर में से प्रत्येक नगर में प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के ऐसे कितने-कितने केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें सरकारी आवास नहीं मिल पाया है ;

(ख) इनमें से ऐसे कितने-कितने प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें 15 वर्षों के सेवा-काल के बाद भी आवास नहीं मिला है ; और

(ग) इस समय इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसाधन कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) से (ग) : निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध केवल सामान्यपूल वास से तथा रक्षा, रेल डाक व तार आदि जैसे अन्य मंत्रालय/विभागों द्वारा नियंत्रित वास से उसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है। सामान्य पूल वास दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास में उपलब्ध है लेकिन कानपुर में नहीं है सामान्यपूल के वास का आवंटन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पदों की श्रेणीयों के आधार पर नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि वास के विभिन्न टाइप के लिए निर्धारित बतन-सीमाओं के आधार पर किया जाता है केन्द्रीय सरकार के जिन कर्मचारियों को इन नगरों में सामान्य पूल के मकान आवंटन नहीं किये गए हैं तथा तथा जो 15 वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या का एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा है। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया/डेक्विपे संख्या एल टी-6780/74]

निधियों तथा अन्य साधनों के अभाव के कारण इन नगरों में मिडल अवधि में पर्याप्त संख्या में क्वार्टर बनाना सम्भव नहीं है ?

आज तेल के कारखानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की योजना

7587. श्री रामावतार शारदा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात की नव-निर्माण समिति ने प्रधान मंत्री की आज्ञा लिख कर खाद्य तेल के कारखानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पत्र में क्या लिखा

कम है; और

(ग) इन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० शीर्ष) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय में ऐसा कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियों की राशि में वृद्धि

7688 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह जवाबों को मांग करे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान मूल वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए छात्रों का दो जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों की राशि घरायश है ?

(ख) यदि हा तो का विभिन्न राज्यों में छात्रों के चल रहे छात्रवृत्तियों की एक मुख्य बाग उक्त राशि में वृद्धि करने की है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० कल्याण) : (क) से (ग) छात्रवृत्तियों की राशि को पुनरीक्षण करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Self-Sufficiency in Seeds of Sugarbeet

7589 SHRI FURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has initiated any action for self sufficiency in sugarbeet seed; and

(b) if so, whether a buffer stock of sugarbeet seed would be created under the plan?

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

(a) The National Seeds Corporation has been producing Sugarbeet seed on 50 acres of land and an average production of 15-20 tonnes is achieved against the present assessed demand of 13 tonnes. The year-wise production of sugarbeet seed for three years is given below:-

	tonnes	estimated
1972-73	—	19.5
1973-74	—	13.5
1974-75	—	16.5

(b) The Corporation has already created a buffer stock of 15 tonnes.

Violent Stir against Examinations in Ahmedabad

7590. SHRI FURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: SHRI P GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the violent stir against examinations in Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, whether students have been demanding cancellations of examinations this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI

D. P. YADAV); (a) and (b). According to the State Government all examinations except final examination Medical, post-graduate and S.S.C. Examinations have been made optional as a result of students agitation. The State Government has further informed that there is now no agitation against compulsory examinations.

Allotment of Lands to Colleges in Delhi

7591. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO;
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) the names of colleges in Delhi to which lands have been allotted at concessional rates;

(b) the rate of premium charged for such lands;

(c) whether there is any proposal by D.D.A. to charge more money from these Institutions now at an enhanced rate; and

(d) if so, the reasons for going back on the undertaking given to these Institutions at the time of allotment of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No LT-6781/74.*]

(c) and (d). In respect of allotments made by the DDA, there is a proposal to charge the actual cost of acquisition of the land plus enhancements decreed by Courts, in pursuance of clause V of the lease agreements executed in these cases. The Government are examining the matter.

Demand and Supply of Tractors

7592. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO;
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present estimated demand of tractors in the country, State-wise;

(b) the requirements of tractors during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether Government have made any programme to meet the demand of tractors and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) on the basis of the demand registered under the Tractor (Distribution and Sale) Control Order with the Agro-Industries Corporations and dealers of indigenous tractors and after taking into account the demand from the Director-General, Resettlement, for ex-servicemen and Defence Personnel and the estimated requirements for Agro—Service Centres, Multiple, Cropping Projects etc; the demand is estimated to be about 60,000 nos. State-wise particulars of demand are not readily available.

(b) The National Council of Applied Economic Research who have recently carried out a systematic and scientific study of demand for agricultural tractors of various h.p. ranges over the next few years has estimated the requirement of tractors for the Fifth Five Year Plan period as under:-

1974-75	45,000
1975-76	52,000
1976-77	60,000
1977-78	68,000
1978-79	78,000
	303,000

(c) At present 17 units have been licenced with a total capacity of 1,47,000 nos. per annum. The break up of the licenced capacity horse-power-wise is indicated below:-

Upto 25 h.p.	46,000
25-35 h.p.	39,500
35-50 h.p.	51,000
Above 50 h.p.	10,500
	1,47,000

In order to step up production, the following facilities are also being given to the existing tractor manufacturers:-

(i) As tractors are included in the list of 'Priority Industries', Government have been able to meet the full requirement of tractor manufactures for import of components and raw materials in accordance with their phased manufacturing programme. Subject to availability of foreign exchange, they are also allowed to import packs with lower deletions to enable them to increase their production

(ii) All tractor manufacturers are being assisted by the grant of import licence for additional capital goods required for achieving their licenced capacity.

(iii) The existing tractor manufacturers are being encouraged to expand their installed capacity.

The question of optimising production of tractors, if necessary by starting the manufacturing units with comparatively lower rate of deletions which would, however, integrated with phased manufacturing programme of these units is also under consideration.

Visit of a Team of I.C.A.R. to Sunderban, West Bengal

7593. SHRI SAKTY KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of teams of I.C.A.R. have visited West Bengal, particularly Sunderban area, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the places each team visited with the dates during the said period and the purpose of the visit;

(c) the recommendation of each team; and

(d) the actions taken so far?

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

(a) At the suggestion of the Government of India, a team comprising the following Officers visited the Sunderbans areas last year-

(i) Shri S.B.P. Rao, Director Directorate of Cotton Development, Bombay.

(ii) Dr. G. V. Ramanamuthy, Director, Directorate of Oilseeds Development, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Dr. V. Sundaram, Director, Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay—19.

Mr. L. R. Thambe, Public Relations Officer, Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, also joined the team. His interest was mainly on the sunflower programme in the area.

(b) The team visited Sunderbans area and Midnapur District in West Bengal from 9th to 13th April, 1973 to make suggestions for expanding the development activities in respect of Cotton and Oilseeds Crops in this region.

(c) The following broad recommendations were made:-

The drainage problem should be tackled, as a first pre-requisite, by providing open cross-drains, at suitable intervals, on priority basis.

Power tillers or small tractors should be made available, in larger numbers either by the Department or through the Agro-Industries Corporation on custom-service-basis, to help land preparation in time.

Cultivators should be advised to switch over to the high and quick yielding varieties of paddy like Ratna, Jaya and IR-8, in place of long duration, traditional rice varieties. This helps the land to be released for early sowing of cotton. 'Ratna' variety of rice appears to be the best among the lots so far tested for this area.

At present, the farmers may continue to grow only 'Krishna' variety. MCU-5 and PRS-72 may be dropped altogether. This is because the former is of longer duration and the latter is highly susceptible to borer and other pest attack. Trials with new short-duration varieties like KCU-7 and JK-78 may be taken up on Government farms in the first instance. Trials with early arboreum types may also be included in these trials.

The ideal planting date for cotton being the last week of October to early November, these dates should be adhered to strictly.

The paired-row planting technique may be adopted with advantage.

Greater attention should be paid to the plant protection schedule, to minimize losses due to insect pests. More frequent sprays at early stages of crop growth be given to check the bollworms attack more effectively.

Use of hormone sprays, like plandix may be included in the schedule of sprays, so as to obtain more bolls per plant than otherwise.

The extension staff engaged in cotton development may be sent for training to the Cotton Research Stations at Surat and Coimbatore, and also to the short-term in-service training organised by the Directorate of Cotton Development, Bombay.

Pure seeds of cotton (Krishna variety) should be obtained afresh from the Cotton Specialist, Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal P.O., Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh, for next season's sowings. The seeds from the standing crop may be discarded, as they are highly impure. In addition, the Department of Agriculture may formulate a scheme to multiply the foundation seed, on one of their farms, so that they may not depend on outside supply year after year for pure seeds.

Dr D. R. Bhandari, Cotton Specialist, Sriganganagar P.O., Rajasthan, has reported that a few cotton varieties developed by him are specially suited for saline conditions. These may be obtained from him for trials, on the Government Farms in the first instance.

Cotton seeds for general sowing should be acid-delinted and fumigated, before their distribution to the cotton growers.

A small hand-operated Laboratory model gin may also be installed in each of these farms so that the produce can be ginned under the departmental supervision, to maintain their purity for the subsequent years as well.

Clean cultivation and field sanitation will have to be observed to avoid pest build-up for the subsequent years. All cotton stalks should be pulled out soon after harvest and burnt to avoid pest build-up.

The spacing-cum-fertiliser trials with NPK may be laid on Government

Farms, so that we may arrive at a suitable package of practices for this new area.

Mixed cropping is generally practised to insure against crop failures. "Tora" (80 to 90 days in duration) and quick-yielding Soybeans may be tried as companion crops with cotton. These trials may be confined to Government farms only in the first instance. "Toria" must be sown by the last week of October to avoid 'aphid' attack. Sunflower which also yields a high quality edible oil could well be another potential oilseeds crop of the Sunderbans. Sunflower has a strong root system, is drought resistant and can stand well pH 8.5 like sunflower. However, a disadvantage the crop has as compared to sunflower is its longer duration namely 130 days as against 100 days of sunflower and lower oil content, namely 32 per cent. However, because of its hardy nature, it can fit into the cropping patterns in Sunderbans in areas where short-duration varieties of paddy are raised. It is suggested that a few trials with safflower also might be laid out.

(d) one man centre at Sunderbans area and one sub-centre at Midhapur District have been included in the 5th Plan Cotton and Oilseeds Projects respectively which are at present under examination.

Production of Edible Oil in West Bengal

7594. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether edible oil is not produced enough in West Bengal so that the State depends on other States;

(b) if so, the edible oil produced in West Bengal during the last three years;

(c) the quantity and amount of edible oil supplied to West Bengal during the said period;

(d) whether West Bengal Government has given any proposal for increasing the production of edible oil in the States; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information asked for is not available.

(c) The following quantities of imported rapeseed only were supplied to West Bengal by the Central Government during the last three years

Year	Quantity Supplied (Tonnes)
1971	29,329
1972	44,708
1973	35,416

Bulk of the supplies of oilseeds and oils from other States are received in West Bengal on private account. The following table shows the figures of net movement of edible oilseeds and oils into West Bengal by rail during a period of three years ending 1971-72 for which these data are available.

(In tonnes)

Item	Net Imports* into West Bengal.		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
<i>Edible Oilseeds</i>			
Groundnut	14,728	11,840	12,420
Rapeseed & Mustard	219,508	182,624	150,997
Sesamum	1,985	1,501	1,402
<i>Edible Oils</i>			
Groundnut Oil	28,875	42,367	48,772
Coconut Oil	1,389	5,672	6,804

*Imports into West Bengal from other States minus exports to other States.

(d) and (e) No such proposals has been received by this Ministry.

Amount sanctioned for Fishing Ports during IV Plan

7595. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the fishing ports for which amount was sanctioned during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, State-wise; and

(b) the progress of work in these ports upto date?

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

(a) State-wise names of fishing harbours sanctioned during the Fourth Plan are given below:-

Name of State.	Name of fishing harbour.
1	2
Orissa	Chandipur
West Bengal	Roychowk

1	2
Tamil Nadu	Madras
Kerala	Cochin Mopla Bay
Gujarat	Veraval
Karnatak	Honnarav
Maharashtra	Sassoon Dock
Andamans and Nicobar Islands	Phoenix Bay
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti

Besides, funds have been granted for provision of landing and brthing facilities on a limited scale at 54 centres. In addition, work on four fairly large fishing harbours, namely; Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, Bahapatnam and Vizhinjom in Kerala and Karwar in Karnataka initiated prior to the Fourth Plan has been continued.

(b) Construction of fishing harbour has been nearly completed at Karwar and Kavaratti. Construction is in advanced stage at Vizhinjom, Bahapatnam, Phoenix Bay, Veraval and Tuticorin, while it is only in initial stage. at Cichin, Madras and Honnarav. Construction has, however, not started at Sassoon Dock and Roychowk. At Sassoon Dock, where a harbour was sanctioned for Rs 474 crores, as the present estimates are in

excess of the original estimates by nearly Rs. 10 crores, reduction in facilities is being considered. The construction in Roychowk is expected to start shortly. Some difficulties have been experienced at Tuticorin, Vizhinjam, Karwar, Veraval and Mopla Bay, but they are being sorted out. In general, there has been delay on account of inadequate dredger capacity.

Minor Irrigation Schemes sanctioned by West Bengal

7596 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the minor irrigation schemes sanctioned during the last three years, State-wise with particular reference to West Bengal (District-wise); and

(b) the target of each of the schemes and the number of villages facilitated by these schemes; scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (B. P MAURYA): (a) Minor irrigation programme in different States including West Bengal usually comprises surface water storage and diversion projects, river pumping schemes, State tubewells and private works including tubewells, wells pumpsets etc

(b) The number of minor irrigation schemes in a State usually ranges in thousands and the schemewise details of the target and the number of villages benefited by these schemes are not available.

भूमिहीन कृषक मजदूरों की आवास समस्या के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की योजना

7597. श्री हुकूम अम्य कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से भूमिहीन कृषक मजदूरों की आवास सम्बन्धी कोई योजना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और राज्य सरकार ने इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि मांगी है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

संलग्न कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन्नेहता) : (क) से (ग) : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को मुफ्त आवास-स्थल देने की केन्द्रीय योजना, अक्टूबर, 1971 में प्रारम्भ की गई थी। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास-स्थलों का मुफ्त आवंटन किया जाता है। मजदूरों में यह आशा की जाती है कि पर मकाना-अपेक्षितों अपने माघनों से अथवा ऐसी सहायता से बनाएँ जो उन्हें राज्य सरकारें अथवा अन्य स्वैच्छित अभिकरणों द्वारा दे जायें। यह योजना पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से राज्य-क्षेत्र को आन्तरिक कर दी गई है।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अधीन, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कुछ परियोजनाएँ प्राप्त हुई थी। इन में से टीकमगढ़ (7,752), भोपाल (5,615), इन्दौर (14,3320), छतरपुर (13,051), रायसेन गूना (16920), दमोह (15153), (16079), रतलाम (6,428), सेहोर (10,979), राजगढ़ (9,106) तथा धार (19,131), के जिलों में 1,34,496 आवास-स्थल देने की 73 योजनाएँ अनु-वेदित की गई हैं जिनकी अनुमानित लागत 199.63 लाख रुपये है। अनुमानित परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन हेतु राज्य सरकार को 1973-74 में 49.91 लाख रुपये की राशि अग्रिम केन्द्रीय सहायक अनुदान के रूप में दिया गया है ?

मध्य प्रदेश में सघन पशु एवं दुग्ध विकास परियोजना के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास ऋण-करण द्वारा सहायता

7598. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री माधू राम अहिरवार :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक के माध्यम से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास ऋणकरण से प्राप्त 46.78 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश के नौ पश्चिमी जिलों में घन पशु एवं दुग्ध विकास परियोजना कार्यान्वित करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार से विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) उक्त परियोजना को कब तक मंजूरी दी जाएगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोदी) (क) और (ख) जी हाँ एमो परियोजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है। यह परियोजना विश्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत की गई है और उन्होंने हाल ही में इसका मूल्यांकन किया है। इस समय यह बात मकाना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस परियोजना का कुल मूल्य परियोजना क्या होगा और इसकी स्वीकृति कब तक दी जाएगी।

शोधकर्ता छात्रों की छात्रवृत्ति की राशिमें वृद्धि की मांग

7599. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ,
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार शोधकर्ता छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में प्रति मास 200 रुपये तथा आकस्मिक व्यय के लिए प्रति वर्ष 1000 रुपये (सहायता स्वरूप) देती है,

(ख) क्या वर्तमान मूल्य-वृद्धि को देखते हुए उक्त राशि अत्यल्प है, तथा उक्त छात्रों ने इसे बढ़ाने की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्र० एस० नरुल हसन) (क) से (ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की जूनियर अनुसंधान शिक्षावृद्धि 300 रुपये मासिक की है। इसके अतिरिक्त एक फीस को 1000 रुपये के वार्षिक हिस्सा में फुटकर अनुदान भी दिया जाता है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा प्रदान शिअवृत्ति की राशि बढ़ोतरी करने के सामान्य प्रश्न पर आयोग सक्षम रूप से विचार कर रहा है।

U.G.C. Regulations regarding Recognition of Institutions

7600 SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4829 on 18th December, 1972 regarding recognition of institutions and state the final position regarding suitably amending the said regulations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): The Commission has, since decided that the regulation relating to recognition of Colleges under Section 2 (f) of the University Grants Commission Act may be suitably amended. Necessary steps in this regard are being taken by the Commission.

Report of National Commission on Agriculture on Export-Oriented Crops

7601 SHRI K LAKKAPPA
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether National Commission on Agriculture has finalised a report in respect of export-oriented crops like tea, jute, rubber and coffee and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F A AHMED) (a) An interim Report on 'Certain Important Aspects of Selected Export-oriented Agricultural Commodities' namely Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Pepper and Cardamom has been submitted by the National Commission on Agriculture to Government on the 19th April, 1974. The Interim Report does not deal with jute and Rubber.

(b) The Interim Report of the Commission on "Certain aspects of Selected Export-oriented Agricultural Commodities" containing their recommendations is being placed before the House today and is under consideration of Government.

Creation of Post of Personnel Adviser in IIT, Kharagpur

7602 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a new post of Personnel Adviser has recently been created at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and has been filled without prior approval of the Visitor and without processing by any Selection Committee,

(b) if so, whether such appointment is irregular and in violation of the IIT's constitution and rules, and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c) The Board appointed subject to the approval of the Visitor, a Personnel Adviser, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Statute the circumstances in which the appointment was made did not attract the procedure of a Selection Committee. The Board have posted the incumbent that they had selected, in anticipation of the formal approval of the Visitor being obtained, the appointment will hold good however, only if the Visitor's approval is accorded.

Proposal for New Food Policy

7603 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what was the consensus at the Chief Ministers' Conference held last March regarding (i) nationalisation of wholesale trade in various types of foodgrains (ii) Government procurement and (iii) strengthening of the public distribution system, and

(b) whether as a result, there is going to be a new national food policy relying mainly on free trade, open market and import of foodgrains from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) The Chief Ministers had expressed their views on the necessity to adopt a suitable food policy. No consensus as such as attempted to be evolved in the conference. The re-

vised policy which has already been announced was formulated mainly in the context of the current food situation and the need to increase availability of foodgrains in the market by offering the growers the benefit of market price.

Central Assistance to Acquire new Buses and Tramcars for Calcutta

7604 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta State Transport Corporation and the Calcutta Tramways Co. have asked for Central aid to acquire 400 new buses and 300 new tramcars, respectively, in order to cope with urgent traffic requirements;

(b) if so, Government's response to the request; and

(c) whether any part of the Government's income from the excise duty on petrol will be allotted for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Calcutta State Transport Corporation has forwarded proposals, for the improvement of bus services in Calcutta, involving an outlay of Rs 13.01 crores, to be implemented during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76. This programme envisages the acquisition of 120 double decker buses, 200 single decker buses, 80 articulated double decker buses and 200 mini buses, besides provision of the necessary infra structure facilities for repairs and maintenance of vehicles.

The Calcutta Tramways Company has sent a proposal for acquisition of 1st tramcars during the three years from 1974-75 to 1976-77.

(b) The proposals of the two Undertakings are under examination.

(c) It is not possible to say at this stage what provision will be made for the schemes of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation and Calcutta Tramways Company. The proceeds from the additional levy on petrol will merge with the general revenues of Government from which moneys will be drawn, after valid appropriations sanctioned by Parliament, to cover any assistance that may eventually be agreed to be given to Calcutta State Transport Corporation/ Calcutta Tramways Company for their Schemes.

Air/Sea Rescue Organisation for Maritime Disasters

7605 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proper Air/Sea Rescue Organisation to deal with maritime disasters;

(b) whether there is any regular, designated authorities to do rescue work and have all facilities at its disposal, at least in Indian Waters;

(c) whether there is any properly equipped aircraft or Rescue craft for the job;

(d) whether the Navy and Air Force are expected to take part in rescue operations and have they any prescribed duties/facilities for this purpose; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All air/sea search and rescue operations around our coast are conducted under the overall direction of the Air-Officer-Commanding-in-Chief, Central Air Command and the respective Air Force Commander exercises functional control over the

operation within the area/sector. Thus, I.A.F. is the controlling and co-ordinating authority for such operations duly assisted by all other units/forces concerned, namely,

(i) Maritime Reconnaissance Aircraft of the IAF.

(ii) Transport Aircraft of the IAF whenever required.

(iii) Any other Aircraft as expedient.

(iv) Ships of the Indian Navy.

(v) Naval Aircraft.

(vi) Aircraft under the control of Directorate General of Civil Aviation, whenever possible.

(vii) Merchant Ships, whenever available in the vicinity.

(c) One special aircraft for reconnaissance purposes is available.

(d) Yes, Sir As per information given in parts (a) and (b) above.

(e) Does not arise.

Commercial Complex under Style of "Raghushri Market" Delhi

7606 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether a commercial complex under the name and style of "Raghushri Market" at Ajmeri Gate Delhi is being built by some private party;

(b) whether the building plan for the said market has been sanctioned and if so, when by whom and for what use;

(c) whether it is in accordance with the Master Plan and draft zonal plan of the area and if not, who permitted the change of land use and under what authority; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this matter and also against the

persons responsible for violation of rules and to stop further construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The building plans have been sanctioned for construction of a double storeyed commercial building by the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi on 20th April, 1971.

(c) and (d) Since the property was included in the slum area, the Ad-hoc (Slum Clearance and Improvement) Committee of the M.C.D. Permitted the owners of the property to redevelop it in accordance with the redevelopment scheme of the area. Under Section 53 (1) of the Delhi Development Act, the provisions of that Act do not affect the operation of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956.

Scheme for Allotment of Shops on the Pattern of Residential Houses in Delhi

7607 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether shops in D.D.A. colonies are auctioned to the highest bidder and as such capitalism is being encouraged by D.D.A.;

(b) whether Government propose to evolve some scheme for allotting shops in the same pattern on which residential houses are allotted so that common man can also aspire for it; and

(c) whether in the case of allotment of shops, reservation for service personnel would be made in some form as in the case of residential houses and whether any preference would be given to any cooperative

society of the allottees or the welfare association of the residents in the matter of allotment of shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Shops in D.D.A. colonies are auctioned as they are to be used for commercial purposes. As such there is no scheme for allotting them at predetermined rates.

(c) No, Sir.

Terms and Conditions of Allotment in Refugee Colonies as Compared to D.D.A. Colonies

7608. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the terms and conditions of allotment in refugee colonies like Lajpat Nagar and Tilak Nagar, as compared to that in D.D.A. colonies in Janakpuri;

(b) whether the terms imposed by D.D.A. are more stringent as compared to the terms and conditions of allotment in refugee colonies because the allottees in D.D.A. colonies are supposed to form registered agency and the land is registered in the name of the registered agency whereas in the refugee colonies no such body and no difficulty whatsoever is being experienced by allottees though the pattern of houses is the same as regards the common portions; and

(c) if so, the reasons and justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The terms of allotment in refugees colonies are governed by the Displaced Persons

(Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955. The Terms and Conditions of allotment of D.D.A. flats are governed by the Delhi Development Authority (Management and Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulation, 1968.

(b) and (c). The management of common portions in the case of colonies of the Deptt. of Rehabilitation and those of the D.D.A. is based on the principle of joint responsibility. Though the terms are different, they are not considered to be stringent in the case of D.D.A. colonies

Community Centre and other Welfare Projects in the D.D.A. Colonies

7609. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the allottees of D.D.A. flats (on 80 sq. yard—single storey) for providing community centre and other welfare project in the colonies;

(b) whether no community centre has been provided for the welfare of the residents of D.D.A. flats where the shops have been constructed and auctioned at high prices; and

(c) the proposal under consideration of the D.D.A. for construction of community centres in the colonies and providing other welfare benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The area or the colony referred to is not clear.

Land for community centres is earmarked in the layout plans of all the colonies developed by the Delhi Development Authority as per standards prescribed in the Master Plan.

Shopping facilities are also provided in the community centres as per regulations of the Master plan

Production of Commercial Crops and Shift to Cultivation of Cash Crops

7610. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) production of Groundnut, Castor, Sugarcane, Jute, Cotton, Sesam Rapeseeds and mustard in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether farmers all over the area increasingly are switching over from food crops to cash crops during the last three years, and

(c) if so, its break-up of switch-over, State-wise with a particular reference to West Bengal, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P SHINDE):

(a) Statement (I to VII) showing State-wise estimates production of groundnut (nuts in shell), castorseed sugarcane (gur), jute, cotton (lint) sesam, rapeseed and mustard during the three years ending 1972-73 are laid on the Table of the House]Placed in Library See No. LT-6782/74].

(b) and (c) At the all-India level, there does not appear to be any indication of switch-over of area from food to cash crops, as the all-India area under food-grains and cash crops since 1969-70 as shown below, show only a mixed trend.

(Area '000 hectares) Year	Foodgrains	Cash crops includes five major oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, jute, mesta and of Tobacco.
1969-70	123,470	26,819
1970-71	122,110	27,100
1971-72	122,600	27,700
1972-73	117,400	26,200

It will be seen that during 1970-71, there was an increase in area both under foodgrains and commercial crops compared to the previous year. During 1971-72 while the area under foodgrains declined, that under commercial crops registered some increase. The year 1972-73 was characterised by serious drought in large parts of the country and areas under both foodgrains and commercial crops fell.

As statement (VIII) showing State-wise estimates of area under foodgrains crops and commercial crops during the three years ending 1972-73 is attached. Similar information for individual districts of West Bengal has not become available for all crops.

It may be mentioned that area under different crops in a particular year is influenced significantly by weather at sowing time. It is difficult to say that there is definite tendency for switch-over of area from foodgrains to cash crops or vice versa.

Edible Oil supplied to States during last three years

7611. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of

edible oil supplied to the States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) A statement is attached

Statement

Name of State	(Tonnes)			
	1971	1972	1973	Total
(1) Soybean oil (imported)				
Maharashtra	1,269			1,269
(2) Rapeseed (Imported)				
Assam	5,546	1,984		7,530
Bihar	1,200			1,200
Meghalaya	1,130			1,130
Nagaland	524	226		750
Orissa		1,525		1,525
West Bengal	29,329	44,708	35,416	1,09,452
Total	37,729	48,443	35,416	1,21,588

Khosla Committee on Sahitya Akademi

7612 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the main findings made by the Khosla Enquiry Committee about the affairs of the Sahitya Akademi and

(b) the recommendations which have been accepted and implemented by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) Copies of the report are already available in Parliament Library Chapter seven contains a summary of conclusion and recommendations of the Committee

(b) The recommendations, so far as they relate to the Akademies, fall

under two broad categories viz those relating to (i) administrative structure and (ii) programming. The recommendations relating to administrative structure are under active consideration of the Government in the light of comments received from the Akademies. Those relating to programming have to be considered in the context of the approved schemes under cultural development sector in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Expenditure of Sahitya Akademi

7613 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 430 on 25th March, 1974 regarding amount allotted to languages recognised by Sahitya Akademi and state

(a) the expenditure on establishment for the same period, separately;

(b) the expenditure on the literary, linguistic, translation and research activities during these years separately,

(c) the expenditure incurred exclusively for each one of the languages, recognised by the Sahitya Akademi during these years, and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on (i) seminars (ii) travelling and (iii) daily allowances to the officers of the Akademi while on tours during each one of these years separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (d) The figures of expenditure for 1973-74 have not been compiled so far. However, Statements I and II containing the information for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No IT-6783/74]

Housing Colonies in Simla and Kulu

7614 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have approved the settings up of Housing Colonies in Simla and Kulu in Himachal Pradesh, and

(b) if so the total amount sanctioned for these colonies and the likely date by which the construction would be started at each of these sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) The Ministry of Works and Housing have not approved any scheme of the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the set-

ting up of housing colonies in Simla and Kulu

(b) Does not arise

Applications Registered for Milk Tokens and issue of Milk Tokens during March, 1974

7615 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any applications for the sanction of Milk tokens have been accepted by the DMS during the month of March, 1974,

(b) if so, the number of applicants who have been given Milk Tokens; and

(c) the criteria on which the tokens have been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) On account of utilisation already of 100 per cent of its installed handling capacity, the DMS is not able to issue fresh milk tokens in substantial numbers. During the month of March, 74, milk tokens were issued against 514 applications. Fresh tokens are issued only in very deserving and exceptional cases, including those on medical grounds, for widows separated defence families etc etc. Even in these cases the quantity of milk issued is restricted to the bare minimum.

Allotment of Vegetable Products to Madhya Pradesh

7616 SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR, SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the allotment of vegetable products to Madhya Pradesh is

less than the requirement;

(b) whether Government of India have received any communication in this matter from the Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(c) what action the Government of India have taken on the communication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the answer given on 15-4-1974 to Unstarred Question No. 6776 asked by Shri Phool Chand Verma

Rise in Price of Major Agricultural inputs during last three years

7617. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of major agricultural inputs have registered an increase of 40 per cent to 50 per cent during the last three years; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to provide these inputs at reasonable prices since rise in prices of agricultural produce affects the whole price structure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6784/74].

Plan to provide subsidised houses to economically weaker section

7618. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (H.U.D.C.O.) has prepared an ambitious plan to provide subsidised Houses to economically weaker section and sell houses on a "no profit no loss" basis to persons of low income group;

(b) if so, whether the plan is only for Urban area or both urban as well as rural;

(c) whether beside selling the houses on the basis of "no profit no loss" the Corporation has also in view to offer sale of the houses on subsidised cost; and

(d) if the plan covers only urban area why Government is completely ignoring rural areas and offering incentive for rural migration indirectly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Corporation does not provide directly subsidised houses nor does it sell houses on "no profit no loss" basis to either economically weaker sections for low income group households. It only gives loans for construction of houses to public organisations such as housing boards which in turn sell the houses to the general public either on outright sale or hire-purchase basis.

It is only in Calcutta that 252 flats are being constructed by HUDCO for sale to low income group and middle income group households.

(b) At present loans are being given by HUDCO for construction of houses in urban areas only.

(c) No.

(d) Rural areas are not ignored. The rural areas are covered under the Village Housing Projects Scheme and Scheme for providing House Sites to Landless workers. These Schemes are being implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Three phase pattern of Education in Delhi

7619. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi Administration has decided to introduce the three phase pattern of education from May 1, 1975;

(b) whether it is proposed in the pattern to bifurcate the last two years of education into the academic and vocational streams,

(c) if so, the salient features of the plan; and

(d) whether Government propose to recommend the same to other State Governments?

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.

(c) There will be a common scheme of studies upto class X and at end of class X diversification will be provided with more of Vocational and Technical courses along with academic courses.

(d) This pattern has been recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education at which all the State Governments are represented.

Proposal to equip ports to handle ships of all sizes

7620. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the port handling equipment for unloading ships is antiquated at Vishakhapatnam, Cochin and Madras ports;

(b) whether it was felt three months back when grain supplies from the Soviet Union began to be diverted to the above ports; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to make these and other important ports in the country well equipped to handle loading and unloading ships of any size?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Visakhapatnam Port is equipped with latest type of cranes and forklifts for normal traffic. The need for additional forklifts was felt due to rush of grain supplies during the last few months.

The port handling equipment at Cochin Port is old but discharge of foodgrains has not been affected.

Madras port has sufficient number of shore electric cranes and forklift trucks for handling bulk foodgrain vessels. In January, 1974, Soviet vessel 'Seneca' was berthed and foodgrains were discharged with vacuators. No difficulty was experienced in handling foodgrains on shore.

(c) The position in respect of major ports is indicated below:

Calcutta: The existing equipment available at the port is capable of handling 2 million tonnes of foodgrains annually. The Haldia Dock when commissioned would be able to accommodate large and deep draughted ships.

Bombay: The port has adequate number of cargo handling equipment mainly consisting of cranes and forklifts; for handling deeper draughted ships Nhava-Sheva port is necessary.

Madras: The port has sufficient number of cranes to meet the present requirement.

Cochin: The port has a variety of handling equipment—Electric cranes, Forklift trucks, Tractors and Trailers. It is tentatively proposed to acquire six wharf cranes and six forklift trucks during the Fifth Plan period.

Visakhapatnam: The equipment available and programmed for Fifth Plan period will be sufficient to handle loading and unloading of ships of normal size visiting this port.

Kandla: The port is equipped with different type of equipment—electric shore cranes, electric wharf cranes, vacuator machines, mobile diesel operated cranes, for handling loading and unloading of vessels. The port has plans to acquire electric level luffing cranes, mobile cranes Forklift trucks, towing tractor during the Fifth Plan period.

Mormugao: The port has handling equipment for loading and unloading of ships consisting of electric quay cranes, heavy lift steam quay crane, mechanical ore loading plant owned by M/s. Chowgule and Co. A new mechanical plant is being installed for handling vessels of 60,000 DWT initially. Replacement of 5 electric quay cranes, one heavy lift steam quay crane, acquisition of two electric quay cranes is proposed during Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Paradip: This is essentially a mono-commodity port for the export of iron ore. Normally imports and not handled at this port. A general cargo berth is under cons-

truction and it is contemplated to provide four shore cranes.

Aid from U.N.D.P. to International Crop Research Institute, Hyderabad for development of high yielding varieties of Sorghum Millet

7621. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Development Programme has sanctioned assistance of the order of \$3.7 million spread over a period of six years to the International Crops Research Institute at Hyderabad for developing high yielding varieties of Sorghum and millets;

(b) if so, whether this institute will serve as the world centre for improvement of Sorghum pearl millet, pigeon and chick peas; and

(c) whether it is to promote cropping patterns and system of farming in semi-and-tropical areas?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The U. N. Development Programme has sanctioned support amounting approximately to 3.7 million US dollars spread over a period of six years to International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics at Hyderabad, for developing sorghum and millet varieties with high yields, improved nutritional quality and adopted to rainfed areas in the semi arid tropics.

(b) The Institute is developing a programme towards becoming a world centre for the improvement of sorghum, pearl millet, chick pea and pigeon pea.

(c) The Institute will also be concerned with development of cropping patterns and systems of farming designed to give dependable harvests

in the various semi-arid, tropical areas. This constitutes a major segment of the Institute's overall research programme.

बाल भारती, उत्तर माध्यमिक विद्यालय,
राजेन्द्र नगर, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को
नोटिस

7622. श्री डी० झोहन जाल : क्या
शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाल भारती उत्तर
माध्यमिक विद्यालय, राजेन्द्र नगर, नई दिल्ली
60 की प्रबन्धक समिति ने विद्यालय के सभी
कर्मचारियों को तीन माह का नोटिस दिया
है जिसकी अवधि 20 अप्रैल, 1974 को समाप्त
हो जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या उक्त नोटिस दिल्ली शिक्षा,
अधिनियम, 1973 के उपबन्ध के विरुद्ध
है क्योंकि प्रबन्धक समिति ने विद्यालय बन्द
करने के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के शिक्षा निदेशक
से पूर्व स्वीकृति नहीं ली थी ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा
सभी कर्मचारियों को व्यवसायिक सुरक्षा
प्रदान करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही
है ; और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन सभी कर्म-
चारियों को एक मई, 1974 से पहले नौकरी
से वेग ताकि उन की सेवाओं से किसी प्रकार
का व्ययधान न धार और उन्हें 30 अप्रैल,
1974 के बाद बेरोजगार न होना पड़े ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा
संस्कृति विभाग में उपसचिव (श्री डी० वी०
बाबू) : (क) और (ख) . जी, हा ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने प्रबन्धको को
सूचित किया है कि स्कूल को हाथ में लिए

बाले के बारे में प्रबन्धकों को अनुरोध की स्वी-
कार करना संभव न हो सकेगा क्योंकि उन्होंने
इसके लिए विभाग से धर्मानुमति प्राप्त नहीं
की है और इसलिए स्कूल को उन्हें बसाया
है रहना चाहिए ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । .

निर्माण आवास की कमी की समस्या

7623. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में आवास की कमी की
की समस्या गम्भीर रूप धारण करती जा
रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में
कुछ कदम उठाये हैं ; और यदि हा, तो वे
क्या क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या आवास सम्बन्धी समस्या
हल करने की दिशा में सहकारी गृह निर्माण
समितियाँ महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर सकती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो सरकार के इस
सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार हैं और इस पर सरकार
की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और
आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जोग
मेहता) : (क) देश में मकानों की काफी
अधिक कमी रही है तथा वह अब भी नगी
हुई है ।

(ख) निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग
के लोगों की आवासीय स्थिति सुधारने को
दृष्टि से जिन में औद्योगिक कर्मचारी तथा
समुदाय के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों
के लोग भी शामिल हैं, निर्माण और आवास
मंत्रालय ने कई सामाजिक आवास योजनाएँ

क्षेत्रों की है जिस का नार्मलवायव राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संचयन क्षेत्र के प्रशासनो द्वारा किया जाता है। साधनों की कठिण स्थिति तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की बरखरी की भाग को देखते हुए, इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बड़े पैमाने पर मकान बनाना संभव नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, गरीब बस्तियों के निवासियों को रहने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में निर्मललिखित दो योजनाओं भी प्रस्तुत, 1971 से आरम्भ की गई थी।—

1. गरीब बस्ती क्षेत्रों की पर्यावरणीय सुधार योजना, तथा

2. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना।

ये दो योजनाएँ भी पाचवी पाचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ से राज्य क्षेत्र को हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई है।

(ग) जी, हा।

(घ) सरकार, सहकारी ग्रह निर्माण समितियों द्वारा मकान बनाने को प्रोत्साहन देती है और निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय की कुछ सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं में, अर्थात् निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना, मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना, औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समुदाय के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना, ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम तथा बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना, में सहकारी संस्थाओं को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने को व्यवस्था है।

Free Tuition Fee, Hostel Seat and Book Grant to S.C. and S.T. Students in I.I.Ts.

7624. SHRI A S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a Committee constituted by the Council of the Indian Institutes of Technology under the Chairmanship of Shri K. T. Chandy for attracting larger number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students should be provided free tuition fee, hostel seat rent, book grant of Rs 300/- and a scholarship of Rs 150/- per month to cover Board expenses starting from 1973-74 Session;

(b) whether whereas these facilities are provided at I I T, Kanpur, and the new admission forms also mention that these facilities will be provided to all SC/S.T. students, the same are not being provided at the IIT, Delhi, and

(c) whether Government propose to implement the recommendations of the K. T. Chandy Committee and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Chandy Committee report is yet to be approved by the Government of India. These facilities were not indicated in the admission forms for 1973 For 1974 admission forms, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, is awaiting the decision of the Government of India

(c) The Government is considering the matter

Review of Post-matric Scholarship rates

7625. SHRI A. S KASTURE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post matric scholarship rates were fixed sometime in 1950-51;

(b) whether Government propose to revise these rates in view of the high cost of living; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to connect the rates of scholarships with the cost index as is done in the case of revisions of pay and dearness and other allowances from time to time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (c). The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have been operating the following scholarship schemes under which scholarships are awarded for post-matric studies in India-

(1) National Scholarships Scheme

(2) National Scholarships Scheme for the children of school teachers

(3) National Loan Scholarships Scheme

Schemes No 1 and 2 were instituted in the year 1961-62, whereas the scheme No. 3 was instituted in 1963-64.

The rates of scholarships under the above schemes were fixed in the year in which these were started and have not undergone any revision since then. The question of revision of the rates of scholarships in view of the high cost of living is receiving consideration.

झकोला में भूख में एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु

7626 श्री आनन्दी शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या झकोला शहर में राशन की एक दुकान की लाइन में भूख और काफी समय तक लगाने पर खड़ा रहने के पश्चात एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ख) क्या उक्त व्यक्ति की मृत्यु के कारण को इस बीच जांच की गई है, और

(ग) यदि हा तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

कृषि सञ्चालन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) में (ग) . जो नहीं । इस सम्बन्ध में मन्त्रालय की जांच महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा की गई थी उन्होंने सूचित किया है कि झकोला शहर में 27 मई, 1973 को एक बूढ़े आदमी की लाश पायी गयी थी । सिविल अस्पताल में चिकित्सा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पोस्टमार्टम करने पर यह विदित हुआ कि मृतक की मृत्यु हृदयघात एक जाने के कारण 'साइनकोप' से हुई थी ।

Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement for Supply of Rice to Sri Lanka

7627. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Sri Lanka agreement has been signed for the supply of rice to Sri Lanka, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). On the basis of a request for an emergency assistance received from Sri Lanka Government

about 10,000 tonnes of rice is being supplied on replacement basis within a period of 90 days.

Appointment in I.I.T., New Delhi

7628. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9287 on 7th May 1973 regarding appointments in I.I.T., New Delhi and state what steps Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has regularised all *ad-hoc* appointments

2. As regards appointments made by relaxing qualifications, these cases were approved later by the Board of Governors in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Board.

Implementation of One Lakh Houses Programme in States

7629. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1070 on the 30th July, 1973 regarding Central help to Government of Kerala for One Lakh Housing Programme and state:

(a) the number of houses under the one-lakh housing programme, completed so far in Kerala State;

(b) whether any other State has implemented similar schemes and if so, the facts thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Centre propose to give any other assistance to the said scheme of Kerala Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Central Sector Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas does not provide for grant of Central financial assistance to State Governments to construct houses on the house-sites allotted to eligible persons. The Government of Kerala have, however, undertaken construction of houses on these house-sites under a scheme known as the "One-lakh housing scheme". They have intimated that construction of about 30,000 houses has been completed and another batch of about 30,000 houses is under various stages of construction.

(b) A statement showing the number of house-sites sanctioned, their approved status and the funds released under the Scheme is attached

(c) Apart from the Central assistance for provision of house-sites under the Central scheme already implemented, no other assistance is contemplated

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects sanctioned	No. of house sites	Approved cost	'Central financial assistance released'
(Rupees in Lakhs)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	79,598	131.13	32.78
2.	Bihar	44	32,608	62.87	15.71
3.	Gujarat	85	1,62,676	306.58	76.65
4.	Haryana	1	53	0.08	0.06
5.	Himachal Pradesh	7	583	0.87	0.38
6.	Karnataka	109	1,72,597	239.38	59.84
7.	Kerala	960 Pan-chayats	96,000	677.76	358.44
8.	Madhya Pradesh	73	1,34,496	199.63	49.91
9.	Maharashtra	83	1,08,962	164.56	41.14
10.	Orissa	2	3,349	8.40	2.10
11.	Punjab	3	12,082	31.68	16.56
12.	Rajasthan	46	17,832	28.76	7.19
13.	Tamil Nadu	36	33,692	75.51	56.64
14.	Uttar Pradesh	27	19,808	30.85	7.71
15.	West Bengal	12	11,166	19.39	4.85
TOTAL.—		1,507	8,85,502	1977.45	729.96

Setting up of Land Commissions for implementation of Land Reforms in States

7680. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in certain States Land Commissions have been set up to see the implementation of Land Reforms Acts; and

(b) if so, the names of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Enquiry into turning wheat seeds into Atta by a Gauhali dealer

7681. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 1,000 tonnes of wheat seeds bought by National Seeds Corporation

in West Bengal out of which 700 tonnes had been sold to a Gauhati dealer, who had converted it into atta;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The National Seeds Corporation had allocated only 15 tonnes of wheat seeds for distribution in Assam out of a total quantity of 921 tonnes handled by its regional office at Calcutta. The National Seeds Corporation had made a preliminary enquiry which reveals that no wheat seed has been converted into atta. The Corporation has decided to order a departmental enquiry in this matter.

24 Routes for running Taxi, Buses in Delhi

7632. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Transport Authority has selected 24 routes for running point to point taxi buses in Delhi;

(b) whether S.T.A. has decided to run point to point scooter rickshaws is likely to start?

(c) if so, facts thereof and when it is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The State Transport Authority, Delhi, has not yet taken a decision on the scheme to permit taxis to ply on point to point basis in the capital.

(b) There is no such proposal before the said Authority, at present

(c) Does not arise.

