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**Monday, April 5, 1976
Chaitra 16, 1898 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



(Vol. LIX contains Nos. 11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 5, 1976/Chaitra 16, 1898
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय बीज कार्यक्रम पर विचार के दिग्ग
विश्व बैंक का ऋण

* 381. श्री सासजी भाई : क्या कृषि
और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने के कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक के एक अध्ययन
दल ने हाल ही में भारत का दौरा किया था
और राष्ट्रीय बीज कार्यक्रम की क्रान्ति
के लिये 8 राज्यों के प्रस्तावों पर विचार
किया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूप-रेखा
क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री अणु सहायि पी० शिन्डे) (क)
और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर
रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय बीज कार्यक्रम का अध्ययन
करने के लिए अक्तूबर-नवम्बर, 1975 में
विश्व बैंक के एक मूल्यांकन मिशन ने भारत
का दौरा किया। राष्ट्रीय बीज कार्यक्रम
भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित एक संयुक्त
कार्यकारी दल ने बनाया था। इस कार्यक्रम
196 LS-1

के अंतर्गत देश में बीज विकास के लिए एक
गमेकित दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है, जिसका
मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि उत्पादन
कार्यक्रमों को सहयोग देने के लिए पर्याप्त
मात्रा में और उचित मूल्यों पर कृषि बीज
उपलब्ध किये जायें। राष्ट्रीय बीज कार्यक्रम
के अंतर्गत मूल बीजों का उत्पादन और
भंडारण करने के लिए उत्तरदायी संस्थाओं
का पता लगाया जायेगा और सुविधाओं को
मजबूत किया जायेगा। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम
प्राथमिक बीज उत्पादन के काम का सम्भाल
करेगा और यह काम भारतीय राज्य कृषि
निगम, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों तथा राज्य
सरकारों के बड़े फार्मों में किया जायेगा।
बीज निगम जोकि विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थापित
किये जायेंगे प्रमाणित बीजों का उत्पादन
करेंगे। आठ राज्य बीज निगमों के स्थापित
किये जाने की प्राप्ति है। चार पहले चरण, में
और जेठ दमरे चरण में स्थापित किए जायेंगे।
प्रमाणित बीज उत्पादन का काम इन निगमों
के क्षेत्रधारियों की जमीनों पर एक सहित
क्षेत्र में शुरू किया जायेगा। सहित क्षेत्र के
किसानों का निगम की क्षेत्रपूर्जा में 35
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के पास 30 प्रतिशत शेयर होंगे। क्षेत्रधारी
किसानों द्वारा पैदा किये गये बीज को राज्य
बीज निगम परिष्कृत करके राज्य के अतिरिक्त
मंडियों में बेचेगा। अन्तर्राज्यीय विपणन
की व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम करेगा।
खर्चों तथा सेवा शुल्क को निकालकर विक्री
से हुई आमदनी उत्पादकों को दे दी जायेगी।
राष्ट्रीय बीज कार्यक्रम में एक दोहरी मूल्य
नीति का विचार है ताकि कालतु अनाज पैदा

करने वाले राज्यों में प्रभावित बीजों की बड़ी मात्रा में खपत और कमी वाले राज्यों में इन बीजों को खाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस्तेमाल करने विषयक रोकथाम के बारे में सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। गुण-नियंत्रण तथा वैज्ञानिक संवारण की सुविधाओं-को भी सम्भूत बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। आधारी और प्रभावित बीजों का धारण स्टॉक बनाने का भी प्रस्ताव है। विश्व बैंक ने राष्ट्रीय बीज कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में सहायता देने के लिए अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की है।

श्री सासजी भाई : इस विवरण में कहा गया है कि आठ राज्यों में बीज निगम स्थापित किये जाने की आशा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, उनमें बीज निगम स्थापित करने के लिए कितनी पूंजी निर्धारित की गई है और इन नियमों को किस तारीख से शुरू किया जावेगा।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. As far as the States are concerned, we have divided them into two groups. The four States that will be covered in the beginning are Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and in the second group we propose to cover Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. These are the eight States to begin with. That does not mean, however, that the other States won't be covered in case the programme is extended in future. We are exploring other possibilities also, this is only the beginning.

As far as the initial stage is concerned, Rs. 46 crores are involved in this project. Fifty per cent of it will be the share coming from the World Bank as loan and fifty per cent will be our contribution.

The project will start from this year onwards.

श्री सासजी भाई : मैं पूछा है कि ये निगम कब से शुरू कर दिये जायेंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि कितने राज्यों में अभी हाल में अपने यहां बीज निगम स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ?

श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे : मैं ने बताया है कि पंजाब, हरियाणा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र, इन चार राज्यों में इस साल से बीज निगम शुरू हो जायेंगे। इसके इन्स्टालमेंट में अन्य चार राज्यों में बीज निगम स्थापित किये जायेंगे।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण शिंदे : वर्ल्ड बैंक के एग्जक्यूटिव रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह निश्चय किया गया है कि किसानों को क्वालिटी सीड अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय कितने बीज की जरूरत है और सरकार कितने उपलब्ध करा रही है, और बाकी की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए क्या उसने किसी विकल्प पर विचार किया है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The purpose of the project is firstly the production of quality seeds and, secondly, making the seeds available at reasonable prices. So, the whole production, processing and marketing is organised in a scientific way.

As far as the production programme is concerned, at present it is crop wise. Taking paddy, for instance, we are producing roughly 26,000 tons of seed now. Considering that we require 72,000 tons, our intention is to produce, under this project, 61,000 tons. In the case of wheat we are at present producing 72,000 tons, we propose to produce 1,36,000 tons while the requirement would be about 1,58,000 tons. I have got a whole statement with me and if the Hon Member is interested, I can send him all the details.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: It is seen that out of the fourth States

selected, three are in north India and only one is in the south—and that too more or less lying towards the north of India. May I know why Government decided upon these States and left out deficit States like Kerala?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I appreciate the sentiment of the Hon. Member but, as far as the seed programme is concerned, we would not like to divide India into the north and south. In fact, I had read out a list earlier, and all the three States Tamilnadu, Andhra and Karnataka find a place in the list; only, Andhra happens to find a place in the first list. As far as Kerala is concerned, the Hon. Member is more knowledgeable than I am. It is a plantation crop area and, therefore, the emphasis will naturally be on the creation of nurseries for plantations. As far as seed is concerned, we have to go by the technical advice and have to see where the climatic conditions are better. As far as peddy seeds are concerned, perhaps Andhra and Tamilnadu will be in a better position to supply them. The suggestions will however be borne in mind while exploring future possibilities.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The Minister mentioned that there are two aspects of the National Seeds Corporation, the first being production and the other marketing. May I be told what the Government's thinking in regard to the marketing procedure of the National Seeds Corporation so that the seed could be made available at all the levels at which it is usually required—because the farmer cannot go long distances to get the seed.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Generally, the strategy is that, as far as the National Seeds Corporation is concerned, it would not get itself involved in the marketing of certified seed internally in individual States that will be the job and responsibility of individual State Corporations to be constituted in each State. But as far as the inter-State trade is concerned,

naturally the National Seeds Corporation would have a very important role in regard to the production of foundation seed and coordination. Production of the seed would be the responsibility of the National Seed Corporation while marketing the seed internally would be the responsibility of the State Seed Corporations.

Central Assistance for Implementation of Land Reforms in Kerala

*282 **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have sought Central assistance of Rs. 21 crores every year for the next three years as a long-term loan for implementing land reforms in the State; and

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

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

Statement

In a recent letter to the Government of India the Government of Kerala has outlined the financial liability it has to discharge for the implementation of the land reforms measures and has suggested that a sum of Rs. 25 crores will have to be provided for this purpose during the year 1976-77. It has requested for a provision of additional assistance towards this purpose at an early date. The request is under examination.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: In view of the fact that land reforms is given top priority in this country and the Central Government has given a directive to the State Governments to implement it expeditiously, will the Government take an immediate decision on the request of the Kerala State Government?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The Kerala Government is in correspondence with us; but if the Hon. Member would not mis-understand me, I would like to say that the Kerala Government has, perhaps in its enthusiasm, taken up a little more responsibility of paying compensation immediately. Our own view is that they should not have taken this up because, if we pay heavy compensation to land-owners where tenants are involved, the implementation of land-reforms will come across a number of hurdles and resources would become a major bottleneck. However, our effort is to help the Kerala Government to the extent possible. The Planning Commission is seized of the matter. This particular question refers to the tenancy problem; but as far as the taking over of surplus land is concerned, the Reserve Bank has given special permission to the Kerala Government to issue bonds if necessary.

SHRI C JANARDHANAN: Actually, I disagree with some part of the Minister's statement. Anyway, the Kerala Government's actual demand is not 25 crores in 1975-76 but its actual deficit is 63 crores, i.e. 21 crores per year for three years. I can give the details of this demand, if the Minister wants, but I know he has it. Will the Government consider the question as a whole in order to implement this radical land reform, which only States like Kerala have taken so far?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I appreciate the concern of the hon. Minister and the Kerala Government and as I said our effort would be to help the Kerala Government. But what I said was that the total responsibility of Rs 103 crores has been taken up by Kerala and they have indicated a gap in the resources of the order of Rs 63 crores during the next three years, which, to my mind, is a little on the high side and perhaps which could have been avoided. Anyway, this is a matter in regard to which our effort would be to help the Kerala Government. The Planning Commission is seized of the matter at the

moment and will come to appropriate conclusions.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: How the Government envisage payment to those people from whom the land has been taken over? Do the Government of India expect them to starve, or allow the Government of Kerala to let them starve and give them bonds which cannot be eaten, used or cashed in any way?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: What I am saying is that the cash payment should have been avoided. Generally, we have advised the State Governments that we should not hurry up compensating landlords immediately or forthwith in cash because the beneficiaries would be paying in instalments spread over 12-20 years, naturally that amount could have been used for compensating land owners in due course of time, but the Kerala Government has taken up the responsibility for making payment immediately in cash.

The whole spirit of implementation of land reforms is not how the compensation will immediately be paid, but the whole effort is that as far as the tenant is concerned, he gets the right of ownership and or of permanent cultivation so that he is in a position to use the land more productively. That is the emphasis but the emphasis here seems to be a little on the other side.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: For the last 15-20 years, in Kerala the landlords were never landlords actually, the properties were in the hands of the cultivators and most of the landlords were actually starving. Even if some relief is not given to them now, they would be in utter distress.

MR. SPEAKER: That is only information.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The statement of the hon. Minister gives some kind of a misunderstanding about the land reforms in Kerala. As we know

very well, an Act has been passed after careful consideration with a good number of CPM Members also on the Committee. Everybody has agreed that you cannot compare the landlords of Kerala State to those in the other States. There it is entirely a different picture. We decided to have some kind of a compensation not for surplus land but also the land which has been with the tenants and also the land in the rural areas. Taking into consideration the peculiar situation in Kerala will the Minister appreciate the way in which we dealt with both the sides and consider the request of the Kerala Government for compensation to the landlords, who are actually middle class poor people?

MR SPEAKER: The hon Member has given only information. There is no question. The Minister will consider the request of the Kerala Government in the light of the information which the hon Member has given.

Let us go to the next Question.

Agricultural Production

*389 SHRI P GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether introduction of high-yielding varieties of cereals, seeds and pulses have helped in increasing the agricultural production, and

(b) if so whether it has given rise to problems of pests and disease controls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The introduction of high-yielding varieties of cereals and castor crop amongst the oil seeds has helped in increasing the agricultural production. There are no high yielding varieties in the case of pulses.

Some of the high yielding varieties like wheat are more rust resistant while some other cereals are more susceptible to pests and diseases and therefore more organised plant protection measures are required to protect more such suitable varieties.

SHRI P GANGADEB: In view of the fact that our agricultural production can easily reach now a spectacular height but for rodents, pests and diseases which are yet to be controlled from damaging our plants and crops I would like to know from the hon Minister what steps Government have taken or are taking to weed out pests and plant diseases in the present situation and with what results?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: Plant protection measures are being employed on a larger and larger scale. For instance during the current year, an area of about 20 million hectares was covered. The intentions to cover more and more areas. But this has another aspect. While resorting to plant protection measures we should not upset the ecological balance, because, if we use pesticides in greater quantities, it has some other implications. Various methods of biological control and even the existing scientific techniques with the help of pesticides, have to be resorted to but a cautious approach is required. Government of India has a well prepared plan to meet the situation.

SHRI P GANGADEB: May I know what are the likely changes that the Government of India propose to make to modify the Insecticides Act for its effective use in all the States and how soon it will be done?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: There is a Board on which the States are represented and from time to time the position is reviewed. Also through the Annual Plan discussions, all these matters are gone into, and State-wise plans are worked out. Even the necessary precautions that are to be taken are also discussed.

श्री अशोक सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जब दालों की उपार देस में इतनी कमी है जिसकी वजह से दालों के पाब बहुत तेज हैं तो उसके बास्ते क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ताकि दालों के दाम नीचे आवें ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE.
This is out of the purview, but out of respect for the senior Member, I would say this. As far as this year is concerned, we are going to have a bumper crop of grams. Therefore, the concern of the farming community is that the prices are coming down very much. I have made a statement last week the Government is prepared to purchase grams at support prices. At the moment, I do not think there is any short-term problem. The long-term problem is there, but the short term problem is not there.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय : महारास में खास मंत्री जी ने एक बयान दिया था कि केवल पाब से छ' प्रतिशत तक खाद्यान्न की कमी अब की बार होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाब से छ प्रतिशत का मुकसान जो पिछली बार आप ने बयान इसी सदन में दिया था कि चूड़ों की वजह से हो जाता है क्या उसकी रोकथाम के लिए मेसनल बेसिस पर कोई प्रोत्साहन आप बनाने जा रहे हैं जिससे इसको रोक सकें और अपने प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ा सकें ?

— अशोक महोदय : यह चूड़ों से बरबादी का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय : श्रीमन्, इसमें वेस्टस का भी सवाल है। यही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मेसनल कंटेस्ट्राकी को देखते हुए और इस कमी को देखते हुए क्या आप मेसनल बेसिस पर कोई ऐसी स्कीम वर्ल्ड बैंक से ऋण कर बनाने जा रहे हैं जिससे इस पर कंट्रोल हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
As far as 5 or 6 per cent shortfall is concerned, when adverse weather conditions are there, we have a shortfall to that extent. But in a year like this there is no question. In fact we shall be in a position to meet the requirements of the country out of our production.

Regarding plant protection measures, it is a very important part of the production strategy and that I have earlier explained in details.

श्री राज सुहाय पांडे : श्रीमन् यह ज्ञान दालों के सम्बन्ध में है, एक दाल "केसरी दाल" है जिसके सम्बन्ध में मतभेद है, कुछ कहते हैं स्वास्थ्य के लिए खराब है और कुछ कहते हैं अच्छी है, उसके सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान भी हुआ है तो मंत्री जी स्पष्ट बक्तव्य करें कि केसरी दाल के बारे में क्या विचार है क्योंकि यह मध्य प्रदेश में ज्यादा पैदा होती है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE
Our scientists say that they have succeeded in evolving a new variety of Kesri Dal which perhaps is less harmful to human health. But still commercial production of it has to be proved.

Model for Low Cost Rural Houses

*384 DR. RANEN SEN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that one Calcutta designer has won special prize for 1975 in the low cost rural housing competition, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider this model for Government schemes for low cost rural houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An exhibition of all the entries received for the competition was held in the Hall of the School of Planning and Architecture, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi, from March 22 to March 28, 1976. It is hoped that the best of the entries will be used as models for rural houses by the various construction agencies.

DR. RANEN SEN: Some land was distributed to the poor people in the rural sector, but due to various reasons they are not able to build houses. So, nearly a year back certain competitions were held in Calcutta but when this rural housing scheme is lagging behind, may I know what is the reason for having another competition in order to find out the most suitable model?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: As would be clear from my answer, this competition was held by the SPA Trust of which HUDCO is one of the trustees. They have provided Rs. 3 lakhs and from the interest accruing therefrom and from a matching grant from the HUDCO designs were prepared for urban housing and development and for rural housing. The first one is for urban housing and the second one was for rural housing. This competition was held to find out designs for models which different agencies can use. They are to use them to build the houses.

DR. RANEN SEN: Even then the report in the newspaper was that it was a rural housing scheme. Now he says it is urban housing.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The second one is on rural housing. That is true. The competition you referred to is for rural housing.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know what advance has been made in this regard about rural housing scheme at a very low cost because people are very poor in the rural areas.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: So far as this particular design is concerned; the whole scheme of study was that the various entrants were asked to study a village of about 2000 population for which they are supposed to give designs of about 200 houses which are to be newly built. They have been asked to use the local material and they have to prepare designs for two rooms plus some other area. They gave these designs where the price varies between Rs. 4000 and Rs. 8000 because of the design they have given.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: May I know from the hon. Minister one thing? In connection with our 20-point programme, priority has been given for sites to give them sites for construction of houses. In this regard I want to know whether any conference or meeting was held with the State Chief Ministers or Ministers in charge of Housing to review the progress of rural housing construction and if so, whether any assessment has been made as to how far houses can be built at a low cost in rural areas and what proportion of assistance will be given from the centre and what proportion of assistance will come from the States which will generate resources on their own to give support to the rural peasantry and Harijans for rural housing construction.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The question of the scheme of rural house sites to those who do not possess sites was reviewed in a meeting recently called by the Prime Minister to review the progress. There this matter was discussed.

So far as the scheme is concerned, according to the scheme, the people who are allowed house sites are expected to build their houses. But, in some cases, some states have shown interest. They have mobilised resources and they have built houses. I have the details of those States.

Now, the question is a very huge and big one—the problem of rural housing. The question is: what more can be done for them. There is a proposal under examination. The State Ministers for Housing have given a suggestion that a Rural Housing Corporation be set up. This proposal is also under consideration of the Government. But now the emphasis is that for this purpose the States should mobilise their resources also mobilise some resources by the voluntary agencies. That is the position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am happy to listen that several exhibitions are being held, particularly about the designs of the houses for the rural areas. Hon. Minister said that a Rural Housing Corporation for the purpose was under consideration. My fear is that those Members of the Corporation will get the Houses but not the Harijans for whom this Corporation is being formed. I would like to know for whom is this Corporation being formed? What positive steps have been taken to construct houses at least in those areas where land has been distributed to the Harijans?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I have given the answer already.

I may explain to the hon. member that there are two schemes—one is allotment of land for rural house sites and another is about the construction of houses. So far as the scheme about the house sites is concerned, I have already answered the question. So far as the second scheme is concerned, I have got the detailed Statewise figures and the hon. member can have it from me, if he wants to have it.

Criteria for establishing a University

*385. **SHRI BISWANARAYAN BHASTRI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) criteria for accordng approval for establishment of a University by the University Grants Commission;

(b) whether U.G.C. has assessed the position in the country as to the needs of Universities; and

(c) if so, outline of the assessment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE SHRI D. P. YADAV: (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). Under the Constitution the State legislatures are competent to establish Universities and for this purpose approval of the University Grants Commission is not required. However, under Section 12A of the University Grants Commission Act, it has the power to declare a new University fit to receive assistance from the Central funds. The Central Government have since notified the University Grants Commission (Fitness of Certain Universities for grants) Rules, 1974 under Section 12A of the University Grants Commission Act. A copy of these Rules was laid on the Table of the Sabha on December 2, 1974. These Rules have also been sent to the State Governments and Universities. The Commission has requested the State Governments that before any State Government formulates a proposal for the establishment of a new University, there should be a survey of the existing facilities for higher education in the State and its projected needs. The Commission should be associated right from the beginning with the survey prior to the formulation of the proposal for establishment of a new University. The Commission has intimated the guidelines to all the State Governments and has requested them to send the required information/data in the prescribed form along with the proposal for establishment of a new University.

2. The Commission has not conducted any survey in order to assess the needs, if any, of new universities. However, it has advised those State Governments from whom proposals for new universities are pending with the Commission, to send in their proposals for the entire Plan period for consideration of the Commission.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: In the statement it has been stated—“However, under Section 12A of the University Grants Commission Act, it has the power to declare a new University fit to receive assistance from the Central Funds.”

“The Commission should be associated right from the beginning with the survey prior to the formulation of the proposal for establishment of a new University.” While the U.G.C. is to be associated with Survey the last part of it says that no survey has been conducted by the University Grants Commission. To me these statements look self contradictory. It is true according to the Constitution the State Legislatures are quite competent to formulate proposal but it is known to everybody that the University Grants Commission finances these universities. I would like to know whether the existing universities are sufficient to cater to the needs of the students and whether there is any need for the establishment of any new universities? I would like to know the Government's view on this because unless this position is ascertained, giving assistance on an ad hoc basis is not sufficient.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Education is a State subject. If the hon. member goes through the Statement which has been laid on the table of the House, there is no confusion of any sort and everything has been stated clearly. So far as conducting of survey in regard to the potentiality of the university is concerned, it is not the business of

the University Grants Commission. The proposal has to come from the State Government as to the requirement.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Constitutionally, the provision is all right. But the University Grants Commission not only gives grant to all the universities but approves a proposal for a University. There are universities established by the Central Government in certain States and in such cases more than one States shall have to make request to the Central Government. In view of all this, I think that proper planning for the future development of higher education is absolutely necessary. What is going to be done in this regard by the University Grants Commission?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Central University is raised in very special circumstances and for that purpose we have already started a Hill University in the North Hill Area. I think the Member should be happy over that.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In the statement it has been stated—

“The Commission has not conducted and survey in order to assess the needs, if any, of new universities”. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there are any inhibitions in the Charter of the University Grants Commission for conducting such a survey, in view of fact that most of the State Legislatures under the Constitution are empowered to constitute new universities. In view of the political realities of our country, they are subjected to force—pulls, pressure and lobbying. In a large number of colleges in this country, I have seen from our personal experience, the staff gets no pay for months together. Under the circumstances, will the Central Government, irrespective of Constitutional limitations, etc. prepare some sort of a master plan through the expertise of the Uni-

versity Grants Commission? Otherwise, what will happen is, we will go on continuing with these ill-clad, ill-fed teachers, to bring up our next generation. Will you take it up seriously and give us a reply in the affirmative or in the negative?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: We have got sufficient number of universities in the country which have got high academic standards. And, so far as surveying is concerned, I have already answered this.

श्री राजवत्तार साहनी : देश के कई भागों से बराबर यह मांग उठती रही है कि हर स्टेट में कम से कम एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिये तथा इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर पटना से भी यह मांग उठी है कि पटना यूनीवर्सिटी को केन्द्रीय यूनीवर्सिटी बनाया जावे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ— क्या सरकार ने कोई मापदण्ड तय किया है कि किस को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाना चाहिये और किस को नहीं बनाना चाहिये? यदि आप ने कोई मापदण्ड बनाया है तो वह क्या है? यदि नहीं बनाया है तो क्या इस तरह का कोई मापदण्ड आप बनाना चाहते हैं ताकि जनता और शिक्षाविदों को मालूम हो सके कि आप की नीति केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने के बारे में क्या है?

श्री डी० पी० बहाब : प्रत्येक राज्य में हम केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनायें—ऐसी हमारी कोई योजना नहीं है तथा पटना विश्वविद्यालय घोषित करने—ऐसी भी कोई योजना हमारे पास नहीं है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister said in his statement:

"The Commission has requested the State Governments that before any State Government formulates a proposal for the establishment of a new University, there should be

a survey of the existing facilities for higher education in the State and its projected needs.'

I would like to know the number and the names of the States which have conducted such a survey for establishing new universities in their respective States. Secondly, I want to know whether a proposal for the establishment of a residential university in Bhavnagar in Saurashtra, and a demand for a new University in North Gujarat (preferably in Mahsana district) have been formulated by the State Government of Gujarat and forwarded to the University Grants Commission here?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: About Bhavnagar, the proposal is pending as the information in prescribed proforma along with proposal is yet to be received from the Government of Gujarat.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about the desired university in North Gujarat?

MR SPEAKER. Next question

Proposal to reduce price of Wheat at Fair Price Shops

*367. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of wheat in open market have fallen sharply recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to reduce correspondingly the price of wheat sold through fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The open market prices of wheat are at present ruling considerably lower than last year's prices.

(b) The issue price of wheat issued through the public distribution system, which is uniform for the whole country, is already a subsidised price and there is no proposal to reduce the same.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: There is now a bumper crop of wheat and other cereals. What is the procurement price and retail price, say, for example, at Bulandshahar? What is the price at which procurement is made? What is the retail price there? You may just give us a comparative statement. Even if I am not specific in my question, you may please come out with a specific answer. It is a very limited question. You may say what is the price for instance, in Bulandshahar and Khurja so that we may have an idea. What is the procurement price? What is the retail price?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that the prices of wheat are subsidised and he does not propose to further subsidise the price.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What is the market price of wheat in wheat growing areas like Punjab, Bulandshahar, Meerut etc.?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the reduction in the issue price of wheat whereas you are asking about the prevailing market price all over the country.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY. I am talking particularly about Punjab, Haryana, Meerut and Bulandshahar which are wheat growing areas.

MR. SPEAKER: The market price is quoted everyday.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह जीवरी : प्रत्यक्ष
की, गेहूँ की खरीद की कीमत 105 रु०
किबंटल और बिक्री की कीमत 125 रु०
किबंटल निर्धारित की गई है, यानी 20
रु० प्रति किबंटल खरीद के समय से जाने

बाले के पास पहुंचने तक बढ़ जाता है, लेकिन उस के बाद भी शासन का कहना है कि इसमें घाटा होता है और शासन को अपने पास से उस घाटे की पूर्ति करनी पड़ती है। क्या शासन उचित नहीं समझना कि खरीद के समय ही उस को बिक्री स्थान पर भेज दिया जाये ताकि स्टोर में रखने के बाद जो बड़े बड़े गेहूँ बाजार जाते हैं और उस में मिट्टी मिलानी पड़ती है, इस नुकसान से बचा जा सके और सही गेहूँ उपभोक्ता को मिल सके, साथ ही शासन को भी घाटा न हो ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, the suggestion of the hon. Member is that the wheat, after its purchases immediately should be despatched to areas where it can be stored and distributed later. Here the incidental cost will be less. That is in fact our approach. Now, what we will do is this. If there is storage facility available, we despatch the wheat accordingly. The impression of the Hon. Member is that the procurement cost is higher. That is the general criticism. But, I would like to tell the hon. Members that, for instance, last year, only 2 lakhs or three lakhs tonnes were procured by the Food Corporation while the rest of it was procured through the State Agencies. They incurred a cost of almost Rs. 17 for procurement. Then, distribution cost comes to Rs. 14 and so the price comes to Rs. 136 while Government sells it at Rs. 125 at a much higher subsidised price.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Thanks *inter-alia* to the bountiest conditions of nature that we are looking forward to a bumper crop. That indeed is likely to create problems of storage and one can understand if the storage facilities are neither adequate nor are they proper if we have a bumper crop. May I therefore know from the hon. Minister firstly whether the procurement prices in

India are nearly fifty per cent of the international prices—is this correct? If it is so, in view of the difficulties we are now facing on account of the inadequate storage facilities, is it not possible for us to export wheat to friendly countries because the conditions in friendly countries are extremely precarious (*Interruptions*) strictly on a returnable basis? You think the moment I say you export to friendly countries you get ultra-allergic and sensitive without understanding my question—Can it be done strictly on returnable basis in one or two years' time which we have ourselves done in the early years rather than rodents and pests eating them away because of improper storage facilities? We would rather export that with this stipulation that within two years' time we should be able to get back whatever quantities we have exported. May I know the hon. Minister's views on these two aspects of the matter?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: As far as storage is concerned, we have built up a very large storage during the last five-seven years. The difficulty is, much more is coming than what was estimated. At the moment we have almost 9-1/2 million tonnes in actual storage with the Centre and the State Governments. Every day more and more is coming. Still, wheat season is to come. The storage facilities are inadequate but that will not be allowed to come in the way of our procurement. We will continue to procure; though export seems to be very attractive, for a country like India, what is immediately needed in the near future is to see that our dependence on countries is reduced. So, the position of bumper crops should be exploited to the best of our national advantage so that whatever constitutes buffer stock is stored in order to see that there is no fluctuation in prices so that we may be able to extricate ourselves from the import—that is our approach.

As far as the international prices are concerned, the international price is a very wide term because the prices differ from country to country. The landed cost of wheat which we are purchasing now in the international market comes to Rs. 144, that means, it includes the cost of freight which is quite large—Rs. 20 to 25 being the freight element. But, last year, the prices of wheat in the international market were much higher. We cannot really relate that to that. After all our consumers are very poor and they have very little purchasing capacity and we cannot compare ourselves to the international market price. Therefore, we have to take our price policy consistent with the local situation.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Minister referred to the storage facility. May I know why is it that the Government did not foresee and made adequate provision for a good crop? How is it that we are hearing disturbing news that educational institutions are to be used for storage of foodgrains? Is it not going to affect the education of the children?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have already submitted a very large storage has been constructed. Unfortunately, during the last two-three years the occupancy was 25 per cent or 30 per cent and most of the storage was lying empty. Now, a bumper crop is coming. I agree with the hon. Member that all care should have been taken. The Ministry and the Storage Committee did take into consideration this fact but due to difficulties of resources we could not have larger storage. This point is now being taken care of and large construction programme is already underway. It is not our policy to use educational institutions for storage purposes but only, if necessary, in highly surplus States like Punjab during vacations we may use them temporarily. Actually, a contingency

may arise to use palaces and college buildings, if necessary.

Modernisation of Sugar Mills

*399. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps for the modernisation of sugar mills, specially those in U.P. and Bihar; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken in that direction?

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

(b) The Central Government are formulating a scheme for the rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar factories in the country having old and obsolete machinery and working with uneconomic capacities.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: May I know from the Minister the impact of operating uneconomic sugar mills with machinery in depleted condition on the agriculture sector, particularly sugarcane growers. How much is the sugar recovery loss occurring and the total computed loss on account of loss on recoveries and under-payment to cane growers? How does it compare with the cost of rehabilitating or modernising the sugar factories in U.P. and Bihar?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is obvious that the losses that the country is incurring are very heavy indeed. The cost of modernisation and rehabilitation would be comparatively much less and that is why the Government of India have taken a decision to rehabilitate and modernise the out-dated and out-moded mills.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: We had recently, last year, nationalised sick mills, not sugar mills, but textile mills, and we are now on the verge of nationalising these sick sugar mills. The Levy Sugar price difference in this case is very high. The hon. Minister had given a general idea, but I may say that the levy price difference in the case of sugar we had to compute was between Rupees 442 for South Bihar against rupees 118 for Andhra Pradesh. I do not want to dilate on this unfortunate imbalance, but now that Government have already felt the heavy losses they are incurring on textile mills so much so that in the course of a year or so they might be forced to auction away those sick mills to get away from the debit entries operating junk textile mills which had been bought at high cost, will the Government take over the sugar factories or scrap those factories or will they consider putting up new factories of their own in these two States?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Where Government have found sugar mills which are not functioning properly, Government have not hesitated to take over those mills. We would like to give a chance to sick sugar units or mills which are not functioning properly or which are having a capacity which is rather low for crushing, to modernise themselves.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister has stated that some of the mills which are sick to be modernised. I am sure Government are going to spend a few crores on them to modernise. Instead of that, I would like to know whether Government has taken a final decision to take over the sugar mills in Bihar and UP, and if not, the reason therefor? Is it due to pressure from the millowners that a decision has not been taken?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: There is no pressure from the sugar mill-

owners. Anyhow, even if there is any pressure, Government would not succumb to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER: He has said there is no pressure. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about takeover? What about nationalisation? Has a decision been taken by Government?

MR. SPEAKER: Takeover of sick sugar mills has been described as 'socialism being made a dustbin of capitalism'.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Reddy is a sugar mill magnate. Why should he ask a question?

MR. SPEAKER: has said that whenever necessary, they will be taken over.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has not said so. You have said so.

When Shri N. N. Pandey raised a discussion here, we were assured that Government was seriously thinking over it. Has a decision been taken to take over the sugar mills or is a decision the policy of my party.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I have stated on a previous occasion that my party is committed to the nationalisation of the sugar industry. That is the policy of my party.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: which is his party—Congress or INA?

MR. SPEAKER: What is Government's policy?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is the policy of the Government of my party. What the opportune moment for that would be has yet to be decided. The Sugar Inquiry

Commission also has made some recommendations. Those are under the consideration of Government.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Has any programme been drawn up to modernise these old mills, and if so how much money is needed and in how many years they are going to modernise the whole industry?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It has been decided in principle that all the sick mills would be modernised and rehabilitated. A provision has been made for it in the current year's budget. We hope that the work on modernisation will start very soon.

Nagarjuna Sagar Project

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*393. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:**

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

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any special assistance for the Nagarjuna Sagar Project during the current year; and

(b) if so, details thereof and when this Project is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). A special advance Plan assistance of Rs. 3.5 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Nagarjuna Sagar Project for the year 1975-76.

The project is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1981.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: In order to complete the excavation of channel to power ayacut of 11.19 lakh acres and to realise early irrigation benefits and food production, how

much money has been sanctioned for Nagarjunasagar as special assistance in this plan period? In the Fourth Plan period the Government did not sanction the full amount for the completion of the project. Will the government provide the full amount in this plan period?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: As I have already explained for 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 3.5 crores had been sanctioned by the Centre as special advance plan assistance.

SHRI Y. EASWARA REDDY: This project cannot be completed by the sanction of 3 crores or four crores; I am not sure whether at this rate it will be completed by 1981 as is mentioned here. It is a gigantic project and our country should really be proud of such a marvellous engineering feat. It was originally estimated to cost Rs. 90 crores at the then rate of prices; but more than Rs. 200 crores had been already spent and still Rs. 100 crores more would be needed to complete it. Because of delay in completion of the project water at the dam is unutilised and thus we are not able to get full advantage of Rs. 200 crores already invested. We are thus incurring huge losses by way of foreign exchange in importing food grains. The state government is unable to find funds for this project. Is it not in the interest of national economy for the centre to come forward and grant Liberal financial assistance so that this project is completed within two years?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: It is because of that, as I have already stated, the centre had given Rs. 3.5 crores as special advance plan assistance to the Nagarjunasagar project. A team has already gone to the World Bank in Washington for a discussion; it is still in Washington having discussions. We have to realise at the same time that it is a state subject and the state

has to finance the project from its own resources.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The project has the capacity to irrigate 20 lakh acres whereas the utilisation so far has been only 12.5 lakh. Our Chief Minister Vengal Rao has been suggesting to the Government of India to allot Rs. 20 crores every year; for every Rs. 20 crores so allotted, two lakh acres more will come under assured irrigation and to that extent more foodgrains will be produced. I want to know whether the government is in a position to allot Rs. 20 crores each so that this project may be completed within a short period of time.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already said that a team is in Washington for discussion about assistance.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: No, Sir; let him say whether Rs. 20 crores would be given every year so that every year 2 lakh acres be brought under irrigation.

MR. SPEAKER: They are taking action; you may await the return of the team.

Beet Root Cultivation

*394. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether beet root sugar production has begun in the country and if so, in which mills;

(b) regions most suited for beet root production;

(c) whether beet root increases the sugar factory working season and

thereby sugar production and if so, by how much; and

(d) steps Government have taken or propose to take to increase beet root cultivation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Beet sugar production has begun in the Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd, Sriganganagar (Rajasthan). Besides some sugarbeet has also been processed along with sugarcane in the Phaltan Sugar Works Limited, Sakharwadi, District Satara (Maharashtra).

(b) On the basis of research trials conducted, it was found that sugarbeet can be grown in most of the States, particularly in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(c) The extent of increase in the working season depends upon the quantity of beet root available. Introduction of sugarbeet has been advocated as a supplementary source of sugar production, to extend the working season of sugar factories by about 45 to 60 days in April and May when the season is not conducive to good recovery from sugarcane.

(d) To increase beet root cultivation in the country a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sugarbeet Development was sanctioned by the Government of India for the States of Rajasthan and Maharashtra during IV Plan. The scheme is still continuing in these States. Under the Scheme growers are given 100 per cent subsidy tapering to 25 per cent at the end of 1978-79. Beet seeds and demonstrations are laid in the cultivators' fields for which full subsidy is given by the Government of India, so as to induce them to go in for cultivation of sugarbeet.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: It is stated in part (b) of the statement, "On the basis of research trials conducted, it was found that sugarbeet can be grown in most of the states, particularly in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra." Again in part (d) of the statement, it is stated that a scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India for the states of Rajasthan and Maharashtra during the Forth Plan. In this context, may I know why the Government have not extended the scheme to other states where sugarbeet can be grown and whose areas had been found to be better suited for sugar beet cultivation?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: By and large sugarbeet can be cultivated in India in winter in most parts of the country. The difficulty is when we produce sugarbeet, sugar factories have to add machinery like diffuser, etc. which are costly. So, there is no facility for crushing sugarbeet. And naturally taking up the programme of sugarbeet cultivation would not be very feasible. We are having initial programme in certain areas where sugar factories are prepared to invest for setting up diffuser, etc. But there is no bar for taking up this scheme, if it succeeds, in other areas.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: It has been stated by the Hon'ble Minister for State, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, that the old sugar mills are to be reconditioned and new machines to be put up. When we know that beet gives better yield, when beet molasses are being imported for the manufacture of vitamin B, beet pulp is also very useful for cattle feeding, can we expect that sugar mills which are to be reconditioned, shall be fitted with beet-cum-cane diffusers?

MR. SPEAKER: In the modernisation programme, this aspect will be taken into consideration.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: When conditions warrant use of beet, we will go in for it.

श्री भरत सिंह भारद्वाज पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि जहाँ पर शूगर बीट का प्रोडक्शन किया जाये वहाँ पर कोई अलग यूनिट बनाई जाए और स्थापित की जाए क्योंकि जो शूगर फैक्टरीज की मशीनें हैं वे उन से बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं ? अलग यूनिट बना कर शूगर-बीट का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया जा सकता है और काटन इंडस्ट्री को भी डेवलप किया जा सकता है। क्या इस तरह माननीय मंत्री जी कोई ध्यान देंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE
While we are not closing the issue the economics of sugarbeet production has completely undergone a change in the world market because sugar beet does not produce bagasse which is used in sugar cane factories. Now, because of energy crisis and the fuel problem, its cost of production has gone up. Sugarbeet production is likely to be uneconomic as compared to sugar cane production. Therefore, this pattern should be used in this background.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI
Is it a fact that citric acid can be extracted from sugarbeet in the process of manufacture of sugar from sugarbeet, which is now imported at an exorbitant price? If so, whether the Government proposes to set up such a machinery either in public sector or in joint sector for extracting citric acid from sugarbeet?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE It is a suggestion.

Occupation of B.H.U Building by RSS

*379 **SHRI B R SHUKLA** Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether persons associated with R. S. S were in occupation of a part of the building of Banaras Hindu University;

(b) whether that portion of the building still remains in their possession, and

(c) if so, reasons for the failure to take possession of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Banaras Hindu University, R.S.S. was in possession of a building on the University Campus. Some litigation has been pending about rights over this building.

