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Monday, April 26, 1976
Vaisakha 6, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



LX contains Nos. 21—30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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(Fifth Series, Volume LX, Sixteenth Session, 1976)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 28, 1976/Vaisakha 8,
1998 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Anil Kumar Chanda, who passed away at Santiniketan on the 21st April, 1976, at the age of 70.

Shri Chanda was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952-62 representing Birbhum constituency of West Bengal. Later he was Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70. He served as Deputy Minister of External Affairs from 1952 to 1957 and as Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply from 1957 to 1962. Shri Chanda was Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1962-66 and was also Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, Government of India, during 1963-66.

A man of learning, Shri Chanda was Private Secretary to the Nobel Laureate, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. He also served as Professor of Political Science in Viswa Bharati University, Santiniketan. He was also a Member of the Indian Delegation to UNO in 1953 and Leader of the Cultural Delegation to China in 1955. He also led the delegation to USSR and East European countries in 1956.

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We deeply mourn the loss of this friend, and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family. The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you, and through you to the House, my colleague, Shri Sanker Ghose, Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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Rehabilitation of Refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan

+

*525 DR RANEN SEN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether all the families who had evacuated from erstwhile East Pakistan have been rehabilitated in India;

(b) if so, total number of families and the places in India where they have been settled;

(c) whether in Dandakaranya a few thousand more people can be rehabilitated even now; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement:

(a) Out of 41.17 lakh old migrants, (about 2.23 lakhs families), 6.82 lakh families have been given rehabilitation assistance—4.87 lakh families in West Bengal and 1.95 lakh families in States/areas outside West Bengal. Of the remaining 1.41 lakh families who are in West Bengal, about 1.29 lakh families did not come up for rehabilitation assistance, 9000 families who continued to squat on ex-camp sites are being given rehabilitation assistance (on the recommendations of the Committee of Review) and about 3000 families are in PL Homes and infirmaries.

In West Bengal, the problem arising from large scale resettlement has been reviewed from time to time in consultation with the State Government. The last review was undertaken by a Working Group appointed by Government on 2nd July, 1975, in pursuance of a statement made in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation on 8th May, 1975. The Working Group submitted its report to Government on 10th March,

1976 which is at present under Government's consideration.

New migrants who came to India during the period from 1-1-1964 to 25-3-1971, numbered 11.14 lakhs. It was decided that relief and rehabilitation assistance would be given only to such of those who sought admission in camps outside West Bengal. In spite of this decision, over 6 lakhs new migrants (1.20 lakh families) chose to stay in West Bengal. Excluding families who deserted from camps and resettlement villages in the wake of liberation of Bangladesh, families requiring rehabilitation comprise about 78,000 families, out of which 55,272 families, as on 31-12-1975, have been provided rehabilitation assistance to various States/Union Territories outside West Bengal, in Dandakaranya and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Of those remaining, 3833 families are PL families in Homes and camps and 17,252 families are in camps/Karmi shibirs awaiting resettlement

(b) The number of old migrants who have been given rehabilitation assistance as also of new migrants who were in position, as of 31-12-1975, in the various States/Areas is given below:—

Sl. No.	States/Areas	No. of old migrant families	No of New migrant families
1	2	3	4
1	West Bengal	4,87,000	..
2	Assam	90,000	13,628
3	Tripura	69,000	5,883
4	Bihar	14,000	2,177
5	Uttar Pradesh	4,000	1,474
6	Madhya Pradesh (excluding Dandakaranya Project Area)	3,000	4,938

1	2	3	4
7	Orissa (including Dandakaranya Project Area)	3,000	233
8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,000	777
9	Dandakaranya Project	8,000	13,804
10	Andhra Pradesh	..	1,261
11	Assam Pradesh	..	2,902
12	Karnataka	..	802
13	Maharashtra	..	5,687
14	Madipur	500	145
15	Meghalaya	..	2,138
16	Punjab	..	3
17	Rajasthan	300	.
Total		6,81,800	55,272

(c) and (d). A major scheme, namely, the Potteru Irrigation and Resettlement was sanctioned in December, 1975. This irrigation scheme envisages construction of a barrage at Surlikonda across the Potteru river in Koraput district & the construction of two main canals. Under the scheme, provision has been made for irrigation of 61,000 hectares of land, 24,800 hectares for migrant families and 36,200 hectares for tribal and local people. The scheme envisages resettlement of 11,000 migrant families (10,000 agriculturist and 1,000 non-agriculturist families) on 16,000 hectares of land to be released by the Government of Orissa and reclamation of another 4,800 hectares of land for settlement of 2,000 tribal families. To maintain ecological balance after deforestation of land for settlement, a scheme for afforestation of 14,400 hectares has also been sanctioned.

DR. RANEN SEN: In the statement there are two very strange points. In the first para of the statement it is mentioned:

"Of the remaining 1.41 lakh families who are in West Bengal

about 1.29 lakh families did not come up for rehabilitation assistance . . ."

What were the reasons why quite a large number of families who left their hearths and homes and whatever property they had in East Bengal, and did not get any compensation from the Government of India, still did not seek any help from the Government? So, is it a fact that the Government of India, or for that matter the West Bengal Government, never cared for the total rehabilitation of these persons and, therefore, this strange statement is made here?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Government of India as well as the West Bengal Government have always tried to do their utmost for providing relief and rehabilitation assistance to the migrants from East Pakistan, which is now called Bangla Desh. Out of 41.17 lakhs old migrants, which mean 8.23 lakh families, 6.52 lakh families have been given rehabilitation assistance, 1.37 lakh families in West Bengal and 1.94 lakh families in areas outside West Bengal. Of the

remaining 1.41 lakh families who are in West Bengal, about 1.29 lakh families did not come up for assistance. May be they had friends and relations with whom they wanted to settle, may be they had enough means of their own so that they could merge into the life of the country on their own, but this is a fact, and we have been so given to understand by the West Bengal Government and our own sources, that these families have not come up for any special assistance from us.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is the Minister aware of the fact that the West Bengal Government prepared a master plan for the rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan, now called Bangla Desh, in which they had made a broad survey saying that the majority of the refugees did not get any rehabilitation worth the name? If so, may I know the reaction of the Government to that master plan which was submitted two years back and for which even the State Chief Minister pleaded with the Government of India for adequate assistance?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is true that the Government of West Bengal prepared a master plan involving an outlay of Rs. 150 crores for the residual problem of rehabilitation of the displaced persons in that State. For purposes of formulation of the Fifth Plan proposals for the rehabilitation of displaced persons, a sub-group of the task force of the Planning Commission was constituted to make recommendations for the provision of funds for the purpose of rehabilitation taking into account the recommendations made by the committee of review as also by the State Government in its master plan. Then, certain difficulties arose because the Planning Commission wanted a lot of data to come to a decision on this master plan submitted by the Government of West Bengal. As a result of discussions with the State Government, a new group was created to go

into the whole thing, and this working group was headed by the Secretary of the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of India, with representatives of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance as well as the Government of West Bengal as members. The idea of bringing in the Planning Commission as well as the Finance Ministry along with the representative of the West Bengal Government was that some sort of an agreed plan could emerge, so that constant references to the Planning Commission or the Finance Ministry may not be necessary. This Working Group has submitted its report on the 10th March, 1976 and is, at present, under consideration. We have started consultations as to how this money has to be distributed yearwise and what should be the break-up within the various schemes. We hope to take a very early decision on the report of this Working Group which has representatives of the West Bengal Government as well as the Ministries of the Government of India.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In view of the Government's apparent ignorance of the fate of a large number of families that had evacuated from the erstwhile East Pakistan without having to the Government's knowledge been rehabilitated in India, do I take it that the Government's handling of this entire problem of refugees in the Bengal region has been somewhat peculiar and that is the reason why so many hundreds of thousands of people are like flotsam and jetsam in that region of the country and, if that is so, it is a very serious reflection on the Government? I would like the hon. Minister to give his reaction?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: While nothing can really compensate in full the troubles and the difficulties through which the migrants from East Pakistan have passed in coming to this country, I would most humbly submit that far from being callous,

The Government of India and the State Government have been very solicitous of the problem. They have understood the vast magnitude of the problem itself and have done everything in their power to relieve, to the extent possible, the difficulties of these migrants who came to our country. I do not wish to go into the whole gamut of our rehabilitation effort in that direction. The most of it is known to the House. We have established, as you know, the Dandakarnaya Development Authority which is something unique. It covers three States. It has vast area under its control and it has established completely new townships in an area which was uninhabited. Recently, we have sanctioned a Rs. 15-crore project there. I would not like to elaborate much. But I can assure the hon Member, through you, Sir, and the House that we have done our best and we will continue to do whatever needs to be done in this respect.

श्री मोहम्मद इरशादुल : बंगला देश बनने के बाद श्री फिलहाल रिस्वूजीज आ रहे हैं या नहीं आ रहे हैं ? इनके बारे में आपको कोई खबर है या नहीं है ?

श्री राम निवास निषाई : इस प्रकार की कोई फिलहाल खबर नहीं है ।

Agreement with Canada on Dry-farming

*526. SHRI D K. PANDA:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

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

(a) whether an accord has been reached between India and Canada on dry farming;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the agreement; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Yes, Sir. An agreement has been signed on 31st March, 1976 for continuing Indo-Canadian technical collaboration on basic and applied research leading to greater production in dryland agriculture. It will remain operative for a period of 4 years (1976—1980).

Recognising the importance of dryland agriculture in country's economy the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), implemented an All-India coordinated research project on dryland agriculture during IV plan with an outlay of Rs. 178 lakhs. The objective of the research programme was to develop a practical technology to improve and stabilise agricultural production in the drylands. In view of the continued importance on the subject, the Research project on dryland agriculture has been expanded during the V Plan at the 23 existing research centres with a total outlay of Rs. 345 lakhs. During the V Plan, Dryland Research is programmed to intensify efforts specially on (a) engineering research to develop time-saving implements and devices for dryland operations (b) efforts to develop more efficient rainfed crop husbandry and cropping systems (c) alternate or multiple land use systems for efficient resource management on watershed basis (d) operational research projects on complete watershed basis at 4 locations (e) Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Trainers' training centre) at the project headquarter, Hyderabad, for early dissemination of dryland technology.

In view of the importance of research on dryland agriculture, the Government of Canada came forward

to collaborate with the Government of India in the national efforts during the IV plan period. Accordingly, an Indo-Canadian agreement was signed in August 1970 for 5 years which was subsequently extended upto March 31, 1976, with the total contribution of 1.9 million Canadian dollars. In view of the continuing importance of such research, the Government of Canada has signed a 4-year agreement (1976-80) for support as phase II of the Indo-Canadian collaboration for dry-land agriculture.

The Canadian contribution during 1976-1980 is expected to be 1.63 million in Canadian dollars and 11.5 million in rupees. The Canadian contribution will consist of items like the provision of field and laboratory equipment and supplies, the cost of international and internal travel of Canadian advisers, facilities for co-operative research in Canada and the international travel and subsistence of Indian personnel selected for International visits and cooperative research projects.

The phase II of the Indo-Canadian collaboration has become operative since March 31, 1976.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: In view of the continued collaboration that has started since 1970, I would like to know, during the period from 1970 to 31st March, 1976, when the recent agreement on the same research work along with this Canada Research Group has been entered into, what is the actual result and whether that is found to be favourable so as to continue it.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As the House is aware, about 75 per cent of the cultivable land in this country is rain-fed and under dry farming conditions. It is a very vital question for the future of agriculture in this country. We have had collaboration with the Government of Canada and the results have been quite satisfactory. In the first phase, they have evolved new cropping patterns and

also harvesting of water on watershed basis. Many other practices have been evolved. As regards the second phase which has been signed, I am sure, it will continue to produce satisfactory results.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: With regard to dry land, a major part of the Government land distributed to the landless has also been found to be dry land. I would like to know whether any priority is going to be given to the development of such land through cooperatives.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Lands coming under that category are being dealt with under a different scheme; for the drought-prone areas. We have 74 such projects and we are giving very special attention to the drought-prone areas.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: But is special emphasis laid on the lands which are already distributed? There are big patches of land given to the landless persons and because the scheme also envisages some sort of development through cooperatives I would like to know whether, in respect of such dry land already distributed to the agricultural labour and the landless, priority is given.

MR. SPEAKER: Is that part of the agreement between India and Canada?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: No, Sir, it is a different thing altogether.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Out of the total cultivable land of 162 million hectares in the country, as the Hon. Minister has said, only one-fourth comes under irrigation, and further steps are being taken to bring more land under irrigation. This dry farming method agreement which has been entered into with Canada was first for a period of five years, and now for another four years, involving Rs. 11.5 million. May I know whether this agreement has had any perceptible effect in regard to the development of major cropping methods

or devising time-saving implements as has been mentioned in the statement of the Hon. Minister and if so, whether it has been experimented upon on a pilot basis and, if so, what results? Will a further arrangement have on dry farming methods? I would also like to know whether evolving drought resistant seeds is also one of the programmes or one of the items of the agreement with Canada.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Yes, Sir, all the points which the Hon. Member has mentioned form part of the projects. At present we have 23 research projects distributed all over the country and we are carrying out experiments in regard to implements, water, harvesting, seeds which are resistant to drought etc. All these methods are being worked out. It is a time-consuming process, and it is being utilised for the best interests of the farmers.

श्री राम कंवर : जो छोटे किसान हैं उन्होंने अपने कुओं में बिजली लगाई है. द्यूबवैल लगवाए हैं। अब उसका जो मिनिमम चार्ज है उसको भी वे नहीं दे पाते हैं इस वास्ते कि उनकी पैदावार बहुत कम होती है। इस वास्ते उन्होंने कुओं पर से बिजली कटवानी शुरू कर दी है और वे समझते हैं कि बलों से खेती करना और पानी निकालना ज्यादा फायदेमन्द रहेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई इस तरह का प्रबन्ध करने जा रही है ताकि उनको सिंचाई सुविधा सस्ते में उपलब्ध हो सके और इस की सारी व्यवस्था सरकारी तौर पर की जाए।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : ये मेनली रिसर्च प्राजेक्ट्स हैं। अलहुदा अलहुदा किसानों के खेतों में द्यूदवैल से फार्मिंग वगैरह का जो

इल्लजाम करने की बात है वह तो हालात के ऊपर डिपेंड करता है, कहां द्यूबवैल लग सकते हैं, कहां नहीं लग सकते हैं और क्या क्या तरीका इस्तेमाल हो सकता है इस सब की छानबीन की जा रही है।

Norwegian Equipment for Fishing

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

(a) whether Norway is to give India equipment for fishing;

(b) if so, whether any plan of operation was signed in Delhi on the 26th March, 1976 in this regard; and

(c) if so, broad features thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The broad features of the Plan of Operation signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) on 26th March, 1976 were that, within the limit of 3.4 million Norwegian Kroners appropriated for the fiscal year 1975 by the Norwegian Government, NORAD would arrange for the purchase, insurance and transport to India 25 items of fishing equipment/spares free of cost. These equipments/spares are being obtained for the use of various Central Fisheries Institutions and State Fisheries Departments in their various fisheries developmental and exploratory fisheries activities.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Since Norwegian fishing trawlers are not got but, instead, equipments are purchased, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the distinguishing features of these fishing equipment and spares and whether they will suit the Indian conditions in their operational work and also whether technical assistance has been given along with them and if so on what conditions and to which of the States the equipment are proposed to be sent for utilisation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Only such equipment which is useful to us is naturally asked for from the Norwegian Government.

As far as allotment to the various States is concerned, the Government of India makes the allotment. Of course, as compared to our overall plan of fisheries development, this constitutes a very small portion. But we are very grateful to the Norwegian Government for their assistance in this particular field.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would like to ask what are the reasons why we have not been manufacturing these equipment and also fishing trawlers in India in spite of our broad-based and first class engineering structure that exists today.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are encouraging indigenous production of trawlers in the country, and various public sector and private sector units are engaged in the manufacture of trawlers and other agricultural equipment. In fact, in regard to imports of material or equipment, the DGTD are considering this position, so that the domestic production, indigenous production, is not in any way affected adversely.

Wheat price and procurement policy

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*528. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:**

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether many States differ on wheat prices and procurement policy; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Based on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the discussions held with the Chief Ministers/Food Ministers of the major wheat producing States, the procurement price for all varieties of wheat was maintained by the Government of India at Rs. 105 per quintal and this has been adopted by all the State Governments. The policy of maximising procurement has also been accepted by the States, but it has been left to the State Governments to adopt the mode of procurement best suited to their local conditions.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Could I know what is Government's reaction to the National Agricultural Commission's recommendation of compulsory graded levy on producers and millers as a major operational instrument of procuring about 12 million tonnes this year in order to run our public distribution system? May I know if the States have agreed not to lower the procurement targets fixed?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the procurement targets are concerned, by and large, the targets which have been accepted by the Government are very close to the targets which have been recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Only in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, instead of 20,000 tonnes, it has been made 18,000 tonnes because of the adverse weather conditions there, but that does not make much difference because the overall procurement target of 51-52 lakh tonnes stands.

As far as the mode of procurement is concerned, our general experience in India shows that effective combi-

nation of producers' levy with purchasing market arrivals is the best method. Naturally the conditions differ very much from State to State. For instance, in a State like Punjab a very massive arrival takes place and there is no need to introduce any element of compulsion there; most of it is purchased by us. But the most effective way of mobilising marketable surplus is this: we do not allow the private trade to enter into inter-State trade, inter-State movement of wheat; that is done only by a public sector agency like the Food Corporation of India. The State Banks help us to mobilise marketable surpluses very substantially in various States.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Since we expect a bumper wheat production this year, why is it that we cannot, apparently, build a sufficiently strong buffer stock of foodgrains without having to import half a million tonnes of foodgrains from the United States as Government appear to have decided on terms which are, by no means, welcome to our economic perspectives? Is it that Government is afraid of the State Governments being unable to make a success of procurement by offering prices that would satisfy the producer and also help our system?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: With due respect to the hon. Member, who is very Senior Member, I would say that his presumptions are not correct. In fact, this year we are trying to mobilise the largest possible marketable surplus that this country has done in any year in the past; this year, the procurement level will be a record, both in kharif and in rabi. This year, again, would be a year in the post-Independence period which would see the highest stock position that this country has ever seen in the past. So, the presumption of the hon. Member that we are likely to depend on imports, etc., is not correct. Whatever imports would come would be only marginal because of previous commitments. But, as far as this

year is concerned, our main reliance is on local procurement and building up of a large buffer stock. In fact, wheat procurement is still to start. Today, our stock position is 10.5 million tonnes and in the case of wheat, we may expect to procure during the next 6—8 weeks about five million tonnes or a little more.

श्री बिन्तूती सिन्ध : मंत्री जी लोक-सभा की 10 दिन की छुट्टी हुई थी, उसमें पता लगा कि बिहार में खास तौर से चम्पारन जिले में प्राइवेट बनिया लोग 90 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहू खरीद रहे हैं और सरकार की कोई भी एजेंसी 105 रुपये के भाव पर खरीदने के लिये नहीं जा रही है। वहां पर किसान लाचार होकर फिर छोटे-छोटे बनियों के चक्कर में पड़ कर 90 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर गेहू बेच रहे हैं।

मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब गेहू की खरीद का भाव 105 रुपये क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया है, और वहां जब 90 रुपये क्विंटल पर किसानों को बेचना पड़ रहा है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार क्यों नहीं 105 रुपये क्विंटल पर वहां गेहू खरीदती है? यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका से जो 4 लाख टन गेहू और 1 लाख टन चावल लिया है वह किस दर पर लिया है, और क्या उसी दर पर किसानों को देना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the procurement is concerned. Our general assurance to the country and to the farmers stands and we are prepared to purchase all the quantity offered by the farmers at Rs. 105 per quintal. We have also requested the State Governments to see that no prices are allowed to fall below this. Where this happens, the State Government should immediately intervene and if they are not in a position to do so, we should be informed and we will take necessary action.

I am not, of course, submitting that in exceptional circumstances this may not be happening. Unfortunately, in case of Bihar, the local regulated markets have not been developed and the Banias purchase directly from the producers. It is a very unfortunate state of affairs. Unless modern marketing systems are organised, I do not think, there are any short-cut remedies to a situation like this. We are well aware of this. I will take up with the State Government again though we have issued previous communications also.

As far as the prices at which we are purchasing from outside, I shall not be in a position to indicate that because that would not be in public interest.

श्री हरी सिंह : अभी सदन में यह बात आई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों में गेहूँ 90 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से वहाँ के लाला लोग खरीद रहे हैं। इसकी तह में जाने के लिये यह जानना आवश्यक है कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है ?

ऐसा इसलिए हो रहा है कि बैंकिंग सिस्टम के मुताबिक गेहूँ की खरीद के वक्त लोन देने में इतनी खाशियाँ निकाल दी जाती हैं कि किसान को अपना गेहूँ मंडियों में बेचने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ता है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों का जो यह हैरसमेंट किया जाता है, इसको खत्म करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ? क्या वहाँ आफिसर्स को भेज कर इसकी ओर ध्यान दिलाया जायेगा जिससे यह हैरसमेंट खत्म हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Our whole procurement operation is to check the trend of falling prices. Our effort is to help the farmers. If there are any specific instances of harassment and if these are brought to our notice, we will take up the

matter with the State Government concerned and see that the farmers are not harassed in regard to this.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We agree with most of the premises on which the Minister has stated that we are having a heavy procurement etc. but we feel that the Achilles heel of the procurement in this surplus year is going to be our storage policy. I am basing it on a very recent meeting of the 20-Point Committee at the field level or at the shop floor level, which I am attending and I think, that the rodents in this country will have a field day. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister, what steps he has taken and what steps the State Governments have taken in various parts of the country in requisitioning private premises without which your storage operation will go absolutely phut. Which are the States which have made use of the legal powers to procure private premises for storage of foodgrains?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as private storage is concerned, I can give the facts—out of F.C.I.'s total 9 million tonnes storage facilities, about 33 lakh tonnes is private. About C.W.C. I can mention the figures. The total private hired accommodation with the various State Government co-operatives, C.W.Cs., F.C.I. put together is 10 million tonnes. But we have issued communications to the State Governments to use all powers and authorise the collectors to requisition if any accommodation is available in any part of the country.

Purchase of flats built by DDA

*529. SHRI B. S. BHARUA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has recently undertaken fresh registration of intending purchasers of flats built by DDA; and

(b) whether in the press advertisement details of the floor area, number of rooms in each category of flats and total cost of such flats have not been given?

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

(b) The press advertisement where only broad features of the registration scheme were indicated, was intended to assess the demand of housing as also to register the intending purchasers with a view to draw up detailed schemes.

However, details like cost of houses plinth area, particular locations are indicated in a separate brochure after specific housing projects are completed. Only the registered persons are eligible for allotment of such houses by draw of lots. Such persons as may like to withdraw their registration after one year can do so and the registration deposit is refunded with 7 per cent interest.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : यह जो नई रजिस्ट्रेशन शुरू की गई है, क्या उसमें वीकर वीकेशन और शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन रखा गया है ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Under the new scheme 25 percent of these flats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Reservation to that extent has been made.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन लोगों के लिए प्राइस में भी कोई कमी की गई है, या उनसे वही प्राइस ली जायेगी ?

SHRI H. K. BHAGAT: So far as the total price of the flat is concerned it is the same. So far as taking earnest money is concerned, they are charged at half the amount than the one that is charged from others.

श्री सचिवभार दिल्ली में प्रदेव और समुचित जाति के लोगों को प्लॉट एलाट किये जाते हैं, अगर अकसर उनको सफलरी कर्ब न मिलने के कारण वे उन प्लॉटों को वापस करने पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे प्लॉट वापस किये जाते हैं, तो क्या उनको पूरी रकम वापस की जाती है या नहीं ?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : यह प्रश्न फ्लैटों के बारे में है, प्लॉटों के बारे में नहीं। मैं भानरेवन मम्बर की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति प्लॉट को वापस करना चाहता है, तो वह ऐसा कर सकता है। इन प्लॉटों की अबदेस्त डिमांड है। जिन प्राइस पर डी० डी० ए० ये प्लॉट देता हैं, उसमें कहीं ज्यादा कांमत इन प्लॉटों की है।

श्री लालजी भाई दिल्ली में डी० डी० ए० जो फ्लैट एलाट करता है, उनके सम्बन्ध में करार में एक शर्त यह होती है कि कि अमुक तारीख तक फ्लैट का कब्जा दे दिया जायेगा। मगर यह देखा गया है कि उस तारीख तक फ्लैट तैयार नहीं हो पाते हैं, उनमें बिजली और पानी आदि सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है। अगर एलाटी निश्चित तारीख तक पहली किस्त जमा नहीं करा पाता है, तो सरकार उस पर जुर्माना लगाना शुरू कर देती है। एक महीने में दो तीन हजार रुपये बन जाते हैं। यद्यपि एलाटी फ्लैट का कब्जा नहीं ले पाता है, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार जुमनि आदि की सारी रकम हड़प लेती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रही है कि इस प्रकार की स्थितियों में एलाटी को जुर्माना न देना पड़े और उसको कुछ राहत मिल सके।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : अगर किसी एलाटी को फ्लैट एलाट किया गया है और उसने इनस्टालमेंट को वक्त पर नहीं दिया है, तो उससे कुछ समय के लिए पीनल इन्टरेस्ट

कार्य किया जाता है। अगर उसके बाद भी वह रुपया जमा नहीं करता है, तो उसका एलाटमेंट कैंसल कर दिया जाता है। जहां तक आनरेबल मेम्बर की इस शिकायत का ताल्लुक है कि किसी को प्लैट का कब्जा नहीं दिया गया है और उससे पीनल इस्टेन्ट मांगा गया है—इनस्ट्रुक्शंस तो उनको देनी है—अगर माननीय सदस्य इस प्रकार का कोई क्वेश्चन केस मेरे नोटिस में लायेंगे, तो मैं उसकी जांच कराऊंगा।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : कुछ कालोनोड में प्लाट बाकायदा काट दिये गये हैं और उन प्लाटों का पूरा पैसा दे दिया गया है। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को कुछ गिनायत देती है। अगर कुछ कालोनोड में प्लाट भी डेवेलप भी नहीं हुए हैं और हरिजनों से प्रो रकम छ. महोने पहले ले भी ली गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार कब तक इन प्लाटों को डेवेलप करके उन लोगों को दे रही है।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर को जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि अक्सर कालोनोड में प्रो सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करके भी प्लाटों को डेवेलप करके उनका एलाटमेंट किया गया है। कुछ कालोनोड में कुछ सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना बाकी है। उनको जल्दी व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश की जा रही है और इस काम को जल्दी पूरा कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : शालीमार गार्डन में क्या आज से छ. महीने पहले ले लिया गया था, अगर क्या वहाँ पर एक भी सुविधा दी गई है ?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : यह प्रश्न प्लैटों के बारे में है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर को जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्लाटों के बारे में जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री अश्वि नूबच : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि हरिजनों को 25 परसेंट प्लैट दिये जायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक डी० डी० ए० में अतने प्लैट बनाये हैं, उनमें से कितने परसेंट हरिजनों को दिये गये हैं। क्या उन लोगों को प्लैट खरीदने के बारे में कोई और विशेष सुविधा भी दी जाती है, क्योंकि अगर हरिजनों को दूसरे लोगों के प्लैट पार रखा जायेगा, तो हरिजन में प्लैट क्यों नहीं ले पायेंगे ?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : इस समय हरिजनों के लिए 25 परसेंट का रिजर्वेशन है, जबकि इसे पहले, शुरू में, 15 परसेंट का रिजर्वेशन था। दिल्ली में डी० डी० ए० की तरफ से 31-7-75 तक 24988 प्लैट एलाट किये गये हैं। माननीय सदस्य 15 परसेंट का हिसाब लगा ले—उतने प्लैट हरिजनों को दिये गये हैं।

श्री बलीप सिंह : रुएल एरियाज में लैंडनम लोगों और हरिजनों को प्लाट दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि खटवागिा और बेरसराय वगैरह अरबन विलेजिज के पास डी० डी० ए० ने जो छोटे और सभे मकान बनाये हैं, क्या वे उन गावों के लैंडनम और हरिजनों को एलाट किये जायेंगे ?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : अगर किसी गाव में किसी को जमीन लेनी जानी है, तो उसको एक प्लैट देने का इन्तजाम किया जाता है।

श्री बलीप सिंह : मैंने लैंडनम लोगों के बारे में पूछा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन—श्री साबन्ना।

Birth Place of Lord Budha

*533. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether archaeological findings have settled the controversy regarding the location of the birth place of Lord Buddha; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to experts, the inscription of Asoka at Lumbini present Rumindei in Nepal indicates that Lord Buddha was born there.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: The archaeological findings are creating more of controversies than solving them. There is the controversy about the Mahabharat War started by the archaeologists. Of course, I am not speaking about them. My question is this. What are the findings of archaeologists in respect of the birth place of Buddha?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am not aware of any archeologist who has questioned the inscription of Asoka.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: May I know what is the inscription of Asoka on the pillar?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The English translation of the inscription reads as follows:

"Twenty years after his Coronation, King Priyadarsi, Beloved of the Gods, visited this spot; in person and offered worship at this place, because the Buddha, the Sage of the Sakyas, was born here. He caused to be built a stone wall around the place and also erected this stone Pillar to commemorate his visit. Because the Lord Buddha was born here, he made the village of Lumbini free from taxes and subject to pay only one-eighth of

the produce as land revenue instead of the usual rate."

PROF. H. N. MUKERJEE: May I know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to a press report—how credible, I have no idea—that some recent archaeological expeditions have thought of a contiguous site as having conceivably a greater claim to be considered to be the birth place of the Buddha. Without pronouncing on the matter may I know whether his advisers in the Archaeological Department or elsewhere have reported their reactions in this matter? If so, what are they?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I had thought that this inscription on Ashoka's pillar is certainly a conclusive proof. I am not aware of any archaeologist who had questioned the veracity of this particular claim by Ashoka. However, Sir, I believe, the hon. Member, is referring to the controversy regarding the location of Kapilavastu. Kapilavastu, as the hon. Member knows better than myself, was the capital of the Sakyas but, Buddha's mother, while on her way to Devdaha, her father's place, delivered a child under a sal tree who later became the Buddha.

So, if the question is regarding the birth place of Buddha, I still submit, to the best of my very very limited knowledge, that the birth place of Buddha is Lumbini.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान माननीय उपमन्त्री, शिक्षा के उस बयान की तरफ गया है जो उन्होंने कुछ दिन पहले इसी सदन में दिया था और जिसमें कि बस्ती जिले के पिपरहवा ग्राम जिसका कि आकिलकिल सर्वे हुआ है उसके बारे में कहा गया है कि बुद्ध का जन्म-स्थान यह पिपरहवा है। क्या इसके बारे में उन्होंने अनस्टाई-प्रश्न का कोई उत्तर दिया है? यदि दिया है तो उसके बारे में आपके डिपार्टमेंट का क्या रिप्लिकेशन है?

श्री ० श्री ० मुन्शी हुसैन इ में देव कुंवा नि
क्या जवाब दिया है। मुझे जवाब की याद नहीं है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, this variety of controversy cannot go on whether Lord Buddha was born in Lumbini or Kapilavastu. The archaeologist will become out of date and obsolete in good time itself.

Therefore, the controversy must go on and the experts are there to resolve it. My question is slightly different. Based on the inscription, it is stated that Lumbini was declared a tax-free area and that is the basis why I am saying that Lord Buddha was born there. Assuming that it is now found that the place where Buddha was born is in Kapilavastu, will the Minister assure that he will retrospectively grant some tax exemption to that area.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Nutrition Programme in Delhi

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*535. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether the working of the special nutrition programme in the urban areas of the Union territory of Delhi for economically weaker sections of population was found unsatisfactory according to a study conducted by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development; and

(b) if so, findings thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

375 Special Nutrition Programme Centres were operating in Delhi during the year 1973-74. A sample study of ten of these centres was conducted by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development. The field data for the study was collected in June—July, 1973. A summary of the main findings of the study and the action taken thereon are indicated in the following paragraphs.

2. *Summary of findings:* About one third of the beneficiaries belonged to families whose monthly income exceeded Rs. 200. Some families had a feeling that there had been favouritism in regard to selection of beneficiaries. Most parents viewed the distribution of food as mere relief and some of them did not know the correct entitlement of food for their children. Most centres did not have sufficient space for assembling the children. Food was consumed wholly by the beneficiary children in only 37 per cent cases. In other cases, food was shared by parents of other children in the family. In many cases milk supplied for children was used for preparing tea. Many parents reported that the children did not like to take milk at the centre because it was unboiled, cold and without sugar. Attendance registers at the centre were not maintained properly and the food left undistributed was utilised by the organisers and helpers.

3. *Action taken:* The findings of the study were brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration, who have already taken remedial steps. The families covered were initially in the income group not exceeding Rs. 200 per month. However, as suggested in

the Report, Delhi Administration has raised the income limit of family to Rs. 350 per month for eligibility of supplementary nutrition under this programme. Steps have also been taken to educate parents that this is a programme to combat malnutrition under nutrition among children and to keep the parents informed about the food entitlements of children.

In the slum areas of Delhi, it is difficult to find sheltered places for assembling the beneficiaries. Food is distributed at the centres within an hour or so of supply. Boxes have been supplied to keep the bread and vessel with lids to keep milk. Spot feeding is encouraged wherever facilities are available. Local persons with influence are appointed as organisers and they try their best to ensure that the food is consumed by the target group of beneficiaries. Because of the additional cost involved, it is not feasible to serve boiled and sweetened milk at the centres. A system of cards for individuals has been introduced to ensure that all the children receive their share. The food remaining undistributed is utilised by organisers and helpers for distribution among children on the spot who are not card holders.

Eligibility rules were imposed uniformly, but persons not getting the benefit under the programme due to higher income may have a feeling that there had been favouritism in the selection of beneficiaries.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: How many families/children are benefited by this scheme in Delhi and are the benefits given properly utilised by the beneficiaries because, according to some reports, there is misuse of these benefits?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: So far as the benefits are concerned, the total number benefited is 75,000 in Delhi.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What about the misuse of the benefits given to the beneficiaries?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: We have got some complaints regarding misuse of the benefits. Ultimately, we drew the attention of the Delhi Administration to these. They are removed now.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Has it come to the notice of Government that favouritism is shown in selecting the families and mismanagement/misappropriation is taking place in the distribution of food and milk? If so, what is the action taken by Government and what is the result thereof?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: I can submit that there is no misappropriation or mismanagement in this nutrition programme. But the main problem was this: first the ceiling of monthly income fixed for distribution under this programme was Rs. 200 per family. Then this was raised to Rs.350 per family. So it is very difficult to identify. Naturally some children belonging to families with income over the ceiling also come to the centres. Attention of the Delhi Administration has been drawn to this, and it is being rectified.

भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान बेघर-बार हृ लोगों का पुनर्वास

* 536. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या
पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) गत भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान
कुल कितने लोग बेघर-बारहुर;

(ख) उनमें से अब तक कितने लोगों का
पुनर्वास किया जा चुका है; और

(ग) शेष लोगों का कब तक पुनर्वास
किया जायेगा ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास कमी (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) . (क) जम्मू और काश्मीर के छम्ब-नियाबत से लगभग 17,000 व्यक्ति बेघर हुए थे ।

(ख) 9000 ।

(ग) लगभग 4000 व्यक्तियों को 1976-77 में श्रीर शेष को आयागी वर्षों में जो कि भूमि उदार तथा उसके एलाटमेंट पर निर्भर होगा ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी 1/ हजार बताया लेकिन जहाँ तक इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी है उनके अनुसार छम्ब एरिया से 60 हजार शरणार्थी राजस्थान के बार्डिंग में गड़े हुए थे, तो क्या यह आंकड़ा गलत है ? उन 60 हजार शरणार्थियों को क्या व्यवस्था की है ? वहाँ जाना नहीं चाहते थे परन्तु उनको वहाँ जबर्दस्ती ठकेलने का प्रयत्न किया गया तो उनकी अब क्या परिस्थिति है ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : छम्ब क्षेत्र के किसी भी शरणार्थी को राजस्थान के कैम्पों में नहीं भेजा गया । 1971 की जो पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई हुई थी उस समय उन क्षेत्र के वरीव 74753 व्यक्ति आए थे । लेकिन जो छम्ब क्षेत्र के शरणार्थी हैं वे जुरा हैं । उनका हमसे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और मैं फिर दोहराना चाहूंगा कि उनको राजस्थान के कैम्पों में नहीं भेजा गया ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : तो क्या जो शरणार्थी हैं उनके सबके आवास का प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया या श्रीर कुछ कैम्पों में रखे गए हैं ? उनको क्या मदद दी गई और क्या इस दफ्तर के कैम्पों में हैं ? छम्ब के शरणार्थियों को क्या व्यवस्था आप ने की ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न में पूछा था कि कितने व्यक्ति छम्ब क्षेत्र में प्रवासित हुए । उनका उत्तर मैंने दिया 17000 । फिर माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि उनमें से कितनों को बसा दिया गया है ? मैंने उत्तर दिया कि 9000 बसा दिये गए हैं । माननीय सदस्य ने फिर पूछा कि बचे हुए व्यक्तियों को कब तक बसा दिया जायगा ? उसके उत्तर में मैंने निवेदन किया कि चार हजार व्यक्तियों को तो 76-77 में बसा दिया जायगा और राज्य सरकार से श्रीर जमीन उपलब्ध करने की बात चल रही है । कुछ जमीनों को रिक्लेम भी किया जायगा और ज्यों ज्यों जमीन मिलती जायगी उन को अगले वर्ष बसा दिया जायगा ।

DR. RANEN SEN: During the Indo-Pak war in 1971, thousands of persons from Sind area came to Rajasthan and they refused to go back to Sind even after the war was over. This was the newspaper report. What happened to those people who wanted to stay in Rajasthan and what steps have the government taken to look after them? What is the fate of such persons?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: After the 1971 Indo-Pak conflict a large number of persons came over from Pakistan; some of them on the Rajasthan side and some of them on the Gujarat side; I shall give the figures for both. The total number of Pak nationals who crossed over from West Pakistan to Rajasthan and Gujarat is 74,753. The number of persons who returned to Pakistan is 16,322. The rest are still in camps in Rajasthan and Gujarat, and some of them are outside also. We are trying to solve their rehabilitation problem in a limited way because they still continue to be Pak nationals and we hope that they will be able to return to Pakistan to which they belong and for which they are entitled. Negotiations to that effect have been going on with the Pakistan government

and till that happens relief assistance on a quite substantial scale is being given to them on humanitarian grounds and we are seeing how best they could be kept here till they are repatriated.

Houses used for Commercial Establishments

*537. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) to how many persons, whose houses are being used for commercial establishments in Delhi, notices have been served to remove the commercial establishments from their houses;

(b) in respect of how many such type of houses, electric and water connections have been cut so far; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government?

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

(a) 4117 notices were issued by the DDA under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 till March, 1976 27 notices were issued in December, 1975 by the N.D.M.C.

(b) 1075 electric connections and 521 water connections have been disconnected so far.

(c) Government are keen that the provisions of the Master Plan, Zoning regulations, and building by-laws are strictly observed in order to ensure orderly urban development of the metropolis...

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्षजी, कामशियल इस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स को नोटिसेज दिये गये हैं, उनको निकालने के लिये—मैं मंत्री महोदय

425 LS-2.

से ज नना चाहता हू कि कितने कामशियल इस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स के लिये सरकारा तौर पर आपने अभी तक प्लैट्स बनाये हैं नेहरू प्लेस में या ऐसी दूसरी जगह हैं वहाँ पर? फिर बहाने पर बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था हुई नहीं है। इन बिजनेस कामशियल इस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स को आपने नोटिस दे दिये और उसके बाद उनकी बिजली पानी काट दी। इसके अलावा जहाँ आपकी मर्जी आयी वहाँ साल भर और जहाँ मर्जी आयी छः महीने का टाइम बढ़ा दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कामशियल इस्टैब्लिशमेंट का आपका क्राहटीरिया क्या है? एक पान वाले लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकील तक और दर्जी से लेकर डाक्टर तक—आज कम से कम तीन चार हजार आदमी मोती नगर में घरों में दूकान किये हुये थे जिनको आपने निकाल कर बाहर कर दिया। तो इसके लिये आप की कौन सी प्लानिंग है, कौन सी स्कीम है जिसके अन्तर्गत आप उनको जगह देंगे? यह जो कामशियल इस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स हैं उनको आप हटा तो वह कहा जायेंगे? इनमें पब्लिक सेक्टर है, बैंक्स हैं और मांशल आर्गनाइजेन्स हैं जिनकी सोशल रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी भी सरकार पर आती है। तो गवर्नमेंट ने कौन सी काम्प्रहेंसिव स्कीम बनाई है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हू क्योंकि बगैर मकान बनाये, बगैर कोई स्कीम बनाये पहले उनको उजाड़ दिया जाये और कहा जाये कि बाद में देखगे यह उचित नहीं है।

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: With respect to the hon. Member I should say that instead of asking one question, he has asked so many questions and I respectfully submit to him that so far as taking action under the Delhi Development Act is concerned, it has been confined to . . .

DR. RANEN SEN: The hon. Minister should address the Speaker, not the Member.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I have not taken objection to his question; I shall answer if the hon. Speaker permits it.

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Minister has a full and comprehensive scheme which is a long and detained one, he can lay it on the Table of the House instead of making a long speech in reply to a question. He can answer the important aspect of it and supplement it by laying a statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, what I want to inform the Hon'ble Member is this. So far as the action under the Delhi Development Act is concerned, I may point out that this is confined to certain posh localities of South Delhi where residential accommodation has been let out to commercial establishments on fabulous rents. In certain cases where and has been allotted for this purpose, they have come forward to shift their establishments there. Then certain places have been made available for office purposes in certain localities. In many cases they do not like it because they feel that they can get it in residential localities and then use it for commercial purposes on cheaper rents.

There are complaints in some cases from the residential localities also and therefore action was taken and the action was generally taken against the bigger establishments including certain banks, including certain public undertakings. In many cases they have given undertaking that they would shift. Some of them have taken lands and they have agreed to shift in their cases, electricity and water have been restored. I would like to add here that it is totally wrong and I would categorically refute the charges that in certain cases extension has been given for a year and in certain cases it has not given and so on. Extension is given in the first instance only for three months to different people. Absolutely no discrimination whatsoever is being indulged in that connection. That is the position.

श्री शशिभूषण : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा एक साधारण सा प्रश्न था कि जितने काम-शियाल इस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स हैं जिनको आपने नोटिसेज़ दी हैं उतने नोटिस और बने हुए प्लेट्स इस वक्त आपके पास हैं जो आप उनको दे सक और वे अपन काम कर सकें? दूसरी बात यह कि डी० डी० ए० की प्लानिंग के मुताबिक दिल्ली शहर में जैसे हमारे साउथ दिल्ली में, मोती नगर में, करोल बाग में और दूसरी बहुत सी जगहों पर जो पान वाले हैं, ग़ोसर शापकी पर्स हैं उनही दुकानों पर बुलडीजर्स बना दिये गये हैं डी० डी० ए० और कारपोरेशन—दोनों ने मिलकर यह काम किया है। तो जब उनको आपने हटा दिया तब उनके लिये दूसरी जगह कोई व्यवस्था भी की है या नहीं। दिल्ली शहर में ऐसे पांच लाख आदमी हैं जो घरों में काम करते हैं या टेलर हैं या पान की दुकान करते हैं। आपने वकीलों को भी हटाया है तो कामशियाल इस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स आप किसको ममज़ते हैं—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I would respectfully submit that the Hon'ble Member is referring particularly to Moti Nagar. In Moti Nagar, action has not been taken by the DDA under the Delhi Development Act. There, the Municipal Corporation has removed all what they considered to be unauthorised structures. That is entirely a different case. This question relates to action taken under the D.D. Act. They are unauthorised structures and they have been removed. Now, so far as Delhi is concerned, there have been a very large number of people who have been doing some business or other in private premises. Action has not been taken in all cases. Action has been confined by the D.D.A. to certain posh localities and larger establishments for which land in many cases is available and in certain cases they have said that they would make their own arrangements. As I said, attempt has been made to make use of the resi-

dential accommodation for commercial purposes because they can get it comparatively on cheaper rent. They want to make more money by spending less. This makes it difficult for the residents to live in those localities. Therefore, action has been confined broadly under these provisions to certain posh localities.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am happy to note that action was not being taken against those who are practising private professions, small people like lawyers, doctors, tailors and others. Sir, I would like to know from the notices that have been issued how many are bigger commercial establishments?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I would respectfully submit for the information of the Hon'ble Member that a very large percentage of these people are bigger commercial establishments. As I said, the bigger establishments are like restaurants, like banks, like private companies, firms and those doing export business, etc. I would like to add that I do not accept that lawyer is a small man. But so far as lawyers are concerned, action has not been taken. In the case of doctors, individually there are certain doctors who are running certain nursing homes and certain other things. They are running commercial establishments. In such cases action has been taken. But they are making alternative arrangements. I hope Member would agree that proper orderly development of Delhi is necessary. As I said by and large action is confined only to certain localities and not in other areas.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Memorandum by Young Women's Committee

*521. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Young Women's Committee of the All India Youth Federation;

(b) if so, demands made by the Young Women's Committee in that memorandum; and

(c) reaction of the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Young Women's Committee of the All India Youth Federation submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 12 March 1976 containing a number of demands to improve the Status of Women in the country. These demands are listed in the statement enclosed.

2. On the question of improvement in the status of women, Government are guided by the Resolutions passed by the two Houses of Parliament in almost identical terms in 1975. Government are examining in depth the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India. An Empowered Committee has processed many of these recommendations and action has already been taken by Government on some of these. The views of the Empowered Committee and the action taken by Government on some of the recommendations have been given in detail in the Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare, 1975-76 (Annexure XI)

Statement

Demands made by Young Women's Committee of the All India Youth Federation in their Memorandum submitted to Government.

(1) To ensure economic equality, to give women a new confidence and provide her equal partnership with men in life:

- (a) Provide more job opportunities to women in all spheres, especially in small-scale and cottage industries and also in health services, teaching and electronic industry.
- (b) In all sectors of employment, minimum of 25 per cent jobs should be reserved exclusively for women.
- (c) All discrimination against working women should be statutorily put to an end, and those who violate this shall get stringent punishment.
- (d) The benefit of Maternity Benefit Act shall be extended to all women working in agrarian sector.
- (e) Strict enforcement of the Government decision to provide equal wage for equal work for women.
- (2) To ensure social advance of women, to enable them to play a more meaningful role in various spheres of human activities and to promote higher social consciousness, it is necessary to promote women's education in a big way and in systematic manner by taking up the following steps:
- (a) Implementation of the constitutional stipulation regarding the compulsory primary education. Girl students of primary classes should be given free mid-day meals, books, stationery dress.
- (b) Free education for girls in the secondary school level also and provide them an annual grant for buying books, stationery and dress.
- (c) More scholarships should be given to girls who are going for university education and research.