Absence of a Permanent Chairman in the Shipping Corporation of India

7633. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the absence of a permanent Chairman of the Shipping Corporation of India, has created a lot of bickering in the Corporation; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of imported fishing trawler to business houses

7634. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the imported fishing trawlers are supplied to the big business houses; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में खोला बृष्टि के कारण फसल
कमल (नम्बाकू) की हुई क्षति

7635. श्री महा दीपक सिंह साहब :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में वर्ष
1973-74 के दौरान खोला बृष्टि के
कारण नकद फसल (नम्बाकू इत्यादि) को
99 प्रतिशत और अन्य फसलों को 50
प्रतिशत हानि हुई है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का
विचार उन लोगों को कोई सहायता देने का
है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-
साहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) भोले
के कारण 1973-74 के दौरान फसलों की
इतनी अधिक क्षति की उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई
सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

वनस्पति का कृत्रिम अभाव

7636 श्री महादीपक सिंह साहब :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या बाजार में वनस्पति की
का अभाव है जबकि उत्पादन केन्द्रों में काफी
स्टॉक जमा है ;

(ख) क्या यह कृत्रिम अभाव सरकार
की गलत नियंत्रण नीतियों के कारण है;
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रिमियर वेजीटेबिल
प्रोडक्ट्स के पास कितना बी स्टॉक में है
और इसे रोकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी०
पी० शिन्डे) (क) यह सच है कि इस समय
वनस्पति की कम मज्दारी प्रिछले कुछ महीनों
में उत्पादन की कमी होने के कारण है ।
फैक्ट्रियों के पास स्टॉक भी पिछले कुछ वर्षों की
प्रपेक्षा बहुत ही कम है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । प्रिमियर
वेजीटेबिल प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड जयपुर के पास
31-3-74 को 43 1 मीटरी टन स्टॉक
था जोकि एक दिन के उत्पादन के
बराबर है ।

Posts lying vacant in National Seeds
Corporation

7637. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state:

(a) since when the posts of Chair-
man, Managing Director and Finance
Controller of National Seeds Corpo-
ration are lying vacant; and

(b) the reasons therefor and steps
being taken to fill those posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) and (b). The post of Chairman,
National Seeds Corporation, fell va-
cant on 9th March, 1974, when the
then incumbent tendered his resi-
gnation. The post of Managing Direc-
tor has been vacant with effect from
23rd December, 1973, when the re-
gular Managing Director, proceeded
on leave. However, the Government
had approved the proposal of the
Corporation to entrust the responsa-

ability for looking after the work of the Managing Director to the Chief of the Production Division of the Corporation in addition to his duties. The post of the Financial Controller has been vacant from 9th April, 1973. The post of Finance Controller is to be filled by the Corporation.

The Government and the Corporation are taking steps for filling these posts. Officers have been selected for the posts of Managing Director and Finance Controller and they are likely to join soon. The selection of the Chairman is under consideration of the Government.

Setting up of National Motor Transport Finance Corporation

7638. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have rejected the recommendation of the Transport Development Council for setting up a National Motor Transport Finance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The existing structure of financial institutions/banks is considered adequate for meeting the financial requirements of the road transport industry. It has not, therefore, been felt necessary to set up a separate finance corporation for this purpose.

Inclusion of D.M.C. area in N.D.M.C. jurisdiction

7639. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some localities of New Delhi, where there is concentration of Government servants have been removed from DMC area and included in N.D.M.C. jurisdiction; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). In order to rationalise the boundaries and with a view to removing administrative incongruities for the sake of better functioning of civic programmes and proper development etc., the New Delhi Municipal Committee has made a proposal to the Delhi Administration for including in N.D.M.C. jurisdiction some areas at present falling in the D.M.C. area.

Agency for coordinating production of organic manure and its popularisation

7640. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

7640. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of present annual production of organic manure and the proposed targets;

(b) whether any central organisation has been set up to supervise, co-ordination and guide the existing and proposed organic manure production units, if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether any scientific research unit has been set up for developing the technology of use of organic manure for specific fields of agriculture; and

(d) whether machinery has also been set up for popularising organic manures; and if so, facts thereabout?

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

(a) The level of achievement under the various schemes for development

of local manurial resources and the targets proposed for the period at the end of the Fourth Plan/Fifth Plan are as under:

	Achievement for 1973-74 (anticipated)	Target proposed for the Fifth Plan
1. Urban compost production (million tonnes)	4.8	7.5 45
2. Setting up of mechanical compost plants to manufacture organic manure from city wastes.	..	(These will yield 1.5 million tonnes of compost annually)
3. Area under sewage sullage irrigation (hectares)	24,000	24,000 (additional)
4. Rural compost production (Million tonnes)	170.0	350.0
5. Coverage under green manuring (million hectares)	6.0	Not fixed*
6. Setting up of gober gas plants in rural areas.		50,000 **(These will provide 8.0 lakh tonnes of manure annually)

*With the introduction of multiple cropping and intensive cultivation programmes, the scope of green manuring has become limited. As such no target for green manuring has been fixed for the Fifth Plan. However, efforts will be made to popularise green leaf manuring and inclusion of leguminous crops in the intensive crop rotations.

**6,975 gober gas plants are reported to have been set up in different States upto January 1974 by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(b) and (d). There is a cell in the Ministry of Agriculture for supervising, coordinating and guiding and popularising the programme of production and use of organic manures at the central level.

(c) Scientific research on the different aspects concerning development of the technology of production

and use of organic manures for crop production are being carried out in the various Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes.

In so far as gober plants are concerned, the National Committee on Science and Technology has proposed to be set up a group of scientists drawn from various Research Institutes to study the problems of fermentation Chemistry, micro-biology and designing of drums and burners.

Pension for teachers of schools, colleges and Universities

7641. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have adopted schemes for pension for teachers of schools, colleges and universities;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether the Central Government will take initiative in co-ordinating such schemes for developing a uniform pattern of pension for the teachers; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). So far as the school teachers are concerned, there is no such proposal before the Ministry. As regards the university teachers the University Grants Commission had circulated to the universities the following two schemes on the retirement benefits:

1. Contributory Provident Fund-cum-gratuity.

2. General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity.

The State universities have been asked to obtain approval to these schemes from the concerned State Governments.

Ships made in India, Shipyards

7642. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) number of ships made in Indian shipyards during 1970-74 and types of such ships made;

(b) ships under construction, targets for the year 1974-75 and the extent and nature of foreign collaborations sought for the purposes;

(c) number of foreign experts working in different shipyards; the

country-wise break-up of annual expenditure made on account of such foreign experts; and

(d) the time schedule of achieving self-sufficiency in Indianising the technology of ship-building and the programme adopted for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Massive food production drive to check famine

7643. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the warnings by the World Bank and Rockefeller foundation, to the effect that India is likely to face massive famine in the year 1974-75 unless massive food production drive is undertaken and if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether international food stocks are also dwindling;

(c) the expected markets from which India wants to import foods; and

(d) the extent of general increase of foodgrains in the international market since 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Government have seen reports to this effect. According to reports received there was a short-fall in the carryover stocks in the main exporting countries. The world production, however, is reported to be better in 1973-74. The main export-

ing countries for foodgrains are U.S.A. Canada, Australia and Argentina.

Permanent vacancies in the grade of Assistant Manager

7644. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether permanent vacancies in the grade of Assistant Manager in the erstwhile Printing and Stationery Department have not been filled substantively during the past 8 years;

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof;

(c) whether personnel in this cadre with more than 30 years service continue to be purely temporary despite the availability of number of permanent posts; and

(d) whether Government propose any action against those responsible for the above state of affairs despite instructions issued in this regard by the Cabinet Secretariat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and

(b). The last Departmental promotion committee that met to consider the cases of confirmation in the grade of Assistant Manager (Administration) was in January, 66. The question of confirmation in the grade in respect of vacancies occurring subsequently was taken up in December, 1970. A reference was made to the U.P.S.C. in January, 71, for arranging a meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee. The Recruitment Rules for the post of Assistant Manager (Administration) were published in January, 68. According to these rules, quotas were fixed for the departmental promotees and direct recruits in the ratio of 3:1. Prior to January 1963, 100 per

cent Vacancies were filled up by promotion. As it appeared that the U.P.S.C. wanted all the vacancies being subjected to the provisions of the Recruitment Rules of January, 1963, it was felt that the matter may be taken up for a decision in consultation with the Department of personnel and the Ministry of Law. This was duly done and the Commission was requested to arrange for a D.P.C. meeting in January, 1973. Meanwhile, the question of revision of seniority list came to be considered by the Government on the basis of a Supreme Court Judgement on quota rule in another case. The seniority list was accordingly circulated and objections were invited. A direct recruit represented against the revised seniority list. The seniority list has not as yet been finalised as it is being examined in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Ministry of Law.

(c) and (d). There are four persons in the grade of Assistant Manager (Administration) who have rendered about 30 years of service and are holding no substantive post. As stated in the earlier part, the question of confirmation in the grade of Assistant Manager (Administration) had already been taken up and the delay is on account of legal and procedural difficulties which have supervened.

Inquiry against senior members of teaching staff of I.I.T., New Delhi

7645. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry against a senior member of the teaching staff of I.I.T., New Delhi who allegedly committed gross irregularities by claiming travelling allowances, has been submitted; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and action taken to expedite it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The procedure to inquire provides obtaining explanation, giving the person against whom the enquiry is conducted an opportunity to go through relevant records, right of cross examining witnesses and representation by a lawyer. Fulfilment of these steps, adjournments sought out by the lawyer, grave campus situation during October/November 1973 and absence of inquiry officer for sometime has delayed finalisation of inquiry. At present the final arguments are being made and the report is expected thereafter.

News strategy for production of cash crop during Fifth Plan

7646. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have proposed any new strategy for the production of cash crops in the Fifth Plan period;

(b) whether there is any proposal for setting up an Oilseeds Corporation to provide the requisite marketing support, particularly to oilseeds such as sunflower and soyabean; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(a) The new strategy for increasing the production of various cash crops during the Fifth Five Year Plan will mainly consist of achieving quick and rapid increase in production by the adoption of intensive cultivation measures on the lines of the package programme in respect of each im-

portant crop in selected districts, where the production technology has been well developed and potentialities for rapid growth in production are good. In addition, the percentage of irrigated area under cash crops is proposed to be considerably increased in order to enhance production and also to enable the production to be stabilised. For this purpose, special emphasis is proposed to be given in the Fifth Plan on the development of these crops under major irrigation project.

Efforts will also be continued to increase the production through the evolution and spread of high yielding and short duration varieties to fit into the multicropping sequence, application of fertilisers and micro-nutrients and the adoption of plant production measures.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir The Government of India have agreed in principle to set up a Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds Corporation. The details are being worked out.

Development of fishery during Fifth Plan

7647. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the provision in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of fisheries State-wise; and

(b) whether new fisheries harbour are proposed to be constructed during the plan period and if so, the places of their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The tentative allocation for development of fisheries in the 5th Five Year

Plan in the State Sector is given below:—

S. No.	States	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395.00
2.	Assam	200.00
3.	Bihar	250.00
4.	Gujarat	75.00
5.	Haryana	700.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	62.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	40.00
8.	Kerala	1625.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	335.00
10.	Maharashtra	453.00
11.	Manipur	100.00
12.	Meghalaya	40.00
13.	Karnataka	550.00
14.	Nagaland	40.00
15.	Orissa	325.00
16.	Punjab	60.00
17.	Rajasthan	75.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	1880.00
19.	Tripura	93.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	150.00
21.	West Bengal	650.00
TOTAL		8098.00
Union Territories		993.00

No State-wise allocation has been made in respect of Central or Centrally Sponsored schemes.

The tentative allotments for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes are as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Central Schemes	4710.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2290.00

(b) New Fishing Harbours are proposed to be constructed during the Fifth Plan, although no decision has been taken on their location.

National Parks and Sanctuaries and Central Aid to States therefor

7648. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Parks and Sanctuaries at present functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the financial assistance to these States for National Parks and Sanctuaries, State-wise during 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Up-to-date information is being collected from the State Governments etc., and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) The amount allotted to the various States for National Parks and Sanctuaries, including Project Tiger areas, in the year 1973-74 is given as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Assam	90,000
2. Gujarat	1,41,000
3. Madhya Pradesh	
4. Maharashtra	3,900
5. Manipur	80,000
6. Karnataka	14,600
7. Rajasthan	39,400
8. Uttar Pradesh	71,000
9. West Bengal	1,45,000

U.N.D.P. Project Indian Ocean Fishery Survey and Development Programme'

7649. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) experts have proposed a large scale project called the 'Indian Ocean Fishery Survey and Development Programme' to help develop fisheries resources of countries surrounding Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Indian Government thereon in getting assistance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme aims at the development of fisheries of the Indian Ocean in all its aspects. As it is a regional programme no direct assistance to any country is involved. However, it would be beneficial to India to promote marine fisheries development of the country.

The Indian Government have agreed to the programme.

C.B.I. enquiry against Official of National Library, Calcutta

7650. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation has been instituted against some of the officials of National Library, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the finding of the enquiry and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The matter regarding delay in depositing of money recovered from the monthly salary bills of 107 employees of the National Library, Calcutta, for payment of Life Insurance premia under the Salary Savings Scheme is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (S.P.E.)

Decline in Sugar production in Cooperative Sector

7651. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar production in the cooperative sector in the country during the last two years has declined;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The cooperative sugar factories in the country produced 14.52 lakh tonnes during 1972-73 as against 12.63 lakh tonnes and 12.72 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively. There has thus been no quantitative fall in their sugar production. Nevertheless, the overall percentage of sugar production in relation to all India performance had declined from 41.3 per cent in 1971-72 to 37.5 per cent in 1972-73. The reasons for this appear to be (i) higher production during 1972-73 by joint stock factories, particularly in U.P., (ii) lower recovery of sugar in 1972-73 as compared to 1971-72 due to drought conditions around sugar factories located in Maharashtra, where 37 out of the total of 85 cooperative sugar factories are located.

Widening and Upkeep of Roads in Pankha Road Colony, Delhi

7652. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pankha Road, Delhi which flanks the biggest residential colony of the D.D.A., viz., Janakpuri is in a state of disrepair and has become a traffic hazard;

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority has disowned its responsibility for widening and upkeep of this road although it is shown as one of the main roads under the Master Plan for Pankha Road residential area;

(c) if so, the agency which is responsible for the maintenance and development of this road; and

(d) what steps are being taken to see that the road is widened so as to make it safe for the traffic which is fast growing in the developing colony of Janakpuri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Traffic on this road has increased necessitating widening of the road.

(b) and (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is responsible for maintenance and development of the road.

(d) The scheme to widen and improve the road has been included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

Package Programme for Sheep Development in States

7653. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the States to take up sheep development on package programme basis in selected areas providing for improved breeding, disease control and marketing facilities;

(b) the names of the States at present which are wool shearing, grading wool and marketing with U.N.D.P. assistance; and

(c) the estimate of wool production in the country, State-wise during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A programme of shearing grading and marketing of wool under the UNDP was initiated in Rajasthan in 1969 and further extended to eight more States: Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The programme was completed in August, 1973.

(c) Estimates of production of wool are at present framed every five years on the basis of livestock census conducted quinquennially based on the livestock census data of 1966. The production of wool in the country in 1968-69, was estimated to be order of 37.6 million kgs. As information on sheep population in 1972 when the last livestock census was conducted, has not been received from all the States. it is not possible to give Statewise estimates of production of wool during the last two years. During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to develop a system through which the States will report objective estimates of annual production of major livestock products including wool through regular and systematic sample surveys.

Rice to Centre for Export in West Asian Countries

7654. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have jointly offered superior quality of basmati rice to the Central Government for export to West Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the quantities offered to Central Government for exports by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Basmati rice of export quality procured in all the major producing States is channelised for export through the State Trading Corporation. In addition, the State Trading Corporation have also made arrangements for direct purchase of 15,000 tonnes of basmati from Haryana and 10,000 tonnes from Punjab individually offered by these States.

बिहार को खाद्यान्न का अतिरिक्त कोटा देना

7655. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार में दंगों के कारण वहाँ गम्भीर खाद्य संकट पैदा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केंद्रीय सरकार की वहाँ अधिक अनाज भेजने की योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) स (ग) :

केन्द्रीय भण्डार से स्टोक की उपलब्धता; कमी वाले राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं और इन मंगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रख दृष्टि प्रति मन्त्र केन्द्रीय भण्डार से आवंटन किये जाते हैं। आवंटन में वृद्धि कर बिहार को अप्रैल, 1974 के लिए 40,000 मी० टन खाद्यान्न दिया गया है। मॉटे अनाजों के अन्तर्राज्यीय संचलन पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने और बाजार में रबी-फसलों की आमद से राज्य में खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धता में सुधार होने की सम्भावना है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के लिये आवास

7656. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में की गई जनगणना से पता चलता है कि दिल्ली में जनसंख्या वृद्धि की दर 53 प्रतिशत है

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को आवास प्रदान करने हेतु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की कोई योजना नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सभी लोगों को मकान देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भोम मेहता) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार, दिल्ली की जनसंख्या में 1961-71 की दशान्दी में 52.93 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) जी नहीं। दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी को आवास सम्बन्धी विकट समस्या को कम करने की दृष्टि से, दिल्ली

विकास प्राधिकरण ने विभिन्न वर्गों के लोगों के लिए रिहायशी एककों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया है । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अपनी विभिन्न अवाम योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, 31-3-1974 तक 24,392 रिहायशी एककों का निर्माण किया है ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा रिहायशी एककों के निर्माण की योजना को, वित्तीय सीमाओं तथा भवन निर्माण मन्त्री की उपलब्धता के अनुसार जारी रखा जायेगा ?

New over-bridge over Yamuna River in Delhi

7657. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new over-bridge over Yamuna River in Delhi is proposed to be constructed in the near future;

(b) if so, when and whether any survey in this regard has been conducted by Government; and the area selected for the purpose; and

(c) whether any compensation will be given to the owners of land whose lands will be acquired for the purpose, if so, what?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). One more over-bridge across the river Yamuna is proposed to be constructed to the north of the existing rail-cum-road bridge opposite the Inter-State Bus Terminus in Delhi. This proposal is included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan of Delhi Administration for roads. Necessary hydraulic, sub-soil and traffic surveys and other investigations in connection with the design of

the bridge and its approaches have been undertaken and some results are on hand.

(c) If any private land is acquired for the bridge and its approaches, compensation to the owners would be given as per rules in force for acquisition of land for public purposes. It is not possible at this stage to say what compensation would be paid to the owners of the private land.

Development of new method to kill insects in desert

7658. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur has developed a new method to kill rats and other insects in deserts and fields;

(b) if so, its effectiveness over the rats, and such other insects;

(c) whether the medicines to kill rats in the field have some adverse effects on standing crops; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to save the crops from such effects?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has evolved the control method for desert gerbil (desert rodent or rat) which is a major pest in arid regions, destroying crops, grasses and seedlings of trees. The control method consists of soaking air-dried berries of 'ber' (*Zizyphus nimmularia*) for 24 hours in a solution of sodium monofluoroacetate and placing them as lethal baits inside the burrow openings, mixed with unpoisoned ones in the proportion of one of poisoned berry to 4 of unpoisoned berries.

Also the insecticidal control studies on white grubs have revealed that the use of lindane or phorate granules at the rate of 1 kg. active ingredient per hectare is quite effective in checking damage by white grub in bajra crop.

(b) and (c). When applied according to prescribed recommendations, these measures are quite effective in controlling desert gerbil and white grub without adverse effect on standing crops

(d) Does not arise.

Permanent Posts and Selection Grade for Assistant Teachers in New Delhi Municipal Schools

7659. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of posts of Assistant Teachers made permanent by the New Delhi Municipal Committee so far;

(b) to what extent the Selection Grade has been given by the Education Department, N.D.M.C. to the Assistant teachers; and

(c) what further steps are being taken by the authorities to give Selection Grade to all the eligible Assistant Teachers so as to bring the quota of 15 per cent up-to-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) 648 posts of Assistant Teachers have been made permanent so far by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(b) and (c). As per prescribed quota of 15 per cent. 98 teachers are eligible to receive the Selection Grade. 84 teachers have already been granted Selection Grade by the Education Department of New Delhi Municipal

Committee. Cases relating to the remaining 12 are under various stages of consideration.

Allotment of Quarters in the New Colony of North West of Moti Bagh

7660. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether allotment of quarters in the new colony of North West of Moti Bagh has been started;

(b) the number of houses category-wise constructed in that colony; and

(c) what steps have been taken for arrangements of basic amenities like DMSS Depot, Post Office, CGHS Dispensary, DTC buses, Schools, Market for the convenience of Government employees accepting allotment there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes

(b) So far only 80 Nos of type IV quarters have been completed in all respects and allotted 96 Type II quarters and 112 type III quarters are under construction.

(c) This colony is really an extension of the existing Moti Bagh Colony and Nanakpura is just opposite. The facilities in question are available in these colonies which are closed by. However, space for a Nursery School, Playground, Totlots and Electrical Sub-Station has been provided so that if anywhere the different departments/Ministry concerned feel the necessity, they might put up the requisite facilities.

Pollution of Harbours and Coasts of Indian Sea causing Mortality of Fish

7661. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to growing pollution of harbours and coasts of Indian Sea, there has been heavy mortality of fish in the recent past; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to prevent pollution of harbours and coasts of Indian Sea?

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

(a) There have been reports of some mortality of fish, in the waters near the point of discharge of industrial effluents from fertilizer factories near Cochin and Goa and Rayon Factory near Calicut.

(b) A Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 already passed by both the Houses of Parliament envisages constitution of Central and State Water Pollution Boards to prevent and control pollution of sea, rivers etc.

Proposals for maintaining Statutory Rationing of Rice in West Bengal

7662. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government change the procurement policy of rice; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals for maintaining the statutory rationing of rice in West Bengal and informal rationing in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) and (b). No change in the procurement policy for rice formulated

towards the beginning of the kharif procurement season 1973-74 is contemplated.

Hindi Medium University in Non-Hindi Speaking Areas

7663. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish Hindi-medium Universities in non-Hindi speaking areas, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise

Land Reforms as Central Subject

7664 SHRI ARJUN SETHI, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to make the land reforms as Central Subject for its expeditious, better implementation and control in the country in view of its urgency and nature of subject involved;

(b) if not, the reaction of Government therefor; and

(c) how Government propose to remove gaps between policy and legislation, laws and its implementation?

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

(c) The Government of India has laid down guidelines from time to time for the land reform laws to con-

form to. The States have been revising their laws in the light of these guidelines. Increasing attention is being given to streamline the implementing machinery to cope with the task of implementation. Popular Committees are being set up in certain areas to assist the official machinery in the task. It is proposed to further re-organise the implementing apparatus in the light of experience.

Progress of Tiger Sanctuary at Baripada, Mayurbhanj (Orissa)

7665. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Tiger Sanctuary at Baripada, District Mayurbhanj, Orissa; and

(b) the total cost of the project and programmes for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The Project Tiger in the Simlipal Tiger Reserve with Headquarters at Baripada has been sanctioned as a 'Central Sector Scheme' at a total cost of Rs. 38,62,000/- for six years i.e. 1973-74 to 1978-79. A Field Director has also been appointed to implement the project.

Gujarat re Disturbances in the State
Gujarat Re. Disturbances in the State

7666 SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report where the former Chief Minister of Gujarat blamed the Union Food Department for allowing the current disturbances in the State to grow by not releasing the food in time and refusing to remove the ban on inter-State movement of coarse grain at the initial stages;

(b) whether the former Chief Minister has also written a letter, in this regard on 12th February, 1974; and

(c) if so, what are other contents of the letter and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government have seen the report. In his letter dated the 12th February, 1974, the former Chief Minister mentioned, among other things, the food situation in Gujarat, the allocations made from the Central Pool and the further assistance which he envisaged from the Centre. In the Government's reply apart from explaining the various actions taken by the Central Government to improve availability of coarse grains and increased assistance given from the Central Pool, facts regarding certain observations made were also brought to the notice of the former Chief Minister.

Non-availability of Foodgrains in Bhavnagar and other Areas

7667. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the violence in several parts of Gujarat State the people have not been provided sufficient food in Bhavnagar and some other areas;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to supply the foodgrains to each district; and

(c) whether the movement of foodgrains in the State is very difficult and people are dying hungry for non-availability of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Distribution of foodgrains

to the different districts is the responsibility of the State Government. Gujarat was allotted 50,000 tonnes of foodgrains in January, 1974 and 52,000 tonnes for each month from February to April, 1974 against 36,000 tonnes allotted for December, 1973. In addition, the State Government had also arranged purchase of coarse grains from surplus States. With the removal of inter-State restrictions on the movement of coarse grains and arrival of rabi crops in the market, the availability of foodgrains in the State will improve further.

Payment of Arrears to non-teaching Staff in Universities in Gujarat

7668. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have decided that the merger of pay with D.A. of the non-teaching staff in Universities in the State will be effective from 1st June, 1967 instead of 1st April, 1971;

(b), if so, when the arrears will be paid to them;

(c) whether the arrears will be paid in cash or in certificates; and

(d) whether the staff has demanded that the arrears should be paid in cash?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). According to the information received from the State Government, the merger of Pay with D.A. of the non-teaching staff in the Universities in the State of Gujarat will be effective for 1st June, 1967 instead of 1st April, 1971. However, arrears are not to be paid for the period from 1-6-67 to 31-12-1967, while arrears for the period from 1-1-68 to 28-2-1974 are to be paid in Government Bonds or Certi-

ificates. The State Government has not received so far any demand from the staff for payment of arrears in cash.

Uniform Pay Scales for non-teaching staff in Universities

7669. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision in regard to uniform pay scales of non-teaching staff of all Universities has been taken; and

(b) if so, the brief account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The pay scales of non-teaching employees of the Central Universities (including their Colleges) are being revised in the light of recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission. In the case of non-teaching staff of the State Universities, it is for the State Governments to take necessary action in this regard.

Performance of Wholesale Traders in Wheat

7670. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's decision to allow wholesalers to procure the foodgrains have not brought in results as expected by the Government;

(b) if so, whether most of the States did not like this change in the policy;

(c) whether some States have not allowed the wholesalers to purchase the wheat; and

(d) if so, whether under the agreement it was obligatory on the part of a trader to surrender to Government

agencies 50 per cent of the wheat procured by it at a fixed price of Rs. 105 a quintal, and if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) The current Rabi season commenced on 1st April, 1974 and it is yet too early to form an opinion about the results of wheat procurement under the new policy.

(b) to (d). The procurement and pricing policy of wheat for 1974-75 season, as announced by the Minister of Agriculture in Lok Sabha on 28-3-74, was formulated after discussions in the National Food Advisory Council, Consultative Committee of Parliament and Conference of Chief Ministers. This policy *inter alia* provides that in the surplus States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, 50 per cent levy will be imposed on the foodgrain traders including co-operative societies of their daily purchases in mandis/purchase centres, to be given to Government at a fixed price of Rs. 105/- per quintal. After the levy obligation has been discharged, the traders including such co-operative societies will be permitted to sell the levy-free wheat within the State or outside the State on the basis of a permit. In the other wheat producing States, the State Governments may undertake procurement by a graded levy on producers. The State Governments/Administrations are taking necessary action to implement the new policy.

Procurement of rice by U.P. and proposal for sending surplus rice to Kerala

7671. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government had exceeded the target of procurement of

rice of three lakh tonnes fixed by the Union Government;

(b) whether the State has now increased its target to five lakh tonnes;

(c) whether the Centre will recommend the case of Kerala to U.P. Government by sending a surplus quantity of rice to the deficit areas of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the concessional rate of rice Government propose to charge from the needy people of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes Sir

(b) While there has been no change in the target, the State Government expect to procure five lakh tonnes of rice during the current kharif year.

(c) and (d). The surplus quantity of rice available in U.P. will be taken over in the Central Pool for supply to deficit States including Kerala, at the Central Government Issue Price

New Policy of wholesale trade in Wheat

7672. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether traders, farmers have welcomed the Government's new policy of giving up the controversial take-over of wholesale trade in wheat;

(b) whether Punjab State which produces the largest quantity of wheat, has opposed Centre's decision;

(c) whether other States will also follow suit; and

(d) if so, whether it will not affect Government's new policy of giving up wholesale trade in wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
 (a) The procurement and pricing policy of wheat for 1974-75 season which was announced in the Lok Sabha on 28-3-74, was formulated after discussions in the National Food Advisory Council, Consultative Committee of Parliament and Conference of Chief Ministers.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are taking necessary action to implement the new policy.

(d) Does not arise.

Reduction in Wheat Quota for Central Pool by surplus States

7673. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments of the surplus States like Punjab, Haryana and U.P., have decided to reduce their wheat quota for the central pool;

(b) whether they are planning to build up their own reserves to sustain internal distribution system; and

(c) if so, reasons for the same and the reaction of the Centre thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
 (a) to (c). Though the new policy has been announced the details regarding the procurement and contribution to the central pool are yet to be worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

Refusal of Government Undertaking to Employ Physically Handicapped

7674. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Blind Relief Association has alleged that the Government Undertakings refuse to employ the physically handicapped even though they are otherwise skilled and trained in specific jobs; and

(b) if so, what efforts are made by the Social Welfare Department and voluntarily run organisations and State run Corporations to provide jobs to the handicapped?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Blind Relief Association has stated that they have not made this allegation.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of Appointment of Vice-Principal, Principal and Deputy Education Officers in Education Directorate, Delhi

7675. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of Principals, Vice-principals, Deputy Education officers including other officers working in this Grade, Education Officers/Assistant Directors of Education Officers, Deputy Directors of Education, Joint Directors of Education and Additional Directors of Education appointed and promoted, separately, during the last three years,

year-wise in the Delhi Administration Delhi;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately appointed and promoted out of the above; and

(c) due representation of above communities?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) 15% for Scheduled Castes
7½% for Scheduled Tribes

रूस को गेहूँ के बीजों का निर्यात

7676. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरबा :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वदेशी गेहूँ के बीजों का सोवियत रूस को निर्यात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी मात्रा में ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब धी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने पिछले महीने सोवियत रूस को कल्याणसोना किस्म के गेहूँ के 100 क्विंटल बीज का निर्यात किया था ।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों एवं चीनी का प्रति व्यक्ति कोटा

7677. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरबा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सरकार ने प्रति व्यक्ति घनाज, गेहूँ, चावल और चीनी का क्या कोटा नियत कर रखा है ; और

(ख) इन वस्तुओं की घलग घलन कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई की जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब धी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश में खाद्यान्न और चीनी के वितरण और प्रति व्यक्ति मात्रा निर्धारित करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के प्रशासनों की है । उच्च मूल्य की टुकानों से खाद्यान्नों का वितरण खुले बाजार में खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से किया जाता है ; क्योंकि सप्लाई विशेषतया खुले बाजार में प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता प्रत्येक केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश, प्रदेश के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र तथा ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में भिन्न भिन्न है इसलिए सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली से वितरण के लिए कोई सामान्य सिद्धान्त निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है । स्थानीय परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करते हुए वितरण की मात्रा का निर्धारण करने का कार्य केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों के विवेक पर छोड़ दिया गया है ।

Commonwealth Regional Seminar on Adult Education and National Development

7678. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Commonwealth Regional Seminar on Adult Education and National Development was held in the month of March, 1974 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of persons who represented India in the seminar; and,

(c) the main recommendations of

the seminar and the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A Regional Seminar on Adult Education and National Development, organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat in collaboration with the University of Manchester, was held in New Delhi in March, 1974.

(b) The Indian Delegation comprised of the following:—

- (1) Shri Shahid Alikhan
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare
- (2) Shri D. P. Nayar
Education Adviser
Planning Commission
- (3) Shri J. Veerarahgavan
Director
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare
- (4) Shri Anil Bordia
Director
Government of Rajasthan.

(c) The Seminar suggested *inter-alia*, that the concept of continuing education should be the basis of all future educational development and that non-formal education for adults should be coordinated with formal education. This is in line with Government thinking.

Sanction for Scheme of All India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project

7879. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by Government to West Bengal during last three years under the scheme of All India Coordinated

Rice Improvement Projects and All India Coordinated Research Project of oil seeds;

(b) if so, outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the result achieved so far in the country State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes. Rs. 2,56,478/- and Rs. 52,20,391/- have been sanctioned for the improvement of rice and oilseeds respectively for the year 1971-72 to 1973-74.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been supporting two research stations at Kalimpong and Chinsura on rice and one research centre on oilseeds at Berhampur in (West Bengal) under All India Coordinated Projects on rice and oilseeds. The main objectives of these research centres are:

- (i) to evolve high yielding varieties of rice and oilseeds with better built in agronomic attributes, resistant to pest and diseases and well suited to the various agro-climatic conditions existing in West Bengal;
- (ii) to develop improved agro-techniques for getting high yields per unit area and unit time;
- (iii) to popularise high yielding varieties of rice and oilseeds among farmers by organising 'Farmer's Day', through Extension Agencies and by publishing Farm Bulletins and Magazines.

(c) The Coordinated Rice Improvement work was taken up at Kalimpong and Chinsura in 1965 with the

establishment of All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project. Within a short time a large number of high yielding rice strains were generated at these two research stations. Besides, the materials received under AICRIP were also tested. Based on the results of the trials conducted at these research centres the high yielding varieties of rice found suited to commercial cultivation for the various agro-climatic conditions existing in West Bengal are Bala, Cauvery, Pusa-2-21, IET 2508 and CR-36-148 for rainfed conditions; IR 20, Vijaya, Jaya and Jayanti for upland irrigated condition; Pankaj, Jagannath, IR8 Vijaya for lowland condition; Ratna, Krishna, Pusa-2-21, DE 489, CR-36-148 and CR-44-1 for boro season and Bala, Ratna, Krishna and Pusa-2-21 for summer season.

Similarly, three improved varieties of groundnut viz., AH-1192, J11 and KG61-240 with an oil content of 50% and seed dormancy of about a month were isolated at Berhampur. Efforts are being made to isolate improved varieties of Rape-mustard, sesamum, castor, sunflower and safflower also.

The improved agro-techniques for getting high yields of rice and oilseeds per unit area and time have been also developed and have been recommended to the cultivators for adoption.

Requirement and production of edible oil in North-Eastern States

7681. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of edible oil of West Bengal, and North-Eastern Region States during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the production of edible oil in these States, State-wise during the said period; and

(c) the quantity of edible oil supplied to these States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) In the absence of any comprehensive and scientific survey on consumption and in view of the fact that requirements vary to some extent depending on such factors as changes in prices, levels of incomes, consumption patterns, growth of population, etc. it is not possible to frame precise quantitative estimates of the requirements of edible oils of different States in the country.

(b) Information asked for is not available.

(c) The undermentioned quantities of imported rapeseed only were supplied to the following States by the Central Government during the last 3 years, 1971 to 1973:

(In tonnes)

	1971	1972	1973
West Bengal	29,329	44,708	35,411
Assam	5,546	1,984	..
Meghalaya	1,130	..	..
Nagaland	524	226	..

Bulk of the supplies of oilseeds and oils are received in the various States on private trade account. Attached statement shows the figures of net movement of edible oilseeds and oils by rail into these States during a period of 3 years ending 1971-72, for which these data are available.

STATEMENT

Inland movement of oilseeds and oils (Financial year)

(In tonnes)

States	Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
		Net imports (+) or net exports (-)	Net imports (+) or net exports (-)	Net imports (+) or net exports (-)
1	2	3	4	5
1. West Bengal	<i>Edible Oilseeds</i>			
	Groundnuts	(+)14,728	(+)11,840	(-)12,420
	Rapeseed & Mustard	(+)2,19,508	(+)182,624	(-)150,997
	Sesamum	(+)1,985	(+)1,301	(+)1,402
	<i>Edible Oils</i>			
	Ground nut	(+)28,875	(+)42,367	(+)48,772
	Cocunut	(+)1,389	(+)5,672	(+)6,804
2. Assam	<i>Edible Oilseeds</i>			
	Groundnuts	(+)1,397	(+)1,511	(+)1,024
	Rapeseed & Mustard	(+)6,014	(+)5,201	(+)13,009
	Sesamum	(-)3,017	(-)3,315	(-)2,039
	<i>Edible Oils</i>			
	Groundnut	(+)2,736	(+)2,815	(+)6,274
	Cocunut	(+)1,059	(+)521	(+)530
3. Manipur	<i>Edible Oilseeds</i>			
	Groundnuts		(-)11	(-)1
	Rapeseed & Mustard	(-)117	(-)76	(-)89
	Sesamum	(-)465	(-)490	(-)63
	<i>Edible Oils</i>			
	Groundnut	(+)12	(+)5	(+)6
4. Nagaland	<i>Edible Oilseeds</i>			
	Groundnuts	(+)9	(+)17	
	Rapeseed & Mustard	(+)32	(+)28	(+)176
	Sesamum			(+)1
	<i>Edible Oils</i>			
	Groundnut	(+)424	(+)174	(+)169
5. Tripura	<i>Edible Oilseeds</i>			
	Groundnuts	(+)74	(+)65	(+)94
	Rapeseed & Mustard	(-)170	(+)35	(+)17
	Sesamum	(-)548	(-)205	(-)510
	<i>Edible Oils</i>			
	Groundnut	(+)210	(+)299	(+)412
	Cocunut	(+)163	(+)390	(+)237

Agro-service Centres in West Bengal and Maharashtra and employment provided to unemployed engineers

7682. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agro-Service Centres in West Bengal and Maharashtra and the location of each centres in these States; and

(b) the number of persons provided with self-employment from amongst the young unemployed engineers and other technical personnel under this scheme in these Centres, Centre-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). 148 Agro-Service Centres have been set up in West Bengal and 45 centres in Maharashtra, Necessary information in regard to the location of these centres and the number of persons provided with self-employment from amongst the young unemployed engineers and other technical personnel under this scheme is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Outlay on drought prone area programme for Fifth Plan

7683. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay for drought-prone area programme for the fifth five year plan period;

(b) whether 54 Districts have been selected as chronically drought-prone Districts and if so name of the Districts, State-wise and the amount sanctioned during fourth five year plan period in these Districts, State-wise; and

(c) allocation for 1974-75 in the programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Rs. 187 crores (including Rs. 20 crores for special Minor Irrigation Schemes).

(b) 54 districts together with contiguous areas in another 18 districts have been identified as chronically drought affected. The names of the districts are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6785/74]. No district-wise amount was sanctioned to the States during the Fourth Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 8488 crores has been sanctioned to programme States since the inception of the programme and its State-wise break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6785/74].

(c) A budget provision of Rs. 22 crores has been made for the year 1974-75. The allocation to a State has to be matched by an equal amount from the State Government. According to the provision made in the annual plan for 1974-75 of the State Governments, the States may get the amounts indicated in annexure III. However actual releases to the States will depend upon the expenditure incurred.

Classification of "Priyadarshini" as a ship

7684. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) who are the owners of the Barge afloat Bombay dock for ore loading, "Priyadarshini", which was built in Japan;

(b) when and who brought it to India;

(c) whether Government of India suffered a loss of about Rs. 1 crore due to wrong classification of this barge as a ship, if so, the facts thereof;

(d) who are the persons responsible for this loss; and

(e) what action, if any, has been taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) M/s. Dempo & Company Private Limited, Panaji, Goa.

(b) It was brought to India by M/s. Dempo & Company Private Limited on 14-2-1972.

(c) The vessel was wrongly registered as a ship on 13-3-1972 under Part V of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and this could have enabled the owners to claim exemption from payment of customs duty. However, the order of registration was subsequently reviewed by the Director General of Shipping and cancelled on 3-4-1973. The owners have filed a writ petition in the Bombay High Court against this cancellation. Until the Court gives its decision, it would not be possible to arrive at any conclusion as to whether any loss has been suffered by Government on this account.

(d) and (e). Shri K. Parthasarthy, Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department Bombay, and Capt. M. S.

Patel, formerly Nautical Adviser to the Government of India, Bombay, were responsible for the wrong registration of PRIYADARSHINI as a ship. Departmental proceedings have been initiated against both the officers for their role in the wrong registration of the vessel.

Books purchased by Central Secretariat Library

7685. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total value of books purchased by the Central Secretariat Library, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) subject-wise number of the books so purchased during the same periods?

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

		Rs.
(a)	1971-72	1,07,254 25
	1972-73	1,94,569 80
	1973-74	1,78,396 51
		Rs. 4,80,220 56

(b)	Subjects	No. of Books Purchased		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Generalia including Philosophy & Religion.	1500	1000	1400
2.	Social Sciences and Humanities.	3400	3500	3500
3.	Science & Technology.	900	100	209
4.	Biography, Travel and History	2226	619	2147
		8026	5219	7256

Request for help in development of fisheries from Iran

7686. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Iran sought technical help from India for the development of fisheries;

(b) whether his Ministry has sent some experts to Iran for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the name, designation and technical qualification of the experts?

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. As part of the agreement of cooperation in many fields between India and Iran, a team of officers was sent to Iran to prepare a programme of assistance for fisheries development in Iran. The team consisted of four officers of which one was a technical expert in fisheries and the others were officers having financial and administrative experience, to assist in drawing up an agreement of assistance. Among them two officers also had experience in fisheries by virtue of their work in that sector in an administrative capacity for a few years.

The names and designations of the officers are given below:—

Name	Designation
1. Shri K. K. Bhatnagar	Dy. Secretary (Admn. and Fisheries) Deptt. of Agriculture.
2. Shri K. S. Bhullar (Late)	Commissioner of Fisheries, Govt. of Gujarat.
3. Shri M. P. Modi	Dy. Secretary, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
4. Shri S. B. Mani	General Manager, Gujarat Fisheries Central Co-operative Association, Ahmedabad.

Food position in West Bengal as reported by Chief Minister

7687. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Chief Minister told the press at Darjeeling on 19th February, 1974 that food position in West Bengal is miserable; and

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

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

(a) Government of India have seen a press report in which the Chief Minister, West Bengal is stated to have mentioned among their things

about the difficult food situation in the State.

(b) West Bengal Government have represented about the difficult food position in the State and asked for increased allocations of foodgrains. The allotment of foodgrains to West Bengal has been increased.

Funds released for drought affected tribal areas of Orissa

7688. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money so far released by the State of Orissa in the

drought affected areas, district-wise, during 1972-73; and

(b) the amount of money sanctioned for the tribal areas by the Centre as well as by the State Government to meet the need of relief operations in that area?

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

(a) The State Government have reported that out of the total expenditure of Rs 15.39 crores incurred during 1972-73, on relief operations on account of drought, flood and cyclone an amount of Rs. 6.42 crores was released directly to the districts as per details given in the attached statement and the balance to the various departments for this purpose. No separate account has been maintained exclusively for drought expenditure.

(b) The funds sanctioned by the Central as well as State Governments towards relief operations cover all the affected areas including tribal areas. However, while rendering relief the needs of the affected tribal population are given due consideration.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Cuttack	114
2.	Furi	61
3.	Balasore	50
4.	Mayurbhanj	53
5.	Sambalpur	56
6.	Sundergarh	16
7.	Bolangir	24
8.	Dhenkanal	57
9.	Keonjhar	47
10.	Ganjam	96
11.	Koraput	38
12.	Kalahandi	20
13.	Phudbati	10
TOTAL :		642

Shortage of rice in Orissa due to smuggling to neighbouring States

7889. **SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of rice in Orissa in view of the coming crop of rice;

(b) whether high prices in neighbouring States is stated to be another reason; and

(c) whether the agents smuggle the stock to neighbouring States for a higher price resulting in shortage and if so, the efforts Government have made in this regard?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). While high prices are reported to be prevailing in neighbouring States no report has been received about smuggling of rice by Government agents to these States. Unscrupulous persons are reported to be engaged in smuggling across the border. Following steps have been taken by the State Government to check smuggling—

(i) 152 check gates and check posts are functioning in the State.

(ii) Anti-smuggling staff, magistrates and armed police have

been deployed to patrol in border areas and conduct surprise raids in rail, road and water routes.

- (iii) Enforcement squads have been formed at State and District levels to organise surprise checks.
- (iv) Movement of rice/paddy in border belt area have been reduced from one quintal to 20 Kilogram and inter district movement has been restricted to six quintals.
- (v) District collectors have been instructed to deal with smugglers firmly including detention under MISA.
- (vi) Intensification of checking.

Procurement price of paddy

7690. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have realised the realities regarding increase in the procurement price for paddy for the coming market season; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made by Government to reach at appropriate level for the procurement price of paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) and (b). While considering the pricing policy of paddy for 1974-75 kharif season the level at which procurement price should be fixed will be decided.

Special grant to colleges of Palamau District

7691. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give any special grant to the colleges of Palamau District of Bihar as the Palamau District is industrially backward; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government or the University Grants Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Special foodgrain quota for Chotanagpur (Bihar)

7692. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are going to give special foodgrain quota for Chotanagpur region in Bihar as there is acute shortage of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) and (b). Allotments from the Central Pool are made to the different States keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the needs of the deficit states and other relevant factors. Internal distribution of the foodgrains is the responsibility of the State Governments and no direct allotment to the various regions in a State is made by the Central Government.