(b) At present the building is in possession of Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA The Minister has replied only in regard to the possession of the building by the Government of UP. The more pertinent question is regarding its ownership and title. I want to know whether the Government is going to own the building or hand it over back to R.S.S.? That must be clarified.

SHRI D P YADAV We will keep this in mind.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA I have asked whether the building will be handed over back to R.S.S. or not? That must be clarified.

MR SPEAKER He has not yet made up his mind.

SHRI D P YADAV Sir, R.S.S. is an outlawed organisation. So there will be no question of giving it back to them.

Removal of restriction and control on rice and wheat movement

*386. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI:

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

(a) whether production of foodgrains during kharif season has exceeded the peak level reached in 1970;

(b) whether due to increase in wheat production, some States have already withdrawn control on movement and rationing of foodgrains,

(c) whether Government have any plan to remove all kinds of restrictions and control on rice and wheat market and introduce a total decontrol on foodgrain trade, and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) On the basis of the available reports the production of foodgrains during kharif 1975-76 is likely to exceed the previous record level of 1970-71.

(b) For maximising procurement of wheat, each State is being continued as a single Zone and movement of wheat from one Zone to another is not permissible. However, the State Governments have been advised to consider removal of restriction, if any, on internal movement. A decision has been taken by the U.P. Government to remove movement restrictions to the border areas within the State and this has been agreed to.

The statutory rationing system, what is in force in the city of Calcutta and Durgapur—Asansol group of industrial towns in West Bengal in respect of

rice and wheat and in Bombay city in Maharashtra in respect of rice, is being continued. There is also no change in the system of distribution of foodgrains through Fair Price Shops which is in force in the various States.

(c) No such proposals are under consideration at present.

(d) Does not arise.

20-सूची आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई योजनायें

*388. श्री नाबू राम अहिरवार :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बाताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 सूची आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रदेश में कौन कौन सी सिंचाई योजनायें प्रारम्भ की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) इन सिंचाई योजनाओं पर कार्य कब शुरू हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं से कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री,
(श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) से (ग) वीस सूची आर्थिक कार्यक्रम से पांचवी योजना के आखिरी चार वर्षों में बहुत और मध्यम स्कीमों से 5 हेक्टेयर प्रतिरिक्त सिंचाई शक्यता का सूचन करना परिकल्पित है। इस में से मध्य प्रदेश निम्नलिखित सतत स्कीमों

से 3.93 लाख हेक्टेयर की योजना
सूजन किये जाने की संभावना है :-

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Development of certain areas as granary

*390 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to develop certain areas in the country as granary and

(b) if so names of those areas?

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

(b) Does not arise But Government of India in cooperation with State Governments would like to make efforts for increasing production of foodgrains in all areas where potential exists in the country

Fish famine

*391 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the fishing industry is facing a fish famine—a biological and periodical problem of the marine enter prise, and

(b) whether experiments in fisheries trade and catch on cooperative basis have been attempted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Fluctuations in the availability of fish in coastal areas is a periodical problem in marine fisheries

(b) State Governments are encouraging fishing processing storage and marketing through cooperative societies

Nehru Canal Project

*392 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Nehru Canal Project of Haryana State has since been approved by Central Government

(b) assistance so far promised and proposed to be given and earmarked for the next financial year for this project, and

(c) time by which this project is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Special advance plan assistance of Rs 5 crores has been given to the Government of Haryana in 1975-76 for Jawahar Lal Nehru Lift Irrigation Scheme No decision has so far been taken for giving such assistance during 1976-77

(c) The scheme is expected to be substantially completed by the end of the Fifth Plan

HUDCO Assistance to promote Industrial Housing

395 SHRI N E HORO Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation has decided to provide credit to employers in industries for construction of staff quarters; and

(b) if so, salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the scheme are as follows:—

(i) Loan assistance to the extent of 70 per cent of the total project cost (including the cost of developed land) can be made available by HUDCO to the employers in public and private sector for the construction of houses for their EWS/LIG employees on rental basis.

(ii) The loan will have to be repaid within a period of seven years from the date of release of the first instalment and will carry an interest of 11½ per cent (minus ½ per cent for timely repayments).

(iii) The house rent recovery from the allottees by the employers will not exceed 15 per cent of their emoluments

Autonomous body for agricultural aviation

***396. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by Air India has suggested the setting up of an autonomous body for agricultural aviation in the country; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A similar suggestion was made by the Public Accounts Committee. A comparative study of the operational charges per acre of an autonomous public sector undertaking and a Govt. unit was then made. It was found that the operational charges would be higher in the case of an autonomous corporation. Since in the matter of agro-aviation operational charges would have to be as low as can be borne by the farmer, it was decided to continue the existing Government unit and expand it suitably.

Democratisation of fishing zones

***398. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:**
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 791 on the 19th January, 1976 and state the progress made in demarcation of fishing zones for the benefit of ordinary fishing boats and fishing boats equipped with apparatus for deep-sea fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The question of delimitation of fishing zones among unmechanised, small mechanised and large mechanised craft was discussed at the 10th meeting of the Central Board of Fisheries held on the 22nd and 23rd March, 1976. It was decided that the question should be examined further by a committee to be constituted for the purpose.

Subsidiary company on oil palm plantation in Kerala

***399. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have taken the final decision regarding

the formation of a separate body for the oil palm plantation in Kerala State;

(b) whether this is to be a separate subsidiary body under the Plantation Corporation of Kerala Ltd. with share capital participation from the Government of India, and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The project for the development of oil palm is proposed to be assigned to a subsidiary Company under the Plantation Corporation of Kerala Ltd., in which the Government of India will be a Share holder to the extent of 49 per cent of its equity capital.

Godavari water dispute

*400. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Godavari Water Dispute has been mutually settled by the concerned States;

(b) whether Kholab Irrigation project which was pending construction because of the aforesaid dispute can be taken up for construction during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, progress made so far in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) According to the agreement reached in December, 1975, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa have agreed to the sanction and clearance of projects for the utilization of the bulk of the waters of the river Godavari and its tributaries. The allocation of the remaining waters has been left to be decided by the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.

(b) and (c). The comments on the irrigation portion of the Upper Kolab Project of Orissa have been sent to the State Government and their replies are awaited. Inclusion of this project in the development plan of the State will depend upon the project being found technically feasible and economically viable and the State Government providing necessary funds for its execution in their Annual Plans.

Specific draw for allotment of Flats by D.D.A.

1936. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a draw was held by D.D.A for allotment of flats in Rajouri Garden during the month of November 1975 for persons registered with D.D.A. in Lower Income Group

(b) whether a 'Specific draw for allotment of number of Flats' is not yet held, if so, reasons therefor, and

(c) time by which 'Specific draw for allotment of number of Flats is not expected to be held?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) (a) Yes. The general draw for 149 LIG flats constructed by D.D.A in Rajouri Garden was held on 10th November, 1975.

(b) Yes. Since provision of electricity, water supply and sewerage has not yet been completed by different authorities, specific draw of these flats could not be held so far.

(c) It is expected that the flats would be ready by 1st week of June and specific draw will be held in the month of May, 1976.

New strategy for food output in Tamilnadu

1937. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to adopt a new strategy to step up food output in Tamilnadu;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) food production during the last three years; and

(d) present target fixed for Tamilnadu?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The food production during the last three years was as under:—

1972-73	71.61 lakh tonnes.
1973-74	73.25 lakh tonnes.
1974-75	50.57 lakh tonnes.

(d) The target fixed for Tamilnadu for 1975-76 and 1976-77 is 80.60 lakh tonnes and 83.80 lakh tonnes respectively.

मध्य प्रदेश में बीने मिलों द्वारा नले का मूल्य घरा 7 किया जाना

1938. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण जीठे :

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या गन् वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश के गन्ना उत्पादकों की यह श्रम शिकायत रही कि बीने मिलों द्वारा न तो उनको गन्ने का निर्धारित मूल्य दिया गया और न ही उनका समस्त गन्ना मिया गया ;

(ख) क्या गन्ना उत्पादकों ने केंद्रीय सरकार से यह प्रस्ताव किया था कि

उक्त बीने मिलों के लिये प्रारंभित लेख प्रणाली समाप्त की जाये तथा नुक़ बताने के लिये गन्ना उत्पादकों को निश्चित चांभित करार लगाने की अनुमति दी जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहसचंद्र जी) :

(क) : बी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Barachauka Drainage Scheme, West Bengal

1939. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have approved the Barachauka Drainage Scheme in Contai sub-division of West Bengal;

(b) whether on advice from the Central Government the State Government included the Scheme in the State budget for the years 1974-78; and

(c) if so, steps taken to execute the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Barachauka drainage scheme costing Rs. 32.41 lakhs submitted by the West Bengal State Government was scrutinized in Central Water Commission and has been approved by the Planning Commission in February, 1969. The latest cost as indicated by the State Government is Rs. 93.8 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The State Government have reported that the work on the scheme had been taken up in 1973-74. The scheme has been included in the 5th Plan and a tentative outlay of Rs. 58.8 lakhs has been proposed. The expenditure during 1974-75 as reported

by the State Government is Rs. 4 lakhs and the likely expenditure during 1975-76 is Rs. 7 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs has been proposed by the State Government in their annual plan proposals for 1976-77.

New Hybrid Variety of Cotton

1940. SHRI KANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal University College of Agriculture at Indore has evolved a new hybrid variety of Cotton named JKH-1 which can be grown on rain-fed hill sides and yet compete in its yield with the famous Hybrid-4; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken to popularise it in the extensive Adivasi hilly regions of M.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A new Cotton Hybrid JKH-1 suited for rain-fed areas in the plains has been evolved at Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya. This new hybrid is, however, not suitable for growing in hilly areas in that State. Its yield potential as compared to Hybrid-4 is yet to be assessed in Co-ordinated trials for a few seasons. For hilly areas, the University is popularising budded cotton, which is more or less perennial in habit. Several combination of stocks and scions had been tried and some of them have been found to be useful. Techniques like defoliation of crop at the end of the season through flame or chemicals for sweeping down the build up of insect pests have also been studied.

गांधी सागर बांध

1941. श्री काशीराम शंकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांधी सागर बांध, चम्बल, (मध्य प्रदेश) से मंदसौर जिले की सिंचाई हेतु कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है, यद्यपि यह बांध इसी जिले में है; और

(ख) क्या इस बांध से सिंचाई के लिये पानी न मिलने के कारण लाखों एकड़ भूमि बंजर पड़ी है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क)

और (ख) गांधी सागर बांध का जो चम्बल परियोजना का चरण एक है जल पूर्णता: मध्य प्रदेश मण्ड तथा मोरेना जिलों एवं राजस्थान के कोटा और वृंदा, जिलों के क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई हेतु प्रयोग में लाने के लिये निश्चिंत है।

यह सूचना मिली है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार मंदसौर जिले में सिंचाई के लिये चम्बल की नदी पर चल्दू परियोजना की व्यवस्था रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है।

Eradication of Illiteracy

1942 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have earmarked funds for eradication of illiteracy from India, and

(b) if so, amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV). (a) and (b). The Government have taken up several literacy programmes, these include programme of functional literacy and non-formal education. In the draft Fifth Plan, provision of about Rs. 42 crores has been made in the Central and State Sectors for these programmes.

In addition, facilities provided for elementary education also contribute substantially towards reducing the level of illiteracy among the younger section of the population. The provisional Fifth Plan outlay provides Rs. 743 crores for the expansion of elementary education.

पुनासा बांध, मध्य प्रदेश

1943. श्री गंगा चरण बीसित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश स्थित पुनासा बांध की स्थिति के बारे में पुनर्विचार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश की पुनासा परियोजना नर्मदा बेसिन में पड़ी है। नर्मदा जल के संबंध में विवाद गुजरात मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, और राजस्थान के बीच अग्नी नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधीकरण के पास न्यायनिर्णयन अधीन है। न्यायाधीकरण के निर्णय के प्राप्त हो जाने के उपरान्त ही परियोजना के स्वीकार करने और क्रियान्वयन करने के संबंध में विचार किया जा सकता है।

Kala Kund Dam in the Himachal Pradesh

1944. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to construct Kala Kund Dam in

Tehsil Nalagarh of Solan District in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, salient features of the decision taken and estimated capacity and cost of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Himachal Pradesh State Government have already taken up re-construction survey of this Project and it will take some time to prepare even a Preliminary Report.

Major and Minor Irrigation Projects

1945. SHRI S. R. JAMANI: Will the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) major and minor irrigation projects which have been lingering even now;

(b) major points of difference yet to be resolved in each case, how it is proposed to get over them and steps taken in this direction and

(c) what is the present thinking of the Government to assume Central authority for development and use of all the river waters in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b). No minor irrigation projects are lingering due to inter-State differences. The information in respect of the major and medium irrigation projects in major river basins is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10623/76.]

(c) This question is under examination.

House Building Advance to Central Government Employees on the basis of Certificates Issued by Village Panchayats

1947. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether land sale deeds of residential land issued by village Panchayats are treated valid for the purpose of grant of house building advance to Central Government employees;

(b) whether Central Government employees are eligible for house building advance for construction of houses on such land after provision of water, electricity, roads and drainage has been made there by concerned Panchayat Samities;

(c) whether a certificate issued by the Panchayat Samities is considered adequate evidence in regard to provision of water electricity necessary for grant of such loans; and

(d) whether homeless Scheduled Caste employees are given any priority over others in the matter of grant of house building loans and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) A sale deed, which is otherwise legally in order, whether issued by the Village Panchayat or some other person or body, is accepted as a proof of the transfer title. However, this is not enough. The land on which the building is to be constructed has to be free from any encumbrance. For this a 'non-encumbrance certificate' from a Government pleader or a Revenue Officer of the place where the property is situated is also necessary and has to be submitted by the applicant along with his application.

(b) and (c). Prior to February 1, 1972, the last instalment of advance was required to be disbursed only after the Head of Department was satisfied that the development of the area, in which the house was being built, was complete in respect of amenities such as water supply, street lighting, roads, sewage and drainage, but from February 1, 1972, this requirement has

been modified to this extent that now the Heads of Departments need not satisfy themselves, absolutely about the availability and provision of all the amenities before sanctioning the last instalment.

(d) No, Sir. Applications for grant of house building advance for Central Government servants are dealt with on 'first come, first served' basis. However, applications for purchasing plots and ready-built flats/houses from Government and semi-Government agencies, where payment is required to be made by a specific date, are given priority.

Firms Banned for Business Dealings

1949. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of firms with which the Government banned business dealings during last three years, year-wise.

(b) reasons for banning business dealings with these firms; and

(c) action taken against these firms besides banning business dealings?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA): (a) Government have banned business dealings with 9 firms during the period from January, 1973 to March 1976. Year-wise break up is given below:—

1973	1974	1975	1976
1	Nil	4	4

(b) For reasons such as production of forged test certificate, deliberate supply of substandard stores, interpolation in the tender, interpolation in the capacity report, obtaining of fraudulent payment and inducements to corrupt Government servants.

(c) Where in terms of the particular contract, recoveries are due from the firms(s), appropriate action has also been taken to enforce such recoveries.

Subsidy for Fishing Vessel

1950. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing subsidy to the extent of 27 per cent on indigenously manufactured fishing vessels; and

(b) if so, extent to which import of fishing vessels has been eliminated as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Government notified a scheme on 15th June, 1970 for providing subsidy on indigenously constructed steel vessels of 57' length or above designed for deep sea fishing. As per this notification quantum of subsidy will be assessed at 27½ per cent of the c.i.f. cost of an equivalent imported vessel. The subsidy admissible in any case will be limited to the difference between the cost of indigenous vessel and the c.i.f. cost of an equivalent imported vessel. The response from the fishing industry to avail of the assistance is limited. Government have recently set up a working group to recommend a revised formula for granting subsidies based on cost-benefit ratio. The report of the Group is awaited. While Government expects that the need for the import of fishing vessels will be substantially eliminated as a result of the scheme and other arrangements being made to promote the industry, it is expected that this will be about 10 vessels by 1976.

New Variety of Paddy

1952. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural University at Pant Nagar has developed a new variety of paddy called UPRI-71/72;

(b) if so, its average yield per hectare; and

(c) whether the University has distributed its seeds to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes. A new variety, UPRI 71-12 has been developed at the Govind Ballabh. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar.

(b) This variety is reported to give a yield of 55 quintals per hectare at Pant Nagar. As this variety has not been entered by the University for testing under the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, information on its performance and suitability to other areas is not available.

(c) Seeds of this variety have been distributed to a few farmers participating in the rice mini-kit programme of the University.

भातीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा किया गया व्यय

1953. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में ये वर्षवार, भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा रख-रखाव, परिवहन एवं व्यवस्था पर कितना व्यय किया गया और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में निगम ने तथा उससे वर्षवार कितना अतिरिक्त अनाज जमा किया कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई।

कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासह हिब वी० शिन्डे) :
(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान खाद्य नलों और खाद्य पदार्थों को सभालने के निचे जो खर्चा किया गया जिस में परिवहन लागत परामर्श तथा मण्डरव हादिसों गोदामों

में सम्भालने सम्बन्धी खर्च, गोदाम प्रभार, व्याज पर हुए खर्च और प्रशासन पर हुए खर्च शामिल हैं, का व्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :-

वर्ष	राशि रु० . करोड़
1972-73	155.18
1973-74	168.74
1974-75	178.43

(ख.) भारतीय खाद्य निगम अर्पणित सूचना एकत्रित कर रहा है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Fishing Trawlers

1954 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) number of fishing trawlers allotted and which are the firms who received it,

(b) whether allotment, are being made in consultation with the Marine Product Export Development Authority, and

(c) whether many of the people who received the trawlers are not in the fishing industry and few of them transferred the allotments to others?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) In response to the scheme notified by the Government in June 1973 for the import of a limited number of trawlers, 83 applications in all for the import of 244 trawlers were received. Allotments were made to all eligible parties who gave an undertaking to fulfil the conditions of the scheme. However, several of the allottees subsequently failed to fulfil all the conditions, although sufficient time was given to them in this regard.

The final list of allotments to the remaining parties is furnished below:

Name	No. of the trawlers allotted.
1. State Fisheries Development Corporation, West Bengal.	4
2. Tamil Nadu Fisheries Corporation.	2
3. Kerala Fisheries Corporation.	2
4. Gujarat Agro-Marine Products	2
5. Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation.	2
6. Marine Fisheries (P) Ltd.	2
7. Phoenix Indian Marine (P) Ltd.	2
8. Aqua Food Products (P) Ltd.	2
9. Vani Marines (P) Ltd.	2
10. Sreenivasa Sea Food (P) Ltd.	2
11. Pron Magnate (P) Ltd.	2
12. E I D. Parry Ltd.	2
13. Indian Tobacco Ltd.	2
14. Britannia Biscuit Co., Ltd.	2

(b) The allotments were made based on the recommendations of an Inter-Ministerial Group consisting of Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Defence Department of Defence Production), Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Marine Products Development Authority is an organisation under the Ministry of Commerce.

(c) No, Sir Government are not aware that any of the allottees have transferred their allotments to others.

Land Ceiling Law of Pondicherry

1955. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Pondicherry Government requesting to include the land ceiling laws of the State in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The land ceiling law of Pondicherry is being examined along with similar other laws received from a number of States with a view to their inclusion in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution.

Linking of Education with Work Experience and Productivity

1956. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the University Grants Commission constituted an Expert Committee to examine the question of linking of education with work experience and productivity in order to accelerate the pace of development in educationally backward regions for under privileged sections of the society, and

(b) if so, the precise courses of study evolved and how soon will the scheme be introduced in the rural areas of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Accord-

ing to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, it has appointed an Expert Committee to work out the details regarding linking education and work experience in the educational programmes of Universities and Colleges. The report of the Committee is being finalised.

Foodgrains to Karnataka

1957. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of foodgrains supplied to Karnataka State during 1973-74, 1975-76 and proposed to be supplied during 1976-77, and

(b) reasons for variation in supply to that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). The quantities of foodgrains supplied to the Government of Karnataka during these years are given below —

(In 1000 tons)

Year (1st April to end of March)	Quantity
1973-74	28
1974-75	173
1975-76 (upto February, 1976)	156

Allocation of foodgrains are made to each State on a monthly basis keeping in view the overall availability in the Central pool, the relative needs of the State, market availabilities and other relevant factors so as to meet the reasonable requirements of its public distribution system. Foodgrains will be allocated to Karnataka on this basis during 1976-77 as well and as such the quantum of foodgrains, which would be given, cannot be precisely indicated at this stage.

त्रिभाषा फार्मूला

1958. श्री अॉकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौन कौन से राज्यों ने त्रिभाषा फार्मूला स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) बाकी राज्यों द्वारा उक्त फार्मूले को स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० शारदा) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से तथा केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की सलाह पर, जिन्होंने भाषा के प्रश्न पर 1956 में विस्तृत विचार किया था त्रिभाषा सूत्र तैयार किया गया था। राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों की श्रमस्त, 1961 में हुई बैठक में इस सूत्र को मरन बनाया गया तथा इसे राज्यों में लागू करने के लिये स्वीकृति दी गई थी। तथापि तमिलनाडु की तत्कालीन सरकार ने जनवरी, 1968 से राज्य स्कूलों में त्रिभाषा सूत्र को समाप्त कर दिया, जो कि राज्य विधान मंडल द्वारा पारित एक संकल्प के अनुसरण में था।

हरियाणा हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर तथा मेघालय के राज्य, जोकि मुख्य मंत्रियों की उपर्युक्त बैठक के बाद अस्तित्व में आए थे, त्रिभाषा सूत्र को लागू कर रहे हैं। त्रिपुरा स्कूल स्तर पर पश्चिम बंगाल की शिक्षा पद्धति को लागू कर रहे हैं तथा नागालैंड की वर्तमान स्थिति का पता लगया जा रहा है। सिक्किम राज्य ने अपनी भाषा नीति अभी तैयार नहीं की है।

कुछ राज्यों ने सूत्र को कार्यान्वित करने में मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों की 1961 में हुई बैठक में पारित

किये गये त्रिभाषा सूत्र में, जिसे 1968 में संसद् में भाषा संबंधी संकल्प में पुनः निमित किया गया था, कुछ संशोधन किये हैं जिनकी वर्तमान मात्रा की जानकारी प्राप्त की जायेगी।

ग्रालू नियम

1959. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रालू के मूल्यों में भासी गिरावट के कारण ग्रालू के उत्पादक किसानों को घोर आर्थिक संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों को उजड़ने से बचाने के लिए ग्रालू का समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित कराने तथा ग्रालू नियम को स्थापना करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार ग्रालू उत्पादकों के हितों की किम प्रकार रखा करने का है ;

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुवास पटेल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) ग्रालू पैदा करने वाले किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए सरकार ने नीचे लिखे उपाय किए हैं।

(1) राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विधान संघ को पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों ने लगभग 45 रुपये प्रति किबंटस के

समस्त मूल्य पर नियंत्रित करने योग्य किराने के लगभग 30,000 मीटर टन धालू की खरीद तथा निर्यात करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है।

(2) भारतीय खाद्य निगम उत्तर प्रदेश के धालू पैदा करने वाले छः प्रमुख जिलों में धालू की सीमित वाणिज्यिक खरीद कर रहा है।

(3) रेलवे बोर्ड से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह धालू पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्रों से धालू की खपत वाले क्षेत्रों को धालू ले जाने के लिए तेजी से पर्याप्त मात्रा में रेलवे बगनों की व्यवस्था करे।

Outlay for Major and Minor Irrigation Schemes for 1975-76

1960. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) plan outlay for major and minor irrigation schemes, State-wise for the year 1975-76; and

(b) amount spent under each head and area of land brought under irrigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SHINGH): (a) A statement indicating the State-wise Plan outlays for irrigation schemes in 1975-76 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10624/76.]

(b) The anticipated expenditure on Major and medium and minor irrigation schemes during 1975-76 and the

additional irrigation potential likely to be created are as under—

	Anticipated Expenditure	Additional irrigation potential likely to be created
	(Rs. crores)	(Million ha.)
Major and Medium Minor*	500.32	1.05
Public Sector	124.74	0.70
Institutional	210.96	
	335.70	

*Expenditure on minor schemes does not include private sector outlay, which is not known.

Recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission

1961. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Prices Commission in its latest report has submitted certain recommendations regarding paddy, jute, tobacco, pulses and other agricultural products;

(b) if so, recommendation made; and

(c) how far this would help the growers, if implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A statement giving names of crops and the prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for 1975-76 crop season is attached.

(c) In making their recommendations the Agricultural Prices Commission takes into account, among other things, the available data on cost of production of individual crops changes in input prices, changes effected in the administered prices for competing crops, the production prospects and the expected trend in market prices. These prices are intended to ensure reasonable returns to the growers.

Statement

Commodity	Nature of Price	Price recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission for 1975-76 crop season (Rs. per quintal)
Paddy	Procurement Price	74 00
Jowar	"	74 00
Bajara	"	74 00
Maize	"	74 00
Ragi	"	74 00
Wheat @	"	105 00
Barley @	Support Price	65 00
Gram @	"	50 00
Sugarcane	Minimum Price payable by sugar factories	9 00
Cotton	Minimum support price	210 00
Jute	"	135 00

@Relates to 1976-77 marketing season.

Squatters on Public Land in Delhi

1962. SHRI PANNA LAI, BARUFAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether squatters on public land in Delhi like Jhuggi-Jhonpri dwellers

are given 25 sq. yds. space in lieu of their Jhuggis, when removed;

(b) whether legal house owners are also being given 25 sq. yds. plot in lieu of their houses after demolition in unauthorised colonies; and

(c) if so, reasons for this injustice being done to legal owners by putting them on equal footing with the unauthorised occupants of public land?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir However, persons who had purchased land before 2nd May, 1961 are given developed alternate plots in the residential schemes of D.D.A in lieu of the land acquired from them provided they are eligible. In cases where unauthorised constructions are of substantial nature, the evictees are offered flats on hire purchase terms.

(c) Does not arise

Sheep development during Fifth Plan

1964 SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) amount Government are providing for breeding of sheep during Fifth Plan; and

(b) amount that has been allotted to Jammu and Kashmir and to other States in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A total of Rs. 580 lakhs has been provided in the Centrally Administered and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for sheep breeding and development in the 5th Five Year Plan period by the Government of India.

(b) A sum of Rs. 500 lakhs has been allotted in the current Plan period towards the Centrally Sponsored large sheep breeding farms in the country in which Russian Merinos Corriedales and cross-breeds of these strains with local breeds will be reared. In the year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs was released towards the 5 large sheep breeding farms which were existing in the country. Central assistance for these large sheep breeding farms is provided in the shape of 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan. The assistance to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for strengthening of the large sheep breeding farm at Daksum which is maintaining pure Russian Merino sheep was to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs. This was 28 per cent of the total amount as compared to 18 per cent given to other States on an average.

In the year 1975-76 an amount of Rs. 110 lakhs was released towards the establishment of 7 large sheep breeding farms in the country under the Centrally Sponsored project. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir were given Rs. 39 lakhs which was 35 per cent of the total amount while the other 6 States got 10.8 per cent on an average. The remaining amount of Rs. 320 lakhs will be released during the remaining 3 years of the 5th Five Year Plan period for large sheep breeding farms in India. The allocations are worked out on an annual basis.

New House Building programme for Bhubaneswar by HUDCO

1965. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) new house-building programmes which has been sanctioned for Bhubaneswar, the Orissa State capital, by HUDCO;

(b) salient features of such programmes; and

(c) amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Housing scheme of the Orissa Housing Board in Sainik School area, Bhubaneswar.

(b) and (c). A loan of Rs. 50.5 lakhs was sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. on November 25, 1975, at the interest rate of 7.5 per cent per annum for the scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 52.29 lakhs. The Scheme involves construction of the following dwelling units:—

Type of dwelling units	Number of dwelling units
Economically Weaker Section	100
Low Income Group	181
Middle Income Group	20
TOTAL	321

Benefits to Agricultural Landless Labour

1966 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to extend similar facilities as are being available under SFDA/MFAL, to the landless labour who have been distributed excess land and the amounts provided, etc.;

(b) whether Government have formulated a scheme of encouraging labour contract cooperatives in the execution of development works of labour intensive nature, and general directive issued to States in this regard, for implementation of a special

schemes to make rural labour participate effectively in the development programmes; and

(c) whether adequate steps have been taken to strengthen implementation, monitoring and evaluation and research cells at the Central level with a view to ensuring proper and effective implementation of the special schemes and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE DPAP, CAD etc. are implemented NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. However, a separate scheme for providing assistance to the allottees of surplus land acquired by the implementation of the land ceiling laws has been prepared for an estimated cost of 25 crores of rupees proposed to be spent, during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. It is to be effective in areas not covered by other Central sector schemes like the SFDA/MFAL, DPAP and CAD. It proposes to make a grant of Rs 250 per season per hectare to each allottee of surplus land for the purchase of inputs required for cultivation and to meet his immediate consumption needs. This assistance is proposed to be given for the first two agricultural seasons.

A part of the allotted land will require simple land development processes like land levelling contour bunding, etc. before it can be brought to cultivation. For such purposes, assistance is proposed to be given at the rate of Rs 500 per hectare to those allottees whose land requires development. 50 per cent of this will be given to them by way of grant and the remaining 50 per cent as loan.

(b) There has been a continuous expansion in the activities of labour cooperatives in the country. The total number of labour cooperatives increased from 6717 on 30 June, 1971 to 9147 on 30 June, 1975; during the same period, the membership of these societies increased from 4.76 lakhs to 5.99 lakhs and the value of works

executed by them, from Rs. 21.68 crores to over Rs. 33 crores. In the context of the 20-Point Economic Programme, the State Governments have been advised to make concerted efforts to expand and strengthen this programme of development of labour cooperatives including forest contract cooperatives and to provide adequate financial and technical to these cooperatives and also to extend necessary facilities on a preferential basis to enable them to have adequate work from work-awarding agencies, especially in labour intensive programmes.

(c) The Special programmes for rural development like SFDA/MFAL DPAP, CAD etc. are implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Separate Cells have been set up in the Ministry for effective implementation, monitoring and concurrent evaluation of these programmes. The staff requirements of these Cells are reviewed from time to time and strengthened according to requirements of the programme. Subject-matter specialists have also been appointed wherever necessary. The overall review and monitoring of the programmes is done by the Central Coordination Committee for Rural Development and Employment set up under the chairmanship of Member (Agriculture), Planning Commission. Monitoring within the Department of Rural Development is being done by the Credit Division and Director, Administrative Intelligence. Field problems are examined by the concerned implementing cell in consultation with the subject-matter specialists and as such separate research cells are not considered necessary.

Godavari Barrage Project

1968. SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the Godavari-Barrage Project;

(b) how much amount so far has been spent including the assistance rendered by IDA; and

(c) when this project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The progress of works on the four sections of the project has been as under:—

(i) *Dowlaiswaram*

The earth work on coffer dam is in progress. The trestle work has started.

(ii) *Ralli*

The work on this barrage is in various stages of construction.

(iii) *Maddur*

The work on this barrage is yet to start.

(iv) *Vizzaswaram*

Formation of coffer dam has been completed.

(b) An amount of about Rs. 10.58 crores is likely to be spent on the project by the State Government upto March, 1976. International Development Agency assistance does not form part of this expenditure, as finances for irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments.

(c) The project is likely to be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Milk Plant

1969. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) expenditure incurred year-wise since 1973 on importing machineries, equipment and accessories required

for fluid milk plant and milk product factories;

(b) number of new fluid milk plants set up under "Operation Flood Programme";

(c) number of milk powder manufacturing plants;

(d) number of ice-cream, chocolate and other milk products plants; and

(e) average cost of installation of each of these factories, with foreign exchange component involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Revamping of Cooperative Credit Societies

1970. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day regional conference of four Southern States, on Agricultural Programme for 1976-77 decided to give top priority to revamping of cooperative credit societies to meet the needs of the weaker sections of the society in the context of liquidation of rural indebtedness under the 99-Point Economic Programme; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The conference *inter-alia* reviewed the progress and problems of cooperative credit societies with particular reference to their overdue position and filling in the credit gap so as to meet

the needs of weaker sections and particularly those of the bonded labour who have been freed from bondage.

Ban Sagar Dam

1971. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps contemplated to resolve the inter-State dispute that is holding up the construction of the Ban Sagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) by when will this dispute be resolved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Report on Bansagar Project, modified in the light of September, 1973 agreement amongst the concerned States, was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in September, 1974. The Project Report was examined in the Central Water Commission, Department of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance, and comments sent to the State Government.

Replies of the State Government to some of these comments have been received a few days back. Clearance of the Project would be considered after replies are received to all the comments.

The Bansagar Control Board has since been constituted for expeditious construction of the Project.

अन्धमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में मत्स्य विकास

1972. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्धमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में मत्स्य-विकास के लिए कोई निर्णय विशेष योजना क्रियान्वित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख). यन्त्र-चालित नौकाओं से काम शुरू करने की एक विशेष योजना के अन्तर्गत तीन यन्त्र-चालित नौकायें पहले ही पोर्ट ब्लेयर पहुंच चुकी हैं और एक चौथी नौका मद्रास बन्दरगाह में जहाज पर लदाने के लिए पड़ी है। कोचीन में तीन और नौकाओं का निर्माण हो रहा है। यदि ये नौकायें अपने काम में सफल तो इससे बड़े पैमाने पर यन्त्र-चालित नौकाओं से काम शुरू किया जा सकेगा। जिसके लिए नाव बनाने वाले यार्ड की स्थापना तथा एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। जिन यन्त्र-चालित नौकाओं से पहले ही काम शुरू कर दिया गया है वे ट्रॉलिंग और लांग लाइनिंग के लिए सुसज्जित हैं। यन्त्र-चालित नौकाओं का विकास करने के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर्याप्त वित्तीय व्यवस्था है। पोर्ट ब्लेयर के निकट फ्रीनिक्स खाड़ी में 67.18 लाख रुपये की लागत से 5 मीटर लम्बे "ड्राफ्ट" का मछली पकड़ने का एक बन्दरगाह बन कर तैयार होने वाला है। भारत सरकार अन्धमान द्वीपसमूह में गहरे समुद्र में मत्स्यकी उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए मछली पकड़ने वाले उद्योगियों को भी प्रोत्साहन दे रही है।

Sugarcane crushing capacity of Sugar Mills

1973. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several sugar mills in the country with surplus crushing capacity but unable to get the necessary cane due to lack of adequate cane cultivation in their surrounding areas;

(b) if so, particulars thereof;

(c) whether Government will provide any incentive to such mills to sugarcane cultivation; and

(d) if not, what other steps will be taken to make these mills economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are sugar mills with a surplus crushing capacity, and lack of cane could be one of the reasons coming in the way of fuller utilisation of capacity. The State Governments are responsible for cane development and taking steps to ensure adequate supplies of cane to the sugar mills.

(c) and (d). To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government are implementing a scheme with an outlay of Rs. 1130 lakhs for the intensive development of cane around each sugar factory area in the country during the Fifth Plan period. The programme envisages—

- (i) Production and distribution of nutrientrich seed cane for commercial cultivation;
- (ii) Demonstration of improved practices on plant and ratoon cane;
- (iii) Adoption of timely plant protection measures;
- (iv) Training of cane development workers at state level; and
- (v) Construction of link roads around sugar factory areas.

"National Directory for Women"

1974. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned for a "National Directory for Women" in the International Women's Year as has been done in some foreign countries, if so, progress in that regard; and

(b) whether Government patronised some women organisations or private projects in this regard to boost up activities of Indian women?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir

(b) Government have encouraged a voluntary organisation in its proposal to bring out a Directory of Indian Women Today. A request from the Chief Editor of the project for financial assistance is under examination.

Speculation and Forward Trading in Agricultural Commodities

1975. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of agricultural commodities are registering upward trend in some States;

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

(c) whether Government have decided to stop speculation and forward trading in agricultural items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Except for some seasonal rise in prices of cotton (kapas/lint), raw jute, groundnut, sesamum seed and potatoes at some centres, prices of agricultural com-

modities have not recorded any increase in the recent weeks.

(c) Forward trading is banned in most of the agricultural commodities.

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम्य जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम

1976. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षित : क्या विनिर्वाह और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश को वर्ष 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 के दौरान ग्राम्य जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है ?

निर्वाह और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० के० एल० जगत) : 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 के दौरान ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को नियतित की गयी राशि का क्रमशः 3.5 करोड़ रुपये तथा 40 करोड़ रुपये थीं ।

मध्य प्रदेश के बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को राहत देने के लिये आवास-निधि

1977. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को राज्य में वर्ष 1975 में आई बाढ़ से पीड़ित हुए लोगों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिये कोई विशेष अथवा आवास निधि आवंटित की है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है; और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब्रजनाथ शर्मा) : (क) तथा (ख) भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को राज्य में वर्ष 1975 में आई बाढ़ से पीड़ित हुए लोगों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिये कोई विशेष

अथवा आवास निधि आवंटित नहीं की है, और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य सरकार से इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ।

Residential Plots Reserved for M.P.s and Metropolitan Councillors in Delhi

1978 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether a certain percentage of residential plots is reserved for M.P.s and members of the Metropolitan Council in Delhi,

(b) if so names of members who have been allotted plots after October 1974 and

(c) names of those who are in the waiting list at present and the likely time by which the present waiting list would be wiped out?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) (a) Yes Sir Of the 5 per cent of plots in low and middle income group categories reserved for allotment by draw of lots. 2½ per cent are reserved for Members of Parliament and the remaining 2½ per cent are reserved for Members of the Metropolitan Council, Councillors of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and non-official members of the Cantonment Board and the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the names of the members who have been allotted plots after October, 1974 and of those who are in the waiting list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-106277 76].

It is not possible to specify any date by which the waiting list will be wiped out because firstly it depends on the availability of plots and secondly new names are being added to the list as and when applications are received from members.

Scheme for Financial Assistance to Colleges in Rural Areas

1979 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has any scheme under which financial assistance is given to colleges (including hostels) located in the rural areas;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the scheme; and

(c) whether it is contemplated to enhance the quantum of assistance and liberalise the scheme for the benefit of the institutions in the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission provides assistance to Arts Science and Commerce Colleges affiliated to Universities, and brought under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act, for their development subject to availability of funds. This is irrespective of the fact whether the colleges are located in urban areas or rural area. However, the Commission's assistance to colleges in backward area for extension of buildings (libraries, laboratories and class-rooms) and for construction of men's hostels is 66.66 per

cent and 75 per cent respectively. As against that the assistance for both these purposes for other colleges is 50 per cent.

सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडल

1980. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण कौंडेव :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत से विभिन्न देशों को वर्ष 1975-76 में कितने सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडल गए तथा किन-किन देशों से ऐसे शिष्टमंडल भारत प्राये; और

(ख) भारतीय शिष्टमंडलों का नेतृत्व किन-किन व्यक्तियों ने किया तथा शिष्टमंडलों पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपसचिव (श्री डॉ० पी० यादव) : (क) वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान 20 प्रतिनिधि मण्डल विदेश भेजे गये थे और ऐसे ही प्रतिनिधि मण्डल अफगानिस्तान, अर्जेंटीना, अस्ट्रेलिया, ब्रुनेरिया, बर्मा, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, जर्मन गणराज्य जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र, इण्डोनेशिया, जापान, मलेशिया, फिलिपीन, पोर्लण्ड, रूमानिया, श्रीलंका, दक्षिण कोरिया, थाईलैण्ड, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, इंग्लैण्ड, अमरीका और सोवियत रूस में भारत आए।

(ख) भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के लिए मंजूर किए गए खर्च की कुल राशि 13.47 लाख रुपये थी। इन प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के लिए इस विभाग द्वारा किसी भी नेता को नामांकित नहीं किया गया था।

गेहूं के बसूली मूल्य में वृद्धि की मांग

1981. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण शंकर :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों ने गेहूं का बसूली मूल्य बढ़ाने की मांग की है;

(ख) क्या उनकी उत्पादन लागत को देखने हुये बसूली मूल्य बढ़ाया जाना आवश्यक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी० शिन्दे): (क) से (ग). किसानों की फूलेक एसोसिएशनों ने गेहूं के बसूली मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के लिए मांग की है। उत्पादन लागत और सभी अन्य संगत बातों पर आधारेत 1976-77 के लिए गेहूं के बसूली मूल्य से सम्बन्धित कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रख कर इन मांगों पर विचार किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों के साथ और विचार विमर्श करने के बाद 1976-77 मौसम के लिए गेहूं के बसूली मूल्य को 105/- रुपये क्विंटल पर कायम रखने का निर्णय किया गया है।

Agro-Service Centres in M.P.

1983. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of agro-service centres functioning at present in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) Centre-wise break-up of the funds and resources thereof and also the number of tractors in each centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) 282 Agro-Service Centres have been set up in Madhya Pradesh State upto 31-3-1976.

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

Modernisation of unloading of food-grains at Ports

1984. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps being taken to mechanise and modernise the unloading of food-grains at various ports to avoid detention of ships and payment of heavy demurrages resulting in consequent rise in cost of imported foodgrains;

(b) names of the ports at which the foodgrains are being unloaded; and

(c) port-wise amount of demurrages paid during last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Foodgrains are being discharged at 3 mechanised berths in the Bombay port and one mechanised berth in Calcutta Port. Foodgrains are also being discharged mechanically by pneumatic machines at Kandla and Madras ports. A Committee of officers of the concerned Ministries has been appointed by the Government to examine and recommend measures for Modernisation of Grain Handling at Indian ports, to improve the rate of discharge/clearance of foodgrains at/from ports.

(b) Important foodgrains are being discharged at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kandla, Visakhapatnam, Cochin,

Tuticorin, Mangalore, Mormugao, Razi, Calicut, Vereval, Alleppey, Okha, Navlakhi and Nagapattinam. Some of these ports cannot be used during the monsoon weather.

(c) A port-wise statement indicating the quantity of foodgrains handled last year (1975) together with the despatch money earned [Demurrage incurred is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10626/76]. The accounts with the vessel owners have not yet been finalised in all cases.

चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन

1985. श्री पी० एम० मेहता : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लियेगत वर्ष विशेष राहत देने की घोषणा के बाद, चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाली मिल्नों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) जिन मिल्नों को राहत प्रदान की गई उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) शेष मिल्नों को भी उक्त राहत न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री छाहू नबाब खाँ) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने नवम्बर, 1975 में नई चीनी फक्ट्रियों को प्रोत्साहन देने और लाइसेंस-शुदा विस्तार योजना की घोषणा की थी जोकि अंशतः उत्पादन शुल्क में रियायत देने और अंशतः शैवी-मुक्त चीनी के कोटे की अधिक प्रतिशतता पर आधारित है ताकि संयंत्र, मशीनरी आदि के मौजूदा ऊंचे मूल्यों को देखते हुए उन्हें आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर बनाया जा सके। जिन फक्ट्रियों ने रियायतें पाने के लिए अपनी पात्रता का

दावा किया है उनके आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

राजस्थान में "बकिंग गर्ल्स होस्टल"

1986. श्री लालजी जाई : क्या शिक्षा सभाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार अम-जीवी महिलाओं के लिये राजस्थान के प्रमुख नगरों में "बकिंग गर्ल्स होस्टलों" का निर्माण करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा और सभाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उत्सवजी (श्री अरविब नेताम) : (क) और (ख). महिलाओं के कल्याण के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता देने की भारत सरकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत 2 लाख अथवा उत्तम अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों में अमजीवी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों के भवनों के निर्माण/विस्तार के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। 1975-76 में किन्ना एडवर्ड 7 मेमोरियल सोसाइटी, अजमेर नामक केवल एक स्वयंसेवी संगठन ने अजमेर में अमजीवी महिलाओं के लिए एक होस्टल बनवाने के लिए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 82,260 रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त की।

चम्बल विकास परियोजना के लिये विशेष सहायता

1987. श्री लालजी जाई क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चम्बल विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत इस समय कोटा जिले के कौन-कौन से कार्यक्रम

बनाये जा रहे हैं और इन कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने के लिये किन-किन देशों अथवा संस्थाओं से सहायता ली जा रही है ?

डॉ. सिद्धाई : राजस्थान में राजस्थान कमांड क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना के लिये 520 लाख डॉलर की ऋण की सहायता हेतु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक के साथ 19 जून, 1974 को एक करार हुआ। यह करार 12 दिसम्बर, 1974 को लागू हुआ। यह परियोजना राजस्थान के कोटा और बूंदी जिलों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। उपर्युक्त करार के अन्तर्गत हाथ में लिये जाने वाले निर्माण-कार्य की प्रमुख भर्तें नीचे दी गई हैं। तथापि, कोटा और बूंदी जिलों के पृथक भागों उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(क) जल-निकास सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्य
लगभग 167,000 हेक्टर में जहाँ जलाक्रान्ति अत्यंत तीव्र होता है, मुख्य निकास नालियाँ, गौण निकास-नालियाँ तथा उथली रिसन नालियाँ का निर्माण।

(ख) नहर के किनारों को पक्का बनाना

नहरी रिसन से जलक्रान्ति कम करने के लिये लगभग 14 किलोमीटर लम्बे नहर के किनारों को पक्का बनाना।

(ग) नहर की बड़ी हुई क्षमता तथा नियंत्रण तन्त्र

उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ फार्म पर विकास कार्य किया जाना है, लगभग 850 किलोमीटर लम्बी नहरों की क्षमता में बढ़ोतरी और लगभग 160 नियंत्रण ढांचों तथा तीसरे वर्ग की लगभग 4,000 मोरियों का निर्माण।

(घ) जलीय सार-पतवार का नियंत्रण

प्रमुख नहरों में जलीय सार-पतवार के नियंत्रण के लिये उपकरणों की व्यवस्था,

दाहिनी मुख्य नहर के तल में हुए गड्डों की मराई और पानी को तेजी से निकलने के लिये नियम-निर्माण।

(ङ) फार्म

(च) फार्म पर विकास

लगभग 50,000 हेक्टर निश्चित भूमि और जल-निकास की मोरियों तथा गाड़ी की लीकों का निर्माण, सिंचाई, जल-निकास तथा सड़क की सुविधाओं के सुघरे हुए आके बनाने के लिये फार्म की सीमाओं को पुनर्व्यवस्थित करना तथा सख्त सिंचाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये भूमि को ठीक-ठाक करना।

(छ) सड़कें

परियोजना क्षेत्र में लगभग 250 किलोमीटर लम्बी सड़कों का निर्माण या सुधार।

(ज) वृक्ष लगाना

वृत्ताकार बाघों का निर्माण और परियोजना क्षेत्र में लगभग 1,000 हेक्टर में वृक्ष और झाड़ियाँ लगाना।

(झ) विविध निर्माण-कार्य और उपकरण

परियोजना समूहों की इमारतों का निर्माण और छोटी बाड़ नियंत्रण तथा गाद हटाने विषयक निर्माण-कार्य, परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिये वाहनों और उपकरणों की खरीद।

(ञ) उर्वरक

15,000 टन पोषक उर्वरक की खरीद और किसानों के क्षेत्रों में फार्म संबंधी विकास कार्य पूरा होने के बाद तीन वर्ष की अवधि में परियोजना क्षेत्र के किसानों में इसका वितरण।

(क) अध्ययन

(1) जल विज्ञान, जलाशय प्रणाली का प्रचालन, खपत, निकास-नाली के डिजाइन, फार्म पर विकास हेतु निर्माण की विधियाँ, 'क्रैब' परिस्थिति विज्ञान और जलीय खर-पतवार के नियंत्रण के बारे में आगे और अध्ययन करना।

(2) द्वितीय चरण की परियोजना के लिये व्यावहारिक अध्ययन करना।

(ट) प्रशिक्षण

कमांड क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण के स्टाफ को फार्म पर विकास तथा विस्तार कार्य में प्रशिक्षित करना।

(ठ) अनुसन्धान संचलन और रख-रखाव

परियोजना क्षेत्र में कृषि अनुसंधान तथा विस्तार-कार्य और परियोजना में सिंचाई के लिये संचलन तथा रख-रखाव के मानकों, जल-निकास और सड़क की प्रणालियों आदि समस्त साधनों के साथ-साथ समुचित सामग्रियों एवं उपकरणों की अधिप्राप्ति और उपयोग में सुधार।

राजस्थान में लघु सिंचाई बांधों का निर्माण

1988. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 और 1975 के दौरान, राजस्थान में, वर्षवार, कितने लघु सिंचाई बांधों का निर्माण किया गया और कितने बांध अब तक निर्माणाधीन हैं; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किये गये बांधों की संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक बांध के लिये कितना परिष्कृत अजूर किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्री आहूजबाख्ता) (क) : 1973-74

के वर्ष में योजना के अंतर्गत 37 छोटे सिंचाई निर्माण-कार्य और सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 169 निर्माण-कार्य पूरे किये गये थे। 1974-75 के वर्ष में राजस्थान में योजना के अंतर्गत 20 निर्माण-कार्य, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 28 निर्माण-कार्य तथा आदिवासी उप-योजना के अंतर्गत 4 निर्माण-कार्य पूरे किये गये थे।

राजस्थान में योजना के अंतर्गत 60 निर्माण-कार्य, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 81 निर्माण कार्य और आदिवासी उप-योजना के अंतर्गत 38 निर्माण-कार्य जारी हैं।

(ख) सामान्य राज्य योजना कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत किसी नई योजना का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, 1976-77 के वर्ष के लिए सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 44 नये सिंचाई निर्माण-कार्यों का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 1.02 करोड़ रुपये के परिष्कृत की व्यवस्था है।

Damage to Crops

1989. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made recently of the total losses of foodgrains through the ravages of pests, diseases and weeds in this country, and

(b) if so, extent of loss and steps taken to minimise the losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). No. Precise estimates are available of the total losses of foodgrains through the ravages of pests, diseases and weeds in the country. Various estimates of losses have been made and these range from 10-30 per cent depending upon the pest, crop and season. Increasing attention is being paid to effective plant protection coverage to crops and

suitable organisations have been built up at the central and State level. Adequate steps have also been taken to ensure timely supply of required pesticides. Research institutions like Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Agricultural Universities, State Government Research stations etc. have also been evolving pest and disease resistant varieties of various crops.

New Variety of Maize

1990. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

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

(a) whether a new variety of maize has been developed by Punjab Agricultural University;

(b) if so, whether the same has been released for cultivation; and

(c) whether its performance is satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the All-India Coordinated Maize Improvement Project, the Punjab Agricultural University has developed a new maize variety J 603.

(b) Yes, Sir. This new variety of maize has been released this year by the Punjab State Variety Release Committee for general cultivation in Punjab under the popular name Ageti 76. The Central Seed Sub-Committee is yet to consider this variety for release in other States.

(c) In the coordinated trials conducted at a large number of locations during 1973, 1974 and 1975, this variety gave consistently superior performance throughout the country under both irrigated and rainfed condi-

tions. Its yield potential was about 25 to 50 per cent higher than local varieties and almost equal to that of Vijay and Ganga-5.

Manuscripts lying unprotected in Public Libraries and Private Collections

1992. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether quite a big number of manuscripts in classical languages have been lying unprotected in some public libraries and private collections;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have any comprehensive scheme for preservation of those rare and valuable manuscripts and the scheme for copying and micro-filming; and

(c) if not, how he proposes to preserve the country's heritage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Some of the public libraries and private collections possess a number of manuscripts in classical languages and the Government is aware of the need of preserving them. With this in view, financial assistance for their preservation is made available by the Government in the form of grants for the purchase of equipment, including equipment for copying and micro-filming and for construction of buildings to voluntary organisations working in the field of public libraries and to private museums. The Raja Ram-mohan Roy Library Foundation, and autonomous body, financed by the Govt of India gives assistance towards the binding and preservation of out-of-print and rare books and journals

and of manuscripts to old and well-established libraries which have been in existence for not less than 25 years.

The Government of India also gives grants for compiling and publication of catalogues of manuscripts, and for editing and publishing of rare manuscripts in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit to registered institutions or institutions maintained by Government or Semi-Government bodies, and also similar grants for old manuscripts in the original languages to voluntary organisations/educational institutions for the propagation and development of Indian languages.

Land Erosion in Assam

1993. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam have submitted a plan with its estimated cost for protection from erosion of the Maijan area of Dibrugarh to his Ministry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). A scheme prepared by the State Government of Assam for the protection of Maijan area of Dibrugarh after the floods of 1974, was approved by the Planning Commission for implementation at a cost of Rs. 58.5 lakhs. The major portion of the scheme was implemented before the floods of 1975.

The State Government have prepared a revised estimate for the work costing Rs. 79.21 lakhs. This estimate was received in the Central Water Commission in October, 1975. The Commission have examined this

and sent their comments to the State Government. The final estimate prepared in the light of these comments has not been received from the State Government.

Subsequent to the completion of the above works some bank erosion upstream of these areas have been observed which are under observation.

Expenditure on Education

1994. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of total educational expenses in our country allotted for primary education has been drastically reduced from 56 per cent to 14.4 per cent during the period beginning from First Five Year Plan to Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Government propose to implement the recommendations of Kothari Commission to allot Rs 57.00 at least as per capita educational expenses, if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) According to available information, the percentage of expenditure on primary education to total expenditure on education was 39 per cent in beginning of the first plan period and has risen to 47 per cent by the end of fourth plan period.

(b) Education is a State subject and it is for each State Government to decide as to how much funds may be allotted to education. Kothari Commission (Education Commission—1964-66) recommendations have been placed before the State Governments and the need for increasing the allotment for education has been repeatedly high-

lighted in the discussions of State Education Ministers in the Central Advisory Board of Education meetings.

Sale of Rabi Crop

1995. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether peasants are compelled to sell their rabi crops specially pulses at very much unremunerative price in almost all States; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to save the cultivators of rabi crops from the greedy big traders and stockists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) and (b). In respect of rabi crops Government have already reviewed the procurement price of wheat for 1976-77 season and have decided to maintain the procurement price at Rs. 105/- per quintal for all varieties for barley a support price of Rs. 65 per quintal has been fixed. For gram also which is the most important among rabi pulses, a support price at Rs. 90/- per quintal has been fixed for 1976-77 season. Adequate arrangements have already been made to give support at the above mentioned prices of wheat barley and gram wherever necessary. Govt. of India are anxious to ensure that the interests of the farmers are fully protected and in no case should any producer get for foodgrains of fair average quality less than the procurement prices/ support prices fixed by the Govt of India.

Government are also keeping a close watch on the current trend in prices of other crops.

Pest Control Organisation

1996. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether at least 200 mushroom companies with little or no technical knowledge are operating as pest-control organisations;

(b) whether these companies are being properly inspected and supervised by technically expert staff of Government, and

(c) measures to prevent damage to agricultural field and flora caused by Chemical pesticides?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) and (b). No complete record of pest control organisations operating in the country is available.

The Dte. of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage supervises the fumigation work done by three pest control operators on walnut exported from our country. The Export Inspection Council under the Min. of Commerce has approved 14 pest control companies under the Export Quality Control and Inspection Act, 1963 for the fumigation and disinfection of de-oiled rice bran meant for export and the work of these companies is inspected and supervised by technical expert staff of the Govt. The Govt have decided to bring the pest control organisations under the purview of the Insecticides Act. For this purpose, a proposal to introduce suitable provision in the Act requiring them to take out licences is under consideration.

(c) The approach now is towards integrated pest control and management under which chemical, biological and manual methods are employed. Pest surveillance and forecasting has

been taken upto enable the detection of pest build-up at the early stages and taking up control measure involving minimum quantities of chemicals.

Prices of Edible Oils and Vanaspati

1997. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Vanaspati production increased by 37 per cent during the first half of 1975-76;

(b) whether after withdrawal of price control on Vanaspati in January, 1975, its price did not decline as was expected, if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) what are present prices of edible oils—Vanaspati, groundnut oil and sunflower oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Production of vanaspati increased by about 38 per cent during the first half of 1975-76 as compared to the corresponding period of 1974-75

(b) After decontrol in January, 1975, the prices of vanaspati were expected to fluctuate with the weighted average of the prices of edible oils permitted to be used in its manufacture. This expectation has generally been fulfilled. Particularly after the arrival of the new groundnut crop in October, 1975, there has been a decline of about 41 per cent in vanaspati prices as compared to what they were in January, 1975.

(c) Vanaspati and groundnut oil prices at Delhi on March 31, 1976 are indicated below:

Vanaspati (165 kg. tin) Rs. 98—
102.50 Groundnut oil (per
tonne). Rs. 4500.

Due to limited trade in sunflower oil, its price are not being quoted.

Foodgrains to Madhya Pradesh

1998. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantum of foodgrains supplied to Madhya Pradesh during 1975-76 and quantum proposed to be supplied during 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): A quantity of about 73 thousand tonnes of food grains has been supplied to the Government of Madhya Pradesh upto the end of February 1976, during the year 1975-76.

Allocations of foodgrains are made to each State on a monthly basis keeping in view the overall availability in the Central pool, the relative needs of the State, market availabilities and other relevant factors so as to meet the reasonable requirements of its public distribution system. Foodgrains will be allocated to Madhya Pradesh on this basis during 1976-77 as well and as such the quantum of foodgrains, which would be given, cannot be precisely indicated at this stage.

मध्य तथा बृहत् सिंचाई योजनाएं

1999. श्री नाथ राज अहिरवार : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए किन-किन मध्यम तथा बृहत् सिंचाई योजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है; और

(ख) अन्य योजनाओं को स्वीकृति न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई विभागों में उपमन्त्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह): (क) मध्य प्रदेश की अब तक अनुमोदित की गई बृहत् और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार के पास मध्य प्रदेश की 14 बृहत् और 27 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों में मंजूरी के लिए लम्बित पड़ी हैं। इनमें से योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति के द्वारा 6 मध्यम परियोजनाओं को स्वीकार्य पाया गया है।

3 बृहत् और 3 मध्यम स्कीमों में नर्मदा बेसिन में हैं और उन पर विवाद है। इन परियोजनाओं को मंजूर करने के संबंध में नर्मदा विवाद के हल होने के उपरान्त ही विचार किया जा सकता है।

6 बृहत् और 9 मध्यम स्कीमों पर टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकारों को भेज दी गई हैं और उनके उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इनमें नर्मदा बेसिन की एक बृहत् स्कीम भी शामिल है। जिसके मंजूर करने के संबंध में संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के बीच मार्च, 1975 में समझौता हो गया था।

शेष 5 बृहत् और 9 मध्यम स्कीमों केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, कृषि विभाग और वित्त मंत्रालय में जांच की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। इन परियोजनाओं को तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य तथा उनके लिए राज्य के द्वारा आवश्यक धन के उपलब्ध किये जाने के उपरान्त ही उन्हें राज्य की विकासार्थक योजना में शामिल करने के लिए मंजूर किया जायेगा।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश की बृहत् और मध्यम स्कीमों की सूची

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2. हमदेन बराज
3. चम्बर चरण 1 तथा दो
4. तवा
5. बरना
6. हसदेव दक्षिण तट नहर
7. महानदी जलाशय

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1. श्री टेंक
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3. भिनीगढ़
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16. सारवा
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30. महानदी नहर का पुनर्रूपण
31. अखाशिरी
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49. कांजी ऐनी टैंक परियोजना
50. बचिया टैंक परियोजना

Import of Groundnut Hybrid Seed

2000. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed private seed producers to import groundnut hybrid seeds from abroad,

(b) whether these imports have been subjected to quarantine and other regulations for bringing in of seeds, and

(c) if so, the types of seeds imported and their expected yield in Indian conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL.) (a) to (c). A private seed producer from Gujarat was allowed to import 3.5 tonnes of seeds of Shulamith variety of groundnut from Israel. The import was subjected to inspection and plant quarantine regulations. Seven harvest trials of this variety were conducted in October, 1975 on the farmers' fields by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, Gujarat and Gujarat Agriculture University and it was found that the yield of this

variety varied from 4250 to 7155 kgs. per hectare on net weight basis. More trials under All-India Coordinated Project on Oilseeds are being proposed to be conducted.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. for Recruitment to post of Lecturers in Universities and Colleges

2001. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has agreed in principle to provide reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to the posts of lecturers in Universities and Colleges;

(b) if so, what programme and timetable University Grants Commission intends and contemplate to enforce this scheme of reservation, and

(c) whether in case suitable candidates are not available to the level of reservation percentage the vacancies will be carried over to next selection or filled by non Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) to (c): The Universities make recruitment to the teaching posts in accordance with the procedure laid down in their respective Acts of incorporation/Statutes/Ordinances. The University Grants Commission Act does not empower the Commission to issue any directive to or lay guidelines for Universities for making reservations in teaching posts for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates. However, the Commission while considering the recommendations of a Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities on the question of reservation of seats

for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates, at its meeting held on July 14-15, 1975, expressed the view that reservations may be provided for such candidates in recruitment to the posts of lecturers in the Universities/Colleges provided the candidates fulfil the qualifications prescribed for the post and are otherwise considered suitable for appointment. It also decided that the mechanics of such reservations may be worked out by the Universities. The Commission further expressed the view that in order that the teaching posts may not remain vacant for long periods, such reservations may not be operated on a roster system nor should the reserved posts be carried forward from year to year.

So far as the Central Universities are concerned, a meeting of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors has been fixed for April 24, 1976 to consider the mechanics of reservation. With regard to the State Universities, the Commission has addressed a letter each to the Education Secretaries of State Governments and the Vice-Chancellors of States Universities on August 29, 1975 communicating its views in the matter for their guidance.

All India Conference of District Education Officers Held in New Delhi

2002 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI C K. CHANDAPPAN:

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

(a) whether the All India Conference of District Education Officers deliberated for three days in New Delhi;

(b) whether the District Education Officers emphasised the need for laying greater stress on the teaching of science and mathematics so that Students developed a rational outlook consistent with the scientific age they live in;

(c) whether they stressed that the cramping effect of external examinations should be removed and the goals

of the education in terms of expected outcome from learning should be specified; and

(d) if so, in what way Union Government are contemplating to make these suggestions effective?

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

(d). The recommendations of the Conference are being finalised in the light of the comments and suggestions made by the participants.

The recommendations fall into four groups, namely, (i) Curriculum for the 10-year school, (ii) introduction of vocationalisation at the +2 stage, (iii) non-formal education, and (iv) strengthening of educational administration at the District level

These recommendations will be forwarded to the State Governments for implementation.

S.C. and S. T. Candidates in F.C.I.

2004 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether priority is being given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in matters of recruitment by the Food Corporation of India, and

(b) if so, how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers are there drawing salary above Rs 500 per month and what is their percentage in clerical cadre and also in Grade IV posts?

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

(b): 167 officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

are drawing salary above Rs. 500/- per month in the Food Corporation of India. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is approximately 19.36 in clerical cadre and 23.87 in Category IV posts.

New Chemical for Sugarcane Pests.

2005. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugarcane Research Station Jullundur has evolved a new chemical—Carbo Furam (Furadan)—to fight the 'top borer' pest rampant throughout north India which stunts the growth of sugarcane in its early stages; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b). The Sugarcane Research Station, Jullundur, has tested the efficiency of the pesticide Carbofuram (furadan) and found that it can control top borer pest of Sugarcane. This chemical was not evolved by this Station out as an imported chemical from the United States

Sugarcane crop is attacked by several pests at different stages of its growth. The borers cause serious losses to the crop. Top borer is distributed all over the country. But it is more serious in North India. The total life cycle from egg to adult stage of this pest takes about seven weeks and there are generally four generations during the crop season. Out of these four generations, the third generation which appears in the middle of July is the most destructive. Based upon experiments conducted at the Sugarcane Research Station, Jullundur, it has been found out that the attack of this generation can be controlled by soil application of Carbofuram. This insecticide is applied in the last week of June or first week of July near the base of shoots. For uniform distribu-

tion, the insecticide is mixed in moist soil before application. Immediately after application of the insecticide, the field is irrigated. On the basis of three years data, the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana has recommended a dose of 12 kg. per acre (commercial product). However, data from studies conducted during 1975 indicated that the dose can be reduced to 6 kg. per acre. Timely application is very important for the complete control of pest. The effectiveness of this insecticide in other endemic areas in the country is being tested.

Carbofuran (Furadan) is a broad spectrum systemic insecticide and has found to be effective against shootfly in Jawar, Stemborer, gallfly and many other important pests of paddy. It is available as 50 per cent soluble powder and as 3 per cent granules. It has got a very high inhalation toxicity and is, therefore, very hazardous. The Pesticide Registration Committee of the Department of Agriculture has approved its granular formation in encapsulated form for safety reasons. In view of its high inhalation toxicity, the following precautions should be taken.

1. Hand gloves and goggles should be used.
2. There should be no wound on the hands of the person applying the insecticide.
3. Hands should be carefully washed with soap after application.
4. Smoking and taking food should be avoided when applying the insecticide.

New Technique on Mushroom

2006. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chandrashekher Azad University of Agriculture and Technology at Kanpur has developed a tech-

nique to produce mushrooms cheap and within common man's reach; and

(b) if so, whether the University have passed on the know-how and seed material to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The University has developed a simple technique for the production of tropical mushrooms under natural conditions.

(b) Owing to limitation of resources, the University has so far been able to communicate this know-how and the seed material only to a limited number of people, including women, in and around Kanpur only. Information on the technique has also been supplied to a large number of persons in different parts of the country on receipt of enquiries from them. Further extension work is in progress.

Repairs in Jagannath Puri Temple

2008. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed repair works in the Jagannath Puri temple (Orissa) has been completed; and

(b) if so, particulars of repair works carried out and total amount spent till todate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a): Repairs to the Jagannatha temple and Lakshmi temple in the same compound are in progress.

(b) An amount of Rs 46,345 has been spent till the end of March, 1976 on the following items of repairs:

(i) Removing lime plaster from the lower portion of the outer walls of the shrine of the Jagannatha temple to expose the original stone carvings;

(ii) Repairing and resetting the exposed damaged stones;

(iii) Pointing the open joints in the masonry to prevent seepage of water into the walls, and

(iv) Stopping the leakage in the roof of the main shrine and repairing the damaged portion of the shikhara.

In the case of the Lakshmi temple in addition to the items mentioned above, chemical treatment of the carved stones, with colour-wash, has also been taken up.

Separate Archaeological Circle for Orissa

2009 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

whether Government intend to sanction a separate Archaeological Circle for Orissa, in view of load of work and better maintenance of historical monuments of the state?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) The Archaeology Review Committee (1965) had recommended a re-distribution of the Circles taking into account a more efficient looking after of the monuments and administrative convenience Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee In pursuance of these recommendations, the archaeological monuments of Orissa, being of national importance, are looked after by the Eastern Circle

Price of Rice in Open Market

2010 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether despite good paddy crop, prices of rice in the open market have not fallen, and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNABAHU P. SHINDE) (a) and (b) From the reports on prices available with Government of India from various States, it is seen that the wholesale prices of rice have shown a fall during the current marketing season. The current prices are lower than those ruling during the corresponding period of the last marketing season in most parts of the country.

Sugar Quota to U.P.

2011 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether UP Government have urged the Centre to allot full quota of sugar to the State to enable it to meet the public demand, and

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

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

(b) The allotment of levy sugar to the various States is decided taking into account a number of factors including the over all levy sugar release for the country, per capita availability of sugar in every State, the general pattern of consumption of sugar etc The position is reviewed continually by the Government

गोरखा कर रोक

2012. श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखा पर रोक लगाने में सरकार को किन प्रयत्नों का सामना करना पड़ा है, और

(ख) इन राज्यों के कक्ष क्या हैं जिन्होंने गीहत्या कर लोक नहीं बनाई है ?

कृषि और किसानों संभालने में उपखंडी (बी प्रमुखता खेल) : (क) संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची 2 की प्रविष्टि 15 में पशुओं का संरक्षण, रक्षा और सुधार राज्यों का विषय है। अतः उपखंडित न्यायालय 17A की गई व्याख्या के अनुसार संविधान की धारा 48 के क्रियान्वयन की धार राज्यों/सब राज्य क्षेत्रों का ध्यान धारकित किया गया है। फिर भी, इस मामले के सभी पहलुओं की जांच करने और सरकार को अपनी सिफारिशें देने के लिये एक गोरखा समिति गठित की गई है। समिति के 31 मई, 1976 तक सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्टें देने की आज्ञा है। समिति द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्टें वेक करने और सरकार द्वारा इनकी सिफारिशों पर निर्णय ले लेने के बाद इस संबंध में उपयुक्त कानून बनाया जाएगा।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली में तम्बुओं में चल रहे स्कूल

2013. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कितने स्कूल तम्बुओं में चल रहे हैं; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपखंडी (बी डी० 7० बाबत) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन, नई दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा भेजी गई अपेक्षित सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

(i) दिल्ली प्रशासन : 64 स्कूल पूर्ण रूप से तम्बुओं में और 97 स्कूल प्राथमिक

रूप से तम्बुओं में, प्राथमिक रूप से बच्चों में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ii) नई दिल्ली नगर निगम : 5 स्कूल तम्बुओं में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(iii) दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड : सभी स्कूल भवनों में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(iv) दिल्ली नगर निगम : 130 स्कूल पूर्ण रूप से तम्बुओं में और 30 स्कूल प्राथमिक रूप से तम्बुओं में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) तम्बुओं में स्कूलों के कार्य करने के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं —

(i) भूमि प्राप्त करने में कठिनाईयां।

(ii) स्थानीय निकायों तथा दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग से नकशों तथा भवन योजनाओं की मजूरिया/पास करने से संबंधित आज्ञा पत्र उपलब्ध करने की औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने में विलम्ब।

(iii) धनाभाव।

दिल्ली में शंभेजों की मूर्तियां

2014. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में शंभेजों की कितनी मूर्तियां अब तक लगी हुई हैं; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसाधन-कार्य मंत्री (बी के० रघुवरजी) : (क) शंभेजों की सभी प्रतिमाओं को जहां भी वे स्थापित भी वहां से हटा दिया गया था। तथापि, हटाने के बाद इन्हें कहीं न कहीं रखना ही था। इसलिये उन्हें किचनवे पार्क में रख दिया गया था। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि इन्हें वहां स्थापित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गेहूँ की खेती वाला क्षेत्र

2015. श्री श्रीकार जाल बेरवा :
क्या कुछ और विचारों की जरूरत है जो खेती की
रूपा बदले कि :

(क) क्या गेहूँ के मृदों में कमी होने
के कारण किसानों ने अपेक्षाकृत कम क्षेत्र में
गेहूँ बोने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने सरतों, चना, भलनी,
जोयलीन आदि की पैदावार करना प्रारम्भ
कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार
का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री प्रमोदास फडेल) : (क) वर्ष 1975-
76 के दौरान रबी की विभिन्न फसलों की
बुवाई के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत अनुमान प्रथी उपलब्ध
नहीं हुए है । तथापि उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों के
अनुसार वर्ष 1974-75 की तुलना में इस
वर्ष के दौरान गेहूँ के अन्तर्गत के क्षेत्र में
वृद्धि होने की आशा है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Soil Erosion

2016. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of States which face huge losses in foodgrains cultivation due to erosion of soil;

(b) steps Government have taken in this regard; and

(c) how far these steps have checked the soil erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI SHANAWAZ KHAN): (a) The problems of soil erosion on account of wind and water exist in one form or other in every State of the country. The extent and State-wise distribution of such areas can be estimated only after the whole country is covered by Soil Survey, which work is already in progress;

(b) and (c). The problem of soil degradation is being tackled in the country through the programme of soil and water conservation. It means prevention of all forms of soil degradation by using the soil according to its capability and treating it according to its needs with measures like contour bunding, terracing, gully control, water harvesting, saline-alkaline land reclamation, afforestation and pasture development. The programme of soil and water conservation was initiated right from the beginning of First Five Year Plan period. By the end of 1975-76; 21.90 million hectares are likely to be treated with a total expenditure of Rs. 422.03 crores. Plan-wise details of physical achievements and expenditure are given below:

(Area in million ha and Rupees in crores)

Period	Area treated	Expenditure
1st Plan	0.30	1.60
2nd Plan	1.28	20.36
3rd Plan	4.49	77.42
1966-69	4.59	86.79
4th Plan	8.19	162.46
1974-75	1.12	39.27
1975-76 (Tentative)	1.93	34.13
TOTAL	21.90	422.03

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period i.e., 1974-75 to 1978-79, soil and water conservation programmes have been further intensified. During the entire plan period, an area of about 5 million hectares is likely to be covered with a total outlay of Rs. 278.28 crores.

Closure of Sugar Factories in North Bihar

2017. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether twenty-one out of twenty-six sugar factories of North Bihar are at present running in loss;

(b) whether any of these sugar factories remained closed during this season; and

(c) if so, what immediate steps, Government propose to take to save sugar industry in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The latest Balance Sheets of many of the factories in North Bihar have not yet been received to ascertain the present position about losses. It is, however, generally known that mainly because of inadequate attention paid to cane development over the years and also the aging plant and machinery, the working of majority of the sugar factories in North Bihar is uneconomical. During the current season, two factories have not crushed at all. The State Government are fully seized of the matter, and are examining how best to improve the position. The Government of India are also considering what facilities should be given for rehabilitation and modernisation of old sugar units in the country

Selection of Athletes for Olympic Games

2018. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) criteria for selection of athletes for Olympic Games;

(b) whether these are strictly observed; and

(c) whether sports talents from the rural areas are selected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Athletes for Olympic Games are selected and sponsored by the Indian Olympic Association, an autonomous organisation. According to information received from it, the Association has decided to sponsor for the forthcoming Montreal Olympic Games, as a rule, only those athletes, who according to their present performance, would have attained at least the sixth position at the Munich Olympic Games, 1972. The Indian Olympic Association has already informed all the National Federations and Associations to strictly observe the selection criteria evolved by it.

Selection of athletes for Olympic Games is on the basis of performance standards without reference to the rural or urban background of the athlete concerned. The selections for the Montreal Olympic Games, 1976, are yet to be finalised

Financial Assistance for Sanskrit and Pali

2019 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central Scheme under which the institutions engaged in the promotion of Sanskrit and Pali are given financial assistance; and

(b) if so, brief outlines of the scheme?

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 Government are implementing a number of schemes for the promotion of Sanskrit including Pali. The following are some of the important steps taken in this direction:—

- (i) A Rashtriya Sanskrit Sanshan fully financed by the Ministry has been established which runs Vidyapeethas. Classes up to the postgraduate level are held and research undertaken in these Vidyapeethas.

(ii) Grants in aid are paid to voluntary organisations, Gurukules etc. for various projects.

(iii) Scholarships are available to students for studies in traditional Pathashalas and in universities for doing research.

Financial assistance is available for publication of Sanskrit books and for improving the content and quality of Sanskrit journals and to publish out of print Sanskrit texts. Grants are also given for the preparation of catalogues of manuscripts and publication of rare manuscripts in Sanskrit.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF I.C.A.R. FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73, together with the Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10613/76.]

STATEMENT re. ADDITIONAL FACILITIES TO BE ALLOWED TO NON-RESIDENT INDIANS FOR ESTABLISHING INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding additional facilities to be allowed to non-resident Indians for establishing industrial projects in India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10614/76.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF

REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 274 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1976, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10615/76.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 255 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1976, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10616/76.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 126(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10617/76.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, COCHIN

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1973-74, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10618/76.]

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) AMENDMENT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.E. 394 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10619/76.]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on 1st April, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1976."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st April, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Betwa River Board Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th March, 1976."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st March, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1976."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1976, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (v) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1976, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st April, 1976."

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
Contd.**

*Ministry of Shipping and Transport
Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. The time already taken is 1 hour 55 minutes. The balance time left is 2 hours. I shall call the minister at 1.30 to reply.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Sir, the report of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport is very interesting. At the beginning it says that it is the life blood of the nation's commerce and industry. It is true that if the inland water transport system is properly developed, it will be the life blood of the nation, but as it stands, it does not promise such a bright future. Therefore, I urge upon the ministry to take proper steps for the development of the inland water transport system through the State Boards and the Central Board in this regard.

Coming to my own State, there are large quantities of goods carried nowadays by road transport, which according to reliable estimates, costs four times as much as water transport and three times as much as railway transport. Therefore, I would suggest that proper guidance, technical knowhow and financial assistance should be provided for development of water transport system in that part of the country. The Central Inland Water Board had done something, but after the creation of Bangladesh and the subsequent happenings there the inland water transport system which used to carry

goods from Gauhati and other parts of Assam to Calcutta has practically now been stopped. I do not know the political position there, but if this route is revived, most of the goods, particularly tea and jute can be carried to Calcutta at a cheaper price, which will be beneficial not only to the producer but to the industry as a whole. In this context, I would like to give the background. Before the railway line was installed there, every pound of tea used to be carried by steamer from Dibrugarh, Gauhati and other parts of Assam to Calcutta. Then it was taken over by the railways and now it has been taken over by road transport. And the result is that there are a number of accidents, pilferages and thefts. On the other hand, the industries have to bear the high cost of transport. Therefore, I urge upon the Ministry to take up the question of carrying those goods from Assam to Calcutta by the river transport system, through Bangladesh.