- (d) More vigorous and planned steps should be taken by the Government and through voluntary agencies for the eradication of illiteracy among women.
- (e) The child nutrition programme should be spread to children of weaker sections especially female children, all over the country.
- (3) To provide justice to women, to ensure them the protection of law and to create conditions under which both men and women will get equal treatment before law, steps are to be taken up to reorient the judicial system itself. In this connection various acts may be amended or new legislations brought forward to ensure the following:
- (a) To punish those who violate the Child Marriage Act.
- (b) To ensure compulsory registration of all marriages.
- (c) To make the giving and accepting of dowry a cognizable offence and to abolish the dowry system itself.
- (d) To provide equal right for women in matters of divorce.
- (e) To provide women equal right at the time of divorce for the earning of the family during the wedlock period.
- (f) To guarantee women right of guardianship of children at the time of divorce.
- (g) To provide equal right for women to inherit property.
- (h) Uniform Civil Code to provide women full equality in all spheres.

(4) To ensure more effective and guaranteed participation of women in our political life and activities 15 per cent seats should be statutorily reserved exclusively, for women in all the elected bodies such as Parliament, State Legislation, Municipal Corporations, District and Taluk Boards and Panchayats. As a matter of policy Government should take conscious steps to appoint women in top executive posts of government corporations, committees, public sector corporations and as leaders of delegations going to other countries and UN and other world bodies.

(5) All efforts should be made and more money be provided for undertaking more vigorous activities in the field of sports and culture for women.

बाजार में नई फसल के गेहूँ की आमद से उचित दर की दुकानों पर गेहूँ की बिक्री पर प्रभाव

*522. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या बाजार में पर्याप्त मात्रा में नई फसल के गेहूँ की आमद से उचित दर की दुकानों पर गेहूँ की बिक्री बहुत कम हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से बचने के लिये भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सप्लाय किये गये गेहूँ की बिक्री गत दो महीनों में कितनी कम हो गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). नई रबी फसल मंडियों में अभी अभी शुरु हुई है। तय्याप खुले बाजार में उचित मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न सुगमता से मिलने

के कारण सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली से गेहूँ की बिक्री कम हो गई है। फरवरी और मार्च, 1976 के महीनों में केन्द्रीय पूल से गेहूँ की निकासी क्रमशः 3.83 लाख और 3.60 लाख मीटरी टन हुई थी जब कि पिछले वर्ष की उसी अवधि के दौरान क्रमशः 6.92 लाख और 6.73 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ की निकासी हुई थी।

Student Guidance Cells

*523. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Universities and their affiliated colleges have any system of manning student guidance cells to publicise information among students about avenues open to them for self-employment, further studies etc.; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux were first set up in the country in 1957-58 as an integral part of the National Employment Service. In 1971, the University Grants Commission agreed to provide assistance to set up/strengthen University Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux in Universities and Career Advising Units in Colleges. The Commission's assistance is given on different items, including full-time staff in the case of University Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux and honorarium of the teacher incharge in the case of Career Advising Units in the Colleges.

2. The main functions of the University Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux are to provide information and guidance regarding facilities for higher education and training; vocational guidance to the alumni of Universities; occupational in-

formation and employment assistance; and advising and counselling on personal problems.

3. The Career Advising Units in Colleges disseminate occupational and employment market information received from the University Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux and other sources and in collaboration with the Bureaux render assistance to eligible students in respect of employment, educational and vocational choice etc.

Gandak Project

*524 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) progress so far made under the 20-Point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister in completing the Gandak Project, and when it is likely to be completed,

(b) area of land likely to be irrigated from the Gandak Project under Rabi Crop and Kharif Crop, separately; and

(c) extent to which Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal shall benefit by

the completion of the Gandak Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The total irrigation potential of Gandak Project in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is 14.84 lakh ha. against which potential of 6.58 lakh ha. was created by the end of 1974-75. The 20-Point Economic Programme envisages creation of additional irrigation potential of 5 million ha. through major and medium irrigation schemes during the last 4 years of the Fifth Plan. The contribution of Gandak Project to this target will be about 3.15 lakh ha. During 1975-76 an additional potential of 60,000 ha. was created under this project in both the States

The Uttar Pradesh portion of the Gandak Project is likely to be completed before the end of the Fifth Plan. The Bihar portion of the project will be completed in the Sixth Plan.

(b) and (c). Area likely to be irrigated under rabi and kharif crops in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal is as under:—

(in lakh ha.)

	Bihar	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal
Rabi	4.19	0.886	0.23 (approx.)
Kharif (including Sugarcane) .	7.33	2.434	0.30 (approx.)
Total	11.52	3.320	0.53

Nepal will also have the benefit of 10,000 KW of power and navigation facilities through Gandak Barrage under this project.

Reservation of accommodation for S.C. and S.T. Government Employees

*530. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department has taken up cons-

truction of over 1,500 residential quarters for Government employees in Delhi;

(b) if so, out of these quarters how many will be reserved for the Government employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) percentage of total number of quarters that will be reserved for S.T. and S.C. employees separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND

HOUSING SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:

(a) Construction of 1,726 quarters has been taken up during 1975-76

(b) and (c). In respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees entitled to types I, II, III & IV accommodation, a separate waiting list is prepared on the basis of applications received from such of these employees as desire to be considered for allotment from the quota reserved for them. Reservation for them is 10 per cent of the clear vacancies in types I & II and 5 per cent of the clear vacancies in types III & IV. Allotments in the reserved quota are made to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the ratio of 2 : 1. If all the quarters are kept in the general pool, on the basis of these accepted percentages, 128 of these new quarters will be reserved for employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

World Bank Aid for Fishing Industry

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

(a) whether World Bank has shown interest in developing fishing industry in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has taken any steps in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). At the instance of Government of India World Bank has already fielded two missions; one for identification of projects and another for preparation of project reports in respect of a few selected sites with a view to establishing integrated marine fishery projects covering fishing harbours, shore facilities and fishing boats. It is now expected that an Appraisal Mission of the Bank will shortly be visiting India to appraise the proposal for World Bank financing.

Prices of Tractors under IDA Programme

*532. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) prices and number of tractors of different makes procured or to be procured under the I.D.A. programme for various States;

(b) whether there has been a substantial increase in prices of some brands of tractors at the time of delivery mainly due to exorbitant commission allowed to importing firms; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government to restrict the prices of tractors to the prices specified in the agreements of supply entered into between the manufacturers/dealers and Agro-Industries Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Indian Cashew Nut Development Council

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the deliberations of the recent meeting of the Indian Cashewnut Development Council; and

(b) if so, broad outline of recommendations made and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The meeting

of the Indian Cashewnut Development Council was held on 30th March, 1976 at Cochin. The Council considered a detailed agenda and made a comprehensive review of the various development programme on Cashew. The Council has made a number of recommendations relating to strengthening of research on cashew, need for stepping up production of rawnuts, rationalisation of development programmes, marketing and pricing of cashewnuts.

The draft proceedings of this meeting are under finalization by the Government.

Commonwealth Symposium on Employment Strategies

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

(a) whether Commonwealth Symposium on employment strategies was recently held at Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the conclusions reached thereat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London, as a part of the Commonwealth Youth Programme, they organised South-Asia Symposium on Employment Strategies and Programmes at their Asia-Pacific Regional Centre for Youth work, Chandigarh. The report of the Symposium has not yet been finalised.

Relief to Agriculturists due to Fall in the Prices of Commodities

*539. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the commodities of which prices have gone

down in recent weeks are those which are mostly produced by Agriculturists; and

(b) whether the State, are being taken into confidence to strive to provide relief to the agriculturists in view of the fall in prices of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is true that the decline in prices during the last one year or so has been mainly in agricultural commodities. It may, however, be recalled that prices of agricultural commodities had registered a steep rise during the inflationary period of 1972-74. For example, between September—end 1972 and September—end 1974, the wholesale price index for foodgrains had gone up by 73.5 per cent and that of oilseeds by 86.4 per cent. The recent fall in prices which is confined mainly to foodgrains and oilseeds, represents the process of normalisation of the price situation which had been distorted during the inflationary period.

2 Government of India and State Government are frequently in touch with each other regarding the price position of agricultural commodities. Government have been keeping a constant watch on the prices of agricultural commodities with a view to safeguarding the interests of the producers. The policy of providing support to the prices of major foodgrains, viz. paddy, rice, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and wheat at procurement prices is being continued with the full support of the State Governments. Suitable bonus schemes linked to procurement of rice and wheat for the central pool are also in operation for the benefit of the producers. In respect of cotton and jute minimum support prices are being fixed; while, in the case of sugarcane, minimum prices payable by sugar factories are fixed.

3. Other steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the agriculturists are as follows:—

(1) For the 1976-77 season, support prices have also been fixed for barley and gram;

(2) Prices of fertilisers, an important input used in agricultural production have been reduced thrice since July, 1975; and

(3) prices of certified seeds have also been reduced by the National Seeds Corporation.

4. In view of a good kharif harvest and the prospects of a better rabi crop in 1975-76, State Governments have been asked to ensure that all quantities of foodgrains offered for sale at procurement prices are purchased by the Government agencies. Arrangements for purchases have been geared to meet the situation. In the case of kharif foodgrains the procurement by Government has exceeded 55 million tonnes; and all time record

India-Hungary Cultural Agreement

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

(a) whether any cultural agreement has been signed between Hungary and India during the last week of March, 1976; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) India entered into a Cultural Agreement with Hungary in March, 1962. In pursuance of this Agreement the seventh Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Prog-

ramme for the year 1976-78 was signed in New Delhi on March 26, 1976.

(b) A statement incorporating the main features of the programme is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Main features of the Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme for 1976-78

1. Both sides will encourage and develop bilateral contacts and exchanges between the Departments of Universities and other Institutes of higher learning in the two countries.

2. Seminars on economic planning and economic management, soil sciences and molecular biology will be arranged with the participation of 3-4 experts from either side.

3. Both sides will exchange visits of professors, teachers, experts, for scientific contacts, study and research purposes.

4. In the field of medical sciences, both sides will collaborate in research and studies and will exchange specialists and researchers in the fields of neurochemistry, radio-biology, cancer-research, parasitology, etc.

5. In the field of art and culture, both sides will exchange art exhibitions, dance/music ensembles theatre experts, writers, poets and archaeologists.

6. The National Museums and Libraries in the two countries will continue their cooperation in the exchange of art objects, books, publications and bibliographies.

7. Radio and Television organisations in India and Hungary will exchange cultural, scientific and sports programmes.

8. Both sides will organise film festivals in each other's country.

Persons of Indian Origin Repatriated from Vietnam

*541. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some families of refugees who are Indians but had been settled in Vietnam for a long time, have been repatriated from Vietnam and are being settled in some States of the country;

(b) whether Government has evolved a scheme for their proper rehabilitation; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. 591 such repatriates have arrived in the country. Except for 4 families comprising 33 persons, who needed some assistance, the rest have gone to their native places, mostly to Tamil Nadu and some to Punjab and Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). In view of the above, the need for a rehabilitation scheme has not arisen.

Foodgrains lost during Transit and Storage

2498. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 75 on 8th March, 1976 regarding foodgrains lost during transit and storage and state:

(a) total amounts in terms of quantities and money incurred due to losses of foodgrains in transit and storage as stated in percentages of 0.88, 0.81, and 1.19 during the successive years of 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) break-up of the figures of the losses incurred by (i) F.C.I. godowns and Central Warehousing Corporation godowns and (ii) hired private godowns; and

(c) the steps taken to plug losses in hired godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Information in regard to transit and storage losses including voyage losses incurred by the Food Corporation of India is as under:—

(Quantity lakh tonnes)

[(Rs. crores)

Year	Quantity	Value
1972-73	1.94	17.90
1973-74	2.04	23.46
1974-75	2.82	39.06

(b) Separate accounts of losses in owned and hired godowns are not maintained for the organisation as a whole. Compilation of the information would be laborious and time consuming.

(c) The following steps are taken to avoid losses in hired godowns:—

(1) The godowns that are hired are examined and only such godowns which are technically suitable for proper preservation are taken on hire.

(2) Pre-monsoon inspection of godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water.

(3) Necessary dunnage is provided for storing of foodgrains in the godowns to prevent damage due to seepage and sub-soil water.

(4) Modern scientific pest control measures are undertaken to check the insect, rodent and bird trouble.

(5) Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and up keep of foodgrains.

Central Aid for Dairy Development

2499. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the States and Union territories during the last three years for Dairy Development Schemes through their own agencies or through the co-operative unions;

(b) if so, break-up of the financial assistance to States and Union territories during last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether it is proposed to extend this assistance to cover the individual schemes launched or proposed to be launched by the unemployed youth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Central financial assistance for Dairy Development during the last three years to States has been given by way of block loans and block grants for the entire State Plan as a whole and as such the financial assistance provided for the State Annual Plan can not be related to any particular project or programme. The States in turn have utilised the central financial assistance for Dairy Development either departmentally or through State Dairy Corporations and State Cooperative Dairy Federations/Unions. However, the Indian Dairy Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking has given financial assistance in the form of loans and grants for Dairy Development to the States covered under the 618 WEP Project (Operation Flood) during the last three years. In the case of Union Territories with legislature the funds are released in lump sum in accordance with Annual Plan ceilings, which among other programmes include dairy development, Funds for Union Territories

without legislatures are made available on the basis of the budget provisions made.

(b) Since the Central financial assistance is passed on to the States in block loans and block grant basis, the break-up for dairy development cannot be indicated separately. The financial assistance given by the Indian Dairy Corporation under the 618 W.F.P. Project (Operation Flood) to the States during the last three years is given below:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
1973-74	1192.29
1974-75	744.83
1975-76	1048.82

(c) There is no specific proposal in the central sector for extending assistance to the unemployed youth under Dairy Development programme

Slow Procurement of Paddy due to Accumulation of Stocks

2500. **SHRI K PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the accumulation of paddy stocks at the procurement centres in the districts of Orissa the further procurement of paddy is very slow;

(b) whether the cultivators intending to sell paddy cannot sell as a result of that; and

(c) steps being taken to clear the stocks accumulated there either to buffer stocks or to some other central godowns to enable the procurement centres to function properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHNDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The stocks of procured paddy/ rice are being continuously transferred from the procurement centres in surplus areas to suitable storage points in

deficit areas of the State Besides, rice offered for Central Pool is being moved to other States

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम
की गृह निर्माण योजनाएं

2501. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

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

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 में आवास तथा नागरीय विकास निगम (हुडको) द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में गृह निर्माण सम्बन्धी कितनी योजनाये हाथ में ली गई , और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य को इन योजनाओं के लिये कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) :
(क) और (ख). इस निगम द्वारा 1975-76 में कोई भी आवास योजना नीचे आरम्भ नहीं की गई थी । आवास योजनाओं की संख्या तथा निगम द्वारा वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों को मंजूर की गई और दी गई ऋण की राशि सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

राज्य सरकार का नाम	1975-76 में यो र्नाओं के मंजूर को नहीं	यो र्नाओं के लिये मंजूर किया गया	दो गई राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
	नाओं को	ऋण	संख्या (लाख रुपयों में)
1	2	3	4
आंध्र प्रदेश	—	—	—
असम	2	121 65	23 1
बिहार	3	36 18	—
गुजरात	18	193 70	11 8
हरियाणा	19	477 25	81 0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	7	79 40	15 35
जम्मू व कश्मीर	—	—	—
कर्नाटक	1	122 35	—
केरल	—	—	—
मध्य प्रदेश	18	546 70	11 2
महाराष्ट्र	5	243 17	—

1	2	3	4
उड़ीसा	3	115 03	27.52
पंजाब	4	374.22	80 05
राजस्थान	13	633.94	61.07
तमिलनाडु	30	669.92	82 80
उत्तर प्रदेश	18	843.65	25.75
पश्चिम बंगाल	6	453.395	100.615
कुल	150	5210 855	553 325

**World Bank Aid for Fishing Centres
in M.P.**

2502 SHRI G C DIXIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether the World Bank has made an offer to give money for the setting up of new fishing centres in Madhya Pradesh?

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

Budget of Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

2503 SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) budget of Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani for the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, and

(b) sources of receipts and what were the items of expenditure during these years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) The Budget of Birla Institute of Technology & Science for the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 is as follows—

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakh)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Recurring Expenditure	84.52	95.38	103.57
Non-Recurring Expenditure	3.50	19.89	4.00
Total Expenditure	88.02	115.27	107.57
Less income from tuition fee etc.	47.12	44.42	42.90
Final Budget—Total	40.90	70.85	64.67

(b) *The sources of receipt are:—*

- (i) Contributions by the Birla Group of Concerns and Donations.
- (ii) Dividends and interest on investments.
- (iii) Tuition fees.
- (iv) Ford Foundation grants
- (v) Developmental grants by the University Grants Commission

The items of expenditure are:—

- (i) Staff salaries and allowances.
- (ii) Workshop & Laboratory
- (iii) Games.
- (iv) Examinations.
- (v) Library.
- (vi) Scholarship, Fellowships, Free-ships & Students Aid.
- (vii) Meetings
- (viii) Medical Expenses.
- (ix) Visiting Professors
- (x) Repairs and Maintenance.
- (xi) Postage & Contingencies.
- (xii) Electricity & Water.
- (xiii) Registration & Admissions.
- (xiv) Hostel expenses.
- (xv) Research Expenditure.
- (xvi) Miscellaneous Expenses.

Central Offices functioning in Old buildings in States

2504. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Central Offices functioning in different States are housed in rented or very old buildings and Government are incurring larger expenditure by way of their rents and repairs than that would be involved in constructing new buildings; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct their own office buildings there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Housing Policy

2505. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) recommendations of the Working Group, constituted by the Government on evolution of National Housing Policy; and

(b) whether Government have accepted the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The working Group has not yet submitted its report to the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

विकलांग और नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए शैक्षिक केन्द्र

2506. श्री इरम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा विभाग कल्याण और ससुरति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय किन किन राज्यों में विकलांग व नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के लिये शैक्षिक केन्द्र चलाये जा रहे हैं और वर्ष 1973, 1974 तथा 1975 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार, द्वारा उक्त मन्थनों को कितना अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसे कितने विकलांग एवं नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों को अपने तथा निजी प्रतिष्ठानों में रोजगार प्रदान किया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण संत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री प्ररविन्द नेताम):

(क) समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपलब्ध सूची के अनुसार, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, मिक्किम और त्रिपुरा को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये कुछ संस्थाएँ हैं। विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये संस्थाओं को समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा 1973, 1974 और 1975 में दी गई धनराशियाँ नीचे दी गई हैं -

वर्ष		धनराशि
		रुपए
1973.	.	17,76,488
1974.	.	33,01,121
1975.	.	52,59,325

(ख) इन तीन वर्षों में 3,950 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया, जिसमें से 146 नेत्रहीन व्यक्ति थे। केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा निजी प्रतिष्ठानों में रोजगार पाने वाले ऐसे व्यक्तियों की प्रत्यक्ष संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Cost of Cultivation of Sugarcane and Yield

2507. SHRI R. LAKSHMI NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the cost of cultivation of sugarcane and its average yield per acre during the last three years, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops launched by this Ministry, sugarcane was taken up for study during 1973-74 in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and U.P. During 1974-75, the study was repeated in Maharashtra, U.P. The analysis of the data on cost of cultivation/production of sugarcane grown on the sample holdings during 1973-74 in Maharashtra and Punjab is nearing completion and reports on cost of cultivation production of sugarcane in these States are being prepared. The 1973-74 data for Tamil Nadu and U.P. are being processed. The data for 1974-75 are still being compiled by the agencies implementing the Comprehensive Scheme in the concerned State; part of the data have been received and are being processed.

A Statement showing the State-wise average yield per hectare of sugarcane during the last 3 years is enclosed.

Statement

Average yield of Sugarcane (gur) in Major States 1972-73 to 1974-75

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	(kgs/hectare)
Anhara Pradesh	8,248	8,287	8,280	
Assam	3,927	3,829	3,752	
Bihar	3,539	3,715	3,957	
Gujarat	7,415	5,016	4,900	
Haryana	4,412	3,961	3,667	
Karnataka	8,117	7,813	7,175	
Kerala	5,128	5,400	5,774	
Madhya Pradesh	2,640	2,668	3,024	
Maharashtra	8,982	8,592	10,001	
Orissa	6,516	5,808	6,023	
Punjab	4,576	5,277	5,000	
Rajasthan	3,976	1,841	4,232	
Tamil Nadu	8,667	10,581	9,469	
Uttar Pradesh	4,337	4,127	4,107	
West Bengal	5,056	5,262	5,800	
All India	5,206	5,244	5,165	

Rules Regulating the duration of Debarment from Allotment of Quarters

2508. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants who were debarred during the last three years from allotment of Government accommodation due to (i) sub-letting their Quarters and (ii) refusal of allotment of Quarters separately for (i) more than six months (ii) more than one year and (iii) more than one and a half years in both the above cases, type-wise;

(b) whether there are specific rules regulating the duration of debarment from the allotment of

Quarters due to sub-letting and due to refusal of allotment, if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether after the expiry of the debarment period the incumbents are listed in waiting lists category-wise?

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

(a) A statement is attached.

(b) In the case of sub-letting, under the rules, debarment may be for a period not exceeding 3 years. In cases of refusal of allotments, the period of debarment is one year for an officer who is not an allottee of a Government residence and, in the case of an officer who is already occupy-

ing Government residence of a lower type, for the remaining period of the allotment year.

(c) Names of such officers are included in the waiting lists only if they apply afresh.

Statement

Statement showing the number of Government officers (type-wise) debarred from Government accommodation on account of sub-letting during the last three years.

Type	Number of officers debarred		
	For one year	For two years	For three years
I	9	18	86
II	3	2	42
III	2	1	4
IV	..	..	3
V	..	..	2
VI	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..
Total	14	21	137

Number of officers debarred on account of refusal of allotment.

Type	For one year	For more than one year
I	..	1,131
II	889	30
III	504	402
IV	1,450	608
V	31	3
VI	..	..
VII	..	..
VIII	..	..
Hostel	287	..
Total	3,161	2,174

Distribution of Land reclaimed from Ravines

cultural land for distribution among the growing agrarian population; and

2509. SHRI RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the recommendation of the Central Ravine Reclamation Board, four pilot projects for reclamation were launched in the Fourth Plan to release more agri-

(b) if so, its progress, State-wise?

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

(b) State-wise progress is as under:—

(Area in Hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area reclaimed		Area allotted
		Agricultural land	Non-agricultural land	
1	Uttar Pradesh	1194.57	521.20	1127.99
2	Gujarat	1709.00*	690.00	.
3	Rajasthan	547.20	1000.00	12.82 (by auction) + 166.40 (earmarked for East Bengal Refugees)
4	Madhya Pradesh	692.00	68.00	1.50

*Out of this 1319 hec. are privately owned.

नदी जल

2510. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह वाद को ध्यान में रखकर विचार नदी जल को संघ सूची में लाने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के. व. नाथ सिंह) : नदी जल को संघ सूची में लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Screening of Text Books in Tamil Nadu

2511. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to screen text books in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

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

ARVIND NETAM); (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu have taken a decision to screen textbooks published by the Tamil Nadu Textbooks Society. They have constituted a Committee consisting of four members to review the textbooks. The review is expected to be completed soon. Action will be taken based on the report of the committee. The Department of Textbooks of the National Council of Educational Research and Training undertakes as part of their normal function evaluation of textbooks used in different parts of the country. They have evaluated the textbooks prepared by the Tamil Nadu Textbooks Society also. These evaluation reports have been given to the concerned authorities for necessary action.

Whole Wheat Bread

2512. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether bread made out of whole wheat is more wholesome and expected to be priced less than the one made out of polished wheat; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme about such breads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAH P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Whole-meal bread is more nutritious and would be slightly cheaper. It has been produced on experimental basis by Modern Bakeries. The possibility of introducing brown bread in Delhi is also under consideration.

New Sugar Factories started during 1973—1976

2513. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of new sugar factories set up during the years 1973-74 and 1975-76 in various States with their names;

(b) costs of the plant machinery and other civil works separately and the capacity of each unit; and

(c) units benefited under the recent new incentives offered by Government to new factories by their order dated the 6th December, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) 20 during the sugar years 1973-74 to 1975-76. A statement giving the names of these factories and the capacity of each is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1070/76.]

(b) the information has been called for from the factories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No claim has reached the stage of sanction so far.

खेलकूद को बढ़ावा देने के लिये राज्यों की वित्तीय सहायता

2514. श्री रामावतार झांसी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों में खेलकूद को बढ़ावा देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को प्रत्येक वर्ष वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1973-74 तथा 1975-76 में इस प्रयोजन के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

विज्ञान और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपसत्री (बी अरविन्द नेताम):(क) श्री (ख). "राज्य खेल परिषदों को अनुदान" की योजना के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सरकार, अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् की सहायता पर राज्य सरकारों/राज्य खेल परिषदों को, कुल खेल सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिये बराबर के आकार पर वित्तीय सहायता देना है। सरकार एक ऐसा

योजना को भी कल्पित कर रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत खेल के मैदानों का विकास करने के लिये बराबर के आकार पर वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

उक्त योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 1973-74, 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का हिसाब वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5
		रुपये	रुपये	पये
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	38,000	35,000	--
2	असम	32,072	--	25,000
3	बिहार	--	20,000	50,000
4	गुजरात	27,000	45,000	85,000
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	--	13,025	--
6	जम्मू और कश्मीर	--	--	30,000
7	कर्नाटक	20,490	5,000	25,000
8	केरल	21,000	20,734	--
9	मध्य प्रदेश	25,000	28,000	1,64,775
10	महाराष्ट्र	84,000	64,500	65,000
11	मेघालय	--	--	4,500
12	उड़ीशा	1,500	15,000	30,000
13	पंजाब	25,000	--	1,00,000
14	राजस्थान	15,000	70,000	40,714
15	तमिलनाडु	6,526	97,500	42,344
16	उत्तर प्रदेश	37,321	50,000	56,017
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	50,000	10,00,000	--

प्रापूर्ति विभाग की विदेशी शाखाएं

2515. श्री मूलधर ढाणा : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्बात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रापूर्ति विभाग ने विदेशों में देनदार कितनी शाखाएँ खोलीं और वर्ष 1973-74 और 1975 में इन शाखाओं ने भारत के लिये कितनी मात्रा में माल खरीदा; और

(ख) उनका कार्यालयों पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना खर्च किया जा रहा है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्बात मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) 31-3-1975 तक, इस विभाग के नियंत्रण के अधीन इंग्लैंड और अमेरिका में दो ऋण-मिशन थे अर्थात् भारत पूर्ति मिशन लंदन और भारत पूर्ति मिशन वाशिंगटन। इन मिशनों का नियंत्रण अब 1-4-1975 से विदेश मंत्रालय को अन्तरित कर दिया गया है। 1973-74 और 1974-75 वर्षों के दौरान इन मिशनों द्वारा खरीदे गये माल की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है :—

खरीदे गये माल का मूल्य
(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	भारत पूर्ति मिशन, लंदन	भारत पूर्ति मिशन, वाशिंगटन
1973-74	91.25	278.27
1974-75	174.19	944.40

(अनन्तित)

इसके अलावा, पूर्ति तथा निर्यात महानिदेशालय का एक निरीक्षण सैल तोकयो, जापान में भी स्थित है, लेकिन वह कोई खरीद नहीं करता है।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इन दोनों मिशनों और निरीक्षण सैल पर किया गया वार्षिक खर्च नीचे दिया जाता है :—

मिशनों (वाशिंगटन स्थित मुख्य सेवा अधिकारी के कार्यालय सहित) तथा जापान स्थित निरीक्षण सैल पर किया गया कुल खर्च :—

	रुपये
1970-71	150,23,000
1971-72	145,06,000
1972-73	133,92,000
1973-74	111,66,000
1974-75	141,35,000

Cost analysis of wheat production

2516. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cost analysis of wheat production has been made by the Central Government in Punjab; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

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

(b) A statement showing estimates of cost of cultivation per hectare, cost of production per quintal and related data in respect of wheat in Punjab during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 generated under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops is enclosed.

Statement

Estimates of Cost of cultivation per hectare and cost of production per Quintal of wheat in Punjab during 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Cost of Cultivation per hectare (Rs.)	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75*
A1 . . .	815.54	957.96	873.61	1105.92	1355.48
A2 . . .	858.97	1020.10	960.64	1209.04	1433.32
B . . .	1491.13	1597.69	1517.77	1863.16	2425.44
C . . .	1654.59	1769.25	1650.54	2037.14	2668.65
Cost of production per quintal (Rs.)					
A1 . . .	27.07	29.02	32.81	36.88	39.12
A2 . . .	28.44	31.37	36.65	41.08	42.00
B . . .	54.34	53.22	61.24	67.33	78.75
C . . .	61.04	59.71	67.10	74.34	87.76

Notes: 1. Cost of production per quintal is obtained by dividing the cost of cultivation per hectare (net of the value of by-product) by the yield per hectare.

2. Cost A-1 pertains to the paid-out costs or expenses incurred in cash and kind on material inputs, hired human labour, bullock and machine labour (both hired and owned) etc. When rent for leased-in land is added to cost A-1, one gets cost A-2 i.e., paid-out cost of a tenant cultivator. Cost B is obtained with the addition to Cost A2 of imputed rental value of owned land and interest on owned fixed capital, and total cost, i.e., Cost C, with the further addition of the imputed value of family labour.

3. The above cost estimates are based on the data collected by the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops launched by this Ministry.

*Provisional.

F.C.I. to buy Maize and Bajra at support price fixed by Centre

2517. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

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

(a) in how many States F.C.I. has entered the market to buy maize and bajra at support prices fixed by the Union Government; and

(b) what is the total procurement of maize and bajra by F.C.I. in 1975 and 1976 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHENDE): (a) As a measure of price support the F.C.I. is purchasing these grains at procurement prices in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(b) During 1975, the total procurement of maize and bajra by F.C.I. was 19208 tonnes and 81 tonnes respectively.

In 1976, as per information available upto 22nd April, the F.C.I. has procured 11889 tonnes of maize and 234 tonnes of bajra.

Amendment of Indian Forest Act

2518 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA;
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA;

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

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments to adopt draft resolutions for amendment of Indian Forest Act; and

(b) if so, response from the State Governments?

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

(b) The resolution has, so far, been adopted by Haryana and Bihar legislatures

The Chief Minister of Meghalaya, Manipur, Rajasthan and West Bengal are taking steps to introduce the resolution in their State Assemblies. The Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka do not favour the proposal.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has suggested enactment of a model Indian Forest Act which the States could adopt with modifications to suit local conditions.

Replied from others are awaited.

अनाज, सब्जियों और फलों पर उर्वरकों का प्रभाव

2519. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिये परीक्षण कराया है कि उर्वरकों के प्रयोग के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न होने वाले अनाज, सब्जियों और फलों का स्वास्थ्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या उर्वरकों का प्रयोग कर उत्पादित वस्तुओं का प्रभाव स्वास्थ्य के लिये अहितकर सिद्ध हुआ है , और

(ग) इसे दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिये कोई परीक्षण नहीं किया है कि उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से पैदा होने वाले खाद्यान्नों, म.ग सब्जियों और फलों का स्वास्थ्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

(ख) हमारे स्थानों पर किये गये परीक्षणों से यह पता नहीं लगता है कि उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से पैदा की गई जिने स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक होती हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न हीं नहीं उठता ।

Sea Erosion in the States of Kerala and Orissa

2520. SHRI B. V. NAIK

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

(a) whether sea erosion is only a localised phenomenon in the States of Kerala and Orissa;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and the physical basis on which this conclusion is based; and

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what steps Government contemplate to collect data regarding sea erosion from all over the Indian coast line in all the maritime States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The coast line of India extends for a length of about 5,700 km. and from the information received from the States, erosion occurs along the coast in patches in a number of States including Orissa but the problem of sea erosion is serious and widespread only along the Kerala coast where about 320 km out of the total length of 560 km are affected. As yet enough is not known about the precise nature and contribution of various factors leading to sea erosion but it is believed that the coastal erosion is due to the material-energy imbalance caused by various forces, both natural and artificial, in action on the coast. Government of India have set up a Beach Erosion Board to conduct a comprehensive study of the coastal erosion processes in the entire country and the measures required to tackle the problem on a scientific and coordinated manner. The Board has organised a coordinated programme of collection, compilation and evaluation of data relating to various natural phenomena and coastal

processes as well as made arrangements for carrying out general investigations, studies, research etc. for a better appraisal of the sea-erosion problem.

Permission for Sale of Houses in Delhi

2521. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of applications received by the Land and Development Officer New Delhi for grant of permission for sale of built houses under Section 27 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976; and

(b) number of permissions granted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) 157.

(b) Nil

Use of Forest Wealth

2522. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether only 10 per cent of the forest wealth in the country is being utilised; and

(b) if so, how do Government propose to propagate the proper use of forests without destroying them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Supply of Foodgrains to Gujarat

2523. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**

SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) quantum of foodgrains supplied to Gujarat State during 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(b) demand of foodgrains sent by the Gujarat State for the said period; and whether it was met fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANASHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Against the demand of 21.00 and 19.23 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains received from the Government of Gujarat for the year 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively, the supplies of foodgrains made to the State Government from the Central Pool during the said period were of the order of 8.19 and 4.81 lakh tonnes respectively.

Allocations of foodgrains are made to the various States on a monthly basis keeping in view the overall availability in the Central pool, the relative needs of the States market availabilities and other relevant factors so as to meet the reasonable requirements of their public distribution system. Since August, 1975, the Gujarat Government have themselves considerably reduced their demand of wheat and coarse grains.

Alternative to D.D.T. for Grain Storage

2524. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any alternative to D.D.T. for grain storage has been suggested to the Government; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) D.D.T. is not used in the godowns of public agencies like Food Corporation of India/Central Warehousing Corporation for preservation of foodgrains. Various safer chemicals like Pyrethrum, Malathion etc. are used for prophylactic treatment.

Families from Bangladesh rehabilitated in India

2525. **SHRI AMBESH:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state number of families from Bangladesh rehabilitated in India after the formation of Bangladesh and places where they have been rehabilitated.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): None of the families of Bangladesh have been rehabilitated in India as they are Bangladesh nationals and therefore not eligible for rehabilitation in India.

Operation Research Project in Villages

2526. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether harijans in a Delhi village are beneficiaries under an Operation Research Project launched by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(b) whether Indian Agricultural Research Institute propose to select some more villages in some States whose soils are of poor quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has started an Operational Research-cum-Integrated Area Development Project in 4 Delhi villages. In one of the villages there is a special programme for marginal farmers who have been allotted one acre of land each. The majority of these farmers are Harijans and they are being benefitted by this project.

(b) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has no proposal at this stage to select some villages in some States other than Delhi whose soils are of poor quality. But a village with problem-soils has been selected in Delhi territory and work has already been started.

World Bank Loan for Farm Uplift in West Bengal

2527. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has offered any loan for uplift of farming in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) An International Development Association assisted Credit project has been sanctioned at a total cost of \$59 million (Rs. 47 crores) with IDA assistance of \$35million (Rs.27.2 crores) for West Bengal. The project area cover the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Nadia, Mushidabad, Malda and West Dinajur. The project consist of construction of 18,000 shallow tube-wells, 300 deep tubewells (200 for minor irrigation groups and 100

for minor irrigation Corporation) with land development and field channels, completion of 600 partly constructed river lift irrigation and deep tubewells including land development and field channels. The project also provides for the development of 3 regulated markets and setting up 200 agro-service centres. The project also provides for technical assistance, scholarship, for staff and acquisition of equipment for the Water Board and the Engineering Directorate of the Department of Agriculture of West Bengal.

Major River Valley Projects in Orissa

2528. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the major river valley projects sanctioned for Orissa in the ensuing Plan Period;

(b) how many have been cleared by the Government of India; and

(c) amount earmarked for them during the year 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). One new major scheme namely Rengali multipurpose project has been included for execution in the Fifth Plan period. Stage I of the Project which envisages construction of Rengali Dam for flood control and power generation has been sanctioned in June, 1973, while project report for Stage II which envisages irrigation benefits is yet to be submitted by the State Government.

The State Government have sent up proposals for the following new major/multipurpose projects:—

- (i) Upper Indravati Stage I
- (ii) Upper Kolab

- (iii) Bagh
- (iv) Bhimkund
- (v) Harbhangi
- (vi) Badanala

These are under examination in the Central Water Commission and will be considered for implementation as and when these have been found to be technically feasible, economically viable and resources are in sight for their construction.

The proposed outlay on major projects in Orissa in 1976-77 is as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Mahanadi De Ita (Continuing scheme)	500
(ii) Salandi (Continuing scheme)	51
(iii) Rengali (Continuing scheme) (Irrigation share of cost of dam).	190
Total	741

श्रीरतों के प्रति सामाजिक अपराध

2529. श्री कमला मिश्र 'सयुकर': क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या श्रीरतों के प्रति अपराध के विरुद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण ने सभी राष्ट्रों से अपील की है कि श्रीरतों के प्रति सामाजिक अपराध रोकने की दृष्टि से कानून बनायें और उनका उल्लंघन करने वालों को सजा दें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द मेताम) (क) और (ख) महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध के विरुद्ध किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा जारी की गई किसी अपील की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं है। सरकार ने अलबत्ता महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध के विरुद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण की बसेल में मार्च, 1976 में हुई एक बैठक के बारे में कुछ समाचार पत्रों में एक समाचार देखा है।

अलाटियों द्वारा छोड़े गये डी०डी० ए० के फ्लैट

2530. कुमारी कमला कुमारी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या डी० डी० ए० के जो फ्लैट अलाटियों द्वारा छोड़ दिये जाते हैं, वे नियमानुसार डी० डी० ए० की प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों को आवंटित कर दिये जाते हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : सामान्यतया, मूल आवाटियों द्वारा जो मकान छोड़ दिये गये हैं उन्हें प्रतीक्षा सूची के व्यक्तियों को आवंटित कर दिया जाता है। किन्तु छोड़े गये फ्लैटों में से कुछ फ्लैट विशेष उन्मूलन तथा पुनर्वास अभियान में निष्कासित कतिपय परिवारों को, उनकी कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखते हुये आवंटित किये गये।

Food Production and Irrigated area

2531. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) irrigated area and the quantum of foodgrains production during 1950 and in latest position in this regard

(b) in assessing food production, whether these figures are arrived at separately for irrigated areas and for non-irrigated areas; and

(c) if not, whether actual production is different from the assessed one and if so, to what extent the actual figures will be different from the calculated ones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Total irrigated area under foodgrains in the country during 1950-51 was placed at 18.3 million hectares and the total production of foodgrains, at 55.0 million tonnes. During 1972-73, the area irrigated under foodgrains has been placed at 30.9 million hectares. Figures for later years have not become available. The estimate of production of foodgrains during 1974-75 is 101.1 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The present procedure is to obtain the production of a crop as the product of its area and per hectare yield. The per hectare yield is based on crop cutting experiments by the random sampling technique. The procedure of crop cutting experiments provides for a selection of a sufficiently large number of fields for each crop from each taluka/revenue inspector circle and is thus expected to represent the proportion of irrigated and unirrigated areas adequately in the sample of fields. The scale of sampling for individual crops is sufficiently large to provide estimates of average yield at the all-India level with a margin of error of 1-2 per cent in most cases.

Sheep Breeding Farm

2532. **SHRI DHAMANKAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of sheep breeding farms in the country and their location State-wise;

(b) steps, if any, taken to raise a large stock of pure-bred exotic rams within the country to save valuable foreign exchange and expenses on their air lifting; and

(c) whether any phased programme has been undertaken for the development of sheep-breeding farms on scientific lines and for training wool clippers from various States in shearing exotic sheep?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) There are 90 Sheep Breeding Farms in the country including 7 Sheep Breeding Farms set up with assistance from Government of India by Government of India in some of the States and one Central Sheep Breeding Farm. A statement showing State-wise allocation of sheep farms which includes the smaller state farms is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10702/76.]

(b) Government of India has taken steps to establish large Sheep Breeding Farms in various States in order to provide good quality sheep of exotic breeds. During the Fourth Plan, a large Central Sheep Breeding Farm has been set up at Hissar with the collaboration of Government of Australia for the production and meeting the requirements of Corriedale Rams. The farm has started distribution of Corriedale Rams to various States.

During the Fourth Plan period, it was proposed to set up 7 large Sheep Breeding Farms in different States in order to produce good quality stud Rams, with the pattern of assistance of 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan. So far, 5 schemes for the establishment of farms were sanctioned in the States of (i) Jammu and Kashmir, (ii) Uttar Pradesh, (iii) Rajasthan where Merino sheep are being reared and (iv) Andhra Pradesh and (v)

Karnataka which meet the requirements of Corriedale Rams from Central Sheep Breeding Farm Hissar, were sanctioned. During the 2nd year of the Fifth Five Year Plan period, two more schemes for the establishment of large sheep farms have been sanctioned one each in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. These two farms are also meeting their requirements of rams from Hissar. These 7 farms are in various stages of development.

It is also proposed to set up two more large sheep breeding farms on similar lines in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during this year. These farms are going to have Rambouillet and Romney Marsh sheep as a nucleus. In addition two more large sheep breeding farms one each in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in private sector and joint sector respectively have been established. These farms are rearing Polwarths and Merinos.

Thus when all these farms are fully developed, we will be in a position to produce the desired number of rams of exotic breed which will lower the imports and save foreign exchange and expenses on airlifting of sheep.

(c) Establishment of sheep breeding farm is as per plans and is on scientific lines.

State officials have received training in shearing of exotic sheep under U.N.D.P. Project—Sheep and Wool Development in eight States from 1963 to 1973. From 1972, Central Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar has taken a task to train the State personnel in shearing of exotic sheep. The training is imparted every year where a large number of trainees from various States are trained.

Ban on Production of Methyl Parathion

2534. SHRI BASHWESHWAR NATH BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ban manufacture of Methyl Parathion in the country as it is a very high toxic pesticide;

(b) if so, whether instructions have been issued to manufacturers to stop further production of Methyl Parathion and to liquidate existing technical and formulated stocks; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, have decided that in view of its high toxicity it would not be safe from the point of view of risk to human and animal life to permit the use of Methyl Parathion for plant protection purposes. However, in view of the time required for educating the farmers in the use of safer substitutes and also in making available such substitutes in adequate quantities, it has been decided that the use of this pesticide should be allowed upto 31st March, 1977, after which it should be banned.

(b) and (c). The Registration Committee have issued instructions to the basic manufacturers and the formulators to take necessary steps to give effect to the above decision to phase out the pesticide by 31st March, 1977.

Clearance of Forests in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2536. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared the forests departmentally for the last two years in Andaman and Nicobar islands; and

(b) if so, extent of additional profits earned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have cleared forests departmentally for natural regeneration, raising plantations of teak, padauk and oil palm, and for re-settlement of displaced persons. Programme of clearance of forests for settlement, has, however, now been suspended.

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

Closure of Offices of Marketing Inspection Directorate in Kerala

2537. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Marketing Inspection Directorate has closed their few offices in Kerala, despite the fact that Kerala produced the largest quantity of spices; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has closed only one sub-office at Tellichery in Kerala recently, because there was not adequate grading work at the centre to justify continuation of the staff at the centre. Black pepper was the commodity graded under Agmark at Tellichery. The quantity of pepper offered for grading under Agmark at Tellichery centre declined from 2527 tonnes in 1967-68 to merely 129 tonnes in 1974-75. Further, during April, 1975 to December, 1975, there was no grading work at the centre.

Wagons carrying F.C.I. Foodgrains

2538. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 76 on the 8th March, 1976 regarding wagons carrying F.C.I. foodgrains and state:

(a) whether all these wagons have been subsequently traced and all the foodgrains recovered either at stations booked to or diverted to; and

(b) the amount in terms of money involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Not all the balance missing foodgrains wagons pertaining to the years 1973-75 have since been connected. The process of linking unconnected wagons received with missing wagons claimed for, is continuing. At present 3131 unconnected wagons/consignments are on hand as against claims for 2745 missing wagons/consignments.

The amount involved is estimated at Rs. 6.04 crores, approximately.

Livestock Census

2539. PROF NARIAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) date when the livestock census was last held in the country;

(b) live stock population and comparative figures State-wise with figures of the previous census; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to analyse the causes of marked decrease/increase of live stock in certain areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The last quinquennial livestock census was conducted in 1972 in most States with 15th April 1972 as the date of reference. Due to administrative and organisational difficulties, the date of reference was, however, different in a few States viz., 30th September, 1972 in Himachal Pradesh, 15th November, 1972 in Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Meghalaya, December, 1972 in Manipur and 1st March, 1974 in Tamil Nadu.

(b) A statement giving State-wise number of livestock according to 1972 and 1966 livestock censuses is enclosed.

(c) A comparison of estimates of livestock numbers based on 1972 census with similar estimates for 1966 census did not reveal any marked variations at the State level.

Statement

Estimates of Livestock number according to livestock census conducted during 1972 and 1966.

State	(thousands)	
	Total Livestock	
	1972	1966
I	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	33064	31595
Assam . . .	8002	8457
Bihar . . .	27946	28655
Gujarat . . .	15098	14338
Haryana . . .	6289	5528
Himachal Pradesh .	4702	4201
Jammu & Kashmir .	4285	4079
Karnataka . . .	21965	20486

I	2	3
Kerala . . .	4936	4641
Madhya Pradesh .	39989	38478
Maharashtra . .	26361	25449
Manipur . . .	507	444
Meghalaya . . .	760	691
Nagaland . . .	335	215
Orissa . . .	17568	16422
Punjab . . .	8646	7481
Rajasthan . . .	38878	37475
Tamil Nadu . . .	23433	24569
Tripura . . .	738	811
Uttar Pradesh . .	49233	49972
West Bengal . . .	19085	19266
Union Territories .	1559	857
All India . . .	353379	344110

Note: 1966 census figures for all-India are exclusive of figures for Arunachal Pradesh.

Krishi/Udyan Pandits

2540. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any publication has been brought out by the Government on the work and achievements of the various Award Winners like Krishi Pandits and Udyan Pandits in the recent years;

(b) if so, names of these publications brought out during the last three years; and

(c) if not, whether such publications are proposed to be brought out in the book-form in various languages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS

PATEL): (a) Yes, leaflets are brought out in respect of winners of Krishi Pandits, Udyan Pandits and Gopal Ratna on year to year basis.

- (b) 1. Winners of All India Crop Competitions 1974-75.
2. Udyan Pandit 1973-74 and 1974-75.
3. All India Milk Yield Competitions Gopal Ratna Award 1974-75.

(c) Proposal to bring out these leaflets in book-form, in Hindi and English will be considered.