Appointment of a new Tariff Commission for fixation of sugar Price

7693. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a new Tariff Commission for fixation of sugar price; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI B. P. BAURYA) : (a) and (b)
The latest report (1973) of the Tariff
Commission, which is a permanent
statutory body, on the cost structure
of sugar industry is valid for a period
of three years, viz., upto the end of
1974-75 season. The question of
appointment of any new Tariff Com-
mission for fixation of sugar price does
not therefore arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए खाद्यान्न का अतिरिक्त कोटा

7694. श्री कल्याण चर्मा : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश
को उस राज्य में हुए खाद्यान्न को ध्यान में रखते
हुए खाद्यान्न का अनिश्चित कोटा देने पर
विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी मात्रा में
और कब तक ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अण्णा-
साहेब पो. शिंदे) : (क) और
(ख) केन्द्रीय पूल में स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
कभी वाले राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं और
अन्य सगत बातों को ध्यान में रखकर केन्द्रीय
पूल में खाद्यान्न के आवंटन प्रत्येक मास
किए जाते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश को अप्रैल,
1974 के लिए 10,000 मीटरी टन गेहूँ
आवंटित किया गया है। मंडी में रबी की
नयी फसल की आमद से तथा 1974-75
रबी मौसम के लिए गेहूँ की अतिप्राप्ति और
मृत्तियों से संबंधित नार्त की धाषणा से राज्य
में खाद्यान्न की उपलब्धता में सुधार होगा ?

434 L.S.—8

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के लिये योजना

7695 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बातों को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थायी वापस
लाने का विचार करके निरन्तर केन्द्रीय
सरकार न कोई योजना बनाई है और

(ख) यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्ध मध्य
बताने क्या ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा
संस्कृति विभाग में उर मंत्री (श्री डी. पी.
धाबड़) (क) और (ख) पांचवीं पंच-
वर्षीय योजना के मसौदों में एक नये सहयोजित
प्रयत्न के रूप में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के तुरन्त विकास
का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें राज्य सरकारें महत्वपूर्ण
भूमिका प्रदा करेंगी ज कि केन्द्रीय सरकार,
अनुसन्धान मस्थाए, बिल तथा अन्य राज्य
और केन्द्रीय निगम आदि सभी कार्रवाई
की सुनिश्चित और समेकित योजना के अनुसार,
अपना अपना योगदान देगे। प्राथमिक
शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में जिसके पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय
योजना के न्यूनतम प्राथमिकता कार्यक्रम में
एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व होने की आशा की जाती
है, जनसंख्या के अनुपन्न अधिक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों
और कमजोर वर्गों पर विशेष धन दिया
जाएगा। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों
में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए,
सरकारी क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रोत्साहनों
का प्रस्ताव किया गया है उदाहरणार्थ पाठ्य
पुस्तकों तथा लेखन सामग्रों के नि:शुल्क
वितरण, मध्याह्न भोजन, लड़कियों के
बर्षों तथा उपस्थिति छावृत्तिया आदि।
जन जाति क्षेत्रों के लिए और प्राथमिक माध्यम
स्कूलों का भी प्रस्ताव है।

Introduction of barge carriers

7696. SHRI RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding the introduction of barge carriers, the newest form of transport in Marine Cargo Services; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. The question of using the tug and barge system for transportation of coal around the coast is under study.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of sewage and nursery school in Anarkali Park, Delhi

7697. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6054 on the 15th May, 1972 and state:

(a) whether sewage and nursery school have been provided in the locality of Anarkali Park, Delhi-51;

(b) if not, the reasons and when it is likely to be provided;

(c) whether 45 ft. Link Road from Radhepuri to Anarkali and onwards as provided in zonal plan is likely to be provided in the future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). These are no out-fall sewers in Shahdara area and therefore no internal sewers have been provided in this area. Work on laying of cutfall sewers in Shahdara is under progress.

It is likely to be completed by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. After this is completed, the work of laying internal sewers will be taken up.

An attached Nursery class in Anarkali has been provided.

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

उचित दर की दुकानों को राशन सप्लाई करने वाले कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप

7698. श्री मन्की राज सेनी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में उचित दर के दुकानदारों को राशन की वस्तुओं की सप्लाई करने वाले कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या ये दुकानदार कम कमीशन, कम तोल और भ्रष्टाचार के विरोध में हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा इन शिकायतों की जांच करने से यह मालूम हुआ कि आरोप सही नहीं है

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Ferry service between Chandpal Ghat and Burabazar in Calcutta

7699 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the ferry service between Chandpal Ghat and Burabazar in Calcutta (West Bengal) over the Hooghly river to ease the traffic congestion on the Howrah Bridge during the peak hours has been finalised by the Central Government;

(b) whether the Centre has sanctioned the first phase of State Government (West Bengal) scheme involving Rs 1,04,94,500, and

(c) whether the entire amount of money to be needed for connecting Howrah and Farlie Place, Calcutta in the second phase of the above scheme will be borne by the Centre

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) and (b) The first phase of the scheme prepared by the Government of West Bengal for running a ferry service between Chandpal Ghat, Burabazar and Howrah over the river Hooghly was approved in January, 1974 at a cost of Rs 1,04,94,500

(c) The second phase of the scheme will be considered after watching the actual performance of the ferry services under the first phase of the scheme

Cost of production of raw jute

7700 SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state cost of production of raw jute in different States with item-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of

Principal Crops in India, launched by the Ministry, jute has been taken up for study as a principal crop in the States of Assam, Bihar Orissa and West Bengal during the current agricultural year (1973-74) The field data are being collected by the Agricultural Universities, etc entrusted with the work in the concerned States. After the close of the year, the Universities, etc will compile the cost data and send them to the Ministry for further analysis. It would therefore be some time before the item-wise break-up of the cost of production of raw jute in different States becomes available

Amount of foodgrains procured during November, 1973 to January, 1974 and corresponding period during last three years,

**7701 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER
SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) what is the total amount of foodgrains procured by the Government in November, December, 1973 and January, 1974, and

(b) what was the procurement figure during period mentioned above in the year 1970, 1971 and 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) A statement containing the required information is attached.

STATEMENT

(figures in '000 tonnes)

YEAR	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
1973-74	812 0	859 6	820 4
1972-73	474 5	425 4	570 7
1971-72	778 6	786 4	610 2
1970-71	683 0	356 5	726 8

Safdarjang over-bridge

7702. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set-up an independent Technical Committee to investigate and pin point why a portion of the controversial Safdarjang (Delhi) Overbridge collapsed on the 9th January, 1974;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the said Committee and if so, what are the main features of the report; and

(c) action taken on this report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to inquire into the facts and circumstances including the causes leading to the collapse of two spans (under construction) of the Safdarjung flyover on 9th January, 1974.

(b) and (c). The Commission has since submitted its report which is under examination of the Government.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SEALING OF 20 GODOWNS OF DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BY C.B.I.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported sealing of 20 godowns of Delhi Municipal Corporation by the CBI.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSON-

NEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, on 16-4-1974 a complaint was received by the Central Bureau of Investigation alleging embezzlement of public funds by some employees of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in collusion with certain firms by falsely showing receipt of ballast and other building material purported to have been supplied by some firms while no supplies were actually made or lesser or sub-standard material was supplied. It was also alleged that certain official records had been interpolated and forged to show favours to the firms in the acceptance of tenders. The firms were further alleged to be changing their names. As the allegation under Sections 120-B/420/409 minimal offences and it had specifically been mentioned in the complaint, that unless immediate action was taken by the Central Bureau of Investigation, the accused would destroy the evidence, a case was registered on 17-4-1974 at 8 a.m. by the S.P.E. Division of Central Bureau of Investigation under Sections 120-B/420/409/467 IPC, Section 5(2) read with Section 5(1)(a) & (d) of Prevention of Corruption Act and investigation was taken up. The Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was informed and the Director of Vigilance of Delhi Municipal Corporation was immediately requested to provide necessary assistance. The Deputy Director Vigilance was deputed to assist the Central Bureau of investigation Team in the seizure of relevant records at the Karol Bagh Zonal Office.

Action was taken to seize the relevant records at the various stores of the Corporation and its hot mix plant on the 17th April and later dates for the purpose of verification of stocks. Since shortage of stores was alleged, the verification of stocks on hand was taken up with the assistance of technical staff provided by the Chief Technical Examiner of the Central Vigilance Commission and Vigilance Organisation of the C.P.W.D. Further investigation is continuing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, I am surprised at this sketchy statement because I have got more material in my possession than what the hon. Minister has mentioned in his statement, and this has happened in New Delhi. I expected the hon. Minister to collect and supply us more information but what he has stated is less than what has appeared in the newspapers.

The total budget of the Corporation is Rs. 6 crores, out of which Rs. 2 crores is the Corporation Budget for maintenance, Rs. 2 crores is the Government of India Grants and Rs. 50 lakhs is the budget set apart as Rs. 50,000 per constituency per councillor, and the rest is for school buildings, staff quarters, development colonies etc., making a total of Rs. 6 crores.

According to the CPWD Schedule, there should be one Superintending Engineer for every Rs. 2 crores of expenditure, but in the Corporation there is only one Suprintending Engineer for the entire budget of Rs. 6 crores. In the entire Corporation area, except Karol Bagh Zone where this incident has taken place, the ruling party has majority in the Corporation and the majority of the Councillors belong to the ruling party. Without attributing any motives to anybody, including my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, and his party, I would like to say that only the Executive Engineer has the authority to call for tenders up to Rs. 10,000 and allot work or make purchases. In the Karol Bagh zone there is an exception made, where the Assistant Engineer is authorised to make purchases upto Rs. 5,000.

In March, 1974 purchases worth Rs. 22 lakhs have been shown in the Karol Bagh Zone and another Rs. 8 lakhs in the Civil Lines zone, in the constituency which the same Assistant Engineer is supposed to look after. The position is that the tenders were invited on 20th March, 1974, opened on 20th March and the purchases were allotted on the 27th March. The bill was made on the 28th March and pas-

sed for payment so that the amount could be shown as the expenditure in the current financial year. But the actual position is that the material was never supplied. Enquiries can be made as to from which shop or firm did they buy the material. The fact is that the Councillors and their relations have floated fake firms. Under the Corporation Act no person can remain a Councillor or Alderman of the Corporation if he, directly or indirectly, is involved as a partner in any firm which supplies materials to the Corporation. In this particular case the position is that the material was never supplied.

There are certain firms involved in this case which are owned by the relatives of certain Councillors. I do not want to mention names, even of the CBI, because I belong to the CPI. There is supposed to be one D.K. & Company, from whom purchases for the Karol Bagh Zone was made to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh in March alone, owned by a boy who till two months back was a student, and this firm is not at all in existence and it is not registered as a firm either.

Then there are two firms, where another Jan Sangh Councillor is involved—M/s. K. S. & Company and Naresh Kumar Jain. These are fake firms. There is not even a sign board. I can understand it if there is at least a sign board.

Then there is Shri Krishan Lal, brother-in-law of another big person in the Corporation, who has floated three fake firms called Krishanlal & Company, Pal & Company and Darshan Lal. Again, the brother in law (wife's brother) of the same person has floated three fake firms, namely, Sundarilal & Sons, Sethi Construction Company and Naresh Construction Company. It is also understood that the sons of the same very big person in the Corporation—I do not want to mention names; I do not know who is Shri Balraj Khanna....

MR. SPEAKER: If he wants to mention the name of any person who is

[Mr. Speaker]

not present in the House, he should inform me in advance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister should investigate, the CBI should investigate and also Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee should investigate if these people are involved in this. The President of the Mandal of Patel Nagar—I do not know what that Mandal is—Shri Satpal Thareja has also three fake firms, namely, Messrs. Janak Construction Company, P. Raj & Company and Gold Li Construction Company.

MR. SPEAKER: I just want to mention that if some names are to be mentioned then he has to inform the Speaker in advance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, if you so desire, I am prepared to withdraw those names.

MR. SPEAKER: I just wanted to invite his attention to the rules.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am sorry; I will not mention any more names. But unless the names of the firms are mentioned, how can I ask the questions?

MR. SPEAKER: He can mention the names of firms. But for mentioning the names of individuals he has to give prior intimation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: All these fake firms are owned by the relatives or in-laws of the Councillors. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether these firms are really genuine or fake firms which never existed with which there were shady transactions by the officials of the Corporation. If in the investigation it is found that any Councillor is involved in these deals, it will give a blow to our public life and the good names of those who are in politics.

I saw whosoever is involved there should be a proper investigation.

I want to know from the hon. Minister, apart from the C.B.I. inquiry which

is being conducted, whether after the inquiry report is available, he is going to appoint a high-power Commission with a High Court judge or a Supreme Court Judge to go into the various charges. Will he ask the C.F.W.D. why have the rules been violated? Will he ask the Corporation or the Chief Commissioner of the Corporation why in the case of Karol Bagh zone alone the Assistant Engineer has been given so many power? Is it that the Assistant Engineer in the Karol Bagh zone is there for the last 8 years although, under the rules, the persons are transferred after a certain number of years? Why has the Karol Bagh zone become a gold mine for everyone?

I want to know from the hon Minister whether, after the CBI inquiry is over, a thorough probe will be made into this whole affair. If the hon Minister wants more facts, I can give him more facts.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member, Shri S. M. Banerjee has given a number of facts regarding this case.

My difficulty is that the case is under investigation. It was registered only a few days back. The moment information was received, very prompt action was taken. All the complaints mentioned in the report were fully looked into. I am not in a position to say whether all these firms are involved or not because it would entail examination of records, verification of stores...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Whether these firms do exist, whether they are correctly or wrongly involved.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This is being looked into, as to which firm supplied what things and, if they supplied those things, whether they were sub-standard and whether they have been accounted for in the stores. As many as 19 or 20 stores have been sealed. Physical verification is going on. We do not have enough technical

'aff. So, we have taken the assistance of the Central Vigilance Commission's technical staff, and also of the C.P.W.D. The whole thing is being thoroughly looked into. All the facts that the hon. Member has mentioned will also be looked into. I can only say, at this stage, that it will be very premature for me to say anything which may, to some extent, be unhelpful to the investigations going on. If the hon. Member wants, he can pass on more facts to me.

As regards the appointment of Commission of Inquiry, it depends on what the result of the C.B.I. inquiry is. If any criminal case is made it will go to the court. If there is contravention of any other law, the Income-Tax law or the Sales-Tax law, an appropriate action will be taken under the law of the land.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, I take this opportunity to compliment the C.B.I. for taking initiative and for unearthing a scandal involving embezzlement of lakhs of rupees and sealing of 20 godowns of the Delhi Municipal Corporation in the Karol Bagh zone area.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation is one of the largest corporations in the world, only next to that of Tokyo which covers an area of 720 sq. miles as against 520 sq. miles in the jurisdiction of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. As we are all aware, the annual income of the Corporation exceeds Rs. 6 crores. Any collusion and connivance between the Municipal authorities, the contractors and the Municipal Councilors can result in a considerable leakage of funds. Therefore, a misappropriation of funds to the tune of about 10 per cent alone may involve a crore of rupees.

Unfortunately, all this shall be at the cost of the innocent citizens of Delhi. They shall be deprived of their civic amenities. It is indeed shocking that in this city of Delhi, today more than half the houses do not have even flush latrines.

Many continue to live in slums and conditions of inhuman habitation. It is not most unethical and immoral? The irony of the whole situation is that the political party in power in the Delhi Municipal Corporation seems to be practising hypocrisy of the highest order. This is an instance of reckless use of authority and inexcusable abuse of power against public interest and thereby promoting corruption in an unabated manner.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): These allegations cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. What are we discussing? Are we discussing the conduct of my party in the Delhi Municipal Corporation or the sealing of 20 godowns?

MR. SPEAKER: The objection raised by Mr. Vajpayee, to my mind, is perfectly valid. You should ask for factual information without casting any reflection on any party.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Has he been given a brief from the ruling party? They are reading from the same paper....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not aware of that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is congratulating the CBI for prompt action. What about prompt action by CBI in the case of VIP land grabbing in Delhi? Can they order a CBI inquiry?

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I am sorry if my friend, Mr. Vajpayee, has taken it seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask for only factual information without going into who is good and who is bad.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: The Vigilance Department of the Delhi Administration has not played its role properly apparently because of some pressure used by the Municipal

[Shri P Gangadeb]

Councillors and the municipal authorities Sir, something has to be done urgently with a strong hand by the Central Government; otherwise, I am afraid the vast population of Delhi, entrusted to the care of these corrupt officers and contractors, will continue to suffer the tragic consequences of abuse of power by the ruling party in the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your questions

SHRI P GANGADEB: I would like to ask some very basic questions I would take this opportunity to submit that inadequacies and limitation of judicial procedure and its system in matters of avoiding severe and deterrent punishment to the enemies of public interest should not be allowed to provide room for corruption and embezzlement of public funds. I therefore, suggest that the legal enactments and provisions of the Indian Penal Code be suitably modified so that nobody finds it worthwhile to indulge in corruption.

MR. SPEAKER: This is regarding sealing of 20 godowns: And you are giving them advice what to do and what not to do. You can ask for the information that you want.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I am just concluding, Sir. Before I conclude, I must congratulate the Youth Congress of Delhi who have retaliated very well in this embezzlement case..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Now the cat is out of the bag

MR. SPEAKER: There seem to be many cats in the bag

AN HON. MEMBER: One is out of the bag

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would request the hon. Home Minister to give us not only the details and all relevant facts but also spell out, for

the information of the House, the concrete measures that Government propose to take for thorough probe into the matter as well as for imposing the severest and the most deterrent punishment to the agents and masters of corruption in the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon Member has raised a number of general points His main contention seems to be that the procedures of the Corporation should be such as are capable of taking care of leakage of funds and seeing that government funds are properly spent The Corporation has the same rules and procedures as are followed by the CPWD in account matters The measurements are recorded by junior engineers, 50 per cent test check is made by the Assistant Engineer before any running or final payment is made The Executive Engineer is required to make 10 per cent check of the measurements for the works and supplies made as a whole. Therefore, so far as the rules and regulations and checks are concerned, they already exist, and it is only when they are contravened that difficulties of this nature arise What extent these rules have been contravened is subject-matter of investigation, and before it is completed, it is not possible for me to say anything I can assure the hon Member that all aspects of the matter mentioned by him would be taken note of, and if any system is found wanting, it will also be set at rest I do not think there is anything in the legal provisions that is needed at this stage But if that is also necessary we would take suitable action with respect to that also.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no brief as alleged by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, nor have I to congratulate any one except the lady who was an employee in the godown and and who expressed and entire matter

to the higher authorities for investigation. But I think her life is in danger because these people are miscreants and can do anything. So, my first point is that security to her life has to be ensured by the Government so that nothing can happen to her. Then I wish to put some straight questions to the Minister as to who are these contractors—I want their names—the value of their supplies, what was the contract, what was their supply, and whether the CBI has completed its report. If the CBI has completed its report, I think the hon Minister would supply copies of the report to the Members of parliament; if not, I want to know when the CBI is going to complete its report; at least some hints may be given to us.

There is a news item in which it is said that, in the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the overseers have special powers to purchase building materials worth Rs. 1,000, Assistant Engineers upto Rs. 5,000; and Executive Engineers upto Rs. 10,000. The Councillors have got Rs. 50,000 for their constituencies. This has come in the press I do not understand what building materials can be purchased with Rs. 1,000. Only a few bags of cement or a little quantity of steel can be purchased. But all these things would be provided by the Department or by the Commissioner. So, giving such special powers has given rise to corruption; this is the root cause of corruption—from overseers to executive engineers and Councillors. I want to know from the hon. Minister how many cases of corruption have come to their notice so far, for how long this has been going on and what action has been taken. Particularly I want to know whether the Assistant Engineers or the in-charges of those godowns who accepted the tenders have been suspended or not I want to know whether these contractors are related to these people. My fear is that the CBI enquiry will not reveal all these facts because either directly or indirectly

the councillors can influence the Assistant Engineers or the Engineers who accept the tender. Therefore what I feel is that a judicial enquiry is very necessary. I want to know whether the Government is ready to order a judicial enquiry into this matter. I want to know as to how long the engineers have been posted in these areas, how long were they in charge of the godowns there. What is the normal tenure of the service in a certain godown which is prescribed? I want to know whether posting is done on highest bidding as in the case of auctions. Lastly I want to know one thing. This is my last question. In the newspapers it has been stated that what has been unearthed in Karol Bagh Zonal Office is just a small part of the financial racket that operates in almost all zonal offices and at DMS h.q. at Chandni Chowk with the connivance of officers and councillors. I want to know whether a raid was done at any other godowns or not. At least what has been done with regard to the DMC h.q. at Chandni Chowk. I want to know.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: He wants to know as to how many godowns were raided. I have said 19 godowns and one store. They have been sealed and the contents are being verified. As regards other godowns there are no complaints about them. They go into the specific complaints that have been referred to them. These have got to be investigated. And for this various steps have been taken about which I have already indicated in my previous reply. Regarding proper protection to be given to persons cooperating in this, I can certainly say all protection will be given to the persons who cooperate in this investigation and who feel that they have anything to fear from any quarter. About Chandni Chowk they have not done anything because there was no complaint about that. We are concentrating on those areas where there have been specific complaints.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR
You are giving time to hush up the
affair

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA It is not a roving type of enquiry It is a question of investigation CBI is an investigation agency which goes into specific charges that are referred to it There are certain specific complaints made and on those things investigation is going on If certain other complaints come, naturally they will also go into them As regards presenting the report to the House, I don't think that is necessary That is a statutory report If it reveals that there is a case against certain persons it will be followed up and case filed in court of law, etc, and suitable action will be taken Regarding his next question about number of corruption cases I do not have the figures with me. There is a Vigilance wing or Vigilance section which invest gates into these cases as and when they are referred to them

कम से कम जो इन में इनवाल्ड फर्म्स हैं, अप्रफेसर् हैं उन के बारे में तलाशी होनी तो जरूरी थी। वह तलाशी नहीं हुई। समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्यों नहीं हुई। रजिस्टर्ड प्र देखा जाए कि जो इटे सप्लायर हुई और जिन भट्टों में हुई हैं वहां इटे बनाने लो नहीं। सडके चौकी करने के लिए जो पसा दिया जाता था कारपोरेशन से उमका ५२ पाथ बनाने पर खर्च कर दिया जाता था जो टाइल बनाने वाली कम्पनिया भी बोगम है और उसके बाद वे टूट जाते *। दुनिया में कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं है कि किनी मैम्बर को, चुने हुए मैम्बर को प्रोमिषम दिया जाए, लेकिन यहाँ कारपोरेशन मैम्बरों को जन सच ने आ साहब के वक्त जब वह यहां लिफ्टनेट गवर्नर थे कैमला दिया था कि त्वास ट्वाकर रुपये माल के हर एक मैम्बर की देंगे ताकि वह अपनी मर्जी से अपने इलाके में इमरू खर्च कर सकें --

श्री अशोक शिरोवाजेरो का प्रश्न के मैम्बरों को भी दिा जाने हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली)
मी की आई ने करोल बाग में बीस गोंडाऊज को सील किया। लगभग तीन नौ पुलिसवैन वहां गए। दो डी आई जी, पांच सुपरिटेन्डेड पुलिस गए। करप्शन में सम्बन्धित जो रिकार्ड थे उन को साथ ले गए। लेकिन मुझे हैरानी है कि अब तक कोई इजीनियर ससपेड नहीं हुआ कोई ओवरसीयर नहीं हुआ और जिन पार्श्वों के अन्तर्गत यह सब काम होता था उन में से एक के घर की तलाशी भी नहीं हुई, किसी इजीनियर के घर की तलाशी नहीं हुई, ओवरसीयर के घर की तलाशी नहीं हुई। यह छापा मारा गया और अलगा ही किया गया। लेकिन सी डी आई भी असमर्थ है। तेरह और पंद्रह साल में कैमिस चल रहे हैं बिजलाज के ऊपर लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ और फिर एबीडेल देने पर भी रोक लगाते हैं। इस मामले में सी की आई क्या कर सकेगी, पता नहीं। लेकिन

श्री शशि भूषण वह भी गलत। इसके अलावा बीस हजार रुपये और दिये जाने हैं बिजली वगैरह ठीक करने के लिए। एक लाख रुपये रियेयर के लिए बिचा जाता है अछयल महोदय, आप देखें कि पार्लियामेंट में हजारों करोड़ रुपये का बजट हर साल आता *। अब एक एक मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट को पक्कीम पक्काम करोड़ रुपया अग्रर दिया जा कि वह अपने इलाके में, प्र ७ कंस्ट्रक्शंस में खर्च करे तो वह किननी मूर्खनापूर्ण बात होगी। हिन्दुस्तान तथा दुनिया के इतिहास में कहीं भी आरकों इस तरह की चीज होनी नहीं मिलेगी। लेकिन यहाँ कारपोरेट न के लोगों को दिया गया है। कोई बैंक नहीं है इस पर। यह सब कुम्प्यान का अड्डा है। इसलिए आ साहब ने कहा था कि कारपोरेशन इस प्रैक्टिस को बन्द कर दे। जिस डग से कार-

पोरेशन में इस तरह पैसा देने का प्रीमियम देने का हक दिया गया है उस तरह का हक हिन्दुस्तान भर में और दुनिया भर में किसी भी चुने हुए मंत्री को नहीं दिया गया है और कहीं भी सरकारी फंड से इस बात के लिए पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है कि कोई अपने इलाके में उसको खर्च करे। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस ढंग से प्रीमियम देने की जो व्यवस्था है उसको रद्द करने के लिए आदेश जारी प्राप्त करें। यह मंत्री का कुरूप बनाने का एक तरीका है।

जो मंत्रीरियल पकड़ा गया है जा दस्तावेज पकड़े गए हैं उनके अलावा यह भी पता चला है कि यह मंत्रीरियल पार्षद के घर में भी इस्तेमाल हुआ है। मैं नाम लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। एक मंत्री पार्लियामेंट हैं जो राज्य सभा से अभी अभी खसत हुए हैं उनका डबल स्टोरी मकान कराल वाग म बना है और उस में यह मंत्रीरियल इस्तेमाल हुआ है। हमारे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी बड़े जोश के साथ कह रहे हैं कि सी बी आई इनक्वायरी क्यों नहीं की जाती है और जिं कोप्रोसेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी का नाम उन्होंने लिया है उसमें मैं जानता हूँ कि कवर लाल गुप्त जी के दो प्लॉट हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय . बिना नोटिस दिए हुए या किसी का नाम न लें।

श्री शक्ति भूषण महावीर जी का है। एक सी प्लॉट्स जन सचिवों के हैं। ये डिमांड करते हैं कि सी बी आई इनक्वायरी चलाई होनी चाहिए। मैं भी इस की डिमांड करता हूँ। श्री केशव सोसाइटी में ऐसे ऐसे लोगों के प्लॉट्स हैं जो वैरोबी में रहते हैं, आम्बिका में रहते हैं, चण्डीगढ़ में रहते हैं और छ: छ: प्लॉट्स उनके नाम हैं। मैं भी मांग करता

चाहता हूँ कि इनक्वायरी हो। गां देव जी नहीं कह सकते हैं लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि जनसंघ में क्या कुछ किया है। जिन पार्षदों के नाम लिए गए हैं उन के घर में तलाशी क्यों नहीं की गई है। यूथ कांग्रेस के लोग ने इस सब के बारे में भूख हड़ताल की थी। पार्षदों के नाम मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय बताएं। जितना समय सी बी आई ने लिया है उस बीच में अगर इन सब परा की तलाशी ल ली गई होनी तो शायद बहुत सी चीजें और निकल सकती थी। पार्षदों के घर की तलाशी आप कब लेगे? जो इनवाल्ड अफसर है उनके घरों की तलाशी आप कब लेगे। जो फर्म्स इनवाल्ड है उनकी तलाशी आप क्यों नहीं लेते हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जो भी रिपोर्ट आपकी मिले उनका आप जल्दी स जल्दी सोल करे ताकि और ज्यादा हेराफेरी वे लोग न कर सकें। इस बीच में जनसंघ के लोग जिनका वॉरपोरेशन में बहुत है और जो आफिसर्स पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं, कमिश्नर पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं ताकि वह इनक्वायरी में सी बी आई की मदद न करे क्या इसके बारे में भी आप कोई कदम उठाएंगे? क्या आप इसको देखेंगे कि उनको इस काम में पूरी आजादी हो और तरह तरह से कमिश्नर पर तथा दूसरा पर जो दबाव डाला जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि क्यों सारी रिपोर्टें दी क्या उन आफिसर्स को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की भी आप व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार है ताकि वे मच बोल्ड सकें और मजबूती के साथ इस इनक्वायरी को पूरा करा सकें? ईमानदार आफिसरों की मदद करने इसके लिए मैं आप से आशासक चाहता हूँ।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is true that no one has as yet been suspended or arrested in this case. I hope the hon. Member would agree that we can arrest persons only when a certain amount of proof is available, and we are on the track and if the scrutiny of records and other material that is available before us reveals complicity of anyone, whether he is an officer or a corporator or any one else, we shall not hesitate to take proper action under law. But that can only be done after we have collected information and the records and find what is to be done against them.

As regards giving protection to officers, as I said earlier we shall certainly give full protection to anyone, and anyone who will co-operate with this investigation need not be under any fear that he would be put some trouble because of his co-operation with the CBI.

As regards the practice of Rs 50,000 per corporator, it has been going on for some time, and all that I can say at this stage is that we shall go into this practice and see whether that is proper or that needs to be modified or changed and if so in what way.

12.48 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) On behalf of Shri K R Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1972-73 [Placed in the Library See No LT-61/83/74].

MR SPEAKER Next item Shri Shinde. He is not present here?

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1972-73, BOMBAY INAMS (KUTCH AREA) ABOLITION (GUJARAT AMDT) ACT BOMBAY TENANCY AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS (GUJARAT AMDT) ACT, AND GUJARAT DEVASTHAN INAMS (ABOLITION AMDT.) RULES, 1973

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F A AHMED) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1972-73, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962 [Placed in Library See No LT-6764/74]

(2) A copy each of the following President's Act (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1974 —

(i) The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1974 (President's Act No 7 of 1974) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1974.

(ii) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Act 1974 (President's Act No 7 of 1974) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1974 [Placed in Library See No LT-6763/74]

(3) A copy of the Gujarat Devasthan Inams (Abolition Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GHM-281 in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 14th November,

1973 under sub-section (2) of section 29 of the Gujarat Devasthan Inams Abolition Act, 1969, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6766/74]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You should have been informed earlier

MR. SPEAKER: The senior Minister has himself laid it.

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I just want to know one simple thing. Has he obtained your consent in this regard previously or not?

MR. SPEAKER. I must say 'not'

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you were not there three days ago, and the House took at least half an hour to express its displeasure, severe displeasure, at the way the Minister were treating this House.

MR. SPEAKER. Let him not repeat that now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior). They are repeating their performance

MR. SPEAKER: I think it should have been intimated to me

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The King can do no wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no more kings left now. There are just constitutional heads now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let them express their sorrow.

AGREEMENT WITH BIHAR GOVERNMENT *re.* DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF ROAD LINKS WITH NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN BIHAR

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Agreement (Hindi and English versions) entered into between the President of India and the Government of Bihar regarding the development and maintenance of road links within large towns served by National Highways in Bihar State, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956 [Placed in Library See No. LT-6767/74]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA AND INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, NEW DELHI FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6768/74]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6769/74]

MR. SPEAKER. There is another item which has been added later on. Item No 7A to be laid on the Table by Shrimati Rohatgi

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 182(L) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April,

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No LT-8771/74]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I beg to present the Hundred and twenty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraphs contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Defence Services)

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE INTERIM REPORTS BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): As Members are aware, the National Commission on Agriculture set up by the Government of India has been asked to make interim recommendations on such items of the Terms of Reference given to them as it may deem fit. The Commission has hitherto submitted 18 Interim Reports on different subjects. Copies of all these Reports have been placed in the Library of Sabha [See No LT-8770/74]

The Commission has presented on the 19th April, 1974 to the Government of India three more Interim Reports on the following subjects :—

- 1 Desert Development
- 2 Forest Research and Education
- 3 Certain Important Aspects of Selected Export-oriented Agricultural Commodities.

These Reports, as well as the Summary of the important recommendations made in these three Interim Re-

ports are placed on the Table of the Sabha.

I have directed my Department to examine the recommendations quickly before Government takes further action in the matter

SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE THREE INTERIM REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

The National Commission on Agriculture has submitted to the Government of India today three Interim Reports dealing with

- (1) Desert Development,
- (2) Forest Research and Education;
- (3) Certain Important Aspects of Selected Export-oriented Agricultural Commodities

The important Recommendations made in these Interim Reports are summarised below:

I. INTERIM REPORT ON DESERT DEVELOPMENT

The Interim Report on Desert Development deals with the Great Indian Desert situated in Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat. The Commission has called for early action to arrest the rapid deterioration of the desert area and has recommended a comprehensive 15-year programme for its improvement and economic development so that much of the hardship arising there out of the drought and aridity can be mitigated permanently and lasting socio-economic improvements can be brought about in this underdeveloped region.

The integrated plan suggested by the Commission is designed to pay simultaneous attention to the development of water resources, forestry,

animal husbandry and pasture development. Among important measures for utilisation of water resources are proposals for recasting of the Rajasthan Canal Project to exclude unsuitable areas and for construction of five lift canals to bring some more areas under irrigation to extend the benefits to a larger section of the community. The Report has urged early settlement on the question of sharing the river waters for expeditious development of water resources in Haryana and Gujarat.

Groundwater exploitation is intended mainly for domestic and industrial use. For maximising the utilisation of the scanty rainwater, use of water conservation techniques like khadins, bandhs and adbandis on a larger scale has been proposed. Advocating judicious use of available water resources, the Commission has suggested alteration of the cropping pattern to utilise about 30 per cent of canal commanded areas for growing fodder crops to meet the requirements of animal husbandry in mixed farming and large-scale production of quality seeds for which the area is eminently suitable.

A large scale programme of tree plantation, development of shelter-belts and wind-breaks and rejuvenation of vegetal cover by utilising the water available in the early stages of command area development has been recommended with a view to controlling the effects of hot winds, wind erosion, sand blowing and sand casting on arable fields. Tree and grass cover has been suggested on shifting sand dunes in canal commanded areas and on those which pose a threat to habitations, roads and railways. The plantation programme is also geared to meet the requirements of fuel and small timber locally and to prevent over-exploitation of the existing resources and digging of phog roots which cause deterioration of the desert by loosening the soil.

The Commission has recommended that the economy of the desert area

should be mainly animal husbandry oriented. A major thrust of the programmes is on prevention in a large measure of the present nomadism of the cattle breeders and sheep owners for their social development and for systematic breeding of the livestock. The programmes suggested also include planned breeding for improving the productivity of cattle and sheep. In canal commanded areas, dairy development through setting up of additional milk collection and milk chilling centres and milk products factories has been proposed.

In other arid areas, the major emphasis has been placed on sheep development for which wool shearing and grading centres and wool and meat marketing arrangements have been suggested. Adequate extension support for preliminary processing of wool has been recommended for maximum utilisation of wool locally by the cottage industry and for creating more employment opportunities.

Programmes have been recommended for augmenting feed and fodder resources in the area to ensure supply of adequate nutrition to the animals. For this, proposals have been made for large scale development of pastures, regulated grazing to prevent over-use and creation of grass reserves and fodder banks for supply of hay in scarcity years.

It has been estimated that the various programmes recommended would require outlays of about Rs. 397 crores in Rajasthan including Rs. 297 crores for completing Rajasthan Canal Project and developing the commanded area, Rs. 16 crores in Haryana and Rs. 10 crores in Gujarat in addition to other items of development under the Plan in the desert areas. The Commission has suggested that the programmes should be properly phased over a period of three plans and should be given adequate organisational

tional support to ensure timely and effective implementation.

H. INTERIM REPORT ON FOREST RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

In its Interim Report on Forest Research and Education, the Commission has observed that the existing base of forest research in India is not sufficiently adequate to implement the programmes based on the approach outlined in its earlier two Interim Reports on 'Production Forestry-Man-made Forests' and on 'Social Forestry'. The Commission has also drawn attention to the need for substantial research support to the forestry programmes in the context of fast changing technology in the field of management and utilisation of forests and the need for adoption of dynamic forestry practices. The Report deals with the steps needed to remove the organisational, technical and financial constraints and to re-vitalise forest research and education in the country.

The Commission has divided forest research into three groups, viz. (i) forestry and biological research; (ii) industrial and utilisation research; and (iii) forest management and operations research, including statistics, economics and marketing research. It has also indicated the types of organisation necessary to carry out basic, applied and adaptive research at local, regional and national levels. The Commission has recommended that facilities required to carry out basic and applied research bearing on forests should be built up in the agricultural universities. Other universities may also organise research on forest problems to the extent feasible and possible. For this purpose, the State forest departments should provide the necessary facilities and support. The State forest departments may, if necessary, establish properly equipped and staffed research institu-

tes in order to tackle applied research problems of a local nature. In addition to basic research, the Central forest research organisations should take up applied research of regional and national importance, and also assist forest research organisationally and financially in the States, having inadequate research base. The industrial research which requires a large capital investment and special expertise and equipment should be the responsibility of the Centre. At present, there is no well organised unit of industrial design to expedite commercial exploitation of proven pilot experiments, and this should be made good. The Central Government should also set up, where necessary, multi-disciplinary regional forest research institutes. In addition, there might be centres to take up specific problem-oriented research projects.

The agricultural and other universities which are to undertake forest research could introduce forestry as one of the subjects in the under-graduate course. Gradually, the scope of forest education could be widened to graduate, post-graduate and doctorate Degree courses in forestry, as qualified staff and other facilities needed for research become available. In order to create more opportunities for employment of forestry graduates, under-graduate course could be broad-based, so that a wide choice of careers is possible. Moreover, forestry could be included as one of the elective subjects in the competitive examination for the Indian Forest Service; besides preference to the university graduates in forestry can be given in the recruitment of the State Forest Service officers and Forest Rangers. There should be an integral approach to research and education, by which teachers are actively involved in research and vice-versa. The Commission has also recommended that the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, because of its long tradition of research and teaching, should

be developed as an academic institution for teaching in forestry both at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels.

In order to promote forest research and education within the existing administrative structure and also in order to achieve the desired degree of coordination between Central and State forest research institutes and the universities, a high-powered Council of Forest Research and Education (CFRE) should be set up in the Union Ministry of Agriculture, with the Cabinet Minister of Agriculture as its Chairman. One of the tasks of the CFRE would be to have a realistic assessment made of technical manpower, including each category of specialisation needed at professional levels in forest management, research and industries.

The universities and forest-based industries, besides the Central and State research organisations, should be more thoroughly involved in the identification of problems and formulation of programmes for inclusion in the Five Year Plans. Once the programmes are formulated and approved and allocation of funds is made, the institutes/centres should have full authority for incurring expenditure.

The Commission has recommended that in the Five Year Plans the total funding for forest research and education should not be less than 1 per cent of the forestry and logging sector's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product. The possibility of levying an R & D Cess on industrial products of Forest Corporations and forest-based industries or a cess or surcharge on sales tax on forest produce should be explored as a source of finance for forest Research and Development.

The Commission has also made several recommendations regarding the personnel policy and cadre management with a view to improving their efficiency.

III. INTERIM REPORT ON CERTAIN IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF SELECTED EXPORT-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

In its Interim Report on Certain Important Aspects of Selected Export-Oriented Agricultural Commodities, the Commission has covered five commodities, namely, tea, coffee, tobacco, pepper and cardamom which together account for about 40 per cent of the total exports of agricultural commodities of the country. The Commission has attempted to make a broad assessment of the export possibilities of these commodities in the light of the likely trends in production and internal demand over a period of time. An endeavour has also been made to identify some of the countries where a high level of demand could emerge for these commodities. Various measures to facilitate exports or to mitigate the influence of factors inhibiting the export drive in respect of these commodities have been discussed in the context of forecasts of the future demand.

In regard to tea, the Commission has suggested that a country-wise assessment of its export possibilities, not only to traditional buyers but also to the new markets, should be made on a continuing basis. It observed that the internal demand for tea has been kept at a low level by fiscal measures to adjust exports to production. The internal demand for tea worked out by the Commission is much higher than that envisaged at present and this suggests an aggressive production programme and a re-orientation of the existing approach. The first essential step is to collect, by means of survey, the basic data in respect of classification of tea plantations into good, medium and others as also the extent of surplus land suitable for growing tea through the co-operation of various tea planters' association and the concerned State Governments. Good plantations with efficient management and high yields should be allowed to expand the area in the normal way. Medium plantations

[SHRI F. A. AHMED]

should reach the level of good management before they are allowed to expand. Wherever feasible, additional capital and technical assistance necessary to improve yields of medium plantations should be provided. In other plantations, which include a large number of small holdings, a scheme on the pattern of Tea Development Authority in Kenya could be developed and taken up in the co-operative sector. The Commission has laid special stress on the problems of tea estates in Darjeeling, rehabilitation of sick plantations, promotion of internal consumption of lowering of cost of production as also the initiation of a programme of long term development of tea industry. It has also recommended that financial assistance to each plantation should be based on its actual performance and not on State regional average yields and has also suggested the criteria for rendering financial assistance to various types of tea plantations.

In the case of coffee, the Commission has urged that realistic estimates of the demand for coffee in the world markets should be made and that the scope for developing new export markets should be explored. With proper propaganda and retail marketing facilities, the internal demand will also be very much higher than at present envisaged. The programme for production of coffee should take note of these factors.

The Commission is of the view that plantations in the size range 2 to 10 hectares can be made viable if they are provided proper input services and adequate extension support. The problems of small coffee growers of Kerala deserves urgent attention. The Coffee Board should take the leadership in organising Farmers' Service Societies in plantation areas where small holders are thickly congregated. Further, in the new areas coming under plantations and in some of the potential areas indentified by the Board, small holders' coffee plantations may be systematically deve-

loped on the pattern of the Tea Development Authority in Kenya. For rehabilitating small plantations, the Coffee Board should, after a quick survey, arrange to complete, within 2 or 3 years, gap filling in such plantations with clones of high yielding varieties of coffee. Properly run coffee plantations should get the working capital from banks, and the development funds of the Coffee Board should not be allowed to be locked up in working capital.

In regard to tobacco, the Commission feels that, with the general consumption trend towards the low nicotine content of virginia, the tobacco grown on light soil areas with irrigation should find favour from the marketing point of view. It is also essential to safeguard the interests of tobacco producers by making an inroad into the world trade in filler tobacco especially when India has got varieties which could find a place in the world markets provided they are offered at competitive prices. The Commission considers it desirable to have a second string of exports in the public sector which could cut across the monopoly of foreign concerns. The Commission has recommended that the proposed Tobacco Board should be entrusted, *inter alia*, with the task of studying the preferences of the traditional buyers for tobacco with low nicotine content grown in light soil areas and taking steps necessary for improving the export prospects of filler tobacco.

In regard to pepper, the Commission is of the view that the programme for popularisation of Panniyur-1 hybrid, which is not only high yielding but is also suitable for export from the quality angle, should be given high priority. A suitable plan of action for eradication of wilt disease should be expeditiously taken up by the Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with the concerned States. For stepping up exports of pepper, it is essential to collect detailed infor-

mation about the qualities popular in the importing countries and the ruling prices as also the sources of supply so that the competition can be planned accordingly. Due weight should be given to foreign specifications in the Indian grading system so that production of pepper of lower pungency becomes possible in the country. The requirements for meeting the export demand for high pungency pepper are small and could be met without difficulty. The two main considerations in encouraging production should be the yield and quality acceptability for the bulk of the export market. In view of the demand from certain countries for processed pepper products, the economics and possibility of exporting them should be examined.

As far as cardamom is concerned, the Commission feels that infestation by *Katta* disease is responsible for low yields and that urgent steps are necessary to control this disease by uprooting all the affected plants. It has suggested, that the Cardamom Board should undertake a survey of the plantations so as to assess the area infested with *Katta* disease. The area under replantation programme should be stepped up substantially. Suitable packages of practices for adoption by the small farmers need to be devised. The system of growing cardamom as a mixed crop with arecanut and pepper in protected valley locations should be adopted. Efforts should be made to evolve denser varieties of cardamom for export to the Scandinavian countries. Attention should also be given to the manufacture of processed products of cardamom. If the economics of these products is found favourable, the countries to which these products could be exported should be indentified.

12.51hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE.
NEW FRIENDS COOPERATIVE
HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETY

MR SPEAKER: Now, Shri Vajpayee to make a statement under direction No 115.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On this, I want to make one submission. I had given a privilege motion on this and I was advised by the Secretariat to bring it up under Direction No. 155. Then, later on, of course, I have been ruled out. I would like to get one minute, if you would so please.

MR SPEAKER: Now, Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I just want to tell you something important.

I have got some additional information, very serious information, which indicates that perjury has been committed by the Lt. Governor, and the House has also been misled. In the case of one particular member—I take full responsibility for this statement—the Lt. Governor had taken the initiative to write to the Co-operative Society to give her land. She is Mrs. Shakuntala Masani who is a great friend of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I have got documentary evidence to produce before the House. I take full responsibility for this statement that the Lt. Governor had written to the Co-operative Society to give her land. I have got the documents in my possession. If you want, I can lay them on the Table of the House. I have got the original documents. Kindly have a look at this. See what is going on.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; not at this time.

श्री ब्रह्म बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जो मामला

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बता रहे हैं, वह बाद में प्रकाश में आया है। इन बयानों के बाद आपको इस विषय पर बहस का मौका देना होगा।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास जनसभ के पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को लिस्ट है, जिन्होंने प्लाट लिये हुए हैं। इसकी पूरी एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए और इस पर डिसकशन होना चाहिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Lt. Governor should have been suspended then and there...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down please I have called Shri Vajpayee I think the facts he is going to give are identical.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You have called me. Let me make a submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am producing the original documents which will show that the Lt. Governor has committed a serious perjury and the Minister has misled the House. Kindly have a look at these.