Coming to the question of the national highway, I would say that the principle laid down by the Ministry, according to the reply given to my question the other day. Is that it should connect two States, or a foreign country, or that it should have strategic importance, etc. Against this background, I would like to say that the road running through the northern side of Brahmaputra, from Amingaoan to Jonai in Assam is now called the north trunk road, has strategic importance. I understand that some financial assistance is given to the Government of Assam for repairing, widening and strengthening this road; but it has not yet been declared as a National Highway. This is, strategically, a very important road, as it is known to everybody that the railway line running parallel to this road was constructed and inaugurated at the time of the Chinese invasion of the country. The last point of this road is Jonai which lies in a transferred area. Perhaps it is known to the Ministry that it was previously in Arunachal Pradesh which was known

earlier as NEFA. That area was under the direct responsibility of the Governor of Assam, in those days. No civil administration was there. After independence, that area was transferred to Assam. This is still known as the transferred area, where there was no land revenue till the other day. Revenue was collected on "per head" basis. This is an area inhabited entirely by tribal people. Therefore, this road, more particularly from Silapathar to Jona—about 70 Kms. long or more—is strategically important. The earth work has been done of this portion of the road but there are a few big rivers. Bridges have not yet been constructed. They have to be constructed very urgently, for want of bridges people are unable to travel by this road even today, to the headquarters, to other towns or anywhere else. They have to go by bullock-carts or other means of transport. No vehicle can be plied there, bridges have not been constructed. This is the point which links the northern part of Assam, with the southern part of Assam, i.e., Sonarighat on the banks of Brahmaputra. By this ghat, the Brahmaputra is crossed by ferry. People, not only from Assam but from the three divisions of Arunachal Pradesh have to cross the river Brahmaputra here. A big part of Arunachal Pradesh is lying on the North of the Brahmaputra. If you look at the map of this region, you will find that Arunachal Pradesh is on two sides, of Assam on the east and on the north of Assam. If people of Arunachal Pradesh, from the northern have to go to the eastern side, they have to cross the Brahmaputra. This ghat is very important from the point of view of communication. Apart from this quite a number of people from the entire northern part of Assam have to go to Dibrugarh side, by crossing the river here. Dibrugarh University is located on the southern side of the river. Students, teachers and other people have to cross the river by ferry at this point and the road from Silapathar to Sonarighat is, in a sense, under the national highway scheme. But it is not yet declared as a national highway. I would

urge upon the Minister to look into the problems sympathetically, from the strategic point of view, from the point of view of the backwardness of the area and from the point of view that the region is inhabited by tribal people to the extent of 90 per cent.

I have seen in the report the allocation of funds from the Central Road Fund for Assam and expenditure made in respect of the year 1975 and that the approved amount was Rs 612 lakhs, the allotment was Rs. 403 lakhs and actual expenditure Rs 357 lakhs, which means only about half the approved amount was expended. I do not know the reason why the other half of the amount was not expended. Perhaps there is some technical or other difficulties. I would urge upon the Minister to take special care so that whatever amount is approved or allotted is spent there.

During the last two years, namely, 1974-75 and 1975-76 the amount allotted for new roads is Rs 75 lakhs and for widening and strengthening of roads is Rs 109 lakhs only. This is too meagre an amount. I would urge upon the Minister to take special care of this region. I particularly request him to visit that area so that he could have a personal knowledge of that area and feel convinced that this area needs special treatment. If he takes the view that it is on par with the other parts of the country, it will be just a misunderstanding of the problem. Therefore I hope that the Minister will pay a visit to that area and acquire first-hand knowledge of the problem and do the needful for the improvement of this area.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
(Coimbatore) Mr Speaker in the short time that I have I would like to refer to one or two major points of policy.

Firstly, I would like to refer to the position of the Calcutta port. This is a very serious position. It is true that now sufficient water is flowing from Farraka into the Hooghly, and certain improvement has taken place. But Calcutta and Haldia go together, and

[Shrimati Parvati Krishnan]

unless the Ministry pays far more attention to this particular proposition, we are still going to have great difficulties there. The Minister, Shri Trivedi, himself in a recent press conference in Calcutta was not very hopeful of Calcutta port coming out of the red. Therefore, I think we should take very serious note of that position and we should see what should be done to make available a larger volume of cargo in Calcutta and also ensure that there is quicker clearance of cargo. Because, the development of Calcutta port has been affected by the absence of bulk cargoes such as ore and oil. That is why Haldia port was conceived of to handle bulk cargo.

Now there is the disturbing news of the possibility of the administration of Calcutta and Haldia ports being bifurcated. Anyone even with a limited knowledge of ports throughout the world, and particularly modern port technology, would admit and agree that estuarial ports should have only a subsidiary port. That is how Haldia was conceived of as a subsidiary port to Calcutta port to deal with bulk handling cargo.

Nowhere in the world do we see two major ports on one river. That is why the West Bengal Government, the commercial interests in West Bengal, labour all with one voice are unanimously demanding that there should be no bifurcation and that there should be one common administration for Calcutta and Haldia ports. Therefore, I hope that the Government would take very serious note of it and not go against the general knowledge, against the specialised knowledge, against the will of the people and the Government of West Bengal, and try to have a dual administration. Thereby, they will only be creating more and more bureaucrats, more and more officers, in the higher categories and that is not what we want. What we want is that Haldia should be developed as a subsidiary to Calcutta port, and these two together should bring about a change in the pace of shipping in that

area and ensure that Calcutta comes out of the red in as short a time as possible.

I would now like to deal with another very important national proposition, and that is the question of the special tanker berth in Cochin. This berth was originally approved in 1970, decided upon in 1973 and the SCI and IOC found that it would be cheaper and more feasible and that we would save Rs. 14 crores of foreign exchange if this was set up. But now we learn that, in spite of the Prime Minister's assurances, in spite of what the Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. Achuta Menon, has said, there is a danger of its being abandoned.

Wherever transport problems or ports are concerned, we are told that there is limitation of resources. You should surely have a long-term perspective. What is the point of taking of limitation of resources and abandoning an extremely important project such as the tanker berth in Cochin harbour? After ten years you will be saying that this all-weather port cannot be used because the tanker project was abandoned. It is extremely important that the navigation channels in this all-weather port, which have become clogged due to silting and which therefore, prevent bulky cleared entering the port, should be cleared up, and the tanker berth should be undertaken with a sense of urgency.

For such an important project, the money has just got to be found. There is no question of the money not being available. This is really extremely important, and I hope that the Ministry will see to it that the money is found for such important projects. By saying that the money is not available you want to escape your responsibility and after a few years you will come and say that nothing more can be done. Instead of nurturing the available resources, developing them and building on them, you neglect them in this way. No wonder insularism and anti-national forces arise and start saying that only this section or that section

or this part or that part of the country is given some attention. Please have an over-all approach and see to it that this tanker berth in Cochin is of importance to the country as a whole. If Chief Minister Achuta Menon raises it is not because he is the Chief Minister of Kerala alone, but because he has a national commitment, and that is why the Prime Minister has also given an assurance. It is a national commitment and such national commitments cannot just be abandoned on the simple plea of absence of finances.

As far as Paradeep is concerned, you have been talking for a long time about a fisheries harbour. What has happened to it? Again and again we find various projects mentioned but one by one they are abandoned. We do not see any reference to this fisheries harbour in the Budget papers or the performance budget. What is the good of having Paradeep come up and its doing well and then abandoning one aspect of it, i.e., the fisheries harbour?

Turning to workers' participation in management, Mr Trivedi, the hon Minister, was present when we had a meeting of representatives of the Federations and the Port Trust Chairmen, and we were told that task forces would be set up to see how the 20-point programme is to be implemented. Have you had any recent assessment as to whether they are functioning at all and if so how they are functioning? Because there have been one or two unpleasant incidents such as the one in Vizag—he knows it, I do not know what he has done about it—where a representative of the Vizag Port Workers' Union of the AITUC walked out because the Chairman threw a file at him. Is this the way workers' participation is to be guaranteed? You should take the workers into confidence and overcome the existing difficulties. You must understand that the port worker in this country is a mature person who knows about his industry, how the port is functioning. Why do you continue in your bureaucratic approach? Why

do you not have a new managerial approach, clean up your management in all ports, and see that the workers are brought into them and associated with policy-making?

With regard to road transport there are two aspects to the road and road transport industry. One is that the roads are in a very bad state, maintenance is very bad, bridges are not maintained properly with the result that chassis, tyres and spare parts all being constantly required, the manufacturers are having a merry time. It is the monopolists today who are operating your roads because your roads are badly neglected, particularly the Highways

Secondly, wherever you go abroad, where they have big national and State Highways coming into being, you will find that feeder roads are also there for the backward regions, for the small villages and so on. Where is that concept? Many of the villages are totally cut off from your main arterial roads and what are you going to do about that? Then you talk about funds. You say that panchayat does not have funds, local bodies do not have funds, so and so does not have fund. All go back to resources. But if you have a proper plan, the fund would be there. If you stop siphoning of your fund into the pocket of contractors, you would have funds, your contractors are swallowing up your funds. Your maintenance is quite deficient. I do not want to go into all that. I have not seen much of anything being done about the corruption—that is there, as far as contractors are concerned, with your road maintenance. Funds are there but they are going into the wrong pockets. That is what is happening. They are not going into the building of roads they are not going into providing transport service for the people.

For instance if you see in Delhi about the Transport Corporation, you will find that your maintenance there is very bad. Even when you find that you have got under-staffing in your maintenance sheds, apart from any-

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thing else, what is extremely important with Delhi Transport Corporation is that you must remember that today if you neglect those vehicles, you are also contributing to an environmental pollution. Therefore, it is a question of whole circle, not only that buses break down, passengers are affected, workers are also being demoralised, times as much as water transport and because their suggestions are not being taken. Therefore, it is extremely important that you look to this whole question of the maintenance of the vehicles that are on the Delhi roads. Why is there delay in implementing the decision of workers in maintenance depots? Why should there be two pay scales for drivers? Why should there be a delay in appointing the Chairman and leaving the Chairman's post lying vacant?

As far as Inland Water Transport is concerned, it is also important in this whole gamut of transport that we have in our country.

We want to know about the techno-economic survey of the Ganga from Allahabad to Calcutta Port. What is happening to it? Every time, we are told that it is going to come, report is there, may be, it will be over by 1976, floods are there and nothing could be done. So, we want a sense of urgency also, because we had an Inland Water Transport Committee to go into this whole question of Inland Water Transport. It is possible in our country to build up a network of Inland Water Transport and yet we find that this is very much neglected.

Every time, one talks about the ships and the shipping company, of Transport Ministry, one speaks of freight, of cargo, of roads, but most of us forget Inland Water Transport. It is extremely important that this Ministry with the most dynamic Minister there, or three dynamic Ministers all sitting together, should work as a team to see that some coordination is brought between your railway, your

road, your port and your Inland Water Transport. Where is the coordination? Why is it that there is no coordination? Why is it that you cannot come before us with an overall plan and say these are the various gaps that are there in the transport system in our country, as a whole, because transport is the most important infrastructure of our country. If industry is to develop, if agriculture is to develop, if we are to achieve not only 20-point programme but all those targets of industrial production that we have, if we are to achieve our foreign trade target and increase our earning of foreign exchange, you are not going to get anywhere if this infrastructure is not strengthened.

Therefore, I would request the Ministry to be far more dynamic than they are already and to come forward with a picture of a really coordinated policy which can be fully discussed and then the funds will be automatically coming.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट वर्ष 1975-76 जो हम लोगों को हिन्दी में मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह अंग्रेजी में मिली है, हिन्दी में मिली ही नहीं है। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि देश के यातायात का आर्थिक उत्थान में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा है।

हम लोग पिछड़े एरिया से आते हैं जहाँ कि रेल और रोड नहीं है और सारा क्षेत्र नदियों से बिरा हुआ है। वहाँ पर इन लीड वाटरवेज के प्रस्ताव यातायात का विशेष कोई साधन नहीं है, लेकिन उसकी उपेक्षा की गई है।

इस रिपोर्ट के सेक्टर 10 में कहा गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक डायरेक्टरेट बनाया गया है, उसमें एक चीफ इंजीनियर है, जिसका काम है कि सारी स्टेट्स को टैक्निकल व्याइडेंस पर एडवाइस करे। जब एक चीफ इंजीनियर होगा तो वह सारी स्टेट्स को सीधे एडवाइस

होगा। भगवती कमेटी ने कहा था कि एक दैनिकजल प्रवर्धनयोजना को लागू करने में बहुत अधिक ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। इस रिपोर्ट में सारे लोग डैपुटेसन पर आते हैं। इस डिपार्टमेंट को कर्म नहीं किया गया है और सारे कर्मचारी भी भ्रम-कन्फुस है। जब सब डैपुटेसन पर आते हैं और सब भ्रम-कन्फुस है तो इस डिपार्टमेंट का क्या होगा, भगवान ही इसका भला करेगा। डैपुटेसन पर लोग आयेगे और जायेंगे, पर वहाँ का काम कौन देखेगा यह इस डिपार्टमेंट की हालत है।

पटना से गाजीपुर तक एक एक्सप्रेस-ट्रेन चल रही थी, जो कि सन् 1971 में स्टॉप हुई। इस रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि इसने इस 5 वर्षों में जो कार्रवाई की है, वह कम है। यह कार्रवाई कम क्यों हुआ है? जब इस डायरेक्टोरेट की हालत यह है, सारे लोग डैपुटेसन पर हैं, कोई देखने वाला नहीं है और क्या हो सकता है। यहाँ पर उसकी 8 लाख की एक स्कीम बनी थी पता नहीं चला कि उसका क्या हुआ?

पटना के उस इलाके में जहाँ जहाँ सड़क नहीं हैं, वहाँ ये कर्मचारी 10 बरस से तनकाह पा रहे हैं। 10 बरस के इस पीरियड में जितना खर्च किया गया है और इन 5 वर्षों में जो खर्चा मिला है, उससे देखा जा सकता है कि कितनी इनकम हुई है, और कितना घाटा हुआ है।

इन्टीड वाटरवेज का जो उत्थान हुआ है उसके बारे में पिछले 27 वर्षों से भारत सरकार क्या कर पाई है इसके बारे में हम विचिंत हैं। इस बारे में भगवती कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई, भगवती कमेटी की भी रिपोर्ट बनी। लेकिन जिस तरह से भगवती कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को सेस्ट-वेपर वास्कोट में डाल दिया गया उसी तरह से इसके बारे में कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है।

भापने देखा होगा कि वहाँ पर, वो जहाज काम कर रहे हैं जो कि मास को पूरी तरह डो नहीं पाते हैं। उनका कोई टाइम-टेबल नहीं है, तो भाप देखें कि उनको कर्मचियल धारणी किस तरह से सामान देगा। भापका कार्रवाई कैसे बढ़ेगा? वह बड़े चाटे का बिजनेस है। जब वहाँ पर रेल और रोड नहीं हैं तो यह जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन है जो कि एक प्राकृतिक वेन है, उसको भाप बरखद करेंगे, नहीं ठीक रखेंगे तो वह कौनसी प्रकल-मन्दी की बात है? भापको याद होगा सन् 42 में 10 अगस्त को वहाँ सड़क बरबसाद कर दी गई, रेल की पट्टी तोड़ दी गई मिलटरी अंग के जरिये बलिया में 22 अगस्त को पहुंची।

कहा गया है कि नेशनल काउंसिल प्राफ एप्लाइड एकनामिक रिसर्च से सर्वे करा रहे हैं जिस पर 3 लाख खर्चा होगा और उसकी रिपोर्ट मार्च, 76 तक आ जायेगी लेकिन अब अप्रैल शुरू हो चुका है, अभी तक रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। यह सारी बात हमारे क्वेश्चन के जवाब में भी कही गई है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नदियों का ड्रेजिंग करने में हमारा कई करोड़ खर्चा लगेगा। यह बात अखबारों की भारफत भी आई है कि कलकत्ता से लेकर इलाहाबाद तक या कलकत्ता से लेकर पटना तक अंग में 1.5 मीटर पानी बरबर रहेगा, लेकिन जो जहाज पटना से गाजीपुर तक चल रहे हैं वह 3, 4 फुट पानी में चल रहे हैं। जब वह चल रहे हैं तो इस ड्रेजिंग कराने की क्या आवश्यकता है। भाप ने कहा है कि इन नदियों को ड्रेज कराने में एवं इस परिवहन के इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर बनाने में बहुत अधिक खर्च होगा, यह सस्ता नहीं होगा बल्कि चाटे का सौदा होगा। मंत्री महोदय की राय है कि अन्य मातायात के साधनों के मुकाबले में जल-परिवहन महंगा है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह राय किसी अध्ययन पर आधारित नहीं है। जब भी राज बहादुर इस विभाग के

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मंत्री ने, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि वह संघा को नेशनल वाटरवे घोषित करने के बारे में बिल लावे। इसके बाद जब श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस बारे में जल्दी कार्यवाही करेंगे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, विभिन्न मंत्रियों के ये विचार उनके निजी विचार हैं और वे किसी अध्ययन पर आधारित नहीं हैं।

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में चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल कोसिल आफ एप्लाइड इकॉनामिक रिसर्च के द्वारा इस बारे में जांच कराई जाये। अगर यह तय हो जाये कि इसमें घाटा होता है, तो फिर इस काम को न किया जाये, हालांकि मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसमें घाटा होता है, तो भी इस काम को करना चाहिये। वैसे मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें घाटा नहीं होगा। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, अन्तर्देशीय जल-परिवहन में एक किलोमीटर रास्ता बनाने के लिये 1.25 लाख रुपये से 2 लाख रुपये का व्यय होता है, जब कि सिंगल-लेन सड़क पर एक किलोमीटर पर 1.5 लाख रुपये से लेकर 4.5 लाख रुपया खर्च होता है और रेनवे में एक किलोमीटर पर 8 लाख रुपये से 10 लाख रुपये खर्च होता है। इसी तरह जहाँ तक मेनटेनेंस, रख-रखाव का सम्बन्ध है, जल-परिवहन में 1,000 रुपया प्रति किलोमीटर, सिंगल-लेन सड़क पर 4,500 रुपया प्रति-किलोमीटर और रेलवे में 9,600 रुपया प्रति किलोमीटर खर्च होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्तर्देशीय जल-परिवहन जाब-ओरिएण्टेड है और उसमें फ्यूअल का खर्च भी कम है। यह हिसाब दस, पन्द्रह साल पुराना है। आज अन्य यातायात-साधनों का खर्च और भी बढ़ गया होगा।

सरकार कार्यों पर 20 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रही है। इस स्थिति में कसकटा से इलाहाबाद तक नेशनल वाटरवे विकसित करना असंभव की बात नहीं है।

1,20 टन क्षमिष लोहा बोझ में मोठवी और बुधारी नदियों द्वारा वे जाकर विदेशों में बेजा जाता है। यह एक सेंट्री एक्-मिनिस्टर्ड क्षेत्र है जिसके लिये सेक्टर की विशेष योजना होनी चाहिये। क्या जल-परिवाहन क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास में रेल और रोड से कम योगदान कर रहा है? काश्मीर में जेहलम नदी के अतिरिक्त और कोई यातायात का रास्ता नहीं है। इस लिए उसको भी नेशनल वाटरवे विकसित करना चाहिये।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि नेशनल वाटरवेज के बारे में कोई पसोपेश की नीति नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस बारे में नीति का निर्धारण मंत्रियों के द्धिम अनुसार नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि इस बारे में एक विस्तृत अध्ययन करना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह घाटे का सीधा नहीं है, और नहीं होगा।

अब मैं बँकवडं एरियाज में रोड और ब्रिज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। गंगा नदी पर बक्सर का पुल पाच बरस से बन रहा है। वह पुल उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को मिलायेगा। उस पर सेट्रल गवर्नमेण्ट का पसा लगा हुआ है। यह प्रोजेक्ट तीन बरस पहले बन जाना चाहिये था। खर्चा बढ रहा है। क्या सेट्रल गवर्नमेण्ट दखल दे कर यह नहीं देख सकती है कि इस में डीमो क्यों हो रही है? बक्सर का पुल शीघ्र बनना चाहिये।

भाबरा नदी पर बाजी और रिबलनंज के पुल से ५० पी०, बिहार और आसाम के लिये रास्ता खुल सकता है। बलबारा रोड तथा सलेमपुर की मिलावने के लिये पुल बनाने की बात बहुत दिनों से चल रही है, लेकिन वह आज तक नहीं बना है।

इसा प्रकार गंगा नदी पर पुल बना कर आरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में सिहावाट (बिहार) और जय प्रकाश नगर (यू० पी०) को जोड़ देना चाहिये।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात को है कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में निर्माण-कार्य करने के लिये सड़की स्पासर्ड बैंकवर्ड एग्न्या रोड, एण्ड बिज कारपोरेशन बनाई जायें। अगर ऐसा कदम न उठाया गया, तो फिर बैंकवर्ड एरिया का कभी उत्थान नहीं होगा। सरकार स्वयं कहती है कि यातायात व विकास से देश का आर्थिक उत्थान होगा। लेकिन जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार सड़की स्पासर्ड योजनायें बना कर यातायात व सधनों का विकास नहीं करेगी, तब तक देश का, और विशेष रूप से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का, उत्थान नहीं होगा।

*SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY (Tiruchendur) Hon. Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping for the year 1976-77.

Sir, the Tuticorin Port Project was sanctioned in 1969. The work on this project was started as early as 1964. Even after 13 years the Tuticorin Port Project has not yet been completed. In the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 1975-76, it has been stated that this project would be completed by the end of 1976-77. In the very same Report I find the following information: till 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 22.01 crores has been spent on this project; in 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 6.13 crores has been expended; in this year's budget for this project a sum of Rs. 7.15 crores has been allocated. In total a sum of Rs. 35.29 crores has been allocated for the Tuticorin Port Project. Sir, it is essential to mention here that the estimated cost of this project is of the order of Rs. 46 crores. when there is no provision in this year's Budget for the remaining sum of Rs. 10.71 crores, it is inexplicable to

me how this project is going to be completed by the end of 1976-77. I request the hon. Minister of Transport and Shipping to clarify this point in his reply to the debate.

Whatever may be the situation, I wish to emphasise that this project should be completed by the end of 1976-77 as is being claimed by the Ministry in the Annual Report.

Sir, the major item of export from the Tuticorin port is salt. Last year, 1,53,236 tonnes of salt was exported from Tuticorin to Calcutta. This year the export of salt from Tuticorin is going to be substantially more, as contracts have been concluded with the Far East countries like Singapore, Indonesia etc. for the export of salt. In fact the export of salt to these countries has already started. Approximately 3 lakh tonnes of salt is going to be exported to these countries. I refer to this item specifically because of the reason that the export of salt from Tuticorin may receive a frightening set-back shortly. I am afraid that the existing salt industry may even be completely destroyed. Land acquisition proceedings have been started in Tuticorin for the setting up of other industries. Though nearly 1000 acres have been acquired for establishing an industrial complex, no industry has so far come about in this area. If more area is acquired for industries, naturally the salt-producing areas will be affected. 10,000 workers engaged in salt industry will become unemployed. 4000 acres of salt producing areas may be acquired for industries to come in future. The export of salt to the tune of 5 lakh tonnes will decline sharply. Consequently the handling capacity in the Tuticorin port may remain unutilised. I would like to mention here that an existing industry should not be a crushed for the sake of some industries to come about in future. I appeal to the hon. Minister of ship-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. S. Sivaswamy]

ping and Transport to realise this grave danger to the major item of export from Tuticorin and he should recommend to the hon. Minister of Industries that the land acquisition processes must be ended in Tuticorin and that the existing salt industry should not be annihilated for the sake of some industries to come about in future. There is great potentiality for increasing the salt export even to 10 lakh tonnes annually. We have already spent 75 per cent of the estimated cost of the Tuticorin Port Project. The hon. Minister should assure this House that the Tuticorin port project would be completed by the end of this year and the remaining 25 per cent of the estimated cost would also be allocated this year to achieve this objective.

Sir, there are two ports in Tuticorin—a minor port and a major port. There are spinning mills in Tuticorin. You will be astonished to know that the textile products produced in Tuticorin are being exported through Cochin Port and Madras Port, while under the Freight Incentive scheme the goods produced 200 miles away from Tuticorin are being exported through the Tuticorin port. before the introduction of Freight Incentive scheme, the textile goods from Coimbatore, Udumalpettai, Karur and so on were being exported from Tuticorin. The Freight Incentive scheme has become a jamper in the case of goods produced in Tuticorin. When the hon. Minister Shri Trivedi was in Tuticorin, I apprised him of this situation and he stated that he would look into this. I believe that he will have no hesitation in scrapping this Freight Incentive scheme. I plead with him that this scheme should be done away with.

In the Consultative Committee of this Ministry, my colleague the hon. Member, Shri Ranganath Shenoy has been repeatedly emphasising the need

for starting passenger-cum-cargo service along our coast-line. During the past six years, I have also repeatedly referred to this in this House. But no effort has been made to start such passenger-cum-cargo service from Bombay, Mangalore, Goa, Cochin and so on. If such passenger-cum-cargo services are started, the congestion in the train traffic would get eased. Otherwise, now people from Tuticorin have to go first to Madras and then to Mangalore by train a distance of 600 miles. This distance will be considerably reduced if passenger-cum-cargo service is started from Tuticorin to Mangalore.

In yesterday's paper I came across the news item that the Coast Guards scheme would be started soon. In this connection, I would like to bring to your kind attention that Tuticorin is just 60 miles from Sri Lanka and in the Eastern Coast Tuticorin occupies a vulnerable point from the defence point of view. From the point of view of national security and also from a perspective Defence Plan of the country as a whole, Tuticorin should be made into a naval base. This is very essential if the threat from south is to be contained. Similarly, the coastal road from Kanyakumari to Kasi via Madras should be declared a national high way. From the nation's security point of view also this coastal road should be declared a national high way. No consideration of resources should come in the way of declaring such roads as national high way when the nation's security demands it.

With these few words I conclude my speech.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Demands for Grants presented by the Minister. Since the time is very limited, I shall try to confine myself to the essential points.

At the time of the discussion on the Resolution, it had been my endeavour to point out certain disparities in regard to the various types of roads. At that time, I was advised by the Chair that these matters may be brought up at the time when the Demands for Grants come up.

Some of the figures given in the report are fairly staggering and I really compliment the Minister, more particularly the Transport Research Division, which has done a yeoman service in presenting the data.

The total amount of national highways are 27,000 kilometers, of which the surfaced ones are nearly 95 per cent, or one could say that nearly the entire national highways are surfaced. In regard to all the roads put together in this country, which amount to 1.2 million kilometers. Out of this about 60 per cent is surfaced because out of 1.2 million, nearly 6,60,000 are surfaced. But when it comes to the unfortunate districts like ours or the North-Eastern portion of the country like NEFA, Arunachal Pradesh.... (Interruptions) not the whole of UP but the Terai region—here is a community of interests—we find that out of a total of 1,15,000 km of various roads which cover about 25 per cent of the area of this country, hardly 4000 km, that is, less than 4 per cent of the total road mileage is surfaced. I think there should be some sense of proportion even in discrimination. If you kindly see these roads, they are not roads. What do you find? In order to build the roads, they just chop off the trees and remove the stumps and some times even the stumps are not removed. They are supposed to be roads. Anti-social elements, those people who do the poaching, those people who indulge in the most destructive activity, the most under-privileged sections of our society—I think my friend, Mr. Basumatari will bear me out—the tribals, the repressed people and the Girijans—these are the people who stay in

the forests. To-day their standard of living is perhaps one of the lowest in the world and I am sorry that the Ministry of Roads has turned a blind eye to the entire development of these roads, particularly, for the children of the forests. Nehru's most beloved children are the most neglected under the Ministry of Road Transport. I hope the hon. Minister and his Ministry will take a fresh look and in the course of the Fifth Five Year Plan have a minimum target of having at least one-third of these roads surfaced. We are not asking for metalling, we are not asking for cement or tar roads. Only then civilisation can enter into the dark recesses of our forests.

The second question which, I think, should immediately arrest the attention of the Minister of Shipping and Transport is the high motor vehicles tax some States are charging. I find in the state of Karnataka, if I have to have a truck, I have to pay a fantastic amount for a 5-tonne capacity truck of Rs 3600 per annum as motor vehicles tax. It works out to Rs 300 per month. But if I were fortunate enough to be from my friend Mr. Dasaratha Deb's area of Tripura, I would pay for the same truck an annual motor vehicles tax of Rs 200 only. The difference is 1:18. We call this a unified country. In the case of a ten-tonner Tata Mercedes Benz truck in the hon. Minister's State whose truck-owners are the most dominant people in the whole of the country in the matter of plying of trucks, they pay Rs. 544 or, say, Rs. 600 as motor vehicle tax to the respected Giani Zail Singh's Government whereas in our state we pay six times more. Naturally 60 per cent of the trucks that ply in my district—this is a principal ore-carrying road—are from our friends from Punjab. But we have no hard feelings about it. Let there be a rational tax structure for the country as a whole. It is true that there are State subjects and there are Central subjects but you could link

[Shri B. V. Naik]

up your fiscal or monetary aid which you are giving to the States on the basis of evaluation of road tax or motor vehicle structure so that you can give even handed treatment all over the country.

I am saying everything on the basis of my personal experience because the means of communication in the constituency where I have to work are absolutely bad. I have, many a time to travel by trucks. We have no aeroplanes, no rail links and shipping routes are cut. The most favourable route is to go by truck.

Unfortunately, none of our comrade friends is here. In the United States, with capitalis; heaven, the most organised trade union is Teamsters Union organised by Jimmy Hoffa who had been killed. But in our country, I have never seen that our truck operators have been able to organise themselves to any sort of meaningful trade union to improve their conditions of service. Some of them, particularly those who transport timber work 22 hours a day. How can you ensure road safety when a person who is dozing is on the steering wheel? That is why we have a very high rate of incidence of accidents. We heard yesterday that in Assam 50 persons were drowned. The accident took place because the trolley got disconnected which was being given by a tractor. We have heard of an accident in Karnataka where the passengers fell into a ravine. They are fifty in number. The accident took place in Hoshiarpur too. All this is because of the bad working conditions of the operators. I am glad that the hon. Minister is bringing in a legislation to improve the dependability on these and to see that they are not in any state of intoxication. But the more important thing is the question of organising them. If the political parties do not come forward, I think it is high time

that the Government steps in and shares a nucleus of these trade unions of these truck workers, drivers, etc. and rationalise their working conditions.

I come from a coastal area. I thought I would give my major time on ports and shipping, but I have already wasted my time on roads. The only thing that I would like to submit in regard to ports is that as far as shipping is concerned, we are going to subsidise for achieving a target of 8.6 million GRT, Rs. 8.62 crores from the loans of Rs. 70 crores that you are giving. The Finance Minister has brought a new principle. I would submit it for consideration. He has said instead of financing fertilizers, instead of financing the FCI trade in regard to the grain, nationalised banking structure is being brought to bear this fiscal burden. Why do you not explore that and pull out of budget of Rs. 70 crores which you are going to give in the form of loan at a concession rates, subsidising them at Rs. 8.62 crores per annum so that major chunk of budget—Rs. 400 and odd crores—which is taken away principally by the shipping magnates of this country, and see that the burden of financing mercantile naval build up is borne by the Indian banking system? Now we have been told in this report which has been circulated to us that the profitability of this port is under consideration. In this report it is stated:

'The Scheme could not be sanctioned in the 4th Plan period. The project report for Rs. 5.77 crores envisages installation of fast ore handling facilities. This has been cleared from the technical angle and is being finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission. A profitability study of the project is being made.'

I do not know whether you are masters in the art of putting the cart

before the horse! Why was this taken up at all six years back? Only now you are saying this that you will see whether this is going to be profitable or not. Rs. 5½ crores have been earmarked for this project. Simply because we cannot about hoarse or we do not have the political muscle, we should not be discriminated against. You should be even-handed in your treatment of all areas. This is my request. I hope it will be taken up in this Plan itself

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): At the outset I invite the attention of the House to the state of health of our major ports. If you look at the report itself you will see out of eight major ports 6 major ports are in deep red. These are times of emergency; nothing happens without the touch of the magic wand of the Prime Minister. Now the Prime Minister suddenly became alive to the situation that the major ports were in red. Under her aegis there was the conference of heads of major ports which was presided over by the hon. Minister of Shipping and Transport. A task force was appointed to go into the affairs of major ports. I do not know and the House does not know what the result of the exercise of that task force has been. What we find is, the productivity of major ports is not only static, but it is dwindling. I can give the figure from this report itself. The gross tonnage handled has been dwindling. Calcutta including Haldia handled 8.85 million tonnes in 1973-74 but in 1974-75 this became 8.78 million tonnes. Bombay handled 19.17 million tonnes in 1973-74 but in 1974-75 this came down to 19.10 million tonnes. Regarding Vizag, it handled 7.37 million tonnes in 1973-74 whereas in 1974-75 this was reduced to 6.32 million tonnes. Regarding Kandla and Mormugao I need not give the detailed figures. The time at my disposal is short. What we know is there is something basically wrong

about our major ports. Unless Government wakes up to the necessity of revitalising the administration of these major ports these will be liabilities rather than assets to the national economy.

12.59 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I wish to offer a few remarks with regard to Paradeep port which happens to be in my constituency. Paradeep is a Saga in self-reliance of the State Government. The Government of Orissa out of its own meagre resources had constructed this major and deepest all-weather port and this was gifted away by the State to the nation.

But after it came under the control of the Government of India, not only its development is lagging behind but it is also undergoing a slow degeneration.

It is a pity after assuming the administration of this port by the Centre, it has not only declined to reimburse Rs. 16 crores which the State Government had spent but a step-motherly treatment is also meted out to Paradeep port. It has one iron ore handling berth. For the improvement of this berth, it is of course gratifying to note that Government is considering the application of the Port Trust authority for a further loan of Rs. 5.30 crores. This should be expedited. Also a second cargo berth has been constructed. But, it has no ware-housing facility. There has been a demand for this. We do not find any mention about the third cargo berth which the Port Trust has been demanding.

Though the port railway has been completed, the port railways are run by the borrowed employees from the Indian Railways. The staff—the em-

[Shri Surendra Mohan]

ployees—have no living accommodation. If the hon. Minister cares to visit Paradeep, he will find a shanty town without basic amenities. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why Paradeep port is not being developed and why it continues to be a shanty town which does not attract either visitors or customs.

Therefore, it is high time that when the State Government have made this over as a gift and especially for its development as a major port, the Government, should reciprocate it in the spirit that it deserves and should not allow it to decay and decline.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the other day I was hearing the hon. Minister Shri Trivedi when he was explaining the reasons for not moving the super-tanker berth project at Cochin

It is unfortunate that the decision had been taken by the Transport Ministry, in spite of the opposition, by a senior Officer of that Ministry but, due to the misfortune of the Keralites, that gentleman has been shifted to the Planning Commission where that crucial decision has been shifted. It has been shuttlecocked from one ministry to the other. Sir, the hon. Minister has misled this House when he said that mid sea lightering of ships is going on in some countries and the Bombay High Crude can be used in the Cochin Refineries. The mid-sea lightering is not a permanent feature in any country. Somebody might have used it temporarily. Taking the crude to the sea-shore or to the refineries, as I understand it, is a temporary feature. The same thing is being done by other countries anywhere in the globe temporarily. That is not a permanent feature. He is, at the same time, conveniently forgetting this fact that it is not being sug-

gested by the Cochin refineries. Also it is a fact that climatic conditions of Cochin are such that we are enjoying two monsoon seasons and the sea is rough for almost eight months in a year. There he was thinking of big vessel coming and transferring to the small ships and taking it to the refinery. It was not at all suggested by the Cochin refinery.

Secondly, he said that Bombay High crude could be used at the Cochin refinery. Can Dr. Dhilon say that the Cochin refinery suggested this? I say No. I can challenge him. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this matter was referred to the Petroleum Ministry by his Ministry. As I know your Bombay High crude cannot be used in the Cochin refinery. It needs crores of rupees to be invested at Cochin refinery for the change of design. I know it because I had been the President of the Union there.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): What will you use then?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Now they are using Abu Dhabi and Iraq crude. The variety and the content of the crude will change from country to country. It seems the officers cooked up the story and misled the Minister. I want to know the answer to this categorical question whether his Ministry referred to the Cochin refinery or the Petroleum Ministry for their opinion on the question super-tanker berth utility. The Cochin refinery never suggested these two proposals—Bombay High crude and the mid-sea lightering.

The other thing is about the Shipping Development Fund. So far they have disbursed about Rs. 429 crores even though they sanctioned Rs. 729 crores. Mr. Stephen narrated the story of the Shipping Board. I fully sympathise with Mr. Raghunandan-Lal Bhatia, the present Chairman for

his pitiable condition. In this connection I want to mention about trawler allotment. One trawler costs Rs. 20 lakhs. In the allotment of the funds they did not consult the Marine Development Authority which is the sole authority to control the marine products. They are not consulted in the disbursement of the Fund and the allotment of trawlers. The other thing I would like to refer to is the Inland Water Development Board. As far as I am aware this Board has met only once during the last three years.

The Shipping Corporation of India generally give their agency to a person provided he has not any other agency of a private company. In Cochin the same gentleman is having both Shipping Corporation's agency as well as a private company's agency with the result that Shipping Corporation is not getting proper business. In Mangalore they have given an agency to someone else who does not have any other agency and, as such, they are getting very good business there.

Lastly, I want to make an appeal regarding the national highway in Cochin. To give encouragement to Kerala I am pleading for the early completion of Cochin bypass. Further I would plead that the bridge on the National highway 17—keeping apart the controversy—be sanctioned and taken up as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have packed so much dynamite in five minutes.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am constrained to submit that the North-Eastern part of the country in general and Uttar Pradesh in particular have been callously neglected in every respect and the Transport Ministry has also its major share in this neglect. As early as 1970 a Central team appointed by the Government

of India surveyed the industrial potentialities of the district Bahraich and Gonda and in its report it submitted that an all-weather road bridge over the river Ghagra at Ghagra Ghat in the district of Bahraich is absolutely necessary for the removal of the transport bottleneck in the eastern districts of U.P., Kanpur and Lucknow. I have also been emphasising time and again the necessity of constructing such a bridge. The UP Government has also in its recommendation requested for inclusion in the Fifth Plan the construction of this bridge. In 1973, when UP was under President's rule, the late Shri M. B. Rana, who was Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport had also recommended the construction of a road from Nepalganj Road to Ahmedabad as a national highway. He had also recommended the construction of a bridge at the aforesaid place. But neither the construction of the bridge over river Ghagra at Ghagrahat nor the construction of the national highway connecting Nepalganj road with Ahmedabad has been included in the budget scheme. So I want to emphasise that at least the construction of the bridge should be taken up on a priority basis because it is very necessary for all-round improvement of the backward districts of Bahraich, Gonda and Basti and other places. Secondly, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to this that the National Highway which connects J & K. with Assam passes through the districts of Bahraich, Gonda and other eastern districts. That road is not properly maintained. That road is not properly maintained. The result is that after a few years, a huge amount will be in a non-workable condition and it would be rendered useless. Nothing is done for repair work and the vehicles that pass over it get damaged. Therefore, my submission is that attention should be given to this road for proper maintenance.

I do not wish to waste the time either of the Minister or of the House..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not wasting the time of the House.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:..by taking up other matters although they are very important, but for me it is sufficient if I pinpoint only these two points which have always escaped the attention of the Minister.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): There are many private godowns in ports which were used for hoarding and illegal activities.

Previously I had mentioned about this. Has the Minister collected any data about how many godowns are there in port areas? I want that all these godowns be taken over by Government and used for keeping the goods that will be exported to other countries.

Our ships are not sufficient to export our own goods. Several times we have to hire ships of other countries paying dear money in foreign exchange. I want to know by what time we will be self-sufficient in the transport of our own goods to other countries and import goods needed by us from other countries. This is a must when we are self-sufficient in so many respects. In this respect also, we have to be self-sufficient.