Regarding publications in various languages, it is left to the State Departments as they have their own State Agriculture Information Unit.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

2541. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount which has been allocated in the Fifth Five Year Plan for Youth Services and the training centres like Nehru Yuvak Kendras; and

(b) whether it is proposed to expand the nature of activities in the Kendras and other similar centres for training the youth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The total amount allocated in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for youth Services is Rs. 32.30 crores.

This includes allocation for the Nehru Yuvak Kendras. The Nehru Yuvak Kendras are, however, not training centres but are expected to function as the co-ordinating agency

and the catalytic agent to stimulate the activity of official and non-official agencies to provide, particularly, for non-student youth in the rural areas, challenging opportunities for nation building. The number and activities of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras are being expanded.

Nanak Bhavans

2542. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nanak Bhavans, envisaged as student service institutes in selected places, have started functioning;

(b) if so, names of the Universities/ States where the Bhavans have been set up so far; and

(c) likely date by which other Universities/States are proposed to be covered under this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Six Nanak Bhavans were sanctioned in connection with the Quin-Centenary of Guru Nanak. A Nanak Bhavan has started functioning at Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal, Orissa. The construction of the Bhavan has been completed at Rajasthan University, Jaipur, is in progress at Nagpur University, Nagpur, and also at Guru Nanak College, Madras. The State Governments of Karnataka and Gujarat are taking action for establishing Nanak Bhavans at Bangalore and Ahmedabad.

Promotion of Teachers belonging to S.C. & S.T. to posts of Principals in Delhi

2543. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Education, Delhi has issued a list of male Post Graduate Teachers eligible for the promotion of Principals; and

(b) whether not a single teacher is included from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the above list and whether not a single Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teacher has been promoted to the post of principal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). A list of Post-graduate teachers eligible for promotion as Principal was circulated to the Principals/Vice Principals of Government Higher Secondary Schools with a view to ascertaining the continuance in service of the teachers mentioned therein. The list did not include the names of the S.C. and S.T. Post-graduate teachers since their promotion is being considered separately.

Sugar Factories in Orissa

2544. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) out of 245 sugar factories in our country how many of them find their place in Orissa;

(b) what is their production capacity; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that in the district of Koraput in Orissa sugarcane is grown without irrigation on the banks of

426 LS—4.

Indravati in lakhs of acres and that there is not even one sugar factory in that locality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Out of 259 (not 245) sugar factories installed at present in the country, 3 sugar factories with a total annual sugar production capacity of 22,000 tonnes, are located in the State of Orissa.

(c) There is already one sugar factory at Rayagada in the District of Koraput in Orissa. No application has been received for setting up any more sugar factories in that District.

Merit Scholarships to Primary Class Students

2545. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether merit scholarships have recently been given in the Capital to about a thousand students of the primary classes; and

(b) if so how many of these scholarships have been awarded to the students of the weaker sections of the society?

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

(b) About 40 per cent.

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा

2546. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण शंडेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजाति

के छात्रों को उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ उक्त जायदों के छात्रों को महाविद्यालय शिक्षा के लिये विशेष सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं ,

(ग) क्या कुछ राज्यों में उपयुक्त शिक्षा सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध न होने के कारण अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्र शिक्षा प्राप्त ही कर सकते ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री वः सभ्ज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एल० नरुन हसन) : (क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

चीनी का कच्चा उत्पादन तथा
उसकी प्रति व्यक्ति खपत

2547. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण फौंडेय .
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 में कितने टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ तथा उसकी प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक खपत कितनी है और उस पर वार्षिक घरेलू खर्च कितना है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्पादन की सन्तोषजनक स्थिति को देखते हुये चीनी पर से आंशिक नियंत्रण हटाने का है ; और

(ग) पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक चीनी का कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राध्म नंजी (श्री वा हनुवाच लॉ) : (क) चीनी वर्ष 1975-76 (अक्तूबर-सितम्बर) के दौरान इस समय चीनी का उत्पादन 43 लाख मीटरी टन के आस-पास होने का अनुमान है । देश में खपत के लिये 36.40 लाख मीटरी टन और 1-7-75 को 59.8 करोड़ की अनुमानित जनसंख्या के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 6 087 किलो प्रति वर्ष बैठती है । देश में खपत के लिये उपयोग में आने वाली चीनी में खुनी बिक्री की चीनी भी शामिल है । क्योंकि मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी के मूल्य घटते-बढ़ते रहते हैं इसलिये चीनी पर वार्षिक घरेलू खर्च का सही सही अन्दाजा लगाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) 57 लाख मीटरी टन ।

तापती के जल के उपयोग के बारे में
राज्यों के बीच हुआ समझौता

2548 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) महाराष्ट्र एवं मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच ताप्ती नदी के जल के उपयोग के बारे में अन्तर्राज्यीय समझौता होने के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्र ने मध्य प्रदेश में किन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को मंजूर किया है अथवा करने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक परियोजना की सिंचाई क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक परियोजना का कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होगा और कब समाप्त होगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1969 में महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के राज्य अंतर तापी परियोजना चरण-दो को संयुक्त प्रयास के रूप में निर्माण करने के लिए सहमत हो गये थे। फरवरी, 1974 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार से 87.93 करोड़ पये की लागत के परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुये थे, जिनमें 1,06,540 हैक्टेयर (मध्य प्रदेश में 46,691 हैक्टेयर तथा महाराष्ट्र में 59,849 हैक्टेयर) की सिंचाई करना परिकल्पित है, मार्च, 1975 में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग वित्त मंत्रालय तथा कृषि विभाग के अन्य प्रबन्ध प्रभाग इत्यादि की टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई थी। उनसे इन टिप्पणियों के सम्बन्ध में उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ग) परियोजना को राज्यों की विकास योजनाओं में शामिल करने के लिए स्वीडिश इनके तकनीकी और आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य पाये जाने और राज्यों के द्वारा आवश्यक धनराशि के उपलब्ध कराए जाने के पश्चात् दी जाएगी।

राज्यों में कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी योजना

2549. श्री भागीरथ भंडर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के लिये, उन के द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कोई आवास व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी योजना तैयार की है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बंगलौर, नागपुर, शिमला, फरीदाबाद तथा चण्डीगढ़ जैसे कई शहरों में सामान्य पूल वास्तु पहले ही उपलब्ध है। विभिन्न राज्यों के कई महत्वपूर्ण शहरों में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये सामान्य पूल में रिहायशी मकान बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

बंगाल की खाड़ी में मोतियों का उत्पादन

2550. श्री भागीरथ भंडर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगाल की खाड़ी में गत तीन वर्षों में सच्चे मोतियों का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) क्या जापान की तरह कल्चरड मोतियों का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभु बल पटेल) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में बंगाल की खाड़ी में 'पर्ल फिशिंग' नहीं की गई है। अतः इस क्षेत्र में सच्चे (प्राकृतिक) पर्ल का उत्पादन नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यकी अनुसंधान संस्थान ने देशी सामग्री तथा तकनीकी जानकारी के आधार पर 'पर्ल कल्चर' की तकनीकी का विकास किया।

संस्थान में जुलाई 1973 में मुक्त/गोलाकार पर्ल का उत्पादन किया था। यह तकनीकी जापान में अपनाई जाने वाली तकनीकी जैसी ही है। इस तकनीकी का सुधार करने और इसमें बेतहरी लाने तथा बड़े पैमाने पर पर्ल शक्ति कल्चर की विधियों का विकास करने के लिए और अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है। यह काम तूतोकोरिन (तमिलनाडु) और विद्विजम (केरल) में किया जा रहा है। केरल सरकार ने पहले ही विकसित टकनोचोजी के आधार पर विद्विजम में पर्ल कल्चर की एक मागदर्शी परियोजना स्वीकृत की है। इस परियोजना को 11,09,000 रु० की लागत से पांच बरों की अवधि में कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

केन्द्रीय मन्त्री मात्स्य की अनुसंधान संस्थान शांति बड़े पैमाने पर कल्चर सम्बन्धी काम हाथ में लेकर कुछ उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए एक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू करेगा। शुरू में उम्मीदवार गुजरात, तमिलनाडु और केरल राज्यों में से लिए जायेंगे जहाँ बड़े पैमाने पर "पर्ल कल्चर" की सम्भावनाएँ हैं।

Literacy among Agricultural Labourers, Rural and Urban Poor

2551. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any statistics regarding percentage of literacy among agricultural labourers, rural and urban poor, who admittedly live below poverty line;

(b) what is the extent of literacy among slum dwellers; and

(c) whether Government have formulated special measures to remove illiteracy among those people and among certain backward communities like Harijans and Muslims and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) According to the information furnished by Registrar General the percentage of literacy among agricultural labourers in rural and urban areas are as follows:-

	Rural	Urban	Total
1971	15.71	21.98	15.97
1961	9.19	13.82	9.32

(b) Statistics are not available.

(c) The various adult education programmes currently being implemented by Government as well as non-Government agencies are designed largely to benefit the socio-economically less privileged sections of the society. About 10 lakh people are covered by these programmes each year.

Procurement Price and Market Price of Foodgrains

2552. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is a considerable gap between the procurement price and market price of grains (Paddy, wheat etc.);

(b) whether the Government have set up machineries for preventing large scale distress sales by poor farmers;

(c) whether Central Government have advised the State Governments and the F.C.I. to purchase the grains which poor and lower middle peasants are forced to sell by offering them a little more than the procurement price; and

(d) what steps Central Government have taken to prevent concentration of foodgrains in the hands of the village rich and unscrupulous traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The procurement prices fixed by the Government operate as support prices and the producers are free to sell their produce in the market at higher prices. Thus, there can be some difference between the procurement price and the market price. The F.C.I. and other procuring agencies have been advised to make necessary arrangements for purchasing foodgrains at the procurement prices wherever necessary to avoid distress sale by farmers at prices below their economic levels. Quantitative limits on holding of stocks of foodgrains have been fixed by the State Governments, wherever necessary to prevent hoarding.

Working days recovery and Actual Price paid for Sugarcane

2553. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state crushing capacity, number of working days, total sugar produced, statutory minimum price and the actual price paid per ton of sugarcane including any incentives and subsidies given by the sugar factories for the season 1974-75, State-wise and factory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Three statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10703/76.]

राज्य में लघु कृषक विकास
तथा संशुद्ध कृषक एवं कृषि
शैक्षिक एजेंसियाँ

2554. श्री हुसैन अहमद कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी तथा सीमान्त कृषक एवं कृषि शैक्षिक एजेंसी किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही है;

(ख) क्या इन एजेंसियों के कृत्यों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या इन एजेंसियों द्वारा कृषकों तथा श्रमिकों को दिए गए ऋणों पर लिए जाने वाले ब्याज की दर में कमी करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी/सीमान्त किसान तथा कृषि श्रमिक विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम मध्य प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

1. दुर्ग
- *2. रायसेन-सेहोर
3. बिलासपुर
4. छिंदवाड़ा
- **5. रतलाम
6. शाहडोल
7. रागर
8. जबलपुर
9. रतना
10. मदनौर
11. राजनन्दगांव
12. सरगुजा

*रायसेन-सेहोर जिलों में इस कार्यक्रम को एक विशेष मामले के रूप में वर्ष 1976-77 के अन्त तक और एक वर्ष के लिए जारी रखा जा रहा है । उसके बाद, यह कार्यक्रम छतरपुर जिले में आरम्भ किया जाएगा ।

**1-4-1976 से यह कार्यक्रम रतलाम जिले के लिए सीमित किया जाना है लेकिन एजेंसी को उज्जैन जिले में चालू वर्ष में 1975-76 से बचो हुई गतिविधियों को पूरा करने की अनुमति दी गई है । तथापि एजेंसी द्वारा उज्जैन जिले में 1-4-76 के बाद कोई नई योजना आरम्भ नहीं की जाएगी ।

(ख) जो नहीं ।

(ग) ये एजेंसिया लघु किसानों/सीमांत किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को सहकारी सोसायटियों के सदस्य के रूप में नामांकन हेतु ग्रंथ पूजा के लिए ब्याज मुक्त ऋण को छोड़कर कोई ऋण नहीं देती है । विभिन्न विकासात्मक कार्यक्रमों के लिए ऋण सहकारी/वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिए जाते हैं । वित्त-दायी संस्थाओं द्वारा सामर्थ्योपयोगियों को दिए गये ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर को घटाने का कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल नहर द्वारा
सिंचित भूमि

2255. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बल नहर द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश
के मुरैना एवं भिंड जिलों की कितनी भूमि
की सिंचाई की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या चम्बल नहर की बहुत सी
उप-नहरें श्रमी भी जल के बिना खाली है
और यदि हां, तो ऐसी उप नहरों की संख्या
क्या है और उनकी लम्बाई कितनी है;
और

(ग) इन नहरों की कब तक पूरा
पानी मिलने लगेगा तथा इनसे कितनी भूमि
की सिंचाई होने की संभावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-
मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह): (क) से (ग).
मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि
मुरैना और भिंड जिलों में चम्बल नहर
द्वारा क्रमशः 19216 और 153947
हेक्टेयर क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई होती है । उन्होंने
भागे यह भी बताया कि अम्बाह, मुरैना
एवं भिंड नहर शाखाओं की अन्तिम छोरों
में 38.74 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में 16
उपनहरों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है जिससे
3441 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र प्रभावित हो रहा है ।
इन क्षेत्रों को 1980 तक पानी मिलेगा
जबकि सभी नहर क्षेत्र विकासात्मक कार्य
पूर्ण हो जाएंगे ।

मध्य प्रदेश में 1974-75 के दौरान
खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन और उसकी वसूली

2556. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान मध्य
प्रदेश में कुल कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न का
उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ख) इस अवधि में कुल कितनी
मात्रा में गेहूँ तथा चावल की वसूली की
गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क) 1974-75 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों का कुल उत्पादन 100.8 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था।

(ख) 1974-75 की फसल में से गेहूँ और चावल की क्रमशः 1.24 लाख मीटर टन और 1.51 लाख मीटरी टन अधिप्राप्ति हुई थी।

मध्य प्रदेश में वन्य जीव

2558. श्री हरुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में वन्य पशुओं का धीरे-धीरे लोप होता जा रहा है,

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के वनों से एशियाई सिंह, भूरा हिरन, काश्मीरी बारहसिंगा जैसे दुर्लभ जाति के वन्य पशुओं का लोप न होने देने के लिए निकट भविष्य में क्या कार्रवाही करने का विचार है, और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इन वन्य पशुओं की नस्ल को बचाने तथा उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है तथा क्या राज्य सरकार ने उनके लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता मागी है और यदि हाँ, तो वह किस प्रकार की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपसचिव (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) . (क) जी नहीं ;

(ख) कानून के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत वन्य-प्राणियों का कारगर संरक्षण किया जा रहा है। एशियाई शेर और काश्मीरी बारहसिंगे मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं पाए जाते हैं भूरा हिरन (बाकिंग डियर) एक संरक्षित जानवर है और इसके शिकार पर प्रतिबन्ध है।

(ग) केन्द्र ने राष्ट्रीय पार्कों और आश्रय-स्थलों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय पार्क के विकास के लिये 7.66 लाख रुपये का अनुदान मंजूर किया है। मध्य प्रदेश में कुटुब स्थित जंगली भैंसों के आश्रय-स्थल में जंगली भैंसों के संरक्षण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से केन्द्रीय सहायता हेतु एक और अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की बाघ परियोजना के अन्तर्गत चान्दा राष्ट्रीय पार्क में बाघों के संरक्षण की एक योजना कुल 40,60,500 रुपये की लागत से मंजूर की गई है।

Conversion of Type I One-Room into Two-Room Quarters

2559. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to convert old Type I, one-room Quarters into two-room ones in various Government colonies of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of old Type I Quarters containing only one room and new two room Type I, Quarters indicating their living capacity separately, colony-wise?

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

(a) Yes Sir. But the conversion of one roomed quarters into two roomed quarters has not been found possible.

(b) The conversion of single room quarter to 2 roomed quarter be done by either combining two single roomed quarters into one 2 roomed quarter or by constructing an additional room for single room quarter. The feasibility of combining 2 single room

quarters to make one 2 roomed quarter has been examined. The resultant plinth area of such a quarter shall range from 650 sq. ft. to 691 sq. ft against the admissible area of 365 sq. ft. Moreover, the merging of 2 quarters into one will reduce the density of the colony by 50 per cent which is not desirable. The proposal of adding one room in the front or back has also been examined. The resultant area will exceed the permissible area admissible to type I Quarters. Such an addition of room will need relaying of services in the colony to make space available for construction of the additional room. The estimated cost of converting single room quarters into double room quarters this way wherever it is feasible at site, comes to about Rs. 555 lacs which is considered to be a very high investment on non-plan work in the present financial stringency.

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

Teachers Training Courses

2560. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a teacher training course for primary school teachers has been organised by NCERT; and

(b) if so, whether SITE transmission would be utilised as a means to implement the scheme of training of teachers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). NCERT does not normally conduct any training course directly for primary school teachers. But it has been organising programmes for orientation of primary teachers, to acquaint

them with recent trends in the field of primary education in the light of the curriculum for the Ten-Year School prepared by the Council.

The NCERT has developed an in-service training course for primary school teachers to enable them to teach science effectively. This course consists of a multi-media package consisting of 10 TV lessons. The other components of this package consist of radio broadcasts, charts, diagrams and printed materials.

This programme was broadcast through SITE from 16th October to 27th October. As many as 22,106 teachers participated in this programme of training at 2117 villages in the six SITE States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan.

डी० डी० ए० के कर्मचारियों को फलटों का आवंटन

2561. कुमांगी कमला कुमांगी क्या निम्नलिखित और आवास मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या डी० डी० ए० के कर्मचारियों सहित कुछ व्यक्तियों को परिचया दिवाले बिना ही दिल्ली विभाग प्राधिकरण ने फलटों का आवंटन किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नामों सहित कुल कितने फलटों का आवंटन किया गया है और यह आवंटन किन आधारों पर किया गया था ?

निम्नलिखित और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कर्मचारियों को उनके लिए प्रारंभित 5% के कोटे के लिए 576 क्वार्टर दिए जा चुके हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त अनकम्पा आघार पर अलग अलग लोगों को/लडाई में शहीदों की विधवाओं का लगभग 600 प्लैट दिये जा चुके हैं।

Pilot Projects for Tribal Development
2562. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of tribal families benefited by the six pilot Projects for development of tribals during the last three years; and

(b) targets achieved and the money spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) In the six old Tribal Development Agency Projects 1,75,069 deserving tribal participants have been benefited under different economic development programmes since inception in 1972-73 upto the end of 1975-76.

(b) A statement of targets achieved and money spent thereon since inception in 1972-73 upto the end of 31st December, 1975 is enclosed.

Statement

Financial and Physical Achievements of six Tribal Development Agency Projects.

	Rs. lakhs
1. Grants in aid released by Government of India to the Agencies since inception upto the end of 1975-76	814.49
2. Expenditure reported by the Agencies upto the 31st December, 1975	688.70
3. <i>Participants :</i>	
(a) Identified	189502
(b) Benefited under various programmes (net)	175069
4. <i>Agriculture :</i>	<i>As on 31-12-75</i>
Area covered (acres)	339149
5. <i>Horticulture :</i>	
Sapplings, seedlings, succers and grafts of various fruit plants distributed	463195
6. <i>Plough Bullock :</i>	
Distributed	4102
7. <i>Land Development/Soil conservation :</i>	
(a) Land so far reclaimed (acres)	11588
(b) Land development in progress (acres)	1580
(c) Land allotted (so far)	10572

8. *Minor Irrigation :*

(a) Dug-well completed	2,459
(b) Dug-well in progress	605
(c) Other MI works completed	47
Do. in progress (Minor Irrigation)	58
Do. Do. (Lift Irrigation)	40
Do. Do. (Munda-Bund)	276
Do. Water harvesting structure etc.	9
(d) Pumps installed/distributed (nos.) (including 10 low lift hand pumps)	238
(e) Area expected to be Irrigated (acres)	42982

9. *Dairy :*

(a) Milch cattle supplied	967
(b) Bulls supplied	63

10. *Poultry :*

(a) Birds distributed	9541
(b) Cocks supplied	3643
(c) Duck supplied	2955

11. *Pigs, Sheep and Goats :*

Animals distributed	7346
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12. *Fisheries :*

(a) Tanks	24
(b) Fish seed/fingerlings stocked	284000

13. *Trainees :*

Tribals trained (in agriculture, animal husbandry & Palmgur industry)	5278
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14. *Communication :*

(a) Link Roads	33 Nos.—373.29 Km. in progress.
(b) Arterial Roads	17 Nos.—414.6 Km. in progress.

N.B.— The above statement relates to the six old Tribal Development Agency Projects taken up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa since the Fourth Plan period.

Science Museums

2563. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to establish a science museum in each State for imparting science education to general

public regarding the development of various branches of science from beginning till up-to-date is under active consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, salient features thereof and when a final decision is likely to be taken in this respect; and

(c) what are the specific proposals for Bihar State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A proposal for setting up of one National Level Science Education Museum and Six District Level Science Education Museums is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Salient features of the Museums will be:

(i) To create a consciousness amongst the citizens about the national development in the areas of Science and Technology through display of materials having special reference to India.

(ii) Students and teachers will themselves fabricate many science exhibits with the help of the museum staff. Special lectures and film shows will be arranged.

(iii) To undertake rural extension activity for popularising science and scientific way of thinking.

Final decision will be taken after all the details are finalised and availability of funds are ascertained.

(c) Location and other details have not yet been finalised.

New Gram Variety

2564. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering steps for development of new varieties of gram; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes. An All India Coordinated Pulses Improvement Project has been started by

ICAR since 1968 for development of new varieties of gram and other Pulse, and improved agro-technique for raising the yield per unit area.

(b) As a result of research efforts of the Scientists working under the project, a number of improved varieties of gram have been evolved which are summarised below:—

I. Gram varieties release for Area of adaptability commercial cultivation

T 3	U.P., Bihar
G-24	Haryana & Punjab
C-235	Haryana & Punjab

Pre-released new varieties of gram

H-208	Area of adaptability North and Central India Peninsular India and certain Parts of Central India
H-355	
G-62-404	
Chaffa	
Annegerri	

In addition some more high yielding varieties of gram viz., CPS-1, CPS-2, CPS-3 and CPS-4 etc. have been identified which are in the advance stage of testing. Out of these CPS-1 and CPS-2 are early maturing drought resistant types and have shown good performance in the trials.

Sisal Research Station in Bamra, Orissa

2565. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established at Bamra in Orissa a sisal research Station for stabilization of sisal cultivation in India on scientific lines; and

(b) if so, outcome of the research carried out so far to combat acute shortage of sisal fibre for rope making in India and to check its import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, The Sisal Research Station was established by the Indian Central Jute Committee in 1962 and was transferred to the

Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1965.

(b) This Station has carried out the following work:

(i) Enunciated the nursery technique of maintaining bulbils and suckers under conditions prevailing in N.E. Orissa.

(ii) 12.87 lakh bulbils and suckers have been raised, maintained and distributed to different organisations in the country:

Orissa	7,32,000
M.P.	3,01,000
Bihar	1,90,000
U.P.	44,000
A.P.	10,000
Maharashtra	7,506
Rajasthan	3,000
Tamil Nadu	200
	record upto 31-3-1976

(iii) Comparative merits of the 4 species viz. *Agave sisalana*, *A. cantala*, *A. veracruz* and *A. amanionensis* as source of fibre showed that *A. sisalana* is most suitable for Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chotanagpur area. *A. amanionensis* has scope in far eastern States. Accordingly a large plantation came up in Palamau District in collaboration with Bihar Forest Department.

(iv) The Station has been carrying out a number of agronomic experiments to determine the most important cultural practices, spacing, effect of fertilisers etc. In some of their experiments yield of over one tonne per hectare of the fibre has been obtained.

(v) As a result of hybridization some new high yielding strains have been identified with a slightly

higher yield potential but the detailed evaluation of those hybrids will take another two years.

Farmers Cooperative Societies

2566. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central guidelines have been issued to States to constitute Farmers Cooperative Societies in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the number of such societies formed in different States in India until the end of December, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Guidelines for setting up Farmers' Service Societies including model bye-laws, have been issued to all the States for organising such societies in different parts of country.

(b) 83 such societies have been organised in different States/Union Territories upto the end of December, 1975.

Composite Projects for Small and Marginal Farmers in Sambalpur during Fifth Plan

2567. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether special projects called Composite Projects as per direction of the Union Government are likely to be operated in the Sambalpur District during Fifth Plan for the benefit of small and marginal farmers and rural artisans;

(b) if so, whether Centre proposes to sanction financial assistance of Rs. 3 crores during the Fifth Plan; and

(c) salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A composite project of Small Farmers Development Agency has been set up in Sambalpur district of Orissa in the Fifth Plan. The Agency was registered on 28th September, 1974 and has started extending benefits to identified small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the project area. Assistance to rural artisans is not available under this programme.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores has been sanctioned to SFDA-Sambalpur for a project period of five years.

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

Statement

The Small Farmers Development Agency, Sambalpur is one of the two new projects sanctioned to Orissa State during the Fifth Plan period. The project covers the entire district of Sambalpur except three blocks of Kuchinad sub-division. The Agency is expected to cover approximately 50,000 small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries will be given priority for coverage under different programmes. A minimum of 20 per cent coverage of this category will be attempted.

The Agency has taken up different types of developmental activities relating to agriculture and animal husbandry for the benefit of identified participants. The Agency allows subsidy of 25 per cent to small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers on the capital cost of various development programmes. The balance amount is made available as loan by

Cooperative/Commercial Banks. In the case of minor irrigation works 50 per cent subsidy is allowed from project funds, provided the balance amount is met by the Zilla Parishad/Cooperatives/State Minor Irrigation Corporation from their own resources or by taking loan from financing institution and concessional rates are charged from the beneficiary farmers.

Although the Agency was set up in 1974-75, effective implementation of the programme has started only from 1975-76. Since inception, the Agency has identified 71,374 small marginal farmers and agricultural labourers of which 20,515 have been enrolled as members of cooperatives. 938 beneficiaries have been covered under minor irrigation programme. Action is being taken by the Agency to take up activities under other programmes like land development, soil conservation, animal husbandry schemes, etc. The Government of India has so far released grant-in-aid of Rs 34.25 lakhs, of which Rs. 15.18 lakhs was utilised by the Agency as up to the end of February, 1976. The programme activities are likely to be stepped-up during the current year to achieve larger coverage and to make greater impact in the project area.

Co-education in Educational Institutions

2568. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) how far Government could implement the decision of having co-education in the educational institutions;

(b) whether the idea of co-education is resented to by State Governments and educational institutions; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Government of India is of the view that (i) co-education may be adopted as a general policy at the primary level; (ii) at the middle and secondary stages separate schools may be provided in areas where there is a demand for them. But the effort to pursue co-education as a general policy at these stages should continue side by side; (iii) at the university level, co-education should be the general policy but there should be no discouragement to the opening of separate institutions if these are necessary for promotion of women's education; and (iv) there should be no ban on admission of girls to boys' institutions.

However, as Education is a State subject the policy and approach has to be decided by the State Governments concerned.

Teaching of Punjabi in Delhi Schools

2569. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of Higher Secondary Schools under Delhi Administration where Punjabi is taught as subject; and

(b) number of schools where Punjabi language teachers (trained) are there and number of schools where Punjabi language teachers are not employed for teaching Punjabi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The

requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Allocation of Tractors under I.D.A. Programme

2570. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractors allocated to different States during 1975-76 under the I.D.A. Programme and extent of financial assistance provided to different States for this purpose;

(b) number and brand of tractors, imported and indigenous, acquired or to be acquired for various States under the above programme;

(c) rates of Commission allowed to manufacturers/dealers on the sale of different kinds of tractors procured under the programme; and

(d) reasons for disparity in the rates of commission paid on indigenous and on imported tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the information with regard to total financial allocation for farm mechanisation together with IDA assistance is enclosed. The total allocation of tractors indigenous and imported and those procured/to be procured, project-wise along with information regarding make-wise is also indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10704/76].

(c) and (d). 20 per cent commission for the Indian Agent has been agreed to for imported tractors in case of Punjab Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh I.D.A. Credit Projects. The commission was 15 per cent in respect

of David Brown and 20 per cent in respect of IMT-533 in Haryana IDA Credit Project.

In so far as the commission on indigenous tractor is concerned, an amount of Rs. 1,500/- on all the tractors has been allowed with effect from 18-12-1974 after withdrawal of statutory price control on 29-10-1974. The price surveillance has also since been discontinued with effect from 15-1-1976 on all the tractors except TAFE 504, Ford 3000 and MF-1035.

Central Aid for Development and Storage of Fisheries

2571. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) quantum of help given to each of the maritime States for the development of fisheries and the storage of fish during 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76; and

(b) how much is proposed to be given during 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) table showing Central assistance given during 1973-74, 1974-75 & 1975-76 under the vari-

ous schemes to Maritime States for fisheries development is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10705/76].

(b) There is no Statewise allocation from the Centre for development of fisheries. There proposals received from the States are examined and assistance is granted in accordance with the pattern of assistance.

Money received by Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

2572. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of money received by Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani from various concerns of Birla Group and others by way of research money and help or other donations during the year 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(b) total amount spent out of this money during these years on the purposes for which it was donated and what has happened of the balance?

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

The Institution has received donations from the following concerns of the Birla Group and others:—

from the following concerns of the

	1973-74 (Rs. in lakhs)	1974-75 (Rs. in lakhs)	1975-76 (Rs. in lakhs)
I. Donations received in cash :			
1. Birla Consultant Ltd., Bombay.	2.50	..	1.00
2. Mr. Sant Paranjivan, Bombay.	25	..	..
3. Prakash Foundation, Delhi	2.97	2.50	3.15
4. Birla Education Trust, Pilani	63.60	70.85	17.26

	1973-74 (Rs. in lakhs)	1974-75 (Rs. in lakhs)	1975-76 (Rs. in lakhs)
I. Donations received in Kind. (in Rs.)			
Birla Education Trust, Pilani . . . . .	..	..	50.00
Grand Total	59.32	73.35	71.41

Assistance in kind as detailed below from the Ford Foundation was also approved for the Institute:—

1. Long-term visiting faculty and short-term consultants at the Institute	\$5,48,500
2. Purchase of laboratory equipment and library acquisitions not available in India	\$4,85,100
3. Advisory and administrative services by M.I.T., U.S.A.	\$2,47,900
4. Training for members of Institute faculty at M.I.T. or elsewhere	\$1,75,400
5. Joint research between the Institute and M.I.T.	\$26,100
6. Recruiting abroad of Indian faculty members for the Institute	\$17,000
	\$15,00,000

Since the whole amount of the grant could not be utilised during the time stipulated earlier, it has been extended through March 31, 1977,

along with the revised budget as mentioned below. The expenditure as of June 30, 1975 also is given against each item:—

	Revised Budget	Expenditure
1. Long-term visiting faculty and short-term consultants at the Institute	\$ 5,24,000	\$ 4,95,934
2. Purchase of laboratory equipment and library acquisitions not available in India	3,69,000	1,93,449
3. Advisory and administrative services by M.I.T. (U.S.A.)	2,41,000	2,18,347
4. Training for members of the Institute faculty at M.I.T. (U.S.A.)	59,000	77,729
5. Joint research between the Institute and M.I.T.	27,000	26,519
6. Recruiting abroad of Indian faculty members for the Institute	10,000	5,824
	12,70,000	10,17,802

According to the operating procedure of the grant, the expenses on these line-items are paid directly by the Ford Foundation, New York in U.S.A. and hence no cash is received by the Institute.

(b) According to the authorities of the Institute, the amount of money received from each of the firms of the Birla Group has been spent for the purpose for which it was received. After meeting the deficit of the expenditure of the Institution, the unspent amount is being carried over

for the purpose of utilisation for the activities of the institute in the subsequent years

Procurement Price and Market Price of Paddy in States

2573. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement prices and market prices of paddy in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, and

(b) the reasons for variations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The procurement prices of paddy are the prices at which purchases are made by the Food Corporation of India and the other public agencies, and these prices also operate as the support prices. The open market prices are determined according to the position of supply and demand and vary from State to State and even from one area to another within the same State, depending on whether the area is surplus or not.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State	Rs. per quintal)	
		Procurement prices of different varieties of paddy	Market price of paddy reported on 9-4-76 as available in the Department
1	Maharashtra*	*74—89	140
2	Madhya Pradesh	74—82	90—130
3	Andhra Pradesh	74—92	83—86
4	Tamil Nadu	**74—68	81—130
5	Karnataka	74—89	101—108

*In addition Maharashtra Government pay bonus and subsidy on transport etc.

**With effect from 11th March, 1976.

Central Aid for Plantation of Coconut Trees

2574 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to give Central help has been worked out for the plantation and rearing of coconut trees; and

(b) if so, main features of the scheme and which States have taken advantage of it so far and to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) A statement giving the relevant information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT, 10706/76.]

Dhatura Seed in Milo imported from U.S.A.

2575. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation has been claimed by the Government of India or the India Supply Mission from U.S. Department of Agriculture for cleaning 'dhatura seed' adulterated in Milo supplied to India;

(b) expenditure incurred to clean Dhatura Seeds from Milo imported from U.S.A. so far; and

(c) whether Government still continues to import Milo from U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNAS-AHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Sir,

(b) An expenditure of approximately Rs. 65.50 lakhs is reported to have incurred by the FCI upto the end of 1974-75 in cleaning dhatura seeds from Milo imported from USA and Argentina.

(c) Some quantities of Milo were imported from USA during 1975-76. There is no proposal so far for the import of Milo from U.S.A. during the current financial year.

पटना के किराये के भवनों में स्थित
केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय

2576. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐसे कौम-कौम से कार्यालय हैं जिनके अपने भवन नहीं हैं;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक कार्यालय पर किराये के रूप में प्रतिमाह कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जाती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन कार्यालयों के लिये अपने भवन बनवाने की कोई योजना तयार की है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित
युवा नेता

2577. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कुल कितने युवा नेता प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं तथा इन केन्द्रों के कार्य क्या हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों ने प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने युवक प्रशिक्षित किये हैं और इन केन्द्रों पर कुल कितनी धन राशि व्यय की जा रही है; और

(ग) उनके प्रशिक्षण को उपयोग में लाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने अब तक 185 नेहरू युवक केन्द्र स्वीकृत किए हैं । प्रत्येक केन्द्र का स्वीकृत वार्षिक खर्च 60,000 रुपये हैं । साधारणतया नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों में युवक नेताओं का प्रशिक्षण ।

आयोजित नहीं किया जाता। किसी भी नेहरू युवक केन्द्र का मुख्य कार्य विभिन्न सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों के कार्यक्रमों का उपयुक्त समन्वय करते हुए तथा प्रेरणा देते हुए मुख्यतया गैर-छात्र युवकों को राष्ट्र निर्माण कार्यकलापों के लिए जुटाना है। नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिए गए कार्यक्रमों में, भ्रूणोपचारिक शिक्षा, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, खेल, सांस्कृतिक तथा सामाजिक सेवा कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं।

Commission on Imported Tractor

2578. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of commission etc. awarded or allowed to T.A.E.E. of Madras for the import of tractors and spares under I.D.A. Programme during 1975-76;

(b) the total value of tractors and spares imported or to be imported by this Madras firm under IDA Programme and the total amount payable or allowed to them towards Commission etc.; and

(c) whether any Memorandum of the Legislators of Andhra Pradesh has been received by Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation complaining about the exorbitant commission allowed to Madras Company on import of tractors under the IDA Programme, and if so, the main features of the memorandum and the action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI (SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) 20 per cent Commission for the Indian Agent has been agreed to in the case of Punjab, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh IDA Projects for imported tractors. In the

case of Haryana Credit Project, it was 15 per cent in respect of David Brown and 20 per cent in respect of IMT-533.

As regards import of spares, a percentage of commission not exceeding 44 was agreed to in the case of Andhra Pradesh Project.

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

(c) Yes, Sir. A memorandum has been received from some of the legislators of Andhra Pradesh alleging high commission allowed to the Indian Agent and commission of imported spares. A reply was sent stating that 20 per cent commission is allowed to Indian Agent on imported tractors and not exceeding 44 per cent commission allowed on the import of spares.

Hindi Text Books lying in C.S.T.T.

2579. SARDAR SWARN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi text books worth Rs 3 crores comprising 1000 titles in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences are rotting in the stock rooms of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology;

(b) if so, reasons therefor, and steps Government propose to take; and

(c) number of titles so far prescribed or recommended by the Universities in Hindi speaking States such as Bihar, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh?

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

(b). Does not arise.

(c) So far 220 titles out of those produced by the Hindi Granth Academies and the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology; have been recommended for study in the different universities in the Hindi speaking States.

Non-Payment of Final Prices of Sugarcane by Tamil Nadu Sugar Factories

2580. SHRI M. R. LAXMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu which failed to pay

the final price fixed by the Government of Tamil Nadu per tonne of sugarcane for the season 1973-74;

(b) the statutory minimum price and the price actually paid by those factories;

(c) the reason for not implementing the final price fixed by the Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) whether factories which have failed to pay the final price will be directed to pay the final price as implemented by other factories in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Names of factories which did not pay the cane prices recommended by the State Government during 1973-74 season	Statutory minimum price	Actual price paid by the factory
(Rs. per tonne)			
1.	South India	73 80	97 00*
2.	Aruna Sugars	81 90	98 00
3.	Madura Sugars	80 90	100 00
4.	Thiru Arooran Sugars	80 00	94 50

*of which only Rs. 91.60 per tonne has actually been paid and the factory has agreed to pay the balance after the pending case before the Court is disposed of.

(c) and (d). The cane prices recommended by the State Government for being paid by the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu are extra-statutory. Their payment can be ensured only by persuasive methods. Such persuasion by the State Government has not succeeded so far.

Working of Procurement Centres

2581. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the open market price of paddy in Orissa;

(b) steps taken by the Government to see that the procurement centres are working regularly to enable the producers to sell their produce to them to get minimum support price; and

(c) steps taken so far to lift the procured stock in the districts to take them to the Central Pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government have reported that the open market price of paddy in the State ranges above Rs. 74 per quintal.

(b) The State Government have reported that Government agents have been asked to open adequate procurement centres throughout the State for procuring paddy at price not less than the procurement price and the field agencies have also been directed to ensure this by frequent checks.

(c) Out of the stocks of rice offered by the State Government for the Central pool, a substantial quantity has already been lifted. The inspection and despatch of the balance quantity is being expedited.

Ayacat Area of Poteru Irrigation Project

2582. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total Ayacat area of Poteru irrigation Project in Dandakaranya Project;

(b) share of Central and State Governments; and

(c) progress of this irrigation project regarding construction and the time by which it is scheduled to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) 81,000 hectares.

(b) Amount to be borne by

(i) Central Government Rs. 14.65 crores

(ii) Orissa Government Rs. 15.75 lakhs

(c) (i) The civil construction of the barrage including the two head sluices is mostly completed.

(ii) The five numbers of radial gates 50' x 23.5' are being fabricated and will be installed by June, 1977.

(iii) The excavation of two main canals in the headreaches is in full swing.

(iv) Total quantity of earthwork done by February, 1976 is 6,64,400 cubic metres out of the total of 91,90,000 cubic metres

(v) Land acquisition processed in 14 villages out of the total of 126 villages.

(vi) Irrigation is expected to cover an area of 2100 hectares in June, 1977 as Scheduled after installation of barrage gates. The programme of irrigation for subsequent years is as follows :—

1978 —	10,200 hectares
1979 —	13,800 hectares
1980 —	18,700 hectares
1981 —	16,200 hectares

Increase in Buffer Stock

2583. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the bumper crop this year whether Government propose to increase the buffer stock to such an extent as to take all the foodgrains sold in the open market excepting the stock required for public distribution within the States;

(b) the progress of procurement in Orissa; and

(e) the progress of lifting stocks of foodgrains to buffer stocks from Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The policy of the Government is to procure all the foodgrains of Fair Average Quality, which are offered at the procurement prices.

(b) A quantity of 1.56 lakh tonnes rice has been procured in Orissa upto 19th April, 1976 during the current Kharif marketing season.

(c) Orissa have offered a quantity of 50 thousand tonnes rice to the Central Pool out of which about 11 thousand tonnes has already been taken over and steps are being taken to move the balance quantity.

Construction of Luxury Houses in Big Cities

2584. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to discourage the construction of luxury houses in big cities, and

(b) if so, preventive measures proposed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Government seek to discourage the construction of luxury houses in big cities by the following measures:—

(1) The Social Housing Schemes introduced by the Central Government, which are implemented by the various State Governments, do not permit construction of houses with a plinth area of more than 2000 sq. ft. in any case;

(2) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, which finances housing schemes, encourages construction of Low Income Groups of the Society. In for economically weaker sections and Low Income Groups of the Society. In sanctioning loans for housing schemes for Middle Income Group and High Income Groups, the Corporation imposes the following restrictions, which have the effect of discouraging construction of luxury houses:—

(a) the cost of M.I.G. houses should not exceed Rs. 42,000 and of a H.I.G. house should not exceed Rs. 1,00,000. These ceilings include the cost of land development, construction, supervisory charges and interest during construction.

(b) for constructing a house costing Rs. 1,00,000 the borrower can get only 60 per cent of the cost as loan from Housing and Urban Development Corporation;

(c) the maximum plinth area of a house for the Middle Income Group should not exceed 95 sq. metres and that of a H.I.G. house, 185 sq. metres.

(d) to induce the borrowers to construct low cost houses, the Corporation has introduced a sliding scale of providing loans. Under the system, as the total cost of a house goes up, percentage of assistance by HUDCO comes down;

(3) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, imposes a restriction on the plinth area of dwelling units to be constructed in urban agglomerations covered by the Act.

(4) The maximum plinth area for residential accommodation to be constructed by the Central Government for its own employees has been restricted to 157.95 sq. metres.

(5) The financial assistance in the form of house building advance is given only to those Central Government servants, who keep the cost of

construction/acquisition of the house within the ceiling of 75 times their monthly pay or Rs. 1.25 lakhs, whichever is less. In sanctioning such advances, care is being taken to ensure that at least two-thirds of the funds available every year are utilised for construction of houses by low paid employees.

ढोरु कु नसुतु मड सुधर

2585. श्री शिव कुनर शरुतुी : कुर कुषुतु शुरीर सुतुवरुई मनुतुी तुहु वतुनुने कुी कुषुतु करुणु कुः

(क) कुर सुसरकर कुे वुशुवेष प्रतुनुतुु कुे पररुणुतुतुवरुषु दुधरु गुरतुु कुी नसुतु मड सुधरु दुभरु है शुरीर दुषु उतुवरुदन तुी वकु है;

(ख) कुर इनु नसुतुु कुे हुल मड कुरतु मरुनु वरुले वकुडे उतुने वकुतुतु सुतुदु नहुी हुणु, कुतुने हररुतुणु कुे वरुल; शुरीर

(ग) कुर इस वरुने मड सरकर कुर कुुई कुरतुवरुहुी करुने कुर वरुवरु है ?

कुषुतु शुरीर सुतुवरुई वुशुतुलतु मड उकुषुतुतुी (शुरी प्रतुनुवसुतु पटुल): (क) कुी हुं।

(ख) ठुने वरुले उषुतुतु कुरवलरुतुी कुे हररुतुणु नसुतु कुे वरुलु कुे प्रकुनुन कुरई तुुतुतुतुु सुे कुरतुतु कुतुतु है। संकर प्रकुनुतु वल, वुहुतर कुर वरुकुस कुी दर शुरीर शुरीदुर तुुवुर हुु कुतुने कुी दृषुतु सुे देष मड प्रषुतुकुतु कुरतुनुतुु हुुररु रकुे कुु शुरतुतु वुशु कुी कुरसुतु कुे वरुलु कुी तुलनु मड प्रतुने कुरतु कुी कुषुतुतु मड वुहुतर सुतुदु हुणु हुं। कुरई कुेतुतुु मड कुतुु संकर प्रकुनुन कुर कुरतु सुकु कुरतुतु गुरतु है, संकर प्रकुनुतु वरुलु कुी वकुी सकुतुतु मड सुतुवरु कुरतुतु कुु रकुु है।

(ग) ररुकुतुु कुी सुतुकररुतु कुी वरुई है कुर संकर प्रकुनुतुतुतुतुतु वरुतुतुतुु कुी कुरतु कुी कुषुतुतु सतुेतु शुरकुतु दुषुतु उतुवरुदन शुरीर वरुतुु

वदुषुतु करुने वरुले, रंगु नरुतुुषुी वरुवुशुी सुनुतुषुतु करुने कुे उहे व सुनुकुुसतुतु रतर पर वरुदुशुी नसुतु कुे मड शुरी रकुे कुु।

Growth and Investment in Agriculture

2586. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) branch of agriculture which has recorded the highest growth in terms of quantity and value of production among the four branches of agriculture namely cropculture, horticulture, dairy and fisheries during the past decade i.e. from 1965 to 1975;

(b) whether investment in respect of these branches in terms of resources allocated by the Central Government during the same period has been commensurate with the performance; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government propose to remove this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Available data indicate that, amongst the four branches of agriculture, horticulture has recorded the highest rate of growth in terms of quantity and fisheries in terms of value of production at current prices over the last decade.

(b) and (c). The relative performance of the different branches of agriculture reflects, inter alia, total investment made therein, of which resources allocated by the Central Government form only a part. It may be added that the allocation of Central resources to different sectors of the economy and to different branches within the agriculture sector is done according to the availability of

resources and the relative priorities laid down therefor in the Five Year/Annual Plans.

Survey of Drug-Addicts among College Youth

2587 SHRI RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey on national level has been made by the Government to ascertain the percentage of the drug-addicts particularly among the college going youth who take to drugs and drinks without knowing their ill-effects;

(b) if so, whether most of the students use marijuana, bhang or LSD; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) No such survey at the national level has been conducted.

(b) In the absence of such a survey, it cannot be said whether most of the students use marijuana, bhang or LSD

(c) Although no national survey as been conducted, Government is quite alive to the problem of drug abuse, particularly amongst the student community. The following steps have been taken to keep the vice under check

(i) A small Narcotics Striking Cell was created on 18-9-1975 by the Central Bureau of Investigation and Crime Branch of Delhi Police to combat this evil in the

Capital. The work of this Cell is being reviewed periodically at the highest level;

(ii) A number of research studies have been sponsored on the prevalence of drug abuse among college students and the psychological factors relating thereto;

(iii) The dangers of drug addiction are being regularly projected through mass communication media to educate the public

Proposal for setting up a sugar factory at Ballabgarh (Haryana)

2588 SHRI RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Haryana has sent any proposal for setting up of a Sugar factory at Ballabgarh or Palwal, for the approval of the Central Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) An application for grant of a licence for the establishment of a 1250 tonnes cooperative sugar factory at Palwal was received by the Government.