MR. SPEAKER: These documents are not to be produced on the spot so abruptly. I am not permitting you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let there be a high-power inquiry into this Since...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री राम निवाम मिर्घा ने 10 अप्रैल, 1974 को सदन में "न्यू फ्रैंड्स कोआपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी" के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दिया।

यह श्रेष्ठ का विषय है कि उन्होंने कुछ महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों को सदन में छिपाया है,

और कुछ तथ्यों को तोड़ मरोड़ कर पेश किया है।

(1) श्री मिर्घा ने यह बताया कि सोसाइटी द्वारा जो 50 नये सदस्य बनाये गए उनमें 34 न तो सरकारी कर्मचारी है और और न सरकारी कर्मचारियों के निकट सम्बन्धी है। किन्तु उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि शेष 16 सदस्य कौन है ?

मैंने 9 अप्रैल को यह कहा था कि सोसाइटी द्वारा अवैध और अनियमित रूप से भूमि आवंटित किये जाने में जो उच्च पदस्थ व्यक्ति सम्मिलित हुए हैं, उनमें केन्द्र सरकार के गृह सचिव श्री मुखर्जी, विदेश व्यापार के संयुक्त सचिव श्री मकलानी, गृह मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त सचिव श्री अशोक मेनन, लन्दन स्थित भारतीय हाई-कमिश्नर श्री बी० के० नेहरू, विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिव, श्री बी० सी० त्रिवेदी, श्री के० बी० नाल, आई० पी० एस० और श्री बी० मुखर्जी, आई० सी० एस० है। हमके अतिरिक्त मैंने यह भी बताया था कि नये सदस्यों में श्रीमती मोहिनी गिरी, डा० एम० एम० पाठक तथा श्री नरेश कुमार गुजराल भी शामिल हैं। अब पता लगा है कि डा० पाठक और श्री नरेश कुमार गुजराल ने वे प्लाट छोड़ दिये हैं।

श्री मिर्घा ने इसका खण्डन नहीं किया, किन्तु इसकी पुष्टि भी नहीं की। यह तथ्यों को दबाने और सदन को गुमराह करने का प्रयास है।

(2) श्री मिर्घा ने कहा कि सोसाइटी द्वारा 102 व्यक्तियों की 'बैटिंग लिस्ट' का मामला भी अदालत के सामने है। यदि राज्य मंत्री यहीं रुक जाते तो मैं समझ सकता था, किन्तु उन्होंने यह जोड़ कर अपने को कठिनाई में डाल दिया कि "दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में कहा है कि इस सोसाइटी के बारे में लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर द्वारा स्वीकृत कोई बैटिंग लिस्ट नहीं है।"

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण के सेक्रेटरी ने भी एक हलफनामा प्रस्तुत किया है। दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण दिल्ली प्रशासन का एक भाग है। दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल विकास अधिकरण के अध्यक्ष हैं। उसके सेक्रेटरी ने अपने हलफनामे में जो कुछ कहा है वह श्री मिर्घा के कथन की धजियाँ उठा देता है। उनके हलफनामे का अन्तिम पैरा इस प्रकार है —

The old management of the Society had submitted a waiting list of persons to the Delhi Administration in December, 1966. The list was signed by two officers of the Delhi Administration and is on record.

जुलाई, 31, 1967 को लैण्ड एण्ड बिल्डिंग विभाग के सेक्रेटरी श्री आई० के० मुरी ने 'वैटिंग लिस्ट' प्राप्त होने की सूचना देते हुए सोसाइटी को लिखा —

"I am desired to make it clear that list of members submitted with your letter under reference has been treated as final and no change in that list can be made without prior written permission of the Administration and no change will be allowed in the list already submitted to this administration."

इतना ही नहीं। मेरे पास उपराज्यपाल श्री बालेश्वर प्रसाद द्वारा 26 जनवरी, 1974 को सोसाइटी के अध्यक्ष को लिखे पत्र की प्रतिलिपि है जिसमें उन्होंने सोसाइटीको 60 नये मेम्बर बनाने की स्वीकृति दी है। पत्र में उपराज्यपाल महोदय ने लिखा है —

"However, if some members on the approved waiting list of some of the cooperative House Building Societies in South Delhi are offered to you for membership by us, these will have to be accommodated by your Society."

प्रश्न यह है कि यदि अन्य हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटियों की वैटिंग लिस्ट होती है तो फ्रैंड्स सोसाइटी की 'वैटिंग लिस्ट' क्यों नहीं हो सकती। जहाँ पत्र वैटिंग लिस्ट के 'एप्रूव्ड होने का सवाल है, यह मुद्दे सारे घोटाले पर पर्दा डालने के लिए उठाया गया है। सरकार बताये कि 'एप्रूव्ड' सूची में उमका क्या मतलब है। उसे कौन एप्रूव करता है ?

श्री मिर्घा कहते हैं कि सहकारी समितियों की यह परिपार्टी नहीं है कि मैम्बर बनाने के लिए कोई सार्वजनिक सूचना दे। क्या मैं उनमें पूछ सकता हूँ कि बिना सार्वजनिक सूचना दिये दम्पियों की भर्ती भ्रष्टाचार, पक्षपात, तथा भाई-भतीजावाद को कैसे रोका जा सकता है ?

हम न्यू फ्रैंड्स सोसाइटी के मामले को ही लें। सोसाइटी के चेयरमैन ने 26 जनवरी, को गणराज्य दिवस के पावन पर्व पर— यहाँ हमें स्मरण रखना चाहिये कि सार्वजनिक छुट्टी के दिन, केवल दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल ही काम नहं करते, सहकारी समितियों के कार्यालय भी खुले रहते हैं, यद्यपि कानून से सभी दफ्तरो का बन्द होना जरूर है— नये मैम्बर बनाने की इजाजत मांगी। उन्हें उसी दिन इजाजत मिल गई। 28 फरवरी को 60 नये मैम्बर बन गए। इन्हें कैसा पता लगा कि सदस्यता खाली है। क्या उन्हें बताने के लिए सोसाइटी के चेयरमैन सदस्यता फार्म लेकर घर घर घूमे ? क्यों उन्हें सिर्फ केन्द्र सरकार के ऊंचे अधिकारियों के ही घर मिले ? इस सम्बन्ध में डा० जयजीत सिंह ने अपने हलफनामे में जो कुछ कहा है वह बड़ा रोचक और रहस्योद्घाटक है। उनके शब्दों में —

"Since there was no approved waiting list for the enrolment of new members there was no other alternative for the Managing Com-

[श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

mittee but to select such persons of eminence, quality and character, as would in its judgment, improve the neighbourhood of the colony"

Persons of eminence, quality and character

क्या अर्थ है इन शब्दों का ? क्या समाजवाद का दम भरने वाली सरकार को यह कसौटी मान्य है ? क्या 'क्वालिटी' और 'करेक्टर' का एकाधिकार भारत सरकार के सचिवों, सयुक्त सचिवों और आई० सी० एस० अफसरों ने ही ले रखा है ?

13 hrs.

श्री मिर्धा का यह कथन भी अशुद्ध है कि सदस्यों का भर्ती "is a matter within the purview of the management of the Society."

कोम्प्राप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज एक्ट 1973 के अनुसार नये सदस्यों की भर्ती सोसाइटी की जनरल सभा कर सकती है, अन्य कोई नहीं ।

किन्तु इस सोसाइटी को मैनेजिंग कमेटी ने नये सदस्यों की भर्ती का फैसला किया है । यह कमेटी उपराज्यपाल द्वारा नामजद है । कमेटी के 9 मੈम्बरो मे से 3 मੈम्बरो को बैठक की सूचना तक नहीं दी गई । डा० जगजीत सिंह ने अपने विरोधियों को बाहर रखा ।

श्री मिर्धा ने इस तथ्य पर भी प्रकाश नहीं डाला कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने फरवरी, 1967 में सहकारी समितियों द्वारा नये सदस्य बनाने पर रोक लगा दी थी और नये सदस्य केवल प्रशासन की पूर्व अनुमति के पश्चात् ही बनाये जा सकते हैं ।

सरकार बताये कि यह नियम बनाने का क्या कारण था ? यह भी स्पष्ट होना चाहिए

कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कौन सी कसौटियाँ निर्धारित की हैं जिनके आधार पर सोसाइटीयों के नये सदस्य बनाये जा सकते हैं ? क्या इस मामले में उन कसौटियों का पालन किया गया ?

अभी तक यह साफ नहीं है कि नये सदस्य बनाने की इजाजत देने का अधिकार उपराज्यपाल को ही है या डी० डी० ए० के चेयरमैन को ? डा० जगजीत सिंह का पत्र डी० डी० ए० चेयरमैन को लिखा गया है, उस पर ऊपर "कान्फिडेंशल" भी लिखा है, उपराज्यपाल को नहीं । डी० डी० ए० कार्यालय इन्द्रप्रस्थ इस्टेट में है जब कि उपराज्यपाल का राजनिवास राजपुर रोड पर है । दोनों के बीच 6-7 मील का अन्तर है । 26 जनवरी को सोसाइटी के चेयरमैन द्वारा लिखा गया पत्र इतनी दूरी तय करके 21 दिनों में राज्यपाल की टेबल पर कैसे पहुँचा ?

क्या किसी अन्य सोसाइटी के मामले में उपराज्यपाल ने इतनी फुर्ती से काम लिया ? क्या उनका यह दायित्व नहीं था कि नये सदस्यों की भर्ती की अनुमति देते हुए देखते कि उनके नामों की सिफारिश करते हुए सोसाइटी ने नियमों तथा परिपाटियों का पालन किया है या नहीं ? क्या उन्होंने सदस्यों को नामावली स्वयं देखी या आख मूद कर दस्तखत कर दिए ? यदि उन्होंने सूची देखी तो क्या यह बात उनके ध्यान में नहीं आई कि उसमें उनके ही एक रिश्तेदार तथा उन 5 स्पेशल असिस्टेंट की पत्नी के पते ठीक नहीं लिये हैं ? क्या इससे उनके मन में कोई सन्देह पैदा नहीं हुआ ?

उपराज्यपाल ने सारी सूची को विकास प्राधिकरण की आवश्यकता के लिए क्यों नहीं भेजा ? यदि उसी दिन स्वीकृति नहीं दी जाती तो कोई आसमान तो नहीं टूट जाता ।

श्री मिर्झा ने कहा है कि सोसाइटी द्वारा 60 नामों की सिफारिश की गई थी, किन्तु केवल 5 व्यक्ति मैम्बर बनाये गये। ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? डा० जगजीत सिंह ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जो हलफनामा दिया उसके अनुसार 25 जनवरी को 60 नये मैम्बर बनाये गए। बाद में उन्होंने दूसरा हलफनामा दिया कि कुछ सदस्यों ने प्लाट लेने से इन्कार कर दिया इसलिए सदस्य संख्या 50 रह गई। प्रश्न यह है कि जो लोग प्लाट लेना नहीं चाहते थे उनको सोसाइटी ने सदस्य बनाना क्यों तय किया ? क्या यह सच है कि जिन लोगों ने इन्कार किया उनमें दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल वारपोरेशन के कमिश्नर श्री टम भी है ? क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने आलोचना के भयसे अपना नाम वापस ले लिया ?

श्री मिर्झा इस प्रश्न पर सर्वथा मौन है कि राजधानी में भूमि हड़पने के इस काण्ड के बारे में, जिनमें अनेक उच्च पदस्थ व्यक्ति फंसे हुए हैं, केन्द्र सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

क्या केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी उप-राज्यपाल के आचरण को ठीक ठहराने वाले तथ्य प्रस्तुत करने तक ही सीमित है ?

मेरी मांग है कि सरकार उन सभी सरकारी अफसरों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करे जो गलत ढंग से जमीन देने और गलत ढंग से उसे प्राप्त करने के दोषी हैं।

दूसरे, सरकार को समस्त गृह-निर्माण सहकारी समितियों के गठन, उनके संचालन प्लाट देने के उनके नियमों तथा प्रक्रियाओं का पुनर्विचार कर ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए जिससे न्यू फ्रीड्स सोसाइटी जैसे गोलमालों की भविष्य में पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That day I raised a privilege motion. You

may kindly look into the records. There it is stated that he should be allowed to make a statement under Direction 115. Now, after....

MR SPEAKER: When was it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall give you the date. Your Secretariat knows about it.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter has already been mentioned by Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Some new facts had come to light and are in his possession. I could not include them in this statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see the new facts which you are going to give.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Thank you.

श्री शक्ति भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस सोसाइटी के सम्बन्ध में काफी नये फैक्ट्स अखबारों में छपे हैं, इसलिए हम भी चाहते हैं कि इसके ऊपर डिस्कशन हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की नोटिस मेरे पास नहीं आई है।

श्री शक्ति भूषण : कल दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी जिन की मेरे पास नोटिस आई है उनका तो मैं देख लूंगा। जिनकी नोटिस हो नहीं आई है उनके लिए मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

अगर आप ऐसा करे कि सब का सुन कर जवाब इकट्ठा ही बना लें तो अच्छा होगा। यह मैं आपको मशविरा दे रहा हूँ। क्योंकि वाजपेयी जी के बाद वह और कुछ बातें रखेंगे।

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानूनी विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :
वाजपेयी जी ने जो अभी पढ़ा वह पहले
आपको भेज दिया गया था और उसका
अनुवाद मैंने तैयार कर लिया है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is slightly different. I gave a Privilege Motion and the observations of the Chair on that was he should be allowed to make a statement under Direction 115. In the List of Business, I do not find that. Will you kindly permit me...

MR. SPEAKER: You want to make a statement just now?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I need your observation. I will give fresh material and you may kindly allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: Just now? If fresh material is given, I will examine it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will give notice today with additional facts.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, this is a statement under Direction 115. I have given a Calling Attention Notice. In the other House, this subject was discussed. I am told.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is going to be a Calling Attention Notice, why should the Minister make a statement at this stage?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब
काल अटेंशन से काम नहीं चलेगा । मिनिस्टर
साहब के पास जो फील्ड्स हैं वह रख दें ।
फिर बाद में इस पर चर्चा कराएँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: You want to have Calling Attention, and besides Calling Attention, statement under Direction 115?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, Mr. Vajpayee has already made a statement. To this, the Minister may give whatever replies he has. After that, if there are certain additional facts, which are in possession of men like Mr. Bosu who want to place them before the House, the best thing would be to give notice under Rule 193 and have a full discussion on that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, why are you so impatient when I say I am going to see that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to draw your attention to another matter, in regard to the price of these plots. If you are a genuine cooperative society member, you pay Rs. 50,000. But, outside, it is Rs. 1,25,000.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, before I make the statement, I would like to refer to a suggestion that has been made regarding a discussion on the subject. We are perfectly willing to submit to a discussion and have a regular discussion. But my difficulty in having that discussion, as also in making this statement, is that all the matters that have been raised are being contested, very seriously contested, by one party or other in the court. So, within the ambit of that, I am making the statement and, if that discussion is allowed to be held within that ambit, we are perfectly willing to a discussion.

Sir, in the statement made by me on the 10th April 1974 I had indicated that the matter relating to the new Friends Cooperative House Building Society was pending before the Supreme Court and that most of what had been stated by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee earlier had been alleged in certain affidavits filed before the Court. As the issues were *subjudice* had made it clear that I had to confine

myself to the factual position. This constraint still continues.

Shri Vajpayee now says that in presenting the facts on the 10th April 1974 had suppressed certain important facts from the House and distorted certain other facts. Sir, I respectfully deny this. I shall make my submissions regarding points mentioned by him in his statement.

Shri Vajpayee says that I stated that 34 out of the 50 new members were neither Government servants nor were they their near relations and accuses me of not having stated who the remaining 16 members were. It should be obvious from the context that the remaining persons could only be either Government servants or their near relatives. There was, therefore, no suppression of facts.

Shri Vajpayee has referred to his earlier statement about certain persons who, according to him, have been benefited by the society through irregular and illegal allotment of the land. He then goes on to accuse me of not having refuted or confirmed his statement. Sir, this is one of the allegations before the court and I do not see how I could have said anything in regard to such allegation when the matter is *sub-judice*.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Whether the name of the Home Secretary is there or not is a question of fact, not an allegation. Let him deny or confirm it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Shri Vajpayee has referred to what I had stated about the waiting list of 102 members. The hon'ble member seems to think that there is a contradiction between what I said and what is stated in the affidavit filed by the Secretary of the DDA, and the Administration's letter of 31st July 1967. Sir, what I stated on the last occasion is factually correct and what I had stated was that the Delhi Administration had submitted to the Supreme Court that there was no such waiting

list having the approval of the Lt. Governor. The reference was merely to the submission made by the Delhi Administration to the Court. The question whether there is any contradiction between the submission made by the Administration before the court and the affidavit and the Administration's letter is, of course, one to be considered by the Court.

Shri Vajpayee has raised the point as to what is meant by the term "approved" list and wants to know the procedure for approving the waiting list. He has also stated that the concept of approval has been raised to suppress the bungling. Sir, a claim has been made in this case before the Supreme Court that there was an approved waiting list maintained by the society in 1966. This has been strongly contested by the other party. The questions raised by Shri Vajpayee are thus before the Court I would, therefore, like to refrain from saying anything in the matter at this stage, except to deny the innuendo.

Shri Vajpayee has asked the question that if it is not the practice of cooperative societies to give public notice for enrolment of new members, how could corruption favouritism and nepotism be checked? Sir, what I stated before the House was the factual position as to the prevalent practice. Whether such practice leads to corruption, etc. is a matter of opinion about which I would not like to enter into any argument.

Shri Vajpayee has made certain statements regarding the action taken by the Lt. Governor with reference to the society's request for permission to admit new members on a holiday. In my previous statement I had referred to the affidavit and counter-affidavit bearing on this issue. I do not, therefore, wish to say anything further on this.

The next point raised by Shri Vajpayee is whether the President of the society went from door to door with the membership form to inform the new members. He has also referred

[SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA]

to certain portions of the affidavit filed by the President of the society. Obviously, I cannot answer for the President of the society.

Shri Vajpayee says that I was not correct in saying that the enrolment of members is within the purview of the management of the society. According to him, enrolment of new members can only be made by the general body of the society and not by others. Sir, the factual position is that under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules 1973 and bye-laws of the society, the Managing Committee is competent to admit new members.

As stated by Shri Vajpayee, the Managing Committee of the society has been nominated by the Lt Governor. But he goes on to state that three out of the nine members of the Committee were not informed of the meeting at which the Committee decided to enrol new members and that the President of the Managing Committee kept the rivals away. These are also among the allegations in the proceedings before the court and will be considered by the court.

Shri Vajpayee says that I did not throw light on the fact that the Delhi Administration had, in February 1967, imposed restrictions on enrolment of new members by the cooperative societies and that new members could be enrolled only with the prior permission of the Administration. He also wants me to clarify the reason for framing such rules and the basis on which societies are permitted to enrol new members. Sir, this is also a matter which will come up for consideration by the court. As such it will not be appropriate for me to say anything more at this stage.

Shri Vajpayee has also raised the question as to how the letter written by the President of the society reached the Lt. Governor on the same day. He has also raised the question whether it was not the responsibility of the Lt. Governor to see, at the time of according permission for the enrol-

ment of new members, whether the society had complied with the rules and conventions while recommending the names and whether he had scrutinised the list. The hon'ble member has further raised the point as to why the list was not referred to the Delhi Development Authority for investigation. All these points have been specifically raised before the court in the proceedings and the court will go into these and give a finding or decision. It is not appropriate for me to say anything on this.

Shri Vajpayee also wants to know the reason why the society decided to enrol certain members who were not interested in buying the plots. Sir, what I had stated was that of the 60 names recommended by the society, only 50 persons were ultimately enrolled on 28th February 1974. This statement is factually correct. It is not for me to say why certain members declined or did not get plots.

The next question raised by Shri Vajpayee is whether Shri Tamta, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi was one of those who declined to accept the plots and whether he withdrew his name for fear of criticism. It is true that Shri Tamta's application for membership was accepted but according to available information no plot was offered to him because he had indicated his inability to pay the price of the plot in less than three months.

Shri Vajpayee has stated that I had been silent on the point as to what action Central Government propose to take in regard to this matter. Sir, I would submit that the question of taking action against any person does not arise at this stage when the whole matter is *sub-judice*. My endeavour has been only to present the factual position and not to justify or slur over the conduct of anyone.

Shri Vajpayee's suggestion that the working of all House Building Societies should be reviewed is beyond the scope of the present statement. How-

ever, I shall convey it to the Ministers of Agriculture and Works and Housing for such action as they may consider necessary.

13.20 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint five members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarva-Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Ajit Prasad Jain, Ram Niwas Mirdha, C. D. Pande and Bindeshwari Prasad Singh from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint five members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarva-Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Ajit Prasad Jain, Ram Niwas Mirdha, C. D. Pande and Bindeshwari Prasad Singh from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice...

MR. SPEAKER: I have nothing before me. Mr. S. M. Banerjee. I

am not permitting any one except Mr. S. M. Banerjee. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you cannot force yourself on me like this. I am not allowing you. How can you suddenly get up and raise any matter like this? I have called only Mr. S. M. Banerjee. You cannot coerce the Chair. You cannot force me. I have allowed already one motion. As for the others I will see if they are within the competence of this Parliament to be brought. You suddenly come up and bring something here; I have no time to examine while I am conducting the business of the House. I receive hundreds of such Motions and I must study them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very responsible..

MR. SPEAKER: You are n responsible at all. You try to coerce the Chair, which I refuse to accept. I can see whether this particular Motion should be sent to Home Minister or not. I cannot give you an off-hand reply. You cannot force me. You cannot force me to just throw it on to him, without myself first being satisfied about it. I will examine whether it is within the proper jurisdiction of this Parliament or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Meanwhile, let the Home Minister collect the information.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give any ruling I will have to examine. If there is anything for him, I will ask the Home Minister about it. If the Home Minister is not concerned, I will not ask him. I will have to see that. (*Interruptions*).

Please do not interrupt me while I am conducting the proceedings You say something when I am sitting here. I have to conduct the proceedings. At present no matter is before me. I will never get exercised. You also do not get exercised. Everything is being shown as being exercised. You are showing that you are very much exercised. I know it and you know it. You

[MR. SPEAKER]

are at normal level, but I too am at normal level. Please sit down. You may go on repeating. But my reply is the same. You are a clever member. I shall have to see it before I ask the Minister to reply. Do you want that I should keep myself shut and you should pass on the slip to him without even my seeing it? Why are you wasting the time? Please sit down. The Home Minister is taking the hint if he takes it from you—not from me. This is not the way. I am really very sorry, this practice is so bad. Be reasonable. You will submit it to me. I shall examine it and I can honestly assure you that I shall examine it on merits. I have allowed many many dangerous things from your side. But, this is not the way of getting through me. When I am attending to some member's debate you suddenly creep in with some things. I wish I could get my ear deafened when you are so near and when you speak. I wish I could switch off when you speak! Now, Mr Banerjee, you are being permitted by your friend to go ahead.

13 33 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED DEATH OF A GIRL IN A KANPUR HOSPITAL DUE TO DICRYSTICIN INJECTION

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur).—Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue which has shaken not only the city of Kanpur but also the entire country. That is about the spurious drugs' administration resulting in deaths of so many lives.

Unfortunately, you were not here at the time when I raised this question how spurious glucose injections which were administered to the patients had cost 24 lives in a Kanpur Hospital. You would have read today's news in the *Times of India*

under the caption 'Life-saving drug claims life'

It says:

"A 2 1/2 year-old girl is reported to have died immediately after she was administered a test dose of dicrysticin, "life-saving" drug, at a local charitable hospital here yesterday."

You know, Sir, that the child was under the treatment of another clinic for the last many days. It was brought to the charitable hospital and the drug was prescribed to be administered to that child. The compounder gave that child a 'sensitive test' but she collapsed within minutes.

According to doctors, there were cases in which the patients succumbed even to the test dose. The police have sealed all the dicrysticin injections in the hospital and the compounder has been arrested.

May I invite your attention to the fact that in this very House Dr. Karan Singh while revolving to my point raised under rule 377 had stated that he would take proper steps because he thought that this was not death because of spurious drugs but this amounted to murder?

The extent of the menace can be gauged from the speed with which firms manufacturing drugs and allied products have mushroomed in the state, that is, U.P., during the last ten years. According to a directory published by the directorate of industries, there were only 37 drug units in 1963 in the entire sector. Their number has now gone up to more than 200, of which over 70 are located in Kanpur alone. These firms just do not stand on their own, and I made a statement here with full authority that there were very high people, people who came from the high society in Kanpur, who were the cream of the society, who were highly connected, that

is, people who were Ministers, ex-Ministers, and even today Ministers; their firms are connected with this. . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: (Godhra): They are not the cream; but they are the scum.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You will be surprised to know the amount of opium issued through the Centre for the manufacture of certain drugs like pathidrine, 50 per cent of this opium is consumed by a single firm in Kanpur called Hind Chemicals. I am surprised that no inquiry has been conducted into the working of these firms. May I request you, Sir, to kindly ask the Health Minister to make a statement? The Chief Minister of UP has arrested many persons, and I am very happy about it. But I would just mention one more thing about what has happened in the case of these drug firms. The press report says:

“Alarmed by this phenomenal growth, the UP Government appointed three years ago a committee of five doctors headed by the then additional directors of health, Dr. B. N. Chatterji, to find out whether the drug units were maintaining the standards required of them. The Committee, which visited parts of not only UP but also Maharashtra and Gujarat reported that not a single pharmaceutical firm in the State was maintaining the standards required in respect of the manufacture of sophisticated drugs.

Amazing as it may seem the powers that be put the committee's report in cold storage and drugs of doubtful quality continued to be bought by hospitals and other institutions in large quantities.”

I am surprised that the Health Minister is not here. Let the Health Minister make a statement, and I am prepared to give all the proof required to show how the people are involved in

it. I would request you to ask the Health Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall forward it to the Health Minister. I have also received—I do not know whether it is in my capacity as Speaker or otherwise—another complaint that two very eminent persons had hardly survived after taking a drug which turned out spurious. They told me that the drug inspectors were actively involved in it. So, I shall convey that along with the hon. Member's observation; I do not know whether that came to me in my capacity as Speaker or otherwise, but I will certainly ask the Health Minister to pursue it and look into it.

13.39 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1974—
 75—contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture for which 9 hours have been allotted.

DEMAND NO. 1—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Agriculture'.”

DEMAND NO. 2—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,000 on Revenue Account

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[MR. SPEAKER]

be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Agricultural Research and Education'."

DEMAND No. 3—AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,23,26,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,06,60,42,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 4—FISHERIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,17,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,06,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 5—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,41,11,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,40,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development'."

DEMAND No. 6—FOREST

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,49,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 45,83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 7—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,11,80,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 8—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 100,10,53,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 10,99,83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND No. 9—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,65,11,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Community Development'."

DEMAND No. 10—DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,53,68,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,59,37,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Cooperation'."

I have received a long list of Speakers. I think 9 hours are enough, but still we shall have to fix some time limit, say 7 to 10 minutes. In the case of the opposition parties, the time is already allocated, and one Member from each party may take the whole time allotted to that party or divide it amongst the different Members of the party who may be speaking, and I leave it to them.

Hon. Members who are present and desire to move their cut motions may please do so

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to implement the amended land ceiling laws and distributing the surplus land among the landless, particularly in the Union territories (1)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to totally stop evictions of share-croppers and giving them security of tenure. (2)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to distribute all the arable non-cultivated Government

land and land owned on paper by ex-princes to the landless and land-hungry peasants. (12)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need of keeping all *gairmajara* tanks and ponds under Government ownership preventing encroachment by big landowners particularly in Bihar and N.E. India to develop fisheries. (15)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need of distributing non-forested arable but formerly supply land among the Scheduled Tribes and other landless for cultivation. (16)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure to take over entirely wholesale trade of all foodgrains and to procure entire marketing surplus through a system of graded levy to ensure regular supply at controlled prices to the weaker sections in rural areas and vulnerable sections in urban and industrial areas (17)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Necessity of preventing wastage, pilferage and adulteration of foodgrains under the Food Corporation of India. (19)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for giving more powers and finances to the Gram Panchayats. (20)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for further democratisation of the executive and judicial wings of Gram Panchayats. (21)]

"That the demand under the head

Department of Co-operation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need of forming separate co-operatives of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in each Panchayat (22)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Co-operation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need of ending illegal usury and ensuring credit at lower rate of interest to poor peasants and agricultural labourers (23)]

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazipur) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to abolish crop sharing system (39)]

'That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to acquire the entire agricultural land in possession of big landlords (40)]

'That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to enforce laws relating to land ceiling (41)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to distribute barren and surplus land left after consolidation of holding among landless persons (42)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to implement the declared policy of Government to distribute land among landless persons (43)]

That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1

[Need to take over wholesale trade in wheat in order to supply foodgrains at controlled prices to rural urban and industrial areas (49)]

That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to nationalise sugar mills (51)]

That the demand under the head Department of Co-operation be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to set up separate co-operative societies for rural agricultural labourers and poor farmers (52)]

That the demand under the head Department of Co-operation be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to advance loans to poor people and agricultural labourers through co-operative societies in order to save them from usury (53)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) I beg to move

'That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100'

[Unsatisfactory progress of land reform programme (54)]

That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100'

[Need to frame land reform laws on the basis of suggestions made by the Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha (55)]

That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100"

[Government's surrender before the hoarders and profiteers by

abandoning the policy of taking over of wholesale trade of wheat. (56)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to take over the trade of wheat, rice, coarse grains, sugar, edible oils and other essential Commodities. (57)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the sugar mills. (58)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to sell sugar only through fair price shops by stopping its free sale (59)].

SHRI LALJI BHAI (Udaipur) : I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply full quantity of milk against tokens in DMS booths in New Delhi particularly in Moti Bagh. (60)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indiscriminate cut of milk quota at the instigation of certain biased officials of DMS at DMS booths in New Delhi particularly in Moti Bagh area. (61)].

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargon) : I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply full quantity of milk against authorised tokens from DMS, booths in New Delhi particularly in Sarojini Nagar area. (69)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indiscriminate cut of milk quota at the instigation of certain biased officials of DMS at DMS booths in New Delhi particularly in Sarojini Nagar area. (70)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay stress on the officials of DMS to visit milk booths in New Delhi particularly in Sarojini Nagar area instead of confining themselves to desk work alone and remedy the hardship caused to the token holders. (71)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need to make available vanaspati ghee for at least domestic use and relieve the housewives from great hardship and mental agony. (74)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check hoarding and black marketing, of vanaspati ghee in New Delhi. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to unearth and plug the source of procurement of vanas-

pati ghee and maida by the halwai while the people in general are being deprived of these essential commodities (76)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to impose suitable restrictions on the use of vanaspati ghee and maida by the halwais (77)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to supply vegetable ghee and maida for domestic use in New Delhi while these essential commodities are made available halwais in abundance (78)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to improve the distribution system of essential articles like vanaspati ghee, maida and DMS milk (79)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100"

[Causes for supplying rotten quality of wheat by FCI to Fair Price Shops in Delhi despite abnormal increase in its price (80)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 1000"

[Need to supply indigenous wheat by FCI to the Fair Price Shops for consumers of Delhi instead of imported wheat thereby saving transportation charges on movement (81)]

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to nationalise sugar mills in UP, and Bihar (72).

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to talk over wholesale trade in foodgrains (73)]

MR SPEAKER. The cut motion are also before the House

SHRI S P BHATTACHARYA (Uluberia). From the reports given by the various agriculture departments and by the Ministry of Agriculture here, a person coming from an outside country into India may feel that the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture is doing something very good in this field but knowing the reality of our condition we cannot think in that way

1340 hrs

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

It is not clearly stated in what direction our country is going in our Constitution, there is a direction that the disparity of income levels should be minimised. But after so many years, what do I find? You find that that the disparity is increasing. Formerly 40 per cent of the people were below the poverty line. This was a few years ago. Now due to devaluation of the rupee and rising prices this percentage has gone up to 70.

Why is this so? One reason is concentration of land. Five per cent of the families control near about 40 per cent of the agricultural land. There was the P C Mahalanobis Committee to go into the question of concentration of land. It has said that land concentration is not broken by various enactments. There was the Raj Committee on Agricultural Income. In page 40 of its Report, it has said that 10 per cent of the rural families are controlling two-thirds of the agricultural produce. If that be so, you can understand that 70-80 per cent of the rural population are really toiling to

produce our agricultural commodities, our food and commercial crops by their labour, toil, suffering and exertion. But they are deprived of the right to live like human beings; they are deprived of their food, clothing and other living rights. This is the situation through which the country is passing.

Reports are there saying that the poorer section, the small owners should be helped. Bank laws are there to give loans to these persons. But there must be security given. Without security, they cannot get loan. They can get some charitable gifts, but in general no real help is given. Due to this poverty of our rural population, industry cannot also grow. Without a home market, with vast numbers of people remaining in starvation, what industry can grow? Simply exporting some commodities worth a few crores of rupees cannot make industry grow. Due to this, industry is decaying. The capitalist class of our country are a degenerate class. They are not making profit by giving help to people; they are making profit by killing people. This is being supported by the policies of the Government. The Government for various reasons has got a soft corner for them. The Planning Commission's Task Force brought out a report on land reform. It has clearly stated that land reform legislation is enacted, but there is no will to execute those Acts. The money spent by the Government goes to help the richer sections of the peasantry and not the poor. The Task Force has said that Rs. 2 000 crores are spent on irrigation this year, but all that money has not helped the poorer sections of the people. When the United Front Government was in power in West Bengal, they distributed some seven lakh acres of *benami* land as *kas* land of the Government, but the Centre was eager to send its force and crush the peasants. From this we can understand for whose interests the Government runs.

Moreover, we find that the Government has given up the wholesale trade in wheat and rice. They have given it up. The Prime Minister asked, before this new crop was harvested, what should be the policy regarding food procurement. Our party gave a clean statement of our policy, and that could have saved our country from death and destruction as is now going on. We clearly stated that now, in our country, near about 11 crore tonnes of foodgrains are produced, and out of that, the richer sections control more than five crore tonnes. After keeping their requirements for food and cultivation we could procure five crore tonnes from them to feed our country. Giving their cost of production and 25 per cent profit, we could buy from them all their surplus at Rs. 80 per quintal, rice or wheat, and we could sell the product through the ration shops at Re. 1 per kilo to the people. That would save our country and our people. People would not have been discontented as they are now due to high prices and no supplies. In West Bengal, there are no supplies. Even some Ministers and some MLAs from there came here in connection with food supplies to Calcutta. But what about the rural people in West Bengal? The modified rationing system has almost collapsed and you cannot understand what is the suffering of the people. Rice is selling at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 if not more, per kilo. We do not know what will be the position in the coming months. Naturally therefore, the people are getting disturbed and discontented. I have seen that even in States where the majority rule is that of the Congress and where no other party exists, such as Gujarat and Bihar, the people are getting discontented. This is due to the rise in prices and the non-availability of foodgrains at the normal price for the majority of the people. This discontent is growing. Due to the Central Government's policies, even when we have got sufficient food production in the country, it is impossible for the people to have

[SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA]

food. This is a dangerous situation that we have come to.

The point is that due to this agricultural policy, our country is really lagging behind. Our country cannot develop industrially; our people cannot have an end to their sufferings. Poverty cannot end. The unemployed men cannot get any jobs in this state of economy in our country. This is the position we have brought in and this is a dangerous position. If the Minister of Agriculture does not realise this reality, we do not know what will happen in the future. You say that the disturbances are going on due to right reactionaries. What is the difference between you and the right reaction? They say no rationing and no procurement, you also in practice do that. You are helping the profiteers and the big land owners and the black-marketeers. What is then the difference between you and them? Nothing. Different persons are there but they are in the same class. The only alternative to our people is to struggle and fight. People are not made of stones; they have got to live and they must find a way to meet their expenses for living. In this state of affairs, one might ask: is it possible to solve our problems? I say, yes, it is possible in our country to solve these problems and end poverty and the problem of unemployment and also develop our country. To do that the basic thing is this. The lands of landlords who own more than 10 acres of wet land or 20—30 acres of dry land; but who never till or till in their land and never produce, must be taken away without compensation and distributed among the rural landless peasantry tribal people and Harijans. The owners of less than 10 acres—upto 5 acres may be taken if they have sufficient income from other sources. The owners of five acres who are not cultivators should give their land. They should allow them to cultivate the surplus land so acquired and distributed with the help of the people among the poor

peasants and agricultural labourers. If we really help them industrial production and agricultural production will develop by leaps and bounds and our poverty will end. Corruption also will end if life is allowed to develop in this way in our country. If you do not do that, the country is bound to suffer. There is no alternative to save our country and people, to end poverty and unemployment. I speak like this not because I am an Opposition party M.P. I shall quote from a publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat Library on 13 April, 1974: reviewing a book called 'Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia, edited by Kathleen Gough and Hari P Sharma' It says:

"The serious difficulties the Indian economy has been facing regarding the growth of the national product and an all round improvement in people's living conditions do not, in the main arise from any natural or technical deficiencies. They stem from the particular path of economic development that India has been following. The choice of this path was primarily due to the incapacity and unwillingness of the Indian bourgeoisie given its relative weakness and its solidarity with the semifudal elements in the countryside in the face of growing mass struggle—".

"to effect radical agrarian reforms and thereby remove the obstacles to the development of productive forces for the immense majority of the Indian people. It is only when the poor and landless peasants, the majority of the rural people, directly take policies into their own hands that the indispensable agrarian transformation can be effected, the main obstacles to economic development removed, and India's dependence on imperialism ended. This, however is unthinkable without the seizure of political power by the proletariat in alliance with the peasantry."

This is the situation. This is the way out given by the economist. We should seriously consider this. Otherwise, our country is going to be more and more dependent on imperialism. They have written in so many words. I do not go deep into this. But, I want that, since the situation is so serious in our country, we must deeply think of it and change our dangerous policy of ruining the country. This is what I would appeal to the Minister of Agriculture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a note from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to allot 10 minutes to members of the Congress Party. I am sorry to say that, but they may keep that in mind. I am just conveying this to you.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture, I would like to say a few words.

According to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1973-74, on the developmental activities of agriculture, the Department has intensified its efforts during the last year in regard to the Plan and production programmes. Sir, if we take into account the production figures, I think the Opposition parties also have to agree that the Government of India and the State Governments are taking keen interest in regard to the development of agriculture, which is the basis for any development. From the report, we find that during the year 1968-69, the production was only 83.6 million tonnes. This relates to cereals. If you include pulses production, which was 10.4 million tonnes, the total foodgrains production in 1968-69 was 94 million tonnes. In 1970-71, when the climatic and other conditions were favourable, the production was 108.4 million tonnes. When there were droughts and other calamities in the country, in 1972-73, the production came down

to 95.2 million tonnes. If fertilisers and credits are made available in time. I think, even if there are calamities, producers will never hesitate to produce more and give to the nation. The farmers and the agricultural labourers are not bothered about the prices and their wages respectively. But, the other class, including the industrialists, keep quiet when the prices come down. When the prices go up, then there is a demand for more wages by the industrial mazdoors.

14.00 hrs.

About 70 per cent of our population in India is agricultural Community. They are not demanding more even though fertilisers are not given in time and are not supplied at proper prices. They are not demanding; they are only begging for fertilizers. In spite of those things the Government has not given a proper attention as to how to get rid of all these things and to grow more food in the rural areas. Their only interest is to safeguard the interests of the industrialists and the industrial mazdoors in the towns and cities who are not food producers but only consumers.

The agricultural labourers are suffering the most. There is no work for them throughout the year whereas for an industrial mazdoor there is a guarantee of work throughout the year in the city. They constitute only 30 per cent of the population. For 70 per cent of the population, rural population, there is no guarantee of work for the agricultural labourers and there is no guarantee for the producers that they will get fertilisers and other inputs in time and at proper prices. In spite of all these things, they are producing food at the cost of even mortgaging their entire property.

What are the conditions of agricultural labourers? I am an agriculturalist closely associated with them. There is no guarantee of work for them. I cannot also guarantee work

[SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA]

to them. I cannot depend entirely on the agricultural income. I cannot survive myself only on agricultural income. I have to find out other means also. Formerly, there was a misapprehension that we could not sell all our produce and that we must keep only a limited stock with ourselves. That was an old socialism. Now, the socialism has spread to towns and villages also. It is not that socialism. We agriculturists are the real socialists. We produce for the country, not only for us. Our agricultural labourers also, without any guarantee, work day and night to produce food for the country. Now he is able to get work for 100 days or so in a year. Formerly, he used to work for 365 days in a year. There is no capacity with the farmer to keep agricultural labourers for the whole year. I cannot maintain my agricultural labourers throughout the year. I am keeping them only on daily wages.

Then, according to the recent policy of the Government of India about the change in the wholesale trade in wheat, they have given a guarantee only to those who are living in the metropolitan cities and the industrial *mazdoors*. The producer is having only one or two months' stock. Today, everybody is a small farmer. There is no big farmer now after the introduction of land reforms. My hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya may not know it. I have got my own experience. After introducing land reforms within one or two years, there will not be any big landlord. On the other hand, there are big industrialists, big house-owners and all that. They have framed so many rules for land reforms. Nobody can escape now.

It is all in the hands of State Governments now. Even though in several States, the Congress Governments are there, they are not taking much interest. I agree with you there. The State Governments always say that

the necessary legislation in this direction is forthcoming. In Punjab, they are now thinking of bringing forward a legislation with amendments on the subject of land reforms.

In Andhra Pradesh, they have already distributed 10 lakh acres of Government land. But still there are lands which are being occupied by landlords in my area. Several times, I have brought it to the notice of the Government. About 1 lakh acres of land are to be distributed in my constituency. There is a potentiality of having a second crop there. They can grow second crop also on that land. There is a report from the State Government for land distribution. But, on account of various reasons, from patwari to Collector they are joining together and they will not allow the lands to be distributed to the landless poor. Somebody is given 50 to 100 acres in the name of co-operatives and somebody is given in the name of Dharm Samsthans 200—500 acres and they do not pay taxes even. But if a poor farmer owning one or two acres does not pay taxes, his land is attached whereas a man sits there with 500 acres in the name of Dharm Samsthan and he does not pay a single paise as tax. I asked even the Collector and he said one Dharm Samsthan owed about Rs. 53,000 to the Government in taxes. All these things are at the mercy of the State Governments. The State Governments are not taking so much interest in land reforms implementation. That is the position where we have become the target of criticism of other Parties. Let us confine it to ourselves i.e., the Congress party, let us concentrate our workers our MLAs and our MPs, and implement our policies. Sitting here and speaking in the legislatures, 50 per cent of the people, either MLAs or MPs are not aware of the local conditions and how to implement our policies and programmes and they are simply talking. That is my opinion.... (Interruptions).

Then about ground water survey, there is inadequate grant of funds for

this scheme. In my State of Andhra Pradesh, they have surveyed four coastal districts. There is great potential for ground water utilisation. The Survey of India has made the survey and gave a report but the Government of Andhra Pradesh has no funds to execute the scheme. So, I appeal to the Government of India to recommend to the World Bank to help the State if they themselves have no funds. Andhra has got immense potentiality for ground water. If they have only adequate funds, the Andhra Government can execute the scheme.

Then, Sir, Shri Bhattacharyya and other friends, while speaking on the Bihar issue, raised that the Governments in the States are not taking sufficient interest in procurement and that is why the prices are going up. I will give an instance to show how the Government of India is taking interest on this matter of procurement. If you see the Annual Report on food of 1973-74 in Table 3 on page 8, you will find that the total procurement in 1971-72 (Nov. Oct.) is 311600 tonnes and 1972-73 (Nov. Oct.) it is 2706,000 tonnes (the total quantity procured) and the quantity delivered to Central Pool is 1425,000 tonnes. What else can they do? This is a creditable achievement in spite of all the calamities. The procurement business was taken over by the Government to help the poor people and to help the down-trodden people by opening fair-price shops. The Andhra Pradesh Government has also procured nearly 6000 tonnes in spite of the severe droughts and it has given 6000 tonnes to the Central Pool.

But I am sorry to voice my anguish and anger on the floor of this House that the Government is not providing to Andhra Pradesh sufficient fertilisers as much as they are giving to other States. There is no set policy for the distribution of fertilisers. There is no universal system or method of distribution of fertilisers in various States. Several governments are Congress Governments. Then what is the difficulty in having

a uniform policy for distribution of fertilisers? When you are interfering and recommending in the matter of land reforms, why not you entrust the distribution of fertilisers to the Co-operatives under the jurisdiction of State Governments so that they can execute the sales in a systematic manner. I suppose it was in 1962-63 that the Government of India appointed a Fertiliser enquiry Committee of which one Mr. Sivaraman, a senior ICS official, was the Chairman. He has no touch with the farmers' problems though he might have been an expert. He came to my place. As I was the President of the Local Marketing Society, he saw me and inquired why only co-operatives were entrusted with this work. But, Sir, we have done well and have shown results. There are no valid complaints. Mr. Sivaraman has given his report in favour of the manufacturers of fertilisers. He has recommended that the work be also entrusted to the private merchants. When you have entrusted the matter to the private people, today the result is that here is no fertiliser in the market. Now the co-operatives have got a network of 1500 depots in Andhra Pradesh alone and we want to supply fertilisers at the doorsteps of the farmer but we are not able to do so because of these policies. Your schemes and ideas may be sound but the implementation is getting into trouble because the officials create hurdles in the implementation.