As regards lorry transport, most of the accidents occur during the early hours of the morning. I want to know whether the Minister is going to place a ban on the movement of vehicles after 1 O'clock in the night so that we may avoid all these accidents. One accident means not only so many lives lost, but vehicles also lost. For replacing these vehicles, we have to spend a huge amount of money. That will be a national waste. Hence I request the Minister to consider these three points.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Shiwandi): Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Shipping and Transport Ministry. While doing so, I want to suggest that

Ratnagiri port should be converted into an all weather port. Last time when my question was being answered, the hon. Minister said that it was not possible. I still feel that if it is so converted it would serve the needs of the people there. The Meghul lines are now operating two vessels; in 1965 there were five vessels. When it was taken over we were assured that fares would not be revised and adequate arrangements would be made to meet the needs of the people of that area. Since there are only two vessels, I request the hon. Minister to see that small draft are provided there with small capacity so that they could go to small ports also. Travelling facilities must be made available to small ports also.

Regarding Agardand and other fishing ports, nothing has been done. It was stated that technically it was not feasible. Satpati and Agardand and such ports should be revived. At Satpati there is already a cooperative society. They should build small boats. This point has to be examined and considered; there should be fishermen cooperatives also.

The other point is regarding the national highways. The expenditure that the Maharashtra government are incurring on them is on the increase while the central government is reducing the amounts. The Bombay-Poona highway in Borghat, that area has to be realigned again; there are several accidents. The road goes up to Bangalore and there is heavy traffic on this road. There are small sharp curves and so some changes have to be made and more money should be sanctioned for the development of the Bombay-Poona-Bangalore highway as also the Bombay-Nasik-Agra highway. All those areas deserve more consideration because of heavy traffic. I should request the hon. Minister to see that more funds are allotted this year, if necessary. They needed Rs. 10.75 crores last year and the central government sanctioned hardly Rs. 7 crores. Naturally when the amount is reduced, it stops the work of development of highways, and

the transport facilities are correspondingly not increased. He should look into all those things and do the needful for transport in Maharashtra.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I want to highlight only two points. One is about Gopalpur port. The work is progressing slowly and unless it is completed this year, it will give a great set back to the factory. Therefore, work on it should be expedited. Secondly, I refer to the fishing harbour at Paradip. On 27-10-1975 the Chief Minister has written a letter to the central government that simply because of the escalation of the cost of materials the work should not be stopped. Early clearance is needed. There is a demand for Rs. 44.34 crores for developing the 23 roads and 9 bridges. They are of interstate economic importance. They have already highlighted the importance; it is for greater national economic development. From that angle it should be given more attention. With regard to the fishing harbour at Paradip port, I am saying this. The Narula committee gave the expert opinion, that has not yet been conveyed to the Orissa government. They are proceeding with their work. So, it should be taken up with them immediately. At Paradip more than 2000 workers' hutments were demolished without providing any alternative accommodation, therefore their problem should be looked into immediately.

श्री राजाबहादुर सास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जिससे मन्त्री महोदय परिचित हैं, पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल का निर्माण हो रहा है और उस पुलका बिहार-उत्तर बिहार तथा दक्षिण बिहार की प्रगतिके लिये क्या महत्व है, इस बात पर इन सदन में एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार जोर दिया जा चुका है। स्वयं मंत्री महोदय पटना आकर उस पुल की स्थिति को देख चुके हैं। उस पुल का निर्माण कार्य जारी है लेकिन कभी कभी प्रशासकों में इस तरह की खबर निकलती है कि भारत

सरकार सम्भवतः उसे पूरी पूरी मदद नहीं करना चाहती है इसलिए कभी कभी वहाँ के लोगों के दिव में सन्देह पैदा हो जाता है कि फिर इस पुलका क्या होगा ? तो मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि ऐसे पहले भी मन्त्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है कि वह पूरी पूरी मदद करेगा लेकिन आज जब हम उनके मन्त्रालय की माँग पर बहस कर रहे हैं तो मैं जरूर उनसे यह मुनना चाहूँगा कि उस पुल के निर्माण में किसी प्रकार की भी बाधा उपस्थित नहीं होगी और सरकार जल्द से जल्द उम पुल के निर्माण को पूरा कराने में मद्दत प्रदान करेगी यह मैं जरूर चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उसका महत्व बहुत ज्यादा है। पटना बिहार की राजधानी है। राजधानी ही नहीं पटना मिट्टी का इलाका जिस इलाके में वह पुल बन रहा है वह गुरु गोविन्द सिंह का जन्म स्थान है और मिर्जा का बहुत बड़ा धर्म-स्थान है। इसलिए उसका विकास होना ही चाहिये।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिसकी तरफ चन्द्रिका प्रसाद जी ने ध्यान दिलाया है। इनलैण्ड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट बहा चालू है। कभी कभी बात आती है कि पटना में जो इनलैण्ड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट है वह बन्द हो जाएगा : बहा के लोग मेहनत कर रहे हैं। उसमें जगिये व्यापार में वृद्धि की जा सकती है। तो उम इनलैण्ड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिये बराबर नये नये व्यापार के साधन ढूँढने चाहिये ताकि यह जो महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था हमारे देश में है वह खत्म न हो बल्कि उसका और विकास हो। इन्हीं दो बातों के बारे में मैं मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता था और चाहता हूँ कि इन पर ध्यान दिया जाय। इनलैण्ड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी ? उनको कई सवाल आपके यहाँ पेंडिंग हैं। उन सबालों पर और उनको मार्गों पर आप विचार कीजिये ताकि और सहयोग के साथ वे काम

[श्री रामावतार सास्त्री]

वहें। साथ ही मैनेजमेंट में उनको हिस्सा दीजिये ताकि वे अपने सुहाब मैनेजमेंट के मामले वे हके जिससे इन लैण्ड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट का पटना से अन्दर, बिहार के अन्दर और इधर गाजीपुर और भागलपुर तक, कलकत्ता तक ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिनास हो, इलाहाबाद तक भी वह आता है। इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखने हुये कर्मचारियों को मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सेदारी मिलनी चाहिये जो सरकार की नीति भी है। लेकिन मालम नहीं उम नीति का कार्यान्वित करने में बिलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the Members for this very lively debate on this Ministry's Demand and after having been ignored for the last three years, this has now been taken for discussion. It gives me an opportunity to listen to the views of the Members and the guidance for our future working. Before I touch upon the points mentioned in the debate, I would like to mention here that while this Ministry is under discussion, there is a coincidence that today we are celebrating the 13th National Maritime Day of the 'Merchant-Navy Flag Day' throughout the country. It was on this day, 57 years ago, in the year 1919, that the Indian Merchant Ship know as "ss. Loyalty" sailed from Bombay for the United Kingdom. Indian shipping has made a tremendous progress after the attainment of Independence. It is a matter of pride that Indian vessels only manned by Indian officers and crew are now sailing the seven seas. On this happy occasion, may I venture to say that we all convey our very warm greetings to the Merchant Shipping personnel? Whether on the high seas or on the shores, I wish them well in the coming years. So many points have been raised about questions of policy, allocations, planning, National Highways, road transport, development

of our shipping industry, etc. In the short time at my disposal, I will try to touch on as many points as possible. The hon. members have referred to so many roads and bridges. About some I have information. About others I will try together the information later on and forward it to the members concerned.

Some figures were mentioned. I do not know from where hon. members got the information. I have to correct some of the figures mentioned. In 1947, we had a total road length of 3.30 lakh KM. Now we have a total road length of 12.23 lakh KM. out of which 5.22 lakh KM. are surfaced roads. Thus, the increase has been more than 200 per cent in road mileage. We may not have reached the level of road development comparable to countries like USA, Germany and Japan, but our own achievement is quite considerable.

In the Fifth Plan, the States had sent proposals about 43,000 KM. the total estimated expenditure on which would be Rs. 856 crores and another Rs. 400 crores for widening or double lane. But due to the financial constraint, this estimate of mileage was cut to 10,000 KM. Later on it was slashed to 6,000 KM. and that too split up into three categories A, B and C—A to be taken up first, B to be taken up next and C to be taken up if money is left. Even the money needed for widening the roads was very much reduced. That is the financial background. The Planning Commission, as I have twice before informed the House, had conveyed to us that there will be no new addition to national highways system and they will be held in abeyance unless the financial position improves, but we could provide for the missing links if they are not very long, we could provide for maintenance and some bridges and other expenditure. This not only covers our National Highways but other allied subjects like strategic border roads and others.

In the last 29 years, we were hardly able to get Rs. 570 crores for the

development of the National Highways. 4,000 KM. road length has been constructed 22,000 KM. of low grade section have been improved and we have done widening of 14,000 KM. of National Highways to double lane carriageways. We are concentrating on the completion of the various on-going works which are coming from the last plan to derive the full benefit of the investment which we have already made in them. During 1976-77, it is planned to construct 200 kms. of missing link by-passes and diversions; and widening of 1200 kms. of double-lane carriage ways. That is what we have been able so far to achieve. Mrs. Parvati Krishnan had raised the question of village links to the headquarters and some other Members also did it. Some of them seem to be under the impression that we have completely neglected it. May I again invite their attention to the fact that we have Rs. 500 crores at our disposal in the Plan under minimum needs Programme for this purpose. That amount is purely for these link roads—to these national highways and other important near-about approaches. It will be spent on connecting villages with a population of 1500 or thereabouts. And in the case of tribal and hilly areas, we would take only the cluster of villages into account. Of course they have a small population which is scattered; but they can be taken as a cluster and taken up as one unit for the purpose of this Fund. This House had also discussed the Resolution about the retention of Central Road Fund; that Fund was raised purely from petrol and spirit tax; and that was a non-lapsing fund. There was a bulky Resolution about it; but the amount was too small and some of the hon. Members were carried away by the bulk of the Resolution; and the Minister Mr. Raghu Ramaiah had allotted four hours to it. In that debate, very little was said about that Resolution; and the debate was mainly a part of the general discussions. I will be referring this time to many of the points which were then left over. I did not ignore those points which were not relevant at that time. But I think they are very much relevant

here. That is the reason why I had made a mention about the length of the roads and funds; and village road funds that will be made available. Mr. Daga was very vehement in his criticism of what we do with the amount of Rs. 2.5 crores meant for the administration here. I think that when he had read out the report in this House, he had read it as a whole. He did not care to go into the various parts into which the report was subdivided. We have Rs. 2.5 crores for the Ministry as a whole and not for the roads alone. Only Rs. 93 lakhs, which constitutes 0.77 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 122 crores, was meant for the administration of the Roads Wing. It is the smallest per centage I think, not only for the country, but for the entire world. But unfortunately this was ignored.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Have you asked for more?

DR. G. S. DHILLON: No; we are worried only about keeping what we have, because the Planning Commission has already done a lot.

Now the position is that the functions of Central Roads Wing are provided by the Constitution. It is not a question of some administrative arrangement; it is a function entrusted to us by the Constitution. The national Highways roads that they have, as a proportion to the total, is six per cent of the surface road length, and they handle 30 per cent of the road traffic.

The other part of the picture is that we give a greater part of our allocations to the States. We have only supervisory staff. Only recently it was decided to expand. Previously, it was a very small force and could not oversee the total work of road construction. So, the road construction, whether it is national highways, State highways or any other road, was entrusted to the State for execution. The hon. Member, Shri D. N. Tiwari pointed out a number of times that

[Dr. G. S. Dhillon]

while we give this money to them, there is none to see whether the material is of the right type, whether the engineers have the right qualifications and supervision is proper. To cope with them, we have made some staff available at 9 places in the country, some Superintending Engineer, Chief Engineer and so on, a very small staff, but enough at least to keep themselves informed, and keep us informed as to what is the true state of affairs.

When the States perform those functions on our behalf, they charge us agency expenses. It used to be about 7½ per cent. Now they have gone up to 9 per cent. We are impressing upon the State Governments the need for creating separate organisations in their PWD, because in many cases the States have the same organisation, whether the work relates to the district, State or national highways. The result is that the engineers and staff, who care more for the State Government and who care more for the orders of their Minister, and Chief Minister, very often were not as keen about our highways. So, we approached them and some of them have already agreed to set up such wings. I very much hope that we will be able to persuade the other State Governments also to have them in their States.

The hon. Member, Shri B V Naik, said that in his State he had to pay much more as charges for inter-State movement of trucks than his neighbours in other States. While in the neighbouring States they had to pay only Rs. 200, they had to pay Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000. That is the reason why we had to consider very seriously removing these constraints. They are constraints of not only octroi and check posts but some other payments also. These truck drivers, besides paying to their own Government, had to pay every State through which their trucks ply, and this accumulated to Rs. 6,000 or even Rs. 10,000 for national permits. Now they will have to pay Rs. 500 to their State and Rs. 700

extra per annum, which will be paid at one place, which is later on divided among the States through which he passes. This is split up into three parts intra-State, zonal where four States join together and then inter-State. An inter-State permit will entitle him to go anywhere he likes. So, this will be done now at one and the same place.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will they be on the basis of the southern, western zones etc., which have been constitutionally provided, or will they be on the basis of convenience, because we would like to have a zonal arrangement with Maharashtra with which we have a lot of trade and commerce, but constitutionally we fall in the southern zone along with Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu?

DR. G. S. DHILLON: The main object behind this is to remove obstructions and constraints. Everywhere the trucks were being stopped. Now you can go to any place, from your home town to my home town, and you will not be bothered.

Of course, I had already made it very clear earlier that the distribution of these inter-State permits will be on a very scientific basis. It will be based on the truck population of each State

Now we are seriously taking up the removal of other constraints also for the sake of quick mobility of transport. There are, for instance, these octroi checkpoints at a number of places as also inspections by agriculture, food, police and transport officials. It takes a lot of time to go from one place to another. So, I moved this matter of removing the octrois in the Chief Minister's conference. I had discussions with some of them individually. Some of them were obstinate, but others were very reasonable. We have now set up a working group of five Chief Ministers of the States which will examine this question and by the time your next session starts, I hope I will be in a position to tell you how far we have succeeded. I very much

hope that we will be able to come to some decision.

The only question there is of the revenue received from octroi. You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, have been going to so many countries, as also myself, and Mr. Indrajit Gupta will be going soon.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): You have never allowed me to go except once.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said you will be going.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: I tried to take you twice, but your party came in the way. I love your company, but your party did not allow it.

So, there is no octroi or anything of that kind in the rest of the world now. It is out-dated, it was discontinued a hundred or two hundred years ago. But we have been continuing it. So, we are proposing its abolition, and the States are also applying their mind to it, to impose a single tax at the place or origin of the goods, so that they can collect the money from the source rather than obstructing the mobility of transport on the way.

There are check-posts at various places and the police, food, excise and other people stop the trucks at one place after another. I have seen brand new trucks being stopped by transport officers. So, we are thinking that there should be one multi-purpose checking unit performing all these functions without harassing the transport workers, so that they may not only gain time, but also add to the economy of the country.

I brought a resolution the other day in this House. I introduced some amendments to it in the other House, so that, as I promised in this House, we will make just a beginning in building some resting places for the drivers, conductors and cleaners so that, after their stated hours of work, they can reach a place and take rest there

instead of lying on a cot on the roadside.

Then there is a question of road facilities for the passengers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who will maintain those facilities?

DR. G. S. DHILLON: It is just a beginning, Mr. Indrajit Gupta. After all, we must make some beginning.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am asking who will bear this expenditure?

DR. G. S. DHILLON: That is why I made a beginning in the resolution in the other House. That is why I made an amendment in the other House. I told them about this thing. About road safety, it was mentioned by my friend Mr. Naik that the other day, a truck fell and 50 lives were lost. In Punjab more lives were lost, 50 more lives were lost in Himachal Pradesh. This is not a happy picture. I was going to be lost myself in one accident last month. This is a very serious thing. We are trying to analyse the causes of these accidents. The main cause is that the roads are too narrow and the traffic has grown very much in size, whether it is in urban areas or Highways or State roads.

As far as drivers are concerned, there must be some fixed hours of working for them. Some drivers start in the morning, some drivers rest in the mid night and so on. Naturally, they will be feeling sleepy. The other main cause of these accidents is that they are drunk. Nowhere in the world you will see a driver drunk. Here, if they see a person drunk they take it as an accepted fashion. Here, unless a driver drinks, there is a tendency among them to feel that he cannot become very vigorous and strong. There are many tea shops which serve a particular type of tea mixed with opium and other drugs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Reckless.
DR. G. S. DHILLON: Of course, he becomes reckless also. There are many

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

shops where the liquor available is different for different drivers. Suppose, a driver has to drive for 20 miles, for him, the liquor is different, suppose a driver has to drive for 40 miles, for him the liquor is different and so on. We have to check all this. This will not be allowed, I had a series of shocks in my State. They serve very interesting tea. Not only tea to others but that is called *Moonch Marar Tea*; in English, it is called 'moustache twisting'. Sometimes, we feel tempted also. The moment you take it, you will really feel like twisting your moustache.

(Interruptions)

This is a very popular chain of shops. But I do not mind if the citizens enjoy it. But once it is given to a driver, he twists some other people also.

Then we are going to have an amendment in this Bill very shortly; it is coming before us in which this question of liquor will be mentioned. It will be stopped and at the same time, we have been seriously thinking as to how to test them, either urine test or blood test, or breathalyzer.

As far as helmet for the scooterists is concerned, day before yesterday, an interesting question was put to me. The question was that if a lady is sitting at the back, will she be compelled to wear it? I do not know. But let her husband first wear it. That is a problem really, but we have just started seriously touching this question of accidents. There are many other things. But I was advised, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that we should have some belt system around us. But after we are able to have this Bill amended, we will try to have a belt system at a later stage. It is very difficult to have a belt system. It is all right all the time, but in a small car it gives you a good shaking and you always remain alert in it.

Then, a question was raised about booking agencies. It was said that some people, for goods traffic, etc., act as agents for both sides, as stevedores do in shipping. This is also being looked into. It will not take a long time before we take it on our own shoulders.

The hon. Member, Shri Shrikishan Modi, suggested that we must do something about the bullock-carts and that, for the protection of the roads, we must see that some bullock-carts are introduced with speed catching devices like ordinary charkha or ambar charkha. He said that there is some mechanical device by which it does much more work than what it ordinarily does if it is driven by two bullocks. He suggested that it should be given some new innovation. That is a very good idea. We are already looking into it.

About the Delhi Transport Corporation, I have already a number of times given information about it to the House and also to the Consultative Committee. I am not very happy about it. I never knew that I would be inheriting the DTC amongst my other portfolios. Up to 1950, it was with the Department; up to 1953, it was managed by the Delhi Road Transport Authority and later on, from 1958 to 1971, it was with the Delhi Municipal Corporation and then the Delhi Transport Corporation came into being. It brought along with it a very big deficit running into crores of rupees.

Before I came, another system had already been introduced the flat rate system, of 30 paise upto 16 Km and 60 Paise beyond that. When I went through a file, I saw a very rosy picture about it. Now this has been in operation hardly for six months. I am very closely watching its performance. It is far below not only the full expectations but even the half the expectations. We will see its performance after it completes six months and after one year. Then, I will be in a position to come before the House with an honest opinion about its performance and what to do. There is something in it which needs

a very drastic treatment. Recently, we have given Rs. 24 crores for capital requirement and Rs. 18 crores for ways and means advances. It will have to be given further advances also.

Since we took over, we have added 1300 new buses and scrapped 700 old buses. We are left with a remainder of 600 new buses. I have yet to see, whether old or new buses, which buses are without any dent or any bumper or number plates, etc. That is because we are still short of buses there is more traffic and over crowding. But we cannot do it overnight. Already we are operating on 250 routes and, for each route, ten to twelve minutes is at present the frequency. Now, it is a difficult situation. Of course, the break-down has come down: in April 1975 it was 9.69 per cent and now 6.90 per cent.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You were talking about the fleet of buses that you have, but what about increasing your work-shop strength so that your maintenance improves and the number of buses on the roads more?

DR. G. S. DHILLON: I was just coming to that, that is part of it. I have a few points noted down already.

About the depots, we have renovated some of them, repaired some of them and fixed up about 100 buses for each. This has brought about a very good change. The break-down has come down from 9.69 per cent in April last year to 6.90 per cent in March this year. I think that is good progress but, still, we will have to see that it does not go up much again.

The income side, however, is not very satisfactory. As against an average daily earning of Rs. 4.5 lakhs in June 1975, we have gone up only to Rs. 6 lakhs. I think it should be much beyond that, if we are to cover even our expenditure. I had, as asked for by some members, fixed up a special meeting of the Consultative Committee to discuss DTC but was very much shocked to find that only three Members attended it in spite of the fact that

all of them had asked for the meeting and I had fixed up the date in consultation with them. The opinion expressed at that time was that we should appoint some expert Committee to go into all these problems, and I have already done that.

Now about shipping my colleague Shri Trivedi mentioned about this yesterday—and I will be adding a few points which arose today. About the Calcutta port, I may assure you, if you have faith in me, that we will never let it go down in its prestige and the great reputation it enjoyed in the past. The problem is about sitting. In the three Plans, a sum of about Rs. 50 crores was already spent and we are looking into it to the minute details. I will also fix up some date and perally go and look into each and every detail.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The point I made was specifically on the question of the administration of Calcutta and Haldia

DR. G. S. DHILLON: I first wanted to satisfy you about Calcutta separately. As I said, its performance has improved very much. The traffic handled at the Calcutta port had reached its lowest in 1971 and now, at 60 lakh tons, it is a substantial improvement. I wonder from where my friend Shri Mohanty got the information....

14 hrs.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapura): I got it from your Annual Report.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: It is estimated that, during 1975-76, this port would be handling nearly 78 lakh tonnes. I am giving the latest information, according to the calculations we have. The income in 1971 was only Rs. 26 crores and now it is Rs. 54 crores

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: The hon. Minister says that, in 1975-76, it would handle 78 lakh tonnes. But in 1974-75 or 1973-74, it had handled 88 lakh tonnes. How then is that an im-

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

provement? It is there in the Annual Report, Appendix III.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: By that time we may be able to come up to that. About this, you gave a very dismal picture. I only wanted to remove that. We have improved a lot since then. About income also this is the position.

About mangement of Haldia and Calcutta, I may tell you that we are seriously concerned with this. There is no basis for any such news that we have already decided about it. We will take all the factors into consideration before coming to a decision, and whatever we do will be in the best interests of both Calcutta and Haldia. But it has not yet been finally decided; it is still under consideration. The Chief Minister also spoke to me about it, and I have given him the same reply, 'Let us think over it', because I do recognise that it is a subsidiary port of Calcutta; it is meant mainly to serve the surplus tonnage.

Many things have been said about Visakhapatnam and Tuticorin. Mr. Sivaswamy mentioned about salt. I myself visited Tuticorin last month, and I went through all the processes. It is going to be completed very soon; two berths are already there; we are going to have another one. Some discussions are going on about old and new Port, vessels and all that. We have been thinking over that also. Mr. Trivedi has made some statement earlier also; in reply to some question he has mentioned that the position is still at the same level

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPFAN (Telli-cherry): What about Cochin super-tanker?

DR. G. S. DHILLON: The position is at the same point which the Prime Minister mentioned in her speech in Cochin. (Interruption). Mr. Ravi, there is a little impatience on your part. Such questions cannot be solved by impatience. During our three-day stay

in Cochin, this super-tanker question was almost a nightmare for us; everybody, whosoever we talked to, was asking me and Mr. Trivedi about super-tanker. Therefore, we wanted to be very definite before giving the reply. The position is that it stands at the same point which was mentioned by the Prime Minister in her speech. He was saying, 'When Dr. Dhillon is there, how can this be done?'. If I were to give you as an individual, I will commit myself just now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I referred to the points mentioned by the hon. Minister, Shri Trivedi. He has given two reasons which, I have said are wrong.

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Both of us have spoken the same thing. We know the background. We know also your question, because there is no change in the question, and there is no change in the reply.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. You heard my speech, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I did hear, there was a lot of dynamite in five minutes. If the Minister does not defuse it, what can I do?

DR. G. S. DHILLON: Thank you very much. It required a special tact on your part and you have succeeded in that in taming him.

Shri Ismail raised the question about the special pioneer class of vessels. I have just noted that point. About the containers and all that, we have already started thinking on those lines and we have already started building up the containerised ships. We are negotiating with GDR and will have that capacity.

The same hon. Member said that the Shipyard at Visakhapatnam had not enough orders. I assure him that we have enough orders, and they are enough upto 1978-79. We have already five of them and we are expecting still more and we are negotiating for more

We have enough number of orders. We are trying to improve our capacity to have more orders, so that at one end the same time, we can deal with the building up of more ships at a time instead of one at a time.

I was a little surprised at the criticism of my dear friend, Shri Stephen. Throughout my time when I happened to be the Chairman of P.U.C. and even when Members of the opposition were chairman of the parliamentary committees, they would settle everything amongst themselves, talk to the Minister or Ministry concerned and everything came up in the Action Taken Report. Here, the Action Taken Report came through the speech of the Chairman which is very rare. I thought, I will receive some help from him, instead I am put on the defence. I have to see, how to meet his points and for that I kept on studying. He said, that the implementation of the recommendations had not taken place and they were neglected. I have seen all those points. I have seen that their recommendation about coastal shipping was looked into and implemented. Also the recommendation regarding a service to Fiji, and Philippines was implemented. The recommendation regarding India-Latin America route has almost been accepted. Other things like new trade routes and restructuring of shipping development fund and committees etc. were looked into and are being implemented. Those recommendations which have not been implemented, it would have been much better for the hon Member to have met me separately, so that I could have seen that they are implemented. We have utmost respect for our parliamentary committees and also departmental committees. What for are they there if we are not going to look to their recommendations? But anyway, it has been raised here and Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would be very happy if through you, I could ask the former Chairman to meet me in this connection. I will place before him the implementation list, because there is no Action Taken Report system here and in regard to the points which have

not been implemented, I would be very happy to report back to this House on those points. There are many other points but the time is very limited.

The main point is about the inland water transport...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That Board never met.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: You are very much mistaken. The Board met thrice on 16th February 1973, 19th November, and 31st March. How can you say that it did not meet even once?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Then, they have not informed the members.

DR. G. S. DHILLON. You must have been busy somewhere amongst your friends. I know you have many other engagements also. About cargo on Patna-Ghazipur route, previously, we used to carry only boulders and cement. But after the construction that is not needed. Even the coal is not needed after the construction is over. Due to inter State movement of wheat, that source is also gone. This is a very bad state of affairs. We very much welcome water transport because it is very cheap. I have worked out the figures. With one horsepower on road we move 150 kg. on the railways, 500 kg and by water 400 kg. But we need a lot to spend on different things. Jetties, the terminal points dredgers to deepen it, etc. It is a very expensive affair. If it is cheaper on one side, it is expensive on the other. The moment we have funds with us, this shall be the first thing we shall attend to. Even now we are paying a lot of attention to it.

Mr Ravi mentioned about four bridges which have not been taken up. I can only say that by 1978 by the end of the financial year or by the middle of the year they will all be completed.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri raised the question of inland water transport. Specifications and other measures are going on.

[Dr. G. S. Dhillon]

About the North Trunk road in Assam, though it is not a National Highway, the Boarder Roads Organization has taken it up and almost completed it.

With regard to the Buxar bridge, we did face certain difficulties in the matter of sinking of the wells but we have now overcome them and it is about to be completed.

There are so many bridges and roads that there is no time but I assure the hon Members that I have noted them all and I will be conveying the information to everyone of them about the progress and I will also be very happy to meet them personally.

Sir, I have taken a little more time than allotted to me and I hope the hon House will pass the Demands. (Interruptions).

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My point is: only Rs. 15 lakhs has been sanctioned for the current year. If the work goes on with this speed, then it will give a rude set-back to the Rare Earth Factory. What is the answer?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like the Minister to clarify two things that I have already raised. One is about the working of the Task Force and about the apex body for the Port and Dock workers, he said nothing about it because without the task force how will you improve the matter? Secondly, there is a great shortage of marine personnel in this country. What is being done for re-structuring and what are the marine engineering and what are the modern technological improvements that are being adopted?

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री : मैंने पटना ब्रिज के बारे में पूछा था आप ने कोई जबाब नहीं दिया। पिछली बार आप ने कहा था कि जब मंत्रों पर बहस होगी ; तब इस का जबाब दूंगा, लेकिन आप ने कोई जबाब नहीं दिया।

श्री मोहनमव इस्लाम : भाई० एल० श्री० ने जो रिक्मन्डेशन की है, उन को

इम्प्लीमेंट करके जो बिने ज.प की कोई जिम्नवारी है वा नहीं है किसे इतना ही जाना चाहता हूँ।

डा० जी० एल० धिल्लों : यहाँ एक भाई० एल० श्री० की रिक्मन्डेशन का तात्पर्य है, बिनेदी साहब ने पिछली दफा पिछरी दफा इसके बारे में बतलाया था, कि बर्तकल्पती से उस बन्त छाप यहाँ मौजूद नहीं है, कहीं जाने गये थे। फिर भी मैं आप को दोबारा बतला देता हूँ—भाई० एल० श्री० ने मिनिमम 48 पीड रखा है, आप ने कहा है कि हमने यहाँ 32 पीड दिया जाता है, यह गलत है। पहले 36 पीड का और अब 44 पीड हो गया है। हम अमरीका, जापान और इंग्लैंड का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। हम में जो 8 पीड बाकी रहा जाता है—यह सी फेब्ररस बैलकेयर फण्ड में चला जाता है और जब वे लोग नौकरी से हटते हैं तो 100 ० महीना उन को इसमें से मिलता रहता है। हम अपनी इकायमी के मुताबिक ही हमको दे सकते हैं। मेरी सामग्री 500 रुपये माहवार हों और मुझसे कहा जाय कि भाई० एल० श्री० 600 रुपये देने को कहता है अब मैं कमाऊं 500 रुपये और देने पर 600 रुपये तो यह कैसे चल सकता है। ये लोग हमें मुश्किल में डाल रहे हैं, लेकिन आप को तो समझना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You put the questions. The Minister is replying. In the midst of his reply you get up and put other questions. Whatever the replies are, they are before the House. It cannot be settled in this way.

If you are not interested in the rest of the answers, I will put the motions to the vote of the House.

If you want the Minister to deal with the points, he will deal with them.
DR. G. S. DHILLON: Task force; there. The work is reviewed. We cannot say about the apex body. After the review we will see what we stand.

शास्त्री जी ने पटना विधम के बारे में पूछा था 4.5 करोड़ रुपये तो पहले ही दे दिया है। 7 करोड़ रुपये का आस भी धार एक में 1976-77 के लिये रखा हुआ है। आप ने जो फिर्मा दी हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है, मुझे नहीं मालूम आप उन्हें कहां से ले आये हैं।

पंडा साहब ने जो सवाल किया, मैं वही धर्म कहंगा कि गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इण्डिया से पूछने के बजय उद्दिष्ट, बालों से पूछिये।

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री . मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं आया, मैं ने इस सवाल को पहले भी उठाया था ...

डा० जी० एस० डिस्पोँ शास्त्री जी, चाहते हैं कि उन को दीए तोष करगया जाय, शास्त्री जी, मैं एक दफा बोला करता हूँ इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कह सकता। अगर यह ठीक न हो, तो फिर आप दोबारा पूछ लीजियेगा।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of cut motions that were moved by the hon members. Unless any member wants any particular cut motion to be put separately, I will not all of them together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 79 to 82 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport."

The motion was adopted.

[Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport which were voted by Lok Sabha are shown below.—Ed.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
79.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	40,99,000	..	2,04,93,000	.
80.	Roads	13,44,42,000	13,80,14,000	67,22,12,000	69,00,68,000
81.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	4,15,13,000	34,52,07,000	20,75,67,000	172,00,56,000
82.	Road and Inland Water Transport	17,91,000	2,90,90,000	89,53,000	10,14,53,000

14.32 hrs.

Motion moved:

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 20 to 25 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their Cut Motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 20 to 25 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of Ministry of Defence.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted of the vote of the House.	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20.	Ministry of Defence . . .	27,79,000	4,77,61,000	1,38,97,000	23,88,05,000
21.	Defence Services—Army	274,95,96,000	..	1374,79,78,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Navy . .	28,03,71,000	..	140,18,53,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Air Force	85,28,41,000	..	426,42,04,000	..
24.	Defence Services—Pensions	19,09,27,000	..	95,46,87,000	..
25.	Contingent on Defence Services	..	43,27,43,700	..	216,02,17,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the total estimated budget for the year 1976-77 for Defence is to the tune of Rs. 2703 89 crores gross and Rs. 2544 crores net. Compared to Revised Estimates of 1975-76 the gross estimates for the year 1976-77 reflects a gross increase of Rs. 100.15 crores. In this connection, I wish to submit that our national policy should be to reduce the expenditure for keeping regular army. The size of regular army should be gradually reduced.

Instead of this, maximum number of youth, men and women, should be given military training so that they may be able to face the situation when the country is attacked by external forces. We should not depend upon our regular army alone. We have to remember how the people's force became the best defence forces in Vietnam. The entire people got training and they fought bravely and vigorously against Imperialist American Army who were equipped with modern weapons of warfare. But in

this country we are pursuing the attitude of British imperialists in that we are still depending upon our regular army. We should give training to our boys and girls so that they will become stronger and stronger and we will be able to fight back the enemies of the country. That is the policy which we should adopt, but this is lacking now. The entire people should be given military training so that they can fight against any foreign aggression that may come about. You can reduce the military expenditure and utilise it for developmental purposes. You should not follow the policy of imperialists who did not have any confidence in their own people. They only depended on their regular army. We should not develop that line of thinking in India.

Mere increase of defence military budget is no guarantee for our country's security. We cannot build up a strong defence force by that. We must also be aware of the fact that we must develop friendship with our neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and also with gulf countries etc. Their people are not our enemies. There are forces either in Pakistan or in Bangladesh who might be inside or outside the Government of those countries who are out to create certain misunderstanding between our countries and thereby they are acting as imperialist agents who have created this deterioration in our relations. These imperialist Americans will take advantage to create some tension amongst us. In that way they will be a gainer; they will be selling arms to Pakistan and to us and to everybody and, at the same time, politically, they will be a gainer because they will have the opportunity to act as a mediator between us.

But, we must not allow these forces to act like that. That is why I say we have to develop our friendship with all our neighbours. As compared to us, particularly, Pakistan,

Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal are not big countries. So, we should not give any understanding to these neighbours that India is strong enough to capture them; we should not give that understanding at all. We should only give the understanding that we have no design at all to take their land, but we want to live in peace. Our policy should be to live in peace. We should be more cautious when we deal with our neighbours, particularly, with those who are smaller in size compared to us.

I want to tell you that the country's defence depends not only on arms and the people but also on certain other things. Defence things must be kept secret. But, we find that in India the radar system was set up in the border area with the help of foreign expert particularly the American personnel. That means our defence strategy is already exposed to the enemies and that cannot be said to be safe for the security of India. It is dangerous to our defence. So, we should be very careful about that.

In relation to defence, I want to state here another thing. The Government itself in one of its reports, says that the Indian Ocean is fast developing into an area of tension on account of the naval presence of Big Powers and their decisive powers to establish base facilities. It is true. It has been discussed in this House many times and we have been pointing out that because of the presence of the naval base in the Diego Garcia. Upto now we found that Government of India do not seem to have realised the magnitude of this danger; they are not very serious about this.

The 167th Report of the P.A.C. reveals so many things about the activities of the American Military Intelligence carried on in India in the disguise of research works such as the genetic control of mosquitoes unit project, the migratory animal pathological survey—of the United States Institute of Pathology. That report

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

of the PAC has revealed these things and I do not want to deal with them as the same have been dealt with sufficiently in that report itself. Even after that, what precaution is the Government of India taking? We do not know that. If Government of India is allowing multi-national corporation to develop here, then how will they be able to fight against the American imperialism? We cannot understand this. If we are to depend upon America for so many things, then you cannot develop an independent defence force; you cannot fight directly against the Americans. That is why we have made some formal protests but we could not make a protest seriously against the American naval establishment in Diego Garcia. We should change this policy and we must come out very categorically against imperialists' design in Asia because the presence of American naval base in Diego Garcia poses a real threat to India, Asia and to the gulf countries. We have to mobilise the entire peace forces against the American design. That is the thing which we have to develop.

As regards military we should make our Army very close friends of our people but sometimes we find Army is used to suppress even the strikes. It should not be done. If Army is used to suppress the strike, two dangerous trends may develop—one, Army personnel may develop anti-people character; secondly, if you are going to use the Army constantly in political field then a tendency may develop in the high-ranking officers to get political share. Army is not meant for that. It is meant for fighting against the aggressor and protecting the country.

Now, Sir, I take up the next point. Eighteen trade unionists of Ambar-nath have been detained under MISA. There may be many more in other factories also. Now, what was their fault? They, on behalf of their union, had submitted a memorandum to the

Prime Minister against reduction of overtime wage etc. For that they were put under MISA. They should be released immediately.

There are certain defects in the working of the defence production also. They have established Design and Development Cell. There is loss of public money from Exchequer and mal-utilisation of technically trained personnel in Design and Development Cell. This Cell was created for indigenisation of stores/components/materials/amendment/removal of defects in design and drawings in respect of ordnance/ammunition stores. In the first stage it was sanctioned for a period of two years from September, 1973 to September, 1975 but it started functioning only with effect from 9-10-1974. Now, its sanction has been further extended by two years, that is, upto September, 1977. This has resulted in a huge loss to the Government. Due to bad planning of the Cell a huge loss is being incurred by the nation. Non-functioning of the Cell for two years and eight months has resulted into unnecessary wastage of the labour of the skilled workers. It should have been avoided. In future Government must see that whatever plan they take up, there is effective implementation of the same.

Further, I want to draw the attention of the Defence Ministry to certain problems of the employees working under the Defence Ministry.

Firstly, it was agreed by the Government that with effect from 1-2-68 they would encourage the educated defence employees to achieve engineering graduation (AMIE) by paying special increments on completion. Now this has been discontinued with the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission on the excuse of its budgetary effect. Automatic channelisation to class one officer category from lower categories should be opened up for the engineering graduates with immediate effect. This process will help poor but talented people who would otherwise never get a chance to qualify themselves as engineers; after joining service, they can get training and become engineers. They can thereby benefit

Withdrawal of this system means that only rich people who can afford to go to an engineering college can become engineers and poor people will never get any chance. Thereby you are depriving poor people of talent of this opportunity which they should get. So the earlier system should be restored.

Secondly, the Third Pay Commission has totally failed to fix up the scale of Supervisor A and its equivalent in defence sectors affecting some other NGO categories. At one stage, I was told Government had said that they would consider the matter though the Third Pay Commission did not suggest any pay scale for them; they said they would consider their case and fix up some scale. But up till now, it has not been done. I request the Minister that this should be done without further delay.