(b) The application was finally rejected.

Forest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2589 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of forest wealth in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) efforts made during the last three years for proper utilisation of these forests; and

(c) whether a large area under forests is being cleared there for settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Forest Wealth of Little Andaman and North Andaman Islands has been surveyed by the Forest Department of Andaman and Nicobar Island.

(b) A Project Report designed for intensive utilisation of the Forest Wealth of the Islands was drawn up in 1974. This Project Report has now been revised on the basis of the comments received from the Project Appraisal. Dvn. of the Planning Commission, Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Department of Economic Affairs. This Project envisages harvesting of an additional quantity of 1,20,000 c.u.m. of timber annually from Little Andaman and North Andamans.

(c) No, Sir. All Settlement programmes have now been suspended pending a study of the impact of clearance of forests on environment.

Fertiliser Control Laboratories in Gujarat

2590 **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the number of fertilizer quality control laboratories proposed to be set up in the Gujarat State and when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Thirty-six Fertiliser quality control laboratories are proposed to be set up in the country during the

remaining years of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Out of these, two are proposed to be set up in the Gujarat State, one each in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Social Service as a Part of Higher Education

2591. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to make social service a part of Higher Education;

(b) if so, what will be the shape and form of the scheme;

(c) whether it has been experimented on small scale in some educational institutions; and

(d) if so, results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). In the form of National Service Scheme, social service activities are already a part of higher education. National Service Scheme at present covers approximately 2.10 lakh students of 105 Universities. Efforts are being made to enlarge the scope of activities under N.S.S. The matter regarding integration of social and national service with the curriculum at first degree level is under examination in the University Grants Commission.

Resettlement of Squatters under Gadli Assurances

2592. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority has given any assurance to the squatters

who are covered under the 'Gadgil Assurances' that they will be offered DDA Flats in Janakpuri and Madipur; and

(b) if so, whether the squatters of Khawaja Baqi Billa. Qadam Sharif, New Delhi have been allotted flats by the D.D.A.?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Schemes for Dairying, Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Rearing

2593. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centrally sponsored schemes with sizeable outlay for development of dairying, poultry, piggery and sheep rearing in selected areas of the country are to be started during 1976-77;

(b) if so, main features of these schemes;

(c) criteria for selection of project areas; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to ensure that these schemes are not operated in areas where other Central/Centrally sponsored schemes are already in operation and other equally backward areas get the benefits under the programme?

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

(b) Dairying, Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Rearing Programmes providing for breeding, health and nutrition cover and procurement and marketing of the produce are to be taken up

in intensive compact areas in different States and U.Ts. benefiting Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, mainly in accordance with the recommendations made by the National Commission on Agriculture. These programmes are on subsidy-cum-loan basis. Under the Dairying Programme, the identified beneficiaries of Small/Marginal Farmers will be given subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent and Agricultural Labourers at the rate of 66-2/3 per cent towards the cost of feeding of the crossbred calves from fourth month to 28th month. In respect of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Programmes, the identified beneficiaries of Small Farmers will be provided subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers at the rate of 33-1/3 per cent of the capital investment required for setting up Production Units. In respect of Poultry Production, Unit will be of the size of 50 layers. The Sheep Production Unit will be of 20 ewes and one Ram and the Pig Production Unit of 3 Sows. The loans for these programmes will be arranged from the institutional sources.

It is planned to take up 75 Projects under Dairying Programme, 60 Projects under Poultry, 50 under Piggery and 55 under Sheep Production Programmes. In each of the identified project areas, it is contemplated to assist 5,000 families under Dairying Programme, 3,000 families in setting up Poultry Production Units, 500 families under Piggery Programme and 3,000 families under Sheep Production Programmes. A Plan outlay of Rs 165 lacs for Dairying Programmes and Rs. 240 lakhs for Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Programmes were provided for 1976-77.

(c) The project areas are selected mainly in accordance with the recommendations made by the National Commission on Agriculture taking into account the infra-structural facilities already available or could be developed with minimum investment

and the scope for such intensive livestock production programmes in that area.

(d) Steps have been taken to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts and that there is coordination between these programmes and other Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The projects have been selected on the basis of suitability of the areas as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture.

Recommendation of A. P. C. Regarding Food Purchase Set Up

2594. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural prices Commission has made certain recommendation regarding strengthening of food purchase set up; and

(b) action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended gearing up of the purchase machinery of Food Corporation of India and State Marketing agencies for purchasing the entire quantity of foodgrains offered at the procurement price. The State Government/Food Corporation of India have already been advised accordingly and have been asked to make adequate arrangements for support purchases at the procurement price, wherever necessary.

Nutrition Programme

2595. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a new strategy for nutrition programme; and

(b) if so, redeeming features of the programme proposed to be implemented particularly in terms of area coverage, beneficiaries, elements of the strategy, operational framework, financial outlays and involvement of social organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Evolving a strategy for a nutrition programme is a continuous process. However, the Fifth Plan approach to the nutrition programmes has been out-lined in the Approach Document. The approach is to attack the problem of malnutrition at its root, by taking care of pregnant women, lactating mothers and pre-school children of weaker sections.

2. The nutrition programmes implemented in the Fifth Five Year Plan are:

(i) Mid-day Meals Programme for the school children of the age-group 6—11 covering about 12 million children;

(ii) Special Nutrition Programme for the pre-school children in the age group 0—6 and the nursing and expectant mothers covering about 37 lakhs beneficiaries;

(iii) Nutrition Programme through Balwadis/Day Care Centres for the pre-school children of the age-group 3—5 years covering about 2 lakh beneficiaries;

(iv) Applied Nutrition Programme designed to stimulate self-help activities for the optimum use of available food resources in the rural areas covering 1375 blocks;

(v) Health-based nutrition programme to control anaemia and Vitamin 'A' deficiency of children and mothers covering about 25 lakh beneficiaries and 16 lakh beneficiaries respectively.

3. The Department of Social Welfare has evolved a scheme (Integrated Child Development Services Project) for implementation in the Fifth Five Year Plan to offer a package of services to the children with supplemental feeding as the core. The Services are:—

- (i) Supplementary nutrition;
- (ii) Immunisation;
- (iii) Nutrition and health education;
- (iv) Health check-up;
- (v) Referral services;
- (vi) Pre-school education.

This programme is being implemented as an experimental project covering 33 blocks in 22 States and the Union Territory of Delhi.

12 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, twenty five people have died in Turkman Gate area and the situation is very serious. I would request you to direct the Home Minister to make a statement. Some of us have given calling attention notices and even adjournment motions. It is a very serious matter. There is curfew in Turkman Gate. We do not know how many people have died. BBC and Pakistan Radio have announced all sorts of stories.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister should make a statement

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): We will make a statement tomorrow.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली):
 वहाँ पर कम्प्यूटर लोगों ने, घास कर मुस्लिम लीग और जमायते-इस्लामी के लोगों ने जनता को भड़काया, पुलिसवाला पर पत्थर फेंके

MR. SPEAKER: Since the statement is coming tomorrow, calling attention is not necessary.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Would you please clarify if after the statement a discussion might also be allowed?

MR. SPEAKER: I would not decide anything now. Let the statement come.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore): Will you allow me to mention some facts on which he will make a statement tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Not yet.

MR. SPEAKER: Your other colleagues have mentioned it.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: I want to mention some facts so that the minister might reply to them.

MR. SPEAKER: No papers to be laid.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77 OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the following Ministries for 1976-77:—

- (1) Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation;
- (2) Ministry of Finance;
- (3) Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies;
- (4) Ministry of Works and Housing.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10694/76.]

STATEMENT ON THE NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the National Population Policy. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10695/76]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let him make a statement on the Family planning in Delhi (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming tomorrow. You will get time when the Ministry's Demands come up for discussion.

MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 13 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10696/76]

TAMIL NADU ADDITIONAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) ACT, PRESIDENT'S ACTS UNDER GUJARAT STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, ETC.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment)

Act, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 2 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10696/76]

(2) A copy each of the following President's Acts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976:—

(i) The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 8 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976.

(ii) The Gujarat Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 10 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976.

(iii) The Gujarat Sales Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 11 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10697/76.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1955:—

(i) The Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 536 in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1976.

(ii) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.F. 548 in Gazette of India dated 17th April, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10698/76]

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

(4) (i) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. F/4/81/75—Finance (General) in Delhi Gazette dated the 2nd February, 1976, under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons—

(a) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Notification and

(b) for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-10699/76]

(3) A copy of Notification No G.S.R. 264(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1976, issued under the Central Excise Rules 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10700/76].

DRAFT NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to relay on Table a copy each of the following Draft Notifications (Hindi and English versions) to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (2) of section 620 of the said Act:

(i) Notification No. 15/14/73—IGC regarding the applicability of sections 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 391 and 394 of the Companies Act, 1956, to M/s National Instrument Limited, Calcutta, a Government Company.

(ii) Notification No. 15/14/75—IGC regarding the applicability of section 187-C of the Companies Act 1956 to Government Companies.

(iii) Notification No. 15/33/74—IGC regarding the applicability of section 370 of the Companies Act, 1956 to Government Companies.

(iv) Notification No. 15/17/75—IGC regarding the applicability of sub-section (1) of section 297 of the Companies Act, 1956 to Government Companies.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-9842/75.]

(v) Notification No. 15/30/75—IGC regarding applicability of sections 198, 259, 268, 269, 309, 310, 311, 387 and 388 of the Companies Act, 1956 to Government Companies. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10160/76.]

12.05 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWO-HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH, TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH AND TWO-HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REPORTS

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Two Hundred and Eleventh Report on Chapter IV of the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72 and 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts Volume II Direct Taxes Estate Duty relating to the Department of Revenue and Insurance.

(2) Two Hundred and Fourteenth report of Action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Hundred and seventy-second Report on Remission and Abandonment of Customs Revenue—Imports of Ethyl Alcohol, relating to the Department of Revenue and Insurance.

(3) Two Hundred and Fifteenth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Hundred and Sixty-ninth Report on Outstanding Audit observations and Inspection Reports.

12.06 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRETH REPORT AND MINUTES

(SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA (Mysore): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Hundredth Report of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Department of Tourism)—Tourism
- (2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report

12.07 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

EIGHTY-SECOND AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REPORTS

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (1) Eighty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-eighth Report on Cotton Corporation of India Limited.
- (2) Eighty-fourth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-fourth Report on Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.

12.08 hrs.

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

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—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 Information and Broadcasting. The time allotted is 6 hours out of which 4 hours and 20 minutes have already been taken 1 hour and 40 minutes remain. How much time does the minister require for his reply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): About 40 minutes

MR. SPEAKER: He can start at 1 o'clock Shri Gomango who was on his legs may continue.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Sir, regarding the role of the press in the rural areas, I would like to refer to the papers published in Orissa. The number of daily papers published in my State is only seven and other papers including weeklies, fortnightlies, etc. come to 252. The only medium to propagate the plan, policies and programmes of the government is the radio in the rural areas. So, the publicity department in the States should be strengthened. The ministry at the Centre has done a tremendous amount of publicity throughout the country, but the language used is English and Hindi. So, it is necessary for the State Governments to translate all this literature into the regional languages.

The only medium for the illiterate masses is the radio. But the community radio sets supplied by the different departments are now in a broken condition. The ministry should give directions to the States to repair them and provide new radio sets also

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

through which the propagation of the plan, policies and programmes may be done.

India produces the largest number of feature films—more than 400 every year—but mostly Hindi films are dominating. There are more than 8000 theatre halls for exhibiting the films. So far as opening new theatre halls in the remote corners of the country is concerned, my suggestion and request to the ministry is that top priority should be given to rural areas in this regard. There should be an economic survey of the different areas and it should be ensured that poorer sections whose income is low are not exploited by the owners of theatre halls. It is all right in the NAC and municipality areas but in the panchayati samiti areas, justice is not being done to the weaker sections.

The films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are producing a number of documentary films. I am happy they are producing films on tribals also. The government has given an award to a film titled "Man in search of man". It is a nice film. The Public Accounts Committee, in their 182nd Report have said:

"The Committee have been informed that the production of films in a larger number or regional dialects, tribal languages etc., has not been possible mainly because of the financial constraints of the Film Division. Nevertheless, the Committee feel that it should be possible for the Films Division to ensure within the available resources, a larger investment in films in the languages and dialects of hilly, backward and frontier areas of the country, so that the people of these areas have a sense of involvement

with the rest of India and do not feel neglected or ignored. Special efforts should be made to help them."

This is a fine recommendation. There are a number of films in different languages, especially in Hindi and English, exhibited in India. But you will find very few films in tribal languages. If the Films Division can produce films in different tribal languages and exhibit them among the tribals, I think the later can understand their own problems better. My main point is that if the Films Division can depict the exploitation of tribals by various persons through films, the tribals can understand their own limitations. I am not going into detail. The Government of Orissa has recently constituted a board for the promotion of Oriya films. You will be surprised to know that after 25 years of independence, near about 40 Oriya films have been produced. So far the difficulty before the producers of Oriya films is that they are not getting finances. The Film Finance Corporation should provide finances and encourage the Oriya film producers. Regarding the publicity work done by the State Governments, I agree that literature is given to people who can read, in different languages. But it is very difficult to do this among the tribal people. Therefore, the State Governments should appoint publicity workers in rural areas, so that the latter can go to the tribal villages and propagate the new progressive legislations adopted by the Government of India or by the State Governments, so that the tribal people can understand them and make progress. My last suggestion is that a separate wing should be created in the Song and Drama Division to promote folk songs and folk dances of tribals in India. The work on the AIR station at Jeypore in Koraput district should be completed; and there should be new separate station

at Berhampur. I will conclude by congratulating the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It has rendered great help to the people, after the Emergency.

श्री मूल सचिव डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं आदरणीय विद्याचरण शुक्ल जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे लिए विज्ञान भवन में 'ब्रह्मचारी' और 'आक्रान्त' जैसी फिल्मों का आयोजन किया। 'ब्रह्मचारी' फिल्म का आयोजन उन्होंने श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर को प्रमत्त करने के लिए किया और 'आक्रान्त' फिल्म हमारे भट्टाचार्य जी को पसन्द आई, लेकिन मैं मवी जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि हम लोगों का इतना मूल्यवान समय होता है और इतनी बड़ल पिक्चरों का आयोजन बे मेम्बरों के लिए न किया करे। जब लोग उन पिक्चरों के समाप्त होने के बाद बाहर निकले तो यह कहने लगे कि 'ब्रह्मचारी' और 'आक्रान्त' पिक्चरों को दिखा कर हमारे कितने कीमती समय के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूँगा कि आगे से ऐसी फिल्म मेम्बरों को न दिखाई जाये।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान एक दूसरी बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह सही बात है कि देश के अन्दर आप ने अच्छा काम किया है। 6 अप्रैल को थोड़े दिन पहले आप ने सूचना मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन किया था और उसमें यह कहा था कि देश की नीतियों, कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं को आम जनता तक पहुंचाने का काम उनका है, लेकिन उसमें एक बहुत बड़ी बात है, जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस में वह कहा गया है :

"The media units for Government policy plans and programmes have also kept Government informed of the public reactions to this policy and activity and provide liaison to the State Governments."

425 LS-6.

एक दूसरी बात मैं नहीं समझ पाया। आपने ५५ करोड़ 56 लाख प्रतिनिधियों बीस-सूखी कार्यक्रम के विषय में निकाली है। इसके साथ साथ 34 डाकूमेटरी फिल्में भी बनाई हैं। हम सब की सराहना की जा सकती है लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि आज जो जनता की प्रतिक्रिया उसके बारे में है, वह आपको मालूम होनी है या नहीं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है कि जनता उसके बारे में क्या विचार रखती है। यह बात बहुत दिनों से मेरे दिमाग में थी और मैं इसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता था कि जनता की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है उसके बारे में आप ने कभी विचार किया या नहीं? आप ने फॉल्ड यूनिट्स कायम किये हैं और आज आपके 216 फिल्म यूनिट्स काम करने हैं। उनका काम यह है कि वह जगता तक सरकार की नीतियां पहुंचाए। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है लेकिन मैं भाफी चाहता हूँ उस बात को जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाहिए कि जनता की प्रतिक्रिया आपके कार्यक्रम के बारे में क्या है।

अभी हमारा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है और मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूँ। उन्होंने 6 अप्रैल को जो बात कही है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

"We are not, and we should not be, against criticism, nor do we wish to suppress criticism."

बहुत अच्छी बात उन्होंने कही है कि हम आलोचना से नहीं डरते हैं और न अपनी आलोचना को छिपाना ही चाहते हैं। आप ने यह भी कहा है कि हम चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर पब्लिसिटी हो लेकिन पब्लिसिटी नहीं हानी है। आज बहुत से लोग यह मानते हैं कि आपातकालीन स्थिति के बाद अनुशासन और अहमविश्वाम की भावना बनी है और लोगों में नयम की भावना आई है लेकिन मैंने

[श्री मूलचन्द डगर]

कई बार कलक्टरों की बात को नोट किया है कि वे छोटे-छोटे अखबारों में बीस सूची कार्यक्रम की बाबत जनता की जो प्रतिक्रियाएं होती हैं, उनको सरकार के पास नहीं पहुंचाने देते। यह मैं सब से बड़ी कमी समझता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जनता की जो प्रतिक्रियाएं हैं, वे आपके पास पहुंचें। उन प्रतिक्रियाओं के पहुंचने के बाद ही हमें मालूम होगा कि हम कहाँ पर हैं। आज जनता की जो प्रतिक्रियाएं हैं वे आप तक नहीं पहुंच रही हैं और आज ज्यादातर लोग अपना प्रचार करने में लगे हैं। कई जिलों में कलक्टरों ने जो छोटे छोटे अखबारों पर रोक लगाई है, प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है, उसके कारण मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें नुकसान होने का खतरा है क्योंकि हम यह नहीं जान सकते कि जनता का प्रोग्राम के प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। क्योंकि समय कम है, इसलिए मैं सारे में और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता और इस तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था।

सब से ज्यादा व्यापक और गहरा प्रभाव सिनेमाओं का, फिल्मों का लोगों पर पड़ता है। लेकिन इसके बारे में आप जितना आपको महत्त्व होना चाहिए नहीं है। सतर करंड रूपाया आप एटरेटेमेंट टैक्स के तार पर वसूल करते हैं जोकि बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। इसके बारे में फिल्म इन्वेंचरी कमेटी ने 1951 में यह कहा था।

"Ten per cent of the entertainment tax collections should be spent on the development of film industry."

इतनी ज्यादा आमदनी होने के बावजूद कोई सिनेमाघरों में बढ़ि खास नहीं की गई है। आठ हजार सिनेमा घर बने हुए हैं। एक हजार में से केवल 8.4 परसेंट लोग ही सिनेमाघरों से फायदा उठा पाते हैं, उनका उपयोग वर पाते हैं।

कमेटी ने यह भी कहा था :

"The Committee further note that this high rate of entertainment tax is impeding the growth of claims houses particularly in small towns and rural areas as the paying capacity of people in these areas is much lower than the people of metropolitan cities."

इस पर भी आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आपको इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए था। राजस्थान की मंत्री श्रीमती कमला ने जो कुछ कहा है उसकी तरफ भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने आपका इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया था। उन्होंने कहा था।

"Mrs. Kamla drew the attention of the Centre to the fact that AIR broadcasts were not sufficiently audible in the border areas and asked for strengthening the broadcasting system for this region. In fact, she had made similar requests in the past also, but unfortunately, the Centre could not take any action to "rectify the situation, perhaps because of technical difficulties and lack of equipment etc."

बोर्डर एरियाज को आपको महत्त्व देना चाहिए और उनका आपको खाम ध्यान रखना चाहिए। अगर कोई टैक्नीकल डिफिकल्टीज हैं—तो उनको आपको हल करना चाहिए।

फिल्म फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन में 35 करोड़ का घाटा है। टीमज आपकी बाहर जाती हैं, उन पर बिना मतलब के खर्च होता है। आप अपनी खुद की लैबोरेटरी कायम नहीं कर सके हैं। 1 करोड़ 56 लाख आपने किराये का दिया है। पी०ए०सी० ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था :

"The Committee also find that during the period from 1969-70 to 1973-74, the Films Division has paid about Rs. 1.15 crores as processing charges to laboratories. The Committee consider it strange that the Films Division should have prefer-

red to patronise the private laboratories all these years instead of establishing a processing laboratory of its own. There seems to have been a misplaced concern for safeguarding the interests of the private sector, on the ground that some laboratories in the private sector would have to close down if a laboratory was set up by the Films Division in Bombay."

अगर विकास देश का करना है तो जो छोटे-छोटे गांव है वहां पर आपको सिनेमाघर खोलने चाहिये, और साथ-साथ आपको एंटरटेनमेंट टैक्स को कम करना चाहिए ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate my hon. friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, for taking the bold step to unify the four news agencies, PTI, UNI, Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar. This was a demand of our PTI Employees' Federation of which I happen to be the President. These agencies were utilised by the big business houses who were the members of the Boards. The decision that has been taken now has been hailed not only by my Federation but also by the UNI employees and the employees of the other two news agencies

The hon. Minister should explain to the House what is going to be the future of Samachar. We want that those men who sincerely believe in progressive policies, who sincerely believe in effective implementation of the 20-point economic programme and who are prepared to fight reactionary forces tooth and nail, who are prepared to use their pen to fight reactionary forces and imperialistic forces, should be associated with the new agency called Samachar. I hope, the hon. Minister will kindly give us an idea as to the future of this new agency.

The other thing that I would like to mention here is about censorship. I know, mistakes could be committed.

It should be done on proper lines. I do not say, it should be rigid as such. I do not say, it should be relaxed completely to give a licence to those who want to ruin the country by their utterances. I want that the entire matter should be reviewed and reconsidered as to whether the present censorship which is going on, sometimes in a thoughtless manner, should continue. There was a small pamphlet called, "Defence Worker", to which his attention was drawn by my Federation to the effect that something in it was cut out by the Censor. When we referred the matter to him, he was kind enough to write a letter to us saying that such things will not be done.

Let the people not take advantage of the censorship and bring out some sort of pamphlets which do not carry even an iota of truth, saying that whatever is happening in our country is horrible because it is not coming out in the press, because of censorship and all that and that All India Radio is not telling the truth. It has been proved beyond doubt that the people of this country were not behind reactionary forces. There was a fight going on between the two forces, the progressive forces and the reactionary forces. It has been proved beyond any doubt that the progressive forces have triumphed over the reactionary forces. So, the time has now come to relax censorship. If something is said in this House, let it come out openly. Let the people know what is being said here. I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider the matter.

Another thing is about artistes. Eminent artistes like Bhim Sain Joshi, Nishar Hussain Khan and Siddheshwari Devi are born only once in a century. What do they get today from All India Radio? They should have something to live for something to fall back upon. The remuneration that is given to them is too small. I would request the hon. Minister to consider seriously whether these artistes who are born only in a century should

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

be paid what they are being paid now or their remuneration should be increased. I have got representations from Bombay and other places signed by eminent artistes. I am a lover of music—music is my first love and then comes politics—and I mix with them. I try to help them. These artistes who serve the country should not be paid a paltry sum of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month. They cannot live on this paltry sum of money. I have seen the horrible conditions in which they live. I would urge upon the hon. Minister who is interested in music, who loves music—from the face, he looks an artiste himself—to kindly consider this matter seriously.

The last point that I would like to mention is about the Song & Drama Division. I am one of those who supported the cause of the Song & Drama Division. It has done a very good job on our borders. It has brought out many things like the 'Jallianwala Bagh', the 'History' of Independence and others in the ruins of Purana Kila with the help of light and sound. But recently, what has happened is that I was told that the Director of the Song and Drama Division has directed a story which is being staged and was therefore given extension, though he was due to retire. I have nothing against him, but I hear that there are some serious charges against the Director. So why should he be continued in service? He was due to retire on the 19th March but I am told that because 'Ghalib ki Dilli' is being staged and he is said to be the architect of that, he has been granted extension up to 30th May or 30th April—I don't know the exact date—on the recommendation of somebody who is high up (I am not mentioning the Cabinet Minister or the Minister in charge). After all, we know the artists who were in Delhi and we know Mirza Ghalib, his life, his compositions etc. His compositions are known to many people and I have seen many admirers of Ghalib—though of course, I have little knowledge of Urdu and Persian. But there are serious things

to be considered and merely because somebody has directed something or merely because he was able, with his manoeuvres and manipulations, to get a particular case should be granted extension should not be given. Just because this 'Ghalib ki Dilli' is going on and because two Deputy Directors have been suspended, he was given extension. The Prime Minister of this country is against extension and she has not granted extension to any, I know. Then why, in this particular case should be granted extension? India is not short of intelligent people and talented people; India is full of talent. So I would wish this gentleman to retire gracefully and peacefully and somebody else to be brought in his place.

With these words I support the demands and thank him once again for having had the courage and conviction to have set up the Samachar. Earlier, when the Ministers of Information and Broadcasting came, they made several statements in the House that the News Agency will be converted into a public corporation, but that was never translated into action. Now that he has come forward with this, I once again, as President of the PTI Employee' Federation extend full support for making 'Samachar' a success and I think 'Samachar' is going to succeed despite the wishes of the reactionary forces who are propagating against Government agencies and so on. But don't bother about this: let us march on towards our goal and I am sure we will be able to do it if 'Samachar' works effectively and honestly.

श्री जगन्नाथ सिन्हा (मधुवनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की यह विशेषता है कि वह एक ऐसा माध्यम है, जिसके ज़रिये सरकार की नीति, उसके कार्यक्रम और उसके कार्यक्रमों की जनता तक पहुँचाया जा सकता है। जब से हमारे अनुभव के घनी और परम सक्षम नये मंत्री ने इस विभाग का भार सम्भाला है, तब से उसमें सुधार के स्पष्ट लक्षण दिखाई पड़ने लगे हैं, लोगों में आस्था बन रही है और सभी यह

सोचते हैं कि अब इस विभाग की उपयोगिता भवमय प्रमाणित होगी।

आकाशवाणी से इन दिनों बहुत ही उपयोगी काम होने लगे हैं। इसके नाटक और संगीत विभाग से बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का प्रचार और प्रसार घड़ल्ले से होने लगा है। समाज-विरोधी विज्ञापनों का आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण बन्द हो चुका है। जो संस्थाएं प्रतिबन्धित हैं उनके काले कारनामे और उनके खिलाफ समाचार प्रसारित हो रहे हैं। साथ ही साम्प्रदायिकता और अस्पृश्यता के निवारण का प्रचार बड़े जोर-शोर से प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। मैं चाहूंगा कि समाज के जो दुर्गुण हैं मूढखोरी, महाजनी, चोरबाजारी, घूसखोरी और धोखाधड़ी इत्यादि इन सब चीजों के खिलाफ आकाशवाणी से प्रचार हो जिससे लोग उन्हें सुने और उनसे सावधान हों। साथ ही सरकार का जो लक्ष्य है भूमि सुधार, भूमि हदबन्दी या अन्य जो विकास और सुधार के कार्य हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के अथवा प्रान्तीय सरकारों के उन सब का इसके माध्यम से विस्तृत रूप से प्रचार होना चाहिए ताकि ये प्रत्येक व्यक्ति तक पहुंच सके और लोग इनमें लाभान्वित हों।

मुझे आकाशवाणी से या आकाशवाणी के जो व्यवस्थापक हैं उन से एक मांग करनी है। मैंने आज तक जितना सुना है उससे मुझे लगता है कि विरोध पक्ष को उनके प्रचार में ज्यादा समय दिया जाता है। इस पर मैं निजी रूप से आपत्ति करूंगा और मैं चाहूंगा कि कम से कम इस सदन की कार्यवाही का जहां तक संबंध है संख्या के आधार पर ही समय मिले और उसी आधार पर प्रचार और प्रसार हो।

एक खास कारण से मैं मंत्री महोदय को विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। अभी पिछले दिनों दरभंगा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन का विविधत उद्घाटन उन्होंने किया है जिससे

उस इलाके में बहुत प्रसन्नता है और लोगों की इनके प्रति बहुत ही निष्ठा और विश्वास बन चुका है। यह मैंने उस क्षेत्र में जाकर देखा है। इसलिए मैं अपनी ओर से और उस क्षेत्र, के लोगों की ओर से इनकी भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूँ और धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

चार एजेंसियों को मिला कर एक एजेंसी "समाचार" का जो संगठन हुआ है उसका मारे मुल्क ने ही नहीं, बल्कि पत्रकार-जगत ने भी स्वागत किया है और यह ठीक तरह से काम करने लगा है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे-छोटे पत्र हैं उनको हम ज्यादा सहूलियत दें। उनको हम विज्ञापन दें और और तरह से भी उनकी मदद करें। उनको कागज का कोटा और अन्य सुविधाएं दी जायें जिससे उनको पोषण मिले और वे अपना विकास कर सकें। एक बहुत बड़ी चीज जिस पर मुझे सबसे ज्यादा आपत्ति है वह है पत्रकारों का बड़े घरानों से संबंध। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पत्रकारों को बड़े घरानों से मुक्त किया जाय। वे उम पत्र के जरिए से बहुत अनुचित काम करते हैं और हमारे देश की प्रगति के मार्ग में बाधा डालते हैं। खाम तौर से मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान उनके बारे में आकर्षित करूंगा जो विदेशी पत्रिका हैं, जो यहा रहते हैं और यहां की तथा यहां की नीतियों की निन्दा करते हैं। उनके प्रति आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने में मंत्री महोदय चूके नहीं।

फिल्मों के संबंध में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मुन्दर फिल्में अवश्य बने जिसे हमारे नीजवान लाभान्वित हों और वे विदेशों में भी भेजी जायें जिससे कि हम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकें। लेकिन इसके बारे में धर्मयुग में निकला है जिसमें बड़ी घृजनों उड़ाई गई हैं फिल्मकारों की और यह कहा गया है कि जो फिल्म बनती है और जिस तरह का रवैया है उससे तो ऐसा लगता है कि यहां के लोगों के साथ मखौल किया जाता है। मैं उसकी एक लाइन पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना विचार कहिए। धर्मयुग की बात छोड़िए।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : केवल एक लाइन पढ़ता हूँ।

“पत्रकारों को मामूली आदमी का अपमान करने का अधिकार कब तक मिलता रहेगा ?”

इसलिए कि वे वर्णन करते हैं साधारण आदमी का और स्वरूप दिखाते हैं उससे सर्वथा भिन्न का जिससे जो गचाई है वह छिप जाती है।

अन्त में मैं टेलीविजन के बारे में कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। टेलीविजन में अनावश्यक चीजों का प्रवेश नहीं होना चाहिए। उपयोगी चीजों का ही प्रचार उसके द्वारा होना चाहिए, जिससे समाजवाद का प्रचार हो और देश का विकास हो सके। अमेरिका की मदद से हम जो उपग्रह का संचालन कर रहे हैं वह 2400 ग्रामों में बड़ा उपयोगी साबित हुआ है। लेकिन अमेरिका के साथ यह समझौता चार महीने बाद समाप्त हो रहा है। उसके बाद यह कार्यक्रम ठप हो जायगा। लेकिन मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि 6 नये केन्द्र खोले जायँ जिनसे 84 सौ गावों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। यह बड़ा ही अच्छा निर्णय है। और इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

पटना में टेलीविजन केन्द्र खोलने की मांग बहुत पुरानी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी इसके ऊपर ध्यान दें और वहाँ टेलीविजन केन्द्र खोला जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री जयपेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीगहर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए

खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य हुआ है। पहले इस विभाग के द्वारा जनता को उतनी जानकारी नहीं मिलती थी। जहाँ तक आकाशवाणी की बात थी पहले केवल गाने बजाने तक ही कार्यक्रम सीमित रहते थे लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से समाचार देने के बारे में इस विभाग ने एक अच्छा स्तर कायम किया है। इस देश के संबसाधारण को समाचार-पत्रों के माध्यम से उतने समाचार नहीं मिल पाते थे क्योंकि इस देश में एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग अशिक्षित हैं और वह गांवों में बिखरे हुए हैं, इस देश के कोने कोने में बिखरे हुए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त सभी जगहों पर समाचारपत्र आसानी से और ठीक समय पर पहुंचते नहीं थे। यही एक रेडियो का साधन है, आकाशवाणी है जिसके माध्यम से गांव गांव में समय पर, समाचार-पत्रों के पहुंचने के बहुत पहले लोगों को सूचार्य मिल जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में आकाशवाणी ने एक प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त की है और अब जनता को समय पर ठीक-ठीक समाचार मिल जाते हैं।

जहां तक आपात् स्थिति लागू होने की बात है, इसके पहले च.हे.समाचार-पत्र हों या दूसरे साधन हों उनके द्वारा केवल अफवाहें पैदा की जाती थी, मनमाने समाचार छापे जाते थे ताकि वातावरण दूषित हो जाये। ऐसी स्थिति में सही समाचार पाना असम्भव हो गया था लेकिन आपात् स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद जो नियंत्रण लागू हुए हैं और उनका जो प्रभाव पड़ा है उससे वातावरण में बड़ी शांति और स्थिरता आई है। लोगों को सही समाचार मिल रहे हैं और किसी प्रकार की कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं तो कहुंगा स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद इस समय ही इस प्रकार की शांतिमय स्थिति का वातावरण पैदा हुआ है। समाचार-पत्रों पर जो संसर लागू की गई है उसके औचित्य का समय भी आ गया था। इस दिशा में कदम उठाकर एक अच्छा काम किया गया है। जहां तक समाचार-पत्रों की

स्वतंत्रता की बात है कि उनको सही सही समाचार छापने की छूट दी जाये, वह तो हो ही रहा है। सभी को एक से समाचार मिल रहे हैं। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं अपने अपने मंत्री महोदय को बधायी देने में प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि पहले हमारे देश में संस्कृत भाषा में समाचार प्रसारित नहीं होते थे, विश्व में केवल जर्मनी ही एक ऐसा देश था जहाँ आकाशवाणी से संस्कृत में समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते थे लेकिन पिछले वर्षों में हमारे देश में भी आकाशवाणी से संस्कृत में समाचार प्रसारित किये जाने लगे। पहले इसके लिए प्रातःकाल का ही समय था लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने सायंकाल में भी उसको समय दे दिया है। इस बात की संस्कृत के जानने वाले, उसके प्रेमी जनों ने जगह जगह बड़ी सराहना की है। मैं भी इस बात के लिए मंत्री जी को अपनी तरफ से और उन सभी लोगों की तरफ से जो संस्कृत भाषा के जानने वाले हैं, प्रेमी हैं, धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक चलचित्रों की बात है इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि उनका वातावरण पर काफी अच्छा असर पड़ा है। हिन्दी भाषा का भी प्रसार हुआ है लेकिन एक बात की ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि आभार पर उन्हीं चलचित्रों को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है जिनमें मार-काट, डकैती, चोरी, अप्रामाण्यता की बातें होती हैं, अत्यन्त। इस बात की है कि समाजिक वातावरण अच्छा बने, इस बात के माध्यम चलचित्र बने। मरत्यु गिर्वं मुन्दरम् का जो हमारा दृष्टिकोण है उसको ध्यान में रख कर हमारे चलचित्र बनने चाहिए। प्राचीन काल में भी हमारे यहाँ बहुत से नाटक खेले जाते थे जोकि उद्देश्यप्रद होते थे। आज उनका स्थान चलचित्र ले रहे हैं तो उनका भी वही दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए। चलचित्रों का उद्देश्य केवल पैसा कमाना या उच्छृंखल तस्त्रों को प्रोत्साहन देना नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि वातावरण को सुध बनाने का दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर कड़ी निगाह रखी जाये। हमारे चलचित्रों में डकैती की बात दिखलाई जाती है कि कैसे डकैती डालते हैं, यह नहीं दिखलाया जाता कि कैसे लोग डकैतों का मुकाबला करें। इसका प्रभाव यह पड़ता है कि हमारे नीजवान डकैती करने के हथकण्डे जानने लगते हैं। कत्ल करने के हथकण्डे जानने लगे हैं। इस तरह की बातों से समाज पर बहुत दूषित प्रभाव पड़ता है। हमें ऐसा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि लोगों पर ऐसा प्रभाव न पड़ सके और वे लोग उन फिल्मों से कुछ शिक्षा लें सकें।

आकाशवाणी पर कृषि और शिक्षा प्रसार के लिए काफी समय दिया जाता है। इससे जनता को काफी लाभ पहुँच रहा है और जनता ने इसका बड़ा स्वागत किया है। जहाँ तक आप के नाटक और संगीत का सम्बन्ध है—हमने देखा है कि आपका नाटक प्रभाग बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में जा कर वे अपने नाटकों का प्रदर्शन करते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश की विभिन्न भाषाओं में उन नाटकों का प्रसार हो। यह तो ठीक है चल-चित्र तो विभिन्न भाषाओं में दिखलाये जाते हैं लेकिन नाटक भी उस क्षेत्र की भाषा में दिखलाये जायें। देश की विभिन्न भाषाओं के माध्यम से नाटकों के प्रदर्शन से देश के लोगों की भावनाओं को बदलने में बहुत सहायता मिलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की अनुदान की माँगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

कुसारी मणिलाल पटेल (साबरकांठा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज ही गुजरात से आई हूँ। साबरकांठा गई, खेड़, अहमदाबाद और भावनगर गई। वहाँ मैंने क्या पाया। मुझे बतलाया गया है—हमारे जनता मोर्चे के जो धारा सभा के सदस्य थे उनकी एक सभा हुई। उन्होंने तय किया कि उनकी ओर से एक

[कुमारी मणिबेद पटेल]

डेप्युटेशन गवर्नर के पास जाय। गवर्नर से मिलने के बाद उनसे जो बात हुई उसका एक प्रेस नोट उन लोगों ने बना कर प्रेस को दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद सेन्सरशिप ने क्या किया ? उन्होंने यहाँ पुछवाया और वहाँ से यह बतलाया गया कि जनता मोर्चे की कोई बात नहीं छापनी है। मैं आप से पूछती हूँ—ऐसा क्यों है, क्या जनता मोर्चे को आप ने इत्लीगल करार दिया है। अगर आप इस तरह से सेन्सरशिप करते रहेंगे तो इसका मतलब है कि आप सिर्फ एक ही बात अखबारों में लाना चाहते हैं, शासक-दल कांग्रेस की ही बातें अखबारों में आयेगी, दूसरे लोगों की बातें अखबारों में नहीं आयेगी।

आज गुजरात में कितना जुल्म हो रहा है—उसका क्या वर्णन करूँ। हमारे यहाँ धारा सभा के सदस्यों को, जनता मोर्चे के सदस्यों को पया देकर शासक दल अपनी तरफ़ ले जाना चाहता है। आपकी न्यूज़ रील में क्या आता है। मैं तो सिनेमा देखने नहीं जाती हूँ, लेकिन मुझे बतलाया गया है—आपकी न्यूज़ रील में मोरारजी भाई, अशोक मेहता, जयप्रकाश नारायण, इस तरह से सात नेताओं के चित्र दिये गये और कहा गया कि ये सब देशद्रोही हैं। अगर आप इस तरह से करेंगे तो क्या इससे लोगों पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। वहाँ जो बच्चे फ़िल्म देखने गये थे, वे आकर घर में पूछते हैं कि हम को ऐसा सिनेमा देखने क्यों भेजते हैं। लोगों का मन इस तरह से नहीं बदलेगा।

मैंने सुना है कि आप ने 60 अखबार वालों के एन्फ़ोर्डेशन कार्ड वापस ले लिये हैं। एक का तो मुझे मालूम है—आप ने कहा है कि उसके दिल्ली में रहने से नैशनल सिक्योरिटी को खतरा है। यह कितनी अजीब बात है—कोई आदमी दिल्ली में रहे, तो क्या उससे आपकी सरकार गिर जायगी। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। आपका तो यहाँ बहुत है, लोग आप के साथ हैं, जनता आपके साथ

है, आप जनता में लोकप्रिय हैं, तब फिर एक आदमी के यहाँ रहने से देश की सिक्योरिटी कसे मजकल में पड़ जाती है। इस तरह से देश का वातावरण नहीं बदला जा सकता

यह महिला वर्ष था, हमारे यहाँ की प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी महिला है—आप देखिये—महिलाओं के साथ कितना जुल्म हो रहा है और आप जानबूझ कर ऐसा करते हैं। हमारे पास एक खबर आई है—जेल में कितना जुल्म हुआ है। वहाँ अगर कोई प्रोस्टीट्यूट हो तो उसको शिक्षा दी जाती है, अगर कोई रेप करे तो उसको शिक्षा दी जाती है, लेकिन मैंने तो सुना है कि वहाँ महिलाओं पर रेप करने दिया गया और बाहर के आर्दमियों ने किया—यह सब आपके यहाँ टालरेट होता है। इस तरह से आप सेन्सरशिप से न्यूज़ को बन्द करना चाहते हैं—मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप रीडियो पर जो देना हो दीजिये लेकिन सही बात दीजिये, एक तरफ़ा देने से प्रजा का मन नहीं बदलेगा। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि गुजरात में मैं खेड़ा जिले में गई, साबरकाठा गई, अहमदाबाद गई और भावनगर गई और वहाँ पर सभी लोगों ने दबी जवान में कहा कि हमें जो जनता सरकार मिली थी, वैसी पहले कभी नहीं मिली और श्री बाबूभाई पटेल ने जो 9 महीने तक राज्य किया, ऐसा राज्य कभी नहीं पाया। अब आप उन पर जुल्म करके चाहे जो कर लो लेकिन वहाँ के लोग इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। आज जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वे भी कुछ नहीं बोलें क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि अगर कुछ बोले तो आप उनको निकाल देंगे। इस वजह से आज सब लोग चुप हैं।

जनता मोर्चे के प्रतिनिधियों ने राज्यपाल से क्या कहा ? ऐसी कौन सी बात उसने कही थी जो छपने लायक नहीं थी। आज जनता मोर्चे की कोई बात सेन्सरशिप की वजह से अखबारों में नहीं आती है। इस तरह से आप

जल्म करते हैं और जो सही बात है वह भ्रष्टचारों में नहीं आ पाती है। उन लोगों ने कहा था कि जो लेवी आप ने लवाई है वह सूखी खेती वाले लोगों से न ली जाये क्योंकि इसमें किसानों का नुकसान होता है। इससे कौन से आपका नुकसान हो जाता जो यह बात नहीं आने ली। इसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि वहाँ पर जल्दी से जल्दी लोगों का राज्य होना चाहिए, वहाँ पर मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए। इस पर गवर्नर ने कहा कि अभी कृत्रिम मेजोरिटी है और ठीक मेजोरिटी नहीं है। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि फिर हमें राज्य करने दो। यह बात भी भ्रष्टचारों में नहीं छपने दी। इसमें क्या बात थी। क्या इससे आपका राज्य उलट जाता। इसलिए मैं कहती हूँ कि आप सोचिये और समझिये और सेंसरशिप को ठीक तरह से लगाइए। क्या आप समझते हैं कि लोग 60 लाख रुपये वाला किस्ता भूल गये हैं और मार्केट के लिए इतनी सारी जमीन जो पानी के भाव ली है, उसको भूल गये हैं। क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि लोग मार्केट मोटर्स के वागे में भूल गये हैं। मैं कहती हूँ कि लोग भूल नहीं गये हैं। आपके जोर-जुल्म के कारण और मीजा के डर से कि कहीं कुछ कहा तो पकड़ न लिये जाएं, लोग बोलते नहीं हैं और चप हैं।

अब मैं आप को बताना कि एक बहुत अच्छे और सीनियर वकील श्री पटवारी हैं। उन को पकड़ कर ले गये। उन को हार्ट एटैक हुआ था और जब यह कहा गया कि इन की तबियत अच्छी नहीं है, तो जवाब क्या मिनता है? ऐसे तो बड़े लोगों की तबियत खराब होती ही रहनी है। हम तरह का व्यवहार उन के साथ किया गया।

इसी तरह से हमारे यहाँ एक रवि शंकरमहाराज हैं। उन की उम्र सौ साल से कोई 5, 7 साल कम होगी। वे विस्तर पर हैं और लोगों की सेवा करने हैं। उन के घर को जा कर सर्व किया। उन से कहा

गया कि आप ने जय प्रकाश जी के लिए पसा जमा किया? उन्होंने कहा कि हाँ, किया था। उन से फिर पूछा कि इस का हिसाब कहाँ है। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे पास हिसाब नहीं है, हमारी समिति में जा कर हिसाब देख लो। यह सब भ्रष्टचार में छपता है। काहूँ के लिए पसा जमा किया? उन्होंने कहा कि जय प्रकाश जी को रोजाना अस्पताल जाना पड़ता है, इसलिए डायलिसिस मशीन खरीदने के लिए पसा जमा किया था। तो यह भी क्या गुनाह है? मानवता की दृष्टि से किसी के ईलाज के लिए पसा जमा किया गया, तो यह भी गुनाह है। लड़ाई में शत्रु अगर घायल हो जाता है, सोल्जर घायल हो जाता है, तो उस पर बार नहीं किया जाता है लेकिन आप उस पर भी जुल्म करते हैं। इस से क्या फायदा होगा। मैं सब जगह घूमी हूँ लोग कहते हैं कि हम कुछ बोल नहीं सकते और उन पर बड़ा जुल्म हो रहा है।

मैं ने यह भी देखा कि हमारे जो चीफ मिनिस्टर ने बजट स्पीच की थी और जो राज्यपाल ने पहले प्रोपॉजिग स्पीच की थी और आज उन्होंने स्पीच है, उम में कोई फर्क नहीं है। एक ही प्रकार की बातें हैं मगर एक बात है कि पहले वाली स्पीच में प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम शायद नहीं आया होगा, इसलिए वह नहीं छनी और अब आया है, इसलिए उस को निकाल दिया गया है। इस तरह से आप का काम होता है। हमारे सूरत डिस्ट्रिक्ट के एक विधान सभा के सदस्य हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे पास एक लाख रुपया फैंका कि तुम हमारे साथ आ जाओ लेकिन उन्होंने बताया कि मैं ने उस को नहीं लिया। मैं ने कहा कि आप ने क्यों नहीं लिया। आप उस को ले लेते ताकि हम लोगों को बता सकते लाख रुपया उस तरफ जाने के लिए दिया गया है। इस तरह से आप काम करते

[कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल]

हैं। आप कहते हैं कि घूसखोरी नहीं चलनी चाहिए, आप तो खुद घूसखोरी करते हो, आप लोग करप्शन करते हो। हम आपको कहते हैं कि इस तरह से जनता का काम नहीं हो सकेगा और इस तरह से करप्शन नहीं निकल सकेगा। आप करोड़ों रुपया बाट रहे हैं उसका हिाब कहां लिखा हुआ है। आप हमारी बात को छापने नहीं देते हैं और आप जो चाहे छापते हैं। आज जेनों में लोगों पर जुल्म होता है उसका भी जनता को पता नहीं चलता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कृपया अब समाप्त कीजिए।

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल : मैं ससरगिध की बात कर रही हूँ। कोई कहते हैं कि मीमा के अन्दर जिन्हे पकड़ा है, उस कानून के नीचे जो जो सुनिश्चाएँ, जो जो खुराक उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए, वह भी आप नहीं देते हैं। इन बातों को आप छापने भी नहीं देते हैं। मीमा के अन्दर एक आदमी को आपने पकड़ा, वह मर गया। उसकी खबर भी आपने नहीं दी। उसके परिवार वालों को वह खबर नहीं दी। आप ऐसा सम्झने हैं कि खाली मुह से शाम तक, दिनरात प्रचार करने से आप जनता का मन बदल सकेगे, लेकिन यह नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब समाप्त कीजिए, समय हो गया है।

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल. मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। आप एडवर्टाइजमेंट में महिलाओं के चित्र क्यों छारते हैं? चाहे कपड़े का एडवर्टाइजमेंट हो, चाहे सिगरेट का हो, सबमें महिलाओं के चित्र होते हैं। यह हमारी संस्कृति के खिलाफ है। इसे आप बंद कीजिए। आज इस तरह के बहुत से चित्र एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स में महिलाओं के आते हैं। इस तरह से आप काम न करें। धन्यवाद।

MR. SPEAKER: You will please take only three minutes, Mr. Sanghi.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the time for discussion of demands for grants of the other ministers has been extended, I would request you to give me five minutes extra.