Other important crops in our country, next to rice, are the commercial crops like sugar. You know ever: time how many people and how many parties are criticising our policy and the policies of the Government of India on sugar. There is no price policy. Various states pay various prices for sugar. The Andhra Pradesh Government has recommended Rs. 170 instead of Rs. 151.24 per quintal fixed by Government of India, Whereas in Madhya Pradesh it is 193. In North Bihar it is Rs. 166 and Rajasthan 181. South Bihar—Rs. 176 fixed by the Government of India. What is the reason for these different prices?

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Ma-

durai): That depends on the sugar content.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: That is also not true. There is one National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories. Our hon. Minister Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed said at a meeting of the federation that co-operative sugar factories also are not properly selling the free-sale sugar. While agreeing with him, I want to say that they have a right to prosecute them but without prosecuting them or without launching any case against them, simply blaming them is not right. Some officer might have informed him. Otherwise, how does he know? He has not personally seen. He has read the reports only. Let me bring one instance in this regard to his notice. There was one IAS officer, Managing Director of a co-operative Sugar Factory in my district. There is a complaint against him. The General Body passed a resolution against him. Mr. Balarama Raju, an ex MP also wrote to the Government of India but what has been done? He has been promoted and also sent for higher training. The complaint was that he has sold without the approval of the Board free sugar at a lesser price. They have all records. Andhra Pradesh Government also launched an inquiry.

Finally, a word about the co-operative sugar factories in the country. Now we are trying to export sugar as we get a very good price in foreign markets. They should encourage the sugar industry by giving liberal financial assistance. If there is no money, they can borrow from the world World Bank. Now the price of sugar machinery had gone up. But they are not considering how the new sugar factories have to be commissioned. I appeal to the Government of India for setting up of new sugar factories in the cooperative sector in Andhra and other parts of the country.

There is one thing which I would like transfer to in the end. This is regarding the N.C.D.C.—National Co-

operative Development Corporation. It is wellorganised and well-equipped and it is the only institution in my opinion at the Government level which is useful to the farmers as well as the other sections of the population in the rural area for the development of our industries. Their activities cover items like foodstuffs, agricultural produce, sugar, cotton, jute, vegetable oil etc. In regard to tribal people also there are items like lac and various other products like soap match-boxes, honey, etc. which are cottage industries in the rural areas and they look to their marketing also and giving of reasonable prices. So, my request is that the Government of India should give more finance to the N.C.D.C. to develop these industries in the rural areas as well as in the tribal areas.

श्री मन्जू पाडेय (गाजीपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश की खास समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है। मेरा इस मंत्रालय के प्रति आरोप है कि इस मंत्रालय ने पिछले 26 वर्षों में अन्नोत्पादन बढ़ाने का काम नहीं किया है और देश के बड़े पत्रीपतिथी और जमींदारों के सामने हमेशा अपने आत्म समर्पण किया है जिसका नतीजा है कि आज हिमालय से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक देश में गम्भीर अन्न संकट पैदा हो गया है। यही नहीं, पूरा जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है और मुझे लगता है कि अगले थोड़े दिनों में ही देश की हालत और खराब होगी और अनाज यह सरकार नहीं दे पायेगी। क्योंकि शुरु से ही अन्नोत्पादन की सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं रही। पहले हमारी सरकार पी० एन० 480 पर निर्भर थी। अब आजकल जब कारखाने अवरूढ़ हुई अनाज उत्पन्न करने की तो न सरकार के पास खाद है न पानी की व्यवस्था है न बीज है न खेती करने वाली जनता के पास खेत हैं। ऐसी दशा में अब इसके हाथ पैर बंधे हुए हैं और मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय को कोई नैतिक अधिकार इस देश में रहने का नहीं है और न इस मंत्रालय

को रखने की जरूरत है। क्यों कि मैं देखता हूँ कि यह बहुत दिनों से कहा जाता रहा है और हम लोग ने बहुत सारे प्रान्दोलन भी किये कि खेती करने वाली जनता को खेत दो। 1971 के चुनाव के बाद सरकार ने इन बात की घोषणा भी की कि हमारे प्रदेशों में भूमि-सुधार के क्रान्तिकारी कानून बनाये जायेंगे, मगर एक भी न क्रान्तिकारी कानून बना न उस पर कुछ प्रमल किया गया। कुछ अखबारों की रिपोर्ट में पढ़ लेना चाहता हूँ, मैं केवल उन को हीडिम पढ़ता हूँ

Land reform Bill fails to transform agrarian structure. Storm over land ceilings in Gujarat.

Land reform measures in Bihar reduced to a farce Land reforms only on paper

एमें "कड़ो कोटेशन दिये जा सकते हैं। किसी भी प्रदेश में खेती करने वाली जनता को खेत यह सरकार नहीं दे सकी। सरकार को और से कहा गया कि 2 क 18 एकड़ लैण्ड निकलेगी सीलिंग के बाद। उममें भी पता नहीं कहा निकली, कहा उसका बटवारा हुआ कि 1 को कुछ मालूम नहीं। इसलिये सरकार का जो पहला काम था खेती करने वाली जनता को खेत देने का उसको देने में फेल्योर हुआ। इसके लिये हमारी पार्टी ने प्रान्दोलन भी किया मगर उमका भी कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। थोड़ी बहुत जमीन का बटवारा हुआ लेकिन उमके बाद भी जो खेती करने वाले हैं उनको जमीन नहीं मिली।

दूसरी तरफ खाद समस्या है। पूरे देश में खाद नहीं मिलती है। प्राप जान कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि खाद जिसका कंट्रोल रेट 41 रुपये पर बैग है जबकि मार्केट में 200 रुपये पर बैग बिक रही है कोई नहीं बचा सकता कि ऐंजिसिया किसकी है, कौन सी है कौन सी नहीं है। किसी को कुछ पता नहीं है। अपने जिले के किसी अधिकारी से मालूम कीजिये कि हमारे जिले की खाद ऐंजिसियो वाले कौन कौन लोग हैं तो कोई

नहीं बता सकता। इतने हाथों में खाद का ब्यापार चला गया है। नतीजा होता है कि पूरी तरह से खाद की चौरबाजारी हो रही है और सारे काश्तकार उसके लिए पागल हुये है।

वही हालत बीज की है। अच्छा बीज नहीं मिलना। यो रिपोर्ट पढ़ने में मालूम होता है कि बहुत बीज पैदा हो रहा है। मगर एक एक किलो बीज डेढ़ डेढ़ सौ और तीन तीन सौ रुपये किलो के हिसाब में बिकता है और वह भी किसी को मिलना नहीं है। पूजा इस्टीमेट के बीज यहा एम पीड को बाटे जाते थे एक एक पाव तीन तीन छटाक, वह भी इस माल नहीं मिले। पूरे देश में बीज खाद और बिजली की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। हमारे यहा खेता में बिजली नहीं मिलती है, काश्तकार रान-गन भर बिजली की उम्मीद लगाये खेतों में बैठे रहता है ताकि खेतों को पानी दे सके। हमारी सरकार कहती है कि बिजली पैदा नहीं हो रही है, क्योंकि पैदा नहीं हो रही है, इसलिये कि पानी नहीं बरसा। पानी क्यों नहीं बरसा इसलिये कि भगवान अप्रसन्न हैं। तो कि प्राप यहा क्यों बैठे हैं, जगलो में जाकर भजन गाइये। प्राप भगवान अप्रसन्न हैं—वह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है? हम तो भगवान को नहीं मानते। मैं प्रापसे पूछना चाहत हूँ—प्राप बिजली नहीं है तो वह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है? किसने कहा था कि प्राप सिर्फ पानी से ही बिजली बनायें, कोयले से बिजली बनाने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की? बीनो तरह से के आस्ट्रेलियन प्रेन्चमेंट हमें चाहिये थे, प्रापके अन्दर वह बुद्धि होनी चाहिये था कि पानी नहीं बरसना तो बिजली का संकट प्रायेगा, इसलिये थर्मल पावर स्टेशन भी लगाने की जरूरत थी। इसके बावजूद भी प्राप चाहते तो किसानों के लिये बिजली का अन्तर्जाब कर सकते थे। एक

[सरजू पांडे]

तरफ लोग एयर-कंडीशनों में रहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ हमारा गरीब श्राद्धी बिजली के लिये तड़फ रहा है, लेकिन एअर-कंडिशनरें बन्द नहीं हुये, वहाना बना रहे हैं कि भगवान अग्रसन्न है। यह मारी जिम्मेदारी आपकी है और आपको किसानों को बिजली देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

अभी मैंने जमीन के बंटवारे की बात आपके सामने रखी थी —पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है, मारा मदन जानता है। बड़े बड़े मंत्री जमीन हड़प रहे हैं। अभी आज ही दिल्ली का मामला उठा था। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो इतने बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टमन्त्र हैं कि उन की तलाश करना भी मुश्किल है। हमारे यहाँ एक मंत्री साहब हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता उन के बारे में बाजरे के स्कैण्डल की कहानी अभी पिछले दिनों यू० पी० असेम्बली में सुनी गई। बाजरा गुजरात को भेजा गया लेकिन रामने में ही शायद ही गया। जब हम तरह में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ हो, जिस में मंत्री लोगों का हाथ हो, तो वहाँ गरीब को जमीन कैसे मिल सकती है?

हमारे देश में आज गन्ना काश्तकारों की बड़ी दुर्दशा है। हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश गन्ना क्षेत्र है, मिल मालिक काश्तकारों से गन्ना ले लेते हैं, लेकिन पैसा नहीं देते हैं। 5 सौ रुपये की, 7 सौ रुपये की पश्चिया उन को पकड़ा दी जाती है, पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है, मजबूर हो कर उन बेचारों को पश्चियां साहूकारों के पास बन्धक रखनी पड़ती हैं और उन से पैसा लेकर अपने डबूच भदा करते हैं। मुझे याद है यहाँ एक सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में मिण्टे साहब भी थे जिस में कहा गया था कि गन्ना मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करो। अब ये कहते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जाने और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि सेन्टर जाने लूट मची हुई है, 4-5 रुपये किलो किलो बोनी बाजारों में बिक रही है। फसलहीन

शली अहमद साहब कहते हैं कि हम को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिलती हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि शिकायत कहाँ करे, क्या थाने में रिपोर्ट करायें, कहाँ दरखास्त दें, पूरे देश में शककर नहीं मिलती, कोई बीज नहीं मिल रही है— इन की गलत पालिसीज की वजह से, जिस का नतीजा है कि काश्तकार लूटे जा रहे हैं। गेन्दा सिंह जी इस समय यहाँ नहीं हैं, हम लोग लगातार जिल्ला रहे हैं कि गन्ना मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें, इन गन्ना मिल-मालिकों ने लूट मचा रखी है, लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता, क्योंकि इलैक्शन के लिये पैसा कहा से मिलेगा। मुझे मालूम है— उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ एक गन्ना मिल मालिक ने 72 जीपे दी थी, इस तरह से पैसे के बल पर कब तक बोट खरीदिये। इस दफा उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबों ने आप को बचा लिया, उन्होंने आप को बोट दिया। ऐसे लोगों ने आप को बोट दिया जिन के पास सिंग छिपाने के लिये जमीन नहीं है, हरिजनों ने आप को बचा दिया लेकिन कांटेक्टर्स, कोटा-परिमिट लाइसेंस वालों ने जम कर आप की खिन्नाफत की। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इन वर्ग-शत्रुओं को दफना नहीं दिया जायगा देश के लोगों को अन्न नहीं मिलेगा। ये वर्ग-शत्रु देश के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं।

अनाज का मामला था—बड़ी लडाई के बाद अनाज को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया, लेकिन उम को ऐसे फेंक दिया जैसे उस की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। अनाज के भाव बढ़ने चले जा रहे हैं। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने अनाज के बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों से अपील की, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि हम कोई गारन्टी नहीं कर सकते कि हम अनाज देंगे। मैं कहना हूँ—अगर आप को अनाज लेना है तो सीधे तौर पर काश्तकारों को उचित मूल्य देकर अनाज लीजिये। पिछली दफा काश्तकारों को अनाज दिया—यहाँ एक कर्मटी बनी, उस ने श्रास्वासन दिये कि काश्तकारों को डालडा मिलेगा, बीज मिलेगा, फसल मिलेगा, न माफून क्या क्या मिलेगा, लेकिन मिला कुछ भी नहीं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि

ग्राम कास्तकार भी सरकार को भनाज देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। सारे का सारा काम पूरे मुल्क का अब सरकार ने चौरबाजारियों के हाथों में सौंप दिया है।

इस देश में ग्राम ग्राम को भनाज लेना है तो ग्राम को लेवी लगानी पड़ेगी, जिना लेवी के ग्राम को भनाज नहीं मिल सकता और ग्राम भनाज नहीं मिलेगा, 56 करोड़ भ्रादमियों के पेट में रोटी नहीं जायगी तो नतीजा क्या होगा ग्राम तो जानते हैं। देश में भनाज कम नहीं है—बड़ा भ्रादमी तो एक रुपये का छटाक भनाज भर भनाज लेकर खायेगा, वह भूया नहीं रहेगा लेकिन गरीब भ्रादमी इस को सहन नहीं करेगा, वह अब मैदान में घा रहा है, जगह-जगह भ्रमन्तोष फैल रहा है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि जनसभ वाले जोक्षमडा कर रहे हैं, वे इस मोके का फायदा उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन ग्राम की जिम्मेदारी सबमें ज्यादा है और ग्राम उन को मौका दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि ग्राम लोगों को भनाज नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और ग्राम का विभाग तो इस काम में भ्रष्टाचार के लिये प्रसिद्ध हो गया है।

पिछली दफा सरकार ने एक कानून बनाया बेअर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन का, जिस में लिखा गया कि यह कारपोरेशन काश्तकारों के लिये खाद, बीज की खरीद करेगा और अपने गोदामों में रखने की व्यवस्था करेगा। कि उस के बाद फूड कारपोरेशन भ्रष्ट इण्डिया बना। फूड कारपोरेशन ग्राम इण्डिया की बात लिखते हुए पब्लिक प्रोव्हरटेकिंग कमेटी ने कहा था कि गोदामों बनाने का काम बेअर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन ग्राम इण्डिया करेगा, लेकिन फूड कारपोरेशन ग्राम इण्डिया ने अपने भ्रमण गोदाम बना दिये, बेअर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन से उस ने कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखा। कलकत्ता में उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े गोदाम किराये पर लिये हुए हैं, बड़े-बड़े गोदाम बनाने में और किराये में लेने में उन की कमीशन बनती है। फूड कारपोरेशन का किस्सा तो नहीं पर कई दफा आ चुका है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि

दोनो को भ्रमण भ्रमण गोदाम बनाने या किराये पर लेने की क्या जरूरत थी? फूड कारपोरेशन का काम गल्ला खरीदना था, बेअर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के गोदामों में गल्ला रखा जा सकता था और बीज और खाद भी रखी जा सकती थी—इस इन्फ्लिकेशन की क्या जरूरत थी? इन के एम्प्लाइड के ग्रन्ड भी काफी असन्तोष फैला हुआ है।

एक और बात का मुझे पता चला है—ग्राम का एक सेंट्रल शीप ब्रीडिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीचूट राजस्थान में है, वह भी बगलिंग का भ्रष्टाडा बना हुआ है। वहां भेडे खरीद कर लाई जाती है, पिछले तीन सालों में 1200 भेडें खरीदी गईं, लेकिन उन में से 600 भर गईं मरती नहीं भी हैं तो मर्गी हुई दिखा दी जाती है, मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि जो ग्रामिंस बहा पर रखे गये हैं उन के ग्रन्डर पूरे तौर से भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, वहां के लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। यह इस्टीचूट इसलिये खोला गया था कि भेडों की नई नई किस्में मगाई जायेगी, उन से ऊन पैदा किया जायगा—लेकिन वह भ्रष्टाचार का केन्द्र बना हुआ है।

इसी तरह से ग्रामका खाद्य विभाग ग्रामी को नामान का सप्लाई करता है—मछली भी और दूसरी चीजें भेजता है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि जो लोग वहां बैठे हैं उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार की हद ही कर दी है, भ्रष्टाचार का तो अब नाम लेने का ही कोई अर्थ नहीं रह गया है, क्योंकि नीचे से ऊपर तक जहा जाइये, कहीं कोई सच्चाई बंखने से नहीं मिलती। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि यहा खरीद-फरोख्त में भारी गडबड है, लोएस्ट टेण्डरवाले की प्राइर न दे कर बड़े-बड़े टेण्डरवालों को दिये जाते हैं और भजे से कमीशन खा रहे हैं, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

दो शब्दों में आइ० सी० ए० ग्राम० के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पूरा इस्टीचूट के

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

बारे में सारा सदन जानता है—श्री भादमी वहाँ पहले ही खुदकशी कर के मर गये। पिछली दफा इस सदन में इस मामले पर काफी हल्ला मचा, उस के बाद जांच-पड़ताल हुई। आज भी मुझे आशय हुआ है कि वहाँ का वातावरण ठीक नहीं है, जो वैज्ञानिक जिस विषय में स्पेशलाइज करते हैं उन को वह काम नहीं दिया जाता है। उनमें उनको काम नहीं दिया जाता है। अगर मैं एग्रीकल्चर का काम जानता ह तो मुझसे कहा जायेगा कि क्लर्की करो। यानी जिस काम के बें स्पेशलिस्ट हैं वह काम उनको नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसलिए वहाँ पर काम का वातावरण काफी गन्दा है और लोगों में बड़ा असंतोष फैला हुआ है। जहाँ तक उनके पे—स्केल्स का मबान है, पे क्रमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक उनकी पे—स्केल्स भी नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कर्मचारियों के लिए जिम प्रकार में ज्वाइंट कन्मन्टेटिव मशीनरी बनी हुई है उस प्रकार से उनके लिए जे० सी० एम० की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जहाँ पर वे अपना असंतोष व्यक्त कर सकें तथा उसका कोई हल निकल सकें। तो इस बात की भी वहाँ पर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मुझे पता चला है कि सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोशन होते हैं जैसे कि पुनिस में ए कास्टेबिल थानेदार बन जाता है, सेना में एक जवान बड़े से बड़े ओहदे पर चला जाता है लेकिन वहाँ पर इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में डेप्युटेशन भिला और खुद भाननीय मंत्री जी ने डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोशन की बात को स्वीकार किया और कहा कि ठीक है, होना चाहिए लेकिन फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। ऐसी हालत में नके मामले कोई भविष्य ही नहीं है उनको मालूम ही नहीं है कि अच्छा काम करें तो हमारा प्रमोशन होगा या नहीं। इस बात से भी उन लोगों में काफी असंतोष की भावना फैली हुई है।

इसी प्रकार से आप का मंत्रियल पाइलट्स की बातें दें। जो कामशियल पाइलट्स हैं

उनको इस मन्त्रालय ने आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन करीब 4 सौ कामशियल पाइलट्स इस देश में बेकार हैं। फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में एयर फोर्स से पाइलट्स को लाया गया और दूसरी तरफ वह कामशियल पाइलट्स ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं, पढ़ते हैं, पैसा खर्च करते हैं लेकिन आज तक एक भी कामशियल पाइलट को इम डिपार्टमेंट ने नहीं बुलाया जबकि कई बार इस सदन में इस बात का आश्वासन दिया गया। ऐसी हालत में उन लोगों में बड़ा असंतोष है। बार बार उनसे कहा गया, मंत्री जी ने खुद उनको आश्वासन दिया, राज्य मन्त्रा में और यहाँ भी कि स्त्रे वगैरह के काम के लिए एयर-फोर्स के पाइलट्स को न बुलाकर जो काम-शियल पाइलट्स हैं जिन्होंने ट्रेनिंग ले रखी है बुलाया जायेगा लेकिन दो साल हो गए एक एक भी भादमी को नहीं बुलाया गया

भिलावट के बारे में जो हालत है उसके बारे में मैं आपको क्या बताऊँ। श्री दूध वगैरह का तो नाम ही न लीजिए, दूध में तो पानी पानी ही होता है, कोई और चीज रहती नहीं है एक कम्पनी है जो रजिस्टर्ड नहीं है, उसका हाल बताना चाहता हूँ, यह पंजाब की कम्पनी है, नाम है - भूशीगन, दीवान चन्द किहर बाहा-उन्होंने यह बादायम रोगन बनाया है। यह कम्पनी रजिस्टर्ड नहीं है और यह उन्होंने बादायम का रोगन बनाया है, इसकी टेस्ट करने तो ग्नकोज के बाद इसका नम्बर आयेंगा। खुले ग्राम बाजार में यह यह बादायम रोगन बिक रहा है जिसमें बादायम का कुछ भी नहीं है। इस तरह से तमाम चीजों में भिलावट हो रही है। सरकार जब भिलावट का कानून बनाती है तो इन्स्पेक्शन की ग्राम दनी बढ़ जाती है। भिलावट तो रुकती नहीं नहीं लेकिन सारे दूकानदारों से इन्स्पेक्शन को पैसा मिलने लगता है। सारे देश में सभी

बीजों में मिलावट कम रही है जिसके लिए मिलावट कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करता है। मेरा कहना है कि बाबू मिलावट पूरी तरह से अपनी जिम्मेदारी में लेते हूँ। अगर आप लोगों को बनाव भी नहीं है, समझें तो मैं नहीं समझता बाबू करने का धर्म क्या है। धादमी को महीन कपड़ा न मिले तो वह मोटा कपड़ा पहन सकता, वह भी नहीं मिलेगा तो एक घोंती से ही अपना काम चला लेगा लेकिन रोटी के बिना धादमी जिन्दा कैसे रह सकता है। मंत्री जी से मेरा कहना है कि देश के लोगों को अगर बनाव देना है तो भूमि सुधारों को लागू करने के लिए मजबूत कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। यह काम अगर तहसीलदार और लेखपालों के ऊपर धाप छोड़ेंगे तो न वह जमीन बाट सकते हैं और न बांटेंगे। इसके लिए धापकों पापुनर कमेडियां बनानी होंगी जो जाकर देखें कि सही मायने में जमीनका बटवारा हुआ या नहीं। केरल में जो कमेडियां बनाई गई हैं उनको पावर है कि अगर कोई धादमी अपनी जमीन का ठीक हिस्सा नहीं देता है तो उसको वह जेलखाने तक की सजा दे सकती हैं। उसी प्रकार का कानून सारे देश के लिए बनाया जाना चाहिए और इसमें कोई संशय नहीं होना चाहिए।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार की बात है, अगर उसको नहीं रोका गया तो अनर्थ होने वाला है। इसके लिए सेल बनाये जायें जो सही मायने में भ्रष्टाचार का पता लगायें, मिलावट का पता लगायें और उन लोगों को कड़ी से कड़ी सजायें दी जायें। इस बात की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जिन जगहों पर मैंने कहा वहां पर जांच करायें और जांच कराने के बाद उनके लिए कड़ी से कड़ी सजायें दें। धाप केवल सेटिस्फाई करने के लिए कानून बना दें लेकिन उस पर कोई धमक न हो तो उसका कोई लाभ नहीं है। इससे संशय बढ़ेगा।

देश में जो बाव की समस्या है उसकी धाप बन्दर हक करें। जैसी कि बावदार में

रिपोर्ट है अगर बागे की फसल में भी खाद का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है तो बाव की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी। धाप एयरकंडीशन कमरों को बन्द कीजिए, अगर बिजली नहीं है और गांवों में बिजली की सप्लाई कीजिए ताकि किसान बनाव पैदा कर सकें। गन्ने की मिलों का धाप शीघ्र राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए। मुगर मिलों ने जनता को लूटा बहुत है। इस मामले को केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रान्तों पर और प्रान्त केन्द्रीय सरकार पर न डालें। गन्ने की काश्त की हालत अगर सुधारनी है तो धाप अपने हाथ गन्ना मिलों को लीजिए और गन्ना काश्तकारों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्सेटिव दीजिए ताकि ताकि गन्ने का उत्पादन इस देश में बढ़ सके और लोगों को मुगर मिल सके। मुझे आशा है मंत्री जी इन सारी बातों पर विचार करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dabara Singh. Kindly keep in mind the time-limitation.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: (Hoshiarpur): I have prepared so much on this subject that in ten minutes it is not possible to dispose of my points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Try your best.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: I normally do not speak in Parliament on those subjects in which I am not interested.

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, खेती काड़ी के मिलसिले में जो डिमान्ड है उसकी मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ। इसकी महामिमत आज सिर्फ हिन्दूस्तान में ही नहीं, दुनिया भर में है। जमीन से हमें कच्चा माल मिलता है। आज इस समय इसकी जितनी महामिमत है उतनी पहले कभी नहीं थी। किसान अपनी पैदावार को बाजार में लायें या न लायें कोई नहीं पृच्छता लेकिन हमें आज संजीवनी से इस पर गौर करना है कि हम कैसे इस विषय से बाहर निकल सकते हैं। हमारे सामने एक महामिमत है और सारी नेशन

[श्री दरबार सिंह]

को मिलकर उससे बाहर निकलना है। एक दूसरे के खिलाफ कह कर हम इससे बच नहीं सकते हैं। कोई भी सरकार हो, डिमोक्रेटिक सरकार में कोई भी पार्टी आ जाये उसके लिए मुश्किलता आयेंगी। इस हाउस में हम कई दफा कह चुके हैं कि अनाज का संकट मिर्क इप देश में नहीं बल्कि मारी दुनिया में आया है। हम जानते हैं रूस, चीन, पाकिस्तान ने और दूसरे नमाम देशों ने अपने यहां बाहर से अनाज मंगवाया। इसलिए हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हम अपनी आजादी को किसी की सामने बेच रहे हैं बल्कि अगर अनाज की कमी है तो उसको पूरा करने के लिए बाहर से ले जिन के पाम फालतू अनाज है। पिछले साल अनाज के बारे में एक फॉर्मला हुआ लेकिन मुझे अफसोस होता है उस समय तमाम लोगो ने ही राजक में उडा दिया और जितना अनाज चाहिए था वह नहीं आया ता सरकार ने उसको बढ़ाया।

इस मुल्क के 80 फीसदी लोग देहातो में एग्रीकल्चर पर मुनहसिर हैं। एक तो सीधे किसान हैं और कुछ किसानो पर डेपेन्डेंट हैं और सारे 80 फीसदी लोग देहांत से बसते। आजादी बढ़ रही है लेकिन तमाम साधन होते हुए भी और अच्छी रिसर्च होते हुए भी उस निस्वत से, उस रफ्तार से हमारी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ पाती है क्यों कि जो पैदावार बढ़ाते हैं उस को 10, 11 करोड पौपुलेशन जो बढ़ती है वह खा जाती है। इसलिये विककत है। इस से जाहिर है कि हमारी प्लान्स में कहीं कमी है।

आप ने चौथी योजना में इस सेंक्टर के लिये 21 परसेंट रिसोर्सज को दिया था, और इस बार जब कि रुपये की कीमत का अगर हिसाब लगाया जाय जो कि गिरी है ऐसी हालत में आप ने उस परसेंटज को घटा दिया है। टार्गेट्स आप के पहले से ज्यादा है, हर साल 26 मिलियन टन बढ़ाना है, लेकिन वह बढ़ना नहीं क्योंकि

इस के लिये आप ने रिसोर्सज कम रखे हैं। अगर मीडियम और ग्रेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स त्रिकल बिये जायें तो एग्रीकल्चर के लिये 13 परसेंट ब्राफ बी रिसोर्सज रह जाता है। किस सेंक्टर को हम मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं, जो कि माबकी की जिन्दगी के लिये निह्मायत जरूरी है, उस के लिये 13 परसेंट रिसोर्सज रखे हैं। इस तरह से अनाज की कमी पूरी नहीं होगी।

50 परसेंट आप ने ट्रेडर को दिया है, ठीक है, आप की पौलिसी। लेकिन आप इस पर इन्हसार रखे, मुझे डर है। 50 परसेंट आप ले लेंगे 105 ह० पर, लेकिन दाम इस से ऊपर बढ़ेंगे और इतने अधिक बढ़ जायेंगे कि लोगो के लिये खरीदना मुश्किल हो जायगा। इसलिये व्हीट पौलिसी के जितने भी ब्राफ शूटस हैं, कमचोरियां हैं उन को बन्द करने की आप को तरकीब खूँडनी पड़ेगी। यह चेज आप ने अपनी पौलिसी में इसलिये किया है कि ग्रवैल-विलिटा ब्राफ फूड ग्रेन्स होनी चाहिये। प्राइस के लिहाज में आप ने नहीं किया। जो फॉर्मले किये हैं, लेकिन आप को यह देखना चाहिये कि अनाज वल्लरेबिल सेक्शन को पहुंचता है कि नहीं। अगर वल्लरेबिल सेक्शन तक नहीं पहुंच सका अनाज, जो मजदूरी करता है, गरीब देहांत में रहता है, जो उस की मजदूरी है वह सब कि सब अगर एक क्विंटल गेहूं खरीदने में ही निकल गई तो मुश्किल हो जायगी। इसलिये आप को लोगो की परचेसिंग कैपेसिटी भी देखनी होगी। मेरी मांग है कि 13 परसेंट बहुत कम है, इस को आप को बढ़ाना चाहिये तभी ऐग्रीकल्चर सेंक्टर मजबूत होगा। और यह तभी होगा जब आप प्लान को नये ढंग से रीपार्गनाइज करेंगे। 20 परसेंट से 21 परसेंट पर चौथी योजना में दिये और पाबकी योजना से 13 परसेंट पर दिये और वह भी ऐसे समय में जब कि हम एक क्राइसिस में गुजर रहे हैं। तो इस तरह नहीं चलेगा। आप को कम से कम इस सेंक्टर के लिये 25 परसेंट प्रलोकेशन करना चाहिये। 4.5 परसेंट ब्राफ प्रोजेक्शन में इन्फ्लेज कराना चाहते हैं जो मेरी राय में

कम है। आप को 6 परसेंट की इनक्रीज अपने सामने रखनी चाहिये तभी साथे बढ़ सकेंगे।

यह ठीक है कि आज दुनिया के कई मुल्को में संकट है, और रशिया में जब संकट आया तो 1927 में स्टालिन ने कहा कि प्रोडक्शन होनी चाहिये। कुलक हम पर हावी हैं। लेकिन इन को हटाने का एक ही तरीका है और वह यह कि हमारा कांडर मजबूत होना चाहिये जो बिजिलेस कर सके और काबू पा सके हालात पर। आप ने एक पोलिसी बदली, मुझे खतरा है कि अगली साल इस से अच्छी हालत हां सकेगी। अगर यही रफ्तार है और जो परसेटज आफ दी रिसोर्सेज आज एग््रीकल्चर को मिल है उस से आप का कुछ काम नहीं बनने वाला है।

यह ठीक है कि आप ने टेकनालाजी में, रिसर्च में बहुत कुछ किया है जिन में राइस प्रोडक्शन 33 13 क्विंटल पर हैक्टर हो गया। आप ने आई० आर० 8 को बदल दिया है यानी 1039 की जगह जेट 1991 किया है। अगर अब यील्ड बढ़ी है तो उस का लाभ किसानों को मिलना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि तजुबे तक ही महदूद रह जाये। मैं जान सकता हू कि कहा आप ने इस आई यील्डिंग बैरायटी को किसानों को दिया है, और कितने एरिया में यह बोया गया है? सारे सूबो में जहां मरप्लस एरियाज है उन में भी जो पैदावार है पिछले साल जितनी हो सकी, उस के हिसाब से अगर आप अपने टार्गेट को पूरा कर सके तब भी गनीमत हैं।

लुधियाना यूनिवर्सिटी और पन्त यूनिवर्सिटी में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, इन्होंने स्पेस ज्यादा बूटी है और आई यील्डिंग बैराइटीज निकाली हैं। आप ने अपने आकड़ों से साबित किया है कि मेज, बालें में पर एकड यील्ड ज्यादा हुई। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि इतना सब होते हुए भी गोख व रोख पैदावार क्यों घट रही है? ऐसा क्यों है? जाहिर है कि

कही कमी जरूर है, उस को आप ढूँडिये। आप को पाचवी योजना के लिये विनेज मर्दे करना चाहिये था, और पंचायत को उन में इनवाल्व करना चाहिये। जब तक आप पंचायत को उस में इनवाल्व नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। पंचायत के ऊपर ही जिम्मेदारी डालिये और उन से पूछिये कि उन को कितनी जरूरत है। पंचायत की जरूरत को देखने के बाद आप जिला लेवल पर आयें। इस तरह से अगर आप अपनी प्लान को नीचे से ऊपर को लाये तभी काम चलेगा। बरना जो तरीका अभी अख्तियार किया जाता है ऊपर से प्लान थोपी जाती है उस से काम नहीं चलेगा। जो तरीका अपना प्लानिंग का अभी अपनाया जाता है उस में यह होता है कि जो रिसोर्सेज आप एग््रीकल्चर के लिये देते भी है वह नीचे तक जरूरतमन्द लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता। पंचायती मिस्टम को तोड़ कर आप अपनी मशीनरी में काम नहीं कर सकते। यही वजह है कि आप के टार्गेट्स पूरे नहीं हुए क्यों कि मशीनरी खराब है, उस में कही कमी जरूर है। लेकिन आप उस को बदल नहीं सकते। आप को बैंकबर्ड एरियाज को प्रायरेटी देनी चाहिये और स्टेट और सेक्टर में कोआर्डिनेशन होनी चाहिये। आप फिगर्स में देते कुछ है और मिलता कुछ है। फिगर्स बढ़ा कर दी जाती हैं और वाकई में पोर्जीशन दूसरी होती है। इसलिये कोआर्डिनेशन का होना निहायत जरूरी है। फिगर्स और ऐक्चुअल्स में वैरियेशन इसलिये होता है कि जो उन का असेसमेंट है, वह ठीक नहीं है, और चूकि आप देहात वालों को; नीचे के लोगों को बिश्वास में नहीं लेते इसलिये ऐसा होता है।

जहां तक इरीगेशन का सवाल है 4 एकड में से एक एक्ड में इरीगेशन है और उस एक एकड का ब्रेक अप इस प्रकार है कि 0.6 परसेंट ऐश्योर्ड इरीगेशन और 0.4 परसेंट फीड एरिया है। कैसे इबिन डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कर सकते हैं? आप का चौथी योजना का जो स्पिल ओवर है उस को पहले क्यों नहीं बनाते

[श्री बरबारा सिंह]

धीरे उस के सिंचे टर्मेट क्रिक्स कीजिये कि फ़ना समय तक पूरा होना चाहिये। अगर पूरा नहीं होना तो उस के सिंचे प्राप अधिकारियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराये।

आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरत माइनर इरी-गेशन की है। माइनर इरीगेशन के लिये जितना भी पसा स्टेट सरकारें मांगे उन को देना चाहिये ताकि जल्दी पानी दिया जा सके। झील से, टैंको से, लिफ्ट इरीगेशन से पानी देने की जो योजनायें हैं उन के लिये प्राप फौरन पैसा मुंबो की सरकारों को दे ताकि अगली साल प्राप उन से फ़ायदा उठा सकें। आकड़े हैं, वाटर की पूरी तस्वीर प्राप के पास है। मैं बिहार की बात करता हूँ वहाँ पर एक ट्यूब वेल 30, 40 फीट पर लगाया जा सकता है। क्यों नहीं फ़ौरन तौर पर वहाँ ट्यूब वेल लगाये जाते। अगर विहार में प्राप प्राप्ती के लिये पानी मिलने लगे तो पास के बैकसिंट एरियाज को अनाज दे सकता है।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि प्राप ने टार्गेट्स फिक्स किये हैं माइनर इरीगेशन के लेकिन उस पर प्राप पाबन्दी न लगाये।

राजस्थान बालो हो पानी पंजाब वाले दे सकते हैं। वाटर गार्ड एरिया जो है उनका इलाज प्रापको करना होगा, नहरों के साथ साथ लाइनिंग लगानी है और वाटर जो इंबेपोरट हो जाता है उसको रोकना है, सीपेज को रोकना है। ट्यूबवेल लगा कर पानी सप्लीमेंट करके उन इलाकों को दिया जा सकता है जहाँ कम पानी और इस तरह से पैदावार को बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है प्राप ग्रिड मुकर्रर करें। धीन डैम पंजाब से वैने का बैसा पड़ा है। उसको प्राप कन्स्ट्रक्ट करवाएँ। उसके पानी की कैंसे तकसीम होनी है यह सबजैकट प्रापका नहीं है यह मैं जानता हूँ। लेकिन जब तक प्रापका सब का कोऑर्डिनेशन पूरी तरह नहीं होया काम प्रापे नहीं चल

सकना। वाटर डिप्लूट टके पड़े हैं उनका कोई हल नहीं निकला है। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। उनका प्राप जल्दी फैसला करें। जो वे डिस्प्यूटस पड़े हुए हैं उनके हल के लिए एक बक्त प्राप मुकर्रर करें और उस बक्त के अन्दर अन्दर इनको प्राप हल कर दें। धीन डैम के बारे में हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिले थे। उन से हमने कहा था कि इसको प्राप कन्स्ट्रक्ट तो होने दें, कोई भी कन्स्ट्रक्ट करे, सैटर करे, पंजाब करे, कोई भी करे लेकिन इसको कन्स्ट्रक्ट तो होने दे। जब कन्स्ट्रक्ट हो जाएगा तो उसके बाद पानी या पावर का बटवारा किस तरह हो इसको प्राप हल कर लेना। इसके बारे में मैं और ज्यादा तब अर्ज करूंगा जब इरिगेशन और पावर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स प्राएगी।

जहाँ तक फटिलाइजर का सम्बन्ध है ससार में हम सब से कम इसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं, 3 4 के० जी० कर्गते है जबकि बल्ड का एग्ज 15 के जी है। अगर प्रापको हाई मील्डिंग बैराइटीज देनी है तो प्रापको ज्यादा पानी भी देना होगा र ज्यादा पानी प्राप दबे तो उसके साथ साथ प्रापको फटिलाइजर का एप्लीकेशन भी ज्यादा करना होगा। लेकिन प्रापको शक है कि प्राप माइदा फटिलाइजर की सप्लाई ज्यादा कर पाएंगे या नहीं कर पाएंगे। इस बास्ते गोबर गैस प्लांट्स प्राप ज्यादा सारे इन्डुस्तान में लगाए और कम्युनिटी तौर पर इनका इस्तेमाल करे ताकि गोबर इधन के तौर पर इस्तेमाल न हो सके, कऊ डग के तौर पर ही इस्तेमाल न होती रहे बल्कि उसको कनवर्ट किया जाए क्योंकि कऊ डग गोबर गैस में इस्तेमाल होने के बाद जो बच जाता है उसकी फटिलिटी ज्यादा होती है, प्राप गोबर से। गोबर गैस प्लांट अगर कोई इन्डिबिजुअल तौर पर लगाना चाहते है तो उनको इसकी सूट होनी चाहिए। यह एक अच्छी बात है लेकिन कम्युनिटी तौर पर भी इसका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए।

सीड जो नष्ट निकल रहे हैं वे बक्त पर नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि फसल पीछे पड़ जाती है, कम झाड़ उसका होता है, यील्ड पर एकड़ कम हो जाती है। इस बान्नी इन तरफ भी प्रापको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक क्रेडिट का सम्बन्ध है, यह ठीक है कि प्राप किसान को बनिये के बंगुल से छुड़ाना चाहते हैं। नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स तथा और भी इन्स्टीट्यूशंस हैं जिन में उनको कर्ज मिलते हैं। लेकिन इन से उनको कर्ज बहुत दरों में मिलते हैं। जो प्रोसीजर इसका है वह बहुत ही कम्बरसम है, कम्प्लिकेटेड है और कर्जा पाने में उसको महीना नहीं बल्कि छ. छः महीने निकल जाते हैं। इस कारण से वह समझने लग जाता है कि इससे तो बनिये में लें। तो अच्छा है और उससे ज्यादा दर पर वह लेता है। प्राप कुछ ऐस बन्ध करें कि उसके एप्लीकेशन देने के बाद से पंद्रह बीस दिन में उसको यह बता दिया जाए कि उसको कर्जा मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। प्रापको कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर को भी इसके बास्ते मजबूत करना होगा। इस पर किसी को एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। दहात में रहने वाले लोग चाहते हैं कि उनकी नजदीक से नजदीक जा कर कर्जा मिले। इस बास्ते प्राप कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर को भी ज्यादा मजबूत करें।

प्रापको प्राप प्लानिक भी करना पड़ेगा। कुछ-कुछों से ही यह प्राप्ता नहीं की जाती चाहिए कि वे सिर्फ अपना ही पैसा करते रहें। जहाँ कहीं भी ज्यादा धनाढ्य पैदा हो सकता है, जो सब भी सैक्टर सिकनेज हो सकते हैं उन्हें भी रितीकृत हैं उनको एक्सप्लानेट अग्यको करना होगा। अगर प्रापने ऐज नहीं किया तो धनाढ्य मंहुवा होगा, लोगों को कम मिलेगा, मजदूरों की स्ट्राइक होगी और कोर इंडस्ट्रीय भी प्राप देखें तो वे भीतभी अ ब ब सकेनी अगर प्राप धनाढ्य इस तरह से लोगों को ज्यादा दे पाएँ। प्राप ने सविश स्टेशन वाला सिस्टम

शुरू किया है। प्रापको यूथ को भीबाबिलाइज करना होगा। इन विस स्टेशन को प्राप सारे हिन्दुस्तान चलाएँ और उन हाथों में इनको दे जो फालन बैठे हैं, बेकार बैठे हैं। मोबाइल वर्कशाप्स भी प्राप उ क दे। इस से छोटे ट्रेक्टरों की महलित भ गो को मिल सकेगी।

जहाँ तक काटन का सम्बन्ध है, नागपुर में कान्फेस हुई थी। वहाँ पत्ती चला कास्ट के बारे में। सी एच 4 प्रो करन पर 940 रु 21 धर्च आता है और इरिगेशन और रेन फंड पर 520 आता है। लेकिन प्राप देते हैं 250 और तीन सी के भाव पर। एक एसोसिएशन बनी हुई है जो अग्रेजो के बक्त से चल रही। प्रापको सोचना होगा और कुछ इसके बारे में भी इंतजाम करना होगा। एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट का काम दूसरा म कमा करता है, पाटन की कीमत प्राप मुकरर करते हैं, ती। परसेट ग्राम कपडे की कीमत बढ़ जाती तो प्राप कहेंगे कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है कुछ तो कोओपरेटिव होना चाहिए, को-रिलेशनशिप होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक लै रिफार्म्स का ताल्लुक है, जितना छोटा टुकड़ा उतनी ज्यादा इंटेंसिव कल्टीवेशन।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may please conclude now.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: I will sit down then. That is all; I can do nothing else. I seldom speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken more than double the time.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: Thank you, Sir.

श्री मुस्लिम्बार सिंह बलिक (रोहतक) :
 खेती का मसला ऐसा मसला है कि जिस के बारे
 में हमारी हकूमत ही नहीं बल्कि भारत देश
 परेशान है। देश के कोने-कोने से यह आवाज
 उठ रही है कि इसको हल किया जाए। हकूमत
 भी बार बार यही कहती है कि देश के अन्दर खेती
 की पैदावार बढ़ाई जाए। उसके लिए कुछ
 स्कीम्स भी आपने ड्रा इन की हैं। कुछ इसे टि
 भी आप देने की कोशिश करते हैं। नारे भी
 तरह-तरह के लगाते हैं।

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in
 the Chair]

लेकिन यह मसला हल अभी तक
 नहीं हो पाया है। अभी सरदार
 दरबारा सिंह आऊँ दे रहे थे। उन्होंने बताया
 कि चौथी प्लान में टोटल आउटले का 21 परसेंट
 एग्रिकलचर के लिए रखा गया था और अब
 पाचवें में इसको घटा कर 13 परसेंट कर
 दिया गया है। बजाय इसके कि ऊपर यह जाना
 और इसको बढ़ाया जाता इसको और कम
 कर दिया गया है, आठ परसेंट कम कर दिया
 गया है, बजाय तरक्की की तरफ जाने के हम
 तनजली की तरफ जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से कौन
 देश की फूड के मामले में सैल्फ सफिशेंट बना
 सकने सम्मत्त में नहीं आता है। जितनी भी
 आप स्कीम्स बनाते हैं, पैर स्कीम्स बनाते हैं।
 इस तरह से काम चल नहीं सता है। हमने
 आपसे पहले भी कहा था कि फूड के बारे में जो
 पालिसी आपने अख्तियार की है यह फेल हो कर
 रहेगी और वह फेल हुई। हमने बार बार
 आपको कहा कि किसान को आप रिम्बुनरेटिव
 प्राइस दे ताकि वह खेती की पैदावार ज्यादा
 ख़ाए और देश के गरीब लोगों को अनाज मिल
 सके लेकिन आपने हमारी बात नहीं मानी।
 अब आपने क्या किया? जब फसल कटने का
 वक़्त आ गया तब आपने 105 रुपये का एलान
 किया। अगर पिछले साल आपने 105
 रुपये कीमत मुकर्रर कर दी होती और उसको
 दे दो हों तो आज देश में गेहूँ की और अनाज

की कमी नहीं होती। स्टेट्स वाले या आपको
 डिपार्टमेंट वाले किलने भी आंकड़े दे कि पैदा-
 वार इतनी बढ़ेगी और बढ़ गई है लेकिन मैं
 आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार अनाज
 भी गेहूँ पैदा नहीं हुआ है। बहुत कम पैदावार
 गेहूँ की है। हरियाणा और पंजाब दो ही स्टेट्स
 हैं जो यह कहा जा सकता है कि गेहूँ की पैदावार
 के बारे में, अनाज की पैदावार के बारे में सैल्फ
 सफिशेंट हैं। वहाँ भी आप जाकर देखें, खेती के
 अन्दर जा कर देखें, मीके पर जा कर देखें कि क्या
 हालत है। पार्लियमेंट के हाल में बैठ कर,
 एयर कंडिशनड कमरो के अन्दर बैठ कर
 आप अनाजें लगाते हैं कि गेहूँ के पैदावार इतनी
 बढ़ी है तो हमसे काम नहीं चल सकता है।
 हमें पता है कि खेतों के अन्दर गेहूँ की पैदावार
 इस बार चौथा हिस्सा ही निकल रही है।

पिछली दका बारिश न होने ने बागानी
 फसल बिल्कुल ख़तम हो गई और पाला
 पड़ने से भी तीसरे पांच पांच मन
 गेहूँ भी नहीं मिल सका।

15 hrs.