Thirdly, the Government policy of authorising some doctors for certifying fitness/unfitness deprives a large number of employees of the facility of leave on medical grounds because of the unavailability of such doctors in all places of the country, especially in the villages, district towns etc., where no such authorised doctors are readily available. They have to suffer for this. That is why I suggest that registered doctors' certificates should be considered valid for this purpose.

Another thing is the disparity in leave between industrial and non-industrial employees. Now non-industrial employees are enjoying more number of leave days on various accounts in comparison with the industrial employees. This sort of disparity should be removed by increasing the number of leave days to the industrial employees and not by reducing the number of leave days of the non-industrial employees.

Then as per the pronouncement of the Supreme Court in the case of the BOAC employees, the formula of taking 194 as the divisor instead of 200 as

is existing for the calculation of overtime wage should be implemented without any further delay.

Then promotion of low paid employees like labourers, sweepers, darwans, counters, telephone operators etc. should be ensured after five years of service on a seniority basis. At present, there is no such system of promotion for these unfortunate workers.

Another point is concerning vacancies caused due to death or retirement. I was told a large number of posts have been lying vacant because of death or retirement of employees. These should be filled up. Moreover, about 6,000 employees have been retrenched on certain grounds. All these posts are lying vacant. The result is that the workload on lesser number of workers has increased. Government want to increase production. That means you have to overwork these people. So Government must fill up all these vacancies which have been there for years together.

Then the canteen employees in the defence sector should be treated as Government employees. At present, they are treated as casual labour or employees of either contractors or some co-operative societies managed by the employees. They are also getting very poor pay. Nobody gets more than Rs. 150 a month. The minimum is Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. They prepare food for the defence employees. Without their work, defence production cannot be carried out. That is why all these employees, the canteen boys should be treated as Government employees and whatever benefit is given to the Government employees must be extended to them also. Regarding housing and medical facilities, they should also be extended to the defence employees as it was being extended to other Government employees.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

[Shri Bhagindra Jais]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the proportion of army officers promoted from amongst the ranks to more than 50 per cent (4)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide common messes for the officers and the jawans (5)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart anti-communal, democratic and socialistic training to the jawans and officers (6)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to train and alert the jawans and officers against the tendencies and attempts of the foreign imperialists, who are active in bringing instability in the independence, integrity and democratic set up of the country (7)].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-finalisation of pay scales of supervisors and allied categories working in various defence installations (8)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-functioning of classification tribunal appointed for civilian employees in defence establishments (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Restrictions on piece work profits in Ordnance factories (11)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for provision of more work in H.A.L., Kanpur (12)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Removal of discrimination between the industrial and non-industrial employees in defence establishments in the matter of their service conditions (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Functioning of Raksha Utpadan Board (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have close coordination between Ordnance factories, Inspectorate and Research and Development Organisations (20)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement workers' participation scheme in defence establishments at various levels (21)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Scheme of militarisation in M.E.S. (22)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revoke suspension orders in case of certain employees in Ord-

nance' factories in Trichy and Ambar-nath (23)].

BHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in conceding the demands of the workers and employees of the MES (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking malpractices in appointments of defence personnel (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking the bureaucratic behaviour of the officers to the jawans (15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in making the country self-sufficient in the matter of Defence (16)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in increasing the term of Cantonment Boards from three years to five years (17)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the behaviour towards the Jawans (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide common messing arrangements for the officers and jawans (25)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to inculcate anti-imperialist and anti-fascist feelings in military officers and Jawans (26)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to do away with the policy of discrimination against the Jawans (27)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Malpractices in Danapur Cantonment Board for recruitment in Army (28)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the roads under Danapur Cantonment Board (29)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mosquito-menace in the areas under Danapur Cantonment Board (30)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Insanitary conditions in the mohallas of Danapur Cantonment Board (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to repair the road by the side of the hospital in Danapur Cantonment (32)].

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to permanently settle Harijans living on the land belonging to the slaughter house in Danapur Cantonment (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to accept demands of Class IV employees of Danapur Cantonment Board (34)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to remove shortage of drinking water in Danapur Cantonment (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to elect Chairman of the Cantonment Boards instead of nominating them (36)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to regularise the houses of citizens in Cantonment Boards and to declare them the owners thereof (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to continue the facility of passage to the people of Ditala via Danapur Cantonment (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to lay special emphasis on propagation of the ideas of socialism, secularism and democracy amongst

the personnel of the Armed Forces (39)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to alert and warn the military officers and jawans against the conspiracy of the imperialists to undermine the independence of the country (40)].

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—Kotah (Jhalawar). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are happy to debate this important subject once more. As you know, the defence debate should necessarily concern all of us and it should be based on a national consensus; it is not a one-party business or a one-man show, it concerns the entire nation its security and liberty, for, without a strong country, everything else has no meaning. Therefore, all valid viewpoints expressed must be taken into account in evolving such a policy

We have been warned about various threats as postulated in this report of the Defence Ministry and my only criticism, if at all I should say, is that a time has come when this nation expects that those threats and our counter postures to meet those threats must be spelt out more cogently. By this I mean that one who studies this report, unless one has access—to various other documents available in abundance elsewhere one cannot arrive at a position as to what exactly we are trying to do in order to meet the so-called threats which I certainly assert there is I think a time has come when the country should be taken into confidence when the members of Parliament should be taken into confidence as to what exactly we mean and what exactly we are going to do and a slightly better understanding should be reflected by the defence ministry to—

wards this point. I certainly do not wish that classified items are to be made available. They are certainly the prerogative of the administration to keep; but they should give us at least in general terms what we are expected to know.

Nearly 55 per cent of the last year's defence budget was spent on the rise in the costs of petroleum articles, oil, fuels, lubricants and the rise in payscales, pensions, and allowances etc. It hardly left for the entire defence budget a balance of forty per cent, which goes to make the real hard punch. And so it remains this year also. This position has to be rectified in the coming months and that is a cause for concern. I have the greatest regard for the hon. Defence Minister, Bansi Lalji and I know that he is a man of action and that he will take this point into account, so that our Defences do not lack the punch that we want to have.

The threats as spelt out in the report of the ministry are mainly from the north and west and as far as they go, they are right. As far as the threat from the west is concerned, it is more positive. I do not foresee anything to come out of that cold state in the north. But if you look at the west, the defence budget of Pakistan has increased by 25 per cent in the last year; from 1971 they have increased their budget 50 per cent; they have raised three new infantry divisions and one armoured division. Not only that; they say: Pakistan will settle outstanding differences with India from a position of strength. We on the other hand have the same commitments as we had, pre-1971. That should be an indication to those who understand this matter that our commitments remain the same, our ratio of forces on the Western sector necessarily has not improved as one would like them to do. Together with this, the leadership of Pakistan is known for diverting the attention of their people from the various troubles

that they have inside their country, and creating tensions along the Western border which concerns us. We have had the sad experience of having three major wars in the last twenty years. The increase in the Air Force of Pakistan has also to be noted. You must also see that they will have a long pipeline stretched—I do not want to name any country, but—from the Gulf Areas to the Maghreb, and they are adept at getting these arms at the so-called “no-cost basis.” Pakistan is also going in for a large defence ordinance production programme, necessarily to make facilities of overhaul, repair, supply of small arms and weapons to the Oil-rich countries of the Gulf, and also in the bargain, making a sizeable base for developing their own self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

It is no good just pooh-poohing the idea that they do not have an industrial base and therefore, it does not constitute any threat to us. I beg to remind the House that initially and basically they and we are from the same race, from the same stock, possessing the same skill and the same resourcefulness. So, one should not under-estimate the capacity that they have for doing all this. I wish to say in all humility that special attention must be paid towards this. They have made a big centre at Wah with as many as 9 or 10 ordinance units recently established there. They are now getting in the pipeline perhaps some more missiles and more anti-tank weapons and aircraft which give them a qualitative edge over us.

Now, the other factor that needs to be taken into account is China's own way of thinking; compelled by its own national security angles, it has left its old insular position and has now gone into a lot of technical and technological cooperations with the Western countries including in things like Rolls Royce aero-engines, and such other things from several parts,

[Shri Brij Raj Singh]

of Europe and the USA in armaments.

So, there should be no doubt that when production starts flowing out of China in this new generation of armaments, it will certainly flow into the pipeline to Pakistan.

So, I pose this question to our mandarins of the South Block, not of this Defence Ministry, but of the other Ministry related, namely the External Affairs Ministry, that something has to be done to solve either of these two problems either from the West, or from the North.

I say that concern has been voiced in the report on the threat from the sea, that is, the Indian Ocean. It is so obvious that old colonial countries and those who have a little hang over of that outlook have not forgotten the showing of the flag through the old gun-boat diplomacy or now in modern parlance called 'force diplomacy'. Especially, the super-powers who tend to interact into local disputes and get opportunities for intervention in such matters.

'No presence of any external powers' is what we stand for, and this is what our aim should be. But together with this, we should not neglect the littoral States of the Indian Ocean. Four of these littoral States have got a very modern well-developed submarine arm. Seven of them have got the latest guided missiles, and one of them has made a very big base right next to the neighbour in the West which looks meaningfully into the Indian Ocean—the base at Chabahar. I am saying this because, we should not be caught up in the Diego Garcia syndrome but we should view the whole situation with more practicality. The only way to solve this problem in times to come is to build up our own naval power. In respect of that, I feel in the last few years,

there has been a little trend of re-thinking in the building up of our naval power, but even today with the allotment to the Navy being only about Rs. 168 crores, the ratio of the budget of the Navy is still within 10 per cent of the entire defence budget. Modern countries having a navy worth the name are spending, at least one-third of their defence budget on the navy. Whatever constraints hold us from doing so is best for the minister to look into. But my plea would be that the navy deserves much greater attention than it has so far received. I must compliment the navy for its fine turn out for I had the privilege of viewing the Naval Review recently held in Bombay and it certainly was a stirring sight to see the navy and all its ships displaying very good morale.

The task of the navy is not only to defend the country's long coastline, its trade and sea-lanes, but also to patrol and keep good surveillance on potential threats. The navy, as I mentioned in my speech last year, is the only three-dimensional service amongst the three services. It has to operate on the surface, below the surface and in the air. Looking to this need, our lag is so apparent in some of the spheres like that of the carrier, "Vikrant" which still does not have the "teeth" it should have if it is to be an effective force in the sea. The planes it has are pretty old, if not fit for scrap. They do not have the missiles of longer range. One thing in which we were lacking was the long range maritime reconnaissance anti-submarine air arm, about which there was a lot of controversy. This was happily settled last year and so we should soon be operating these planes which will fill a long-standing gap in the navy. But there are increasing risks as we go ahead with our Rs. 1000 crore investment in the Bombay High region for off-shore oil development. No proper integrated defence system for this vital installa-

tion on which the future of this country more or less depends is there at the moment. As far as I know, I do not hear of any such defence. By this I mean not only the normal patrolling with sea craft that the navy does but proper missile defence. I mean something more sophisticated, because Pakistan has also got these new weapons, specially the Atlantique maritime reconnaissance plane, which can carry Exocet MM 38 or 40 airborne missile which has a range of 35 miles or 35 KM. Against this or any other such threat, you must have a missile or ships capable of bearing such missiles which can intercept them. It is no use Leander class ships like Udaigiri or Nilgiri, with missiles which have hardly a range of 5000 M. If somebody comes from 10 miles away and delivers a missile at you, you are more or less in a soup. This is what what I mean by saying that our sea-borne threat has to be very seriously viewed and special action has to be taken to defend our vital installations in the Bombay High region. Although our frigate programme has gone on very well, the need has arisen to see that their anti-craft defence is strengthened up and they may be provided with gas turbine engines instead of the present ones. And if there is any programme to produce more effective snips of the anti-submarine warfare types, we should seriously go in for it. Our submarine arm also needs a more effective increase.

Coming to the Air Force which is rated as the 5th or 6th largest in the world, it has had a very high record; and under the new Air Chief of staff, I am sure it will continue to keep this record up. But there are two main deficiencies which have been felt for long and debated in this House also. One is the deficiency in the strike arm. We do not have a proper plane to do this job. Whatever we have, are pretty old. The 'Canberras' are of 1952 vintage; and the

SU-7 Sukhois have not proved as good as they should have. Of course, there is a big difference in the operational philosophy of these Sukhois. The Russians who made them, have a preponderance of aircrafts. They might send 40, where 4 are needed for the job. That way it carries out all the work; but the survivability rate of the aircraft is not so good; and the whole Air Force knows about it. We need newer aircraft to replace both these air-craft, which will be fast, safe and which have all the avionics of the latest type and a good radius action over 300 plus miles. Modern targets are very difficult to hit, as they have new defensive weapons known as precision guided missiles. They give very little time for an aircraft to come in, find the target, release its weapon and get out. If the job is not done on the first occasion, it will be in trouble. I wish that this lag in our strike arm is remedied as soon as possible. The other deficiency which the Air Force has, is in the transport arm. Here again, our old war horses which carry all the material and the troops from one place to the other, and in times of need, right up to the forward bases, are the C119s and the Dakotas, which are of the Second World War vintage; they are pretty obsolete; and I do not think that they can do the job economically which they are meant to do. We are carrying on, because we have no other choice. The only aircraft left to the Air Force is the AN-12. Either you increase the AN-12s or get some other aircraft, more modern with V.T.O.L. or S.T.O.L. characteristics to do this job. Together with this, the augmentation of the helicopter force is also necessary. The modern world is using helicopters in anti-tank roles, in ground support roles and in the normal rescue and relief jobs for which we use them already. We have to use such air mobile formations based on helicopters which is very important, as demonstrated in the 1971-war, when our troops were ferried at the battle of Tangli. Helicopters,

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transports and the strike aircrafts are the three main concerns of the Air Force.

How many minutes do I have Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have all your party's time, if you want to take. I am trying to give you 25 minutes.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (Kotah): I will finish in five minutes. I shall now go on to the Army. Although our Army is rated as the fourth largest and has a very fine high tradition and record, there are some things which need to be taken into account seriously. The new concept of using task forces using armour, guided missiles and helicopters, in an integrated manner is the thing that makes a devastating dent in any attacking force. And this concept has to be seriously used and perfected.

15 hrs.

We also need effective management of crisis control, for I foresee that in the future one is not going to get any warning in any emergency of not more than 48 hours to 72 hours. So, we need faster reflexes quicker retaliation and the necessary favourable ratio to achieve our objectives once we decide to launch on a mission like we did in the Sind sector in the last war. But, I am afraid, in 1971, we could not do much, although we want in some depth because of various factors which the time does not allow me, Sir, to go into at the short time available at my disposal. So, I would only say that the army needs to have all these things taken into serious consideration.

Perhaps, 10-tonner trucks need to be produced and introduced so as to further save on teeth to tail ratio, at the same time delivering more tonnage and reducing the frequency of traffic. Then, perhaps the crops headquarters could be pruned not to have administrative encumbrances, and thus save further on the teeth to tail ratio.

In short, newer things like self-propelled guns, laser ranged guns

sites and increasing use of what are known as precision anti-guided missiles on the field needs to be done.

In conclusion, I will say that major threats have to be fully defined by a posture paper, giving the various scenarios and full information of the defence situation. Full coordination between the three services is most essential and, in this respect as many modern countries have done it, I would again plead that re-thinking must be done to have something like a Joint Chiefs of Staff or something like that.

A national consensus must be evolved, involving all the masses so that they realise what defence is. After all, we are spending only four dollars per head, which comes to Rs. 40 per head, which means not more than three per cent of our gross national product.

Then, a line has to be drawn beyond which it should be forbidden to prostitute liberty in preaching sedition and anti-national feelings.

A factual and full realisation of the enemy's war potential with the in-pipe-line aid must be made.

The need for avoiding wasteful expenditure, endless proliferation of funds on duplicate jobs between the services has to be seriously looked into and checked for I can say that no purse is bottomless. Lastly hundred per cent dependence on any one armament supplier must be avoided, for the world is full of painful examples when they did so.

In the end, I will say that the new Defence Minister has been known elsewhere for his dynamism, his zeal and his pragmatism. I only hope that with these qualities he has in him, he shall be able to bring about changes for the good in the Ministry of Defence so that the country has a sound defence system through its armed forces.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Alipore)
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while welcoming the new Defence Minister to his office, I must confess to a feeling of disappointment when I study this Report of the Ministry. I had expected that Shri Bansi Lal, with his great reputation for forthrightness, would perhaps be instrumental in seeing to it that more information, rather than less information, on specific matters was provided to Parliament this year, so that a fruitful discussion could be held. I regret to find that this book tells us rather less than usual about what actually we are doing to bring our defence preparedness up to the mark.

I know it is very easy to brush aside these things by saying that we cannot divulge all this kind of information and so on, but we have debated this so many times. Those of us who have been trying to follow this subject year after year have received this reply from previous Defence Ministers also, but the fact remains that we do read of debates in other democratic countries on this question of defence, we do have sometimes the opportunity of seeing the White Papers which are published in other countries and which do give plenty of information which enables the country and Parliament, the representatives of the country, to be properly informed, so that we do not have to depend simply on confident speeches being made about the state of our preparedness.

I really find it difficult to participate in this debate because I have to raise again so many questions which have been raised year after year, to which no reply is forthcoming either in the pages of this Report or anywhere else. How do we satisfy ourselves?

The context, the aspect of national security, the background in which we are discussing this Budget, has been

brought out in the first few pages of this Report, though I must say with a certain amount of complacency in my opinion. For instance, the reference to the conclusion of hostilities in Viet Nam is noted, but the connection between the end of those hostilities and what I would call the kind of increased pressure from outside and the encirclement of India which is being attempted is not brought out at all. The fact that a certain Power has lost its foothold in Viet Nam, its bases in South-east Asia and, therefore, may be now more interested in Diego Garcia and even in obtaining some kind of base in Bangla Desh, these things are not pointed out here at all.

The reference to Deigo Garcia base in the Indian Ocean is also mentioned here exclusively in the context of Super Power rivalry, as though that is the only significance of what is happening in the Indian Ocean. You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, participated last year in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference where this was one of the subjects for discussion, and it was pointed out that in Congressional hearings in the United States so many representatives of the American Armed Forces and Naval Forces have made it quite clear that it is not a question of Super Power rivalry. They want a naval and military presence in the Indian Ocean so that they will be ready at any time to influence events, to influence happenings in any of the littoral countries. They have said it openly. I cannot go on quoting those things now, I will not have time. They are all on record. So, it is not only a question of Super Power rivalry. That may, of course, escalate if people go on building bases, but they have said it quite frankly that they must be present in the Indian Ocean so that they may have the capacity, if necessary, to intervene in the internal affairs of the littoral countries if they consider

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it necessary or to be in their interests. These aspects are slurred over in this Report, if I may say so.

However, in this context of the danger to our national security, I really do not see any reason why they are being so apologetic in several places in this Report and the other Budget papers, trying always to prove that, after all, we are spending very little, as though to anticipate the criticism that we are spending too much on defence. There is always an attempt to argue that it is only 4 per cent of the GNP, it is only so much percentage of the national income, and that, comparing it with other countries, we are far down in the list. Why this apology, I do not understand. The question is not whether we are spending too much or spending too little, the question is whether what we are spending, what we can afford to spend, is being properly spent or not.

That is what we are concerned about when we are asked to vote the grant of your Ministry. We all understand that there are constraints on the financial resources of the country, and therefore, it is all the more necessary to ensure that within the framework which is fixed by these financial resources, every pie is really spent wisely and spent well. There are references to cost effectiveness in this Report. This should be given the top-most priority. There is no doubt about it. And the allocations within the overall Budget should not suffer from any kind of static thinking. If necessary, we have to change priorities; if necessary, we have to reallocate amounts to different heads in such a way that the overall Defence preparedness and the combat readiness of the Defence Forces is ensured. But no light is thrown on these matters. That is my whole complaint. We do not know where we are. For example, I welcome one thing, that is, the

announcement of the new policy regarding the changes in the period of colour service and reserve service. In fact, I do not know who should be congratulated for this, whether it is the Minister or the present Chief of the Army Staff, but whatever it is, this is a welcome step which has been taken and it is long-overdue, I think, and should have been done long ago and probably was not done due to old bureaucratic ideas of the Army top brass and perhaps, if I may say so, to a policy of drift practised by the hon. Minister's predecessors, in this matter. The whole point is whether the teeth to tail ratio, as my friend, Mr. Brij Raj Singh had said, will be improved or not. When you have to cut your coat according to your cloth, the top-most priority is, whether all the time teeth to tail ratio can be improved. I think that this new policy by which the colour service is being increased to 15 years and 18 years in the ranks, and this huge reserve which we were carrying and which reserve according to your own Report has proved to be unsatisfactory is being abolished, is a welcome policy. For decades, the old policy has been there. I am glad that that kind of reserve is being done away with, because it does not serve the purpose particularly, as Mr. Brij Raj Singh mentioned, in times of crisis when we are suddenly embroiled in some hostility without any due warning. This itself is a measure of crisis control.

I think we should be able to mobilise our men at the peak of their combat capacity instead of recalling them from the reserve with some rather unfortunate results, which I do not want to repeat here, which have been mentioned in your Report. But, we were not told—after all, this is a Budget,—that in 1976-77 what will be the estimated saving on this head? We are told that over the next five years, there will be saving of so much. We are not told how much

savings are anticipated or estimated in this Budgetary year for which we are now asked to give our vote; how much reduction will take place this year in the intake of recruits? We are not told anything about it.

And as far as technical specialists and skilled categories are concerned, there I would like somebody to explain to the House why in some cases the colour service is being fixed at 15 years while in other cases, it is being fixed at 18 years, because I find from the break-up that in the four groups—groups 1, 2, 3 and 4—there are specialists and technical cadre in all of them. In group one, for example, there are Wireless Operators, Mechanical Fitters, Gunners and so on. In Group 2, there are Electric Fitters, Machinists, Armourers, Surveyors, Turners and Welders. In Group 3, there are Draftsmen, Overseers, Radio Mechanics, etc. In Group 4, there are Blacksmiths, Carpenters and so on. Why and on what basis, I would like to know, in the cases of these technical categories, in some cases, you have fixed 15 years colour service in other cases, you have fixed 18 years colour service? I would like to be informed about this position.

Then, if certain economy measures are unavoidable, I think the Report is very reluctantly and hesitatingly trying to tell us in some places that certain economy measures have become inevitable because of the financial constraints.

We want to know whether any crucial requirements are being held up unfortunately due to lack of funds. We are not told. We should be told. I hope, you want the Parliament to help you. If you can convince us that there are some crucial requirements which, unfortunately, are being held up due to lack of funds, well, the entire Parliament can see what can be done about it. But no light is shed on these matters.

In the matter of priorities, there is a question of our own production base. I have no time and it is not necessary that every year we pay a high tribute, a justified tribute, to the work done both in the ordnance factories and other defence production units and to the men who are working there. They have done an excellent job. This is one matter in respect of which a country like India can really claim to have a much stronger foundation than some other countries. But there is a mention about slippages—I am quoting—in construction and in materialisation of stores. This has led to a lower expenditure than what was budgeted for last year. Usually, the budgets are exceeded. In this particular case, the expenditure is less and the reason given is: "slippages in construction and in materialisation of stores" with reference to ordnance factories. It is a casual remark, one-line remark. But a question arises in my mind as to what it is all about. What does it mean?

Certain restrictions have been placed on the system of payment of piece-work in ordnance factories. I do not think this is a very good policy. It may turn out to be a short-sighted policy if it adversely affects production. Some light should be thrown on this matter also.

There is the question of participation in production, in management, of our defence workers, industrial workers in defence units. There is a reference here to what is being done in H.A.L. and, I believe, the same system has perhaps been introduced in Mazagon Docks also. That seems to be, on the face of it, a fairly good conception of how this joint machine should work. But why should it in that case be restricted to these two units only? Why a similar scheme or a similar structure is not being introduced in all the production units so that labour can be really made to feel an active participant?

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There is a reference to the fact that a large number of components, some equipment, stores and other things are being ordered from the private sector for supply for defence purposes. That has always been done; there is nothing new about it. But there is a reference that some sort of an agreement has been reached with the private manufacturers that there will be a reduction in the number of inspections of these goods which they supply. I think, in matters concerned with defence, the highest standards of quality and performance must be ensured. Therefore, I would like to know, on what basis, at whose instance, and, for what reasons and considerations it has been decided to reduce the number of inspections before this material is delivered.

Then, I am told—I do not know whether it is a fact or not; I would like it to be confirmed or contradicted and I do not claim to be a military expert—that the field exercises, the tactical exercises which are carried out from time to time, particularly, of the land forces are being, for the sake of economy, conducted on a somewhat skeleton scale. Some pruning, some reduction, in expenditure has been brought about with the result that these full-fledged training field exercises are not what they used to be. This I consider to be a somewhat serious matter because, in normal times, it is the tactical field exercises which can keep our defence forces upto the mark and in proper readiness all the time. This is not, in my opinion, one of the items on which high priority should be given to the question of economy.

As I said earlier, I must ask a few questions. I am sure, the replies will not be given. How are we to feel satisfied whether the gaps in our armour are being fulfilled or not and to what extent they are being fulfilled? My friend Shri Brajraj Singh mentioned some of these. There is a

reference here in the report to the need to replenish ageing transport air-craft. You deal only with that. I want to know whether it is only the transport air-craft which requires replacement and replenishment. Is it not a fact that there are various types of air-craft with our Air Force which are gradually being out-dated and getting obsolete and we are badly in need of replenishments? If you cannot do it now because we have no resources, please say so; don't think that that would be revealing a secret to the whole world. Everybody knows what is going on, as we know about other countries. We know what Pakistan is acquiring from various countries and of what type—fighters, bombers etc. That information is available in many authoritative journals abroad. But we don't want to tell even Parliament!

What about the 'deep penetration strike aircraft' about which we have been talking for so many years? Every year we are talking about it, but I don't know whether we are anywhere nearer the goal. After all, the HF 24 Marut has proved to be inferior as far as supersonic capability is concerned, and we should give it up as lost. We can keep it as a subsonic air-craft; I have no objection to that. But the original plan to develop it as a supersonic air-craft has obviously mis-fired, not due to our fault but perhaps due to that of the suppliers of the engine. So, where are we in this respect? I don't know anything.

About the Navy, it has been mentioned—and I think—that the role of the Navy has certainly acquired much greater significance for the reasons mentioned just now by the earlier speaker. It is not only a question of guarding our merchant ships but it is also a question of being on guard against possible threats developing from foreign military bases or foreign naval bases in the Indian Ocean and the need to defend our Sagar Samrat and other oil drilling installations

which are functioning in mid-ocean on Bombay High. This will be the first and most vulnerable target in the event of any hostilities.

Therefore, as far as the Navy is concerned, I am not bothered much about the sums allotted because sums have no meaning for me unless I know what they are being spent on and what is being done.

Now, the replacement of the Vikrant or, at least, of the aircraft carried on the Vikrant, is an old, old story but we are still searching for that. The Leander Frigate Programme is, I hope, nearing completion and I don't know what will happen after the fifth Frigate is delivered—or perhaps one more. One must do planning. There is much talk here about long-distance planning, but what will be the after-effect of the 5th and 6th frigates? After the programme is completed, I think anti-submarine air-craft will be required of a more modern type and in greater numbers.

About the naval helicopters and the long-range maritime reconnaissance air-craft, these things were being sorted out and we could be told about it, I think. After all, the people who have been taken to see the exercises and so on have discussed these matters and we could be told what are the immediate requirements and what are the deficiencies. Some information should be given; otherwise, it is really meaningless to have any discussion of this type.

I would also like to know whether anything has been done or is being done to improve the channels of promotion. Channel of promotion is a very important thing on which job satisfaction and the morale of the fighting forces depends. I think there should be some new thinking by the Defence Minister—just as it has been done in the case of the colour services. The old ideas about the so-called normal channels of promotion should be changed and every effort

should be made to see that promotion channels are opened up more liberally.

There is also another question. I have heard complaints that there are too many transfers and too frequent transfers of personnel from one station to another. It affects the Air Force and it particularly affects the Navy. In the Army, it is circumscribed to some extent by the manner in which they are attached to certain regiments. Too frequent transfers of personnel may be a somewhat wasteful exercise and it should be looked into more closely.

I would also like to know whether it is a fact that there are a number of cases of widows' pensions arising out of the 1965 war and the 1971 war which have not yet been settled to date. This is a serious matter if it is true. If the people who became eligible for these pensions five years ago and eleven years ago have not yet received their pensions, it is a matter which, I think, does not reflect very well to the credit of the authorities. This is a matter which should be looked into immediately and on a very urgent basis.

I will conclude by asking the Defence Minister whether he has—he must have—acquainted himself with the issues which were discussed last year and whether anything has been done in respect of two or three matters which I had raised last year.

One was whether anything was done or thought about, about the relationship between officers and men, officers and Other Ranks in our armed forces. After all, we have inherited many ideas and practices from the past. I want to know whether anything is being done in the direction of breaking up the kind of complete social isolation which exists or existed between officers and Other Ranks and bringing about some kind of a democratisation, whether anything has been done or is being done to edu-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

cate the fighting men in terms of democratic and anti-imperialist ideas, particularly after the last year's experience when open attempts at sedition and inciting people to revolt against Government were being made. Now we have a menace, from two or three sides at least, by forces which are neo-colonial and imperialist in nature. Our Army is to fight to defend the country, and the best fighter is the man who fights not only for the sake of his pay and pension but also because he is imbued with certain conscious ideals. We have seen the experience of this in Vietnam, how a small country was able to defeat the mightiest military power in the world that was because the men who were fighting in Vietnam were imbued with such feelings of patriotism and anti-imperialism that they could withstand all sorts of trials. I had raised this point last year; I do not know whether any attention is being paid to it.

Certain unfortunate cases of corruption creeping into the armed forces were also mentioned last year because some of them have been revealed in the reports of the Committees of this House. I would like to know what, if any, has been the follow-up action, for example, in the case of Lt. Gen Sandhu who was mixed up in that famous contract for supply of sub-standard blankets to our jawans at high altitudes. Last year when we raised the matter, he had been decorated with PVSM or something like that. I do not know what has happened subsequently, whether any further inquiries were held, whether any action has been taken or not.

Conversely, there was a case mentioned last year of one Major Dhanwan—the other way round—who had the courage to try to expose some cases of corruption indulged in by higher officers; because he had dared to do that, he was cashiered and sacked from the Army.

These things leave an ugly taste in the mouth. I hope Mr. Band Lel, with all the dynamism and the things for which he is famous, will look into these things with a broomstick and see to it that all undesirable elements and undesirable activities of this type are swept out of the armed forces.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): The truth cannot be ignored. The Indian defence budget is the lowest in the world. We are fortunate in having acquired a very good position in this field compared to the other international community; we are holding the fourth place in Army, the fifth place in Air Force and the Seventh or eighth place in Navy. Based on non-alignment policy, India has always been advocating, and has been endeavouring to maintain, international peace and security. We have no territorial designs or ambitions. But if our territorial integrity is violated by any of the countries, whether a neighbouring country or even super Powers, we are ready to give a fitting reply as we did in 1971 in the Indo-Pak war. Our beloved Prime Minister has been playing a constructive role in maintaining absolutely good relationship with neighbour countries and others. I do not agree with the allegation made by my friend, Shri Dasaratha Deb that we are not normalising our friendly relations with neighbour countries. We are for it. After the Indo-Pak war, the bilateral Simla Agreement is a clear indication of the desirability for our nation to maintain friendly relationship. As you know, in 1955, after the enunciation of Panch Sheel by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr Chou En-lie on his way back from the Bandung Conference agreed with the principles of Panch Sheela, but later our experience revealed that they violated it. We do believe in mutual respect and we do believe in territorial integrity and sovereignty. However, last year, we have had an experience of provocation on the part of the Chinese by killing some of our

soldiers. Is it desirable on the part of a neighbour country to violate our territorial integrity? Apart from that our role has been appreciated not only by our national community, but the international community also. After lifting of the embargo on arm supply, Pakistan's desire, violating the Simla Agreement, for the accumulation of the arms and ammunition and spending huge amounts in building atomic power and other armaments is a clear indication of their intention. On our part, we have decided not only to maintain our internal security and peace, we want to play a positive role in the international affairs also. As has been mentioned by the earlier speakers as also Shri Indrajit Gupta that the navy base of super powers at Diego Garcia is not merely the rivalry between the super powers, but it is something else. Anyway, I do not want to go into detail in that.

So far as our Defence is concerned, our armed forces ought to be given more encouragement, so that the right kind of spirit develops in them. The spirit of sacrifice is the only ingredient which will surmount any war.

In this connection, I congratulate BDL Hyderabad; last year they have successfully produced SS 11 missile. We do not know, when and how the external aggression will take place, but whether it will take place or not, that is immaterial to us. What is material to us is self-reliance. We are really proud that our hon. Defence Minister, Shri Bansi Lal, within the short duration of his ministership has got acquainted with various in and outs and his statements of full confidence and preparedness to meet any external threat is a clear indication, how we are working. Some facts about the defence may not be brought to us; but it makes no difference, it is the inherent spirit which counts. We have to play a great role in the production side. As you all know the missile technology has revolutionized the art of warfare and we

should give top priority for its production. In any battlefield the greatest friend of the infantry man is the tank. If the infantry man is also provided with certain lightweight missiles, he can defend better and it will be of great help. These second generation missiles are not in production. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to see that the second generation missiles are produced.

There are certain other factors so far as our self-reliance in equipment is concerned. The ordnance factories and other defence production units have been playing a great role. The electronic technology has resulted in manufacture of computers and improvement of the radar system so that we may be ready for any eventuality. The nation and the people with all patriotism under the able guidance of our beloved Prime Minister are always spirited and prepared to face any threat to our security with a spirit of courage and conviction. And to this the present Defence Minister will give, as the people believe in his dynamism and virtues of courage, a perspective direction for the armed forces and for the people.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the youth force. Will the youth force be mobilised as the youth are the pillars of the nation in order defend the country? We are proud to have Mr. Sanjay Gandhi who has given to the nation the four point programme for the youth and expressed his deep desire for the effective implementation of the 20-point programme. I have the confidence that he will also give a new inspiration to the youth in order to defend the nation and develop patriotism and I hope certain military training and discipline will be given to the youth of the country. As we all know, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi is the rising sun and the future hope of this great nation and I do feel and desire that he should give some inspiration to the youth to defend the nation.

[Shri Mallikarjun]

The ordnance factories have been functioning effectively under the 20-point programme under the workers' participation in the management. Just now Mr. Indrajit Gupta was a little perplexed about the workers' participation. Productivity Committees have been formed in all ordnance factories and there is a relationship now between the workers and the management in the augmentation of production and the production of a variety of arms to defend the country. Needless for me to say that we feel—I redraw the attention of the hon. Defence Minister to this—the need to speed up and accelerate the production of and build-up particularly of our defence weapons, particularly, the second generation missiles, arms and ammunition in order to meet any eventuality as a result of any external aggression. The Indian Armed Forces—the Army, the Navy and the Air Force—are absolutely spirited and they will sacrifice their lives and see that the motherland is defended. I am fully confident that whatever the number of arms and ammunition that are being accumulated by Pakistan by purchasing from various countries and whatever may be the tactics of China—they got a supply of Lance missiles from USA. We are not worried about it—our armed forces are full of determination and they will give a fitting reply to any aggressor and I am also equally confident our new Defence Minister, a dynamic administrator he is, will prepare the country to face any eventuality.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Report which has been circulated to us speaks about Nation's Security in perspective. It is stated here as follows:

'India is situated in a region where the benefits of detente have not reached despite our efforts for peace and friendship. The threat to our security has not diminished and the situation thus warrants a close and continuous watch on our part. The country cannot afford any complac-

ey at this juncture and will have to maintain constant vigil to protect and safeguard her security, with a greater unity of purpose and discipline. (Page 4, para 10, Report of Ministry of Defence for 1975-76).

If you look to another page, page 7, this is what has been stated therein:

'We are more interested in peace and national development effort, than in acquisition of arms and ammunition and hence our sustained efforts to keep down drastically defence expenditure as a percentage of GNP. The latest publication of Military Balance lists India as the 38th in the list of 82 countries, in the diminishing order of defence spending, whereas Pakistan, as 10th in the same list, has a much higher level of expenditure.'

Now, on the one side, we say, our Defence Forces should be very strong. On the other side, we come out with an apologetic statement like this. This portion which I just now quoted is listless and lackadaisical. What I would like to submit is this. We should spend more on our defence because we are now facing certain realities in the country. Now many hon. Members have stated about this point. They have tried to tell us how western countries like the USA and the USSR and other countries have been building up their strength in Indian ocean. The developments in Diego Garcia and other places have been really frightening us but we have failed to give expression to our interests, to our objectives and policies. We are friendly to several African, Asian, developing countries. They are friendly to us. They look to us for leadership. Now it is high time when we should come out with a statement of our purposes. That is to say, we should come out with a rational policy in this post-Vietnam world. Sir, after Vietnam war, things have changed in the entire world and in this new situation, which has emerged, we have to go in for more spending, for strengthening our armed forces. We cannot ignore the fact that the

USA is selling military hardware to Gulf countries. About 5 years ago they were selling military goods worth 921 million dollars. Now, in 1975, this has gone up to 9.3 billion dollars of military hardware. They were selling these to Gulf countries. So also, USSR, Eastern European countries, France, Britain, West Germany etc. are selling military hardware to these Gulf States. These are now hard realities. Therefore, we should go for spending more in defence. It is no use saying that we are spending less; we are interested in peace and all that. Every country is interested in peace.

One of the previous speakers stated—and rightly stated—that in the matter of defence of our country, the entire nation should be involved. Defence Ministry should continue to take the entire nation into their confidence.

In this connection, I would like to point out one thing. That is regarding the recruitment policy immediately after Independence. This is what the Government had stated in a Government of India publication entitled: '*Defence Organisation in India, 1967.*' on page 187-188:

"The theory of martial and non-martial classes was completely exploded during the second world war. Soon after the 15th August 1947, the Government of India decided as a matter of policy, that communal and class composition should be eliminated from the Indian Army and that all Indian nationals should have equal opportunities in it."

But, you know, like many other professed policies of the Central Government, this only remains in paper. This is what they said later on: I quote from the same document:

"For administrative reasons arising out of this previous commitment and location of troops it was not possible to implement the decision

immediately in the case of the Infantry and Armoured Corps. The system of class composition in the army has not been introduced in the Navy and Air Force. During the post-British period, no reform in the matter of recruitment was therefore called for in the Navy and the Air force—after August, 15, 1947".

Sir, this is a clear case of admission. There are vested interests in the armed forces who are opposed to any change. How do you expect the entire nation to support the defence efforts? These are statistics which our former Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram gave in this House on 7th April 1972. According to the statement, this is the figure of recruitment during 1968-69 to 1970-71. In Assam, with a population of 12.21 million the total recruitment strength during these three years was 4881; in Bihar, with 46.49 millions, its total recruitment strength was 8,664; in Punjab, with a population of 11.14 million, the total recruitment strength was 26,312 and in Haryana, with a population of 7.60 million, the total recruitment strength was 14,841 and in U.P. with 73.75 million population, the total recruitment strength was 27,133

I wanted to point out these figures to show that 60 per cent of our armed forces come from the states like western U.P., Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh. But, what about the other States? It is only 2 per cent in the case of West Bengal. From North-Eastern side, they are not now being recruited. I want to tell you that the entire country should be taken into account in the matter of recruitment. When this was the agreed policy of the Government of India which was announced immediately after Independence then why this selective recruitment policy on the racial basis should be continued, especially when this was the British policy. I would leave it at that.