I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Sir, the budget that had been presented to this House has been hailed by and large by the industry. It has also been said that the budget presented this year is something unique in the last decade which this House has witnessed.

I would also say that the film industry has also hailed the budget that has been presented to this House and the manner in which it has been brought forward for the benefit of the film industry. I would confine my remarks only to the film industry because the time that is given is very short. The film industry is grateful to the Finance Minister particularly when he has given exemption to the artistes and other people working in the film industry by raising the monetary ceiling of qualifying savings from Rs. 25,000 to 50,000. This increase has provided for the rainy day. As you know very well there are short spans of workers and sometimes the artistes go out in oblivion. Secondly, this year, no new import, has been levied on the films. Usually, heavy imposts have been levied in the film industry in previous years, like excise duty. This time that has not been the case. It is in this background that the industry has hailed the budget.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the total outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The plan outlay is Rs. 25 crores while the non-plan outlay is Rs. 52 crores. Taking these together, the total outlay

has come to Rs. 78 crores for the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. The outlay for the film industry comes to only Rs. 5.18 crores. The outlay for the Films Division is only Rs. 3 crores, for the films and television Institute of India, it comes to Rs. 82 lakhs, for the Childrens' Films Society it is Rs. 18 lakhs and for the Film Festivals International it comes to Rs. 18 lakhs while it is Rs. 10 lakhs for setting up of National Films Development Corporation, for the Central Board of Films Censors it is Rs. 10 lakhs while for the National Film Archives and National Awards it comes to Rs. 7 lakhs and 6 lakhs respectively.

Thus the total outlay, for the industry is 5.18 crores, out of this also for the Films Division, the biggest amount being spent is Rs. 3.81 crores. The Minister would agree that this entire money is being recovered by showing the news reels and approved films in the theatres. In fact, the total outlay on the film industry by the I & B Ministry is less than Rs. 2 crores. This industry has netted more than Rs. 308 crores during 1975-76 out of which more than 50 per cent has gone to the State exchequer by way of entertainment tax. There is no parallel industry, 50 per cent of the gross earning of which goes to the State exchequer. It is serving a laudable object. It is one of the most powerful mass media of audio of audio-visual showmanship in this country which is having a dynamic impact in the life of the people.

13 hrs.

Not only that. When we talk of national integration and emotional integration and emotional integration, we should remember that the films which are taken from one part of the country to the other serve as the lingua franca. At least they have popularised Hindi in the south where people were so much allergic to the language.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (KANARA): They have done much more than the Hindi prachar Sabha has done.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: As I said, this is one of the most important mass media for relieving the stress and strain of people when they really want to forget their difficulties and problems

It is in this background of generating such a large amount of income for the State and Central Governments that this matter requires a little more consideration at the hands of the I & B Ministry by a better outlays.

Two years back, we had seen the film industry in doldrums. Production centres were closing in West Bengal and Bombay. I am grateful to those State Government which have lent a helping hand in bringing this bad state of affairs to an end. In West Bengal, for instance, the dynamic Minister of Planning, Shri Sankar Ghose, who is here now, has done quite a lot to help the industry. Then the Karnataka and Maharashtra Governments formed Film Finance Corporations and gave some advantage to the film industry in their own areas by providing some facilities for the production of regional films, with the result a face-life was given to the industry and it is able to survive.

Not only that. When we talk of this as a very important mass medium, we must remember that the industry has produced more than 10,000 films in the last two decades employs 200,000 people day in and day out and entertains people all over the country. It is a major unit in the economy of the country. It is this generative industry which is now in real financial difficulties. What is the reason for this? Time and again, it has been explained, both inside the House and outside, and people know it, that this industry is not considered as an industry. As such, there is no institutional finance available to the film industry. One of the most important things that should be done

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

is that institutional finance should be made available to the industry. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister that he need not provide more outlay—I do not want finance—if he would only allow this industry to be included in the government list of industries, much of the work could be done. Today some of the banks are willing to give financial support for the production, distribution and exhibition of films, but it is not considered an industry: it is only considered as a showmanship business. If it is only termed as an industry, accepted as an industry, I am sure much of the job would be done.

I have not much time at my disposal to refer to other matters. But this industry has been suffering from various other difficulties. One of the difficulties in the production of films has been the perennial shortage of colour raw material with which to shoot the films, the negatives, positives and the sound track which are imported in the country. Here we find that the regular outlay of import is not decided by the Ministry. Formerly the import of these was handled by the STC. The industry was wanting that everything connected with it should be put in one basket, in the I & B Ministry. We are very glad that this matter is now processed in the I & B Ministry, but the matter is yet to be streamlined. Unless we import these raw materials on a regular basis, unless there is a regular allocation, unless this industry is treated as an industry and considered a part of the major undertakings involving such a large outlay of national resources, the problem cannot be solved. We should decide to import the requisite quantity of raw materials from foreign countries on a regular basis. I am sure the foreign exchange part of it is being taken care of by export guarantees and things like that. But what we find is that licences are not given for the raw materials required,

with the result that they are in shortage and there is blackmarketing. Sometimes we find that the reels have to be imported by air involving air freight with the result that the price per reel goes up upto air amount of Rs. 100 which creates considerable difficulties in the production of films, increasing their cost unnecessarily and making us pay unnecessarily in foreign exchange by way of air freight. These are some of the difficulties.

Recently we have seen in the papers that the bond obligation in respect of foreign exchange had been raised to 200 per cent. This morning's papers report that the 200 per cent increase in bond obligation has shocked producers: What is this bond obligation? Producers of colour films have to enter into a bond obligation guaranteeing that they will export, that they will earn so much foreign exchange. It is in this background that the bond obligation has been increased 200 per cent, it was 100 per cent at one time, it was increased to 150 per cent and now to 200 per cent. I should request the hon. Minister to give some rationale, some reason why it has been done. I request him not to treat this industry like this, it definitely needs a little more understanding. I also request that this particular matter should be reconsidered and the bond obligation should be reduced from 200 to 150 per cent at least.

I am glad that the Government of India has instituted national awards, there is a sense of participation of the government and it shows that the government has recognised films as a very important mass media. This industry has been badly labelled and given all sorts of bad names.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude with this point, you have already taken seven minutes.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Besides the national awards, there are so many smaller awards by different states. We should see that all those awards are correlated. Let us make those awards a little more glamorous and invite some of the people from the industry during the national awards; there could be better showmanship and better results.

There are press reports which say that a letter of intent has been issued for setting up a technicolour processing plant. There should be some more details given of this. If a technicolour processing plant is set up some of the present laboratories would go into doldrums. They will be out of business by setting up the technicolour processing plant. They will not be able to continue in the industry. We should like to have some background as to whether it is a fact and how the present laboratories are going to be taken care of.

With reference to the international film festival we are glad that recently a festival had been conducted very successfully. It is a window to the foreign countries and we are able to know the latest technological developments in other countries. While it is a window to the outside world, it is a door to the outsiders to come to this country to enable them to buy our films so that we are able to increase our exports. We had film festivals in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. One festival should also be held in Madras as it is also an important film producing centre and it should not feel neglected.

One of the matters which has been agitating the minds of film producers is the latest film to be shown on television.

There should be a dialogue with the producers and some via-media should be found. It is a vexatious problem. Showing the latest film on the television is good for the televi-

sion audience but there is also a commercial aspect of it which has to be considered by the ministry. The film industry needs better consideration in the hands of the hon. Minister. There should be a better perspective and better understanding.

In the end I may say that the hon. Minister has done quite a lot in unifying the industry. So the industry's grateful thanks go to him. He is also trying to do a good job. He has started with a good start in the film industry which will go a long way in putting the industry on a stronger foundation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, I should like to thank all the hon. Members who took the trouble of studying the problems of this Ministry and participating in this debate. During the last financial year we had a plan and non-plan allocation of Rs. 68 crores. This year there has been a marginal increase of 15 per cent in our budget; it has gone up to Rs. 78 crores. It is by no means a comfortable budget for a Ministry which has been saddled with all kinds of new responsibilities and which has to carry on various media which not only help to inform the people of the country but also solicit their co-operation for the various nation-building activities of the Central and the State Governments.

13.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, quite likely that with the goodwill of the Hon'ble Members and their support we might later on in the year come up with Supplementary Demands so that our activities are further improved and we can serve the nation in a better fashion. As the House is aware, the nation was saved from a disaster by the declaration of internal Emergency on 26th June 1976 and after that a series of measures for accelerated development were taken. These developments are

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naturally linked with social growth and social justice and in this respect we know that public co-operation has a great meaning and a great significance. Unless we create a climate of public acceptability and public co-operation, a kind of mass movement cannot be generated towards helping the economic programme, the new economic programme that has been initiated by the Prime Minister and the Government of India. Otherwise the success of this programme will not only take more time than it should, but the task of implementation will become far more difficult. If the understanding among the people, particularly among the sections which stand to benefit by this programme, is increased, this will not only save the resources and time but it will also accelerate the rate of growth in our country and for this, all the media of the nation have to be used. I must emphasise that the use of media is completely non-partisan. It is definitely partisan towards the needy, towards those people who need help from the Government and those who need accelerated development. All our efforts are directed towards them and therefore this programme has been launched by various media in co-operation with all the State Governments. I must say that the responsibility has been very encouraging and it has been extremely satisfying to us who are involved in this process. We not only put forward the various good points and other requirements that we have in the implementation of this new programme but we also keep on collecting the various reactions, the various difficulties, various progress that are generated by the implementation of these programmes. And this programme also requires a motivational approach. This motivational approach has to be provided by a concerted and thoughtful action. This is also being done by a multi-media prong in this direction. I am very grateful to the Hon'ble Members for the understanding that they have shown of our work and

have appreciated the work done by this Ministry.

Before coming to the various media which are directly operated by this Ministry, I think it would be probably appropriate if I survey the situation with respect to the very important medium which operates only in the private sector and I refer to the Indian Press. Sir, we know immediately after independence, how the situation in our country which was disturbed and which was full of all kinds of mischievous potentialities, was exploited by those people who are not interested in the national growth or nationalism. But they were interested only in their narrow political gains and a partisan approach. Therefore, even in the earlier years of our independence, there was a terrible situation created by the Press which was controlled, to a large extent, by vested interests which, as I said earlier, did not have the national interest in their hearts but only their parochial and narrow interests. Therefore, the first amendment to the Constitution which was brought forward, amongst other things, provided for reasonable restrictions on Article 19 which guaranteed freedom of speech, which implies the freedom of the Press. And immediately following the first amendment to the Constitution, an Act was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha which was then called the Press (Objectionable Matters) Act. And this Press (Objectionable Matters) Act was passed after a great deal of debate. And the then Home Minister, Shri Rajagopalachari who piloted this bill in both Houses of Parliament made certain references, certain observations which, if they are read-out to-day, would look as if they were describing the pre-Emergency situation in this country. I think, Sir, it was a first-rate tragedy that this Act was repealed, in the hope that the Press would itself evolve a method of self regulation and that it would go by the code of ethics which it was supposed to ev-

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olve. Unfortunately, as we saw it later after the repealment of this Act, the Press—or a large section of it—ran amuck and it just ran riot and caused a great deal of havoc to our public and national lives; and the assumptions and wishful thinking implied in the Press Commission's Report that there will be self-regulation, self-control and a code of ethics, were all not only belied but completely dashed to the ground. A Press Council was none the less created by an Act of Parliament and a lot of hope was attached to this Press Council and its functioning. The Press Commission has devoted a good number of its pages to the hopes and to the various expectations from this Press Council. But, unfortunately, because of the attitude of the Press and the general circumstances prevailing in the country, we found that this Press Council was almost a non-starter, for reasons all too well known, and I do not want to go into all those reasons again. But when we were discussing the repealments of the Press Council Act, we had discussed this matter in a good deal of detail. After the promulgation of Emergency, when we were reviewing the situation in the country, we were reviewing it, not with the short-term objective that we had to gain during the Emergency, but in a long-term manner; and we found that apart from certain regulations and certain control and the code of ethics which, in spite of failures we must nonetheless keep on trying for, we should have an Act in the country which

would encourage healthy journalism and put down, with a firm hand, unhealthy trends. What is health, and what is unhealthy can be decided by no less a forum than this honourable House, because these are not the things which can be decided by individuals. I may commit an error of judgement; or others may commit an error of judgement. Hon. Members and other bodies which are concerned with this sensitive subject may have their different views and different problems with regard to this. But the combined wisdom of this House is infallible, in my opinion, and therefore we hold ourselves responsible to this House and to the other House for the administration of this Act. This Act has been maligned a little bit because of its name.

But when we go into the substance of this Act there are three outstanding features which the hon. Members must take into account. First of all, this Act has been drafted well within the reasonable restrictions that have been provided in Article 19 of the Constitution by the Parliament, which have been upheld by the courts. The second feature of this Act is that this is well within and much below the provisions of the code of ethics that the editors have drawn for themselves. The All India Newspaper Editors' Conference about five years back drew up a draft code of ethics which they wanted that the editors should adopt, the newspapers should adopt and implement. Unfortunately, it was not implemented. But, if you compare the provisions of this Act with the code of conduct that was

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evolved by the editors, which is again being considered by the Central Committee of the editors, which was also considered by the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in their recent conference in Patna, you will find that the provisions of this Act are much less onerous than the code of ethics that the editors themselves have evolved.

Therefore, those people who say that this Act is going to restrict the freedom of the press, or it is going to create problems for those people who want free expression of opinion, they are not only misled but, I am afraid, they have not yet applied their mind to this problem in that serious and deep manner which this problem requires. This Act will certainly prevent mischievous action on the part of those who are interested in using the medium of the press for anti-national, anti-public or anti-people acts. But such of those people who do not want to create disorder, who do not want to create an atmosphere of violence and who do not want to indulge in character assassination or other under-hand tactics that were used by various newspapers before the promulgation of the Emergency, they need not be afraid of this enactment. As a matter of fact, the All India Working Journalists Union and a large section of the press and others, after having seen the provisions of this Act and after having compared the provisions of this Act with the provisions of the code of ethics and

the code of conduct drawn up by the editors for themselves, have welcomed it.

The only doubt they have in their mind is about the implementation part. They fear that while implementing it the Government employees, or the Government in power, would misuse its provisions. There is no cure for doubt except experience. I would only say that nobody should doubt the intention of the Government. You should wait and see whether this Act is being misused in any respect. If it is misused, we shall certainly be held responsible for it. But I can assure this House that, as far as our functioning goes, these powers will not be misused, for any partisan purposes. They will be used only for the purposes which are held out in the Act and which are wholly free from blemish and which are going to promote a healthy Press.

Only those people who do not want to subscribe to the code of ethics drawn up by the editors themselves, only they have to worry about the provisions of this Act. But those newspapers, periodicals and journals which want to keep within the code of conduct and the code of ethics drawn up by the editors themselves, for them this Act will be a dead letter; it will have no meaning for them. It would be non-existent for them. If they violate their own code, only then they will come within the mischief of this Act, and not otherwise.

Regarding the second Act that was passed by this House there have been

some doubts, which have been clarified during the course of the debate. But some hon. Members have raised the matter again. I would like to say that the Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Repeal Act again does not restrict either the right of the Press or the right of the hon. House on any particular matter. The only change it makes is that the right and immunity of the press which was more than what the Members of Parliament enjoyed, have been taken anything which is *prima facie* defamatory and untrue and if the aggrieved party wants to take the matter to court, it can do so and no immunity will be available to the journalists or the newspaper which they enjoyed under the repealed Act. Again, every newspaper, by accepting its responsibility, can print every word of the proceedings of the House. I am talking of normal times, not of emergent times when the provisions of the emergency law and the DIR are in force. When normalcy returns, they will be able to publish everything they want, provided they are willing to take the legal responsibility for what they print and publish. This is very necessary so that irresponsible utterances in the House and more irresponsible writings by the newspapers are subject to the common law of the land, for nobody can and should have immunity for writing whatever he wishes.

The response of the Indian Press was not only constructive, but very good immediately after the declaration of the emergency. As you are aware, we had promulgated pre-censorship along-with emergency, but within a few weeks we were able to informally remove it. It speaks volumes of the sense of responsibility of the Indian Press. We could give them the guidelines and tell them that as long as they operated within

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the guidelines, it would not be necessary for them to submit their writings for pre-censorship to the censoring authorities. By and large this has got on not only very well, but we have seen that this has encouraged the healthy and national section of the Press to come out and those who were misusing this potent mass medium have not only retreated to the background, but they are quite scared of coming out because they know that the heavy hand of the law will fall upon them if they create any mischief. So, I would like to say here that barring a minority of mischief-makers, by and large the Indian Press has not only acquitted itself very well, but it has shown great progress, and I am sure that the progress and the foundations that have been laid during these months will not only be consolidated but carried forward so that in future there is no confrontation between the legally and democratically elected Government and a section of the Press as was created earlier.

The role of the Western Press can be very well understood, and when I say Western Press, it refers to only three or four countries. These people are unhappy at our reversing the trend of inflation and stopping it and the general well-being and economic growth of our country. It can be well understood because these colonial Powers have never pardoned India for being free and progressive.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Why don't you name them?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: They are well known, no need to name them. As a matter of fact, these countries are revealing themselves all the time, and I am sure that the representatives of their papers or other media like television and radio networks located in India, a good many of them.....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Even Portugal was a colonial Power. Do you think they are also against us? Why should you not name them?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: These people do not behave properly and they do not even accept Indian law and, therefore, we had to take stern measures against them. I would like to reiterate before this hon. House that nobody, particularly a foreigner, would be allowed to violate the laws of this country. If they want to stay and work in this country, they must stay and work within the laws of the land that are in force, for the time being. Anybody who does not accept those laws, who does not want to work within the framework of those laws is most welcome to leave the country and operate from elsewhere. Such of the people who want to enjoy the hospitality and the various privileges and protection given to them by this Government must accept those laws and only then they can function in a proper manner.

I must say that the majority of the foreign correspondents, particularly those belonging to the socialist countries and the other progressive countries of the world, have not only shown a great understanding and a very good appreciation of our circumstances but they have truly reported the happenings here. I am not saying that they have always been saying flattering things. They have been factual in reporting the happenings. If they do not find anything good, they have reported that also. They have reported the things in a balanced manner. They have not painted only a black picture. They have given a balanced picture. That is what we expect of the people who want objectivity in this field.

Many hon. Members have referred to the merger of the news agencies. I compliment the management of these news agencies for having recognised the great need for having a national news agency. Those people who were against this merger had

their own personal, probably, narrow vested interest in this matter. But the journalists and the newspaper employees, by and large, wanted this kind of a strong national news agency to be run by journalists. The society "Samachar" has been registered by the leading journalists of this country. This is quite a good healthy development in our country and, I hope, with the blessings of this House and the understanding that has been shown in this healthy development, it will grow from strength to strength.

It has given us a new place in the comity of nations. As the House might recall, sometime back, when the Foreign Ministers Conference of Non-aligned Nations was held in Lima, they decided to create a pool of non-aligned nations agencies. It was very firmly stated in the communique issued by the Conference that the news agencies run by some colonial powers were such that they were working against the interests of the developing nations of the world and that they were painting wrong and false pictures of the developing nations.

It was stated that absolutely perverse pictures of developing nations were being painted according to their desire. Whenever they found a developing nation working according to their wishes, according to their likings, they painted a better picture of that nation. If they did not like a particular nation, they painted a completely black picture of that nation. The developing nations had absolutely no power to undo this kind of injustice and blatant lies that were being thrown up by these news agencies. They were completely helpless.

Now, efforts are being made to undo this situation. The non-aligned nations are determined to form a pool which will be a strong pool of news agencies. It will project the developmental activities, the great work, that is being done in developing countries, to the wide world.

Everybody will know the true picture of what is happening in developing nations. In this effort, India did not have much of a place. With four small and weak news agencies run by a few people, they could have found no place of any mention in this pool of news agencies which is being created by non-aligned nations of the world. With this national news agency, we are now in a good position and we hope that when the the Ministerial-level conference is held in early part of July in New Delhi, we will succeed in creating some kind of a machinery and evolve some kind of a scheme of cooperation so that the very insidious and serious exploitation of the situation that was being made by certain world news agencies run capitalist forces could not only be undone but we could evolve a completely new approach in the world of information.

Because of lack of time, I will now race through the various activities and developments that we want to do in this financial year. The advertisement policy of the Government is designed to help evolve a healthy Press and to help the small and medium newspapers. This is not a new policy. While reviewing this and studying this matter, we came across a Cabinet decision in the early 60s: probably it was in 1954 or 1955 that guidelines were set in regard to Government's advertisement policy. After that, various Committees of Parliament like the PAC, the Estimates Committee etc. have had the occasion to review Government's policy of advertisement. They have been stressing that all the Government advertisements—whether of the public sector undertakings, whether of the nationalised institutions or statutory corporations or of any other Department of the Government—should be centralised in such a manner that we could help healthy trends in the Press and also help the small and medium newspapers, particularly in the Indian language field. We intend to do this forcefully during this year

and we hope this House will lend its entire support to this problem that we are now tackling in a forceful manner.

I had the privilege, some time back, of presenting a copy of a new venture 'Employment News' to the Prime Minister under whose inspiration this publication was brought out. This publication is in its infancy but, while we expected the response of the people to be good, the response that we got was even better than we had thought. The first print order was below a lakh but, within three issues, the print order went over a lakh of copies. But this is still not as useful as we would like it to be. We would like all kinds of small posts like Class IV, Class III, and Class II in the Central Government as well as the State Government to be advertised and, wherever necessary and wherever we consider it fit, we want even the the private sector to come into this 'Employment News'. This 'Employment News' will ultimately be printed in all the Indian languages. It is at present printed in English and Hindi but we intend to print it in four other Indian languages shortly and then extend it to other Indian languages. Today, its size is small and so it contains advertisements only for bigger posts and most of the U.P.S.C. advertisements. I must compliment the UPSC and its Chairman for their kind cooperation and their very good and willing help which they have given to this venture. With their help and with the help of the various State Governments and others who have come out to help us in this matter, we hope that this will be one of the very good developments and that it will carry news of employment opportunities to the various areas, particularly the tribal areas and areas which are inhabited by the weaker sections of the society where big papers don't circulate. In fact, even small papers don't go there and so we are evolving a scheme by which this Employment News can

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reach every rural post-office and can even go further than that so that to early Gram Panchayat and to every nook and corner sufficient copies of the paper can go, so that more and more people from these areas can come and compete for employment in the country.

The problems of small and medium newspapers are very much under our consideration and as I stated while I was mentioning the advertisement policy, we are taking an integrated view of these problems and I am sure we will be able to solve a good many of these problems. Certain problems are there which are inherent in the situation, but even there, if we reorganize the newspaper industry the way it should be reorganized then many of the problems of the small and medium newspapers will have been sorted out, and we are trying to work in this direction.

Regarding films, about which various hon. Members spoke, our policy is one of promoting a healthy growth of the film industry. We want the Indian film industry to grow but not grow towards formula films, towards the films which most of the time, for 90 per cent of the time, glorify sex, violence obscenity, vulgarity and things like that and which, in the last ten minutes, undo everything and try to conform to the censorship ideas that good triumphs over evil. That kind of thing will not do. Therefore, we have taken measures to see that the use of sex and violence, which was so much prevalent in these films, is not only reduced but eliminated. But it will take a little time to be reflected in the film market because most of the films that are being released today or were released in the past few months are films which were under production in the last so many years or were, more or less, completed before our new policy was com-

municated to the producers, but regarding the films which are currently under production or where shooting has been done to the extent of less than fifty per cent of their script, we have gone through the script and we have told the producers, wherever it was objectionable, that it will not be passed. We have even told the producers that if the films do not conform to the censorship guidelines then the Central Board of Films Censors will not be content with only cutting a shot here and there and allowing the rest of the film to go but the entire film will be rejected. Otherwise, a tendency was growing along these film producers that they may have about 2,000 ft. of sex and violence and even if it was cut to half, the other half will remain and that will be good enough for their formula films, good enough for instigating the baser instincts among the people who go to see films. This kind of thing, I want to warn, will not be permitted. If we find that the theme of the film is such that it cannot be corrected by cuts, if the whole film goes against the very spirit of the censorship policy of the Government, the entire film will be rejected and no part of it will be allowed to be shown. Therefore, the producers should take this warning into account while they plan their production now and in future....

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE (Kanpur): What encouragement is being given to those who are really producing good films?

SHRI VIDYA CHARN SHUKLA: The encouragement can be given only by the cinema-viewers. Whenever a good film is produced in a proper manner, it succeeds; even with the formulae that these people normally use, some films have succeeded. We, from our side, give the encouragement. Of course, the cinema industry is not in the public sector. We do not want to bring it in the public sector, but we want to

give them various encouragements and we do give them encouragements. But these encouragements are not sufficient. The main encouragement comes from the viewers themselves, and the viewers' preferences are determined, to a large extent, by the various film magazines which are printed in various languages. The English film magazine sets the trend and the language film magazines copy that. Most of the film magazines, rather than seriously discussing the technique of film production the various good points and bad points of the film industry, are, under cover of film industry, running some kind of a semi-pornography business, and they are being run mostly with the motive of making money.

These film magazines are not running for creating better taste among the viewers of the films, they are not being run to create any awareness among the film goers that good pictures and better pictures should be seen and that these formula films should be discouraged. These two matters—the taste of the film goers and the kind of trends that are generated by these film magazines are inter-connected matters and we are treating them as such. We are taking steps to see that these film magazines improve their trend of writing and they do not run purely for profit and pornography, they should run for improving the taste and helping the film industry to go on the right and proper lines

We are one with the State Governments who are encouraging the growth and building of cinema houses. This is one of the weaknesses of the cinema industry that the cinema houses are not in as great number so they should be in our country. Therefore, we are taking steps to see that the construction of cinema houses is encouraged and we would like to encourage all the State Governments who have taken steps in this regard.

Now, Akashvani has been functioning as the premier media under the control of this Ministry. It has done its duty well and I am glad that the House has been appreciative of its role. I must assure that its approach has never been partisan; its approach has never been partisan proach and it will continue to be so.

The coverage of Akashvani in border areas needs some improvement. We have taken note of the various suggestions given by the hon. Members and with finances and resources permitting, we shall take steps to correct the situation.

You must have seen that recently we have separated the organization of Doordarshan from All India Radio. This has been done and this has been necessitated because television is developing in its own right as a free and big media and it must develop into a good media by itself in a very quick pace. To quicken the pace of its development and to give its own identity, we have now separated it and put it under an independent Director General to function under this Ministry. I am sure that this decision and certain other important decisions that we have taken will help quicken the growth of television transmission.

With this is connected the question of television sets etc., but that matter, I do not think, I am called upon to explain here, but our policy is an integrated one we want to see that the availability of television sets becomes easier, becomes more within the reach of the common people and more and more community viewing sets are put through, so that more and more people can take advantage of the good television programmes that are put through.

About the SITE programme, I must say that this programme has succeeded extremely well. It has created very good impact in 2400 villages. It had its own initial difficulties, but the reports and the feed-back that

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we have received have been extremely good. Unfortunately, the satellite through which this programme was being beamed to these villages is not going to be available after 31st July. Therefore, we are making arrangements for terrestrial transmission which will cover almost forty per cent of the SITE villages to begin with, but it will in total cover much greater number of villages. It will cover eight to ten thousand villages, but these will not be all SITE villages which are being served at present by the SITE programme. In the course of time, as soon as we are given more funds by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, we shall like to cover many more areas with this educational programme which has done a lot of good to our country, particularly, in rural areas. Television has to be developed in a proper manner particularly for the growth and regeneration of confidence and good work in the rural areas.

Press Information Bureau, Song and Drama Division, Field Publicity, Publications Division and Indian Institute of Mass Communication—all these have been doing their work very well. Various criticisms have held out about certain persons working in these medias, but I am glad that there has been a general appreciation in the House of the work done by these medias and we shall try and see that the good work being done by these medias is further improved and further strengthened.

With regard to the other matters raised by the hon. Members, I have got the list of the hon. Members who spoke and the various points raised by them. As I have already taken more time than was allotted to me,

I would not refer to all these individual points. But I would like to say that we shall analyse all the points and the problems raised by the hon. Members and after analysing, we shall write back to the hon. Members to say, what action has been taken about them and if action has not been taken and if their demands could not be met, what were the reasons. All these points will be properly attended to.

May I, in conclusion, give my thanks to the House and the hon. Members for giving us necessary boost up by appreciating our work and by giving us their help which we will always need.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of cut motions moved by the hon. Members. Unless any Member wishes any particular cut motion to be put separately, I will put 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. 64 to 66 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

[Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which were voted by Lok Sabha are shown below. Ed.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant account on voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
64	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	7,16,000	.	35,78,000	..
65	Information and Publicity	2,47,98,000	19,25,000	12,39,89,000	96,25,000
66	Broadcasting	6,73,23,000	3,55,69,000	33,66,16,000	17,78,44,000

13.53 hrs

15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they like to move.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
Contd

Motion moved :

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 71 and 72 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum for which three hours have been allotted.

"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 71 and 72 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum."

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within

Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum

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 to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
71	Ministry of Petroleum	7,65,000	..	38,27,000	..
72	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	9,24,35,000	48,55,05,000	46,21,66,000	239,55,27,000

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the time is very short, I have only a very few points to discuss over here namely oil exploration, elimination of foreign monopolies from the scene of oil exploration, refining and distribution and check further infiltration into the oil programme and stop any possible political subversion by these multi-national foreign firms, nationalization of all foreign companies and fourthly reduction of prices of the indigenous crude, petrochemicals and kerosene.

Although oil was first discovered and explored in India as far back as 1889 in Digboi in the State of Assam, a systematic effort for exploration on a wider scale both offshore and onshore began just only a few years back with significant result. So far as the offshore exploration programme on the western coast is concerned, the Bombay High with an expected production of 10 million tonnes of crude by 1980, appears to be a great success with far-reaching results in Indian oil economy reducing the dependence on imports.

I appreciate the magnitude of effort involved in the exploration of Bombay High which is 115 miles away from Bombay in the deep Arabian sea and I take this opportunity to congratulate the men concerned the ONGC, and the Minister on this great achievement. But, Sir, one Bombay High alone will not be able to cope with the rising demand of oil. So far as one can look into the future, the demand of oil in India will always be higher than the actual supply from the indigenous sources. Therefore, there is very little chance of being self-sufficient or near self-sufficient in oil in the foreseeable future unless and until the conditions tilt more in favour of the department. I would like to know from the Minister as to what will be the estimated demand by the end of the Fifth Five year Plan or by 1980-81 or by

1990-91. Is it not going to be much more than what the Department had estimated? Whatever might be the case, the Department has to intensify its exploratory work and discover and develop fresh resources in the different parts of the country. As regards the old and new participation in refining, distribution and exploratory programmes the multi-national firms should not be continued any further and no new contract should be entered upon in view of the huge profits and formidable remittances, adverse contracts and danger of alleged political subversion, I would urge upon the Government to acquire effective control and nationalise the Assam Oil Co., Caltex, Oil India Ltd. and all other foreign interests without further delay and without any compensation. If any assistance and co-operation in regard to modernisation of techniques and equipments is needed, the Government should seek this from those countries, particularly from the Soviet Union, which is very much willing to assist us and to cooperate with us on terms suitable to Indian conditions.

So far as the prices are concerned, barring a few in the high-ups nobody can really realise the reasons for the high prices of the indigenous crude and its products and petrochemicals. Since this is not imported the price should be kept at a reasonable level and made available at least to the non-commercial consumers. Is it the situation that we want to internationalise the price of the indigenous crude and its products? Is it not a fact that the price of crude and petrochemicals in the Soviet Union and China is far below the so-called international rate?

In regard to the price of kerosene, I would urge upon the Government to reduce the price to the level of 1970-71 and ensure steady supply to the poorest of the poor in the rural areas and save them from the urban village sharks, the black-marketeers. In this

connection I would like to know from the Minister the price of kerosene that is being imported from the Soviet Union and the difference between the imported price and the sale price to the consumers and I want to know whether the Government is making a profit out of this essential commodity of the poor, instead of subsidising it.

Before I conclude, I would like to remind the Minister through you, that the people would certainly judge the performance of this Ministry, not by its high-sounding achievements but by end product of such achievements. Therefore, I am reluctant to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. S L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Petroleum’ be reduced by Rs 100 ”

“[Failure to explore petroleum in eastern U.P., particularly in the Hari belt of Gorakhpur and Bahraich District (5)]”

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Petroleum’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Malpractices in selection of junior Engineers by O.N.G.C., Dehardum (6)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Petroleum’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Favouritism in recruitment of Geologists by O.N.G.C., Dehradum (7)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Raja Kulkarni. He is not here, Shri Mahajan.

14 hrs.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the

Petroleum Ministry is the youngest in our Government, but it deals with a commodity of basic and strategic importance in the economic life of our nation. Petroleum and petroleum products are required not only for motors, cars and other types of vehicles, ships and aeroplanes, but it is the main source of energy required for agricultural as well as industrial production. The army, navy and air force will be paralysed without this crucial commodity or product.

India, like the other nations of the world, was not worried about the future supplies of this commodity till October 1973, that is, the seven days war between Israel and Egypt. But, the Arab decision to use petrol as a weapon and increased its price by four to five hundred per cent, hit India severely and threatened to completely paralyse her economy

The import bill for oil, including other products shot up from 194 crores of rupees in 1971-72 to Rs. 1170 crores in 1975-76. We could get out of this serious difficulty with the help of credits from the supplier countries and the oil facility provided by the International Monetary Fund. That is we could face this embarrassing situation by huge and mounting debts or credit from the supplier countries and the international agency

The only ray of hope in this black and depressing picture was provided by the fact that we had developed the indigenous industry to some extent and there were prospects of developing it still further so as to reduce our extreme dependence on foreign supplies to a considerable extent.

Fortunately, the responsibility for developing this industry of critical importance fell on the shoulder of, Shri K. D. Malaviya, a person who had a profound knowledge of this industry and an insight into its potential development. As a result of energetic steps taken in the

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

field of exploration and development, domestic production increased by 4.1 per cent in 1974 and 10.6 per cent in 1975. In this period of exploration and development on land and offshore, the work of the O.N.G.C. has been crowned with remarkable success. If the O.I.L. maintains its production at the present rate of 3.08 million tonnes it is expected that indigenous sources would yield about 15 million tonnes of crude by 1978-79.

Our total consumption of petroleum and other products is about 23 million tonnes at present. If we continue curbs on the rate of growth of consumption, reduces imports gradually and, as circumstances permit and, at the same time, intensify the exploration and production, the day will not be far off when this country will be able to achieve near self-sufficiency. In 1974 we could reduce consumption of petroleum products by 2.8 per cent, but it increased by 1.4 per cent during 1975. The curbs on consumption had an important effect. Similarly, considerable progress has been made in replacing oil by coal to some extent by the industrial units. All these steps have helped in preventing an enormous growth in the potential outflow of foreign exchange, apart from that caused by the fourfold increase in prices.

Curbs on the use of oil will have to be continued in the interests of self sufficiency i.e., with a view to preventing or reducing considerably the enormous outflow of wealth to pay for the import of crude.

If this is not done, the extremely unfavourable terms of trade will militate against the agricultural and industrial development of this country and will lead to its improvement.

In the process of a development of this industry, I hope steps will be taken to build up capacity for utilising it more purposefully as a feed-stock for the fertiliser and chemical industries.

Thirdly, the scheme of converting the existing petroleum retail outlets into multi-purpose rural distribution centres is very good. At these centres, people will be able to buy implements, spare parts of tractors, kerosene, fertiliser and other things required by farmers. This is a very good idea. If it succeeds, the farmers will be very grateful to the Ministry. It is said that 80 such centres have been started, but the report does not say how they are functioning at present.

Then there is a terrible scarcity of domestic gas. The report says that about 2.5 lakh new consumers have been enrolled in the last year and about 52 new towns have been served with domestic gas. But the progress made in this direction has been rather too small. Even in places like Delhi, people find it difficult to get it; even people in government service find it so difficult to get domestic gas that they have to approach MPs. I hope the Ministry will be able to produce this gas in larger quantities in the immediate future.

In the next five years, it is estimated that about Rs. 2000 crores will be invested in the development, exploration and exploitation of crude oil. I hope the industry will be developed in such a manner that we will be able to become self-sufficient in know-how and technical knowledge. Of course in the field of science, it is not possible to be self-sufficient completely. Even big countries like the US and the USSR have to exchange notes and knowledge in particular fields. But as far as possible, steps should be taken to see that our main exploration and development agencies will develop the necessary consultancy and know-how so as to make this country self-sufficient in this matter.

With these remarks, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, I must thank the Minister, the people in the Ministry and our technologists and

other people connected with this petroleum industry that has developed in our country in a short period of time.

There was a time when we had to depend absolutely on those petrol sharks who used to exploit India, who used to say that not a drop of oil was there under the soil of India. Later on, they took advantage of our helplessness and tried to pressurise the Government. And they got some concessions from Government. Later, it would be quite appropriate here if I say—thanks to the help rendered by the Soviet Union—that our petroleum industry has rapidly grown up, and grown up to a very high stature. The Soviet Union not only helped us by supplying kerosene and other petroleum products in our time of need, but they also helped us in training a large number of our technicians in their own oil fields in the land of the USSR.

In this respect, the contribution made by Shri K. D. Malaviya is really commendable. Though we have many differences on many other issues, I must say it goes to his credit that he has been able to build up this organisation, IOC, ONGC and others. In this respect, I want to mention a few points.

In this report also there is mention of this matter; we also know about it. Even today I do not understand why for offshore or onshore drilling we have to depend upon Carlsberg or Reading and Bates Group or Aszmera group. It is a mystery to me, why do so while we have been sending our technicians and technologists and oil experts to Iran, Iraq and Tanzania. This report itself says so. I do not want to impute any motive. I want only clarification on this point. The sooner we get rid of these people the better it will be for us. The socialist countries also have advanced to a great extent; and would it not be better to take the help of those countries than taking the help of others because we have seen how those people try to corrupt our officials? Only one example will suffice. The pipe-

lines scandal was gone into by the Takru commission and ultimately it was found that Nayak was responsible for the scandal and he was not free from the charge of taking bribe from such a company. It has not been stated so definite; Mr. Malaviya need not shake his head; by implication it is there

In this report there are a few points regarding oil prices. We have got to import a huge quantity of oil; there is no doubt about it; we import kerosene, diesel oil, etc. In one year kerosene prices have risen so much; it is affecting very much the village and rural areas. I come from West Bengal where rural electrification is not so widespread. I am therefore constrained to say that the kerosene price is high and it is affecting the common people.

Secondly, this report claims that any number of centres have been opened for selling kerosene, diesel, tractors and other things. That claim is somewhat exaggerated. In connection with parliamentary committee work I had toured many places last year and the common complaint of the rural people was that there were occasional scarcities of these commodities and kerosene and other things were not available timely. This matter has to be properly looked into. The idea of multipurpose centres in which right from kerosene, petrol, diesel, to medicines and other things would be sold has to be streamlined and put into effect properly in as many places as possible; otherwise there will be a lot of difficulty in regard to those things.

As a member of the Public Undertakings Committee, I had been in some places including an area in Jammu. We went to see the place where drilling for oil was going on. It was stated that on the other side of the hills, which was Pakistan area, in the same geological strata hydrocarbon was found and that it was likely to be found in this side also. I

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

tried to find out whether there is any mention of that area; there is no mention of that in the report. What has happened in regard to the areas in Bengal? There was a scheme for having drilling in Sunderbans and in the Bengal-Orissa coastal area. Off-shore and on-shore drillings have to be made in these areas. The only reference in this report is that drilling is being made. As far as I know, years ago a certain area was tapped in Bengal and it was said that nothing was available. But in the vicinity of that same place again oil is being sought for. I do not know whether oil or gas has come out there.

The report says that there is a possibility of getting gas in Tripura but not oil probably. In the area in Bangladesh which is contiguous to Agartala, in the Titas river-bed and surrounding areas, sufficient gas has been found. I want to know in view of this whether that particular area in Tripura has been properly exploited to find out the quantity of gas that may be available there, because the geological strata is more or less the same in this area and in neighbouring Bangladesh.

I want to say something about streamlining the organisations like IOC, ONGC, etc. entrusted with exploration of oil, selling of oil, sending people to other countries for getting oil, etc. I have no complaint about these organisations, but as a member of this House, I had occasion to receive reports of corruption indulged in by certain officials. I do not want to mention them here. I will write to the minister about them. But even if there is a grain of truth in them, the situation should be very bad. There are complaints that right from the lower strata to the upper strata, certain people are doing certain shady things and the people higher up do not look into them. I do not say that they connive at it but they acquiesce in it. Therefore, the

streamlining of these organisations is very necessary.

The Mathura refinery will start functioning sometime in 1979. Today we are almost in the middle of 1976. What are the arrangements being made? It is not simply a question of building the refinery. Right from the Gujarat coast, pipeline has to be laid. All arrangements will have to be made. Otherwise, it will be like our underground tube railway in Calcutta which is to come into operation in 1979 according to the Prime Minister but nobody knows whether it will come into operation in 1989 at least, or the second Hooghly bridge which is to come in 1977 but nobody knows whether it will come even in 1987! Here is a big thing. The capacity of Mathura refinery is 6 million tonnes. Crude will have to be brought there. The refining system, the distribution system and other things depend on that. This should be elaborated by the minister. He should also clarify how long it will actually take for India to be near self-sufficient in oil.

I know that no country in the world call itself self-sufficient. Even, the USA where so much oil is there today, cannot call itself self-sufficient in oil. I do not know about other countries. Probably, the USSR has become self-sufficient they are supplying oil to other countries. I want to know about India India is a very large country. I want to know about the period by which we will become more or less self sufficient, not dependent on the OPEC countries or any other country to dictate terms. OPEC countries are friendly otherwise but they are dictating terms in a way, they are increasing the prices of petrol. That affects the developing countries like India the most. I want a specific answer to this question also.

With these words, like our CPM friend I congratulate the Ministry and all those people who are connected with this. But unlike CPM Member, I support the Demands.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome the demand for grants for the Ministry of Petroleum. Though I have programmed it in a separate way, I would like to pick up the threads where Dr. Ranen Sen started to tell about the Arab Oil Bill and particularly the countries belonging to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries—OPEC. If we look to this table presented by the Ministry in its Administrative Report, the bill that we have paid for the exports during the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 has risen from 240 crores in the year 1973 to 899 crores in the year 1974 and to 957 crores in the year 1975. During the same period, the quantity in metric tonnes of crude oil that we have imported probably from our OPEC countries was 13.4 million tonnes in 1973, 13.9 million tonnes in 1974, and 13.8 million tonnes in 1975. If Dr. Ranen Sen is interested in convincing himself as well as this august House in regard to the point which he made in respect of the high price which we are paying, I would like to submit that this 400 per cent increase in regard to the Petrol Bill or the Crude Oil Bill which we have paid as a poor country, is outside the means of any developing nation like ours. We are virtually paying through our nose for imported oil. Over and above the hike in the cost price we are levying an additional tax as Motor Spirit Tax, which is directly passed on to the users of these vehicles and more particularly to the large number of taxi drivers in this country. I would like you to look at it from the practical point of view, particularly of an owner of a taxi driver in big and small cities. When a person is an owner-driver—like an owner-cultivator of a land—I do not think he comes in the category of a consumer of petrol for the purpose of luxury—leave aside luxury, even for comfort. Under the circumstances, there is a very strong case for the Ministry of Petroleum to evolve certain patterns, livelihood patterns of the small people. I do not mean the category of those people who maintain a vast fleet of taxis; but to the

extent of my knowledge, the number of persons who are self-employed, is perhaps the largest in the taxi-plying trade. May be a taxi-driver keeps more than a taxi. He may keep, 1, 2 or at the most 3 taxis. Roughly speaking, by the rule of the thumb, more than two-thirds of the number of owners of taxi are people who are self-employed. Is it not possible for the Ministry to evolve a system by which they get a certain rationed quantity of petroleum or motor spirit or other lubricants that are needed for plying their trade? I think the hon. Minister would not only try in this direction, but also increase the number of passengers that should be permitted in these taxis. As a matter of personal experience—as Deputy Speaker you, Sir, are probably moving in a conveyance of your own—I know the total amount of rush, particularly during the heavy traffic season, is so much that a vehicle or a bus meant to carry about 40 or 50 persons will carry, if we take the summer season into account, virtually about 50 per cent over-load. We now have got these egalitarian or these sorts of rules about road transport in big cities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is that the job of the Minister of Petroleum?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It will be good if the Minister of Petroleum were to take it up with the Minister of Transport, as a member having joint responsibility in the Cabinet. Otherwise, let him reduce the price of petrol. Either give them this concession, or if you can give them both the concessions, it would be much better. This much for the price of petrol. But one more word I would like to submit. I feel that, for reasons which I have not been able to fathom, if it is cartelism by the Arabs in the world, it becomes the most heinous one. I am very glad that Dr. Ranen Sen, in spite of his political views, has made that point. It is probably because of the rift between President

[Shri B. V. Naik]

Sadat and Russia, that he is sore with Arabs. But he said to-day that the OPEC countries are making us, the developing countries, to pay through the nose. I do not think that Arab exploitation of the world becomes non-exploitation, simply because they are Orientals and that the American or White exploitation of any other races becomes more bearable. I think somebody had said, "a sort of an alignment" or "non-aligned people"—I am confused about it—and that it is something like a marriage of monks. But I think we will have to bring it out as a matter of major consideration. The developing countries, all of us who joined together at the Lima Conference or other conferences—the details of which I do not know—number about 70 or 80. But the total consumption by this group would make only for a fraction of the total consumption by the major industrialized countries, obtained through export from the Middle East, particularly the petroleum-exporting countries. Therefore, even if a price differential is imposed by the OPEC, it would not mean a substantial reduction in respect of their oil revenues. We do understand that after their oil wells run dry, they will have to provide something for the wintry day, and in that view they are justified in conserving in the same way as the advanced countries are doing. But, even at the cost of being a little misunderstood in the community of the world and in the third world, we will have to prevail through friendly persuasion as well as requests, or such other forces that are at our command, to convince our Arab friends to see the wisdom of following a policy of a greater amount of understanding with the developing countries.