यहां पर बैठ कर सरकार जो नीतियां
 बनाती है, प्लानिंग करती है और एग्रिकलचर
 के बारे में तय करती है, देश की जनता को
 उस की बड़ी कीमत अदा करती पड़ती है।
 एक तरफ तो अनाज की कमी की वजह से
 गरीब लोगों को फाउन्डरी का मसला करना
 पड़ता है और दूसरी तरफ किसान की छूट
 और एक्स्प्लॉयटेशन होता है। इन हालात
 में देश की गरीब जनता को जिन तरह सरकार
 के मनो-मुग्गे और नीतियों का निशाना
 बनना पड़ता है, उस का तो कोई हिस्सा
 नहीं है।

मैं श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद को धनाना
 चाहता हूँ—वह बेचारे बहुत मासूम हैं—
 कि मुझे मध्य प्रदेश से यह पुडिया मिली है,

जो एक घादमी का एक दिन का राशन है। अगर इस पुडिया में जहर होता, तो हम ममक्ष सकते थे कि सरकार हम तरह देश की पापु-लेशन की प्राबलम को हल करना चाहती है। लेकिन क्या वह एक मेहनतकश मजदूर को एक दिन में इतना अनाज देकर जिन्दा रखना चाहती है? बेयरदेन साहब, अगर आप इच्छा रखते, तो मैं इस को हाउस के टैबल पर रखना चाहता हू।

पिछली दफा सरकार ने जो पालिसी प्रख्यार की उस के बारे में वह अपनी छिद पर कायम रही और उस ने उम को छोडा नहीं। सरकार ने उम पालिसी के जरिये गरीब किमान की नूट कराई और गरीब मजदूर, हरिजन और छोटे वर्ग के घादमी को भूला मारा उम के अनाज सरकार ने क्या ही हासिल किया? बाद में सरकार को पछताना पडा और उस पालिसी को छोडना पडा। अभी मेरे माँ 10 पी० आई० के दोस्त बन गये थे कि जनमध वालो की बातों में न आना। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यू० पी० में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने प्रज्जन की। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हू कि उम करप्शन मे साँ० पी० आई० वाले भी तो शामिल थे। अगर कांग्रेस ने रुपया दे कर बोट खरीदे, तो सी० पी० आई० वाले भी उस के एम्पाईज बने हुए हैं। क्या हकूमत हमारे कहन से पालिसी बगती है? हम तो मिर्क यही कहते हैं कि सरकार रीयनेन्टिक ब्यू ले आर एक प्रैक्टिकल पालिसी प्रख्यार करे।

अब सरकार ने यह पालिसी बनाई है कि वह किसान से 105 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूँ लेगी और व्यापारी को 150 रुपये क्विंटल तक बेचने की छूट होगी। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि किमान को अभी भी रीयुनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं दी जा रही है। अगर सरकार अभी भी किसान को रीयुनरेटिव प्राइस देती, और उस प्राइस पर उम के घर से गेहूँ लेती, तो आगे हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज की कमी न रहती। हम पालिसी का भी

नमीजा यही होगा कि गरीब घादमी, एम्पलाई और महनतकश मजदूर भूखा भरेगा। और कमायेग कौन?—जिम को 150, 175 आर 200 रुपये क्विंटल तक बेचने की छूट दी जा रही है। किसान भी मरैगा। 100 रुपया क्विंटल उस की लागत घाती है और मरवार उम को 105 रुपये क्विंटल देती है। अगर एक किमान ने इस क्विंटल गेहूँ पैदा किया, तो उम को मिर्क पचास रुपये मिले। हम में उम को क्या फायदा होगा?

एक दिन मे गाव की तरफ जा रहा था, ताँ मैं ने यह दृश्य देखा कि एक मेडक पर दूसरा मेडक और दूसरे मेडक पर तीसरा मेडक बैठा हुआ है। दो तीन घादमी बहा पर खडे थे। सब से ऊपर वाला मेडक बोला "टरक-टरम" बीच वाला मेडक कहने लगा, 'खुशी न गम" और सब से नीचे वाला मेडक बोला "मर गये हम"। मेरी ममक्ष में कुछ न आया। मैं ने एक सीधे-साधे किमाने में पूछा तो उस ने कहा कि इन की आवाज को हम ममक्षते हैं—सब से ऊपर वाला मियामनवाँ है, जो बड़ी खुशी के साथ नाग लगाता है "टरक-टरम", बीच वाला पूजीपति और टर्क-मार्केटियर है, जो कहता है कि मज्र में ऊपर सियामतदा है और मैं अपने नीचे मजदूर, किमान और हरिजन को दबाये बैठा हू इस लिए मुझे न खुशी है और न गम है, और सब से नीचे मजदूर किसान और हरिजन है, जिम के ऊपर दोनो का बोझ है और इन लिए वह कहता है "मर गये हम"।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में किसान और मजदूर के साथ ही यही मुलुक किया जा रहा है। यहा एयर-कन्डीशन में बैठ कर जो प्लानिंग किया जा रहा है, क्या वह किसान को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, उस की तरक्की के लिए और अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए किया जा रहा है?

बी० बी० सी० नावका : (कनारा) . मन्तीय मदल्य का भाषण भी एयर-कन्डीशन में हो रहा है।

श्री मुस्लिमवार सिंह मजिद हमारे लिए जो इन्फॉर्मेशन दिया गया है, उसी में हम ने काम करना है। अगर वहां अग मुनगा दी जाये, तो भी हम अपना काम करेगे।

क्या सरकार यह प्लानिंग खेती को पैदावार की बढ़ाने के लिए कर रही है, या किसान को खत्म करने के लिए कर रही है? क्या वह किसान की मौन की प्लानिंग कर रही है?

यहां जो दोस्त किसान को ज्यादा पैदावार की बात कहते हैं, या कहते हैं कि किसान की पैदावार की फला कीमत तय की जाये मैं उन को इनवाइट करता हू कि वे एक बार मेरे साथ खेत-खलिहान में रहें। वे एक दिन वहां सुबह में शाम में खेत में काम करें। मैं समझता हू कि प्रबल तो अगले दिन लोग मभा की बैठक ही नहीं होगी, और अगर ही भी गई, तो मैं उन से पूछूंगा कि वे बनाए कि किसान की पैदावार की कीमत क्या ठानी चाहिए। यहां एयर-कन्डीशन में बैठक कर प्लानिंग करने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाना चाहिए कि किसान को कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है।

पिछली दफा में ने बताया था कि दिल्ली की मंडियों में क्या हुआ। हरियाणा और पंजाब के किसान को 75 रुपये क्विंटल पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर किया गया। बाद में हरियाणा और पंजाब की मंडियों में गेहू खले-आम 130, 140 और 150 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से बिका। श्री मिन्डे प्रांकेडे दे कर बताए कि जिन वक्त हरियाणा और पंजाब के किसानों पर गोली चलाई जा रही थी, उस वक्त दिल्ली की मंडियों में कितना गेहू प्रोक्चर किया गया। सरकार एक गेहू का एक दाना भी प्रोक्चर नहीं कर सकी।

जब श्री प्रमोद ने पॉलिथेनबैग के केन्द्रों की मीटिंग बुला कर कहा कि वे लोग प्रोक्चरमेंट के बारे में सरकार का साथ दें, तो मैं ने

उन के नोटिस में यह बात लई थी। पंजाब का किसान पंद्रह दिन तक यहाँ गेहू नहीं लाया। बहल नाहब और फूड कमिश्नर वहाँ गये कि हम 75 रुपये क्विंटल पर प्रोक्चर करेगे। लेकिन वह पंद्रह दिन तक अपना गेहू यहाँ नहीं लाया। उन्होंने सोचा कि अगर दिल्ली में गेहू नहीं आया, तो पना नहीं, आसपास टूट पड़ेगा या दुनिया खत्म हो जायेगी। तब उन्होंने वहाँ मंडियों में जा कर खुनी छूट दे दी कि वे किसी भाव गेहू बेचे, लेकिन दिल्ली शहर में गेहू पहुंचाना चाहिए। इस बात को जांच के लिए कोई पालिगमेंटरी कमेटी मुकम्म की जाये। अगर कोई मुझे गलत मानिन करे तो मैं कोई भी पिनैन्टी लेने के लिए तैयार हू। दिल्ली की मंडियों में अग्रिन से ले कर आखिर तक गेहू 150, 175 रुपये क्विंटल पर खूले-आम बिका है।

हरयाणा के किसान के गेहू का भाव 76 रुपये और एक और कदम इधर रखें दिल्ली के आदर तो 175 रुपये का भाव उसी गेहू का, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आपकी यह पालिसी क्या थी? हरयाणा का किसान एक कदम इधर खड़ा है, उसका गेहू 76 रुपये के भाव उस से जवानर ले रहे हैं और एक कदम इधर दिल्ली की मंडियों के अंदर वही गेहू 175 रुपये के भाव बिक रहा है। फिर यही नहीं, महाराष्ट्र की कुछ फर्मों को हरयाणा से गेहू ले जाने के लिए इजाजत दी गई यह कह कर कि सीब दे रहे हैं जब कि गेहू बोने का सीजन चला गया। वहां से पांच हजार या दस हजार क्विंटल गेहू खरीदने के लिए बह आए। एक फर्म 10 हजार बोरी खरीदकर ले जाने की इजाजत ले कर आई। उन्होंने कहा जा कर अन्दाजे की मंडी के 110 रुपये और 120 रुपये के भाव गेहू खरीदा और महाराष्ट्र में ले जा कर उन्होंने उम में मुनाफा कमाया होगा क्यों कि गेहू बोने का समय तो खत्म हो गया था।

श्री जयंत काळे : (प्रकोला) : उस के किसान का जांच हो रही है।

बीं मुसियार सिंह मलिक - वह जाच होगी या नहीं होगी पता नहीं और अगर हो तो आइ बिल बी टूम्नैट। लेकिन जाच की रिपोर्ट तो भारी की भारी ग्रानुभरियों की शोभा नकानी है। जो रिपोर्ट प्राणी है उन पर कोई ठेकान नहीं नियत जाता।

मै यह निवेदन करूंगा कि खेती के नए आर यह बन देख नीजिए अगर हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर आप खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उम के पर जो कर लगाए ह। हे उन को आप बिलकुल हटा दे। आप किसान को खली छूट दे और मै यह कहना है कि मुबह म शाम तक आप इनपुटम की बात करने है, आप इनपुटम भी मत दीजिए किसान अपना इनजाम अपने आप कर लेंगा। क्या इनपुटम आप देते है? फटिलाइजर की रिपोर्ट आप देखे। प्लानिंग कमिशन के स्पोक्समैन का बयान आया है कि अगली दफा फटिलाइजर की पैदावार 50 परसेंट कम होगी। तो न आप फटिलाइजर दे सकते है, न सिंचाई के माधन दे सकते है, न बिजली दे सकते है। बिजली के साथ क्या मजाक किया जा रहा है? एक घंटा बिजली दी जाती है। मै तो खुद खेती करता हूं। बिजली आई, एक घंटे में पानी खेत तक पहुंच भी नहीं पाया और बिजली गुल हो गई। ऐसी ऐसी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। फिर मै एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर को और म०ई० को टेलीफोन करता हूं कि तुम्हारे स्पोक्समैन का कहना है कि बिजली की हालत नार्मल है तो हमारे साथ यह मजाक क्यों करते हो? वह कहते है कि साहब, यह बयान तो ऐसे ही दे दिए जाते है। हम बिजली कहां से दें? दिल्ली से बिजली बन्द हो गई, भाबरा से बिजली बन्द हो गई। इस तरह के बहाने वह तलाश करते है।

मै अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से इस चीजों में काम नहीं चलेगा। आप दे नहीं सकती नौ मेरी ग्जारिश यह है कि जितने

बन्धन आप ने, लगा रखे है, फूड जोन्स बना रखे है और कीमतें मुकरर करने का यह सब जो कर रखा है, एक दफा इन सब को हटा कर किसान को खुली छूट दे कर देव लीजिए। किदवाई साहब ने एक दफा ये स्टैप्स लिए थे। ये कंट्रोल्स, ये इम्पेडिमेंट जो किसान के रास्ते में आप ने लगाए है इन का आप हटा दे फार इनपर आप दें या न दें। इस के लिए मैं बिलकुल नहीं कहता। लेकिन फार उम के साथ मैं हिन्दुस्तान के किसान का दिलेरी आप खेता, हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर अनाज की कोर्ट कमी रह जाय तो आप कहना।

लैड के बारे में आप की सूटबल पालिसी होनी चाहिए। ऐसी पालिसी से कैसे काम चलेगा जो पालिसी रोजाना बदलती रहती है कमी पाच एकड, कमी दस एकड, यह कौन सी पालिसी है? हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर 80 प्रतिशत आबादी जमीन के ऊपर निर्भर है। इतना उम का बोझ जमीन के ऊपर है और छोटी छोटी होल्डिंग है। लेकिन उम के बाद भी जमीन के बारे में आप की पालिसी रोजाना बदलती रहती है। एक तरफ तो आप कहते है कि टैक्टाइजेशन होना चाहिए, मैकैन्वइजेशन होना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ पांच एकड या ऐसी ही कितने की सीलिंडकम आप की है। 90 प्रतिशत बौलडिंग आज 5 एकड की है। तो वह ट्रैक्टर कहा चलाएंगे? पाच पाच मात मात एकड पर कोई किसान ट्रैक्टर रख सकता है? हरयाने में पिछनी दफा किसान की मालगुजारी चीगुनी कर दी गई। ट्रैक्टर के ऊपर डेढ सौ रुपये टैक्स लग गया। और कोई टैक्स नहीं लगा। नाट ए सिमल अगर टैक्सेशन। बम, केवल मालगुजारी बढ़ा दी चुपके से। वह मालगुजारी दो साल वसूल नहीं की जा रही है। कुछ तो यू०पी०के एलिवशन की वजह से कुछ किसी और वजह में उम को रोके रहे। अब वह दो साल की मालगुजारी एक दफा में वसूल करेंगे तो किसान की जमीन उममें नीलाम हो जायगी। मैं ने एक दफा हरयाना की विधान सभा में पूछा कि कितना

[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक]

एग्रिकर मालगुजारी का है तो बताया कि 2 करोड़ रुपये।

तो फर्टिलाइजर की पोजीशन यह है कि फर्टिलाइजर नहीं है बिजली की पोजीशन यह है कि बिजली नहीं है। मिर्चाई के अन्दर पंजाब और हरयाना का कहीं सतलुज ब्यास का झगडा है तो कहीं और चीज का झगडा है। ये इन्टर-स्टेट जो झगडा है इन को बहुत जल्दी क्वीअर कराए। आठ आठ, नौ नौ, दस दस साल से लटकाए रखे है। इसमें कितनी इन-विल पैदा होती है उन स्टेट्स के अन्दर। कितनी ऐसी चीजे चलती है वह कि वह झगडा आपस में निपटने नहीं पाते। उसमें दोना स्टेट्स को जो इसके अन्दर कम्बन्ड होनी है नुकसान के अन्दर रहती है।

किसान को वाकई अगर आप मदद पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो मेरी बात का तो वैसे आपके ऊपर कोई अमर नहीं होगा लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि जमीन पर से ये कर हटा दिए जायें। अगर आप किसान का कोई मदद देना चाहते हैं तो मैं ता यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उसकी पैदावार की सम्पुनरेटिव प्राइम उसको दे। आप किसान को मम्ने दामों पर और ठीक ढग से वक्त के अमर बिजली दे। उसको खाद दे। उस के इम्प्लीमेंट्स की क्या हालत है? खाद की कीमत हर साल बढ़ाई जा रही है। अब गन्ने का जो भाव है उसे आप देखें। शुगर मिल्स को तो आप चीनी का दाम बढ़ाने की इजाजत दे देने हैं। गन्ने के दाम को नहीं देखते है। गिन्दे प हय बान। को समझते हैं क्योंकि वह किसान है लेकिन जानबूझ कर बावरे बने रहते है। जैम हकूमन वाले कहते है वैसे ही चलते रहते है। मैं उनसे कहना है कि वह जान बूझ कर बावरे क्यों बनते है? हकूमन के सामने अपने प्लान्ट ए ठीक ढग पर रखे और किसान को लाने का समझाए। आज कोई आकडा

के ऊपर जायेगा, कोई किसी चीज में जायेगा, मैं कहना हूँ कि प्रैक्टिकल खेत के ऊपर जाकर आप प्लानिंग करेगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि खेती के अन्दर पैदावार कैसे की जाती है और प्लानिंग कैसी हुंानी चाहिये। वहाँ बैठ कर ऐसी मीठी मीठी स्पीच देकर और जोड़ी पिक्चर खींच कर घोखे में डालते है। आप देखिए, फसल के पकने का वक्त होता है, हम हम उम्मीद में होते है कि फसल पके और उधर वादल हो जाते है तो आपके स्पोक्समैन का बयान आ जाता है कि चन्द बूंदे पड़ी है, अब फसल ज्यादा हागी। इधर किसान का दम निकला जाना है कि उसकी फसल किसी तरह पके और उधर आपके स्पोक्समैन का गुंम बयान निकलता है। आप किसान के दिल को तरफ देखें तो उसका दिल वैठा जाना है। लेकिन वादलो की तरफ देख कर आप कह देते है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर गेहू की कमी नहीं रहेगी। इन सब बातों से काम नहीं चलता। आप लोगों को गुंभराह न करे, उनके साथ खिलवाड न करे, झूठे बयान न दें कि डाला अनाज पैदा हुआ जायेगा। जितना हीन हागा, उतना हीन, जितना अनाज हीन मिलेगा। लेकिन आप किसानों में 105 रुपये में ले जायेगे और फिर कन्स्यूमर को 300 रुपये किबटल में भी नहीं मिलेगा, दिमम्बर और जनवरी के बाद इस दाम में नहीं मिलेगा, अगर मिल जाय तो कह देना। हिन्दुस्तान में गेहू नहीं है, लेकिन आप किसान के घर में 105 रुपये में ले जा कर बिकबा देंगे और बाद में कन्स्यूमर को खाल उतारेंगे, बीच में कौन समझेगा, आप जानते है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें मैंने आप के सामने रखी हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जाये।

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Mr. Chairman, while supporting the demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture I want to say a few words because Agriculture is the vital sector of our economy. All

the troubles that we see around us are due to shortages of food stuffs and other essential commodities and also the agitation all over the country is due to the agricultural sector not being able to produce enough to meet the requirements of the country. If the production in agricultural sector had been adequate enough it could have absorbed even the effects of deficit financing.

The failure of agriculture sector to produce adequate quantity of agricultural commodities affects adversely other sectors of Indian economy. It will be recalled that when agricultural sector some years ago was not producing sufficiently the industrial sector also suffered a serious setback because the purchasing capacity of the rural sector had diminished considerably and the industry was also not able to do much.

In the overall interest of the economy of the country it is, therefore, imperative that the agricultural sector should be developed at a rapid pace and the allocation of resources to this sector should be given top priority. The question is: are we doing that?

The much trumpeted green revolution has now received a jolt and set back. There is a fall in production of foodgrains to the tune of 10 million tonnes during 1972-73 as against the production of previous year. In 1973-74 also there is a fall in production.

The Agriculture Ministry is under the able leadership of Shri F. A. Ahmed, Shri Shinde and Shri Maurya. The Ministry is in safe hands. The Report of the Agriculture Ministry for 1973-74 and the detailed notes of demands and grants of the Ministry of Agriculture will speak for themselves about the sincere and honest efforts that this Ministry is making to improve the agricultural production.

In spite of that there is a failure. We are not able to produce more. What is the reason? It can be due to the

drought that has played worst part in this country. But that is not the only reason. There are other reasons also which we have to go into. One of the reasons is that it has become the fashion of the day with some sections of people to attack agricultural sector and the farming community. Instead of encouraging the farmers and the farming community to help to produce more they are being subjected to attacks. There are pulls and pressures on the Agriculture Ministry and the Government by a very small but powerful and vociferous section of our country. They take pleasure in attacking the farmers and the farming community. If I want to speak for one minute more than the time allotted, I am not able to have that extra one minute, because I belong to the ruling party which consists of about 350 Members. But there are Members of other parties who are smaller in number who hold the House for hours together even without the permission of the Chair, and it is these people who exert pressures and pulls on the Ministry and whenever the Ministry does something to help the farmers, they start shouting that the Government are trying to help the kulaks; we do not know what they actually mean by kulaks.

Whenever the question of agriculture comes up, these people think of the old system that prevailed in Russia during the Czarist regime. They forget to see the realities in India and the enormous changes that have taken place in the country and which have been introduced in recent years and under the leadership of our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is a pity that many people do not see reason and attach due importance to agricultural sector of our country.

It has been said that even the highly industrialised countries like the USA and some Scandinavian and other European countries in the West

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and Japan, Australia, New Zealand and some other countries in the East do not consider any other industry such as automobiles, textiles, electronics, etc. as an efficient industry but only agriculture as an efficient industry.

That is why they have been able to produce more and export to other country, besides being self-supporting in the matter of food production and they have been able to solve the food problem. Therefore, we should also give top priority to agriculture in our country.

In 1973, we imported foodgrains to the extent of 36.14 lakh tonnes and Rs 319.52 crores. If we take a little more interest in enthusing the farmers they will produce more to fill up this gap and thereby we can also save this precious foreign exchange which we are now spending.

There are three basic inputs without which the plants cannot grow, namely water facilities, improved seeds and fertilisers. Unless there is a large quantity of fertilisers supplied, we cannot produce more in the agricultural sector and achieve the target. As a result of constant publicity, the Indian farmers have now adopted modern methods of scientific cultivation and, therefore, require more fertilisers. But we are not able to supply the required quantities of fertilisers to the farmers. Last year, I myself had to pay three times the value for a bag of fertiliser, because we were not able to get fertilisers owing to some defect in the distribution system. I would, therefore, suggest that there should be equitable distribution of fertilisers throughout the country. This acute shortage of fertilisers should be solved by importing more fertilizers since our indigenous fertiliser production is now lagging behind. According to the budget estimates, a sum of Rs. 358 crores has been for the purchase or import of fertilisers from abroad. This is not sufficient. This is hardly

sufficient, considering the price in the International market. This would mean that we would import only what we had imported last year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Member should try to conclude.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I am a 'armer myself, and I request that I may be given some more time

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got a long list of 26 speakers from the Congress Party alone. So, let him please be brief.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Therefore, I strongly urge that the provision for import of fertilisers should be substantially enhanced. Even if it means a cut in the allocations for other sectors, they must allocate more for fertilisers.

In view of the fact that major river valley or irrigation schemes will take more time and involve huge expenditure and more money, we must tap underground water resources. My suggestion is that we should have a Central Tubewells Corporation which would undertake on a countrywide basis for the tapping of underground water by means of tubewells to help farmers. Tubewells should be sunk in the villages and also in tank beds. It should be in a position to help farmers, collectively and also individual cultivators whoever comes forward, to have this facility. This must be done on a nation-wide basis.

Then another thing. The price factor is very important. The price that has now been fixed is not according to the cost of production. It must be fixed on the basis of cost of production. Nobody ever bothers to find out what it cost the farmer to produce, the high prices he has to pay for his inputs and other commodities for his personal use. Even diesel has become dearer. He has to pay Rs. 3 a litre and for this he has to walk some miles. Even then he does not

get it in sufficient quantity. These things are not being taken into account in fixing the price of his produce. Increase in the price may affect the consumer. It may be true. But instead of wasting our foreign exchange resources on importing foodgrains, could we not give a little more price incentive to our farmers? You may call it incentive or subsidy without affecting the consumers. If you give a little more price, a price fixed according to his cost of production we will be able to save on imports.

The National Agricultural Commission have submitted many interim reports. They have made some suggestions to help small, and marginal farmers and agriculturist labourers to supplement their income, it by way of maintaining poultry, sheep and cattle farms. This should be taken up by Government and help rendered to the farmers. I know our Ministers are all interested in this and they will help.

Then agro-service centres should be opened in the country at the national level. This is being done in the Scandinavian countries.

With regard to land ceilings, I have to say that the question has not been tackled properly. In some States, some people are still having more land. Ceiling legislations are not implemented strictly. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I can say that it has been properly implemented properly. In Tamil Nadu, nobody can have more than 15 acres. Of course, there may be one or two black sheep here and there. One of the Jana Sangh member said that we have no definite policy regarding land ceiling. I wish to tell him, Sir, that the Congress Party has got a policy on land ceiling. Under this policy, no one can have more than 18 standard acres. In Tamil Nadu, they have fixed it at 15 acres, a lower figure. Therefore, we have party policy in regard to land ceiling.

With small holdings, one cannot afford to have imported machinery like tractors, harvester-combines and other costly machines. So for this purpose, Agro-Service Centres should be started all over the country at the national level and this machinery should be available on hire to farmers.

Also fish culture should be introduced. This must also be done all over the country at the national level as in the case of Japan where even in small lands fish culture is introduced.

Lastly, there should be an agricultural cadre consisting of agricultural scientists. People who are interested in agriculture, agricultural students, should be asked to go to the villages and educate the farmers. They could also help Government in finding out the people who is holding more land than permitted under the ceiling law illegally, directly or indirectly. They could report this to Government. Apart from this, as I said, they can educate our farmers in modern agricultural techniques which will help to increase production.

With these words I support the Demands.

*SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1974-75.

India is predominantly an agricultural country and agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy. I should say that, in fact, agriculture is the backbone of all our economic and industrial activities.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture and his colleagues in the Ministry have been saying repeatedly inside and outside this House that our country has made rapid strides in agriculture and they have also been talking about the achievement of self-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri P. A. Saminathan]

sufficiency in foodgrains production as a result of the Green Revolution. I would like to controvert their argument by stating that the food production has been gradually declining. In 1970-71, the foodgrains production was 108.42 million tonnes; it came down to 105.17 million tonnes in 1971-72. In 1972-73 the food production was only 95.20 million tonnes.

In the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1973-74, it has been stated that the drought situation that prevailed continuously in two years was the reason for the fall in food production. After investing a gigantic sum of Rs. 7500 crores in power and irrigation projects during the past two and half decades, I am unable to accept the argument of drought for the fall in agricultural production. Even if one accepts this for the sake of argument, it is inexplicable why the Central Government's Budget for the year 1974-75 has made no provision for giving financial assistance to the States for tackling the twin problem of drought and floods, one of which has been given as a reason for the fall in agricultural production. Does this in any way show the lack of interest on the part of the Central Government in augmenting agricultural production?

If it is stressed that the policies of the Central Government are not conducive for boosting agricultural production, the hon. Minister might point out that the State Governments have equal responsibility in increasing agricultural production. He would even say that on account of lack of intensive interest in agriculture and foodgrains the wholesale trade in wheat has been handed over to the private sector. I would request you not to misconstrue me if I refer to the Government of Tamil Nadu to prove my contention that the Central Government on their own do not attend to the requirements promptly and they do not also allow the State Governments to act effectively and expedi-

tiously. It should not be taken that a D.M.K. Member has started talking about the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu.

It is my charge that the Central Government have not taken concrete steps to control the price rise in essential commodities like foodgrains and to curb the growth of black-market in foodgrains. It should not be forgotten that the Defence of India Rules are in force in our country. The Central Government are empowered to take action for controlling the price rise in foodgrains. Neither they will do that nor they will allow the State Government to invoke the Defence of India Rules for this purpose. To give an example, since the Tamil Nadu Government felt that unless the traders were compelled to declare their stocks and to fix the prices in accordance with the margins statutorily laid down by the Government which should be displayed for the information of the consumers, in September 1973 the State Government sent the Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Fixation of Prices Order 1973 for the concurrence of the Central Government and although six months have lapsed, the concurrence of the Central Government has not yet been communicated to the State Government.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): For that you do not require any order from the Central Government. The State Government can do it.

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: That can be done only with the concurrence of the Central Government.

Similarly, the Central Government have not yet communicated their concurrence to the Tamil Nadu Vanaspathi (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1973 and to the Sugar (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1973 sent by the State Government in October, 1973. The State Government is administering various control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

The Tamil Nadu Government is of the view that the penal provisions contained in this Act are not deterrent enough to dissuade the offenders from indulging in malpractices. As early as May, 1973 the State Government suggested to the Central Government the amendment of Section 6A of the Act, providing for mandatory forfeiture of property and suspension of business in respect of first offences. With a view to tightening up the penal provisions of this Act in the present context of countrywide food shortage, the State Government introduced in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on January 29, 1974 the Essential Commodities (Tamil Nadu Amendment Bill), 1974. The State Government have addressed the Government of India in March 1974 seeking their concurrence for this Bill. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture that he should expedite the Central Government's concurrence for this Bill and also bring forward in this House suitable amendments for the Essential Commodities Act, 1935 as suggested by the State Government of Tamil Nadu in their communications dated May 18, 1973 and July 20, 1973.

I have referred to these instances because of my desire that both the Central Government and the State Governments should co-ordinate their efforts in tackling the grave food crisis prevailing in the country today. Such inordinate delay in the part of the Central Government in giving their concurrence to the State Government will only hamper the determination of the State Government to solve the problems being faced by the common people. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should look into these essential things and do the needful immediately.

Here, I would refer to the recent lifting of ban on the movement of coarse grains by the Central Government. I am sorry to say that the Central Government have not consulted the State Government before

taking such a vital decision. The hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Shinde, has acknowledged the readiness of the Tamil Nadu Government in despatching surplus foodgrains to the deficit States and also to drought-affected States. The Tamil Nadu Government has been supplying foodgrains not only to neighbouring States like Kerala and Karnataka but also to Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal. In these circumstances, the lifting of ban on the movement of coarse grains can only be termed as a conspiracy against the Tamil Nadu Government. The free movement of coarse grains has resulted in abnormal rise in the price of coarse grains in Tamil Nadu. The prices of coarses have gone up by 50 per cent and there is the possibility of prices going up still further. Naturally this will in turn lead to price increase in fine and superfine foodgrains in Tamil Nadu, where so far, in comparison with the prices prevailing in other parts of the country, they have been the lowest. I would like to know why the State Government was not consulted by the Central Government in this important matter. Our Chief Minister Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi has strongly condemned this action of the Central Government, because of his fear that Tamil Nadu might become another Bihar or another Gujarat. The Tamil Nadu might become a deficit State and violent food agitations followed by Police action might become the order of the day in Tamil Nadu. I am tempted to point out that the State Government on account of this action of the Central Government might become the target of attack from all sides.

Here, the situation assumes grave significance because of the refusal of the Central Government to accede to the request of the State Government for imposing a levy of 50 per cent on coarse grains which would go a long way in helping the common people from soaring prices of coarse grains. I charge that the Central Government are acting in a high-handed

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manner and the Central Minister of Agriculture is not doing justice to four and half crores of Tamil people.

Sir, it is widely believed that the Central Government are determined to form a single zone for the Southern States. I would like to know how far it is true. If the Central Government are going to create a single zone for the Southern States, then it is certain that Tamil Nadu, which is a surplus State now, will become a deficit State. The entire people of Tamil Nadu will no doubt get the feeling that the Central Government have by this decision conspired against the well-being of the State. The State of Tamil Nadu has been not only contributing a major share to the Central Pool but also sending foodgrains to other deficit and drought affected areas in the country. In this background, if such a decision has been taken, even without consulting the State Government, it will definitely be an act of injustice perpetrated on the State of Tamil Nadu.

I would like to have a categorical reply from the hon. Minister saying that no decision to have a single zone for the Southern States has been taken by the Central Government.

I would now refer to the Crash Scheme for Rural employment which is in force from 1971-72. This is a very useful scheme intended to create employment opportunities in rural areas. The Central assistance to this scheme has been gradually coming down from Rs 298.05 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs 285.50 lakhs in 1972-73, though the State Government of Tamil Nadu had spent Rs 298.76 lakhs in this year. In 1973-74, the Central assistance has been only 232.50 lakhs. It has been reported that in 1974-75 this scheme has been given a go-by. Since the discontinuance of the scheme at this stage would cause discontentment and frustration among the rural youth, our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has already

written to the Prime Minister to consider the feasibility of continuing the scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan as a separate entity. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to continue this scheme during 1974-75 and also during the Fifth Plan period.

Before I go to sugar, I would refer to another important item. For the last two years there has been an abnormal increase in the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil. With a view to ensuring the availability of groundnut and groundnut oil at reasonable prices to the people, the State Government of Tamil Nadu desired to impose a levy on all purchases and movements of groundnut and groundnut oil. When the Central Government was approached in this matter, the Central Government wanted to know the rate of levy and also stipulated that the prior concurrence of the Central Government should be obtained. In October, 1973 the State Government addressed the Central Government for their concurrence to impose 25 per cent levy on all purchases and movements of groundnut and for the payment of Rs 3000 per quintal for the levy purchases. In reply, the Central Government expressed the view that it would be undesirable to impose any levy at this juncture. Again, the State Government has approached the Centre in this matter, solely guided by its desire to supply groundnut oil at reasonable prices to the consumers. The hon. Minister of Agriculture should look into the genuine request of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and give their concurrence immediately for imposing 25 per cent levy on groundnut and groundnut oil purchases.

Coming now to sugar, in 1973-74 the sugar production was of the order of 45 lakh tonnes. There are 299 sugar mills in the private and in cooperative sectors. The dual pricing policy of the Central Government in sugar has been helping

greatly the sugar mills to make huge profits. To give you one graphic example, there is one small sugar mill called the Amaravati Co-operative Sugar Mill in Tamil Nadu. In 1973-74, this sugar mill earned a profit of Rs. 35 lakhs and paid Rs 15 lakhs in income-tax to the Central Government. If this is the rate of profit of one small sugar mill, you can imagine the huge profits being made by the sugar mills throughout the country. In fact, these sugar mills are real *Kamadhenu* for the Government. I wonder why the Central Government are hesitant about nationalising the entire sugar industry. I want to know from the hon. Minister when the Government propose to take a decision about the nationalisation of entire sugar industry.

Sir, the Government policy of 70 per cent levy for public distribution and 30 per cent for free distribution in sugar has become the breeding ground for blackmarket in sugar. The price and excise duty on levy sugar are comparatively lower than that of free sugar. But the sugar mills exploit the situation and indulge in blackmarket in free sugar. Secondly, through public distribution the Government have created the habit of taking sugar even in the rural areas at the cost of gur and khandasari. At the same time, the bulk consumers like tea-shops, hotels, restaurants, soft-drink manufacturers are not allotted any quota of sugar. They are compelled to buy sugar in blackmarket rates to meet their requirements. If the Government are keen to curb blackmarket in sugar, they should allot quotas of sugar to these bulk consumers. I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should find out ways and means to curb black-market in sugar and modify the present dual pricing policy suitably.

On 20th April, 1974, in *The Hindustan Times*, of Delhi there was a news item about the export of sugar. It

is reported that though eight lakh tonnes of sugar are available, only 30000 tonnes have so far been exported. It is felt that the country may be deprived of Rs 400 crores in foreign exchange on account of not exporting the sugar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the actual position in regard to the export of sugar. I would also like to know who is responsible for the export of sugar and what steps the Government propose to take for achieving the targeted export.

Taking now the question of fertilizers, it cannot be denied that chemical fertilizers are the primary input in agriculture. On account of acute shortage of fertilizers, and also due to misconceived fertilizer policy of the Central Government, a 50 kilo-bag of chemical manure, the controlled price of which is Rs. 62, is being sold at Rs. 125 or Rs. 130. The indigenous production coupled with the imports of fertilizers meet only 56 per cent requirement of agriculture. In 1972-73 the production of nitrogenous fertilizers was 10.80 lakh tonnes and the import was 6.15 lakh tonnes. Similarly, the production of phosphatic fertilizers was 3.26 lakh tonnes and the import 2.04 lakh tonnes. It is a matter of shame that even after 27 years of our independence potash is not being manufactured within the country and in 1972-73 we imported 3.25 lakh tonnes of potash. Unless the indigenous production of fertilizers is increased substantially, the production of foodgrains and also commercial crops like cotton, sugar, oil-seeds etc. will be greatly affected. If that is not possible, then the Government should unhesitatingly import the required quantities of fertilizers to meet the shortage in the interest of sustained agricultural production. I would like to know the steps taken by the Government in this direction.

Again, here, the fertilizer distribution policy of the Government has

[Shri P. A. Saminathan]

been faulty. This has created many problems for the farmers. The distribution of imported fertilizers is done through the State Governments. The indigenous production is supplied through private agencies who have no compunction in exploiting the prevailing shortage of fertilizers to their personal advantage. The Tamil Nadu Government have distributed cards to the farmers who get whatever is available from the cooperative societies. The Tamil Nadu Government has been repeatedly requesting the Central Government that the distribution of fertilizers through private agencies must be stopped. All the available fertilizers must be distributed through the State Governments and cooperative societies. But all the pleas of the State Government have fallen on deaf ears. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that the distribution of fertilizers, both indigenous and imported, should be entrusted to the State Governments.

Sir, the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu during its six years of rule has given power connection to 3,00,000 pump-sets, and the Congress Government in its 20 years of rule in the State gave power connection to 3,00,000 pump-sets. The D.M.K. Government can legitimately feel proud of its efforts in making the State a surplus State in foodgrains. Naturally, the D.M.K. Government expect adequate supplies of fertilizers from the Centre for maintaining the present production of foodgrains in the State. I would suggest that a barter deal should be concluded with the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The Centre should give all the required quantities of fertilizers for the State and the State should hand over to the Centre all the surplus foodgrains produced in the State.

The Food Corporation of India was set up to operate as the sole agency

of the Central Government for procurement, imports, distribution, storage, movement and sale of foodgrains. Though the Corporation is expected to play such a crucial role effectively, the activities of the Corporation have not resulted in any benefit to the common people of the country. In fact, the price rise in foodgrains can be attributed to the mal-functioning of this Corporation. Instead of unloading foodgrains and fertilizers at Calcutta Port, they are unloaded at Tuticorin Port. Though the ships bringing these items from America are to go to Calcutta for unloading, the items are unloaded at Tuticorin by the FCI and then they are transported to Assam, West Bengal etc. through rail wagons from Tuticorin. Should I say that the cost of transportation through rail wagons will increase the price of foodgrains and fertilizers in Assam and West Bengal? It is reported that the FCI has got certain vested interests in doing such an unjust thing. Similarly, the FCI call for tenders for carrying fertilizers and foodgrains through lorry transport from Tuticorin to Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The FCI entertain some fictitious tenders from ten bogus companies and the tender in the end is awarded to a contractor who obliges the FCI officials in many ways. The FCI officials and such contractors have made the entire country as their looting ground. My colleagues from DMK, Shri Sivaswamy and Shri Mayavan brought this to the notice of the Zonal Manager and Regional Manager of FCI, after which tenders were invited according to rules and regulations. It is understood that this has resulted in a saving of Rs. 22 lakhs to the FCI. From this you can imagine the magnitude of the losses being incurred by the FCI as a result of malpractices within the Corporation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps being taken by

him to make this organisation an effective instrument for achieving the objective set before it at the time of its constitution.

In conclusion, I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister about the formation of single zone for the Southern States, which is agitating the people of Tamil Nadu. I am sure that he will bear in mind that Tamil Nadu is a surplus State in foodgrains and he will not jeopardise the interests of the people of Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture is the most vital Ministry in the country because the activities in this Ministry, if properly handled, can save the downward trend of our entire economy. That is why there is importance of this Ministry in its various activities.

I would like to take up first the policy that we have recently adopted, that is, of wheat distribution in collaboration with the wholesale traders. Last year, we said that the wheat take-over was the beginning of our new policy of what we called socialism. I really do not know why we used the word 'socialism' at all there. But that is what we declared. We thought that that was a pragmatic policy because the Government felt that public distribution could ensure distribution to the vulnerable sections of our society at reasonable rate and proper quantity . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Socialism is not pragmatic.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is why I said, "Why did you use the word 'socialism' there." I hope, he will agree with me at least there. But he is upset by the very word of it. That is why he could not get my idea.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore, I thought, we introduced that policy of wheat take-over with that objective. You know where we failed although we do not like to accept that we failed. We say that we passed with 40 per cent marks. After all, if passing marks are 25 or 30 per cent, we say, we have passed with 40 per cent marks. If we failed 60 per cent, it does matter. Therefore, we say, we did not fail and that we passed with 40 per cent marks. 60 per cent we did not get. The simple reason for not getting wheat that we had hoped to get, that is 8 million tonnes, was that the big landlords refused to part with wheat at the rate of Rs. 76 and Rs. 80 per quintal that was fixed by our learned people in the Agricultural Prices Commission at that time. We wanted 8 million tonnes and we got only 4.2 million tonnes. So, we passed with 50 per cent marks.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why did you say 40 per cent marks?

SHRI PILOO MODY: The implementation part of it deserves only 15 per cent marks.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When we did not have wheat take-over, the quantity of wheat that came in the market was 13 million tonnes when the production was 26 million tonnes. When our production went up, according to the Finance Minister's statement in the House to 28—30 million tonnes, what we got, as a result of complete wheat take-over, as against our target of 8 million tonnes, only 4.2 million tonnes. Yet we have passed.

Why did we not get it? You yourself have admitted that it is because the steps did not succeed in achieving the target. After all, you alone could not have gone to the States to procure it. Therefore, you

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relied on the State machinery and the State machinery could not rise to the occasion because they could procure at the price of Rs. 76 and Rs. 80 per quintal.

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When person after person, in this House, from all the sides said, "Please increase the price at least by Rs. 10", you said, "No. This will add to inflation in the country." Therefore, we agreed to import four million tonnes of wheat at a much higher price—for about Rs. 200 crores. But we did not agree to give Rs. 10 more to our own farmers which would have come, for the entire wheat of 8 million tonnes, to about Rs 80 crores. And we pursued this policy doggedly, dogmatically, obstinately and did not agree to give a higher price to farmers. The Agricultural Prices Commission was quoted to say that they were against increasing the price. Unfortunately, the Agricultural Prices Commission cannot be called here; otherwise, we may know the truth. I want to know what has happened in one year. In one year what has happened in the country so much that the same Agricultural Prices Commission has now agreed to Rs. 105? And with this rate of Rs. 105 and with the change in policy, are you going to get the requirements of food that you want?

I will now quote from a letter addressed by the Vidisha District Grain Merchants' Association to the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association, wherein they say:

"Firstly, the compulsion to the cultivator to bring the wheat to the nearest mandi is lacking at present. One reason for this is the fact that he has already received handsome return for his

other produce, viz., Masoor Rs. 175, Gulabi Gram Rs. 260, linseed Rs. 325, etc and does not find it necessary to sell wheat at lower rate. But more important is his feeling that withholding the stock will ultimately help him to force the Government to change its policy an enable him to get better price. In this connection his capacity to withhold the stocks should not be underestimated. He is also now used to sell wheat outside the market yard where the expenses and taxes have not to be paid..." etc.

Then they say:

"In view of this situation at present, we feel that the impression created by the reports and statements attributed to the office-bearers of the All India Foodgrains Dealers' Federation that the trade guarantees contribution of 60 lack tons of wheat to the Government is a little too optimistic and should be removed at the earliest. The conditions in Haryana and Punjab may be favourable, and this is bound to depress the market in general. But according to reports from mandis in and around Madhya Bharat the rates prevailing are very high at present and the deficit districts are buyers at Rs. 200 per quintal. How then will the immediate levy target be fulfilled."