[Shri N. E. Horo]

I shall mention one or two points if you give me time. I mentioned last year too. In my State of Bihar—in Ranchi—the army is occupying a certain portion which belongs to a religious society for the last thirtyfive years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can write directly to the Minister.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I have written several letters for the last so many years. They have not listened to that. I want to repeat this. Since the new Minister has now come, I hope he will take up the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please write to him in detail. That will be better.

SHRI N. E. HORO: Then I will also write to him about the compensation having not been paid to the tribals around Ranchi for their land having been taken by the Army for cantonment and field firing.

श्री बिड़बनाथ राय (देवरिया): उपाध्यक्ष भां, भारतवर्ष ऐसे महान और बड़े देश की सीमा का बड़ा होना भी प्राकृतिक और स्वभाविक है। वह सीमा श्रीलंका के पास से लेकर चाइना की सीमा तक है, और वह भी एक प्रकार की नहीं बल्कि कई प्रकार की, कहीं समुद्रतट है, कहीं हिमालय पर्वत है, कहीं दरें हैं। इस तरह की सीमा की रक्षा के लिये जितनी शक्ति और साधन होने चाहिये उतने अभी देश में नहीं हैं।

हमारी सीमा पार दो ऐसे देश हैं जिनकी नीति विस्तारवादी है। कई बार प्रक्रमण भी कर चुके हैं हमारी सीमा पर यह सब देखते हुए हमें उन से सचेत रहने के साथ ही यह कहना प्रतिभावश्यक है कि जितना धन चाहिये हमारी रक्षा के साधनों के लिये उतना नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं

मानता हूँ कि भारत की सर्वव्यवस्था नियोजित है। उस योजना के अनुसार हर विभाग जो हर विषय के लिये धन मिलता है। किन्तु उस मौलिक नीति के आधार पर ही यह हो सकता है कि रक्षा के लिये और धन बढ़ाया जाय और उस में विशेषतः जल सेना के लिये। जल साधनों के सम्बन्ध में गत वर्ष भी मैंने कहा था और इस वर्ष भी कह रहा हूँ कि वायु सेना और थल सेना की अपेक्षा हमारी नेवी के साधन और ताकत कम है उन के लिये जितना धन होना चाहिये उस में भी कमी है। यह अवश्य है कि जिस तरह से वायु सेना और स्थल सेना के लिये सामग्री जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार की जा सकती है उस तरह से नेवी के लिये जहाज जल्दी नहीं बन सकते हैं। फिर भी आप देखें घमरीका हो, इंगलैंड हो, फ्रांस हों वहाँ जो तुलना वायु सेना या थल सेना जल सेना की है उस के मुकाबले में हम बहुत पीछे हैं और उस की पूर्ति करनी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पुरानी बातें नहीं दोहराना चाहता, लेकिन इस प्लानिंग में जो योजना आप की है या सेना की रक्षा के लिये जो साधन है उस में जल सेना की तरफ आप का ध्यान अधिक जाना चाहिये।

आप का यह आदेश है कि जो मौलिक आधार होते हैं रक्षा की सामग्री के वह आप के मजबूत हो रहे हैं चाहे लेबीरेटरी रिसर्च की बात हो, चाहे सामग्री उत्पादन की बात हो। यह अधिक बढ़ रहे हैं। एक समय था 1962 के पहले जब केवल 14 कोड़ रु० की सामग्री डिफेंस के लिये पैदा होती थी। आज की रिपोर्ट में है कि लगभग 100 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य की सामग्री रक्षा विभाग और उस के कारखानों ने उत्पादित की है। यह अवश्य उत्साह की

बात है। लेकिन साथ ही यह भी है कि जो उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है उस को और बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। क्यों कि हमारे बगल में चीन पाकिस्तान को सहायता कर रहा है वह न केवल टैंक, जहाज दे रहा है, बल्कि जल सेना के लिये चाहे टॉरपीडो हो, या सबमैरीन हो, इन सब चीजों को भी बढ़ दे रहा है। यही नहीं अमेरिका ने पहले तो थोड़ी सी रोक लगाई थी लेकिन अब उस रोक को भी हटा लिया और इस में पाकिस्तान की शक्ति बढ़ रही है। पिछली लड़ाई में उम को जो कुछ धाटा हुआ था, उम का सामान नष्ट हुआ था, उस की पूति अमेरिका भी कर रहा है और चायना भी कर रहा है। इस तरह से जो संकट हमारे ऊपर पहले था वह सकट पुन ज्यो का त्यो हो गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें बहुत सचेत और जागरुक रहने की आवश्यकता है।

ऐसे ही अबसर पर अब दो शक्तिशाली देश, जिन्हें चाहे दुश्मन न कहे बल्कि विरोधी कहे, पाकिस्तान को शक्तिशाली बना रहे हैं, हमें चोकरना रहना चाहिये। अमेरिका दियोगो याशिया में एक बेस बना रहा है और यह वह अपनी साम्राज्यवादी नीति के अनुसार कर रहा है। अब इस साम्राज्यवादी नीति का शिकार कौन होगा, उसका लक्ष्य कौन बनेगा, इसीलिए सभी इस चीज का विरोध कर रहे हैं और सब से पहले भारत ने इस का विरोध किया था। अफ्रीका के देश भी उमका विरोध कर रहे है, लेकिन मैं यह चाहूंगा कि अगर इस प्रश्न को, यद्यपि यह विदेश मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न है, यू० एन० भी० में उठाया जाये, तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी और इस तरह से यह सत्कार का एक प्रश्न बन सकता है। सरकार को तरफ से इस प्रश्न को वहाँ पर उठाया जाना चाहिये।

सभी कुछ समय पहले यहाँ पर नैवी के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा था। नैवी

के अफसरों के बारे में कुछ समाचार ऐसे मिले हैं जिनसे यह भालूम होता है कि जितनी उन को सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें, वे उन को नहीं मिलनी हैं और इस कारण कुछ लोग पद छोड़ कर प्राइवेट मरचेंट शिपिंग में चले जाने हैं और इस तरह से जो ट्रेनिंग उन को सरकार द्वारा दी हुई होती है, जो प्रशिक्षण वे लिए हुये होते हैं और जो तजुर्बा उन को हो जाता है वह सरकार के काम आने की बजाय और देश की रक्षा के लिये जो प्रयुक्त होना चाहिये, वहा पर इस्तेमाल न होकर प्राइवेट निजी कार्यों में चला जाता है। इमानिये मेरा कहना यह है कि या तो आप उन को यही पर ज्यादा साधन दीजिये या फिर एमि नियम बनाइयें जिस से कि उन्हें सविस छोड़ कर निजी क्षेत्र में जाने की आवश्यकता न हो और अगर वे जाना चाहें भी तो उन पर किसी तरह में प्रतिबन्ध लगे। आप क बडे बडे अफसर लेफिटीनेट कमांडर और कमांडर सरकारी नौकरी छोड़ कर प्राइवेट शिपिंग में चले जाते है क्योंकि उन को वहा पर ज्यादा सुविधायें मिलनी है। इस को आप रोकिये। इस बात को मैं अपने निजी अनुभव में आधार पर कह रहा हू। तीन चार ऐसे अफसरों को मैं जानता हू जो कि आप की नैवी को छोड़ कर दूसरी जगहों पर चले गये हैं। इस के कारण कुछ भी हो, उन को आप दूर करे, यह मेरा आप से अनुरोध है।

एक और बात मुझे यह कहनी है। ट्रेनों में यात्रा करते समय प्राय हम को मिलिट्री के अफसर मिलते है और उन के पास बहुत अधिक सामान देखा जाता है। अधिक सामान होना कोई बुराई नहीं है लेकिन सुना यह जाता है कि एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जब उन का तबादला होता है, तो उन को वहा पर बसने के लिये, रहने के लिये बहुत अधिक सामान ले जाना पड़ता है क्योंकि अगर वे वह सामान

[श्री बिरबनाथ राय]

16 hrs.

न ले जायें, तो उन को कठिनाई होती है। इस सम्बन्ध में अमेरिका और फ्रांस जैसे देशों में कुछ और नियम हैं। जब वहाँ पर रक्षा विभाग के अफसरों और अधिकारियों का एक जगह से दूसरी जगह तबादला होता है, तो वहाँ पर उन को आवश्यक सामग्री मिल जाती है। इस से उन को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह बहुत सारा सामान नहीं ले जाना पड़ता है। सामान ले जाने में न तो वहाँ पर अफसरों को दिक्कत होती है और न ही उस के लिये सरकार को कुछ ख्य करना पड़ता है। ये कहने को तो बहुत मामूली और साधारण बातें हैं लेकिन जो जो कुछ मैं समझ सका हूँ एक बार नहीं अनेक बार सम्पर्क में आने पर उस से यही पता चलता है कि इस से उन लोगों को काफी कठिनाई होती है। हम लोगो को और कोई समय तो रहता नहीं है कि हम उनसे बातचीत कर सकें, लेकिन रेनो मे यात्रा करते समय ही उन की जो दिक्कतें होती हैं वे पता चलती हैं और खास कर ऐसी जगहों पर जहाँ मीटर गेज से बदल कर ब्रोड गेज और ब्रोडगेज से बदल कर मीटर गेज पर उन्हें जाना पड़ता है और गाडियां चेज करनी होती हैं, उन की इन कठिनाईयों को देख कर मुझे सरकार से यह अनुग्रह करना आवश्यक जान पड़ना है कि तबादले के समय उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें देने का आप प्रयत्न करें।

रिटायरमेंट के बाद कुछ दिक्कतें हो रही हैं लोगों को और इस के बारे में गायद गुप्ता जी ने संकेत भी किया था। उस की तरफ मैं भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित चाहता हूँ।

बाखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा सम्बन्धी उत्पादन के कारखानों में उस तरह का ट्रेड यूनियनियज्म न चलने दे या मजदूरों के दूसरे आन्दोलन न चलने दे जिस तरह का दूसरे क्षेत्रों में या निजी क्षेत्र में चलता है। इस से राष्ट्र का नुकसान होता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में या दूसरे ऐसे कारखानों में किसी तरह की असुविधा होती है तो उस से राष्ट्र का नुकसान होता है। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि जब जब भारत पर आक्रमण हुआ, चाहे वह पाकिस्तान की तरफ से हुआ चाहे चीन की तरफ से हुआ, हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में सामग्री सम्बन्धी उत्पादन बढ़ा है। यह उत्पादन उसी तरह से बढ़ता रहे इस में हमें सुविधा होगी। इस बात से हमारी शक्ति बढ़ेगी, हमारा सामर्थ्य बढ़ेगा। इन कारखानों में हम किसी तरह की राजनीति न चलने दें, केवल मजदूरों की सुविधा के लिए एक्शन लें।

नेशनल डिफेंस एकेडमी में रिट्यूटो की संख्या बढ़नी चाहिये। अगर हो सके तो न केवल देहरादून में, बल्कि दक्षिण में, पूर्व में, पश्चिम में भी इस तरह की संस्थाएँ कायम करें जिन में कि प्रशिक्षण पाने वाले जवानों को अधिक सुविधा हो।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh). Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I am very happy to see my old friend Chaudhary Bansi Lal at the head of the Defence Ministry today. As an ex-serviceman and a Haryanvi, I feel some gratification in his selection as Defence Minister. I am sure there could not be a better person under the present circumstances to hold this post and I think the Prime Minister has made a right selection in this matter.

I have known him for a long time; he is a tough man with a reputation of being tough which must have even travelled across the border by this time. He has a rough exterior but I know that he has a very soft heart for servicemen and their families; he has done a lot for them in Haryana, he knows his business and he means business. Whether I call it a good quality or not, he has one great characteristic which might serve him in good stead as a Defence Minister: when he faces an enemy there is no weapon in his armoury which he would not like to use; he wants to make sure of his kill unmindful of the expenditure that he incurs on it; I know it from my personal experience.

We have great hopes in him India needs a very strong defence force. He is known particularly for eliminating red-tapism and I am sure the Defence Force will benefit from his dynamism and his experience as an administrator. Now, for this amount of Rs. 2544.0 crores which is demanded I have no hesitation in supporting his Demand but this much-talked about increase of Rs. 136.0 crores in the Defence Demand over the last budget is very insignificant. This amount of Rs. 136.0 crores is not sufficient even to buy a single good destroyer or a nuclear-submarine or even for that matter a sophisticated long-range bomber fighter. I do not know how he is going to meet the threats which this country is facing from all round. We know the arms pile-up which is taking place in Pakistan and in the Gulf States. There are threats even from the side of the Indian Ocean. India has a very long sea-coast to defend, that is, 6,000 kilometres. We have a small Navy comparatively. Hardly 30,000 men are there in the Indian Navy, and that is a very small force. They have got a very insignificant air-wing of the Navy. They require a lot of money for establishing a shore-force for striking on the Navy side, and for that we need large amounts of money. At present only 8 per cent of

the strength of the Indian Navy is in the Air-wing. Unless the Navy has a strong Air-wing upto 30 per cent like other developed countries, we cannot hope to defend our country effectively.

Another thing I would like to point out is the research work in Defence. They have provided Rs. 4.5 crores only as loan to Mazagaon Dock which is producing sophisticated warships, destroyers and frigates. Similarly, a very small sum of Rs. 40.0 lakhs only has been provided for Bharat Dynamites which is manufacturing missiles and carrying out research in guided missiles. I do not know what they are going to do with this small sum of Rs. 40.0 lakhs for that important work in their hands. A sum of Rs. 7.75 crores only is provided for Hindustan Aeronautics which is engaged in the production of aircrafts, their overhaul and also manufacturing of air to air missiles. For these works, you need a lot of money and I think this House will have no hesitation if the Defence Minister had come to this House demanding even 50 per cent of the total budget for Defence. Only then, this country can hope to be secure and unless the country is secure, your 20-point programme will come to nothing. It is a very laudable programme and I and my party support the 20-point programme for economic and political development, but I feel, unless you have a strong army, strong air-force and strong Navy—unless you have ensured security of the country—you cannot hope to be successful in your programme. For defence of the country, for maintaining high morale of our Defence forces, what is needed most is the welfare of the soldier's family.

You are looking after other backward sections like Harijans, landless labour, factory workers, students, women etc., but I would not be happy unless you have another point added to your 20-point programme, i.e. resettlement of ex-servicemen and looking after the welfare of the families of the sainik

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

The soldier can only fight if he has no worry about his family living in the remotest village. That is absolutely essential if you want to keep up the morale of your defence force. Jobs should be reserved for demobilised service even in all the States.

We are spending only 4 per cent of our GNP on defence. Neighbouring Pakistan, which has not got so much of resources, is spending upto 10 per cent. Other countries which feel secure from defence point of view are spending much more. So, there is need to raise the defence expenditure. I do not agree with friends who say that the standing army must be reduced. I do not know what is their purpose. I would not like to impute motives, but if they want to arm the entire population of the country for internal strife or if they even go to the extent of suggesting that there must be political indoctrination in the army, I do not at all agree. We have seen what has happened in many other countries and what is happening in Lebanon today. The army is divided between two factors not only on religion but also on political lines. We do not want that to happen to the Indian army. The Indian army must be kept free of all politics. There should be absolutely no interference from political parties and no political ideologies should be preached. This country consists of various religious groups and all shades of opinion in politics. Unless the country has a united army, it cannot hope to remain secure.

16.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not say that bravery and patriotism are the monopoly of any particular section of the people. But somehow, I do not agree with those who want recruitment in the army on the basis of male recruitable population

in each State. All religious groups and States have produced heroes. In the past conflicts, we have had heroes, from amongst the Muslims, the Christians, the Parsis the Sikhs and others. We cannot forget Brig. Usman who laid down his life in Kashmir in 1947. We cannot forget Sepoy Abdul Hamid, the Keeler Brothers, Lazarus and so on. There is no end to the names of brave soldiers that this country has produced. But a real soldier is not made overnight. You cannot catch hold of factory workers or farmers, give them a little training and expect them to stand against the enemy fire. If their nerves fail, you would unjustly court-martial them and shoot them. That is not fair. This is in the scheme of nature that certain characteristics are developed over a long period of time even amongst animals. You may have very good milch cows in Saiwal or Montgomery or Jersey or Friesian or Holstein, but can the bullocks produced by these cows be as good as the Hissar bull or the Haryana bullocks as draught animals? The golden retriever may be very nice to look at; but can he have the tenacity and the fighting traits, as the bullterrier or the bull-dog has got? Similarly, human beings have also got some characteristics which they have acquired over generations, through their military background; by tradition of fighting for the defence of the country. Where, as it is everybody's right to fight for the country and to show his bravery, we should only have those people who are the fittest, in the interests of the country. If you want to recruit people on the basis of population State-wise into the Defence services would you also go to the extent of recruiting people to the IAS and IPS on the basis of population, from those States? Then you would say that the administration would suffer. If the administration suffers it is very bad; but if Defence of the country suffers, the nation may be subjugated. Your policy of maintaining the present class composition in fixed class requirements as declared by the Government

in this House—which you want to retain—is very much appreciable. But even for the other regiments where you want people to be recruited from all over the country, you should not lower your standards. There was a friend speaking just now, before me, Mr. Horo. I was listening to him. He was talking about Assam and had said that there is, in the Army, very little per centage of people from Assam. I would like to give some figures for his information. As regards desertions from the Army, so far as Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh are concerned to the representation from which States he was objecting—the per centage of desertion is only 0.1 per cent to 0.2 per cent. And in the case of Gujarat and Assam my friend Mr. Mavalankar would excuse me—it is as high as 5.2 per cent. And this is the difference between martial and non-martial people. In the case of Orissa, Bihar and Tamil Nadu, the rate of desertion from the Army, after recruitment, is 3 per cent. If one man deserts from the unit in the face of enemy, the whole force is demoralized. What would happen if 5 out of 100 start running away, leaving the guns behind? That is why I say that we should not have such sudden changes in the policies as might be detrimental to the strength and morale of our fighting forces (*Interruptions*) Another injustice perpetrated by the British during their regime is that they named the regiments after certain sections. But there are certain classes which are as good as the others in fighting. But they were left out for political reasons; for instance the Ahirs and Goojars I hope Mr. Vikal is here. He must be able to say how his tribe feels when their sons fight with the name of some other class on their shoulders. When others are fighting under their own names, why should these people also not be permitted to fight similarly, as long as certain regiments are named after certain classes? (*Interruptions*) I do not know how many Adivasis have deserted. They can shoot birds with bows

and arrows and with proper training in due course of time may become good soldiers. I have served during the war for five years and I did not see you anywhere.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Kindly address the Chair.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: As an ex-serviceman, I am very thankful to the Defence Minister for revising the rates of pension available now to retiring personnel. But I cannot understand the logic behind the decision. In the case of sepoy's the increase in the minimum pension is to the tune of 90 per cent and in the case of Subedar—Major it is 85 per cent. The highest non-commissioned rank and the lowest rank has been bracketed, whereas for other ranks in between, the Naik, the Havildar and Naik-Subedar the increase is upto 127 per cent. Similarly, in the case of commissioned officers the Subaltern has been bracketed with the General. The pension of the Subaltern has been increased by 28.63 per cent. In the case of the Chief of Staff, the post of a full General, the increase is 19 per cent, whereas in the case of Captain, Major and Brigadier the increase is from 43 to 52 per cent. I think this is very unfair. The person who receives the lowest salary should receive the highest percentage of increase in pension.

Before this increase was announced a sepoy was getting a pension of Rs. 40 per month. Without trying to hurt anybody feelings, I would like to say that in the case of political pensioners you are granting a pension of Rs. 300.

AN HON MEMBER: Rs. 200

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. In the case of INA personnel, they are getting two pensions, one political and one from the army. There is no reason why a sepoy who is now serving his free country should not get that much which an ex-INA person is now getting, which even a retired chaprasi is now getting. I think this increase is not sufficient.

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

I appreciate your decision about increasing the period of colour service and reserve service. As Shri Indrajit Gupta said, this is very admirable. But I would request the Defence Minister to set up a special organisation for looking after the grievances of soldiers and families of ex-soldiers to give them the feeling that they are the people defending the country and that their services are being appreciated by the nation. At present there is no distinction between soldiers and civilians. When a soldier goes home, if somebody makes a complaint against him, immediately the police registers a case against him, even though in most cases they are false charges on account of factions in the villages.

Now there are some civilians working in the defence organisation. Trade unionism is creeping into even the defence organisation. There is no reason why every civilian working in the defence installations and defence offices should not be in uniform. They must be put under the Army Act. That is the only way to ensure security and discipline in the defence services. This should be introduced in the Navy and Air Force also where a large number of civilians are serving.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why not have uniforms here?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I will be very happy, but probably you would object to it.

I only suggest that the Army should get a higher percentage of the Budget as the circumstances of today demand. We are facing threats from all over from submarines with guided missiles in the Indian Ocean to modern and intermediate range ballistic missiles installed in Tibet. Our neighbouring countries are arming themselves with the most sophisticated weapons. I hope the Defence Minister would prevail on his Cabinet colleagues for a

higher percentage to be set aside for the defence of the country.

श्री बीरेंद्र स्वयं (पीपीपीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत सेना, वायु सेना और जल सेना आती है। वायु सेना और स्थल सेना का तो महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है ही लेकिन हमारी जल सेना का भी स्थान कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि इस देश का समुद्री तट तीन हजार मील से भी ऊपर है। इतिहास बताता है कि वह देश जो अपनी मजबूत नौवी नहीं रखते हैं वे अपनी सुरक्षा कायम नहीं रख सकते हैं। इंग्लैंड ने नौवी के बल पर ही बहुत बड़ा साम्राज्य कायम किया। अमेरिका की भी बहुत बड़ी नौवी है जिस से वह आज पूरे सतार में मुपर पावर की हानत में दिखाई देता है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि नौवी को ज्यादा मजबूत बनाया जाय। इस समय हमारी एम्फैसिस स्थल सेना और वायु सेना पर ज्यादा है और नौवी पर कम है। लेटिन पिछली पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई में आप ने देखा कि थोड़े से साधनों के रहते हुए भी हमारी नौवी ने बहुत अच्छा काम कर दिखाया। नौवी के दो कमांड है इस्टर्न कमांड और वेस्टर्न कमांड। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि अहमदन निकोबार लक्षद्वीप और मिनिकाय द्वीप ये हमारे हमारे देश के अंग हैं और अहमदन निकोबार में मैंने देखा है कि वह पाच सौ मील के क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है। जब मैं बहो गया तो मुझे बताया गया कि वहाँ पैट्रोलिंग के लिये सिर्फ दो छोटे छोटे जहाज हैं जो पैट्रोलिंग करते हैं। मुझे बताया गया कि वहाँ पर इन्डोनेशिया के फिरशमैन आते हैं, बर्मा के फिरशमैन आते हैं और मछली मार कर चले जाते हैं। चारना के जहाज भी आते हैं और क्रूम कर चले जाते हैं। लेकिन हम को पता नहीं चलता।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रबंधमान निकोबार नौ नौवीं का एक प्रच्छा बढना चाहिये। अभी जो है वह बहुत छोटा है और वह इस योग्य नहीं है कि प्रबंधमान निकोबार की सुरक्षा कर सके। आप ने देखा कि बिट्रिश काल में जब जापान ने हमला किया तो सब से पहले प्रबंधमान निकोबार को हड़प लिया इस तरह से वह बड़ा बलनरेबल एरिया है। इंडोनेशिया और थाइलैंड की निगाहें लगी रहती हैं और वे लाभान्वित होते रहते हैं। इसलिये ईस्टर्न कमांड का एक विंग वहाँ रहना चाहिये। पीट ब्लेयर ने अभी हम उस की सुरक्षा कर सकते हैं। वरना कल कोई खतरा आया तो मुझे आदेश है कि बहुत जल्दी प्रबंधमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह खतरे में आ जायगा।

इस के साथ साथ मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी नौवीं में एयर क्राफ्ट कैरियर सिर्फ एक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ईस्टर्न कमांड में भी दूसरा एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर हो। दूसरी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एयर क्राफ्ट कैरियर्स पर जो जहाज है या जो दूसरे नौवहन हवाई जहाज हैं वे बड़े प्रबलित हो गए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन को बदला जाय और उनके स्थान पर नये जहाज रखे जाय क्योंकि बिना एयर विंग के नौवीं काम नहीं कर सकती है। साथ ही बिना एचकॉ हेलीकोप्टर्स के हमारी नौवीं काम नहीं कर सकती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आप थल सेना पर ज्यादा जोर देते हैं, वहाँ नौवीं पर भी ज्यादा जोर दे, ज्यादा रूपा खर्च करें। हमारी डिफेंस प्रिपेअरनेन्स अभी मध्यम है, इस की तैयारी के लिये अधिक पैसा लगाना चाहिये।

आप देखिये ईरान जो हमारा एक पड़ोसी देश है इस सिलसिले में बहुत बड़ी तैयारी कर रहा है। उस ने बहुत ने बढे बनाये हैं, बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हेली कोप्टर्स इकट्ठे किये हैं, जहाज इकट्ठे कर रहा है। अपने बजट का 27 परसेन्ट वह मूलक के डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है। शाहशाह ईरान का कहना है :—

"Iran had 'no choice but to arm itself to the extent necessary for the preservation of its national interest. He stressed that the arms build-up was necessitated by Iran's geographical location, its national sovereignty, its refusal to take orders from anywhere else, and its insistence on going its own way."

इस तरह से ईरान में एक बहुत बड़ी तैयारी हो रही है और उस तैयारी का इस बात से जाहिर होना है—मैं आप के सामने कोट कर रहा हूँ—

"According to columnist Jack Anderson, Iran has been importing modern arms at a rate faster than the Iranian armed forces can assimilate. "As a result, he says, "mountains of munitions are piling up on Iranian docks and fields. Planes and helicopters and other sophisticated weapons are left in crates for weeks waiting to be assembled. Iranian crews simply cannot be trained fast enough to operate all the aircraft that the Shahanshah has thrust on them. They were just learning to fly in F-4s when Shahanshah began buying F-5s. Before the F-5 crews are broken in, the still more advanced F-15s will begin arriving."

आम्हें के मुतालिक शाहशाह की कोशिश है कि अधिक से अधिक सोफेस्टिकेटेड वेपन्स ईरान में आये। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि

[श्री मोहन स्वराज]

ईरान का पाकिस्तान के साथ पठोज़ है और पाकिस्तान के डिफ़ेंस धाज क्या है— पिछली सत्राई में जो उसका मुकसान हुआ था, हथियारों की उस कमी को उसने पूरा कर लिया है और अब वह और ज्यादा हथियार इकट्ठा करना चाहता है। इंग्लैंड, फ्रांस, अमरीका और चाहता सब उसको हथियार दे रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है, हम को इससे सजग रहना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी जो एनिमिटी है, दुश्मनी है, वह भी हम को सतर्क रहने के लिये बाध्य करती है।

हम को अपने एयर-पोर्ट्स की तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए, अपने हवाई जहाज़ों को मोडर्न हथियारों से लैस करना चाहिए, ज्यादा से ज्यादा हवाई जहाज़ हमको बनाने चाहिए। मुझे पता लगा है कि ईजिप्ट ने हम से मिग हवाई जहाज़ों के पुर्जे मागे थे। मैं नहीं जानता कि हम उनको वे पुर्जे दे सकते हैं या नहीं। हालांकि हमारे उनके साथ बहुत अच्छे ताल्लुकात हैं, लेकिन मिग के पुर्जे हम उनको दे सकते हैं या नहीं—यह देखने की बात है, क्योंकि हमारी अपनी आवश्यकता खुद इतनी ज्यादा है कि उसकी पूर्ति करना ही मुश्किल हो रहा है।

जहा तक डिफ़ेंस प्रोडक्शन का ताल्लुक है—हमारे कई मित्रों ने कहा है—डिफ़ेंस प्रोडक्शन को और ज्यादा सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस समय जितना प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है, लड़ाई की ज़रूरत के लिये नाकाफ़ी है। हमें इस मामले में सेल्फ-रिलायन्स होना चाहिए और ऐसा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि हमें किसी के आगे हाथ न फैलाना पड़े।

अब मैं आपके सामने दो-तीन सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारी बार-विडोज़ बुर-बुर के देहातो में रहती हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा

असहाय अवस्था में हैं। उनकी बरबोरज के कई तरीके निकाले गये हैं, लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि में वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बार-विडोज़ या जो सिपाही या भक्तसर लड़ाई में अपंग हो गये हैं उनकी देखभाल की तरफ़ और अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। खास तौर से बार-विडोज़ के लिये। इसी के साथ-साथ डिफ़ेंस में जो सिपाही और अन्य पर्सनल हैं वह बड़ी डिफ़िकल्ट कंडीशन्स में काम करते हैं और दरों में, पहाड़ों में काम करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके वेल्फ़ेयर का और ज्यादा इंतज़ाम हम कर सकें, उनकी अच्छी देख-भाल कर सकें तो अच्छी बात होगी और इससे उनको ऐनकरेजमेंट मिलता रहेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन माँगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हरि सिंह (खुर्जा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, वह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि हमारे जो मीजूदा रक्षा मंत्री चौधरी बंसी लाल जी हैं वह ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो सेना और मुरझा के हिमाच से बहुत ही फ़िट बैठते हैं। सेना में ग्रांडर इज़ ग्रांडर। वहाँ क्यों और कैसे को नहीं पूछा जाता। माननीय बंसी लाल जी को मैं पिछले कई सालों से जानता हूँ, उनके स्वभाव और मन की स्थिति भी यही है कि काम होना चाहिए, अगर मगर सुनने की उनकी आदत नहीं है। तो ऐसे मंत्रालय को ऐसे व्यक्ति का मिलना, और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इनका चयन करके उपयुक्त स्थान पर उपयुक्त काम करने के लिए जो मौका दिया है, यह बहुत उचित और ठीक है। यह वाकई उस स्थान के लिये बहुत सुयोग्य हैं। हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी को बहुत शौक है कि काम होना चाहिए। वह लालफीताशाही और कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के झगड़े में नहीं पड़ते।

मैं ऐसे जिले से आता हूँ जहाँ एक जिले के हिसाब से हायेस्ट नम्बर में सेना में आबनी

है, जिसा बुलन्धरगहर से, और बी०एस०एफ० तथा अन्य पैरा मिलिटरी क्रोस में काफ़ी ताबाद में वहाँ के लोग हैं। चौधरी साहब के रक्षा मंत्रालय का भार सम्भालने के बाद रक्षा मंत्रालय के काम में तेज़ी आयी है। जो फ़ाइलें विभाग में हफ़्तों घूमती रहती थीं, लोगों की बँसन का कोई निपटारा नहीं हो पाता था, आजकल उनका बहुत जल्दी क्रैमला हो जाता है, ऐसा देखने में आता है, और लोग भी कहते हैं। इसका श्रेय वर्तमान रक्षा मंत्री जी को है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि उनको निर्माण करने का बहुत शौक है। हरियाणा जो मेरा बीर्डर का सूबा है, वहाँ मैंने देखा है कि उनको इस बात की बड़ी ब्वाहिश रहती है कि कोई भी काम इसलिए न पड़ा रहे कि उसमें फँसला देर से हुआ। जैसे ही लोगों ने कुछ जिक्र किया, अपनी कुशल बुद्धि से उस मामले को समझ कर बहुत जल्दी फँसला ले लेते हैं। तो सुरक्षा के जो कार्यक्रम हैं उनमें भी ऐसे कुशल और जल्दी फँसला लेने की बड़ी जरूरत होती है। इसी तरह की ट्रेनिंग मिलिटरी की होती है, लीडरशिप की जो ट्रेनिंग मिलिटरी के अधिकाधिकारियों को मिलती है उसमें यह एक बड़ा फ़क्टर होता है। तो देश का सौभाग्य है इस वक़्त जबकि हमारी सेनाओं पर और मीमाओं पर दुश्मनों की आंखे लगी हैं, उस वक़्त ऐसा कुशल, अनुभव और कर्मठ व्यक्ति मिना है जिससे हमारी सुरक्षा की रीढ़ की हड्डी को मजबूती मिलेगी। हमारी सीमाओं पर दुश्मन आंख लगा कर बैठा है। पाकिस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है जो अपने को चारों तरफ़ से हथियार लेकर मजबूत कर रहा है, और अमरीका ने जो उनके लिये अपना हर लेव खोल दिया है हथियार देने का आहूँ वह किसी किस्म के हों, और हिन्दुस्तान का सारा धन बिखा कर सारे देशों से पाकिस्तान तरफ़ तरफ़ के हथियार ख़रीद कर रहा है।

भूटो साहब की दो, चार किताबें मैंने पढ़ी हैं—उनकी हर एक किताब से उनका इरादा पता लगता है "मिथ थाक इंडिपेंडेंस" में भूटो साहब ने लिखा है कि पाकिस्तान का चेहरा और उमका शरीर तब तक पूरा नहीं है जब तक कि उमको कश्मीर न मिल जाय। जब उन्होंने अपनी किताब में इस बात को लिखा है वह क्या इस बात को भूल जायेंगे, और क्या वह उम मिर और शरीर को प्राप्त करने के लिये उपाय नहीं करेंगे? पाकिस्तान का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि वहाँ पर अब तक जितने प्रधान मंत्री होते आये हैं वह अडल्ट फ़ेन्चाइज़ के जरिये से नहीं आये, पीपुलर वोट से नहीं चुने गये, बल्कि इंडो फोबिया दिखा करके वहाँ के प्रधान मंत्री बनते चले आये हैं। जब उनकी कुर्सी या गद्दी हिलने लगती है, तो पाकिस्तान में वह नारा लगने लगता है कि अब एकोनामिक स्ट्राइफ है, अब पाकिस्तान की अन्डरवनी हालत बहुत खराब है। आज चारों तरफ़ से उमको मरद दी जा रही है। जब पाकिस्तान के अन्दर विद्रोह और बग़ावत की हालत होती है, तभी वह सेनाओं का रुख़ भारत पर हमले करने के लिए इधर कर देता है और अपनी कुर्सी को बचाना है। इसलिए मैं आज फिर इम हाउस को कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान में जब भूटो साहब की कुर्सी छीनने की नीबत आयेगी, तो वे अपनी कुर्सी को बचाने का ढोष रचेंगे और मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी ख़ुशी होती है कि हमारा जो रक्षा मंत्रालय है, वह इस बात के लिये विजिलेंट है।

जहाँ तक दूसरे देशों का सवाल है हमारा पड़ोसी चीन है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहूँगा कि हम ने उससे मूहब्बत की और पबशील का पँकट किया और "हिन्दी, चीनी भाई भाई" का नारा लगाया। उससे हम जितना निभा सकते थे निभाया लेकिन चीन में हमारी कमर में छूरा भीका और आज चीन हिन्दुस्तान

[श्री हरि सिंह]

की हेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करना चाहता है और वह ऐसा इसलिए करना चाहता है कि एशिया के अन्दर एक चाइना-टाइप डिक्टेटरशिप फॉर्मि। वह अपनी आइवियोलोजी फॉर्म कर एशिया में अपना साम्राज्य स्थापित करना चाहता है और उसके इस मकसद के पूरा होने में हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा देश है जो बाड़े आता है। तो चीन की यह पालिटी है कि अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान को बर्बाद कर देगा, हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करके उसकी हानत को खत्म कर देगा, तो उसका जो राजनतिक उद्देश्य है, उसकी जो मनोभावना है, उसको वह पूरा कर लेगा और तभी चीन सफल हो सकता है। आज चीन बड़ी तेजी से हाईड्रोजन बम, मिसाइल और दूसरे आधुनिक हथियार तैयार किये हुए हैं और एक के बाद एक वह उस पर तजुर्बा करता चला जा रहा है। कोई भी राष्ट्र, जो हथियारों से लैस न होगा और जिसके पास सेटैस्ट टाइप के और डेवलपड हथियार नहीं होंगे, शक्तिशाली नहीं हो सकता है।

आप जानते हैं कि चीन रूस जैसे मुल्क से, जोकि लेना और शस्त्रों के लिहाज में बड़ा मजबूत है, जिसके पास हर प्रकार के अमेरिका से भी बढकर हथियार मौजूद हैं, भी क्लीश ले रहा है बोर्डर पर और उसने आदेश कर दिया है, चीन के अन्दर उसने घोषणा कर दी है कि किसी भी दिन रूस से लड़ाई हो सकती है। लिहाजा उसके जितने भी एटम, हाईड्रोजन और दूसरे हथियारों के प्लान्ट्स थे, उन सब को उसने इन्टीरियर में स्थापित कर दिया है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो देश आज रूस से लड़ना चाहता है, जो देश रूस को युद्ध के मैदान में डिफीट करना चाहता है, आप समझ सकते हैं कि वह हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला क्यों नहीं करवाएगा। उसकी बड़ी दूर की नीति है इस सिर्लासिसे में और आपकी सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि

अमेरिका और देश चीन के साथ सॉन्-वांक कर रहा है और वह इसलिए कर रहा है क्योंकि वह पाकिस्तान का दोस्त है और पाकिस्तान अपने भाव को जो सन् 1971 में उसको लया था, भूषा नहीं है। वह अपने उस भाव को फिर से बदलना चाहता है चीन को उकसा कर कि वह हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में कित्त चीख की कमी है। आज अमेरिकन और रूस दुनिया के बड़े बलवान देश हो सकते हैं, उनके पास तरह तरह के एडवान्स्ड टाइप के हथियार हो सकते हैं, तो हिन्दुस्तान क्यों नहीं हो सकता है। हमारे इस देश के पास सारे सोर्सो है और जो एटम बनाने के लिए, टैंक बनाने के लिए और हवाई जहाज बनाने के लिए साधन चाहिए, वे सब हमके पास मौजूद हैं। अब यह कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में रोटी नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है और आप एटम बम और एटोमिक मकिन का परीक्षण कर रहे हैं। मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि चीन के अन्दर जो हायस्ट और वेन्ट-क्वालीफाइड इंजीनियर्स हैं, वे सब वैपनरी और हथियार बनाने में लगे हुए हैं। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि हमें रोटी और कपडा प्रोड्यूस करना चाहिए, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी फौन्टरियों में जो हथियार बनते हैं, ये एकोनॉमी जेनरेट करने हैं। डिफेन्स ब्रमार्ग सबसे बड़ा कन्ज्यूमर फौन्टर होना है और यह जो सिद्धान्त लोगों का है कि अगर हम अपना रुपया एटम बनाने में लगा देंगे तो मुल्क में गरीबी आ जायेगी, यह मेरी समझ में गलत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर देश को खुशहाल रखना चाहते हैं, हेमोक्रेसी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे देश की सुरता बड़ी मजबूत और स्ट्रॉंग होनी चाहिए। आज सारे देश के सामने यह सवाल है कि आखिर हम कब तक बने रहेंगे। इन्डियन ओशन का सवाल आप सामने है। हम पहले यह सोचने के कि इस तरह से युद्ध करने का मौका कभी नहीं पड़ेगा लेकिन आप जानते ही हैं कि आज अमेरिका अरबों रुपया लगा कर सेटैस्ट चीक