I would submit only two points with regard to the Indian Oil Corporation. There is quite a wide gap in the distribution of liquified petroleum gas, which is known as cooking gas. In spite of the fact that it has been

given out in the Report that the distribution has improved, particularly in backward areas, in the area that I come from a housewife has to get it from a distance of 200 miles. The charting of the areas for the various units for distribution have not been according to the trade areas. I hope it needs to be given a fresh look and those gaps have got to be filled in.

The last but one point is in regard to the refinery at Vizag of the Caltex, which is the last link in the nationalisation. Since they have been under-utilising their capacity, they ought to be nationalised. When 85 per cent is in the public sector, there is no justification for five per cent to be in the private sector.

The Commission which was appointed under Justice Takru gave its report in the month of August 1975. Yet, to this day no action seems to have been taken. Nine months have elapsed, which is a considerable period of time. Further, the case itself is five years' old. There were several obstacles in the way and so the Commission took a long time. The charges are also rather serious. I think the Government should not further delay its decision in regard to the findings of the Commission. Necessary action should be taken at an early date.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Sir, I want to make two or three points in this debate. The first is about the Takru Commission Report. I would begin by saying that it is such a voluminous report and in order to get the full details we must have a full length debate on that. I would mention only some of the salient points in that report which need to be taken note of by the Ministry.

To quote *The Economic Times* of 12th March:

“... the Takru Commission concludes that top officials of the then Indian Refineries Ltd. and a Joint Secretary of the former Ministry of Mines and Fuel acted ‘carelessly and negligently’ in dealing with objections of the West Bengal Government and Indian mining experts to the earlier pipeline alignment through coal-bearing areas.”

It further says:

“According to the Commission, the induction of Bechtel Corporation and its subsidiaries by Mr. P. R. Nayak, as Managing Director of IRL followed from the latter’s conviction that ‘they and they alone could be entrusted’ with the huge projects for which no global tenders were invited.”

I will come to the Bechtels presently, the exposure of the links they have with CIA. To quote the newspaper report again:

“The second aspect of the report flows from recent disclosure about the unscrupulous business methods used by several multi-national companies. Justice Takru alludes to it when he says: ‘It can safely be inferred that Bechtel must have employed all the tricks of the trade to get what they had come out to India for’.”

Therefore, no survey was made, no global tenders were called for, the Joint Secretary in the Ministry thought that this was the only company which must be given the tender, and they put this pipeline through a coal mine area. A technical committee appointed by the Ministry itself had reported on this matter thus:

“The main danger to the pipeline would be due to sudden subsidence of the ground beneath it and outbreak of fire in its close proximity either from underground or from the surface. Underground fire may

be due to various causes such as spontaneous heating, accidental fire, explosions etc....such fire may remain unnoticed for a considerable period of time and may shift from place to place depending on the season. A subsidence of sufficient magnitude and excessive span is likely to snap the pipeline.”

I have also written a letter to the Prime Minister, and a copy has gone to the hon. Minister, in which I have pointed out that recently a subsidence has taken place in Benali mines near Asansol in West Bengal as a result of which accumulated water from this abandoned mine entered the adjoining Satgram mine which is a working mine. A section of the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline of the Indian Oil Corporation passes through both the mines. The subsidence, covering an area of about 210’ x 10’ took place only 18’ away from the pipeline which, at the relevant time, was carrying high speed diesel oil towards Kanpur. It was, it appears, touch and go. The Directorate of Mines Safety is understood to have cordoned off the affected area and presumably at considerable cost getting the affected area filled up.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Thank God it did not go, it only touched.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I hope you are not waiting for it to go, because if it goes, we have had it.

The Takru Commission has held that the pipeline was carelessly laid. The Public Undertakings Committee has also recommended that at least where there are working coal mines, where there is danger of subsidence, the pipeline should be diverted, but the Ministry always makes it a point of prestige. I do not blame the hon. Minister. He is a genius as far as oil is concerned in India and he will go down in the history of this country as the Oilman. I do not know whether he will be called Sheikh Malaviya of

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

India; but he deserves that title richly, but that is neither here nor there.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Pandit Malaviya is better than Sheikh Malaviya.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There was a Pandit Malaviya. So, I do not want to confuse the two.

As far as your Indian Oli Corporation is concerned, why should you make it a point of prestige? There are geo-political considerations, I need not go into them, but I would beg of the Minister to reconsider the realignment of this pipeline in the strategic and dangerous areas where there are mines.

I have also written a letter to the hon. Minister about the recent calling of tenders for the Salaya-Virangam section of the Salaya-Koyali-Mathura Crude oil pipeline project. Tenders were invited from various companies of international fame, including an Indian firm with German collaboration, known as Dodsai Private Limited. It is well known that the normal practice is to accept the lowest tender.

Unless you have reason to say that the next higher tender has some other advantages of quality or they have some experience, you cannot say, "No. Although this is a lower tender, we will go in for this higher tender." I can understand if there is any reason for that. Have you ever known a case where you pass on the information to another party and tell them, "I am re-inviting the tenders, you bring down tender so that I can accept your tender."? This is a sort of fraud. There is no meaning in calling of tenders then. This is what is being done in this case. I do not know who are the persons concerned in the Ministry who gave the information to the other party and asked them to lower the tender. What was the higher tender? It was higher by nearly Rs. 5 crores. Over-

night, within a week, the party is asked to lower the tender and the party lowers the tender by Rs. 5 crores. Now, they say, that is being considered. Naturally, the party which had given the lowest tender will protest and has protested that it should not be given to the other party, I protested to the hon. Minister. I am happy that the hon. Minister has probably asked them to hold it up till he enquires into the matter. I hope, he will not allow this sort of a fraud and mischief to be committed by his people.

Then, about the Mathura refinery, I had made this point to the planning Commission and also to Shri Malaviyaji. I agree, a refinery in U.P. as a distributing point should be there. It should be in U.P. But should it be only at a particular spot in Mathura where it is going to pollute, when the industrial complex comes up there not only water but experts of international standing and our own ecological research institute has given a written report that in years to come the sulphur fumes or fumes that will flow from the air will tarnish and corrode the Taj? I say, even if it is one million of a chance, shall we take this risk? You say; "We have taken over the land; we have spent Rs. 3 crores and we will take care to see that pollution does not take place." All this is being said.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Shift it to Rajasthan.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let it be in U.P. by all means. You just take it down-stream where there is no risk of the fumes going or flowing to the Taj. Can you afford to risk the Taj? Can any Indian with patriotic sentiments, having love for the Taj or for a monument like that take even one-millionth of a chance of that risk? You have a Committee. Call those experts who have given the detailed reports about scientific analysis of how there is this risk.

Some people in the Ministry make it a point of honour. They say, this scientific expert of international renown who is accepted all over the world as an expert is a nut, he does not know anything about it; there is no meaning in it and, therefore, there is no risk and we will go ahead with it. I would beg of you to seriously go into this matter.

These are the four points to which I want the hon Minister to reply. I would urge upon him to take some corrective measures as far as re-alignment is concerned. Let us do the re-alignment at least of the strategic part. As far as this type of fraud and mischief is concerned, that is being committed, please stop it. This is my request to you. Take your officers to task if they have really done this sort of a thing.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to take note of the points which I have made and to reply to them.

श्री पूष चन्ध डागा : मंत्री महोदय ने बार बार आश्वासन दिया है कि कैरोसीन हर गांव में पहुंच जाएगा। लेकिन वह पहुंचा नहीं है। इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं। एक तो यह हो सकता है कि इन में फाटवा बहुत कम होता है। इन वास्ते इनको ले जाने वाला कार्ग नहीं है। आपके बीस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में यह भी एक प्वाइंट है कि समाज के अखिरी पक्ति के आदमी को हर चीज ठीक से मिलनी चाहिये। कैरोसीन भी उनमें है। इन प्रोग्राम के तहत मैंने भी थोड़ी गांवों को पड़गला की है, पाबुडा, खरीरा आदि में मैं गया हू। वहां लोगों ने क्लायत की है कि बारह महीने से हमें कैरोसीन नहीं मिला है, देखने को नहीं मिला है और इन वास्ते नहीं मिला है कि कोई लाने वाला नहीं है। एक टिन के पीछे उनको दो रुया मिलता है। कौन लाएगा। गांव भी अलग अलग हैं। हरिद्वारा में एक रेट है, राजस्थान में दूसरा है। अगर 20-प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में गांवों के लोगों का मिट्टी का तेल भी उपलब्ध

न हो तो गांवों के लोग क्या समझे ? चाहे यह छोटी बात है लेकिन यह बहुत जरूरी बात है। गांव वाले बोल नहीं सकते हैं। शायद इस वास्ते उनको तेल भी उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। कुछ डीलर्स ने अपना कब्जा जमा रखा है। वे गांवों में ले जाना नहीं चाहते हैं। दूकानदार भी लेना नहीं चाहते हैं इस वास्ते कि बहुत कम नफा उनकी इस में मिलता है। मैं जानता हू कि इनका मंत्री महोदय क्या उत्तर देगे ? वह कहेंगे कि यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है, मैं इस में दखल नहीं दे सकता हू। वितरण प्रणाली हमारे कार्य क्षेत्र में नहीं है, उनके क्षेत्र में आती है। लेकिन अगर वे इनको नहीं देखती हैं तो आप ही बनाईय कि इनका क्या इनाम है।

दूसरी बात मैं डीजल के बारे में कहना चाहता हू। गांव वाले जब अपने ट्रैक्टर लेकर आते हैं तो पंप वाले डीजल ढोल में देने से मना कर देते हैं। जानबूझ कर नहीं देते हैं, मना कर देते हैं। इन पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये। जो गांव वाले हैं जो खनी करने वाले लोग हैं उनको ठीक से डीजल मिल जाना चाहिये।

डीजल देने के लिए पेट्रोल पम्प जो हैं वे कितने पास हैं। उनके पास हैं जो पैसे वाले हैं। 95 परसेंट उनके पास हैं जो या तो राजनीतिज्ञ हैं या बिजनेस की राजनीतिज्ञों का संरक्षण प्राप्त है या फिर उनके पास हैं जो रूजीपति हैं। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को ये मिलेंगे, सैनिकों को मिलेंगे पड़े लिखे जो बेरोजगार हैं उनको मिलेंगे। लेकिन किसी को नहीं मिलते हैं। मेहरबानी करके आप अपनी नीति को देखें और उस पर अमल करें। बीस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में एक छटक इसको भी आप लगाएं। आज ये उनको मिले हुए

[श्री मूलचन्द्र डणा]

हैं जो पैसे वाले हैं, बकील हैं, सेठ हैं, पालि-टिक्शियन हैं, जिन के दो दों घबरे हैं। मेहर-बानी करके इस पाप को भी आप काट दो।

आपका बहुत नाम हो रहा है। बम्बई हाई में आप कहते हैं कि कूड निकल रहा है, बड़ा भारी काम हो रहा है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सरकार आपको खूब पैसा दे। लेकिन राजस्थान में एम्प्लोयेमन्ट का नाम नहीं है। वहाँ कोई रिफाइनेरी भी नहीं है। साठे जी ने भी काट दिया है हम माग को। राजस्थान की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, उनकी तरफ भी आपकी कुछ हुपा दृष्टि होनी चाहिये।

आप कहते हैं कि आपने खर्चा बहुत कम किया है। जितने प्रश्न मैंने पूछे हैं आपका यही उत्तर आया है कि पेट्रोल का जो आपका खर्चा होता था उसको आपने कम कर दिया है। कितने अच्छे ढंग से आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 4 पर लिखा है

"Greater economy and efficiency in the use of petroleum products continues to be given the highest priority while the essential demands are being met fully."

We are not satisfied that essential demands are met fully.

आपका जो रिपोर्ट लिखने वाला मैकेट्रिएट में स्टाफ बैठता है, वह रिपोर्ट लिखने में अपनी कार्यकारी में कमाल कर देता है।

"A close watch was kept throughout the year on stocks and consumption of various petroleum products. As a result of these measures the growth rate in the consumption of petroleum products in 1975 was only 1.4 per cent over 1974."

इसका यह मतलब हुआ कि 1974 में जो प्रोब रेट था, वह उससे बढ़ा, लेकिन तारा पूरा पैराग्राफ दे दिया है कि वास्तव में खर्च ले लिये हैं।

एक आदमी कहीं जाता है तो उसके लिये पेट्रोल वाली 15,15 गाड़ियां चलती हैं, जी.प. पर जी.प. चलती हैं। आज वह हालत क्या है? आपने यह लिखा है कि पेट्रोल की कमी हो रही है, कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कमी न हो। अन्त में लिखा है कि 1.4 बढ़ा है। फिर आप अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह क्या कहते हैं कि हमने बड़े खर्च ले लिये हैं।

आपने मल्टी परपज के बारे में कहा है और एप्रेशियेट किया है। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि :

"A scheme of converting the existing petroleum retail outlets of the oil companies into multi-purpose Rural Distribution centres was launched during the year. Outlets located in rural and semi-urban areas are being selected for this purpose. About 80 such centres have been set up so far upto December, 1975."

इन 80 सेंटर्स का नाम कहीं भी रिपोर्ट में नहीं है। यह 20 पेज की रिपोर्ट बड़ी खूबसूरती से तैयार की गई है। यह इतनी छोटी सी रिपोर्ट है कि अगर रीडिंगरूम में भी बैठें तो पढ़ सकते हैं, ऐयरोप्लेन में जाते समय भी पढ़ सकते हैं। लेकिन राजस्थान में मैंने कहीं नहीं देखा कि इनके सेंटर कहाँ हैं। आपने जिले में कहीं देखने में मुझे नहीं आया कि कहीं कोई फ्रंसिलिटी दी हो। तो यह इस प्रकार की एक प्रोप्रेसिव रिपोर्ट है।

आप इस रिपोर्ट को देखें कि कितना रुपया प्रायवः कंपनी में डूब गया है। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है

कि कितना रुपया डूबा है और क्यों डूब गया। आपने इस बारे में अपने अफसरों से पूछलाछ की होगी। अब आप यह कोशिश कीजिये कि तेल बहुत काफ़ी निकल आये, उससे यह सारी बातें खत्म हो जायें।

पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग कमेटी की उन्चासवीं रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि:—

The Committee regret to note that the IOC had written off a sum of Rs. 44.62 lakhs as bad-debts during the year 1969-70 to 1972-73 and this included a sum of Rs 13 70 lakhs pertaining to cases where the Corporation was unable to establish its debts for want of documentary proof

मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि आई० सी० सी० में ये कौन अफसर ऐसे है, जो डाय्यूमेन्ट नहीं रखते हैं और इस तरह से रक़्ना गायब हो जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप जो कदम उठाते हैं वह आप जाने लेकिन मैं कई गलतियाँ आपकी सेवा में पेश करना चाहता हू कि कौनसा रक़्ना डूब गया है जो कि वापिस नहीं आ सकता है।

Although the total amount of outstandings have come down from Rs 31 99 crores as on 31-3-69 to Rs 27.59 crores as on 31-3-73, there were heavy outstandings against private parties and these had gone up from Rs 7 50 crores to 10 41 crores during this period.

यह आपका 10 करोड़ रुपया डूब गया है जो कि वापिस नहीं आयेगा।

Out of this, an amount of Rs 1,20 crores was considered doubtful of recovery.

इतने करोड़ रुपया आपका घाना है, उसकी रिकवरी कैसे होगी और कब से होगी, यह तो सरकार को देखना है। आई० सी० सी० काम करेगी या और कोई कम्पनी काम करेगी, इसका पता नहीं है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि आप गांव में जाय पहुँचा दीजिये, और जो बीजल मिलता है, उसका पूरा उपयोग होना चाहिए।

गैस का भी बड़ा भारी झगडा चल रहा है, किसी को नो रिक्मेंडेशन पर मिल जाती है और कोई साल साल भर तक इंतजार करना रहता है। मेरा यह भी कहना है कि मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान में रिफाइनरी स्थापित करने के बारे में विचार करें।

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडेय (गोरखपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम मन्त्रालय की डिभाइज का समर्थन करता हू। भाननीय सदस्य, श्री नाठे ने मथुरा रिफाइनरी के बारे में जो प्रश्न उठाया है, उसी ने मुझे अजबूर किया है कि मैं इस विषय में अपने विचार मंत्री महोदय के सामने पेश करूँ।

सरकार और यह मिनिस्ट्री काफी जांच करने के बाद इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे कि मथुरा में रिफाइनरी स्थापित की जाय और इस सिल-मिले में काफ़ी हद तक काम हो भी चुका है। यह बात भी मही है कि टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट से सबन्ध रखने वाली कुछ सस्पायर्स ने, और कुछ ऐसे लोगों ने, जो भारतीय सस्कृति और सम्यता की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, यह शका प्रकट की है कि मथुरा में इस रिफाइनरी के बनने से ताज महल की डिनिडिग और उसके रूप पर कुत्रभाव पड़ेगा।

14 58 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

समापति महोदय, आपने जो प्रश्न उपस्थित किया है, उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने इन सदन में बार बार आश्वासन दिया है। श्री

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाठे]

वरदराजन् के सभापतित्व में बनाई गई एक कमेटी ने मयुरा रिफ़ाइनरी के कारण ताज महल की बिल्डिंग पर पड़ने वाले सम्भावित क्लप्रभाव और वाटर पोलूशन सम्बन्धी सभी पायंट्स की जांच की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट में जिन सेक्रेटीमेंसर्स का सुझाव दिया गया है, उन को अक्षय्यार किया जायेगा। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मयुरा रिफ़ाइनरी पर काफ़ी खर्च हो चुका है, और इस लिए उस रिफ़ाइनरी को इस स्टेज पर वहाँ से हटाना सम्भव नहीं होगा। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हमारी किसी सांस्कृतिक इमारत या स्थान को किसी प्रकार की हानि हो।

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप चाहेंगे कि कि ताज महल को वहाँ से हटा दिया जाय ?

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाठे : आप का प्रश्न बड़ा इमोशनल है। मैं ताज महल को हटाने की बात कभी नहीं कहूँगा। लेकिन आप ने जो शंका प्रकट की है, वह काफ़ी हद तक खत्म हो चुकी है और इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट का दृष्टिकोण भी सामने आ चुका है। अगर इस के बावजूद आप कहते हैं कि मयुरा रिफ़ाइनरी का ताज महल पर असर पड़ेगा, तो मैं अब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे टैक्निकल एक्सपर्ट्स का यह विचार है, वरदराजन् कमेटी का यह विचार है कि ताज महल पर किसी तरह का असर नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विचार को भी सामने रखा जाये और किसी एक विचार को स्वीकार करके उस पर कार्यवाही न की जाये मयुरा रिफ़ाइनरी पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं और अब माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उस रिफ़ाइनरी का स्थान बदल दिया जाये। जहाँ तक मल्टी-परपज मैटर्स का सम्बन्ध है, मन्त्रालय ने यह एक बहुत अच्छी और यूजफुल स्कीम पेश की है। इन सैंटर्ज में पेट्रोल, डीजल, खेती से सम्बन्धित सामान कनज्यूमर गुड्स आदि उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे, हर एक जिले

में एक दो सैंटर जरूर खोले जाने चाहिए, क्योंकि उन से लोगों को बड़ा लाभ होगा।

15 hrs.

तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री जो बस्ती जिले के इण्डो नेपाल बोर्डर से इस लोक सभा में चुन कर आते हैं। मेरा भी उसी के बगल का क्षेत्र है। हम दोनों आदमी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इण्डो नेपाल बोर्डर के कुम्भों को अगर देखें और सुबह के वक्त उस के पानी को देखा जाय तो पूरे पानी के ऊपर जैसे तेल की एक परत जमी हुई मिलेगी। यह बहुत दिनों से वहाँ के लोगों की मांग रही है कि यहाँ पर तेल का काफ़ी भण्डार मिल सकता है अगर इस का इन्वेस्टिगेशन किया जाय। मैंने पिछले दिनों में एक मन्ली-मैट्री सवाल भी किया था जिस को मंत्री जी ने ने एवायड कर दिया। आज मैं पुनः उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप उसके बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं ? आप के ज्योलोजिकल सर्वे ने कोई खोज वहाँ की है या आप के एक्सपर्ट्स ने कोई इन्वेस्टिगेशन वहाँ जा कर किया है ? अगर यह हो जाता तो हम पूर्वी जिलों के लोगों का भी भाग्य एक बार उरता। क्योंकि हमारी पापुलेशन इतनी ज्यादा है कि हमारे सामने सब से बड़ी समस्या रोजी रोजगार की है। खेती के अलावा दूसरा कोई रोजगार या माधन वहाँ नहीं है। आज हजारों लड़के वहाँ से पढ़ लिख कर आते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम को नौकरी चाहिए। लेकिन हम उन को रोजगार नहीं दे सकते। तो इस से उन लोगों को रोजगार का एक बहुत बड़ा माध्यम प्राप्त होता और हमारे क्षेत्र में भी एक उद्योगीकरण का वातावरण बनपता। हमें आशा और विश्वास है कि हमारे ऐसे योग्य मंत्री जो तेल के भागीरथ हैं, जिन्होंने मैं कहूँ तो कोई अति-शयोक्ति नहीं होगी, श्री केशवदेव मलवीय जिन्होंने देश के अंदर इतना विश्वास पैदा किया पेट्रोलियम के बारे में कि हम 1980 तक पेट्रोल और पेट्रोल के पदार्थों में आत्म निर्भर हो जाएँगे, उन की यह बहुत बड़ी आशा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मालवीय

जी जो पिछले दिनों में मंत्री पद पर नहीं रहे यह हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य था। यह मैं इस सदन में पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि जिस तरह कुएणामेनन ने अपने देश में डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन के लिए बहुत बड़ी नींव डाली उसी तरह से भालवीय जी ने भी पेट्रोल के बारे में हमारे देश में जो नीति अद्वयार की हमारा देश कभी भी उसको भूल नहीं सकता है। उन्होंने जो देश को आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिए काम किया है नेशनल और इंटरनेशनल फ्रील्ड में वह अत्यंत सराहनीय है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि वाम्बे हाईको ने कर तमाम जो आफ्रिकन और आनशोर ट्रिलियन डॉलर है यह भालवीय जी का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। सारे देश में उन्होंने स्पाट किया कि पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स या दूसरी गैस इत्यादि कहा वहाँ उपलब्ध हो सकती है और बड़ी तेजी से उनका काम चल रहा है। इस के लिए उनको पिननी भी सराहना की जाय वह कम है। मैं आशा और विश्वास करता हूँ कि हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भी वे इसका विकास करेंगे जिससे कि ये क्षेत्र भी विकसित हो सकें। हमारा देश तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो, उस के लिए हम दूसरों पर निर्भर न करें, हमारा जो तेल का बिल है और जो फोरम एक्सचेंज हम दूसरे देशों में भेज रहे हैं उसको हम अपने देश के हित में एस्तेमाल कर सकें तो यह बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस ग्रान्ट का मन्थन करता हूँ और विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि सारा देश भालवीय जी के इस काम में उनके साथ है।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think I have a very easy task before me, only to make a few points which have been rather relevantly made by several Members of the House, both from the opposition as well as from our side. In its totality I would like to report that the programme of the Petroleum Ministry is going on generally well and the House

should be assured that whether it is oil and Natural Gas Commission or the Indian Oil Corporation, or the IPCL, Indian Petroleum and Chemicals Limited, work on every front is moving fast. Except for certain most unavoidable reasons, we are trying to stick to the schedule that has been laid down and which has been specified in certain respects in our Report and otherwise.

There are three or four points which I would like to touch upon. First, with your permission, I would like to refer to the Report of the Takru Commission, because you and certain other members are worried about it. Regarding the phenomenon of subsidence in the coal mines, we have on almost innumerable occasions discussed this matter with any group of experts that we are capable of collecting. By and large, the conclusions are that we should let it remain as it is. The chances of hyper-subsidence of the present area through which the pipe is passing are, I will never say absolutely nil or impossible, because nothing is impossible in this world, but it is as safe as it can be conceived.

With regard to the censuring part of the Report, as I have previously said, we are very seriously examining it. I have a view on it which I would not like to state just now because it is not yet final. I would, therefore, beg of you to give us a little more time when I could come with a full sense of responsibility and put before the Houses the views of Government on the Report that has been submitted by Mr. Justice Takru.

The second question is that of the pollution problem because of the decision of Government on the location of a refinery at Mathura. We should not take a pessimistic view of the whole affair. The problem of pollution as a whole and its challenges is being very satisfactory met. Among environmentalists and those who have to deal with the problem

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of pollution, there is a pessimist viewpoint on the whole question of increase in pollution in the world. There is also, I do not wish to say an optimist, but a non-pessimist view that the problems are satisfactorily being met and solved.

When this drug unit was set up in Hardwar, a lot of questions were raised. When I had something to do with the Ministry of Fertiliser and Drugs, I visited Hardwar-Rishikesh and stayed there for two days. One of the most important jobs for me was to see how the water was being treated. I can assure you that the water that was coming out as 'impure' water because of treatment in the antibiotics plant was treated so nicely that we were assured—and I got convinced—that the water that was coming out of the second pipe was perhaps purer than the water that was flowing in the natural way. There was a possibility of the Ganges water being polluted by some epidemic which was prevailing at that point of time but the water that was going into it from that place was pure and was absolutely safe. It is therefore no more a danger if properly treated. Impure water can be treated properly to make it drinkable and useful. Therefore, there is no question of polluting the water of the Jamuna, the water that will be thrown into the Jamuna will be almost as pure, if not purer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can you say this about the other things that will come after the Mathura refinery in the region? You know what is happening in Bombay, for example.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I will refer to that point. In Baroda and Bombay the industries that are being set up are polluting water and it is for the state governments to take the steps which have been specified they are being taken. It is a question of the industrialists accepting certain

views. I was there in Baroda the other day and the chairman of the IPCL definitely was of the view that we should not force any issue of this kind and that the industrialists themselves were trying to do their best and water that was coming out will be treated as mentioned by certain conventionalists. There are certain viewpoints of scientists and technologists which we have to accept. I am quite sure that water coming out of the industries which are allowed to grow there will not be allowed to go into the river as impure. I am not worried about that because it is within our means to treat them and purify them and we need not be apprehensive of any pollution in the waters of the Jamuna because of the Mathura refinery.

So far as sulphur dioxide is concerned, the House might remember that Mathura refinery was conceived on a crude which had about 2.7 per cent of sulphur and it was a source of worry for all of us that refining of 2.7 per cent sulphur crude will result in uncontrollable pollution of the atmosphere. But subsequent to that, there was the discovery of the Bombay crude which is almost sulphur free and the sulphur in the crude oil which will be treated in Mathura will be very much less and it will be perfectly within our capabilities to treat it and control the pollution.

This substantially shows to all of us that the atmosphere will not be polluted. This was a matter which was causing worry to the House genuinely.

Apart from that, other minor questions, marginal questions which arise out of the possibilities of atmosphere

getting polluted are also being very carefully looked into by one of the highest expert committees presided over by Mr. Varadarajan who is one of the most competent men to deal with this question. The other day I got an assurance from him that there is no aspect which is not being considered by them. I for one certainly consider that body to be much more competent to go into that matter than myself or any other group of people who are not so competent to be called experts in this field. Therefore, I would like to assure the House that the problem of polluting the atmosphere and in any way damaging the great monument Taj is very much before us and we will always take the greatest care that the Taj is not in any way affected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are relying on experts. But what happens if one expert is against another expert? Neither you are an expert nor am I.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am not meeting any objection by those who feel that there will be no pollution. I am not saying that their arguments are being met. I am making a modest statement, not criticising anybody, that the best is being done and not only I but the experts also feel assured that all the steps that ought to be taken to make it pollution-free and save our Taj are being taken and will be taken. If there is anything about which we get apprehensive, I will report it to the House and see what further is to be done.

I come to the point raised by Mr. Naik about the OPEC—Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. It is true that they have increased the price of crude oil. The oil belongs to them and they have increased its price. If a machinery is made by a particular country and they increase the price, if we have to purchase it, we have to purchase it. Or, we can say, we will not purchase because it does not suit us. Beyond that, I can also say that this increase in the price has affected us very seriously and the government is very

much concerned about it. We cannot afford to pay such a high price, which, is almost 800 per cent of what it was in 1970. These oil producing countries may have plausible reasons why they are increasing the price. In this connection, I would like to refer to the oft-repeated enquiries from me about the time when we will become self-sufficient in oil. I think I am myself responsible for creating this atmosphere where people frequently ask this question. The fact is that the parameter of self-sufficiency is not only linked up with oil. Ultimately, oil is only a feed-stock to generate energy, just as water-fall or coal creates energy. Ultimately, we have to look forward to the generation of that amount of energy which will make us self-sufficient to run our industries, to warm our houses, for lighting purposes, etc. So far as crude oil is concerned, it is a depleting resource of the world. It is a natural resource which is bound to disappear, at the present rate of consumption, after four or five decades, if more oil is not discovered. Whether all the oil is with the Arab world and nothing is with us, it will disappear in 30 to 40 years. Whether all the oil is with us and nothing is with the Arab world, even then the oil is going to disappear after 30 to 40 years at the present rate of discovery and availability of oil. Therefore, we have willy-nilly to rely on another source for energy. What that source is, the whole world is pursuing, whether it is Hydrogen or sun's rays or what it will be. I for one believe that soon we will enter into a stage where we will more and more use coal for getting electricity and instead of burning kerosene oil, people will use electricity. Instead of the demand of fuel oil growing, we will use coal. But at the same time, the hard fact is that oil has been discovered in our country both off-shore and on-shore. And it is also a fact that by the middle of next decade, by 1984, India will produce very adequate quantity of oil which will be wholly sufficient for develop-

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ment of petrochemical industries and also for some other use. Whether we should or we should not use all the oil for fuel purposes, it is a question of policy of the Government. I for one believe that we have to accept the policy of conservation of a commodity which is so fast depleting. In the background of such a situation, we have to consider that self-sufficiency will only be a limited concept so far as oil is concerned. But if we include in this basket coal, energy from water fall, etc. then I have no doubt that very soon we will become self-sufficient so far as energy is concerned. As you know, our production of coal has increased very satisfactorily. In oil also, it is not only Bombay High that has been discovered but quite near to Bombay Coast, we have discovered another oil field. This oil field in the last few days, has further been enlarged. We have dug the second well and this is also producing the same quantity of oil and perhaps more quantity of gas. When we discover the oil zone, then generally the concept is that we go on discovering more and more oil fields in that zone. Now, we are searching oil in this zone at four places. There are five or six more places where we have still to discover oil. One could be Goa High, another could be Ratnagiri High, third could be Diu High fourth could be South West of Saurashtra High or Bombay High or Sathé High or Mr. Pai High or any High because it is a question of giving name to a structure where oil is explored and found. I am glad to report that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is very competently pursuing this search programme of oil.

A point was raised by my friend from CPI and other friends, why they are relying on international oil companies to do all this work in our area. The fact is that so far as off shore oil exploration and developmental part of engineering are concerned, we have got to depend on international oil companies if we want to discover this oil. If we

want to search for oil and if we want to develop our country, we have to do this. I do not see any harm in it. I do not think we are doing anything against our own interest when we invite the help of these contractors and they accept our conditions for exploring oil. They take risk and get a share with us when oil is found. Ultimately, in the last rung of the period, they will be entitled to two or three per cent of oil that we will be producing. So it is worthwhile searching for oil in as less a period as possible. It is on this basis that our search is taking place in the Assam area, in the Kaveri Basin, Bengal Basin and Kutch Basin and in some other areas where we are searching just now and in some more areas where we think we should search. I suppose, in about five to eight years we shall produce, quite a good quantity of oil. I do not wish to use the word 'self-sufficient' though I could use it because at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan we will require about 30 to 32 million tonnes of oil and if we rely wholly on oil, we can produce and supply 27 to 28 and even 30 million tonnes of oil. If Kaveri Basin gives us a little more oil, it could exceed. So, at any point of time, today or tomorrow or in the next six months or within this year, we may become wholly self-sufficient or we may become slightly less self-sufficient. Therefore, there is not that relevance to the word 'self-sufficient' if we see that we are rapidly searching for oil and discovery is being made.

The rate of discovery of oil fields is one of the fastest that we can notice to-day anywhere in the world it is on the western coast of our country. (Interruptions) Kaveri basin has just been contracted to a Canadian party. We have done the seismic work there. They are now waiting for the drill-ships to be contracted. They will come in; and perhaps, before the monsoon breaks out on the eastern part of the coast, they will have drilled a well. Unless we drill a well at an appropriate place which had

been identified, we cannot say that oil will be found. But we are hopeful. Once we do the seismic work and geologically we assess the prospect of an oil-field, we are sure. There is no doubt that those areas are very prospective. Before I take up on-shore, I would like to say something about farm fuel centres. It is about distribution of petroleum products. I would like to make two points. First, the policy of the Government with regard to the distribution of petroleum products is very well known to us. A part of it goes to the widows of the Defence Services personnel, a part to scheduled castes, a part to unemployed—in this manner. Having said this, I am not satisfied that the scheme is going on very successfully. I want to take the House into confidence. When a certain area is given over to a particular man for whom we have a social angle, he sometimes has neither the finances nor the experience. Some big man who has the experience of trade or who has a big purse in his hands, comes in and manages it. I will not say that is very, very large; but certainly I would say that a very large percentage of such concessions are taken away by people who are not supposed to get it, or who later on form some sort of groups or companies and all that; and then the party who got the benefit originally, according to our policy, gets into the background. There are so many litigations; and if we sit down and try to resolve the differences in favour of the widow or of SC and ST, we may not succeed. Therefore, we are seriously reviewing this policy. And 6 or 8 months have elapsed. I have not been able to find out any better policy, because every fourth man who comes to see me, wants a unit or a petrol pump. It is very difficult for us to find out as to what is desirable. We may take away the whole thing; and the State may start the distribution. There also, there are certain points which are not quite good. There are difficulties; and I would beg of the House to give us a little more time to discover a more purposeful and fruitful policy to pursue; as soon

as this policy is formulated, we will report to the House. With regard to farm fuel centres, this scheme is very attractive. According to the 20-point programme, we wanted to take our distribution centres to the semi-urban and rural areas. It first started with kerosene. Later on, we thought that other commodities could be sold to the rural population at cheaper and controlled prices. And we succeeded in creating 168 centres. The scheme has just started. Most of them are the centres which have been given by the Indian Oil Corporation; some by the IBP and some by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation. I am not sure that the progress is very satisfactory. We have only recently started this scheme. It also includes the job of selecting a doctor, selling cheap medicines, making the doctor's services available to the rural people and selling textiles, fertilizers, sugar, transistors etc. We try to collect everything that is needed by the rural people and make these centres a sort of multi-purpose distribution centres for distributing—along with kerosene—diesel and other things. This scheme might take a little more time to show itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you envisaging a full-fledged agro-service centre, in short?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes, but we call it farm fuel centre. Our target is to set up 600 centres by the end of this year. We hope we shall exceed this limit.

So far as improvement in the functioning of this scheme is concerned, it will be our effort to improve it as much as we can. But I cannot promise that all will be well, because it is a scheme which is just started. It may take a little more time.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI (Tehri-Garhwal): What have you done in the areas where fuel is in short supply and forests are denuded?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: So far as Naini Tal is concerned, we have given one LPG centre to it.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAN-
ULI: I was referring to Garhwal area.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have started with Naini Tal. So far as Garhwal is concerned, the moment more LPG is available, we will give first preference to the hilly areas, because we must stop the felling of trees. In the mean while, the IOC is preparing a kerosene *chulha* which will be as efficient as LPG. In the next three or four months I think that *chulha* will come in the market. It will be a non-pressure *chulha*, unlike a stove. You just apply a match and it will burn. Its efficiency will be about 64 to 65 per cent of fuel burning.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) : वह
चूल्हा गैस से तो सस्ता पड़ेगा ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes, very much less. There is no comparison. The price of kerosene *chulha* will be less than half. It will certainly be very much less.

Shri Naik raised the question of reducing the price of fuel. I should think that it will not be a very desirable thing just now to consider any reduction in the price of fuel. So long as the price of crude oil goes on amounting like this, we cannot reduce the price of either LPG or spirit. Of course, we do not accept the report of the Oil Pricing Committee to go on increasing the prices. They are insisting that we should further increase the price of kerosene and diesel. But the Government have not accepted it. They have increased it only by five paise while the actual increase is 11 per cent. We are trying to maintain the price of kerosene and diesel as low as possible. But the increase in the price of crude oil is 800 per cent and the increase in the price of kerosene is 168 per cent.

The increase in the price of motor spirit is quite low, because we do not want to increase the petrol price, as

it is used by the upper middle class people. Their entire requirement we cannot supply. If we have to supply, then we have to import more crude oil. We want to restrain the import of crude oil. In fact, we have decreased the import of crude oil by a small fraction, although our crude oil import bill has amounted to Rs. 1,200 crores. Therefore, our policy is to curb the consumption of crude oil. We want to follow a policy by which less and less of petroleum products will be used. In the mean time, we want to go very fast with the programme of exploration of crude oil and gas from the off-shore drilling and refine it so that we might start processing our own crude oil and save foreign exchange.

With regard to the Mathura Refinery, the programme is going on according to our schedule. Although there has been a little delay, no doubt, all the arrangements are being made for the pipe-line, for everything.

So far as the point raised by you, Sir, regarding Dodsals is concerned, we have considered the matter. I think nothing wrong has been done. Our persuasion to reduce the minimum offer is based on certain legitimate reasons. If you, Sir, are so keen, we will try to share our information with you.

Oil exploration in the northern part of India is very much on our list. The ONGC has recently decided to make a fresh bid to search for oil in the northern part. So far as the Ganges basin is concerned, except for the northwest near the Pilibhit area, we are not yet sure where we should search for oil. In Puranpur in Pilibhit District we have pinpointed an area where drilling will take place some time immediately after the monsoon.

श्री मोहन स्वल्प (पीलीभीत) : यह
पीलीभीत में क.म कब से स्टार्ट करेंगे ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: In August or September.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: What about the Gorakhpur area?

श्री के० डी० जालबीय : गोरखपुर में तो कहीं कुछ है नहीं। वहाँ कुछ दिखाई नहीं पड़ता, नहीं तो मैं वहाँ दौड़ कर जाता।

An attempt is only made in an area where there are geological prospects. Where there are no geological prospects, it is no use spending the nation's money on it. Nevertheless, we are trying to have some preliminary survey made of the entire area of the foothills of the Himalayas, in some districts of Bihar and U.P. including Gorakhpur, Gonda and Rampur. There should be some prospects for further survey.

सभापति महोदय : नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय जी तो कह रहे थे कि उनके यहाँ कुआँ में तेल मिलता है।

श्री के० डी० जालबीय : वह तेल नहीं होता। वह आयरन ओर की पतली लेयर होती है जो कैरोमिन आयल की तरह बढ़ू देता है। यह धाम तौर से कहा जाता है कि गोरखपुर में जहाँ पानी छिठला रहता है तो उसके ऊपर आयरन ओर की एक तह जम जाती है और हाथ लगाने पर उसमें से मिट्टी के तेल की बढ़ू आती है। लेकिन वह तेल नहीं होता है अगर वहाँ तेल मिल जाय तो हम वहाँ दौड़ कर जायें। (व्यवधान) . . . राजस्थान में तेल की तलाश बहुत दिनों से कर रहे हैं और वह जारी रहेगी जब तक कि हमें उसके बारे में इत्मीनान नहीं हो जायगा। काबेरी के बेसिन में भी हम तेल की तलाश कर रहे हैं और हमें उम्मीद है कि हमें वहाँ तेल मिलेगा। जहाँ जहाँ भी हमें तेल की संभावना प्रकटी मिलेगी वहाँ हम तेल की तलाश शुरू करेंगे। असल में आन-ओर तेल का उत्पादन करना कम खर्चीला होता है और आरु ओर में

ज्यादा पैसा लगता है। तो हम जो तो खुशी होनी अगर कहीं तेल मिल जायगा। अब हम तलाश करने जा रहे हैं हिमाचल प्रदेश के रामगढ़ क्षेत्र में, पंजाब में, पूरनपुर में और जम्मू में। जम्मू में आशा है कि हमें तेल मिल सकती है। एक कुआँ खोदा गया है, इसरा भी खोदर जायगा। . . (व्यवधान) . . . गंगा बेनी में तो पता नहीं है। उसका मामला बहुत मिस्टीरियस है। कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता।

I have nothing more to say except that the autonomous department of the Petroleum Ministry has been doing its best to search for and distribute oil and to develop the petrochemical industry in the best manner possible.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Have you recommended any decoration to Mr. N. Prasad, who was Chairman of the ONGC, who is mainly responsible for off-shore exploration?

श्री के० डी० जालबीय : अभी तक तो ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are cut motions Nos. 5, 6 and 7 moved by Shri S. L. Saksena. I put all of them together to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 5 to 7 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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 De-

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& Deptt. of Culture

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& Deptt. of Culture

[Mr. Chairman]

mands Nos. 71 and 72 relating to
the Ministry of Petroleum."

The motion was adopted.

may send slips to the Table within 15
minutes indicating the serial numbers
of the cut motions they would like to
move.

Motion moved:

"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 de-
mands entered in the second column
thereof against Demands Nos. 26 to
28 relating to the Ministry of Edu-
cation and Social Welfare and De-
mands Nos. 101 and 102 relating to
the Department of Culture."

15.42 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND THE DEPARTMENT
OF CULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House
will take up discussion and voting on
Demand Nos. 26 to 28 relating to the
Ministry of Education and Social Wel-
fare and Demand Nos. 101 and 102
relating to the Department of Culture
for which 8 hours have been allotted.
Hon. Members present in the House
who desire to move their cut motions

*Demand for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Education, Social
Welfare and the Department of Culture*

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 to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
26	Department of Education . . .	23,90,000	..	1,19,51,000	
27	Education	27,16,19,000	7,78,000	135,80,94,000	38,93,000
28	Department of Social Welfare	2,26,38,000	..	11,31,50,000	..
101	Department of Culture . . .	1,25,44,000	..	6,27,17,000	..
102	Archaeology	1,00,85,000	..	5,04,24,000	..

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Education is the backbone of the nation. The strength of the nation is to be judged on the basis of education that its countrymen have. We have to see how best the education has spread among the masses and how it is being utilised for the betterment of the nation. It is on these points that the growth, prosperity and the strength of the nation is to be judged. Looking to our vast country I have nothing but regrets to say that we have not been able to achieve much in this sphere since the attainment of independence. In order to keep the nation healthy we have to educate our masses and unless this is done our progress in the social and economic spheres will always remain stunted. What is the state of education in our country today? It is indeed very gloomy. Whenever the Central Budget is presented, we find that the Ministry of Education becomes the first victim and suffers from shortage of funds. This has continued right from the day when we have started presenting our budget in independent India. With this perpetual paucity of funds we have never been able to make any headway in the sphere of education and as a result of this our real progress has always eluded us. Not only shortage of funds but lack of determination is another reason which has contributed substantially to the poor progress that we have made for the cause of spread of education in our country. It is my sincere feeling that if the Government were determined to make a positive headway in eradicating illiteracy from our country, surely we could have gone a long way and the shortage of funds alone could not have stopped us in our march towards better mass education in our country. Therefore, it is the lack of will coupled with the paucity of funds that has brought about this miserable

state in which we find ourselves today so far as education is concerned. I have no hesitation to say Sir, that a determined Government can always find out ways and means to keep up its pace of progress and if it has failed to achieve any appreciable achievement in the sphere it is mainly because the Government lacked will to spread education among the people of our country.

A glance at the different demands of the Ministry of Education will show how miserable the situation is. There are two demands in the budget of the Ministry to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. Under demand No. 26 a sum of Rs. 1,43,41,000 has been allotted and under Demand No. 27 the sum allocated is Rs. 168,12,48,000. Thus a sum total of both the demands comes to Rs. 169,55,89,000. Demand No. 26 is for the Secretariat and discretionary grants of the Minister while demand No 27 is for all other expenditures for the promotion of education in the country. Now, Sir, I leave it for the consideration of this august House whether a meagre sum of Rs. 169 crores is sufficient enough for the gigantic task of building the nations health through the promotion of education. I would also like to request the hon. Members to judge for themselves whether this expenditure is adequate or utterly inadequate for the purpose for which it is being voted and when we find that hundreds of crores of rupees are being spent on many other unproductive purpose like police etc. It is an irony Sir, that the expenditure on police is increasing year after year and the police battons are used by the Government to teach a lesson to all those who do not see eye to eye with the Government in regard to the different policies but so far as real education is concerned the Government finds it difficult to allocate sufficient funds. The situation is really lamentable

**The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

when we find that thousand of crores of rupees are being spent for police and on defence personnel but so far as education is concerned the Central Budget cannot spare more than Rs. 3 per head per year. What a poor show it is? How can you expect to do a real job with so meagre an amount? You can never be more than perfunctory in your approach so small a purse at your disposal to deal with so important a matter like education. The disastrous effects of such poor allocations of funds and lack of will on the part of the Government to promote the cause of education is not far to seek. India today tops the list of illiterates in the world. According to the last census figures we have only 30 per cent literate people in our country. In other words more than 2/3 of our population are illiterates. These figures that I have quoted just now do not present a correct picture of the present situation because the Census Authorities in India consider a person to be literate if he is able to put his signature and it is on this basis 30 per cent of literates has been arrived at by the Census Authorities. I hardly need to mention, Sir, that this figure of 30 per cent is really misleading because such a literate man can hardly be categorised as educated. Drop cuts are not counted and the mere superficial knowledge or the ability to put one's signature entitles one to be literate in our country. It is a common knowledge Sir, that even after having acquired this knowledge which one gets usually after passing the primary stage towards the early secondary stage many do not pursue their education and the compulsion of circumstances compel many to take to different vocations. It is at this stage that there should be some facilities available whereby these "literate persons" are able to pursue their education but as is well known we have failed to provide any such facilities for such people in our country and we merely feel contented by inflating artificially

the number of literate people only to show a progress which is not real. The primary education in our country is the most neglected sphere of our educational system. Not only that drop outs are colossal but the quality of education too is not sufficient to give a proper grounding for a student for his future academic career. The effect of education is so ephemeral that it leaves no lasting impression upon the students nor it any way helps or enthuse him to pursue his studies beyond the primary level and soon he lapses back into illiteracy. While dealing with the question of primary education the Indian Education Commission (Kothari Commission) of 1966 have spoken in similar terms and I quote the observations of the Commission for the information of the House: "The system of primary education continues to be largely ineffective and wasteful and many children who pass through it either do not attain functional literacy or lapse into illiteracy soon afterwards. If we are to continue our dependence on this programme alone for the liquidation of illiteracy, we may not reach our goal by 2000 A.D." Sir this is what the Education Commission said in 1966 and ten years after today in 1976 neither the Minister nor I can claim that we have been able to bring about a remarkable change in the situation of which we can be proud of. The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution had a positive vision in so far as the primary education is concerned. They had rightly realised the urgency and importance of provoking this stage of education and the Constitution made a provision as far back in 1950 decided to provide for compulsory free education upto the age of 14 within ten years time. Many 10 year periods have since passed and the pious wishes of the founding fathers of the Constitution has remained a dead letter in the Statute Book. We have failed miserably.