Then they say that the most important misunderstanding that has to be removed by the Government is:

"...to clarify the position that there is no ceiling on the open market price of levy paid wheat as this alone will ensure proper return to the cultivator which is what every one desires and ensure good arrivals for fulfilling the levy target."

When they say:

"We fear that any impression created by us that the wheat prices will range from Rs 150 to Rs. 160 at the present juncture in any part of the country without drastic economic and fiscal steps by the Government will be wrong."

They say, 'We will purchase at the rate of Rs. 135 and give to the Government 50 per cent at the rate of Rs. 150; that means, we have lost Rs. 30 and this we are expected to make up in the other 50 per cent that we are to sell at a higher price'. They say that, with Rs. 135, the loss of Rs. 30 is to be added—because they would be selling to the Government at Rs. 105 and that would come to Rs. 165. Even if their charges come to Rs. 10 per quintal, it means Rs. 175. And they ask whether in difficult and distant areas wheat can sell in the open market for anything less than Rs. 175. Therefore, our policy to-day of fifty—fifty—50 per cent I will have and 50 per cent you will have—is going to land us in a complete chaotic trouble because you have fixed the procurement price at Rs. 105 but at the same time you yourself have agreed that we cannot sell for anything less than Rs. 135. That means Rs. 140. Last year, what we were selling at Rs. 90 in the fair-price shops, whether imported or indigenous wheat, will to-day cost 40 per cent more. The vulnerable sections of our society are already suffering under this and they are raising a hue and cry because these people cannot afford to give anything more and their purchasing power has not increased and that section of society you want to tighten its belt. The middle-class and the upper middle class will get it in the open market at Rs. 200. Therefore, how is this policy really going to help you?

Now, the question arises: why do you not go the whole hog in whatever you want to do? Why are you

half-hearted? In the whole-sale we would have gone whole-hearted by increasing the price reasonably and then say 'we must get the wheat particularly from the rich landlords. Do you really want to do so? No, Sir. You do not do it. Here, at least you tell the traders, 'We do not want this 50 per cent business. The entire responsibility should be of the whole-sale and the retail traders.' All your FCI godowns and everything may be given to them and put in their charge and tell them that we are not going to touch a single grain of wheat. Take them fully into your confidence. I do not believe in this slogan that the traders are an unpatriotic people....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Only big landlords are unpatriotic.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:
Big landlords, of course, are not. Your behaviour has not shown any such thing.

I say that nobody has the monopoly of patriotism. If the trading community has to be trusted, then trust them fully. If you tell them that you purchase wheat at the rate of Rs. 105 or whatever reasonable rate, I would be perfectly willing to increase this even to Rs. 115 for the sake of the cultivator. Having done that you must have a parity, a rational parity in the country in the costing.

Now, the traders tell us that the wholesale trade's margin is between 1½ and 2 per cent. That is what they handle. Now let them have even 2 per cent which you add another 3 per cent. So, total 5 per cent. I shall go to the end of 10 per cent in the whole thing. If you say that wheat will sell at Rs. 115-120 anywhere in the country and it will be their responsibility to see that wheat does not sell in the country at a price higher than Rs. 125 anywhere, I am sure the traders with their retail outlets, with their traditional outlets sell it throughout the country

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even in places which you cannot reach through your fair-price shops which are the most unfair units of your Bhatijas and Bhaiyas and sons-in-law. I am not talking of good exceptions. Exceptions may be there. I am talking of as a general principle. If you want, you hold them responsible with your local units, consisting of university boys, representatives of the working classes, acting as vigilance units. Give them powers of Nyaya Panchayats so that any default committed by the retailer anywhere may be checked and the trader punished summarily with a Magistrate helping them. You should do something like that which will help in restoring the faith of our people. All these gimmicks done with the advice of the bureaucrats have failed.

My next point is this. This is about milk. We know what we have done. We talked of operation flood. The figures that we have show this position since we started this operation flood. In 1955 we launched this idea of increasing the milk production in the country. These are the figures. The 1955 production was 20.9 million tonnes. Now the production has gone up to 23.2 million tonnes. Now the production as gone up to 23.2 million tonnes. From 1955 to 1975, nearly 20 years, this is the increase. The per capita production fell from 147 grammes to 111 grammes, though our population has increased from 2390 million to 573.6 million. In the field of milk what is our policy? Are we helping our Dairy development more and more, to grow better and better? Are we giving milk and buffalo to our farmers and our dairymen who are depending upon them more and more? The report of your Dairy Team shows that you are dependent more and more on imported milk powder. This is what the report says of the new plant in Delhi which was set up with rated capacity of 4 lakh litres

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milk per day. First when the DMS was set up it was presumed that 80 per cent of the required milk would be collected indigenously, and 20 per cent would be imported. But subsequently the situation, was reversed. The DMS had to resort to 80 per cent imported milk, that means, butter oil. The new plant therefore has to dependent 100 per cent in imported milk powder, butter oil etc. The cost of imported milk powder has shot up from Rs. 5,600 per tonne in 1971-72 to Rs. 8,900 per tonne. So, what is the effect of your whole programme of 'operation flood' I want to know. Are we going to depend more and more on butter oil and milk powder or are we going to encourage indigenous milk production by our own cultivators? You have to give encouragement to the landless labourer; you have to give cow and buffalo for him. You have to provide the farmer with the necessary monetary help. Why don't you have such a plan? You can do that now instead of depending more and more on imported milk powder and butter oil. Moynihan and others are trying to help you. They say they have a better food-crop. Mr. Kissinger is coming now. They will be only too glad to help you in the form of milk powder. But are we going to depend only on this? I want to know this from you. What is our policy? There was a time when this land was supposed to be a land of 'milk and honey'. But now we are facing so much shortage. There have been certain suggestions made for instance, regarding tetrapack bottles for distribution of milk which has been rejected by the UNICEF.

But, they say 'no'. They are perfectly all right. It must be imported. So you import the machine—the typical types of bottles—tetrapack—and later on, glasses, these must be discarded. If you want new machinery for that, you may have to import more milk and convert that into butter oil, mixture and all that. If you import more and more machinery for

this, then you will land yourselves completely into difficulty. And this is what are doing with regard to milk I would only suggest one more thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, let not your friends complain that the Chairman has become liberal to another Chairman. You have already taken more time. You have exceeded the time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How much time have I taken? Anyway, please give me a minute more.

In the field of edible oil, I would suggest that we should have a policy. If at all we have to import, let us not import edible oil. Let us import seed instead of edible oil. I am told that we may be required to import about 2 lakhs tonnes of edible oil. If we import the seed only, that will help us, our crushers and other employment-oriented industries in this country. If at all we import, we should have mutton tallow, for soap-making purpose instead of oil being used for it I would once again like to emphasise on one point which the other hon. friends have done. That is in regard to sugar which can earn a great deal of foreign exchange. Why don't you boldly take the decision of nationalising the sugar industries. It is our policy. It has been our policy right from the Bombay Congress Session. It is nothing now. Why don't we boldly decide to take this step? This will create a confidence and allowing the sugar mills to earn crores of rupees at the hands of the people can be stopped. For Heaven's sake don't allow in any field the dual price policy. This is the most corrupting thing that can ever be done in any sphere.

This is one suggestion—I do not want to touch any other thing. As far as irrigation is concerned, I know that in our tracts, the water experts also say that there is a whole belt which practically has enough under-

ground water, if we go a little deeper. Irrigation in my region is hardly 1.6 per cent although this is one of the richest agricultural lands in the country, the black cotton soil of the Vidarbha. You can make it a granary of India. That is possible only if we tap the underground water resources I would request you to pay a little more attention to this sphere.

My last but not the least point is this. We must have an agro-industrial pattern of shifting more of our young men from agriculture to agro-industries. Cotton to-day is the worst sufferer because we do not have any plan; we do not even give a fair or proper price for cotton to the cotton growers and we are not moving towards the pattern of decentralisation of agriculture. Why cannot you sit with your colleague, the Commerce Minister and evolve a proper pattern of cotton—cloth—production. Then only you will be able to do justice to cotton growing people as also to the handloom industry which gives employment to two crores of people in this country.

Agro-industries have got a tremendous potential of giving employment. In the entire national planning, in agricultural area, the agricultural labour should be the lowest family unit. Family planning should not be only in Nirodh. Family planning must mean the entire economic growth of the standard of living for the smallest family. If this is done, with the growing standard of living, automatically the population control also will be successful.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity for participating in the debate on the demands for Agriculture on behalf of Anna D.M.K. which is going to form Government again in Pondichery with overwhelming majority and which is the next ruling party of Tamil Nadu.

[Shri K Mayathevar]

As we all know, India is an agriculturist country. In our country 70 per cent of the people depend on agriculture. Indian agricultural economy contributes and constitutes about 44 per cent of the total national economy of the country.

So, agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. The agriculturists in India are the feeding masters of the rest of the population. They are not only feeding the rest of the nation but also they are supplying raw materials to other allied industries like jute, sugar, cotton and so on and so forth. According to the divine poet Thiruvalluvar "Alone those men who plough the fields for livelihood do live; all others bow to them and eke out their livelihood." According to Manimeghalai another Tamil classic: "The farmers are giving life to the countrymen and elsewhere."

But what is the position of the farmer? What is the standard of the peasant? What is his status in the society? Are they protected by Central or State governments? No. Are they guided and protected by political parties? No. Nay, Nil. Is their interest being safeguarded by the trade unions? No. The Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt, dies in debts and bequeaths debt to the future generation too. That is the real, true and correct situation and position of the vast majority of the Indian agriculturists and farmers in the country.

The farmers in India are suppressed both by the Central and the State governments. The peasants in India are depressed in the society due to poverty. The agriculturists in this country are oppressed by the big landlords, middlemen, moneylenders and rich minority classes in the rural areas. We will have to fight for their economic freedom and redeem them from their perpetual and penetrated debt and indebtedness. Rural indebtedness has become an incurable

infirmity and disease to the rural economy and the Indian farmers. As Raja did in Madras in the year 1927-28 the Central Government should introduce an All India Agricultural Debt Relief Act to save the interests of the agriculturist.

Sir, there are two objectives which are envisaged in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The first is removal of poverty and the second is attainment of self-reliance. I would like to warn the Government that until and unless we remove poverty in the rural areas we cannot remove the poverty from the Indian soil. In spite of four Five Year Plans and after 27 years of Congress rule the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. I should like to ask the Government and the ruling party and leaders of all parties who is responsible? Is it not the Congress Government and the various Governments in the States are responsible for making the rich people richer and the poor people poorer. For the attainment of self-reliance on food-grains, jute sugar and cotton, we shall have to remove the poverty of the rural people, that is the farmers etc. So, both these objectives are not independent but inter-dependent.

Before removing poverty, they must first try to remove the corruption that is prevalent from top to bottom and bottom to top throughout India invariably and indiscriminately in almost all the places throughout every nook and corner of the Indian nation. If this Government fails to take speedy and effective steps and measures to prevent and remove the unparalleled and unprecedented corruption which is there, this corruption itself will remove this Ministry at the Centre and the various Ministries at the State level. I charge and accuse this Government and the Governments in the various States including the Government of Tamil Nadu led by the DMK party of functioning as an embodiment of corruption throughout India. The

farmers are not able to get fertilisers; electric supply for pump sets and loans without paying *mamools*, *mamools* meaning money to grease the palm of officials and to corrupt them. I myself have got personal experience in this connection. For purchasing pump sets and fertilisers for my own land, I was forced through my workers to part with some *mamool* for the officials. It is a damn shame to the administration. Therefore I would request the Government to put an end to corruption before putting an end to poverty from the Indian soil.

The total outlay of the Fifth Plan is envisaged at a sum of Rs. 54,411 crores, out of which the public sector gets an allotment of Rs. 37,250 crores and the private sector gets an allotment of Rs. 16,161 crores. The general growth rate estimated in the Fifth Five Year Plan is at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum. The total investment for the creation of productive assets aggregates to Rs. 47,561 crores. In the Fourth Plan, the public sector outlay was only Rs. 16,774 crores. It has more than doubled in the Fifth Plan. I welcome this increased investment in the public sector and for the creation of productive assets. But we have to give due importance, and in fact, the lion's share to our national rural economy, namely agriculture. So, I accuse this Government of having broken the backbone of the agricultural or rural economy.

I shall now substantiate my charge against the framers of the Fifth Plan, so far as agriculture is concerned. The aggregate amount allotted to agriculture in the Fourth Plan outlay was Rs. 3,466 crores. In the Fifth Plan, it is about Rs. 4,730 crores. As percentages of the total outlay of the Plan, these amounts work out to 20.7 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively of the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan outlays. I welcome and appreciate the significance and

notable increase in the total outlay for agriculture from Rs. 3,466 crores in the Fourth Plan to Rs. 4,730 crores in the Fifth Plan. But it is regrettable that only a small, insignificant and negligible portion has been allotted to agriculture, which comes to only about 20.1 per cent of the total or aggregate outlay of the Fifth Plan. But, according to our survey, we admit that 70 per cent of the Indians rely on the rural and agricultural economy. We further do admit that the agricultural economy forms part and parcel of the national economy to the extent of 44 per cent. Therefore I plead, on behalf of the agriculturists in India, with the Government of India that the moral, legal and legitimate and statistically satisfactory and proportionate share should be given to agriculture, namely 40 to 44 per cent which is the percentage to which they are entitled. But Government have given only less than 50 per cent of their legitimate share, namely only 20.1 per cent of the total outlay. So, they have stolen the bread of the poor farmers and stabbed on the back of the innocent farmers, since they are silent innocent and honest and straight forward in their dealings towards the country.

Remember that the rural economy is the backbone of the Indian economy. Without that you cannot run the Government, nor can you implement the other programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His time is up.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I have requested that the Forward Bloc's time also should be given to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have included their time also is your quota.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I request the party in power to allot at least 40 per cent of the total Plan outlay to the development of agriculture. Their only it will mean that we are helping the rural economy in India.

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[Shri K. Mayathevar]

There are at present 72 agricultural colleges, 22 veterinary colleges, 8 agricultural engineering colleges and 9 agricultural universities in India. In the Fifth Plan period, Government intend to increase the number of graduates coming out of these institutions.

Regarding admissions to agricultural colleges, I plead with Government on behalf of the sons of agriculturists to give priority to the sons of Agriculturists or family members of Agriculturists. The sons of I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers could easily become I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers. Therefore the sons of Agriculturists should be given constitutional protection like the protection given to the scheduled castes, scheduled Tribes and other backward class under Arts. 15 and 16 of chapter III of the constitution.

I request Government to initiate steps to enact legislation to safeguard rural economy and protect the agriculturists. This may be called the All India Agricultural Debt Relief Act.

Secondly, cattle play a very vital role in the rural economy. To safeguard the cattle wealth of India, another piece of legislation called the Indian Cattle Insurance Act may be passed.

The question of a crop insurance scheme has been pending for a long time before the Central and State Governments. The Finance Minister, Shri Chavan recently mentioned about the introduction of legislation in this behalf. This is very essential because our farmers are affected by both drought and flood and they must be protected against these.

Finally, as regards the Ganga-Kavery project, I strongly request Government on behalf of the whole Indian people, not only of the Tamil Nadu people, to implement the project.

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SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It comes under the Irrigation Ministry.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Irrigation is also a subject coming within this Ministry. If this project is implemented, so many problems will be solved. It will serve as a canal of national unity and integration; it will solve the drought and famine problems that confront the country; it will solve the food problem; it will solve the flood problem; it will solve the problem of electricity and power shortage. It would provide and help transport facilities in the cheapest possible manner; it will solve the problem of drinking water scarcity; and finally it will also to an extent solve the problem of unemployment in India.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री नाचुरान अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, खाद्य तथा कृषि विभाग की मांगो के ऊपर जो चर्चा हो रही है उसका मैं समर्थन करते हुए अपने कुछ सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सर्वविदित है कि अपने देश में खेती के ऊपर देश की जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा भारी भाग निर्भर है और कृषि हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बड़ा पाट प्रदा करती है। पिछले साल 1972-73 में जो हमारे देश के बड़े हिस्से में सूखा पड़ा जिससे खेती में काफी अति हुई उसका क्षमियाजा हम भय तक पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उसके कारण देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था काफी डावा-डोल हो गई है। हमने देखा कि बड़े समय से खेती पर अधिक ध्यान दिया गया लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो लैंड रिफॉर्म का काम था, जमीनों पर सीलिंग लगाने का, जिनके बारे में धर्म से स्लोगन और नारे लयाये जा रहे हैं और भविष्यीन लोग पिछले कई वर्षों में इस बात की इन्तजार में खड़े हैं कि दूसरे लोगों से जो फाजिल जमीन निकलेगी वह उनको मिलेगी लेकिन उसके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई

नहीं हुई। खेतिहर मजदूरों को खेतों पर काम करते करते पीड़िया गुजर गई हैं। बड़े किसानों से एक बार भ्रमर बे कर्जा लेते हैं तो पीड़ियों तक बड़े कर्जा षटता नहीं है, उसी में उनके बाल-बच्चों और स्त्री काम करते रहते हैं। वे बेचारे खेतीहर मजदूर हल इन्तजार में थे कि मरकार लैंड सीलिंग का कानून बनायेगी, जमीन पर सीलिंग लगायेगी और बड़े किसानों से जो जमीन निकलेगी वह उनको मिलेगी जिस पर वे अपनी खेती करके अपने बाल बच्चों का पालन पोषण कर सकेंगे लेकिन आज तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। केन्द्रीय सरकार से एक नीति निर्धारित करके राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया जाता है कि जैसा वे उचित समझें करे। राज्यों में जा कांग्रेस पार्टी या दूसरी विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग हैं उनमें बड़े बड़े किसान लोग भी हैं जो कि लैंड रिफॉर्म के कानून को कामयाब नहीं होने देते हैं। (व्यवधान) मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि जो बड़े किसान हैं वे अपने घर में गल्ला रख लेते हैं और गरीबों को गल्ला मिलता नहीं है। पिछले साल सरकार ने गेहूँ का पूरा षोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले लिया उसको नाकामियाब बनाने में सब से बड़ा हाथ बड़े किसानों का है। इसमें 50 परसेंट तो व्यापारियों का षोक था और 50 परसेंट बड़े किसानों का और सरकारी मशीनरी का था। हमने अपने क्षेत्र से देखा कि 76 रुपए के भाव गल्ला खरीदा जा रहा था। हमने मरकार से कहा कि किसानों को ख़ाद मंहंगी मिली है कर्ष भी ज्यादा व्याज पर मिला है इसलिए गेहूँ का भाव कुछ बढ़ा कर किसानों को देना चाहिए लेकिन उसको न मान कर आपने 76 रुपए के भाव ही खरीदा। हमने देखा कि फूड कार्पोरेशन के लोगों ने बड़े व्यापारियों से मिलकर गल्ला खरीदा। उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका जो कि हमारे इलाके से मिला हुआ है, हमने वहाँ पर देखा कि दस टुक माल खरीदा तो दो टुक गार्नमेंट के पास भेजा और 8 टुक खुले आम बिकवा दिया और

सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया। इसमें आपका नुकसान हुआ, आपका टार्गेट, लक्ष पुरा नहीं हुआ और दूसरी तरफ व्यापारियों ने क्या किया? एक व्यापारी जो बम्बई का था वह भोपाल जा रहा था और उनमें मुझसे कहा कि मरकार किननी ही होशियारी करे वह हमारे दिमाग को पा नहीं सकती है माने देश में हमारे ट्रेड्स एसोसिएशन ने तय कर लिया है कि व्हीट का सरकार ने टेक ओवर कर लिया है तो सारी देश की मंडियों को यह टेलीग्राम दे दिया है कि जितना भी कोर्स ग्रेन है उसको गेहूँ से ज्यादा कीमत पर खरीद लिया जाये। इससे किमान नाराज हो जायेगा कि हमने इतना पैसा खर्च करके गेहूँ पैदा किया उसका हमें ठीक दाम नहीं मिल रहा है जब कि ज्वार बाजार जो कि बंगर सिचार्ज के भी पैदा हो जाते हैं, घासमान के पानी से भी पैदा हो जाते हैं वह डेढ़ सौ दो सौ रुपये किबटल बिक रहा है। तो गेहूँ इसलिए सरकार को नहीं मिला कि किसानों ने नहीं दिया। जो छोटे किसान थे वे तो बेचारे मजदूर थे उनको तो साहुकार को देना ही था कि किन भी बड़े किसान थे उन्होंने गल्ला रोक लिया विरोधी पार्टियों ने, व्यापारियों ने और बड़े किसानों ने हर जगह पर बन्द कराये, इनके कराये। विरोधी पार्टियों ने जाकर बड़े किसानों से कहा कि सरकार 76 रुपये में खरीद रही है तुम गल्ला मत दो, उन्होंने गल्ला नहीं दिया। दूसरी तरफ बाजार में जाकर वह कहते थे कज्यूमर्स से कि सरकार से कहो कि गल्ला लाये। यह सारी बातें विरोधी पार्टियों ने की। ख़ाद मंत्री जी ने जब लोक सभा में घोषणा की कि क्षेत्रबन्दा और जिले बन्दी समाप्त की जाये तो किसी भी विरोधी पार्टी ने हल्ला नहीं मचाया। हमारे यहाँ जो 85 रुपये में गल्ला बिकता था उसका भाव 150 रुपया हो गया। इसमें फायदा बड़े किसानों को और व्यापारियों को ही हुआ। व्यापारी कहते हैं कि जितना फायदा पिछले बीस सालों में नहीं हुआ उतना फायदा पिछले एक साल ही हो गया

[श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार]

में आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी जो आपने गल्ले का भाव तय किया है उसमें भी किसान को घाटा है लेकिन हम सरकार की मध्य करना चाहते हैं। आपने जो नीति निर्धारित की है उसमें व्यापारी म्या करते हैं कि मंडियों के बहर गल्ला खरीदते हैं, भारकट में गल्ला नीलाम न करके देहात में जाकर खरीदते हैं और बड़े किसानों के यहाँ स्टॉक कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि किसान को लेजी नहीं लगनी है। इसलिये प्रोपिन खुले मंडी में गल्ला न गीद कर मंडी के बाहर गल्ला खरीद रहे हैं। अगर मंडी में व्यापारी गल्ला खरीदने को उसमें 50 परसेंट लेजी देना होगा। उस लेजी से बचने के लिये मंडी से बाहर खरीद करके किसान के यहाँ गल्ला स्टॉक कर रहे हैं। बाब में बड़ी व्यापारी उस गल्ले को किसान के नाम से दूसरी जगह बेच देना। इसी तरह में सरकारी अधिकारियों में ध्वषरियों को अपना एजेंट नियुक्त कर दिख और जो गल्ला उनको किसान से 10% से कमना चाहिए था तो किसान से डाइरेक्ट न लेकर व्यापारियों के जरिये खरीद कर रहे हैं। नियम के अनुसार इस प्रकार नियुक्त व्यापारी एजेंटों से सरकारी अधिकारी 125 रुपये तक गल्ला खरीद सकते हैं। इस प्रकार व्यापारी और सरकारी कर्मीयों मिल कर 20 रु० का मुलाकात प्राप्त में मिल बात कर रहा है। इस कुप्रकार को रोकना चाहिये।

गांवों में गरीब किसानों की बुरी हालत है, अतिहर मजदूरों की अधिक बुरी हालत है। गल्ला महंगा होने से गल्ला निकल रहा है, लेकिन छोटे मजदूरों को गल्ला नहीं मिल रहा है जिससे उन को परेशानी ही रही है, रंहातो में बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। इसलिये सरकार को ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिये

कि अगर लेजी लगाई है तो गल्ला जहां भी खरीदे या तो खुद खरीदे और गल्ला बाजार में भाना चाहिये, बरना व्यापारी और सरकारी मशीनरी मिल कर के 50 प्रतिशत जो आपने लक्ष्य रखा है उसको पूरा नहीं होने देंगे, उस में आप कामयाब नहीं होंगे।

किसानों को बहुत ज्यादा सहायता देने की आपने बात की है, लेकिन हम देखा कि 80 फीसदी किसान 5 एकड़ से कम वाले हैं। छोटे और माजिनल किसानों को आज तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी है। जो भी सहायता मिली है वह बड़े किसानों को मिली है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बताऊँ कि मेरे यहाँ टीकमगढ़ जिले में 1 लाख 36 हजार खातेदार हैं जिन में से 90,000 आदिमियों के पास 5 एकड़ से कम जमीन है, और 30,000 के पास 5 से 10 एकड़ के बीच में जमीन है, बाकी बचे 20, 21 हजार लोग जिन के पास 10 एकड़ से अधिक जमीन है। तो जो भी सहायता सरकार की ओर से दी गई है वह उन्हीं लोगों को मिली है। छोटे किसानों को कोई कर्ब नहीं मिलना है। कुए की, रूट की, बैल की नकाबी उनको नहीं मिलती है जिनको कि वास्तव में सहायता मिलनी चाहिये और सरकार का इरादा भी है। जब सहायता नहीं मिलेगी तो कैसे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा ?

खाद की हासत देखिये। कहीं राज्य सरकार उसका वितरण करेगी, तो कहीं प्राइवेट एजेंसीयों वितरण करेगी। हमारे यहाँ 55 रु० का खाद का कट्टा ब्लैक में 95 रु० तक बेचा गया। मैं तो कहूँगा कि आप नियम बना दें कि खाद का वितरण सभी जगह कोऑपरेटिव्स के द्वारा होना चाहिये। प्राइवेट एजेंसीयों द्वारा नहीं होना चाहिये। क्योंकि इसमें किसानों को लूटा जाता है। जहाँ किसानों को आप हर तरह की सहायता देते हैं वहाँ इसमें भी

सहायता देनी चाहिये। खाद और बिजली की व्यवस्था किसान के लिये कम से कम जरूर होनी चाहिये।

आपके यहाँ आकड़े दिये जाते हैं कि पूमा से और पन्तनगर में इतनी पैदावार हुई। लेकिन जितनी अच्छी खाद और सिंचाई तथा बीज की व्यवस्था इन सरकारी फार्मों में है, अगर उतने ही अच्छे इनपुटम आप किसानों को दे तो हम चार गुनी पैदावार दे सकते हैं। आप सरकारी फार्मों पर एक एकड़ पर हजारों २० इनपुटम पर खर्च करके तब इतनी पैदावार लाते हैं, लेकिन किसान तो उतना खर्च नहीं कर सकता। और अगर कोई करना भी चाहे तो आका समय पर पानी नहीं मिलता, बैन नहीं है, रहूँट नहीं है। अगर उसका यही माध्यम उपलब्ध करा दिये जाय तो वह पैदावार बढ़ा सकता है।

हमारे देश में बहुत सी जगह आये मानसून का पड़ना है और सिंचाई के माध्यम सुखी नहीं कर सकते। वैसे हमारे देश में बड़ी बड़ी नदियाँ हैं जिन पर बांध बनये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन तत्काल खेती को पानी देने के लिए हमें बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं की जगह माइनर इरिगेशन और लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इससे किसान का बहुत बड़ा उपकार हो सकता है। ग्रन्ड प्राउन्ड और सरासरी बंधर का पूरा उपयोग होना चाहिये, अन्य प्रदेशों में जितने जिले हैं उनमें टीकमगढ़-जिला ऐसा है जिसमें हरित क्रांति नहीं आई है। वहाँ जिले में अगर पानी है तो किसान ने डीजल पंप लगा कर पानी की है। अगर इलीक्ट्रिकल से सब जगह सरकार सहायता दे तो हमारी खेती बहुत बढ़ सकती है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हमको माइनर इरिगेशन पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। छोटे छोटे नालों पर पक्के बांध बनाने से जल की खोपड़ी कम पलायन कर

सिंचाई करे तो 10, 15 हजार २० में छोटे बांध बना कर सिंचाई हो सकती है और वह रुपया किसानों पर कब मान लिया जाय। और जब वह पैसा चुका दे तो उसके बाद वह बांध उनका हो जाय। मेरे यहाँ नदियों पर नालों पर पट्टी बना कर लोगों ने सिंचाई की है। इससे एक तो पानी रुका होगा और दूसरे यह कि कुएँ का वाटर लेवल के नीचे नहीं जायेगा। हम आर ज़्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये बजाय नदियों पर बड़े बड़े बांध बनाने के जो करोड़ों रुपये में बनते हैं, और बनते बनते उनकी लागत चार, पाच गुनी हो जाती है और एक पीढी उन बांधों को पूरा होने तक समाप्त हो जाती है। तो सरकार को चाहिये कि छोटी छोटी स्कीम्स को तुरन्त हाथ में ले जिन में 10 हजार से एक, दालाख रुपया खर्च करके सिंचाई को सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा सके। मेरे जिले में चंदेला राजाओं के जमाने में 960 के करीब तालाब है। अगर एक एक तालाब पर 50,000 ० खर्च करे तो 4, 5 करोड़ रुपये में सिंचाई की सुविधा किसानों को हो सकती है जिस से 10 लाख क्विंटल गल्ला अधिक पैदा हो सकता है। आप करोड़ों रुपये बड़ी योजनाओं पर खर्च करने को तैयार हैं, क्या आप एक गाँव के लिये 50,000 ० खर्च नहीं कर सकते?

मेरे जिला टीकमगढ़ के भोरछा में एक बांध के सर्वे का काम 1958 में शुरू हुआ था लेकिन अभी तक उसका फ़ाइनल सर्वे नहीं हो सका। 16 साल में देश कहीं से कहीं पहुँच जायेगा और पला नहीं वह बांध कब बनेगा। तो हमको चाहिये कि छोटी स्कीम्स ज़्यादा से ज्यादा बनाई जायें।

[श्री नाथू राम ब्रह्मचर]

हमारे देश के जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं बहन दिनों से इन्तजार कर रहे हैं कि हमें कुछ मिले। अगर हम उनको जमीन नहीं दे सकते तो कम से कम डेरी की सुविधा दीजिये, कोई और छोटे घरे दीजिये जिनमें उनकी आर्थिक हालत में सुधार हो। प्रान्तीय सरकार और दूसरे विभागों को ऐसे खेतिहर मजदूरों को कर्ज देना चाहिये जिनमें वह डेरी का घघा खोल सकें। मैंने दिल्ली के देहात में देखा है कि एक आदमी के यहाँ भैंस बंधी है जिसका दूध बेच कर अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण करता है। ऐसी ही सुविधा आप और जगह भी दे सकते हैं। गाव के खेतिहर मजदूर को पूरे साल काम नहीं मिलता। आपने कृषि प्रोग्राम की एक स्कीम बनाई थी। लेकिन पैसा खत्म हो गया और वह योजना अधूरी पड़ी है। इसलिये आप राज्य सरकारों को ज्यादा पैसा दें कृषि प्रोग्राम के लिये जिससे वह योजना पूरी हो। हमारे बुन्देलखण्ड में चार जिले यू०पी० के हैं और चार जिले मध्य प्रदेश के हैं। इस साल सूखा है। जहाँ पिछले साल हमने साढ़े तीन लाख क्विंटल गेहूँ दिया इस साल 3,000 क्विंटल मिलने में संदेह है। इसलिये राहत कार्यों के लिये आप सरकार से कहें। क्योंकि वहाँ आदमी भूख मर रहे हैं, महुआ, कोदो, और चना खा रहे हैं। उनके राहत कार्यों का कोई काम नहीं खोला जा रहा है। मेरी मांग है कि राहत कार्यों को चालू को चालू करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को पैसा दिया जाये ताकि वहाँ कुछ काम चालू हो सके।

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR
(Dehat): Mr. Chairman Sir, the hon. Minister of Agriculture has presented his demands for the approval of this hon. House. It

amounts to Rs. 792,23,36,000. In all there are ten demands which are to be sanctioned by this House. We have no hesitation to grant the same. But today, is a day for self-retrospection for the Ministry of Agriculture and examine whether the objectives as laid down, for the various Departments are fulfilled, as required

For instance, the Department of Agriculture has to organise and develop country's resources in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery, to secure water resources for agricultural purposes, to improve the quality of agricultural inputs including seeds, fertilisers and cattle feed, to improve the economic conditions of the rural population by giving subsidiary occupations, credit facilities and remove indebtedness and also to lay down agricultural price policy and fix price structures and so on and so forth.

Now looking to some of those objectives we can see that they have not achieved the desired results in those spheres. The picture in this respect does not seem to be bright. So, vigorous efforts are necessary to meet the challenges. Food production is not increasing as required. After all, the principles of economics is that consumption is the end and aim of production is not followed in its true spirit. Production must be at least up to the mark proportionately, but it is not so. We have no doubt an army of officers in the Ministry with adequate staff under them to fight on the food front. But we find we are helpless in solving the food problem of the country. Why is it so? There must be something lacking in our planning. The results can well be judged from the performance throughout the year and the previous years of planning.

Nowadays food riots are taking place in the country. Who is responsible for this? Whether proper distribution of foodstuffs at the proper

time is done requires to be examined and if it is not done, then it has to be remedied. Why did the Ministry remain a silent spectator during the food riots in Gujarat recently? Why is it that proper arrangements were not made for the distribution of food-grains at the proper time during the Chimanbhai Patel Ministry and why is it that they rushed foodstuffs after the imposition of President's Rule in the State? This is a serious matter because the food riots took a toll of more than 130 innocent lives. I would now request the hon. Minister and his two colleagues to put their heart and soul together to solve the food problem with redoubled courage. They must do things whole-heartedly because things done half-heartedly never succeed. They must also be firm in their policies and they should ensure that they are implemented. They must have faith in themselves, in what they do and, simultaneously, they must have immense faith in God Almighty, who is the source of all strength.

In the Draft Fifth Plan the outlay for Centrally-sponsored schemes in the agricultural and allied sectors amounts to Rs. 2,140 crores. Looking to the broad breakup under heads of development, it is seen that only Rs. 47 crores are provided for forestry, which is not at all adequate when we consider the fast vanishing forests in the country. Afforestation is the need of the day for the supply of wood, timberwood and other forest products to meet the needs of the people. In Gujarat the jungle products contract co-operative societies, formed for this purpose, do not get new jungles coupes as forests have disappeared. This requires serious reconsideration.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the Fifth Plan encourages involvement in agriculture of small and marginal farmers and the application of dry farming techniques on a large scale. The co-operative sector must be strengthened for looking after the

needs of the peasants, workers and consumers.

In terms of credit, advances, both short term, medium term and long term, the Plan fixes the target at Rs. 3,125 crores for 1978-79, compared to Rs. 1,800 crores for the current year, which is a good trend. But when we look at the high rising prices whether this will be adequate is a question which will have to be considered.

In the fields of animal husbandry and dairying, intensive development proposed in the draft Plan must be successfully carried out in order to meet the needs of the fast-growing population of this country. The schemes of dairy development, sheep and wool, poultry, piggery, feed and fodder, etc. must be implemented in their true spirit for the economic well-being of the nation.

Considerable attention must be paid by way of research on seed technology for improving the quality of seeds.

For improvement in agriculture, I suggest that there must be village surveys for ascertaining the requirements of villages before planning for their development. The Plan must start from below. For agricultural purposes, a village-wise survey is must essential in order to know the requirements of a village in respect of irrigation, drinking water, agricultural implements, roads, housing, hospitals, schools and other inputs for the agricultural production.

The panchayat is the base of democratic set-up and hence must compile the requisite information on behalf of the village. The involvement of panchayat in the implementation of agricultural plan is vital. Food problem is the core of the Plan. The plans will fail to make visible impact on the life of the people unless there is plenty of food for all. While planning for agricultural production, greater importance must be attached to

[Shri Bhaljibhai Parmar]

irrigation. In spite of planning all these years, the country has been able to irrigate only one acre out of four. Even in respect of that one acre, the assured water supply is for only 0.6 of an acre and the other 0.4 is dependent on the rainfall. So, while finalising the plan, the Planning Commission should take into account the backwardness of the States and under-developed areas must be given priority.

The irrigation system must be such as would provide water not only in the required quantity but at the required time. Schemes should be formulated to educate and assist the farmers in the economic and judicious utilisation of water.

Immediate steps should be taken to generate more power as the country is, at present, in a grip of severe power crisis.

Inter-State water disputes tend to create ill-will among the States involved and also stand in the way of development of the water resources. The Government should find out ways for a speedy solution to such long-standing disputes, like, Narmada river project at Nawagaon.

Further, I would like to know whether proper percentages of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in various categories of services and posts in different Departments are maintained and, if not, the reasons therefor and the action that is going to be taken.

Lastly, the land reforms on the lines of the State of Gujarat may be introduced in various States of the country after enacting laws for the purpose.

श्री बलजिबhai पारमार (अनवर) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि हमारे देश का मुख्य व्यवसाय है। पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में हमने

कृषि के ऊपर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसी वजह से हमारी आर्थिक समस्याएँ काफी जटिल हो गईं। यह वजह हो कि हमारी नैशनल इनकम का पचास प्रतिशत से ज्यादा भाग कृषि में आता है। आज इस सब का नतीजा यह है कि हमारी हालत बहुत ही जर्जर हो गई है। खुशी की बात है कि च.पी योजना में हमारी सरकार ने कृषि के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया था।

1971 में करीब 100 मिलियन गन्ना हुआ। अगर 1972-73 में बारिश हुई होती, और सूखा न पड़ता, तो हालत और सुधर सकती थी। हमने गेहूँ का होलसेल ट्रेड यह खयाल करके अपने हाथ में लिया कि हम को पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा। लेकिन यह खेद की बात है कि हम गेहूँ की कीमत 76 रुपये क्विंटल रखी, जब कि चना, बाजरा, जवार आदि दूसरे गन्ने की कीमत 150 रुपये क्विंटल से 200 रुपये क्विंटल थी और फर्टिलाइजर, मशीनरी और लेबर के दाम भी बहुत महंगे थे। इस हालत में 76 रुपये क्विंटल के हिमाब से गेहूँ प्राप्त करना कैसे संभव हो सकता था? लेकिन हमारे एक्सपर्ट्स द्वारा यह निश्चय किया जा चुका था जिनको पता नहीं कि खेती कैसे होती है। गेहूँ का भाव 76 रुपये क्विंटल तय कर दिया गया, जब कि मटर 150 रुपये क्विंटल पर बिक रहा था।

17 hrs.

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारना है, तो कृषि की ओर अधिक ध्यान देना होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में काफी स्कीमें हैं, लेकिन जब तक वे पूरी न हों, तब तक हम कामयाब नहीं हो सकते हैं। हमारे देश में खाद, पानी और बिजली का अभाव है। जब तक हम इस चीजों का पूरा इस्तफादा नहीं करते हैं, तब तक खेती की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है। खेती के लिए पानी को नहीं हो सकता है। हमारी योजनाएँ खेती के लिए

पर निर्भर करती है। पिछले साल और इस साल रबी की फ़सल बहुत घटती होने की उम्मीद थी, क्योंकि शुरू में बारिश हो गई थी। लेकिन बाद में बारिश नहीं हुई, नहर का पानी नहीं मिला, खाद और डीजल नहीं मिला। नतीजा यह हुआ कि फ़सल बहुत कम हुई।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक पत्र मंत्री महोदय को लिखा था कि होलसेल ट्रेडिंग फेडरेशन वाले कहते हैं कि हम सहयोग देना चाहते हैं, जब फूड कारपोरेशन नाकामयाब हुआ, उसने ज्यादा खर्चा किया और काफी नुकसान हुआ, तो हमें उनको सहयोग देना चाहिये। मुझे ख़ुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने उनका सहयोग लिया और अब यह निश्चय किया गया है कि व्यापारी गेहूँ को खरीदे, उस में से 50 प्रतिशत वे रखें और 50 प्रतिशत सरकार को दे। व्यापारियों ने वादा किया है कि वे ईमानदारी से काम करेंगे और सरकार को सहयोग देगे। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस स्थिति में यह स्कीम अवश्य सफल होगी।

17.04 hrs.

[Shri Vasant Sathe in the Chair]

यह बड़े राज़ूब की बात है कि बम्बई कमकता, जैसे देश के एक भाग में गेहूँ 200, 400 और 500 रुपये किन्टल पर बिके और दूसरे भाग में 100, 150 रुपये किन्टल बिके हमें ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिये कि ग्राम्य मीलों की तरह गेहूँ भी सारे देश में एक भाव पर बिके। हम देखते हैं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में पेट्रोल का एक भाव है। लेकिन खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में यह स्थिति नहीं है वह कहीं कहीं 300, 400 रुपये किन्टल पर बिकती है। मुझे विश्वास है कि व्यापारी लोग देश के सभी डेक्रेसिड एरियाज में गल्सा ले जाने की कोशिश करेंगे और इस प्रकार देश के सभी भागों में गल्सा एक भाव पर उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

कृषि के अलावा पशु धन भी-देश के लिये बहुत जरूरी है। मुझे कुछ है कि जहाँ किसी समय भारतवर्ष में दूध नहीं बढ़िया बहती थी, वहाँ आज दूध देखने को नहीं मिलता है और बच्चे, बीमार और रिकवा दूध के लिये तरसते हैं। आज दूध दो, ढाई रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बिकता है हमारे देश में पशुओं की संख्या काफी है लेकिन उन की नस्ल अच्छी नहीं है अमरीका, न्यूज़ीलैंड हालैंड डैन-मार्क आस्ट्रेलिया में दूध की नदिया बहती हैं और वहाँ एक गाय 20, 30 और 40 किना तक दूध देती है लेकिन हमारे यहाँ एक गाय केवल डेड दो किलो दूध देती है। यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि जिन देश में भगवान कृष्ण पैदा हुए और उन्होंने गऊओं की रक्षा और सेवा की, वहाँ पशुधन और दूध की यह हालत हो।

इस लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय देश के पशुधन भी और स्थल दें। पशु धन की उन्नति में देश की बेकारी दूर होती और हमारी इकामेमी में सुधार होता अगर एक खेतीहार मजदूर एक भस खता है, तो वह अपने परिवार का पालन करने के साथ साथ लोगों के लिये दूध भी मुहैया करता है। सरकार की ओर से एक स्कीम बनाई गई है, जिस के अन्तर्गत लेबरया ग्राम आदिमियों को गाय बिस खरीदने के लिये ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। ऐसी स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये।

इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हमारी कौटल मीड को सुधारा जाये। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सरकार इस विषय में कुछ कोशिश कर रही है। इतने बड़े देश में, जहाँ 56 करोड़ लोग रहते हैं, सड़के प्रांच, छः लाख ग्राम हैं, और बड़े बड़े शहर हैं, लोगों को दूध उपलब्ध कराते, के लिये बहुत अधिक प्रयत्न करना

[श्री जयलाल सिंह]

होगा। कंट्रोल बीड की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देने से हमारे देश की इकामोनी सुधरेगी, दूध के भाव कम होंगे और बच्चों, बीमारों और स्त्रियों को दूध मिल सकेगा।

आर्थिक समस्या को हल करने के लिए हमें अपनी खाद्य समस्या की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा।

हमारे देश में पानी की बहुत कमी है। मैं 1952 से पालियामेंट का मੈम्बर हूँ। मेरा एक डिफ्रिडिट डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि अगर वहाँ पानी का इन्तजाम हो जाये, तो वह एक सरप्लस डिस्ट्रिक्ट हो सकता है। मुझे बताया गया कि रामगंगा डैम बन रहा है, उस से पानी दिया जायेगा। लेकिन 22 बरस बीत जाने पर भी वह डैम नहीं बन पाया है, और 1952 में हमको जितना पानी मिलता था, आज भी उतना ही पानी मिलता है, जिसके कारण आज भी हमारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिफ्रिडिट है। अगर हम पानी, बीज और खाद्य का इन्तजाम नहीं करते हैं, तो कृषि की प्रगति कैसे होगी? खाद्य सभ्य की भांग है कि हम कृषि की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देकर उसकी उपज बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करें।

आज विरोधी पार्टियाँ हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र को किसी भी तरीके से खत्म करने पर तुली हुई हैं। चूकि वे बैलट से नहीं जीत सकी हैं, इसलिये वे दूसरे तरीके अपेक्षार करके वर्तमान व्यवस्था को अस्त-व्यस्त करने और सत्ता हथियाने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं। अगर हम अपनी खाद्य समस्या को हल करके देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधार सकें, तो विरोधी पार्टियों के ये प्रयत्न विफल हो जायेंगे।

मैं इन डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पशु-पालन और खाद्य उत्पादन की

तरफ़ काफ़ी ध्यान दें, ताकि हमारी इकानामिक स्थिति सुधर सके।

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI (Jaipur): I should like to make a request to the Minister for Agriculture that he should make plans in the country for the future and not only to meet serious situation which occur now and then arising.

In this country drought, famine, flood etc. are no phenomena and instead of trying to find a remedy for them at the last moment, it would be far better if some sort of plans could be made to contain these natural calamities as best as possible. Everytime there is a crisis like food shortage in our country we find that the Food Ministers of different States are summoned to the Centre and from there on we read in the papers what has transpired there. Some say that a levy should be put on agricultural production. Others feel that it should not be implemented, because after all, ours is vast country, with vast agricultural elements in each State. Therefore, what I feel is this. Instead of having these hasty consultations, it would be certainly much better if we sit quietly and deliberate calmly as to what should we do about it.