वहाँ इकट्ठी कर रहा है। वह इसलिए कि उसका इरादा प्रायः यह है कि युद्ध जो दुनिया में बहूँ छेड़ना चाहता है, वह एशिया की धरती से शुरू होना चाहिए। उसने एक सख्य बनाया हुआ है कि एशिया में लड़ाई होगी। यही नहीं, वह इंडियन ओशन में क्यों जाना चाहता है? उसकी रोज़ तेल की मांग रहती है। आप जानते हैं कि घरा सी तेल की मांग को लेकर अमेरिका चबरा गया। प्रायः अमेरिका ने नवें ट्रेंड प्रस्तावित कर लिये हैं। आप देखें कि दुनिया के बहुत से देश अमेरिका से हथियार खरीदते हैं। अगर दुनिया के देश अमेरिका से हथियार खरीदना बंद कर दें तो उसकी इकोनॉमी को बहुत क्षति पहुँच सकती है। वह जानता है कि हमको हथियारों से पैसा ही नहीं मिलता, सुरक्षा भी मिलती है। आपने पढ़ा होगा कि उसने यह कहा कि जो देश हमें यू०एन०पी० में स्पॉट नहीं करेगा, उसको हम आर्थिक तरकीबों के साधन नहीं देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुल्क किसी देश की खुशहाली के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने में अनिच्छित है वह क्या एशिया के मुल्कों को बचने देगा। वह एशिया के देशों को हथियार ही नहीं देना बल्कि उनके लिए लड़ता भी है। एशिया में वह वियतनाम वगैरह में लड़ा और मुझे खुशी है कि उनको वहाँ मुह की खानी पडी।

इन सारे हालात को देख कर के, हमारे रक्षा विभाग ने इन सारी चीजों पर नजर रखी, देश की तरकीबों के प्रौर हम मजबूत बनाने के सोलिड प्रयत्न किये। हम को खुशी होती है कि हमारा डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन फार टाइम हो गया है। यही नहीं, हमारी सरकार का यह ट्रेंड है कि हम हथियारों के मामले में सेल्फ सफिसिअन्ट होना चाहेंगे। अगर हम सेल्फ सफिसिअन्ट नहीं होंगे तो हमारी इन्डिपेंडेंस अन्दर में बंद जायेगी।

। अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ज्यादा तकलीब में न आकर के, जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन किया

था, गुलन्दगहर जिले के बड़ी तादाद में लोग सेना में, एयर फोर्स में तथा अन्य सेनाओं में काम करते हैं। बहुत अच्छे जवान सेना को बहा से मिलते हैं। लेकिन अफसोस है कि बहा पर कोई रिजुटिंग ग्राफिस नहीं है। मैं बराबर पिछले एक साल से इस बात की मांग करता चला आ रहा हूँ। हमारे चौधरी साहब, हमारे जिले को जानते हैं कि इलेक्शन के दिनों में वहाँ के लोगों ने कौसी मिलिटेंसी दिखायी थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में एक रिजुटिंग ग्राफिस बन जाना चाहिए जिससे कि हर तरह के लोग सेना में आसानी से भर्ती हो सकें।

श्री हमारे राब साहब ने कहा कि हर तरह के आदमियों को सेना में भर्ती करना मुनासिब नहीं, जो फिट आदमी हो, चाहे वह किमी सूबे का हो, कहीं का रहने वाला हो, उसको भर्ती करना चाहिए। कोई जन्म से बहादुर नहीं होता। किमी भी बिरादरी का, किमी भी मजहब का कोई हो, कोई जन्म से बहादुर पैदा नहीं हुआ है। प्रायः की सोमायटी बड़ी कमप्लेक्स है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की सोमायटी के कुछ हिस्से जो सुप्रीम कम्युनिटी कहलाने हैं, उन्होंने कमजोर लोगों को प्रायः बचने नहीं दिया। मैंने गांव में देखा है कि कोई हरिजन एक डहा हाथ में लेकर चला जाता था ता उसका हाथ तोड़ दिया जाता था, टांग तोड़ दी जाती थी और कहा जाता था कि उसने हाथ में डहा क्यों पकड़ा है। मभाज के लोगों ने उनको बचने ही नहीं दिया, उनको बहादुर बनने का मौका ही नहीं दिया। प्रायः चीन के अफीमकी कौसे लडाकू हो गये। प्रायः उन्हें तरकीबों दें, अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दे तो वे भी बहादुर हो जायेंगे। केवल इन्सान की लम्बाई ही बहादुरी की निशानी नहीं है। आखिर पहाड़ी लोग तो 4 फुट की ऊँचाई के होते हैं, वे तो कम बहादुर नहीं हैं। बीने कब के लोगों ने बहादुरी के इनाम पाये हैं। आबकल मुझ का पेटन बदला है। फील्ड में लड़ाई तो होती है

[श्री हरि सिंह]

लेकिन सेना में ऐसे बहुत से काम हैं जिनके लिए दूसरी किस्म के लोगों की भी जरूरत पड़ती है। मैं राव साहब की इस संज्ञा की बहुत खिलफत करता हूँ। मेकनल इंटेग्रेशन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के हर मजदूर, हर इलाके, हर सूबे का भादमी भर्ती होना चाहिए। कौन कौम मांसल है, कौन कौम उरपोक है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस आइडिया को, इस फिलॉसफी को बढ़ाना देश के हित में नहीं है। एक ही भावाब्ज उठानी चाहिए कि सारा देश सब लोगों का है।

मैं अन्त में सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने राष्ट्र के सुरक्षा मंत्रालय में मुझको विश्वास है, कांफिडेंस है क्योंकि चौधरी साहब को व्यक्तिगत बहुत अनुभव है और उनके मातहत हमारी सेना का काम आगे जायेगा, ऐसी मुझको आशा है। इस बात के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री अचल सिंह (भागरा) : डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी की जो बजट मांगें पेश हुई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने श्री बंसीलाल जी को हमारा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर चुना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके हाथ में हमारे देश की सुरक्षा सुरक्षित रहेगी। भारत बहुत बड़ा देश है। उस पर पाकिस्तान और चीन की लगातार निगाह लगी रहती है। अब तक हिन्दुस्तान पर तीन चार बार हमले भी वे कर चुके हैं। इन हमलों की वजह से हमें काफी नुकसान हुआ है। फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान विजयी हुआ है और उनको मुंह की खानी पड़ी है। डिफेंस के वास्ते जितनी भी तैयारी की जाये और जितना भी उस पर खर्च किया जाये, कम है। हमारा लैंड तथा सी बोर्डर बहुत बड़ा है। दोनों की तरफ से हमें खतरा है। अपनी अमरीका ने इंडियन ओशन में एक सैनिक अड्डा बनाया जिसका विरोध तत्काल एशिया की ताकतों ने किया है।

अमरीका तथा उसके साथी ब्रिटेन आदि तैयारी कर रहे हैं कि इस अड्डे को और मजबूत किया जाये। यह अड्डा भारत के लिए खतरा है। उसका हमें पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

वह भी खुशी की बात है कि हमारा डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है। तमाम जो फेक्ट्रीज हैं उनमें आर्मिंट्स आदि तैयारी के बन रहे हैं। हवाई जहाज, पानी के जहाज, टैंक आदि वहाँ बन रहे हैं। इसके बारे में जो कुछ हमारे पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

अब कुछ स्थानीय समस्याओं के बारे में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। खान तीर से कंटोनमेंट्स के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। दो बार पहले मिनिस्ट्री का ऐसा कुछ विचार था कि जिलने हमारे कंटोनमेंट्स हैं, उनमें से सिबिलियंस को हटा दिया जाये, उनको अलग कर दिया जाये। अग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान में पचासों वर्ष रहे, उन्होंने यहाँ राज किया लेकिन उन्होंने कभी ऐसा सोचा तक नहीं। लेकिन कैसे हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय ने इसके बारे में सोचा पता नहीं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री से भी कहा था। यह बात सुन कर उनको बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि देखिये। मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। मेरा विश्वास है कि वह मामला वहीं रुक गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में करीब 60-70 कंटोनमेंट्स हैं। वहाँ के तमाम लोग बेचैन हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री वहाँ के लोगों को आश्वस्त करेंगे और बोलना करेंगे कि उनको वहाँ से निकाला नहीं जायेगा।

मैं आस तीर से अब धारणा कंटोनमेंट की एक कठिन समस्या की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। उसकी आबादी करीब पालीस हजार की है। वहाँ पर पीने के पानी की समस्या बड़ी अटिज है। पिछले

पांच सात बरस से मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि वहाँ की यह समस्या हल हो जाये। अब भी जगजीवन राम के और सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह के, उनसे भी मैंने इस समस्या को हल करने की प्रार्थना की थी। अब मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप वहाँ की इस समस्या को हल करें। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब आगरा गये थे दो महीने पहले और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए जो छोटी सी स्कीम है, उसको हम हाथ में लेंगे और उसको कार्यान्वित करेंगे। उसका समर्थन हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी किया था। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बालीस हजार आबादी की पीने के पानी की समस्या को आप हल करें। खाम तौर से गर्मियों में लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है और तब यह समस्या बहुत ही गम्भीर हो जाती है। वहाँ का मुझे ज्ञाती तजुबा है। वहाँ पर मेरा कालेज है जिसका नाम है श्रीमती भगवती देवी जैन गुरु डिगरी कालेज। उसमें करीब पच्चीस सौ बच्चियां पढ़ती हैं। उनको पीने के लिए पानी न मिलने की वजह से कभी-कभी स्ट्राइक तक हो जाती है। इस वजह से मैं आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप इस समस्या को जल्द हल करें। बिना पानी के आदमी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है। यह एक बुनियादी समस्या है और इसको तुरन्त हल किया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मागों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend Shri Hari Singh a few minutes back referred to Bhutto wanting to get Kashmir. I must make it clear that it is not possible for him ever to get Kashmir. It is not a question of defence, but it is the question that the people of Kashmir do not want to go to Pakistan. Long long ago, in 1938, Kashmiris had accepted the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru. It was in 1942 that they asked Jinnah to go back. It is the people who matter and those people do not want Bhutto to be there.

Nevertheless, the Prime Minister only a few days ago at Jammu said that there was hostile attitude on all the four sides. Let me again begin with Pakistan as my friend Shri Hari Singh has done. Pakistan has been carrying on a very unfriendly propaganda. Added to it, now the USA also has lifted its arms embargo. Then Pakistan has obtained from France, a nuclear processing plant. In the nuclear clear processing plant in the nuclear processing plant is plutonium separation plant can be used for making an atom bomb. Therefore, Pakistan is becoming dangerous. It is proceeding at a mad pace. We see also that China is helping Pakistan in a big way. All these things are there. We also note that Pakistan has allowed China the use of Karachi port. All these things being there, we should certainly be alert on it. Sometime ago, we had on our border—I am talking of Kashmir border—some small incidents, border incidents. All these we see on the side of Pakistan.

On the other side is China. What is China doing? China is again not only supporting the hostiles in our north-eastern regions, it is persisting in an unfriendly propaganda. It refuses to respond to any gesture of friendship. It is also intensively patrolling on the Indo-Nepal border. You know on 20th October last year, four members of our six-man Assam Rifles patrol party were killed.

On the third side we have Bangla Desh. After Mujib's murder Bangla Desh is not the old Bangla Desh. During Mujib's time there was what was known as Dacca Declaration which called for peace in Asia but the new regime is reversing the goodwill that Mujib built up. We cannot say that the new regime has brought in security or it has a stable govern-

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

ment. We also see that after Mujib facilities in Chittagong have been offered to China as well as the USA. Bangla Desh not showing a friendly attitude to us is another side that has got to be taken note of.

I now come to the United States, the great policeman of the globe. It has come in a big way into the Indian Ocean. This is a development we see after its defeat in Vietnam. Right from Simonstown in South Africa to the North-west Cape in Australia it has got a link or network of bases, bases at Gan in Maldives, Nagev in Ethiopia, a base in Cockburnsand, in Asmara, Masera, Mahe in Seychelles and Vaco in Msuritius and then Diego Garcia. Then it has also introduced into the Indian Ocean the Poseidon submarines 2500 miles range missiles as against the polaris 1200 miles range missiles. It has become more dangerous in the Indian Ocean than it was before.

I am reminded of a few other incidents. Some years ago, Daniel Moynihan, the former US Ambassador to India, talking to the Press Club, said:

"Notwithstanding India's views, the USA will stay in and use the Indian Ocean because USA considers the views of the friends in the region"

He said 'because the US \ considers the views of the friends in the region' Now who are the friends in the region? I am reminded of Mr. Bhutto said on the 27th April 1974 in an interview to a NBC correspondent which was carried by the *Indian Express*

"Pak would not object to the US base at Diego Garcia though an ocean of peace would have been ideal."

Then again, he says: "The small powers could not dictate to big powers." This is what he said. This

gives me the impression that Pakistan is not independent actually, has no views of its own, but it is a satellite of the United States. We are not worried very much of a big power. But we should be concerned with such small countries who have no views or opinion of their own, but which can be used by big powers and they can be more dangerous. Superpower detente is very good. Helsinki guaranteeing peace in Europe is also all right. But the USA is using the Afro-Asian theatre and concentrating in the Indian Ocean in a big way. The Indian Ocean provides a huge launching pad for missiles—carrying submarines. With this show of strength, USA is attempting to influence the internal and foreign policies of all littoral countries. Sir, Capitalism survives on exploitation. The Indian Ocean provides enormous natural resources. It provides 60 per cent of proven uranium, 40 per cent of gold, almost all tin, ruber, jute, chrome, diamonds and so on. Therefore they are coming in a big way and they want to have a complete sway in the Indian Ocean.

Therefore, our strategy should be, to launch a campaign for Asian Unity, Asian Security. We must also campaign for Indian Ocean as a zone of peace This was advocated by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our leader and an outstanding world leader. She said in a very emphatic and forceful way: "We must have Indian Ocean as a zone of peace." We are a powerful non-aligned country and we have, under the dynamic leadership of Mrs Indira Gandhi, created a place for ourselves in the non-aligned world. We can influence them, especially, the Asian countries. We must try to bring about this Asian unity and security. Our great leader, Mrs Indira Gandhi, in the course of same remark, said: "The theory of power vacuum is an insane theory"

Sir, we must go the whole hog along with the Soviet Union to see that the continent of Afro-Asian

countries become a zone of peace, to enable them to develop as they should, and the United States should take a lesson. Thank you.

17.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I associate myself with the feelings of other hon. Members who have spoken, in welcoming the new Defence Minister, Shri Bansi Lal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must tell you that this is one of the occasions again when we should congratulate the armed forces—three wings of the country—for their performance.

This House has had occasions in the past to express its gratitude to these three services of the Indian Defence Forces both in times of war as well as in times of peace. At this moment I would not choose to speak about the past things.

I am aware of the performance of these Wings which is still fresh in the minds of the people of this country.

I hope with the induction of the new Minister, their performance in the three wings will gather momentum through his dynamism. Before I go over to certain important points, I would like to emphasise the spending on these forces. In the beginning of the debate, opening the discussion, some remarks were made by the hon. Members on the other side that the budget allocation is huge and is not in proportion to the urgent needs of the defence in the country.

When we try to view the neighbouring countries, we are trying to view in a manner which is not unjustifiable at all I should say the increase in defence budget so far as our country is concerned is not very

big. I should say it is rather low; it is very insignificant. In view of all this, I should say that this increase in the defence budget is not out of proportion.

Coming to my next point, I think that the House has been discussing right from the very beginning only the defence or security of the nation. Security of the nation can be achieved only through the measures and through the sense of performing together and through the sense of defending our country as one-man. That is to say, everybody should be trained not only the regular forces. The country only with the regular forces will not be in a position to face the danger as effectively as they should without the industrial support, massive support effective support of the masses of the country

In order to achieve this what we are required to do or what we are wanted to do is this. It would be difficult to face anything only by maintaining a regular forces, of course, I am not pessimistic about it because a number of wars had been fought victoriously right since 1748. During the British period, when a strong foundation was laid. I do not want to narrate the bravery and gallantry of our forces since that period. It is known to the whole world. In order to achieve our target, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are a number of schemes, trainings, like NCC, Sainik schools, etc in the country. This is one of the means to bring about the required man-power to the aid of the existing strength of our armed forces. But even today many of the States have been left out and there are no sainik schools and incentives of trainings. There are still no sainik schools being established in some of the States. That is why I say the position is far from satisfactory. If this sort of schools NCC are encouraged by the Ministry—I hope it will be done by the new Minister—more of our youths will be able to get training through these

[Shri Paokai Hackip]

schools. The object of these schools is very clear and, as such, I do not want to go into it. This is one of the means to add to the strength of our Army. At present these schools are only in Haryana, Orissa and Punjab and some others. The number of such aided schools should be increased.

Now, I want to say a word about the welfare of our army personnel. By army personnel I mean the members of Army, Navy and Air Force. We often hear—I do not say complaints—that some of their requirements are not being met. We have more than 4 lakh members of the armed forces in the mountains. What is their condition today in relation to their families? There is lot still to be done in order to ameliorate their condition so that they may have the required will-power to fight. Will-power is the most important thing. You may be having super aircrafts, tanks and other ammunition to fight but if the will-power is missing then all these things will be of no use. The welfare of the armed forces, Navy Airmen is very important and, I hope it will be attended to very promptly wherever and whenever necessary.

Another point. Now we are having in the defence organisation a number of branches recruiting people from the backward communities. There is a certain percentage of reservation for these communities. Whether this is fulfilled or not also requires to be looked into.

Lastly, so far as the security of the nation is concerned, one of the most important things, according to me, and I believe, according to the House also, is the identification of areas of priority. Now I come from an international border area. I have experience of the army people, how they suffer in this matter of movement. There is poor communication. Due

to bad communications, these people, the army people as well as the people living there, are experiencing great difficulty. So in order to defend the country and the border areas adequately, I would emphasise this that the Ministry should identify these areas and invest more money for the construction of roads. This will ensure that the defence of the country will be adequately strengthened against the external threats.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur)
At the very outset I congratulate or pay my compliments to the armed forces on the wonderful job done during calamities in Patna recently and in other places. It has really brought them nearer to the civilian population. Today in Patna and other places, every man has nothing but appreciation for the armed forces. I hope that this will be continued in future also and the army shall never be used to quell popular people's movement. By 'popular people's movement', I do not mean the movement launched by right reactionary forces. But take for instance, a strike which is going on. There the army should be kept aloof. This was said by Shri Dasratha Deb also and I hope the hon. Minister will take note of it.

A lot was said about sophisticated arms supplied to Pakistan. My hon. friend Shri Brij Raj Singh, mentioned that Pakistan has set up so many ordnance factories near the Border. Let us not overestimate Pakistan's capabilities. I am not in favour of underestimating them either, but can she possibly win a war only with the help of imported machinery and imported weapons? How did we win the wars of 1965 and 1971? The biggest reason why we won and why Pakistan was defeated hollow was because they were relying on imported aircraft and tanks whereas we have a sound base, a solid foundation of self-sufficiency in defence production. Tanks to the workers of the ordnance factories and their capable officers commanded by the DGO, we could produce better tanks.

than the Patton tanks supplied to Pakistan by the American imperialists and our jets could favourably match the sabre jets supplied to them again by the Americans. So we should emphasise more the aspect of attaining self-sufficiency in the matter not only of conventional weapons but also the sophisticated weapons.

It is heartening to note that in the ordnance factories the value of production in 1974-75 was approximately Rs. 191.63 crores as against the target fixed for the year of Rs. 180 crores. Our ordnance factories have produced more than the target and the workers should be complimented for that. On behalf of the All India Defence Employees' Federation and those workers, I assure the hon. Minister, Shri Gadgil, and the hon. Minister in Charge, Shri Bansilal, of our wholehearted co-operation in the matter of stepping up production. My hon. friend, Shri Biswanath Roy, said that the unions should work on different lines, and my hon. friend, Shri Birender Singh Rao, the great leader of Haryana, Vishal Haryana rather, said that every civilian employee should be in uniform. During the 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars, without any uniform, the workers showed that they could work like one man and produce much more than what was needed. That was one of the causes for our victory. One debacle that was made in 1962 should not be attributed to our jawans or the army. A war psychosis should not be created in this country. In Pakistan day in and day out Mr. Bhutto and his friends are talking of war and aggression and air violation by us and so on. I know because I hear Pakistan radio. Now they do so only because they are unable to solve their economic problems. It happens that even other countries which are unable to solve their economic problems create this kind of war psychosis in order to divert the attention of their people from the leaders' mistakes and failures. This is what Pakistan is also doing. I do not say that we should underesti-

mate Pakistan. From America with their right arm they give us wheat under PL 480 and with their left they give Pakistan sabre jets and Patton tanks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why not come to the main point that you have?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How do you know that this is not the main point?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sure that is not the main point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is the misfortune that both of us are in Parliament for many years; somebody should change. There are some problems concerning the civilian defence employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I had in mind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At the outset I must assure Shri Gadgil who is dealing with ordnance factories that we shall definitely co-operate. But there is need for co-ordination among various defence projects such as ordnance factories, research and development establishment and DGI there should be perfect co-ordination among such agencies.

The workers in the ordnance factories are their backbone and they are opposed to the restriction of 50 per cent profit. I do not know why they should always succumb to the financial authorities. Suppose I am a good artisan and I produce more than 50 per cent, what does the government lose? On the other hand the government is going to gain much more. This should be remedied. Otherwise production will go down and shortages will appear. This step will take away the incentive from the workers in the ordnance factories. Coming to the next point, certain cases have not been finalised. Unfortunately you have been hearing us on the pay commission report; 28 months have passed. Some of the cases of the supervisors and allied categories, even deputy

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

general manager and manager have not been finalised. Wherever Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Bansilal or Mr. Patnaik or some of us go, immediately some people come out and say: what has happened to us? Could this not be finalised during 27 months? I do hope that it would be finalised quickly.

My other point is about defence production board. A time has come when the workers have to be taken into confidence in the matter of production also and I hope hon. Minister Bansilal and Gadgil would apply their mind and see how the workers' representatives could be taken on the defence production board. We shall not nominate workers who do not know about financial management and other things; we shall nominate persons who know these things well and who will possibly help in defence production.

Coming to the question of stagnation of L.D.Cs and unskilled workers under the AOC, I should say that it is horrible. I am happy that the Defence ministry had taken note of it and I am thankful that the Defence Secretary who is chairman of the J. C. M. took note and appreciated the difficulties of the workers. A worker who is appointed as unskilled labourer in an ordnance depot dies an unskilled labourer after 25 years of service. So, there should be avenues of promotion for such workers.

About the non-functioning of classification tribunal, I may submit this. This was recommended twice by the Pay Commission and with the greatest difficulty the defence Ministry and both the federations unitedly agreed to have a classification tribunal. Sir, I am told that the Chairman has joined and this has started functioning. But unfortunately, no meeting has been held so far. I would urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to kindly see that Classification Tribunal starts functioning immediately.

Then, Sir, I have a point to mention about the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur. The Hon'ble Minister has assured me that there will be no dearth of work in that organisation. There are about 4000 workers there and I am told that we are producing certain aircrafts and more aircrafts will be produced in this public sector organisation. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly see that there is no dearth of work in this factory.

I have two other points to make. One is discrimination between industrial and non-industrial. I would request the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Bansilal to kindly consider that there should be no discrimination between the officers and the workers. They are even socially discriminated.

The second point is the scheme of militarisation. This should be reconsidered. Militarisation should not be done in M.E.S. at the cost of the existing civilian employees who work to the best of their ability and to the satisfaction of the Defence Ministry. I would also request the Hon'ble Minister to consider that the canteen employees in the Defence Establishments should be regarded as full-fledged Government servants and they should be given all benefits.

Sir, in Ambernath, three or four workers have been arrested under MISA and others under D.I.R. I am happy that the Hon'ble Minister is seized of the problem and I would request him that the suspension should be revoked. We assure you, Sir, that the All India Defence Employees Federation will co-operate in stepping up production and if we fight, we will fight only for self-defence and especially at the time of Emergency the Defence Employees will rise like one united force and defend their motherland.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SRI VITHAL GADGIL): I rise to give a brief

account of the activities of the Defence Production and to meet some of the points which have been made by the Hon'ble Members. My senior colleague, Mr. Bansi Lal, in his reply, will naturally deal with the general question of policies in regard to the Defence Production. But I shall try to give a brief account of the activities of the Department and meet some of the points which have been made here. I am very thankful for the general appreciation shown by Members for the performance of the Defence Production. Sir, I would request the House to consider that before judging the performance of the Defence Production there are certain basic and fundamental considerations which should be taken into account. In the first place, the House knows that the technology is moving so fast, so rapidly that Defence Production in any country is seriously met with the problem of obsolescence. You try to design something, produce a proto-type and by the time it goes into production, it may be that whole or a part of it may become obsolete. Secondly, as everyone knows, there are financial constraints. We have to plan our Defence Production in the context of general economy of the country. The third consideration which I would like to submit for the consideration of the House, is that you cannot consider Defence Production in isolation. Defence Production will naturally depend upon the general industrial climate and culture and the infra-structure that we have got.

Last but not the least, there is a peculiar problem in defence production, namely, the demand is highly elastic. Sometimes there are wide fluctuations. Suddenly demand increases because international political situation changes. So, it is not always possible to plan defence production in very great detail in advance because of the circumstances and changes in the international political situation. I can do no better than remind the House of the great speech that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru made in this House. Referring to the

four-fold defence equation, he said: Defence depends firstly on defence forces, secondly on industrial and technological growth, thirdly on the economy of the country and fourthly on the spirit of the people. I request the House to judge defence production not in a isolated way but in the context of these four factors. If defence production is considered in the light of the above factors, I would claim, not that the performance is so excellent, but that we have achieved a reasonable competence and promptness consistent with the contemporary situation. When I go into details of various productions, you will immediately see that the claim I am making is substantiated. Before that, I would like to give the House a very good news. You know under defence production, we have a number of ordnance factories and nine public undertakings like HAL, BEL, etc. All of them were running at a profit for a number of years except two—Garden Reach and Praga Tools. I am happy to inform the House that this year both of them have cut even and may be they will make a marginal profit. This is something which has happened this year and I thought I should mention it to the House at the outset.

Before trying to reply to the points raised, I would acquaint the House with the performance in various sectors of defence production. It has been mentioned in the report and it is a fact that in the ordnance factories, we have achieved self-sufficiency in small arms. In the case of medium artillery weapons and ammunitions which are replacing traditional items, an attempt is being made to achieve self-sufficiency. Indeed, if I may say so, the whole thrust of defence production has been to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance and it is with that object that we are trying to modernise arms continuously, re-examine and re-design various weapons and armours and bring in research and development to assist production of defence equipment. As I said, in small arms we have achieved self-sufficiency. In the case of other arms, we are progressing considerably

[Shri Vithal Gadgil]
towards self-sufficiency. In the case of various kinds of ammunition also, attempts have been made over a number of years to achieve some self-sufficiency and in many such areas self-sufficiency has been achieved.

As Mr. Banerjee pointed out, the value of issues made by these factories during 1974-75 was Rs 214 crores and that of issues for 1975-76 has been estimated at Rs. 225 crores, which I am sure the House will agree, is a good performance.

As has been mentioned, a number of new projects have been taken up. The details, of course are not necessary. In the case of field gun, certain ammunitions and propellants new projects have been started with the object of becoming self-sufficient and self-reliant. The same is the case with variable time fuses and other allied equipment. A number of factories have been established nearly over a century back. For example, the factory at Kirkee which is very near Poona—the place I come from is more than a hundred years old. We have now undertaken a scheme of renewal and replacement of various machines, in the factories, e.g. in the High Explosives Factory and certain other factories. In Kanpur also since 1971, a programme of replacement and modernization has been started and it is in progress. In the field of general stores also an attempt has been made consistently and continuously to indigenize and see that most of the equipment is produced in this country. Similarly about modern methods of management Mr. Banerjee had made a mention about some of the problems of the ordnance factories. We are making an attempt to introduce modern methods of management, planning of production and materials management and so forth. I can cite one instance. We have now been successful in introducing computerized material planning in as many as 19 ordnance factories, because our insistence is that in the century-old factories, modern methods require to be introduced, so that management and production will be-

come more and more efficient. Mr. Indrajit Gupta had mentioned something about cost. In this area also, we have a committee which looks continuously into the present system of cost accounting and the relation between finance and management. Indeed, there is a proposal, although there is no final decision, as to how the whole scheme of production in ordnance factories should be re-organized. Therefore, it is not as if we are allowing things to lie as they are. Continuous attempts have been made to modernize production. With regard to the Avadi factory also, similar measures have been taken, with the object of increasing production and efficiency and to indigenize as much of its components as possible. In the Jabalpur factory, we produce the Shaktiman, Nissan-1 tonne and Nissan Patrol vehicles. In the case of Nissan 1-tonne for example, the indigenous content is now 82 per cent. The point I am making is that in all these areas, whether they are ordnance factories or public undertakings, a continuous effort is made to reduce the import content and indigenize as many components as possible. I am very happy to say that this vehicle factory has a so produced buses for civil use. And the buses that they have produced are now undergoing running trials with the Delhi Transport Corporation and the Madhya Pradesh State Transport Corporation. The initial reports on these vehicles are very satisfactory. Before I come to research and development, I want to point out that the whole structure of defence production has been evolved in such a way that at least indirectly, it helps the civil industrial production in the country. In a sense, it interacts. Unless you have a certain industrial base, your defence production cannot increase and if your defence production increases in a particular way, it also helps the civil industry. For example, nearly 15 per cent of the capacity of ordnance factories is being utilized to meet civil demands. The result has been, it has encouraged

industrial growth in many areas, some of which are very backward areas.

Some hon. Member, whose name I forget, has already mentioned that in the last decade the value of production of public undertakings has increased as much as 8 times. That, I believe, is a considerable achievement for public undertakings engaged in defence production.

I do not want to go into individual cases, but one or two I might mention. For example, the agriculture aircraft *Basant* was designed and developed by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, without any outside help. Then again, Bharat Electronics have made considerable progress in the matter of micro-wave communication, the supply of which is being made to the Indian Oil Corporation and various police authorities, even by turn-key projects.

While I do not want to differentiate, probably the best unit we have is the Mazagon Docks. Incidentally, Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the *Leander* class frigates and asked what is the programme. I can tell you straightway that the design is being changed for certain reasons and that planning will be based on the amended or changed design. The Mazagon Docks has made considerable progress, as also some other units.

If I might mention some figures, even taking into account the losses incurred in Praga Tools and Garden Reach, the contribution by the public sector undertakings to the Exchequer by way of profits is of the order of Rs. 22.88 crores during 1974-75, and it is likely to increase to Rs. 25 crores in 1975-76.

SHRI B. V. NAIK May I ask for a clarification? Since these defence production undertakings are monopolies in their respective spheres, both in regard to production as well as sales—the purchasers or customers—are also monopoly purchasers—how do you calculate the rate of profit or

quantum of profit? What is the basis on which you do the pricing or cost of production, either local or international rates?

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL: In the case of the Mazagon Docks, we secured contracts for repair of ships etc. even when there was stiff international competition. Then, it is not as if in every defence undertaking there is a monopoly. There are certain items which are produced by the civilian sector also. So, it is not correct to say that we have a monopoly in all spheres.

I may now give you some idea about indigenisation in some of these public undertakings. For example, in HAL, a wide range of castings, forgings, metallic and non-metallic raw materials, cables etc. have been indigenised. I do not want to go into the details of each and every case. What I am giving is just an indication of the achievements in the various public sector undertakings in the defence side. For instance, the picture tubes which are required for television are produced by one of the defence undertakings. This is largely the result of the research and indigenisation programme undertaken by these defence public sector undertakings. This is briefly the working or achievement of some of the public undertakings and the ordnance factories.

The Mazagon Docks have secured as I said, against stiff international competition some orders, nearly of the order of Rs. 40 crores. Similarly, Bharat Electronics have secured an order for Rs. 25 crores. Even Garden Reach had secured an order of Rs. 2.75 crores. In general, therefore, as I said at the outset, the progress has been quite satisfactory and consistent with our contemporary needs.

Before I go to the specific points raised by hon. Members, I would like to make a brief reference to defence supplies. There, I would like to say that the policy has been

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help of the private sector within the framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution. I can tell you from my experience that there is a considerable talent of small entrepreneurs, self-made men. I can straightway mention one instance. There is an organisation called Forum of Industrial Technologists in Poona—consisting of all young men not beyond the age of 40, between 30 and 40, highly educated engineers, who are very anxious to help defence production. It is not as if they are big industrialists trying to squeeze big profits. I think it will be only proper that we should take the help of such small young entrepreneurs and it is in that context that the Defence Supply Department gives some of the orders to the private trade. We also keep in touch, close touch, with the Association of Indian Engineers again with a view to indigenise as much production as possible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not by relaxing inspection.

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL: I will come to that point later on.

Then, I would like to mention about the 20-point programme because that point was raised. One of the points in the 20-point programme is workers' participation in industry. I can tell the House that it is not as if the scheme has been introduced only in HAL. The Director-General of Ordnance Factories has issued instructions to all factories that this programme should be implemented as directed by the Government of India, and, pursuant to these directions, in some of the factories, Joint Councils have already been established. Mr. Banerjee knows this. An attempt will be made to see that in all ordnance factories the programme of workers' participation in industry is fully implemented.

With regard to the other point in the 20-point programme, namely

apprentices, so far we have recruited a total of 2,274 apprentices since the commencement of the emergency. Their break-up is as follows: Scheduled Castes—442; Scheduled Tribes—18; Physically Handicapped—3; Minorities—720; Women—44; Rest—General. It is not as if we are resting at this. Further efforts will also be made to see that a larger percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people is given representation among the apprentices.

SHRI K. S. CHAVIDA (Patan): In which class?

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL: In apprentices, there is only one class.

With regard to the point made about the Ambernath factory, it is not necessary to give all the facts, although I have got the facts here. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Banerjee, and he is conversant with the latest position. Therefore, I do not think I should waste the time of the House on individual cases.

He raised a second point about HAL, Kanpur. Here, there are two points; I would like to make. One is that there is already a Committee of the Department which has been appointed to consider how more and more work can be given to the Kanpur Division of HAL. The other is that in order to improve the workload, the production of Basant agricultural aircraft was transferred to the Kanpur Division and the programme is now in progress. In this connection, I would only like to say this, that there are certain uncertainties about this, because contrary to our expectations, agro-aviation in this country has not developed to the extent that it should.

And the only State which has so far purchased five Basant Aircrafts is Haryana. If other States follow, I think HAL, Kanpur will have no difficulty.

Then, let us take the Classification Committee. Mr. Banerjee has raised one point about it. The Classification Committee has already been appointed. The terms of reference are already published. In November 1975, Justice K. C. Puri, a retired High Court Judge has been appointed and he has taken charge of this Committee. Recently, Mr. Kohli has been appointed as Secretary of that Committee. The spade work is being done and I think in a very short time, the Committee will meet.

The second point is with regard to Supervisors. Mr. Banerjee is right. Every establishment I had visited, a representative of the Supervisors came to me, and by now, I have learnt by heart all the arguments in favour of their case. Their case is mainly that comparable people in the railways are paid a particular salary whereas they are not. About this case, I have only to say that a decision, I expect, will be taken in two months' time. It will take about two months' time when a final decision in the matter will be taken. I am very conscious and I do appreciate some of their contentions, but it will take about two months to arrive at a final decision. Similar is the case with the Managers and the Deputy Managers.

About piece work, those who work in the trade union field, in the Defence, know what is the position. The position was that there were two ways of calculating piece work. One is on the basis of means of the respective pay scales and the second is on the basis of minimum. The Government decided that the basis of means should be accepted but with a condition and with a rider and the rider was that the piece work profit should be limited to a ceiling of 50 per cent.

Now, it is true that in some cases representations have been made

about this problem of piece rates. At this stage, I can only say that the matter will be reviewed after collecting data and all the information necessary for that purpose.

About Raksha Utpadan Board, I think we have just made a beginning about workers' participation in management and I may tell you very frankly that in some cases earlier the experience was not the kind of experience one should have. Frequently, these committees were converted into a forum for making demands. There is nothing wrong in making demands, but that was not the basic idea of the workers' participation. So, I would say that we have started this experiment, let us see how it works and then we can go to the other areas.

With regard to coordination between the ordnance factory and the R&D, here also, I may say that there is always an effort to coordinate these. This is how it works. A development order is given to the ordnance factory or the establishment and the R&D works on the basis of that development order. A certain design is made, it is tested and then it goes into production. So, there is a continuous coordination between the two. What we have done now is that we have nominated a particular officer in each factory to bring about greater coordination. Similarly, we have decided to open R&D cells in various ordnance factories. I think, these two measures will bring about greater coordination between the production and the R&D.

With regard to the point made about R&D by the hon Member from Haryana, I do not think you can take into consideration in an isolated way how much is allocated for R & D, say, in HAL. The total budget for R & D this year is of the order of Rs. 52.52 crores. Therefore, it is not quite correct to say that R & D has been neglected or that a very small amount has been earmarked for R & D. What is assigned

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to HAL or other factories has to be taken into account alongwith the general allocation for R & D.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How many more minutes would you like to take or would you like to continue tomorrow?

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL: I would like to finish today; 10 minutes at the most.

With regard to the point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, about inspection, what I would like to say is that no stores can be accepted if they do not meet our requirement. In the case of reputed firms with the established quality control organisation, the quantum of inspection stages is sometimes restricted. But the final product is accepted only if it passes the required specifications. That assurance of quality control is always there. It is not quite correct to say that there is relaxation in that matter.

Only one point more.

AN HON. MEMBER: Have you allowed him to finish his speech?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I have not said anything, that means I have agreed. Silence means consent.

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL: I do not like long speeches. I will be very brief.

18 hrs.

The last point that I want to make is to join with other hon. Members

who have said that the achievements of defence production are largely due to the efforts made by workers. In this connection, I would like to narrate a very touching instance. I particularly want to single out our young engineers and scientists. I went to one of the establishments and I was told that the production had been increased by the effort of a very young engineer. I thought, perhaps, in a typical bureaucratic way, that I might say, he should be given one or two increments. When I tried to sound him, he said, "I do not want any increment. What I have done is for my country." It is such young men, such young engineers, who are the pride of our defence production. Frequently we hear of brain-drain and money considerations being there. But from my little experience of three months, I only find this: give them a challenging job and appeal to their sense of patriotism and they will work; Money considerations will be secondary. I do want to join the hon Members and endorse that our achievement has been largely as a result of the efforts of these people. After all, the security, sovereignty and integrity of the country depend as much on the toil and sweat of the factory workers as on the blood and sacrifice of the jawans.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 00 a.m.

18 02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 8, 1978|Chaitra 17, 1898 (Saka)

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