The other day I was reading in a newspaper which had published the

Education Minister's speech. The Education Minister had expressed his anxiety for the slow progress in the sphere of primary education. It is really a fact and the Minister had rightly pointed in his speech. As I have already mentioned whatever primary education that we have in our country is inadequate, incomplete and unequal for want of proper pre-school education. It is very unfortunate Sir, that we have not paid adequate attention for developing a Pre-School education and because of this serious lapse much of the primary education that follows becomes counter-productive for the students as is signified by large number of drop-outs at this stage and no one can doubt that this is a colossal loss to our nation. There is a gulf that exists in regard to the facilities that are made available to the students and their capacity to assimilate the same. There is a class distinction that prevails right from the very beginning when we initiate education in our country. I say this not as a member of the Communist party of India (Marxists) but this is the view which is shared by many of the educationists of our country who are free from any political leanings. Mrs. Swaminathan in a publication entitled "Educational Challenges in Socialist India" has stated as follows:—

"All talk of equality of opportunity in education is meaningless unless the inequalities are tackled at the bottom of the educational ladder

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The inequalities have been built into the system much earlier down the line through neglect of pre-school education. Until we change that, it is a mockery of justice to claim that equal educational facilities are provided for all. Physiological research shows that 83 per cent of brain development is completed

by the age of six and any damage caused to the brain cells at this stage by protein malnutrition can never be repaired. It is in the light of this recent knowledge that we have to consider the official policy of the Union Government and State Governments on Pre-School education. This has not been considered important enough to receive more than token provision of funds during any of the Five-Year Plans.

So august a body as the Education Commission did not see fit to give the subject a more than cursory glance. As recently as August 1968 the national policy on Education made no mention whatsoever of this subject."

16 hrs.

To think that by setting up a school in a particular area all the children—irrespective of their financial background will get equal opportunity for education is nothing but self-deception. It is the upper class that is fortifying the monopoly of education under the present system because of their money and social position. It is the financial prosperity which enables the son of a rich man to get education in a public school, and pursue higher studies ultimately to occupy the best seats of administration of the country which the son of a poor man can never aspire. It is not once again that I am speaking to project the views and philosophy of my party but this is the view which was put forward by no less a noble son of India than Shri P. C. Mahalanobis and I quote him:

"By and large it is the rich people who have the opportunity of giving their children the type of education required for posts of influence and responsibility in the country . . .

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[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

The power and privileges of a small group of people at the top tend to be not only preserved but strengthened. This has created an influential group of people who naturally desire to maintain their privileged position and power."

This is not all. Shri I. P. Naik, Member-Secretary of Education Commission, 1966 had similar things to say and I quote:

"Educational development is benefiting the 'haves' more than the 'have-nots'. This is a negation of social justice and 'planning' proper."

The Education Commission only endorsed the above views when they said "the social distance between the rich and the poor, the educated and uneducated is large and is tending to widen. Education itself is lending to increase social segregation and widen class distinction."

This is the crux of the malady. Unless we are able to root out the class distinction between one set of students and another, all our efforts to enforce justice and to offer equality of opportunity will remain a mere slogan.

I would now talk about another aspect of education and it pertains to adult education of our country. The country has embarked upon many schemes like family planning, growth, more food, removal of social injustices etc. the success of which mainly depends upon the cooperation of adult mass, their understanding of the problem and their willing cooperation to achieve the goal. Needless to say that without proper education the adult mass of our country would not be able to have a correct appreciation of the problem and their participation for the implementation of such projects would be nervous

half hearted and can even be negative. Unfortunately, however the cause of adult literacy has been neglected all through. I am once again tempted to quote the member secretary of Education Commission, 1966 who said "the liquidation of adult illiteracy is the most important programme of national development and on it depend several other programmes such as agricultural production, family planning etc. This sector has been criminally neglected." The Education Commission also endorsed this view of its member-secretary. In the 4th Five Year Plan it was decided to raise the outlay for adult education from 1.9 per cent to 5.6 per cent. Unfortunately, the views of the Commission were not accepted by the Government and the proposal got a quiet burial

The time at my disposal being short I will hurriedly discuss a few more problems. The state of female education in our country is as lamentable as any other spheres of education. Only 18 per cent of our women folk are literate and nothing is being done to increase the percentage of literacy among them. Here again the Government puts forward the oft repeated arguments of paucity of funds. But really with little imagination and determination we can make some progress in this sphere. In every village we come across many ladies who are educated; may be they not very highly educated. Most of them are matriculates and even some among them have gone beyond this also. These women remained idle at home because the Government has no vocation to offer to them and the services of such idle women can be utilised for educating other village girls. We can organise this at block levels, there are gram sevaks and sevikas in every village. They can find out and draw a list of some educated women to whom batches of uneducated girls can be sent for

coaching. Similarly when a new batch of students get their formal education, they can help to educate others. In this way a chain will keep moving and apart from education it will improve the employment prospects of girls in our rural areas.

Yet neglected sphere of education is the Education for the Physically Handicapped. In reply to Unstarred question No. 53 dt. 8-3-76 in Lok Sabha, the rough estimates of persons with the various handicaps in the country was stated to be as follows:

Blind	9 million
Deaf	1½ to 2 million
Orthopaedically handicapped	4 to 5 million
Mentally retarded children	2 million

The budgeted amount for such unfortunate people is only 1,66,25,000 i.e. not even one rupee per head per year. In other words we have nothing to offer to these unfortunate being excepting our lip service and phony good wishes.

The less is said about sports education in our country the better. No attempt is made to recruit athletes from school level and for giving training to them. Recently the government had organised some archery competition and they had brought some rural people who had some proficiency in archery. But such slipshod manner does not constitute real encouragement nor does it promote the cause of sports for our students. Has the government ever cared to find out how many of the schools located in the villages have play grounds. It is this neglect at the school level which results in the poor showing in the later stage and the country fails to make a mark in the international forum. It is therefore necessary that adequate attention should be paid for the proper development of sports for the students at their school stage.

A new experiment is being made in the sphere of secondary education. Three Commissions were appointed by the Government of India since the attainment of Independence to go into the question of secondary education. They were the Radha Krishnan Commission which suggested a twelve year course for higher secondary and three year for University Education. The Mudaliar Commission suggested a 12-year course and the same by the Kothari Commission. Now, a 10+2+3 system is being evolved. In West Bengal alone there are 2000 schools which are following a 11-year course. Now, there will be ten classes for the secondary and two years for higher secondary and three years for University. The examinations with 11 year course is currently going on and from the next year the 10+2+3 system will be introduced. A veritable chaos has been introduced in the sphere of education. There are no books, no syllabus, no adequate staff and a new system is being thrust upon the students who are being used as guinea pigs for educational experiments. A gentleman had rightly stated in a letter to the editor that so far 10+2+3 arithmetically meant 15 but in the sphere of education it means "chaos". Work education introduced at schools is theoretically good but for want of proper planning and funds it is ending in a fiasco.

In the year 1956, the All India Council for Secondary Education suggested provision of secondary education for all but the secondary education has been extended only to less than half of the school going population in the country.

Sir, University Grants Commission finances many universities partially and the Central University fully. The Calcutta University can boast of having produced a galaxy of intellectuals who had played a very significant role in the history of our country, but today because of short-

[Shri Jagdish Bhattacharyya]

age of funds, it is in a very bad shape. The University building have become delapidated and there is no funds to attend to their repairs. The new houses built with the money given by the UGC cannot be properly maintained before want of funds. The Calcutta University budget this year shows a deficient of 1.30 crores. It is again the paucity of funds which has prevented the University from permitting many colleagues to give UGC approved scales of pay to its teaching staff. While presenting the Budget the Registrar of University made a clean confession of the lamentable position that in 100 colleges in West Bengal teacher's salaries were in arrears from 3 to 13 months and when the teachers agitate and anyone supports their demands, he is arrested under MISA as was the case with Shri Nurul Huda, a member of the House and belonging to our Party. I would therefore urge upon the Education Minister to look into the dire economic crisis through which the university of Calcutta is passing and to come to its rescue before it is too late.

In the end I am to say that the budget that neglects the education of the people is anti people and as such I am unable to extend my support to it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (JAINAGAR): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide compulsory and free education to students upto 14 years of age as per Directive Principles enunciated in the Constitution (1).]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to completely remove the communal, anti-democratic and superstitious matters from the curriculum and to incorporate democratic and socialistic subjects in it (2)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to launch immediately campaign to eradicate illiteracy from the country (3)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make at least on year's manual work compulsory for all students before their entry into universities (4)]

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (MAHARAJ GANJ): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Educaton' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Meagre allotment of funds to University Grants Commission (6)]

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to raise the expenditure for development of about 500 affiliated colleges in the country to Rs. 40 crores in the year or 57 per cent of the total grant (7)]

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Grant of about Rs. 8 crores for development of Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi every year which is nearly equal to the grant for development of 5000 affiliated colleges all over India (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 155"

[Refusal to restore the remuneration to teachers for examining the examination books (9)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
(Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Shastri Nagar at Patna (76)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to convert Patna University into a Central University (77)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to weed out reactionary and fascist elements from Universities (78)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Defective literature being published by NCERT, Delhi (81)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to have same medium of instructions and syllabus in Public Schools, Government schools and Aided Schools (82)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to finalise the pension cases of the retired teachers of Higher Secondary School, Delhi/according to Delhi Schools Education Act, 1978 (83)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check malpractices prevalent in the Board of Higher Secondary Education Delhi in the matter of maintenance of answer books of the candidates (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to preserve answer books of the candidates for at least five years (85)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to recognise the non-Hindi regional schools with English medium which have opened branches in Janakpuri, New Delhi (86)]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
(Barrack pore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs 100".

[Failure to end mal-practices in the posting and transfer of teachers in Government Higher Secondary School in the Union territory of Delhi (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take any action against teachers of Government Higher Secondary Schools New Delhi in spite of certain specific charges against them (88)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check reposting of secondary School teachers in New Delhi to the same Government Schools from where they were previously removed as a result of charges of corruption levelled against them (89)]

[Shri Mohammad Ismail]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Yielding to official as also the political manoeuvring to afford protection to certain teachers of Government schools of New Delhi adjudged responsible for the corrupt practices in education (90)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure in detecting wrong illustrations and answers to questions published by NCERT in the prescribed text books (91)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Culture' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to project the ancient cultural heritage of India in its proper perspective by purging it of communal and imperialistic traits(1)]

"That the demand under the head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to restart and complete excavation work at Bahrajgarh in Madhubani District, Bihar by the Archaeological Department(2)]

"That the demnad under the head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs.100"

[Need to undertake excavation around Kalyaneshwar (Kalna) related to Janak age in Madhuani District, Bihar (3)]

"That the demnad under the head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs.100"

[Need to undertake excavation in Andhra-tharhi in Madhubani District, Bihar (4)]

"That the demand under the head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs.100"

[Need to start excavation at Uchhaith in Madhubani District, Bihar (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs.100"

[Need to start excavation in Ahaliyasthan in Darbhanga District, Bihar (6)]

16.13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): I am grateful to you for allowing me to interrupt at this stage. I have an important announcement to make in the order in which the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Health & Family Planning and Energy will be taken up. As it appears in the list after Education, Social Welfare and Culture, the Ministry of Energy will be taken up and after the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. Due to certain reasons, it has been found necessary to take up Health and Family Planning before Energy, and Energy after Health and Family Planning. I have explained it to the Leaders of the Opposition who were present this morning and they have agreed. So with your permission, I propose to make this change.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it agreed? You have to have health before energy.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Energy should come first, then only health. Without energy, how can there be health?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: It is not a question of individual volition or taste; it is a question of procedure before the House. The procedure shall be announced by me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the consensus of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So it is accepted.

16.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL
WELFARE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE—Contd.

श्री सुभाकर पांडेय (चन्डीली): सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदान की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। विगत कुछ महीनों में कई विश्वविद्यालयों में भूखे जाने का आशय प्राप्त हुआ है और मैंने वहाँ की परिवर्तित परिस्थिति देखी है। लगता है कि श्मशान में बसंत आ गया है। सर्वत्र शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में छात्र पढ़ने में लगे हुए हैं और अध्यापक पढ़ाने में लगे हुए हैं। जो पुलिस के लोग हैं वे भी शर्मा का अनुभव कर रहे हैं और इससे ऐसा लगता है कि इंदिरा जी ने जो कदम उठाया था वह सफल सिद्ध हुआ और उसके माध्यम से, जसा विरोध पक्ष के लोग भी चाहते थे कि शिक्षा की व्यवस्था में परिवर्द्धन होना चाहिए, वह श्रीयम होनी चाहिए, उसका मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ है। इसके लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के कार्यों के संबंध में बराबर विचार विनिमय होता रहता है। शिक्षा एक राष्ट्रीय विषय है। लेकिन हमारे देश का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि उसे स्टेट-सबजेक्ट बना दिया गया है। बार-बार इस पर चिन्तन और विचार विनिमय होता रहता है और इस चिन्तन और विचार विनिमय का जो परिणाम होता है, जब शिक्षा मंत्री अपने राज्य में पहुँचते हैं तो उसका कार्यान्वयन

नहीं होता। इसका यह परिणाम है कि अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग प्रकार की शिक्षा व्यवस्था चलती रहती है। कोई राज्य किसी विषय में आगे हो जाता है तो कोई राज्य किसी विषय में पीछे हो जाता है। जब देश के सारे शिक्षा-शास्त्री विचार-विनिमय के उपरान्त यह चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा को केन्द्र का समवर्ती विषय बना दिया जाये तो इसको बनाने में कौन सी बाधा है—मैं चाहता हूँ प्रोफेसर साहब जब उत्तर दें तो इसको बताने की कृपा करें। (अध्वबचाल) इसका कार्यान्वयन होना चाहिए। कार्यान्वयन न होने से सचमुच बड़ी हानि हो रही है। यह अवश्य होना चाहिए नहीं तो निश्चित रूप से जो स्थिति वांछित है वह उत्पन्न नहीं हो पायेगी।

अभी कुछ दिनों पहले तक शिक्षा संस्थाओं को साम्प्रदायिकता का झंडा बना दिया गया था, शिक्षा संस्थाओं को भाषायी झंडा बना दिया गया था, शिक्षा संस्थाओं को राजनीति का झंडा बना दिया गया था। अब स्थिति सामान्य है किन्तु हमें यह देखकर आश्चर्य होता है कि सी०पी०आई० के श्री चन्द्रपन साहब, जिन्होंने कटौती का प्रस्ताव रखा है, चाहते हैं कि यूनियन को राजनीति विश्वविद्यालयों में लौटे। जो काम वहाँ पर आर०एस०एस० कर रही थी वही काम हमारे मंत्र वहाँ पर करना चाहते हैं। वह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि जब चुनाव हुआ दिल्ली में, बनारस में या अन्यत्र, आर०एस०एस० के लोग आये वह ठीक नहीं, आपने कहा शिक्षा संस्थाओं में चुनाव की परिपटी नहीं होती चाहिए लेकिन जब आर०एस०एस० पर टोक लगाई गई तो आप वही प्रथा अपनाना चाहते हैं ताकि आप वहाँ पर स्वच्छन्द रूप से विचार कर सकें और दूसरे नु करें—यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। शिक्षा के किस प्रतिमानिकरण की बात इसके माध्यम से की जाती है क्योंकि

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

एक राजनीतिक दल को न बुसने दिया जाये, दूसरे को विश्वविद्यालयों में बुसने दिया जाये, तीसरे को बुसने दिया जाये यह ठीक नहीं है—मैं अपने सभी मित्रों से अप्रार्थ करूँगा कि शिक्षा के जो क्षेत्र हैं उन्हें शिक्षा का क्षेत्र ही रहने दें, वहाँ पर चरने, खाने और नीचने का कोई यत्न न करें। अगर यही करना है तो उसके लिए जनता काफी है। जनता के बीच में अपनी शक्ति की प्रतिष्ठा स्थापित करें और उसके माध्यम से सत्ता प्राप्त करें तो अधिक उत्तम होगा।

इसके साथ ही विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अच्छा काम कर रहा है किन्तु बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि राज्यों में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग बनाये जाये, शिक्षा मंत्री उसके लिए सहमत भी हो जाते हैं परन्तु शायद ही कुछ राज्य होंगे जहाँ यह कार्य हुआ है, बाकी स्थानों पर यह कार्य नहीं हुआ है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि लोग शिकायत करते हैं कि अमुक विश्वविद्यालय को ज्यादा मिल गया, अमुक को कम मिला, अमुक का यह हुआ और अमुक को यह हुआ इसलिए मेरा अप्रार्थ है कि राज्यों के भीतर भी अनुदान आयोग की भाँति कोई संस्था बना देनी चाहिए। इसी प्रसंग में मुझे वह भी कहना है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनी थी, प्रोफेसर साहब उसकी प्रगति से भी हम लोगों को अवगत करायेगे और बतायेगे कि उसके कार्य की क्या प्रगति चल रही है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाओं बने, इस दिशा में भारत सरकार ने बहुत कुछ काम किया, राज्यों को कुछ रुपये बंध रचनाएँ दिये। विश्वविद्यालय के जो एक्सपर्ट लोग हैं, जो विशेषज्ञ हैं, उनके

द्वारा पुस्तकें लिखी जाती हैं परन्तु उनके विश्वविद्यालय में ही पाठ्य ग्रंथ के रूप में, जिस पाठ्य ग्रंथ समिति के वे चेयरमैन हैं, उसमें वे नहीं रखी जाती हैं—यह विडम्बना है? जब कि उनके द्वारा लिखी किताबें दूसरे प्राइवेट पब्लिशर्स द्वारा प्रकाशित होने पर उसी विश्वविद्यालय में पाठ्य ग्रंथ के रूप में रख ली जाती हैं।

राजा राममोहन राय पुस्तकालय का काम बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है किन्तु वहाँ भेदभाव की नीति बरती जा रही है—इस और भी मैं शिक्षा मंत्रों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा। वह भेदभाव की नीति यह है कि अंग्रेजी के साथ विशेष पक्षपात किया जाता है, उसकी पुस्तकों पर कम कमीशन लिया जाता है। इस व्यवस्था को ठीक करना चाहिए। कोई प्रकाशक यदि अपनी किताबें भेजना चाहे तो वह संकट में पड़ जायेगा क्योंकि जिन पुस्तकालयों को किताबें भेजते हैं उनसे उसको रसीद भी लेनी पड़ेगी और प्रायः पुस्तकालय रसीद नहीं देते हैं, रजिस्ट्री से भेजने के बाद भी रसीद स्कूल, कलेज या पुस्तकालय नहीं भेजते हैं इसलिये भुगतान नहीं होता। इस व्यवस्था में परिमार्जन और सुधार होना चाहिए और वही कमीशन की दर हिन्दी की पुस्तकों पर भी रहनी चाहिए, अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं की पुस्तकों पर भी रहनी चाहिए जोकि अंग्रेजी भाषा की पुस्तकों पर कमीशन की दरें हैं।

अभी मेरे मित्र कह रहे थे इस देश में शिक्षा का प्रसार कम है। मैं समझता हूँ शिक्षा का प्रसार बहुत है किन्तु साक्षरता का प्रचार कम है। इस देश के लोग बहुत ही शिक्षित हैं—जो जानना चाहते हैं वह इसको जानते हैं। साक्षरता के प्रचार में रुपये की कमी आई है किन्तु केवल रुपये से साक्षरता का प्रचार नहीं होगा। रुपये से जो, कमी

भाई है उसके लिए विरोध पक्ष भी उत्तरदायी है। विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने काम में बाधा डाली है, किसी प्रकार का सहयोग नहीं किया है। मैं कहता हूँ जो सपना उपलब्ध है राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिए, उसमें से जो अंश शिक्षा को मिल रहा है उसका सही और उचित उपयोग हो तो पहले की अपेक्षा द्विभुगित गति से शिक्षा का, कम से कम विस्वाविद्यालय तक की शिक्षा का विकास होगा। इसमें रोकियो और टेनीविडन का योगदान लिया जा रहा है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह योगदान अधिक अच्छी तरह सफल हुआ है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने उच्च शिक्षा के लिये अन्तर्गत प्रयोगों के निर्माण की योजना बनाई है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कई विदेशी भाषाओं के शब्द-कोष के निर्माण का कार्य अपने हाथ में लिया है। यह एक अच्छा कार्य हो रहा है, इसमें तेजी आनी चाहिए ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी संसार की भाषाओं का कोष भारतीय भाषाओं में आ जाय और भारतीय भाषाओं का कोष संसार की भाषाओं में जाये ताकि हमारे देश की जनता का सम्पर्क सीधे उन देशों से हो सके। इसमें शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय विशेष इन्टरेस्ट ले रहे हैं।

अभी 10+2+3 के नये पैटर्न की बात कही गई है। मैं भी इसका समर्थक हूँ, यह पहले ही लागू हो जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन अभी तक पूरी तरह से सर्वत्र लागू नहीं हुआ। मैं समझता हूँ—यदि जुलाई तक सारे देश में यह लागू हो जाय तो इससे देश का कल्याण होगा और देश की शिक्षा पद्धति में एकलव्यता उत्पन्न होगी।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ा है, उसे बढ़ाने का यत्न करना चाहिए। चाहे यूनिवर्सिटी हो, हायर सेकण्डरी स्तर हो, इन्टरमीडियेट कालिज हो या कुछ भी हो—अगर शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ता है तो कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन वह फार्मुलाने लागू

होना चाहिए और जल्दी से जल्दी लागू होना चाहिए। भाषा सम्बन्धी सरकार की जो नीति है उसके बारे में जनता में कई सम्झम हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस फार्मुले के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की जो भावी नीति है, उसका विशदतापूर्वक स्पष्टीकरण किया जाय, विवेचन किया जाय ताकि किसी भी प्रकार का कोई भ्रम एक अच्छे कार्य के प्रति जनता में न फैलाया जा सके। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय भारतीय भाषाओं के जतने ही प्रेमी हैं जितना कोई और हो सकता है। वह अंग्रेजी को लादना नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन भारतीय भाषाओं के साथ अंग्रेजी को भी रखना उनकी दृष्टि में अनिवार्य है ताकि देश की खिड़की विदेशी भाषाओं के लिये खुली रहे और वहाँ से ज्ञान का स्रोत सीधा आता रहे।

हमारे यहाँ कई एकादमियां हैं, तीन-चार हैं, वे कैसा काम करती हैं, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। उनके सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट है और उभ रिपोर्ट के तहत काम करने की बात शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने पहले कही थी। उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है—हम लोग यह जानना चाहेंगे, उसके माध्यम से वह प्रगति कहां तक पहुंची है—आप इमें अपने उत्तर में बतलायें।

हमारी यूनिवर्सिटियों में जो उच्च शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है, उसमें नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिपानीकरण का समय अब आ गया है, क्योंकि अब वहाँ पर नियुक्तियां ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो पा रही हैं। यद्यपि लोग कहते हैं कि इन्हें सरकार का बर्षेस्व है, परन्तु वास्तविकता यह है कि विभागाध्यक्ष अठाछीत हो गये हैं। वे दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटियों में जाकर वहाँ के अध्यक्ष के मन के अनुसार काम कर देते हैं और दूसरे सीब इसको यूनिवर्सिटी में आकर इनके मन के अनुसार काम कर देते हैं, परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में जो

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

गुणारत्न विमान होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है और लोगों के चेले-चपाटों को नियमितता हो रही है। यह बड़ी भयानक स्थिति है। अब समय आ गया है कि हमें इन पर विचार करना चाहिए। पहले अच्छे लोग विश्व-विद्यालयों के वाइस-चांसलर नहीं बनना चाहते थे, लेकिन अब बनना चाहते हैं और हमें अच्छे लोगों को विश्वविद्यालयों में वाइस-चांसलर के रूप में भेजना चाहिए। पहले मेरी एक-दो लोगों से बात हुई, जब उनसे वाइस-चांसलर बनने की बात की गई तो कहने लगे—मेरे ऊपर कृपा कीजिये, आप मेरे साथ कौनसी दुश्मनी का बदला निकालना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अब अच्छे लोग विश्वविद्यालयों में जाने के लिये तैयार हैं, इसलिए अच्छे लोगों की वजह से जाना चाहिए और क्या विश्वविद्यालय को नियुक्तियों का केन्द्रीयकरण हो सकता है, इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए।

आजकल युनिवर्सिटियों में जो प्राध्यापक हैं, उनके लड़के प्रथम श्रेणी में पास होते हैं। मेरा यह अनुभव है कि जो प्रोफेसर होता है, उसका लड़का प्रथम श्रेणी में पास होता है, कभी-कभी सर्व-प्रथम भी होता है, रिकार्ड-बीटर भी होता है। यहाँ पर परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार की बात कही जा रही है, यह एक अच्छा कदम है।

श्री नाथूराम छहिरवार (टीरुमगढ़) : इन लोगों की परीक्षा अलग से होती है।

श्री बाई. एस. महाजन (बुलडाना) : ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

श्री सुधाकर पांडे : लेकिन यदि कोई ऐसा कलंक हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली पर लगता है, हमारे शिक्षकों पर लगता है—तो यह उचित बात नहीं है। यदि कोई ऐसा निरपेक्ष हो गया हो कि जो हमारे प्रोफेसर होंगे, उनके लड़के प्रथम श्रेणी में ही पास होंगे, ऐसा कोई विधान बन गया है, तब तो मुझे कुछ नहीं

कहना है, लेकिन जो छाल वास्तव में मेहनत करता है, जो पढ़ना-लिखता है, जब उनके साथ ऐसी घटना घटती है तो उसका कलेजा टूट जाता है। क्योंकि जो नियमितता होती है उनमें प्रथम श्रेणी को वरीयता दी जाती है, वरीयता दिया गया तब स्वाभाविक भी है, तब हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में जो इस प्रकार को घाघली चल रही है, उनको कैसे रोकेंगे—यह प्रो० नूरुल हसन साहब ही बनना सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे स्वयं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र के मगरमच्छ रहे हैं। कृपा करके बतलायें कि इन घाघलियों को वे कैसे रोकेंगे।

प्रबन्ध रही—शिक्षा के माध्यम में सामाजिक संसृति के लाने की बात। अभी तक तो संस्कृति की बान नहीं थी, ध्वंस की और विनाश की बात होती थी। शिक्षा के माध्यम से उपयोग इस कार्य के लिये किया जाता था कि हम कैसे मूलभूत बन कर मत्तारूढ़ होंगे। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की आ गई है कि राष्ट्रीयता और अपनी समामाजिक संसृति बचा है—इसे भलीभांति स्कूलों और कॉलेजों के माध्यम से समझा जाय। हमारी संस्कृति बिलगावा की नहीं रही है, विविधता में एकता दिखाने की संस्कृति रही है किन्तु उस विविधता को एकता में पिरोने वाली कोई न कोई चीज जरूर रही होगी और वह चीज यह रही है कि दूसरों को वही देखना जो हम अपने को देखना चाहते हैं। इस तरह की समतावादी दृष्टि की स्थापना शिक्षा के माध्यम से होनी चाहिए क्योंकि जो शिक्षा के केन्द्र हैं वे केवल साक्षरता के ही केन्द्र न बनें बल्कि आदमी बनाने के केन्द्र बनें। तभी इस देश का कल्याण हो सकता है और तभी नहीं अर्थों में शिक्षा की स्थापना हो सकती है।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारी जो पुरानी परिपाटी है उस पर भी हमें जोरदार आक्षेप क्योंकि जो पुराने कल्याणक होते थे, वे तभी-तभी बड़े काम की अपने काम करते थे और मैं

काशी के संस्कृत के बहुत से विद्वानों को जानता हूँ जो छत्र का खर्चा भी खुद देते थे। वे उनको पढ़ाते थे, मालिश कराते समय पढाते थे और शिक्षकों के जीवन का प्रभाव उन पर पड़ना था किन्तु आज के शिक्षकों के जीवन का प्रभाव अगर शिक्षार्थियों पर न पड़े, तो अधिक अच्छा होगा क्योंकि आज सिनेमा-संस्कृति अपना घर बहा करती चली जा रही है। वहाँ समबद्ध-गामा-सिक संस्कृति की स्थापना होनी चाहिए, भारतीय संस्कृति को स्थापना होनी चाहिए, उन अमेद वाले दृष्टि को स्थापना हो जो मनुष्य मात्र और जीव मात्र में एतना देखनी है। इसके लिए गभीरता से सोचने का समय आ गया है और इनके सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव हैं उन सुझावों के कार्यान्वयन का समय भी आ गया है।

एक बान में अन्त में रहना चाहना है और वह यह है कि भारतीय भाषाओं को जब तक शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं बनाया जाता, तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा क्योंकि सभार में जिनका ज्ञान, विज्ञान है और दूसरी चीजें हैं वे सब जनता को सेवा के लिए है। आज भी विश्वविद्यालयों में आधुनिक अंग्रेजी का है क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का भ्रम नहीं है और हिन्दो का भ्रम नहीं। जब तक क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ विश्व-विद्यालयों में नहीं आयेंगी, तब तक ज्ञान को, विज्ञान की धारा जनता तक नहीं पहुँचेगी और इनका उपयोग कुछ वर्गों के लोग ही करते रहेंगे। इस वर्ग को तोड़ने का काम हमें करना चाहिए और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के लिए अधिक से अधिक काम करना चाहिए। आज भी बहुत से लोग यह कहते हैं कि पाठ्य ग्रन्थ नहीं बने इसलिए यथास्थिति बनी रहनी चाहिए। यथास्थिति को तोड़ने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सही ने कार्य शुरू करा जाये और धीरे-धीरे वह कार्य धीरे बढ़ता जाये।

अन्त में मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि अब की बार पहले से अधिक रुपया

शिक्षा कार्यों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को अगर जग बनी रही तो दिनोदिन शिक्षा पर अधिक से अधिक रुपया खर्च होना जायेगा और जो वे चाहते हैं वह होगा। वे आलोचना करें, इसके लिए उन्हें अधिकार है किन्तु विध्वंसक कार्य न करें। शिक्षा जो भविष्य को निर्मात्र है और भारत के भविष्य को रचना करने वाला शक्ति है, उन शक्ति को चोट चपेट न लगायें, यहाँ मेरा उनसे कहना है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय को माता का मयन करना है और विश्वास करना है कि जो प्रश्न मैंने उठाये हैं, उन का उत्तर माता जी देगे।

श्री अन्नभाल मनी तिवारी (बलरामपुर) :
सभापति जी, आज हमारे सामने जा चर्चा चल रही है इसमें यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इसको महत्ता कम है लेकिन आज तक जा कुछ हुआ है वह मैं समझता हूँ कि खिल-वाड हुआ है और एजुकेशन में जा बढ़ोतरी चाहते हैं वह नाम मात्र की रही है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1959 में नई दिल्ली में आर्कोटेकर के प्लानिंग स्कूल की स्थापना हुई थी। उसको रूल और अर्बन बोनी एरियाज को डेवलप करना था लेकिन आज वह नाम मात्र के लिये है और दिल्ली और उसके कुछ स्थानों तक सीमित है। साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है तो इस पर क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि कोई सीमित समय रखा जाएगा जिसमें इस पर विचार होना और कार्यान्वयन होना आवश्यक समझा जाएगा।

इसके बाद मैं आजकल की जो एजुकेशन है, उस पर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज जो हमारे बकील साहूबान शिक्षा के माध्यम

[श्री चन्द्र भल मनी तिवारी]

से अपना प्रोफेशन करते हैं, उसमें जो इन्टर-प्रीटेशन उनका है, जो ला का इन्टरप्रीटेशन है, उसकी सत्यता कहां जा कर रुकती है और उसके क्या नतीजे निकलते हैं। क्या इसमें कोई संशोधन, शिक्षा प्रणाली में कोई संशोधन या कोई उपयोगी चीज लाना चाहते हैं या नहीं। वकील बनाना आवश्यक है लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि ऐसी शिक्षा न दी जाये, जिससे किसी भ्रमात्मक रास्ते पर लोग पहुंच जायें। आज देश में जो टीका टिप्पणी हो रही है चाहे हमारे संविधान की हो या हमारे देश की समाज की या जिस रास्ते पर हम जा रहे हैं उसकी हो मैं देखता हू कि इस बात से सभी सहमत हैं कि भ्रमालतें भ्रमल-भ्रमल तरह के फिसले देती हैं, एक भ्रमालत कि चीज के बारे में एक फैसला देती हैं तो दूसरी भ्रमालत उसको काट देती है। ऐसा क्यों होता है? इसको खत्म होना चाहिये और प्रणाली में भ्रमर कोई दोष है तो उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक आदेश दिया है कि नये स्कूलों तथा नये कालेजों को मानवता दी जाय। सरकार तो नए स्कूल कालेज खोलने में सक्षम नहीं है लेकिन भ्रमर कोई खोलता है दूसरा तो उसको मान्यता भी नहीं देती है। यह चीज उस एरिया के लिये जहां पर स्कूल कालेज नहीं है एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है। प्रोइवेंट इंस्टीट्यूशन भ्रमर वहां जाती है खोलने के लिये तो क्यों उसको मान्यता न दी जाये इस पर आपको धुबारा सोचना चाहिये और मैं आशा करता हू कि इस पर आप प्रकाश डालें।

कालेजों में कहीं-कहीं भंडेर है। मैनेजमेंट कमेटी मनमानी करती हैं। चांसलर्स और वाइस चांसलर्स को भी कुछ विशेष

अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। मैनेजमेंट कमेटी किसी टीचर या प्रोफेसर के काम में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहती है तो मनमाने ढंग से वाइस चांसलर के पास उस चीज को भेज कर ऐपूव करा भेती है। वाइस चांसलर किसी बजह से मैनेजमेंट कमेटी से प्रभावित हो तो उसका काम बन जाता है और रूल्स एंड रेग्युलेशन का कोई लिहाज नहीं रखा जाता है। चांसलर भी आंख मूंद कर काम करते हैं। अवध यूनिवर्सिटी जो उत्तर प्रदेश की है फैजाबाद में वहां पर हमारे बलरामपुर के एक प्रिंसिपल के खिलाफ वाइस चांसलर ने कुछ मूवमेंट चला दी। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिनको कोई गलती नहीं थी उनको ससपेंड करवा दिया गया। चांसलर महोदय भी उस पर मौन हैं। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इन तरह की मैनेजमेंट कमेटीज को भंग किया जाना चाहिये। इनके इस तरह के कार्य कलापों से जो सड़ो रास्ते पर चलने वाले लोग होते हैं उनको भनावश्यक रूप से कष्ट सहना पड़ता है।

खेलकूद के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इसमें बहुत भाई भतीजा-वाद चलता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि देश तथा विदेश में हमारी टीम जो खेलने के लिये जाती है वे खेल का स्तर इतना ऊंचा नहीं कर पाती है जिससे भारत का नाम रोशन हो, भारत का सिर ऊंचा हो। यह भाई भतीजावाद दूर होना चाहिये।

लड़कियों की शिक्षा के बारे में भी मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। इनकी शिक्षा बहुत कम वर्ष में हो जाती है। लड़के तो कुछ शाररसपूर्ण काम भी करते हैं लेकिन कन्यायें ऐसे काम नहीं करती हैं। वे बड़े शान्त स्वभाव की होती हैं और शान्त वाता-

करण में रूढ़ कर ही काम करती हैं। लड़कों के स्कूल तो हैं लेकिन लड़कियों के स्कूल तथा कालेज कम हैं। गर्ल्स की संख्या हमारे देश में पचास प्रतिशत है। बूक इनके लिये स्कूलों तथा कालेजों की संख्या कम है इस बास्ते वे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बंचित रह जाती हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि लड़कों के स्कूल तथा कालेजों के समान ही लड़कियों के स्कूल और कालेज भी आप खोलें।

ट्रेनिंग कालेजों के बारे में भी मैं कुछ प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ एक चीज देखी जा रही है। ट्रेनिंग कालेजों में नम्बर शिक्षा, योग्यता आदि का ध्यान रखे बिना ही कमी कमी दे दिये जाते हैं। उस और ध्यान न दे कर लग लगाव को ध्यान में रख कर उनको नम्बर दे दिये जावे हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि सुधार के बजाय नाश ही अधिक होता है। वहाँ पर यह सबसे बड़ी कमी है। हमारे ट्रेनिंग कालेजों में इसकी भरमार है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर अपना ध्यान दें।

हमारे कालेजों में यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना हुई, लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि यूनिवर्सिटी से हमारे देश की सभी ऐजुकेशनल संस्थायें नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हुईं? आज इस बात के लिये मंत्री महोदय को बड़े विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहिये कि भविष्य में यूनिवर्सिटी बनेंगी। अगर ऐजुकेशन को बढ़ावा देना है तो इसकी तरफ जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

शिक्षा प्रणाली हमारे देश में क्या नौकरी के लिये बनी है? जो कोई भी स्कूल या कालेज से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद निकलता है, वह बेरोजगार की तलाश करता है। लेकिन सरकार को आस है कि बेरोजगारी नहीं है। ऐसी पद्धति क्यों नहीं लागू की जाती है

जिसमें नौकरियों की तलाश करनी पड़े? मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि वह कौनसी पद्धति है? मैं साफ तौर पर प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि बरेलू उद्योगों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप जापान और जर्मनी को देख लीजिये, वे दो कंट्री ऐसे हैं जहाँ बरेलू उद्योग प्रारम्भ से ही बचाये जाते हैं। उसमें बच्चे ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं और अपने को इस योग्य बना लेते कि वे सरकार पर डिपेंड नहीं करते।

मंत्री महोदय कालेज के तमाम अनुभवों को जानते हैं। आपने 2 साल पहले अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल पेश किया था, लेकिन उसका नतीजा यह रहा कि देश में काफी उलझनें खड़ी हो गयी। अगर आज हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के खिलाफ कोई बिल लाना चाहेंगे तो भी उलझनें खड़ी हो सकती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक सा कानून देश में बनायें, चाहे वह हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये हो या मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये हो। समान नियमों में हमारे देश के स्कूल, कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटीज चलें।

इस देश में अगर शिक्षा प्रसार करना है तो यह आवश्यक है कि कितने हमारे स्कूल, और कालेज हैं, जब उनका पैमेंट और तन-छाहें सरकार देती है तो यह क्या जरूरी है कि उनका मैनेजमेंट दूसरों के हाथों से रहे? सरकार को मैनेजमेंट अपने हाथों में लेना चाहिये।

इस प्रकार से मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांडू का अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

श्री अमरनाथ शिब (अधुबने) : समा-पति महोदय, लोग तयमें या न सममें, लेकिन बड़ कड़ने में हिचक नहीं रखते कि शिक्षा समाज को रीढ़ है। लेकिन यह रीढ़ कैसे काबज, रह सकती है, इस पर बहुत ध्यान

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

लोग विचार करते हैं, बल्कि मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जिन पर इनका दायित्व है, वह भी बहुत कम माया इस पर लगाने है। उसका नतीजा स्पष्ट है।

हमने देखा है कि चन्द महीने पहले देश में जो अराजकता का वातावरण छा गया था, उनके पहले ही शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी वैसा ही वातावरण आ गया था। स्कूल, कालेज, महाविद्यालय, विश्वविद्यालय कहीं भी देखिये उन संस्थाओं को शिक्षा से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रह गया था बल्कि राजनीति से ही उनका सम्बन्ध हो गया था। एक यूनियन का चुनाव हो तो करोड़ों ग्राहकों को रूपाय उस पर खर्च होना था। एक कहावत है कि एक तो करेला दूसरा नीम-चढ़ा। हमारे देश में पहले से ही एक दूषित वातावरण बना हुआ था, लेकिन इस बोच में विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने ऐसा रवैया अख्तयार किया, और जिन तरह का वातावरण बनाया, उससे हमारे छात्रवर्ग में उच्छृंखलता और अनुशासनहीनता इतनी बढ़ गई कि हम हताश हो गये, और यह योचने लगे कि जिस देश के नीरवान गण्ट्रीय से अगण्ट्रीय हो जायें, और जिन कर्त्तव्य के निमित्त वे शिक्षा संस्थाओं में आये हैं, उसको भूलकर दूसरा कोई धंधा अख्तयार कर ल, उन देश को भगवान हो बचाये।

लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को धन्यवाद देने से नहीं थकता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐन मौके पर देश की स्थिति को समझा, उन्होंने देश में आपात स्थिति को लाना किया और 20-सूत्रों के कार्यक्रम को देश के समक्ष रखा। शिक्षा जगत पर इसका बहुत सुन्दर असर पड़ा। आज आप कहें भी स्कूल, विद्यालय, कालेज, या यूनियन-कर्मियों से कहें, तो आपको एक सुखद अतिरिक्त शिक्षा देना, और आप यह योचने

पर विवश होंगे कि कुछ समय पहले हमारे देश में क्या हो गया था, क्या लोगों ने आंग खा लो था, उनको मनोवृत्ति ऐसी क्यों हो गई थी, और छः महीने के बाद अब यह परिवर्तन कैसे हो गया है। जहाँ पहले की स्थिति के बारे में कहते हुए मुझे खेद और दुख होता था, वहाँ वर्तमान स्थिति का वर्णन करते हुये मुझे नसल्लो और सन्तोष हो रहा है। मैं उम बात पर अपनी प्रसन्नता व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा जगत में हमको बहुत सफलता मिली है और हम और आगे बढ़ने के लिये तत्पर है।

इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय, जो बहुत मर्मज्ञ विद्वान है, उनके मंत्रालय और अन्य विद्या-विज्ञान से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस विषय पर गम्भीर चिन्तन करें और देश के सामने एक ऐसा मिलेबस, करोकलम और कार्यक्रम पेश करें, जिससे अध्यापक सहमत हों, और हमारे देश के बच्चों को उसके आधार पर ढालने को कोशिश करें।

श्री भूल चन्द उपाय : एजूकेशन एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : अगर माननीय सदस्य भी इन बातों को नहीं समझते रहे हैं, तो हमारे छात्र कैसे समझ पायेंगे? हमारे मंत्री महोदय बार-बार नेशनल पालिसी ऑन एजूकेशन की बात कहते रहे हैं। मैं उसी के परियेक्ष, कनटेक्ट, में बात कर रहा हूँ। इसीलिये मैंने कहा कि हम उदासों और परेशानों को भावना को छोड़कर एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम देश के सामने रखें, जिसको हमारी शिक्षा संस्थायें, अध्यापक और छात्र स्वीकार करें, और हमारे बच्चों की तरफको ही। हमारे बच्चे अधिष्ठ के मालिक हैं—देश का अधिष्ठ उनके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। अगर आपको तरफको हीयें, तो देश अधिष्ठ हीर क्षेत्र में तरफको करेगा, ऐसा बेरा विश्वास है।

इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी जानकारियाँ हम लोगों को अभी भी नहीं हैं। हम लोग कुछ रूढ़िवादों हैं और रूढ़िवादी भावों पर ही चलना पसन्द करते हैं। अगर कोई विदेश से पढ़ कर, वहाँ से कोई डिग्री या डिप्लोमा लेकिन, न आये, तो लोग समझते हैं—और वह स्वयं भी यह समझता है—कि वह कोई परिपक्व विज्ञान नहीं है और उसने कोई ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं किया है। यह सिध्दा और बिल्कुल गलत धारणा है। हमारे यहाँ पढ़ने-पढ़ाने और सीखने-सिखाने का काफी स्कोप है। इन प्रसंग में मैं संस्कृत का हवाला दूँगा। अगर आप संस्कृत के पुराने ग्रन्थों को पढ़ें तो आपको यह जानकर हैरत होगी कि आज जिन विज्ञान को उन्नति और उत्कर्ष को चर्चा करके हम प्रसन्न होते हैं और कभी-कभी आश्चर्यचकित भी होते हैं कि विदेश के लोगों ने ऐसी उन्नति कर ली है, हमारे इन ग्रन्थों में वे सारी बातें धरो पड़े हैं। उन बातों को आप हमारे इन ग्रन्थों में पढ़ेंगे तो आप स्वयं सोचेंगे कि हम कहां बाहर घूम रहे थे, सारा ज्ञान-विज्ञान तो हमारे घर में है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर संस्कृत के ग्रन्थों का पठन पाठन ही तो हम विज्ञान को बहुत सारी बातें घर बैठे सपझ लेंगे और सोच लेंगे जिनसे देश को बहुत लाभ होगा।

अभी तिवारी जी ने शिक्षा के बारे में कहा कि हम ऐसी शिक्षा पाते हैं कि नौकरी के लिए चक्कर काटते हैं। उनका कहना बिल्कुल ठीक है। आजकल हमारी शिक्षा का लक्ष्य ही यही है कि हम पढ़ते हैं नौकरी के लिये। यह बिल्कुल गलत चीज है। हम लोगों के मन से कैसे इसको दूर करें यह एक समस्या है और शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय के लिए तो यह