For instance in the last few months the levy was imposed. I have nothing against it. But how is it that the assessment was done after the crops had been cut? If you put levy, farmers should be warned in time. These farmers affected should have been properly notified in time. The local officers should go to the field and assess the crop as they start. But what happened in some cases was this, in my constituency the small farmers were told that levy will be implemented; they were warned by Patwari, Tahsildar and others, after the crops had been cut. Some farmers had not even sown some of the fields and yet they were asked to pay. I have writ-

ten to the Minister about it and I have not got a satisfactory answer. I would strongly plead with him that in future, he should see to it that proper action is taken. Otherwise what happens is, all these petty officials take advantage of their position and their authority and they harass the farmer. This should not happen.

There is so much of talk going on about the need to increase the production of food. I have no quarrel with that argument. But I would like to point out that perhaps it is the Government itself who are responsible for turning some of the most fertile parts of our country into arid deserts. I say this because we have had drought in the past; it is not a new phenomenon; this has been there earlier; but there are places where we get drought where we have never heard of it in the past. Why? We have never heard about floods in certain places where we have now got floods. I am not an expert on this subject, but is it true that this is because of the deforestation which has been practised? Is it because of the fact that trees have been cut that so many floods are occurring? Is it due to the lack of trees and consequent erosion of the soil? So, we have to see whether indiscriminate cutting of trees is one of the causes responsible for these things. So, this is a matter we must very seriously consider. I do not know whether there is a lack of co-ordination between the different departments. I would like to read a little extract from the Junior Statesman which I think is very very relevant and which I think all of us, legislators, should seriously consider.

A very typical example of the ignorance of our legislators as to the importance of forests is given in the Junior Statesman of April 6, where it says:

"When questioned about the widespread destruction of forests in India and Maharashtra in particular, a Minister is stated to have an-

swered with characteristic wit, "Which is more important, a tree or a man?"

Then it goes on to say:

If the choice were so simple and the devastation of forests could make people richer, then, India should have been among the most prosperous nations of the world. Unfortunately, deforestation amounts literally to a destruction of food crops, and man has not yet arrived at the stage where he can live without food."

I would like to bring this very relevant passage to the attention of the hon. Minister, because we alone in this House today are not responsible for the crisis which has happens.

Very soon, we will be gone from the surface of the earth, but, others, are coming after us. We are responsible here for generation of Indians who are going to come and to live in this country. What are we going to give them if we are to denude the forests and having nothing but barren lands there

In the year 1952, the National Forest Department in their survey, said that India needed 33 per cent of the forests elsewhere and 66 per cent of the same in the hills. To-day there is only 17 per cent of forests left in this country. And that too is being rapidly denuded. Why? Because it brings in quick money; it brings in quick profits. To whom? To the Government coffers and to the rich paperman. Whatever is left with in this country is going to be destroyed. Are we going to sit here in the Lok Sabha and the Legislatures sitting in different States Legislatures to encourage this sort of thing so that they can only fill up their pockets? To what effect? I would, therefore, honestly urge upon the Minister to see to it that there is a programme of education—not for the college or university students—for the Legislators of India so that they realise

[Shri Matai Gayatri Devi]

what they are doing to our natural soil and natural resources that we have in this country. That is one point.

Now, coming to one more thing, it is the Government's claim that it plants 400 thousands of trees a year during the Van Mahotsav week. But, I believe, the Estimates Committee of Parliament have painfully had to remark that they do not believe in this. They disbelieve the figures of trees given by Government. There are hardly any trees. Another thing is that there is deforestation. The other thing is that they grow eucalyptus trees; everybody knows that eucalyptus growth is something I find very important plant as far as future is concerned. It has undergrowth.

Another most important thing is Ahis. As a result of cutting of trees, as I have already explained, there is soil erosion. Take for example the Bhakra Naagal Dam. There is a report that the dam after twenty years the whole reservoir will become useless because of the heavy siltation. This is very serious accusation. If it is true, this is very serious. I would ask the hon. Minister to consider it. Yesterday's paper or day before yesterday's paper, made a mention about the crusade of women against the destruction of forest trees. There the women clung on to the trees so that they could not be cut away—the trees in the area called Niti Valley in Chamoli District. I have already said enough about the soil conservation and preservation of forests. Now, I would like to raise a question about silo and the way in which we preserve our grains. 30 per cent of grain is very bad because of this. In 1962, in Parliament, as a Member, I heard that the Scandinavian countries were offering at that time a silo to the then Food Minister, Shri S. K. Patil. Now the value of the money had gone down

If we had implemented this at that time, we would probably have saved so much of grains. We did not apply our mind in preserving the forests from denudation. That is another thing we must worry about.

People are so ignorant; our people go to forests and cut the forests. Why should be not preserve our forest wealth? We pay so much attention by adopting the socialist pattern of policy in this country. I still do not see what improvement had taken place in the villages in the twenty-eight years of our Independence. Surely, if you want to make the economy of this country self-sufficient it is the villages where you should concentrate. You should concentrate on rural electrification, roads and communication. All these things need to be developed. In my State it is impossible to get from 'a' to 'b'. The hon. Member from D.M.K. spoke about Ganga-Caveri link. I wanted to say something about Rajasthan canal because I do feel wherever there are big irrigation schemes which the State Government cannot tackle the Centre should come forward because after all if you can create grainary in any State then that food stuff can go all over the country. The ban on surplus wheat going to deficit areas must be removed. After all it is one country. We must never object to it. I once again urge upon the Minister to look into the future to do things to remedy the situation and not to just cure them.

श्री सुखाराम (घाटमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि एवं खाद्य मंत्रालय के बजट प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। खेती-बाड़ी के सम्बन्ध में लोगों ने तरह तरह के विचार रखे, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वराज्य के बाद खेती में बिजली तरबकी हुई उसकी कमी नहीं हुई। यदि हम पुराने इतिहास को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि स्वराज्य के पहले किसानों की हालत खड़ी खराब थी, वे निरसक थे, उन में अक्षय नहीं था और सब तरह से इस्त-ये। खज

भर प्रयास करने के बाद भी किसान खेती का लगान नहीं दे पाता था और बहुत से किसानों की ज़मीनें ज़मींदारों ने लगान न देने की वजह से बेदखल करवा लीं। बहुत से किसानों ने खेती और ज़मीन से इस्तीफा दे दिया था— उस समय किसानों की यह हालत थी, वे लोग उस समय इतने परेशान थे कि किसी भी तरह से अपना जीवन-यापन नहीं कर पा रहे थे।

खेती में गेहूँ सब से महत्वपूर्ण समझा जाता था, लेकिन उसकी पैदावार उस समय औसतन एक एकड़ में 5 मन से अधिक नहीं होती थी। लेकिन अब यदि आप स्वराज्य के बाद की स्थिति को देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि पैदावार में बहुत तरक्की हुई है। स्वराज्य के बाद राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकारें बनी, उन्होंने सब से पहले ज़मींदारी का उन्मूलन किया, और किसानों को खेती का मानिक बनाया, चकबन्दी हुई, किसानों की खेती को इकट्ठा करने का प्रयास किया गया। चकबन्दी से किसानों को यह फायदा हुआ कि किसान अपने चक पर सिंचाई के साधनों को जुटा सकता है और खेती की अच्छी तरह से देख-भाल कर सकता है। इस का है नतीजा यह हुआ कि ती की पैदावार पर काफी अच्छा असर पड़ा। सरकार ने यह कोशिश की कि किसानों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाय। कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के जरिये, किसानों के नेमिना के के भी उनको ट्रेनिंग दे कर ऐसे स्थानों पर ले जाकर जहाँ प्राधुनिक ढंग से खेती होती है, प्रशिक्षित किया गया। खेती के सम्बन्ध में तमाम प्राधुनिक जानकारीयां उनको दी गई, अच्छे बीज दिये गये, कम्पोस्ट खाद, हरी खाद तथा रसायनिक खाद का प्रयोग उनको बताया गया। पानी की सुविधा के लिये लाखों की तादाद में नलकूप बनाये गये, जिन में सरकार ने ऋण से सहायता दी। सरकार ने अपने ट्यूब-वैल्व भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बनाये, नहरों का इन्तजाम किया, जिनसे सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके।

नये-नये मशीनों के बारे में, जिनको किसान पहले नहीं जानता था, बताया गया, छोटी और बड़ी मशीनों का प्रयोग सिखलाया गया— इस सब का नतीजा यह हुआ कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़ी और मुझे अपना जाती अनुभव है कि जिन किसानों की खेती में एक एकड़ में गेहूँ की औसत पैदावार 5 मन थी, वह बढ़ कर 40 मन हो गई। इसलिये हमें हमेशा औप्टिमिस्टिक ढंग से चीजों को देखना चाहिये। हमें देखना चाहिये कि वास्तविकतः क्या है और किस तरह से काम तरक्की कर रहा है। खेती की तरक्की के लिये किसानों को ऐसे बीज दिये गये जिन के द्वारा यदि पूरी सुविधा में पैदावार की जाय तो एक एकड़ में 100 मन तक गेहूँ की पैदावार हो सकती है।

अब मैं कुछ थोड़ा मा दैवी प्रकोप के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। दैवी प्रकोप से हमारे यहाँ बहुत नुकसान होता है। 1972-73 में भीषण सूखा पड़ा, जिसकी वजह से नहरों में पर्याप्त पानी नहीं दे सके, ट्यूब-वैल्व भी सूख गये, अच्छी तरह से पानी नहीं दे सके, ट्यूब-वैल्व भी सूख गये, अच्छी तरह से पानी नहीं दे सके। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे यहाँ जो गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ रही थी उस में करीब 1 करोड़ टन गल्ला कम पैदा हुआ। मैं विशेष रूप से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ— सरकार को इस तरह की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि जिससे खेती पर मौसम का कम से कम असर पड़े। इस साल भी 1973-74 में इतने जोर का पाला पड़ा, मैं खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ, हमारे यहाँ चना, मटर, अरहर, जौ, गेहूँ पर उसका बहुत ज्यादा असर पड़ा। इसके साथ साथ पिछले साल तो पानी की कमी थी, लेकिन इस साल हमारे बिजली इन्वीनियरों की हड़ताल की वजह से ट्यूब-वैल्व को बिजली नहीं मिली जिससे खेतों को पानी

[श्री तुला राम]

नहीं दिया जा सका, चार-चार दिन तक बिजली नहीं आई—इसका भी पैदावार पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा।

सरकार ने भूमि की सीलिंग करने की कोशिश की और सीलिंग के द्वारा जो जमीन निकली, वह जमीन पर नहीं रही, आसमान में चली गई। सरकार चाहती थी कि खेतिहर मजदूरों को, भूमिहीन अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को सीलिंग के बाद भूमि दी जाये, लेकिन वह उनको नहीं मिली। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस खेती को जमीन पर लाये और जिन लोगों को जमीन देना जरूरी है, जिनके पास जीवन-यापन का कोई अन्य साधन नहीं है, उन को जमीन देकर उनकी सहायता करे।

सरकार ने किसानों के लिये और खास तौर से खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये यह प्रयास किया था कि उनके रहने के लिये जगह दी जाय। ग्राम पंचायतों ने उनको रहने के लिये प्लाट्स भी दिये, लेकिन शक्तिशाली आदिमियों ने उनको कब्जा नहीं करने दिया। बहुत से किसानों को प्लाट्स मिल भी गये हैं, और जिन को नहीं मिले हैं उन को देने का प्रयास किया जाय।

अब मैं इटावा जिन के सम्बन्ध में और खासतौर से अपनी कास्टीचूएन्सी घाटमपुर के सन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इटावा जिले में चम्बल और जमुना नदियों के बड़े भयानक रेवाइन्ड (खार) हैं। इसी तरह से घाटमपुर में जमुना नदी के खार हैं। सरकार इनको किसी तरह से एक-सा कर दे और बहा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करा दे, इससे लाखों आदिमियों को रोजगार मिल सकता है और वे अपना जीवनयापन कर सकते हैं।

रसायनिक खाद के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पहले भी कुछ कहा था और इस बक्त भी कह रहा हूँ। रसायनिक खाद की व्यवस्था किसान के लिये होनी चाहिये। इस साल मेरा ज्ञाती अनुभव है कि जो यूरिया की बोरी 50 रुपए में बिकती थी उसको ब्लैक-मार्केट में किसान ने सौ रुपये में खरीदा है। इस तरह से उसको बड़ी दिक्कत हुई। सरकार को चाहिये कि प्राइवेट डीलर्स जो हैं उनको रासायनिक खाद न दे बल्कि स्वयं और सहकारिता द्वारा उसको बेचने का प्रबन्ध करे। यदि हो सके तो सप्लाइड रेट पर सरकार खाद दे।

पानी के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिजली आप नलकूपों के लिए देते हैं उसका रेट ज्यादा है। आप उसका वही रेट कर दे जिस रेट पर उद्योगों को बिजली दी जाती है। पिछले कुछ सालों से खेती पर 36 रुपया फी हास पावर के हिसाब से दस हास पावर की मोटर के हिसाब से दस हास पावर की मोटर पर 360 रुपया किसान से बेजा लिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ सरकार इसको जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करे।

कृषि कृषि व्यय बढ़ गया है इसलिए कृषि उपज का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय सरकार को व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिये और उसके अनुरूप मूल्य निश्चय करने चाहिए। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस समय भी जो गेहूँ का 105 रुपये का निर्धारित मूल्य है वह किसान के लिये कम है। किसान को ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये नहीं तो आप जानते हैं बंहात में एक कहावत है :

चना चौधरी मटर गुलाम

गेहूँ राजा जो दीवान

लेकिन आपने गेहूँ को गुलाम बना रखा है। उसकी सब से कम कीमत रखी है चने की कीमत इन्हीं सौ रुपये क्वींटल, मटर की

तीन ली रूप बर्षीटल लेकिन गेहूँ को आपने गुलाम बना रखा है। अगर आप इसी तरह से गेहूँ को गुलाम बनायेंगे तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ किसान गेहूँ पैदा करना बन्द कर देंगे और कौश-क्राप्स की तरफ चले जायेंगे जिससे देश में भोजन के लिए एक बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो जायेगी। इस पर भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। आप शहर में बैठ कर इस तरह की जो शलत चीजे सोचते हैं उनका असर भी शलत होगा।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो खाद्य नीति है वह शहर और एन्टेड हैं। आप शहर के लोगो को राशन देते हैं, उनके लिए राशन की व्यवस्था करते हैं लेकिन उनमे जो करोड़पति हैं उनको भी देते हैं और जो गरीब है उनको भी देते हैं। देहात मे एक परिवार को ढाई छटांक से अधिक शक्कर नही मिलती है लेकिन शहर मे एक आदमी को आप एक किलो शक्कर देते हैं अधिक शक्कर मिलती है लेकिन शहर मे एक आदमी को आप एक किलो शक्कर देते हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी इस नीति का क्या औचित्य है? शहर को आप अपना सगा बेटा समझते हैं और देहात को, जिसमे 80 फ सवी लोग रहते हैं उसको सीतेला बेटा समझते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ आप इनकम निर्धारित कर लिये उससे ज्यादा इनकम के लोगों को आप शहर में राशन न दीजिये। सरकारी आदमियों को भी जो बड़ी बड़ी इनकम वाले हैं, राशन न दीजिए। देहात में जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं और जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो भूमिहीन हैं उनको आप गल्ला दीजिये।

मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने सहकारी खेती की बात कही थी, अब समय प्रा गया है, बड़े बड़े किसानों ने जो सहकारी खेती का विरोध किया था वे भी अब कहेंगे, और वे स्वयं मांग करेंगे कि सहकारी खेती होनी

चाहिए। आज मजदूर मिलाते नहीं हैं। मजदूरों के काम के घंटे कम हो रहे हैं। जो उनके घंटे का मूल्य है वह बढ़ गया है। किसान एक मजदूर से 24 घंटे काम करवाता था लेकिन भविष्य मे एक मजदूर 8 घंटे से ज्यादा काम नहीं करेगा। इस तरह से 24 घंटे के लिए तीन तीन मजदूर रखने पड़ेगे। ऐसी हालत में आज जो किसान का मजिन है वह बराबर कम होता चला जायेगा और आखिर मे यह स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी कि मजिन कुछ भी नहीं रह जायेगा। किसान अपनी जमीन छोड़ने लगेगा जैसे कि पहले लोग जमीन छोड़ देते थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के नेता इस पर विचार करे, आज हमारे देश मे सहकारी खेती की बहुत जरूरत है। अगर सहकारी खेती होती है, और अगर तुषार पडेगा तो किसान के खेत पर भी पडेगा और मजिन जैसा मैंने बताया कोअपरेटिव खेती मे निश्चित रूप मे किसान को मिलेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त किसान अपनी सहकारी खेती मे डाल कर यदि वह चां तो दूसरा उद्योग भी कर सकता है। सहकारी खेती से बेकारी भी मिट सकती है, जो अर्ध बेकारी है वह भी मिट सकती है। ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए इतना ही कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to intervene in this debate. Despite a very difficult situation, I must say that this debate has been very constructive, and very useful suggestions have been made from both sides of the House. For instance, the last two speakers, Shri Tula Ram and Shrimati Gayatri Devi, also made very constructive speeches. I may not agree with all the views expressed by the hon. Members on the floor of the House, but even then, the debate to my mind would be of immense use to my Ministry.

Of course, some statements have been made which have no basis. For

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

Instance, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, one of our valued friends—he is not here now—made a sweeping remark that during the last 25 years no production has increased in this country. I am not saying that my Ministry is infallible; I am not prepared to take the position that the Government of India does not commit mistakes; I am not prepared to say that everything is all right on the agricultural front. But, in this august, sovereign body of this country, I think we must take a very balanced view of things. Therefore, when he says that there has been no increase in production, may I quote a few figures for the information of hon. Members?

Now, it is the experience the world over that agricultural production cannot be judged by taking a solitary figure for one year, because agriculture, unlike industry, is exposed to the vicissitudes of Nature like storms, failure of rains, severe winter and a number of other factors. So, it has to be judged over a long period, say, five years or seven years. In this light, if we take the average annual production in this country over the years, we find that in the first plan period, it was about 66 million tonnes. In the second Plan, it came to 75 million tonnes. In the third Plan, it came to about 81 million tonnes. Then during 1967-68 and 1968-69 when there was no plan—the non-plan years—in these years, it came to 88 million tonnes. And in the fourth Plan period, it came to 102 million tonnes. What do these figures indicate? These figures positively indicate that there has been progressively an addition or increase to our production, and even the growth rate is gradually becoming more and more favourable to us. Not that I am satisfied with the growth rate, but this indicates a very positive side of the agricultural situation in this country.

Now, I do not want this House to carry the impression that there is something basically wrong in our agricultural strategy. To my mind, the

strategy of agricultural production which has been worked out is basically sound. There may be so many weaknesses, as I said earlier. It is so sound....

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): ... so sound that people have died of starvation in Maharashtra and Tripura.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: When we had a setback in production to the extent of 17 million tonnes in the year 1972-73, we examined the trend of production to find out where was the shortfall. You will find that there was a shortfall of two million tonnes in Gujarat, 19 lakh tonnes in Maharashtra, 10 lakh tonnes in Andhra Pradesh, 15 lakh tonnes in Karnataka, 12 lakh tonnes in Rajasthan and 11 lakhs of tonnes in West Bengal. In most of the States where crops were affected by severe drought or failure of rain or long dry spells, naturally production suffered. Had there been a shortfall in production in some other area, then perhaps we would have been required to analyse the reasons and find out what other factors had really contributed. (Interruptions). I am open to conviction Hon. Member can give me suggestions and my Ministry would respond to them.

My senior colleague made some references to the peculiar situation in the country perhaps about a year or ago and pointed out that agricultural production was not coming up uniformly in all regions. This can be seen from the figures of productivity in this country. The per hectare production of wheat in Punjab is 2406 kilo grammes while in Karnataka it is 540 and in Maharashtra 498. One can say that these are Southern States where the climatic conditions are not favourable for wheat growing. But if you take Madhya Pradesh, the figure is 870; in U.P. it is only 1249; in the case of rice also it is the same story and I do not want to go into all the figures. Punjab leads the country with 2044 kilo grammes per hectare, while in States like Assam with the most fertile Brahmaputra valley the

per hectare production is only 870. In Madhya Pradesh it is 818 and in U.P. 800 and in Orissa 779. This shows some of the weaknesses of our Indian agriculture.

The Hon. Member from Tamil Nadu Shri P. A. Saminathan of the D.M.K. Party, who is not here at present, made a negative statement and he said that production was going down. This statement is not justified by fact. All of you know about our population growth and our responsibility to feed the country. Naturally some imbalances are coming up. But to say that agricultural production is going down is not a correct assessment of the situation.

AN HON MEMBER: What about *per capita* production?

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE: I shall come to that. We can take a normal year and calculate. In the last two years the position was not so good, but the *per capita* availability of foodgrains up to 1971-72 was higher as compared to the immediate post-Independence period.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the fault of your Ministry.

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE: What I am saying is, I request you to appreciate the difficult situation that my Ministry is facing. Take for instance fertilisers. From all States Members complained about the shortages of fertilisers. Then there was some talk of compost. In our national interest, we have to use compost and organic manure. It will be against our national interest if we waste organic manure available here. But we must have correct assessment. Some experts have gone into the problem and they have come to certain conclusions. They say that it will not be enough to meet our needs even if you organise 100 per cent of the organic material and the city waste in this country. Of course it is very difficult to organise it 100 per cent. In China, they used the excreta of human

beings. This did not solve their problem. They had to resort to the use of NPK fertiliser. The point that I am making is, our experts have estimated that even by organising all organic manures, only 8 per cent of our country's requirements would be met. Ultimately, modern fertiliser inputs are a must for the country. I agree with the hon. Members that there is need to strengthen the distribution arrangements. We have taken a number of steps. I have explained the position a number of times. But, the point I am making is, whatever fertiliser available either through indigenous production or import on which we have no control—unfortunately, my Ministry or even the Government of India, for that matter, have no control over the imports—within the limitations of conditions of shortage of fertilisers, we have carried out this programme of agricultural production. We have to take into account the difficult circumstances. There is the power shortage which is of immediate relevance. Now, the Rabi production programme was carried out in very adverse circumstances. But, despite that, Indian agriculture is not looking back. To my mind, there is rich potential for development, and we should succeed in mobilising necessary resources, necessary inputs and organising the necessary infrastructure. That was the point I was making.

Then, Sir, many hon. Members referred to, as usual, to land reforms. My senior colleague, when he replies to the debate, would naturally explain some of the facts. But, I would appeal to the good sense of hon. Members from that wing. We are a democratic set-up. Many times, very easy always questioned some of my colleagues here, whom I value very much. I may have differences with much. I may have differences with them. I told them "when you were in power in West Bengal, you never took any legal steps to enforce legislation; you thought that by organising extra-constitutional movements, you will be

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

able to implement land reforms.' I am not saying that popular movements should not be organised. Ultimately, there are certain constraints in a democratic set-up, in regard to implementation of land reforms. Of course, democratic procedures are time-consuming procedures. We must admit that. There is no denying the fact. This country, for the first time, as a result of the demands made in the House and agitations outside, has accepted the position and we, in the Government of India, have formulated new national guidelines for land reforms. Most of the States now except Tripura and Manipur—in Manipur, there was no popular rule and in Tripura, there were some difficulties—have enacted laws. In these small States, law is still in the process of being enacted. In regard to Meghalaya, NEFA and other areas, land is owned by the communities. It is community ownership of land and as far as the present land reforms are concerned, they have no relevance there. Except these areas, all other States have enacted laws according to the new guidelines. Government proposes to give constitutional protection to the ceiling laws under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that they will

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Gwalior): What about Bihar?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: In Bihar also, they have enacted a law. Laws proposed to be included are from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Some of these legislations will be included. If necessary, Government will not hesitate to come forward with the constitutional amendment to give constitutional protection to other Bills which may not come up immediately. We propose to move this legislation in this Session itself is possible.

Then, Sir, the new wheat policy has been criticised. I am sorry. You, yourself, are in the Chair. I hope you will not misunderstand me if I refer to the observation made by you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I am in the Chair, I am only Chairman. But, you can freely criticise the Member, Mr. Sathe.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Thank you very much, Sir. There are these differences and we should, in a democratic set-up, accept these differences. We never expected that the new wheat policy would be unanimously accepted by all. There are different political parties and independents holding different views. So, you have the right to criticise it. But you were laying too much emphasis on the point that the Government of India formulated this policy on the advice of the bureaucracy. I would like to say, first of all, that at the political level my senior colleague and myself are prepared to take the full responsibility for this policy. So, why should we blame the bureaucracy and the civil servants? While there may be blacksheep everywhere, including politics, there are many honest and sincere civil servants who make good contributions. We should not say things which are not at all necessary. Of course, hon. Members can have different views on this subject.

The main thrust of the new wheat policy is to have procurement through traders and producers levy. We cannot think of monopoly procurement or complete State control because we have millions and millions of small farmers. Further, we are not a regimented society, which has to be realised and appreciated, even though some of the members may not like this policy.

We are not giving up the public distribution system, or the responsibility of feeding the poorer sections of the society. That is why we have evolved the institution of the Food Corporation of India. But some mar-

ket mechanism has to be introduced in this country. Otherwise, food-grains will go underground. Market arrivals will be affected.

While there may be some other reasons also for the happenings in Gujarat, food was an important contributory factor. As politicians and realists, we have to make a real assessment of the situation and we cannot be blind to this. The farmers react in a particular way to the price situation. When we are not able to ensure the inputs at reasonable prices to the farmers, how can we fix the food prices at a very low level? So, it is necessary to introduce an element of elasticity in prices. Otherwise, production would go down and then nothing can save the country. Whatever may be the weakness of our policy, nothing should be done to discourage production. Considering all these factors, the new wheat policy was evolved by the Government of India, and it is too early to pass a judgement on that. Because, procurement is not the only yardstick on the basis of which this policy has to be judged.

MR CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister just now referred to small farmers. Was this policy mainly on account of small farmers?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE: The price of 76 was not accepted even by the small farmers. I will not go into the details of it because we have discussed it a number of times.

Then hon. Member from Tamil Nadu was very unkind in his remarks and I would like to be very sharp in my reaction. He said that it was a conspiracy on the part of the Central Government to remove zonal restrictions, as far as coarse grains are concerned. He levelled this charge as if this decision was taken only in respect of Tamil Nadu. Price distortion was developing in the country; in some parts of the country the prices were low and in some parts the prices were too high. Are we not the citizens of the same country? The DMK may take a position that they are

meant only for Tamil Nadu. But I would not like to take that position. The foodgrains of the country are meant for the whole country. Everybody in this country has an equal right over the production of this country, be it produced in Punjab or Tamil Nadu. I repudiate strongly the charge that the removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains was with a view to having food riots in Tamil Nadu. In fact, this is a politically motivated charge which I repudiate and I would like to ask the House also to condemn such type of statements.

The hon. Member from Tamil Nadu wanted to know whether the Government of India is contemplating one southern rice zone. No decision has been taken in the matter so far and no decision will be taken without consulting the State Governments. Even here, take the case of Kerala. Rice is being sold there at Rs 3 to 4 per kilo while in Tamil Nadu it is sold at Re. 1 or Re. 1.50 a kilo. Are the people of Kerala not the citizens of India? Naturally, a lot of bitterness is developing there because of this.

When the southern zone was formed in the good old days, at that time Andhra was the only surplus State in the south. I am referring to rice zone arrangement. By and large, the present rice zone arrangement is working very well. In the south, some new factors have developed, Karnataka which was very deficit in the past has become, more or less, a marginally surplus State. It is in a position to meet the requirements. In a bad year it is marginally a deficit State. Tamil Nadu has become a substantially or, at least, a marginally surplus State. Andhra has been a surplus State. Kerala is the only deficit which is isolated from all these States. Whether this arrangement needs to be reconsidered, it is a matter of opinion. But we will take fully the Tamil Nadu Government into confidence.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

There is one thing that I would like to say here. As soon as the idea of sharing what is produced in Tamil Nadu with Kerala and Karnataka is mooted, immediately a strong reaction starts. I do not think it is a patriotic or nationalistic approach. I would appeal to the Tamil Nadu Government not to take parochial and regional positions in the matter of food economy

Again, he made a statement that foodgrains are being unload at Tuticorin when the foodgrains are to be carried to Calcutta and Assam. Now, this argument appears to be so plausible on the face of it. What an irrational thing the Government of India is doing that foodgrains which are required to be taken to Calcutta and Assam are being unload at Tuticorin! *Prima facie* the argument appears to be very convincing. But the point is that at a particular point of time, we had entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was good enough to offer 2 million tonnes of wheat which was to be unloaded and received at Indian ports at a particular point of time. We examined the availability of port facilities everywhere as to what were the berths available, where it could be unload, apart from the fact that there are some problems of low draught at Hooghly, etc. I am not referring to that now. The point is that there was no place to unload wheat. Had we not unloaded it at that point of time at any of our ports, we would have been required to pay a heavy demurrage in foreign exchange. Vizag port was fully loaded; Calcutta port was fully loaded. There was no possibility of adjusting any ship at these ports. So, we had to do it at Tuticorin port. Though it meant some burden on the railway system that was not an irrational thing. We had to do it under the compulsion of circumstances.

I can only refer to one point more that the hon. Member from the D.M.K. party made. He said that the Tamil Nadu Government has sent a proposal for amending the Essential Commodities Act. They have made a suggestion to make some amendments in the Essential Commodities Act...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I remind the hon. Minister that at 6 O'Clock we have got a Half-an-Hour Discussion? Would he like to resume his speech tomorrow?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will take three or four minutes more and finish it.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Sarjoo Pandey made a statement that in all our ICAR institutes, there is a lot of corruption and mal practices. I would like to refute the statement. Not that there is nothing wrong anywhere. Human failures may be occurring here and there. But I must say that the country should be proud of the fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is one of the finest institutes in the country working under the leadership of eminent scientist. He raised two issues. Firstly, he said that no increments are being given to the employees there. I would like to make a submission that the Pay Commission did not go into this problem. The Pay Commission, obviously, did not go into the problems of employees of autonomous bodies. Therefore the ICAR did not come under their examination. But we have accepted in principle that, whatever recommendations the Pay Commission has made would be applicable to categories II, III and IV employees of the ICAR. Even in regard to category I, where similar scales are prevalent in Government of India those scales would be applicable to them. Government will be taking a decision accepting the same principle. There is no question of discrimination against our employees. In

fact, our Ministry has been taking the position that our scientists should be on par with scientists in the Atomic Energy Commission or elsewhere. Therefore, we would like to give them all encouragement.

18.00 hrs.

He also said that no promotions are given to scientists. The ICAR Inquiry Committee under Dr. Gajendragadkar went into this problem. They have made certain recommendations. One of the reasons that we found was this. As you know, it arose out of the suicide committed by late Dr. Shah. The Committee came to the conclusion—and Government was also of the view—that frequently subjecting themselves to interviews for promotions led to frustrations. Now we have taken a decision that the scientists would be making periodical assessments of their work and they would be eligible for automatic promotion. Therefore, this problem is no longer there. We are trying to have an equitable personnel policy in regard to our scientists.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the case of the person whose gratuity has not been settled for two years?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: If you bring it to our notice, we will go into it, we will examine it.

Shri Darbara Singh made a statement—of course, he complimented our scientists—that the growth rate, instead of 4.5 per cent, should be six per cent. Nowhere in the world in a country that of our size has six per cent growth rate been possible easily 4½ per cent itself under our conditions is quite a reasonable growth rate and therefore, we need not have any complaint about it. If possibly a higher growth rate can be brought about, we should have no objection. If there are any suggestions for that, we would welcome them.

There are many other points also which have been raised. Two of my colleagues are yet to speak and they would meet the remaining points. I am thankful to you and this hon. House for having given me this opportunity.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for your kindness...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

TAX EXEMPTION TO INDUSTRIES IN BACKWARD AREAS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. N. K. P. Salve.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my purpose in raising this discussion is mainly to focus the attention of the Government on this important question of giving some tax exemption to backward areas with the ultimate intent and purpose of eradicating regional imbalances, economic imbalances, a dream which we seem to be having for the last 2½ decades—eradication of imbalances, economic imbalances. It is a happy augury, Mr. Chairman, that you are in the chair because, as far as I know, you represent an otherwise backward area but politically very conscious—you would not have been elected if it was not very politically conscious—and that backward area of yours is not in the Eighth Schedule of the proposed Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been my grievance.

SHRI M SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar): What about Telengana?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The Bill has gone to a Select Committee and when the report comes, we will know about it

There is another point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. While in the Eighth Schedule you are keeping whichever areas are there, good, bad or indifferent, I wish to point out to the Minister—and I want an assurance from him on the floor of the House—that the districts which are included in the Eighth Schedule do not seem to have been determined or enumerated on any rational basis or any uniform criteria. That is the reason why when you peruse the Eighth Schedule, speaking of my State I find some areas which are by no stretch of imagination, backward—backward in the sense, comparatively, the whole country is backward that way—but comparatively backward areas are left out of it. Therefore, in fact, a very careful review of the entire approach is needed to formulation of areas to be included in any eighth or ninth or tenth schedule or whatever schedule it may be, any schedule in which backward areas are sought to be enumerated for the purpose of being given certain tax concessions with the intent and purpose of ensuring a rapid industrialisation so that some day the regional imbalances and the economic imbalances may disappear. Be that as it may, that is so far as the basis of inclusion of various areas in the schedule is concerned.

The real point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Minister is to the very anomalous situation which this concession to backward areas is creating and in fact this situation has come about that with one type you are filling the fountain and with another one you are draining it out. It is this that out of these backward areas mentioned in the Eighth Schedule some of the areas are entitled to subsidy from the Planning Commission on the basis of the recommenda-

tions of the Planning Commission to the extent of 10—15 per cent for all new industrial undertakings which may start an industry in that area with the result what is happening is that amongst these backward areas, some backward areas are really becoming forward and the others are getting still backward.

In each State six districts have been nominated by different Chief Ministers which will be entitled to this sort of a subsidy. I do not want to go into the question of what an amount of unprincipled political ruthlessness has been shown by different States in selecting these six districts. That is not a matter which is covered by my question I am leaving it out of it.

What is happening in my own constituency which happens to be a backward area in the Eighth Schedule is that a small paper plant of 10 tonnes was proposed to be installed by an entrepreneur. After the machinery was ordered, the site was chosen and every other formality was completed, one fine morning I learnt that the plant has been taken to Chandrapur in Maharashtra. If it has gone to Chandrapur in Maharashtra which is a backward area, as anyway it goes to a backward area it is my country and in that sense, I have no grievance. The question is: is it not an anomalous position? What is going to happen? These six districts in the Eighth Schedule are going to be districts in which there is going to be a tremendous saturation of industries and the rest of them are going to be again excluded with the result that there is going to be a fresh lease of disparities amongst the backward areas themselves. Therefore, I would request the Minister to evolve some rational basis in giving this subsidy and I request him to consider the possibility of either spreading the entire subsidy which the Government wants to give to the backward area over all these districts or to ensure that these subsidies in relation to each of the backward districts will not be for more

than two or three years. That is the only way you will be able to rationalise it.

Therefore, I would like to know of the Minister:

Firstly whether some steps would be taken by him to rationalise the Eighth Schedule as such, and

Secondly, what steps would be taken by him to ensure that we do not, amongst the backward areas themselves, again create to give a fresh lease of disparities in the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to know from you about this. There are backward areas *par se* where there is no infra-structure for any industrial growth at all and backward areas where there is infra-structure facility but where there are no industries, because, there is no incentive to go to the backward area. Are you not going to distinguish between these two types of backward areas?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: That is a very valid point Sir. In the remote areas, in the jungle areas, even if you declare some area as a backward area and give subsidy, nobody is going there. In such backward areas where it is reasonably possible to have infra-structure with comparatively lesser expense, it is in those respects that Planning comes in. That is how the approach ought to be; in fact I am inclined to consider that this whole approach of selecting 6 districts for subsidy is utterly understandable and the approach is ridiculous, if I may say so. How can you choose only 6 districts? Take the Bastar area. Undoubtedly it is the most backward area. Adivasis are there. It is very very thinly populated area. If you declare that in an area in which you go, you will get subsidy some of the industries will go, and even in Bastar also, it will go only on the fringe, on the towns which are on the forward area or close to the forward area and the real remote corners of Bastar

would continue to remain undeveloped and underdeveloped. Therefore, Sir, what you have stated is extremely important and I do hope some day somebody will look at this matter more rationally and ensure that only such backward areas where infra-structure can be created without very heavy expenditure or the areas in respect of which some impetus some incentives are given are selected. Our Minister brings to bear a matured approach to these problems and I am sure he will be able to satisfy us in this regard.

MR CHAIRMAN: Chandrika Prasad—absent.

Shri Giridhar Gomango.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Chairman, Sir, now the question is whether there should be tax-exemption for setting up the industries in the backward areas or not. The question is whether these things would be able to solve the regional imbalance of the country or not. Mr. Salve has rightly said about the development of the backward areas. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that the Pande Committee had identified the backwardness of areas of the country. The Wanchoo Committee recommended for the implementation of the recommendations of the Pande Committee. Though a number of recommendations and reports have been submitted, we still find, so many areas are yet to be developed and industries set up in backward areas. Rightly, as Mr. Salve has said, there are infra-structure facilities lacking in the backward areas. But my point is this. The Finance Ministry is the main responsible Ministry which comes in regarding the development of the backward areas. Not only finance but there are so many factors which are responsible for the development of industries. This is therefore a very relevant question and an important question to discuss here, namely, about the tax exemption

[Shri Giridher Gomango]

of the industries in these backward areas.

Whether the government will propose or will come forward soon to exempt small industries from taxation in the backward areas that is a different thing. I am not asking you that we should exempt the industries—private or public. I only want the small industries to be helped which are facing certain problems.

I come from a State which is very rich in minerals—rich in forestry and rich in other natural resources. But there is no development. You know very well that there are backward areas in my State. Pande Committee, for example, have pointed out that Koraput District is having all the natural resources but the area is backward. In that district a big industry is located in my constituency, namely, Sonabeda HAL. This is for the country as a whole and, not, for the people there. A number of people of my area have been employed in that industry. Here the question is: how to eradicate the regional imbalance or regional disparity. How is it possible for the economic development of that particular area? We want big industry; we also want small-scale industries. What we have to consider is this. Let us look at the development of big or small scale industries. In the Fifth Plan document, there is a mention. I quote:

“Provision has also been made to allow a deduction equal to twenty per cent of the profits derived by the industrial undertakings set up in the backward areas in computing its taxable profit for a period of ten years.

It is, however, realised that the revision of such a concession or subsidy would not, by themselves, bring about the desired results.”

Here, there is a provision of tax exemption. But, the result has not

achieved as we thought of or what we desired in the scheme.

Lastly I would request the Minister to see that for the development of backward areas, that encouragement is given by the hon. Minister not only for these industries but for every other thing concerned to the industries.

In the Plan paper what all is mentioned will become true only if this is done. Lastly, I request the Minister to expedite the sanction for setting up three industries in my district—aluminium factory, paper mill and a cement factory. I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister as to why, by giving special attention or taking special steps, the development of backward areas still remains as they are.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Banerjee. He is not here.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri He is also not here. Now the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, as you are aware, the hon. Member was the Chairman of the Select Committee. And this question had been gone into by the Select Committee.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Why do you go into this?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: All right I am not going into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He only says that he is an actor and he can play double role very well.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I do not know why the hon. Member has raised this discussion after all the discussions have gone round. Another difficulty that I have is this. He referred to the tax concession and so on. The whole discussion, the way it has gone round, though very briefly

indicates that this is a matter which concerns mainly the Planning Commission which is to coordinate, indicate and work out the criteria for the various districts included in the Eighth Schedule as well as in the Planning Commission's Plan documents and various other papers. However, with whatever material I have got I shall try to answer. The first question he asked was that were the criteria for identifying the backward areas. This question of identification of backward areas for various concessions for removing economic and regional imbalance was taken up by the Planning Commission. A working group headed by Shri B. D. Pande was entrusted to identify backward areas and certain terms of reference were given to this working group. This working group presented its report to the National Development Council in 1969. After discussions in the National Development Council and discussion with the Chief Ministers and all State Governments certain pattern emerged out of which decisions were taken. The areas were divided into four or five categories—districts which are both economically and industrially developed; districts which are economically developed but industrially backward; districts which are economically and industrially backward but which do not possess the minimum infra-structural facilities essential for industrial development, and districts which possess the minimum infra-structural facilities essential for industrial development. It was decided that districts which are both economically and industrially developed were to be left out and districts which are economically and industrially backward and possess the minimum infra-structural facilities essential for industrial development were to be given priority over districts which were economically developed but industrially backward.

It was also thought that in regard to districts which did not have the minimum infra-structural facilities, whatever concessions you may give

them, no industry will go there whether or not there is Central subsidy or State subsidy or tax concession or transport subsidy. This ought to be part of the general development of the country, that is, the State giving priority to development of infrastructure so that industries in these backward areas could be attracted by utilising the various concessions that are available. This was the main reasoning on which these districts have been located. It was as a result of the report of the working group done by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Chief Ministers, discussed at the meeting of the National Development Council and also with the State Governments, that these districts have been located. Maybe there is room for improvement. It is not my contention that there is no room for improvement. But the fact is that this has been done on the basis of certain criteria.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know, the experience of most of the Members is that the criteria indicated by you does not apply to most of these districts. Can you explain how this thing has happened?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is very difficult for me to go district by district. You yourself in your basic capacity have been raising this question and you had put this question to the Secretaries who came there. It had been discussed thoroughly. All that I can do is to indicate the broad criteria on the basis of which these districts have been located.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No satisfactory answer came there also. I thought that it would come from the hon. Minister at least here.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: We are not interested in those private conversations going on elsewhere. We are interested in the true picture.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Even this morning, you, Sir had raised this question....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am trying to get an answer for the benefit of the hon. Member.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Even this morning, you, Sir, had raised the question....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not refer to what I had said there.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: After you had raised this question, I tried to get myself prepared; I did not know that you would be presiding over the House during this discussion. I was trying to prepare myself with all these facts about how these districts had been located and what the criteria were and how it had been done

Regarding the question of subsidy, it was decided in September, 1971 that a Central scheme of an outright grant or subsidy amounting to 10 per cent of the fixed capital investment of new units and existing units undertaking substantial expansion having an investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each should be introduced in two districts each of the States identified as industrially backward and one district each of the other States and Union territories. This scheme was existing. Then, in March, 1973, certain other changes were made in terms of the quantum of subsidy available as well as in the other spheres. In 1972, this scheme was extended to six districts each of the States identified as industrially backward and to three districts each of the other States. The entitlement to the subsidy was also extended to units having a fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs. It was further improved with effect from 1st March, 1973 when the ceiling of investment eligible for subsidy was raised from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore and the percentage of subsidy has been raised

from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. This scheme of subsidy has been an expanding one and from September, 1971 to March, 1973 a much larger coverage has been done.

About the general question, I would like to give certain information since this discussion has been raised here. Since the last five years, the industrial licences and the letters of intent issued for establishing industrial units in backward areas have been as follows: In 1970, the number of licences granted was 59 and that of letters of intent issued was 42, while in 1973, it rose to 103 licences and 127 letters of intent issued.

There are various schemes for the development of backward areas. One is the scheme of concessional finance available to all the districts which are located as backward districts. There are various parts of the scheme of concessional finance, the basic one being that the rate of interest on loans is 8 per cent as against the normal rate of 9.5 per cent. Then, there is an extension of the initial grace period for payment of loans from three years to five years, and there are various other concessions available in relation to concessional finance.

I have already referred to the Central outright subsidy scheme which is given to the various districts. The number of districts has increased; the quantum has increased and the investment also has increased up to Rs. 1 crore. Then, transport subsidy is also given. Then, tax incentives are available. Already under section 280ZA of the Income-tax companies shifting their industrial undertakings from an urban area to any other area are entitled to tax credit certificates, and the capital gains which accrued there are adjusted with the new investment that they might make.

The Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, which the Select Committee has finalised under the learned chairman-

ship of the hon. member, Shri Salve, further gives a concession of 20 per cent deduction from profits. This will be available to all those districts which have been identified by the Planning Commission as districts entitled to concessional finance. Each State Government has got various schemes which are now known to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may reply to Shri Gomango also.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It will also be necessary to state here that the concessional finance sanctioned by the financial institutions upto December 31, 1973, amounted to about Rs. 67 crores and the Central subsidy allowed upto October 1973 amounted to Rs. 2.25 crores. Applications numbering 660 for the grant of Central subsidy have already been disposed of and about 2,000 applications are still under consideration.

These figures about the quantum of concessional finance available, about the quantum of Central subsidy already given, about licences having

been sanctioned and about letters of intent having been issued to indicate that some impact has been made in making a breakthrough in going to the backward areas. The country is very large and as the hon. member has said, here it is only a question of relative backwardness. The fact remains that much more impact will have to be made.

Then the liberalisation of these concessions and various other things, a point which hon. members raised, are constantly under the review of Government and the Planning Commission. Apart from the development under the Plan and apart from other efforts that State Governments might be making, these concessions which are there, which may not have made a complete impact, have at least resulted in a breakthrough and certain results are seen.

18.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 23 1974/Vaisakha 3, 1896 (Saka).