एक ज़बर्दस्त समस्या है ही। मैं अपने विचार से कहूँगा कि हमारी शिक्षा पर खूब चिन्तन हो और हम शिक्षा को एक ऐसा रूप दें, एक ऐसा ढर्रा दें, ऐसे सिलेबस और करीक्यूलम हम तैयार करें जिससे लोग पढ़ कर नौकरी ही न करना चाहें बल्कि जीवन में और भी बहुत से क्षेत्र हैं, और भी बहुत से मौके हैं, और भी बहुत से विभाग हैं जिनमें वे काम कर सकें जिसको हम अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं जाब ओरिएण्टेड एजुकेशन। अगर हम पढ़ कर खेती करने हैं या व्यवसाय करते हैं या और कोई काम करने हैं तो यह मानी हुई बात है कि बर्गर पढ़े लिखे लोग जो काम करने हैं उसमें हमारा काम अच्छा अवश्य होगा। लेकिन यह है विश्वास करने की बात। इसमें हम कहा तक विश्वास करने हैं? अगर हम किसी से यह कहने जाय तो वह कहेगा कि उसने तो पढ़ कर यह स्थान प्राप्त कर लिया और मुझे खेत पर जाने के लिए कहते हो। लेकिन इसको भी मैं रूढ़िवादी विचार कहता हूँ और इसमें भी हमें परिवर्तन लाना है। यह हम सब के लिए एक चुनौती है जिसका हमें सामना करना है। अपने नौजवानों को हर काम के लिए मुस्तैद करना है। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि हमें काम को प्रधानता देनी है। हम किसी काम को छोटा न समझे। हर काम का अपना महत्व होता है, हमें यह सीखना और जानना है और अगर यह जानकर हम विद्या अर्जित करेंगे तो अवश्य उससे लाभान्वित होंगे और नौकरी के चक्कर में दफ्तर-दफ्तर मारे-मारे नहीं फिरेंगे।

मैं एक और विषय की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। जब तक मैं अखबार में देखता हूँ कि हमारे देश की जो बशकीमती मूर्तियाँ हैं वे चोरी हो जाया करती हैं और जब वह चोरी हो जाती है तब हम आकाश पाताल एक करने लगते हैं।

[श्री जय-नाथ मिश्र]

मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कोई ऐसा सर्वे किया है कि इन तरह की रूढ़ियाँ देश में कहाँ-कहाँ हैं और उनकी रक्षा को क्या व्यवस्था आप ने की है ताकि आगे से यह बोरी की घटनाएँ न हों।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है, मेरे अपने विचार से सेकेंड्री स्टेज तक की जो शिक्षा है उस शिक्षा को बिहकुल फ्री कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि आज लाख शिक्षा की प्रणाली न परिवर्तन आए समाज में जो गरीबी है और हर तरह के लोग हैं उनको आप एक दिन में या एक रात में तो नहीं बदल रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि मैट्रिक तक शिक्षा निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य कर दी जाय। ऐसा मेरा विचार है और इस के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा।

जहाँ तक भाषा का संबंध है पढ़े जो ने कहा और ठीक ही कहा कि अभी भी हम पुरानी लकीर के फकीर बने हुए हैं। हम सोचते हैं कि बिना अंग्रेजी के हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। लेकिन अगर हम देश के बाहर पाव रखें तो खुद अपने ज्ञान पर शनिदा हुए बिना नहीं रहेंगे जब हम यह जानेंगे कि मुट्ठी भर लोग भी अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं। और फिर भी हमारे सिर पर यह लदी हुई है। हम यह क्यों नहीं कबूल करते हैं कि अंग्रेजी हमारे लिए जरूरी नहीं है। हम बिना अंग्रेजी के भी काम चला सकते हैं। जब हम रूस जाते हैं तो क्या रशियन भाषा की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है, जर्मनी जाते हैं तो जर्मन की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है या और देशों में जाते हैं तो और देशों की भाषा की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है? तो इसमें क्या हर्ज है कि हम अपनी ही भाषा पढ़ें—देशीय भाषा और राष्ट्रीय भाषा? उसको हम दिल से, हृदय से प्रथम दें और उसका श्रेय प्रसार करें। जहाँ तक अंग्रेजी पढ़ने की बात है उससे मुझे कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। श्रेय जर्मन भी पढ़ते हैं, रशियन भी पढ़ते हैं, उसी तरह अंग्रेजी भी पढ़ सकते हैं। वह तो

अपने-अपने विचार की बात है। जिसको जो भाषा जबे उसको वह पढ़े। लेकिन अपने देश में शिक्षा का माध्यम हमारी अपनी भाषा ही हो यह हमारे लिए श्रेय हर हांगा और राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा का कारण होगा। जब हम बाहर जाते हैं, बाहर के लोगों से बात करते हैं और यहाँ हम कहते हैं अंग्रेजी तो अंग्रेजी शब्द सुन कर ही उन्हें हम से घृणा हो जाती है। वे कहते हैं, मुझे ऐसा मौका मिला है जब कि बाहर के लोगों ने कहा है कि क्या तुम्हारे यहाँ कोई भाषा नहीं है जो तुम अभी तक अंग्रेजी ही लादे हुए हो। आप तो श्रीमन्, कई बार बाहर गये होंगे और शायद आपका भी अनुभव यही होगा। पढ़ लिख कर लोग बहुत सी भाषाएँ सीख सकते हैं। गांधी जी जब कार्य क्षेत्र में उतरे तो उन्होंने बहुत सारी भाषाएँ सीख ली। इसी तरह जो चिन्ता भी उत्साही होगा, विद्या में जिनकी अभिरुचि होगी वह एक नहीं अनेक भाषाएँ सीख सकता है। वह एक अच्छी बात होगी। लेकिन जहाँ तक कॉर्स की बात है, स्कूल, कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालयों की बात है वहाँ पर हम लोग रीजनल भाषा और राष्ट्रीय भाषा से मुख न मोड़ें। यह हमारा मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि इस पर वह विशेष ध्यान दें।

विद्या प्रचार के लिए स्कूल कॉलेज ही काफी नहीं हैं। आजकल लोग मंदिर मस्जिद को प्रतिष्ठा देते हैं, मैं कहना हूँ, आज के जमाने में मंदिर मस्जिद से भी बढ़कर बाचनालय हूँ। हम चाहते हैं हर ग्राम स्तर पर कम से कम एक लाइब्रेरी की व्यवस्था हो ताकि वहाँ पर लोग अपना काम करने के बाद, सुबह या शाम जब भी फुर्सत हो, जावें और वहाँ पर धर्म ग्रंथ, सामाजिक ग्रंथ या धार्मिक ग्रंथ जिसमें भी उनकी अभिरुचि हो उसको पढ़ें। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी मदद करे और वहाँ ठोक प्रकार के उसका संवाहन हो तो इससे बड़ा फायदा हो सकता है।

श्रीमन्, मैं अपने शौच की बात कहना चाहता हूँ—मेरे यहाँ बलिराज गढ़ है। बलिराज बड़े दानी थे। उन का स्थान हमारे यहाँ है। लोगों ने अपनी ओर से उस स्थान की खुदाई की है और बहुत सारी चीजों को वहाँ से निकाला है। लेकिन सरकार की ओर से कोई मदद नहीं हो रही है। मैं बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में धातुर हो कर मंत्री जी से कहता हूँ कि अपने एक्सपर्ट्स को वहाँ भेजें और देखें कि वहाँ पर क्या मदद हो सकती है और इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय लें। यदि इस की जानकारी मुझे मंत्री जी दे सकेंगे तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

मिथिला यूनीवर्सिटी के बारे में बराबर ग्रान्ट के लिये हम मंत्री महोदय को तंग किया करते थे। आज मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि मिथिला यूनीवर्सिटी के कब्जे में 300 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि आ गई है। राजा दरभंगा ने देने की कृपा की है। श्रीमन्, मैं आप को भी इन्वाइट करता हूँ—आप साथ चलें, तो मैं आप को दिखाऊंगा कि उस यूनीवर्सिटी की कीमी अट्टालिकाएँ हैं, कैसे भवन हैं। जो सत्या जन्म लेते ही इतनी सम्पन्न हो जाय, वह आप की कृपा से बंचित रहे यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। आप उसे सैन्ट्रल यूनीवर्सिटी बना दें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

मैंने जैसा पहले कहा था कि बाद में निवेदन करूँगा—तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे नौजवान मित्र किस प्रकार से हमारे हाथ से और हमारे काबू से बाहर हो गये थे, लेकिन जब बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम हमारे सामने आया तो वे भी उस में सम्मिलित हो गये। उन में सामर्थ्य है, केवल उन को रास्ते पर लाने की बात होती है। जब आप उन को दिशा देना चाहेंगे तो वे बिचड़ जावेंगे, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से अब हमने उन को सुधारना चाहा तो वे

सुधर गये हैं। वे अब दावा करने हैं कि सब से आगे है। आज हमारे स्कूल, कालिज और विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ने वाले लड़के पढ़ने के अलवा गांव में जायेंगे और गांव के लोगों के कामों में हिस्सा बटायेंगे। गांव की सफाई, सड़कों का निर्माण, वृक्षारोपण—इन सभी कामों में वे लग गये हैं। इन कार्यों में वे इनने व्यस्त हो गये हैं कि और कुछ सोचने की फुरत ही नहीं होती। यूनीवर्सिटी की ओर से इस बात का बहुत प्रयास किया है कि लड़कों को ऐसे कार्यों में इन्बाल्व किया जाय। इस के लिये नेशनल सर्विस स्कीम है, नेहरू युवक केन्द्र हैं—उन दोनों संस्थाओं में यह काम बहुत व्यापक रूप से हो रहा है।

दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से देश के 2400 गांव में शिक्षा मंत्रालय के डायरेक्शन में उपग्रह द्वारा लोगों को शिक्षा देने का कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। बच्चों के लिये खास कर सुबह 90 मिनट का कार्यक्रम होता है। चार भाषाओं में उस कार्यक्रम को सिखाया जाता है जो बीस-बीस मिनट के होते हैं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी एक शर्तका—यह उपयोगी कार्यक्रम आप के और धमरीका के कोलाबारेसन से चल रहा है। इस की समाप्ति के चार महीने बाकी रह गये हैं। मेरी जानकारी है और आप भी जानने होंगे कि इस करार को दोबारा स्वीकृति नहीं मिल रही है। ऐसी हालत में 40 प्रतिशत गांवों को इस कार्यक्रम से बंचित कर देना होगा। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय जिस से कोई भी गांव इस कार्यक्रम से बंचित न हो। लेकिन साथ ही उस्ताह का यह भी कारण है कि ऐसा निर्णय लिया गया है कि 6 नये केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे और उन से 84 गांवों में दूरदर्शन के द्वारा पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था की जायगी। यह बहुत अच्छी

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

बात है—वह भी न बटे और यह काम भी होजाय, इस से विद्यार्थियों का बहुत फायदा होगा।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने एक सब-कमेटी की नियुक्ति की है कि हम कैसे सुन्दर सिलेबस और केरिकुलम बना सकते हैं, जिस में और केरिकुलम बना सकते हैं जिसमें बच्चों का इन्वेल्वमेन्ट भी हो उस कमेटी ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं—जैसे परसैन्स हैल्थ, बेदिग, कंग्र-आफ-टीथ, कंग्र-आफ-ईयर्ज एण्ड नोज, कंग्र-आफ-आईज, कंग्र-आफ-ट्रेअर, कंग्र-ईटिंग हैबिट्स, एक्सर-साइजेज फार गुड हेल्थ, इत्यादि बातों की उस कमेटी ने अनुशंसा की है और कहा है कि बच्चों को इन चीजों की शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये। सोशल हेल्थ के लिये भी उस कमेटी ने कहा है—कीपिंग सर उण्डरगज किलप्रग, फुस्ट-एड, फॅमिलियेर टीज-विद-सराउण्डरगज - ए-स्कूल - एड-एट-होम,—इन बातों की शिक्षा बच्चों को दी जानी चाहिए इसी तरह से हर विषय के लिये जैसे साइन्स, बोटनी, जलोजी, आदि के लिये उन्होंने बहुत सुन्दर रिफ्रेण्डेण्डरगज की है। अगर उन के आधार पर बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जाय, तो मैं ममझता हूँ कि हम लोग आज तक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जितना रोना रो रहे थे, उतने ही अब हम प्रमन्न हो जायेंगे। लेकिन इस में क्या प्रगति हुई है—ऐसा लगता है कि अभी तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय के पास इस के बारे में रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट अभी तक आई है उस से ऐसा पता लगता है कि स्कूलों और कालिजों में छात्रों की उपस्थिति में वृद्धि हुई है। छात्रों ने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को अपना लिया है। अभी तक ये कार्यक्रम 6 से 11 वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिये थे, लेकिन अब उस से भी ऊपर की उम्र के बच्चों के लिये हितकर होंगे—ऐसी जानकारी अभी तक आप के मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हुई है।

शिक्षा प्रणाली को जीवन, राष्ट्र और उस की आशाओं से घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहिये। एजुकेशन कमीशन ने इस की बहुत अनुशंसा की है ...

सभापति महोदय : आप किस को कोट कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ, आप से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि एजुकेशन कमीशन ने अनुशंसा की है कि इकातामिक और कल्चरल प्रगति होनी चाहिये। सरकार की नैशनल पालिसी आफ एजुकेशन बननी चाहिये। इसके साथ ही बालिका शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये। शिक्षा और समाज में सम्बन्ध स्थापित होना चाहिये। राष्ट्र निर्माण का काम शिक्षा का एक आवश्यक अंग होना चाहिये। शिक्षा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को चरित्रवान बनाये और विकास की प्रेरणा दे—इस प्रकार की शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। स्कूल स्तर तक विज्ञान और गणित की अनिवार्य पढ़ाई हो। उद्योगों से टैकनीकल एजुकेशन और रिजर्व का परस्परिक सम्बन्ध हो—इन तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक बोकेशनल एजुकेशन का सम्बन्ध है—हमारे 10+2+3 फार्मूले में बोकेशनल एजुकेशन का स्थान है ; अगर वास्तविक ढंग से उस को शिक्षा दी जाय तो आज जितनी हाय-तोबा नौकरी के लिये मच रही है, हर जगह नौ-वकेन्सी का बोर्ड दिखाई देता है, वह बदल कर हर जगह वाण्टेड-वाण्टेड लिखा रहेगा—ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। 10 वीं कक्षा तक गणित की पढ़ाई आवश्यक है। विज्ञान के पढ़ने से वातावरण और अनुभव में वृद्धि

होती है। भाषा तथा संस्कृति के अध्ययन से हमारे बच्चों का ज्ञान बढ़ सकता है—मेरा अनुरोध है सरकार को इन सब बातों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अन्त में, श्रीमन्, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है—भारत देश के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आया है, हम लोगों की सभी आकांक्षायें तभी पूरी हो सकती हैं जब आप शिक्षा के विषय को अपने हाथ में ले लें। श्रीमन्, यह मेरा अन्तिम अनुरोध मंत्री महोदय से है। आप ने मुझे समय दिया, इस के लिये आप का बहुत धन्यवाद।

17 hrs.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich):
Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education.

Sir, Compulsory, Free and Universal Education for children upto the age of 14 years is a Constitutional Directive. But so far, we have failed in the matter of implementing this directive because of reasons of lack of resources and because Education, below University stage, is a State subject.

While certain dialogues regarding the desirability and the necessity of changes in the Constitution are going on my submission is, Education should be made a subject to be included in the Concurrent List.

In the Publication regarding Performance Budget which has been circulated by the Ministry of Education, it has been stated that the Central Government has allocated Rs. 1 lakh per district for the spread of education in each of these districts.

It is also mentioned in the same report that many of these States have implemented the recommendations

and that some States (like U.P., Rajasthan and Assam) have started the programme on a massive scale. I doubt the authenticity of this statement contained in this report. As far as I know, in U.P. such a scheme has not been introduced.

Sir, I belong to a district which is situated on the Nepal border. It has the misfortune of having the lowest percentage of literacy. But, it is a matter of regret that neither the Central Government nor the State Government has done anything so far in the matter of increasing the percentage of literacy there. No doubt, the limitations of the Central Ministry of Education are very great. But, all the same, I would request the Minister to see to it whether the current allocation of Rs. 1 lakh made for the spread of literacy in each of the districts throughout the country has been implemented in the district of Bahraich.

Sir, so far as the reforms in the examination system is concerned, I was informed that a Committee was appointed to go into the question. It is also said that the Committee has submitted its report and that the UGC has sent that report for implementation by the States. Now, Sir, it is a matter of regret that the recommendations of that committee have not been circulated to the hon. Members of this House. At least I may say that I am not in possession of such a report. It is learnt that that Committee has recommended certain reforms in examination system. I would venture to suggest, without having the advantage of going through the report and the recommendations of this Committee, some points regarding reforms in the system of Education.

Sir, the Education Ministry has had a very comfortable academic year, thanks to the proclamation of emergency.

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

There is complete peace and tranquility in the campus. The examinations are being held according to schedule. There is no violence in the campus. But still, it is a standing blot in our educational system that the examinations are conducted under the surveillance of the police force as if criminals are collected there for some nefarious purposes and the police help is therefore, sought. (Interruptions) That is the position even now because irresponsible elements have not stopped their activities in the campus! Therefore, the situation needs vigilance for some time more

In order to avoid the menace of mass-copying, I think that in the examination halls, the examinees should be allowed to bring in as many books as possible and as they like and the examiners and the setters should frame the question papers in such a manner that even with the consultation and perusal of books which the examinees carry with them in the examination, they will not be able to pass the examination unless they have utilised their time in studying properly during the academic session. Even in Munsif's examinations the text-books are allowed by the public Service Commission. Therefore, an objective test should be devised in a manner so as to eliminate the chances of copying. So, consultations should be allowed. Another thing that I want to stress on is this.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara):
Why not legalise the mass-copying if you mean that?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: That will come to the same thing. That will not be of any advantage to the examinee unless he has properly studied the course. Every student upto Class X should be trained to recite the national songs like.

बन्दे मातरम्

जन गण मन

सारे जहाँ से अच्छा हिन्दुस्ताँ हमारा ।

And there should be some marks prescribed for the proper and accurate recital of these songs. These are very minor things. But these should be included as part of the curriculum.

Another thing to which I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister is this. So far as women's education is concerned, it has been mostly neglected it has not made any marked headway in our country. When our country is now passing through a revolutionary era, it is of utmost importance that the women folk should be properly and adequately educated. The child learns its first lesson by starting his education with mother's milk and it ends its education only with its death. The mother should, therefore, be educated first and there is absolutely no provision and there is no implementation of hostels being constructed for women in the rural-side. Therefore, my submission is that adequate attention should be paid towards education of women.

As regards propagation of Hindi, from the literature supplied by the Ministry of Education, I find that no teachers were appointed for teaching Hindi in Tamilnadu. Tamilnadu was not only averse or allergic but also completely hostile to the spread of Hindi because of the DMK party as ruling party depended on campaign of hatred against the spread of Hindi. Thanks to the intervention of the Central Ministry, that party is no longer in power. The Education Ministry should take immediate steps for appointing teachers for teaching Hindi in that neglected part of Tamilnadu. Therefore my suggestion is

that all the students in the Hindi-speaking areas should compulsorily read one of the Southern Indian languages like Kannada, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Similarly, general Hindi should be a compulsory subject in all those States which are non-Hindi speaking states. Proper encouragement in the shape of monetary benefit should be extended to those who belong to Hindi speaking areas and who pass the examination in non-Hindi languages. Similarly, those who are in South India, they should also be encouraged likewise.

Sir, many teachers have been arrested in connection with RSS activities. Government has failed to terminate their services upto now and in some places they are still getting their remuneration. It is high time that their services should be terminated forthwith. Service rules should immediately be revised and if there is absence of any rule to terminate their services, new rules should be framed. Some educational institutions such as Shishu Mandirs were run by this Organisation. The management of these institutions has been taken over in some States at least in U.P. but these institutions were charging fee at the rate of Rs. 8 to 12 per month because they employed special type of teachers. Those teachers have been replaced by a cadre of ordinary primary school teachers. Education in these schools is of primary stage. Therefore my submission is that the management of Shishu Mandirs should not be allowed to charge any fee from the students because the special type of teachers are no longer serving there.

Sir, it is not possible to do justice to the Demands of the Ministry of Education because it is very wide in its scope. Therefore, in the end I would support the Demands of the Ministry of Education. I congratulate the Education Minister who is silently but steadily and vigorously

working in the cause of the spread of education and also in its qualitative improvement. The introduction of 10+2+3 formula will go a long way to create quality, quantity as well as job opportunities for the vast millions in the country.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पंडुकी : (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस संदर्भ में माननीय श्री नूरुल हसन जी का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि हमारी शिक्षा की नीति में ग्रामूल-बूल परिवर्तन किया जाये। लगता है कि इन 27 वर्षों में शिक्षा की दिशा में हमारी कोई नीति ही राष्ट्रीय स्तर की नहीं रही है। एक तरफ तो विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या में मशरूम प्रोथ होती चली गई और दूसरी तरफ प्राइमरी एजुकेशन, बैसिक शिक्षा की उपेक्षा की जाती रही है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जिस प्रनुपात से देश की जन संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, उसी प्रनुपात से हमारे यहां कम शिक्षा पाने वालों की संख्या में भी वृद्धि हुई है और जिन्हें ऊंचे स्तर की शिक्षा मिली हुई है, उसमें पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा को यदि सम्यक बनाना है तो इसे एम्प्लायमेंट औरिण्टेंड बनाना पड़ेगा ताकि जो भी व्यक्ति शिक्षा प्राप्त करता है वह अपने पांवों पर खड़ा हो सके।

हमारे संविधान के आर्टिकल 45 में इस बात का प्रावधान किया गया था कि संविधान लागू होने के दस वर्ष के भीतर ही देश में 14 वर्ष की उम्र तक के प्रत्येक बालक व बालिका को अनिवार्य शिक्षा दी जायेगी। लेकिन इतने वर्ष के बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना तो दूर रहा हम पीछे चलते जा रहे हैं। इससे लगता है कि जो नीति उस समय निर्धारित

[श्री परिपूर्वानन्द पैग्लूरी]

की गई थी उसके पालन करने में शिक्षा मंत्रालय के लोग किस तरह से उदासीन रहे हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लक्ष्य एजुकेशन कमिशन ने निर्धारित किये थे, उन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये युद्ध-स्तर पर काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

लड़कियों की शिक्षा के बारे में आपको विशेष प्रयास करना चाहिये। जैसा कि श्री मुकल जी ने कहा है कि अगर एक परिवार में एक लड़की शिक्षित हो जाती है तो समूचे परिवार की शिक्षा सुलभ हो जाती है।

हमारे यहाँ तो एक तिहाई लड़कियाँ तो स्कूलों में नहीं जा पाती हैं, और जो लड़कियाँ पहली कक्षा में दाखिला ले भी लेनी हैं, उनमें से 30 प्रतिशत पाँचवीं कक्षा तक रह जाती हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि हमारे देश में लड़कियों की शिक्षा के प्रति कितनी उपेक्षा बरती जा रही है।

हमारे देश के अलग अलग भागों में जो स्थिति हैं, हमको उस के अनुरूप शिक्षा व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। उदाहरण के लिये सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश, काश्मीर और उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों की एक फौज खड़ी कर दी है। वहाँ स्थिति यह है कि जिस लड़के ने दसवीं श्रेणी पास कर ली है, वह पहाड़ में नहीं रह सकता है, वह मैदान में चला जाता है। इस प्रकार पढ़े-लिखे लड़कों का पहाड़ से निष्क्रमण हो रहा है। पहाड़ों में जो बनस्पति, वन-सम्पदा और हाटिकलचर है, अगर लड़कों को उसके अनुरूप शिक्षा दी जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ पर टिक सकते हैं और वहाँ पर उनकी शिक्षा सार्थक हो सकती है।

हाल ही में मैं अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र, उत्तर काशी के कुछ भागों में गया था। वहाँ मैंने

देखा कि एक जूनियर हाई स्कूल में चार अध्यापक हैं और तीन विद्यार्थि हैं कई ऐसे स्कूल हैं, जहाँ अध्यापक महीने में एक दिन—तनव्याह के दिन—स्कूल में जाते हैं और बाकी दिन गोल रहते हैं। कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। इस समय शिक्षा एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। इसको सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट बनाना चाहिये और यह देखना चाहिये कि देश की भावी पीढ़ी का निर्माण किस प्रकार हो रहा है। भाने वाली पीढ़ी हमको केवल इसलिये माफ नहीं करेगी कि हमने संविधान में इस विषय को एक स्टेट साबजेक्ट बनाया है। शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में समूचित उपक्रम न करने के लिये भाने वाली पीढ़ी हमको दोष देगी।

मैं समझता हूँ कि स्कूलों में जो न्यूट्रीशन प्रोग्राम है, वह अधिकांशतः सफल नहीं हुआ है और उसकी काफ़ी आलोचना होती है। अब्बल तो उसके लिए पैसे का प्रावधान कम है, और जो प्रावधान है, उसकी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि बच्चों के लिए पीप्टिक आहार की विशेष व्यवस्था की जाये।

1974 में एक नेशनल पालिसी फ़ार चिल्ड्रन की घोषणा की गई थी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक नेशनल चिल्ड्रन्स बोर्ड भी बना हुआ है। सरकार ने इस पालिसी के कार्यान्वयन के लिए जो धन का प्रावधान किया है, वह काफ़ी नहीं है। उसमें वृद्धि करनी चाहिए।

सरकार ने वर्किंग विमेन के होस्टल के लिए 60 प्रतिशत अनुदान की व्यवस्था की है और 40 प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था बालन्टेरी प्रायंगनाइजेशन के तहत की है। उन सस्थाओं के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि वे 40 प्रतिशत धन सुलभ करा सकें। श्री अरविन्द नेतान नववृत्तक हैं। इस लिए नववृत्तियों और

द्वितीय विभेन के लिए उनके दिल में दर्द होना चाहिए। उनको हम सम्बन्ध में वास्तविकी एजेन्सी पर अधिक भार नहीं डालना चाहिए। जिन शहरों की आबादी दो लाख है, उनके लिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिन शहरों की आबादी एक लाख है, उनको भी इसमें शामिल किया जाये।

1974 में स्पोट्टिंग मिनिस्टर्स ने यह तय किया था कि स्पोट्टिंग बनाने के लिए क्वांट लेवल पर 1500 यूथ तैयार किये जायेंगे। पिछले वर्ष जुलाई में पंचायत लेवल पर यूथ क्लब धारणाड्ड करने का निश्चय किया गया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है। मैं मानता हूँ कि नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों ने, जहाँ जहाँ वे हैं, अच्छा काम किया है और काफी प्रगति की है। लेकिन उनका जाल बिछाने की जरूरत है। जब तक काम करने के लिए कोई एजेन्सी नहीं होगी, तब तक हम इन दिशा में प्रगति नहीं कर सकेंगे।

श्री अरविन्द नेनाम से मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि स्पोट्टिंग के मामले में विश्व में हमारी स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में देश का रुनबा बढाने के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि कबड्डी और खो-खो आदि हमारे स्वदेशी खेलों को न केवल अपने देश में लोकप्रिय बनाना चाहिए, बल्कि दूसरे देशों में भी उनको ले जाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक आर्किआलॉजी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं विभाग की बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने चाण्डियान, अक़रागिस्तान, में बिग बुद्धा और स्मारक बुद्धा की मूर्तियों की सफ़ाई और उनके प्रिज़र्वेशन की व्यवस्था की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन जिन देशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के अवशेष मौजूद हैं, वहाँतल में छिपे हुए हैं,

उनका पता लगाना चाहिए और उन देशों के साथ अच्छे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने चाहिए। बानियान ही नहीं, अक़रागिस्तान में तो बहुत काफी इलाका ऐसा है जहाँ कि भारतीय संस्कृति अभी तक बची हुई पड़ी है। मैं समझना हूँ कि इस दिशा में आपके अधिक काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

दूनरी बान—जो मूर्ति चोरों के और इस तरह के अन्य गिरोह काम करते हैं उनके लिए केवल कानून बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जन-साधारण को साधारण भाषा में इस बात की शिक्षा दें ताकि जन-जागृति पैदा हो। आपके मंत्रालय को क्या प्रांतीय सरकारों को भी आरंभ मालूम नहीं है कि हमारे देश के सुदूर इलाकों में, मेघालय और त्रिपालय के दूर-दूर के इलाकों में कितनी प्राचीन संस्कृति हमारी छिपी पड़ी है और मूर्ति चोर तथा हम तरह के समाज-विरोधी तत्व इन्हीं भागों का फायदा उठाते हैं, नर-नर की अज्ञानता का और मजाज की अज्ञानता का फायदा उठाते हैं और वे हमारे देश की बहुमूल्य धरोहर को दूसरे देशों में बेचते हैं।

अन्य में मैं एक बान बीपर सेवजन के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। समाज कल्याण विभाग को शिक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ मन्थी किया गया है। एक तो मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा भारत सरकार से और माननीय मंत्री जी के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से कि समाज कल्याण का एक अलग मंत्रालय होना चाहिए क्योंकि इतना बड़ा यह विषय है कि इस विषय पर हम न्याय नहीं कर पाते हैं न हम इस पर अधिक कुछ कह पाते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन आप से करूँगा कि आप अपने मंत्रालय की मांगों को या तो दो भागों में विभक्त करें या इसका एक अलग मंत्रालय स्थापित होना चाहिए।

[श्री हरिचूषणसिंह वैष्णवी]

प्रस्तुत बात में अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जिस प्रकार की शिक्षा व्यवस्था चल रही है उस शिक्षा व्यवस्था से इस समय तक तो नुकसान बहुत हो चुका है, प्रागे जाने वाले समय में बहुत अधिक नुकसान होने की संभावना है। आज की शिक्षा से एक प्रतिशत बालकों को भी रोजगार नहीं मिल पाता है। सब प्रांतों में प्रांतीयता की भावना विद्यमान है। इस कारण हमारे इन इलाकों का आदमी बाहर रोजगार पाने के लिए, काम्पीटीशन में जाने के लिए एड़ी-चोटी का जोर लगा कर भी कहीं आ नहीं सकता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि पहाड़ की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनकी शिक्षा का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का क्षेत्र भी उसी प्रकार का है, आप भी महसूस करते होंगे कि किस प्रकार की शिक्षा वहां की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल वहां के नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों को मिलनी चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां पहाड़ों पर हैं उनके अनुसार खास तौर से वन-विज्ञान है, सैनिक शिक्षा है, पशुपालन है, हार्टीकल्चर है, इन विषयों का प्रशिक्षण उनको देगे तो यकीनन वहां पर शत प्रतिशत जितने बालक और बालिकाएं शिक्षा प्राप्त करेंगी उनको वहीं नौकरी मिल जायगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि आप ने इस वर्ष अधिक धन का प्रावधान किया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो परम्परा चलती आई है उसको तोड़ कर के संबिधान में जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसको निष्ठापूर्वक कार्यान्वित कराने की दिशा में काम करें।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN
SINHA (Aurangabad):

Mr. Deputy-speaker, while discussing the demands on education, I must express my disappointment that the target date by which the constitutional obligation imposed on the government to provide universal free and compulsory primary education throughout the country has further receded. According to the report that is in my hands, it appears that the target of universal education in the age group of 6 to 14 is likely to be achieved by 1986 and this delay or postponement or deferment in the achievement of the target has been attributed to a heavy cut in the plan allocation or outlay on education. You are aware that the education ministry had prepared a plan involving an outlay of Rs. 3300 crores for the Fifth Plan and it was reduced to Rs. 2200 crores; later on it was slashed down to Rs. 1700 crores. Prof. Nurul Hasan has lamented that on account of the constraints imposed by finance, the goal set out in the Constitution remains distant.

It is a matter of regret because we are a welfare state and our goal is an egalitarian society. It is also admitted that education plays a very important part in social reconstruction, social change and also economic development. But whenever there is financial stringency, unfortunately the axe has always fallen and fallen heavily on the budget for education and other welfare schemes. I ask the Education Minister and through him the Government how far this is consistent with their professions that they want to bring about a welfare society and provide for the educational needs of the society, particularly the poor. It is incumbent on any democratic society to provide education to the people in general, but unfortunately this has not been realised so far.

Much has been made of the fact that the emergency has brought about an atmosphere of calm and quiet which has enabled the Education Ministry to review the educational needs and requirements in consultation with various bodies and they have succeeded in evolving a national consensus with regard to the programme of action to implement the national policy on education which was placed before the House at the beginning of the Fifth Plan. The important programme is that of 10+2+3. You are aware, Sir, that this pattern has been before the government for a pretty long time. I would not refer to the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission made in 1919, which included replacement of 10+2+2 by 10+2+3. The Radhakrishnan Commission appointed in 1948 recommended this formula of 10+2+3 adding a vocational bias. Before the Radhakrishnan Commission, the phenomenal progress made by Japan was considered to be a model and its industrial progress was attributed to the mass education programme undertaken by Japan. That is why this recommendation was made. In 1952 the Mudaliar Commission made the same recommendation. Again the Kothari Commission was appointed in 1964 and it submitted its report in 1966, which also contained this particular recommendation. In 1966 the Sampurnanand Committee on Emotional Integration appointed by the Education Ministry supported this recommendation. This Government has taken ten years to come to this conclusion. It was in 1948 that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing the National Education Conference had expressed the hope that since a lot of changes had taken place in the country, the basis of education had to be revolutionised.

He had then said that whenever conferences or committees sat, they made certain recommendations, but more or less, the *status-quo* had been

maintained with minor modifications. He referred to the period before independence. But we have taken this decision now after 25 years of independence and the hope of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is going to be realised now.

Now, it has been said that several States have already implemented this. As you are aware, when Mudaliar Commission made certain recommendations, there were certain States which adopted the recommendation of higher secondary pattern but U.P. and some other States stuck to their old pattern of education and they maintained their intermediate colleges. Now, the question is that in those States where following the Mudaliar Commission's recommendations, the pattern was changed, they have to revert back to 10+2+3 formula. Secondly +2 is the whole crux of the formula and vocationalisation acquire importance. I would like to know whether sufficient spade work has been done or not? The Report says that they expect only 900 schools to adopt this course and they expect that by the end of Fifth Plan period this formula or this pattern of education will be introduced in all the States. The question is, what is the present position? The secondary education has always been the weakest link in the whole educational system. These schools should have trained teachers and other equipments. Now you are going to ask them to take up some kind of vocational system of education. The NCERT has been charged with the job of preparing the syllabus. I understand that they have already drawn up a big syllabus including therein 3-language formula, physical sciences, social sciences, mathematics and a variety of subjects. And then the intention is to teach the bodies at the +2 stage some skill or craft. For many of them it is going to be a terminal stage. Has sufficient preparation been made for this purpose to equip these schools to take up this

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

vocational course? The Education Minister told in 1974 while replying to the Education Budget that he had appointed a Committee to carry on survey of districts to find out what kind of skills and what kind of jobs could be available in that particular area so that education could be correlated with the skills and the jobs available, there because if you are going to make education employment oriented, it does not mean that you give them some kind of training and they get jobs. We have to create employment opportunities and give them requisite training to be absorbed in these jobs. The point is that this kind of education should go hand in hand with industrialisation so that you can have some coordination with the industry or with the Ministry of Labour which knows which kind of job requirement is going to have and then, you have to make provision for that. I would like to know whether that district survey has been over or not because I do not find any mention of this in this Report. Secondly there was the third all India survey which was conducted under the auspices of the NCERT and they have made a report that out of 5,92,088 schools in 1973, 6805 are Higher Secondary and 2983 are junior colleges. Now, so far as 2,983 junior colleges are concerned, perhaps, we may not find much diffi-

culty in switching over to that formula of 10+2+3 with provision for vocational education. All that is needed is that we may have to provide them with equipments and with trained teachers for the kind of work that they are called upon to do. But you will have to convert 6805 higher secondary schools, to equip them to be able to take up the new responsibility which will devolve on them as a result of the introduction of the 10+2+3 pattern, with a vocational plank added to it. This is the position to-day. I do hope that when the

Minister of Education replies to the debate, he will particularly enlighten the House as to the spadework that has been done, the prognosis about the date by which he expects its introduction, the time that will be taken in introducing this pattern; and also clarify as to what will be the position of those States which had already switched on to the higher secondary classes, how are the multi-purpose schools going to switch on to it, how much money you are going to provide—because you are asking them to revert to it—and to what extent you are going to have stability about this pattern. I do not gest that there should be rigidity or in flexibility. But I would suggest that there should be some kind of an assurance that this pattern when introduced will stay. I am inclined to believe that this uniform pattern will be introduced through out this country because the Emergency has given you some powers by which you can call upon the States to fall in line. And the CABE has also come to this decision. But the decision would not have made any change, but for the fact that the emergency has provided you with whipping hand. Secondary the Swaran Singh Committee has already recommended that Education should be made a concurrent subject. This is long overdue. It should be incorporated into the Constitution, so that you may have the authority to introduce change, or to get your National Education Policy implemented.

With regard to the examination reform, I would say that there is a lot of confusion. It has been decided that nobody should fail at the higher secondary stage. "Pass for all" is the formula. It is also suggested that people will be allowed to take the competitive examination at this level and after recruitment, they will be given some in-service training. It was

mentioned that at the higher educational level, viz. universities and colleges, the grading system was being introduced. An internal evaluation system was also suggested. Various kinds of suggestions were made with regard to examination reform. Just now, Mr. Shukla had also made a suggestion that the examinees should be permitted to take books to the examination hall, to consult them if they needed. I would like this particular problem to be gone into at a greater depth and a solution found. Some criticisms have been levelled with regard to the grading system. It is suggested that the grade will be given subject-wise. Suppose I go to somebody seeking appointment. How will he assess my merit?

It is said that there will be no grade on the basis of aggregate mark but it will be subject-wise. Similarly on the evaluation system the people say that if there should be a subjective assessment, it will not be very satisfactory. But you can jolly well put some kind of norms. Well, there is the question of having question banks. So there are various suggestions afloat, and I do wish that the Ministry of Education should once more come out with a clear policy in this respect.

I had expected that by the decisions which have been taken all kinds of confusion in regard to educational policy would have come to an end. But the Prime Minister, while addressing various conferences of late, has expressed her views very categorically about education. She has said she believes in experimentation, she believes that people should develop their own education, she does not believe in regimentation or nationalisation. On the other hand, you have seen that Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shri Gujral have come out with the statement that education should be nationalised. We do not know where we stand. The Education Ministry will be able to clarify the situation and

say what nationalisation means and what is the policy in this regard?

One word more and I will conclude. Education, if at all imparted in the way it should be, besides anything else, also helps develop our capacity to think critically, to understand, to communicate with each other, to express ourselves fearlessly. The question is whether there is the proper atmosphere where you can impart proper education, because I have been seeing all kinds of conferences being held by persons who claim to be pro-establishment, whereas the Prime Minister has said that she does not want "established establishment". She wants freedom to criticise the administration to make it more dynamic; she wants that education be left free. So, I would once again ask that in view of our apprehension that there is a kind of atmosphere of fear and intimidation whether it would be possible to impart the right kind of education which would develop the capacity to understand and think critically.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH SIDHI: Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Education Ministry. It may be well understood that in the last 25 years of independence we as a people have been trying to undo what has been a purposeful under-mining of our national character by somebody who wanted to rule over us. That we are still far from achieving our objective is quite obvious from the debate we are witnessing today. Almost everyone who has spoken has said that we need change. Everyone is aware of the fact that what we have as a heritage in education does not cater to the needs of a country like ours.

There have been suggestions galore, and I do not want to cover that ground again, but in this context I have to plead only one point. This country has been full of a heritage

[Shri Ranabhadur Singh]

that has been much older than our recent accretions, a foreign attempt of giving this country a foreign heritage. And when I take your attention back to that period I say that where as the present education makes a man fit to think, makes a man fit to do a job, imparts him knowledge about the world, Indian education has always had the theory that the man should first know himself.

When suggestions are mooted as to how education should be brought in line with our country's needs. I am afraid this point has so far been missed. Certainly it does not fall into any curriculum in any educational institution in this country today. I think there must have been a time in this country when a boy who had just passed the kindergarten age must have been first told how to sharpen the tool of his mind before he was given other materials on which to work with it. It is surprising—not very surprising, but is not worthy—that now in the West people have started to think along these lines.

In this context, I would mention a book that has taken the USA by storm. It has been first on the best seller list for the last one year. It has been written by a doctor called Norman Harris, and its title is very misleading, "I am O.K. and you are O.K.". This book, I think, hold out a promise for us, a secular State, to go about this task of giving our children at the age proper the wherewithal to sharpen the tools of their mind.

This book has also set the trend of education in the USA where, by psycho-analytical training, youngsters and even others become far more efficient people for the benefit of the country and for themselves. Such training would go a long way in alleviating our most ubiquitous problem of unemployment, because unemployment, as I look at it, is partly also due to the fact that a person has not

been equipped to fix himself in any place on his own efforts.

At the present moment, our total educational background makes a person of such a frame of mind that he has no option but to search for an opening in an establishment where a job—whether he is suited to it or not, it should carry a monthly emolument—is available. So, I would plead that our Education Minister, at whose dedicated and gracious hands I am sure this Ministry will go a long way in solving this problem, should also have some people study the possibility of the application of such an education in our country.

For example, I would say that our educational system is rather tardy in giving vocational skills to our young people, and a case in point is the big coal mines in the Singrauli Mines in the District of Sidhi in Madhya Pradesh. Here, there are huge machines that have to be operated by people with a little skill, and these people are hard to come by. At the same time this district has at the present moment 20,000 unemployed people on the rolls of the employment agency. It is almost a case of water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink. When I asked how is it possible that these people who are educated—there are B.Sc.s and M.Sc.s—to operate these shovels and dumpers of the NCDC in these coal dumpers of the that there was no such institution in the country today which could give them this skill. This is what I would like to say: offer scope to tailor our education to our industrial needs.

It has also been our ill-fate that ours is a backward region. Most of the faculty people in our areas are not willing to serve in such areas where the facilities available are not of the same level as they can get at other urban areas. Whereas there are posts lying vacant in our medical colleges, in our engineering colleges, and whenever any well-educated person is

ported to these posts, he finds a way out and our backward region is deprived of these faculties of education.

Another difficulty that we are facing is the difficulty of the managements in our universities. Invariably, all those universities have been running on the lines of the management boards in which there are some nominated and some elected members. It has been constantly the uniform pattern in almost all these management boards that there are some members who are elected by the graduate electoral college and these elected members owe their election to the graduates who invariably form the staff of such universities and, invariably, pressure is brought upon the management of the university by these elected graduates to tailor the laws to suit the staff rather than the students. The dog-fights that ensue in each management meeting are a shame on any educational institution. I would plead that the laws that govern the constitutions of these management boards should have have another examination for how they could be revised to obviate such unseemly and really unhelpful affairs.

Rewa is a small town in north-east of Madhya Pradesh. Close-by Rewa, there is a place called Gurgi. It is one of the richest archaeological areas of that place. The Avadhesh Pratap Singh University has sought this Ministry's clearance to carry out excavations in that area. The Archaeological Department in the Banaras Hindu University has very kindly agreed to help the Rewa University to carry these excavations out. I would plead with the hon. Minister to allow us to carry out these excavations because, apart from holding out a rich store of our national heritage, they would give the students of Rewa University a very welcome opportunity to do some archaeology on their own.

I would like to bring an observation of mine to the notice of this Ministry that last year, I had been to Onkareswar which is on the Narmada river, close to Indore. One has to cross the river by a ferry when one goes to have a *darshan* at the Shiva temple there. In the boat by which we were crossing the river there was a girl of about 9 or 10 years of age she asked all of us in the boat to take turns in throwing a rupee into the river and she would count ten after the rupees had hit the water and she would dive and retrieve it. We got interested and we found out that this girl had been picked up by the B. D. Os he had won the swimming competition in the whole division consisting of seven districts. Maybe, she would beat the Olympic champions if she is given proper training. There must be some sort of an organisation, an apparatus, which could pick up these promising youngsters from the villages and bring them to a place where they could be given training. Maybe, they hold out our Olympic hopes.

Lastly, as this Ministry also covers the area of Culture, I have a suggestion to offer, which may be studied for what it is worth, whether it will be possible to carry out an exercise whereby all the different dialects of this country, which are numerous to say the least, could be written in the Nagiri script. By doing so, the Nagiri script could provide the integrating link for the whole country.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (BULDANA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sr, substantial progress has been made in the field of primary education. There is no doubt about that. The enrolment in the age group 6-11 has increased to 83 per cent by 1974-75, and it is estimated that, by 1978-79, that is within three years, the target of 97 per cent enrolment will be achieved.

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

This statistical picture is however, largely misleading because our schools are not able to retain the students who join them in the First Class. The number of those who stagnate and drop out comes to nearly 60 per cent of the total, and those who drop out relaps into illiteracy, with the result that the number of illiterates in the country today is much more than what it was in 1947]

Apart from the finance necessary for making primary education universal and compulsory, there is also the problem of providing inducements to students and of making the system efficient and attractive. Even a child really learns something which is apparently useful or not, it is bound to be attracted to the school because learning or acquiring knowledge is a process which is a source of delight. In this process, the primary school teacher has a significant role to play. He should be not only a social worker but also a dedicated teacher. I wonder how many of them are able to act like magnets by reason of their love for children and excellence of teaching I suggest that the Ministry of Education or the NCERT might undertake a research project to find out how many primary school teachers get themselves transferred to their villages or in the neighbourhood and carry on agricultural or other avocations and neglect their duties. I hope, the hon. Minister will undertake such a study.

To leave a large and growing number of our people in a state of illiteracy, which means the same thing as ignorance in our country, amount to an utter failure on the part State in its primary duty to its citizens. In the words of the great philosopher, Hobbes, without education or without knowledge life is short, nasty and brutish. May I quote here also the words of a great scientific humanist, Prof. Julian Huxley? He says:

"Knowledge is basic. It is knowledge which enables us to under-

stand the world and ourselves and to exercise some control or guidance. It sets us in fruitful and significant relations with the enduring processes of the Universe. And by revealing the possibilities of fulfilment that are still open, it provides an overriding incentive. We, the mankind contain the possibilities of the earth's immense future and can realise more and more of them on condition that we increase our knowledge and our love."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

STATEMENT RE ANSWER TO SQ.
NO. 533 REGARDING BIRTH PLACE
OF LORD BUDDHA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Nurul Hasan to make a clarificatory statement.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to mention that this morning while I was replying to a starred question regarding the birth place of Lord Budha, an hon. Member expressed the doubt that my colleague Shri D. P. Yadav had made a contrary statement in the House.

The facts are that while replying to an unstarred question No. 2337 dated April 12, 1976 which was laid on the Table of the House on April 14, 1976, my colleague had said:

"The discovery of a large number of sealings from a monastery at Piprawah District Basti in Uttar

313 Answer to SQ re VAISAKHA 6, 1898 (SAKA) Answer to SQ re 314
Birth of Lord Birth of Lord
Buddha (St.) Buddha (St.)

Pradesh bearing the legend *Om Devaputrahara Kapilavastu Bhi-kehu Sanghasva* in Brahmi characters of 1st— 2 nd century A.D. points to the possibility of the identification of ancient Kapilvastu with Piprawah.”

Nowhere did my colleague suggest that Kapilavastu was the birth place of Lord Budha.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 27, 1976/Vaisakha 7, 1898 (Saka)