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Monday, February 24, 1975
Phalguna 5, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 24, 1975/Phalguna
8, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Obituary reference

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri R. N. Singh Deo who passed away last evening at Bombay at the age of 63.

Shri Singh Deo was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952—56. Former ruler of Bolangir (Orissa) and a popular leader, he was in the forefront of public life in Orissa and served that State in various capacities. He was elected to the Orissa Assembly first in 1957 and thereafter in all the subsequent Elections to that Assembly. He held the offices of the Leader of the Opposition, Minister of Finance and the Chief Minister in that State at various intervals. A great administrator, he took keen interest in the affairs of the State and worked relentlessly for the betterment and uplift of its people.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend. Our heartfelt sympathies go to Shri R. R. Singh Deo, his son, who happens to be one of our colleagues here and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

We may stand in silence as a mark of sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Bangladesh talks on linking of
Teesta with Ganga

*84. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

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

(a) whether the question of linking Teesta with Ganga was taken up at the Indo-Bangladesh talks held recently on Farakha Barrage issue;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Bangladesh Government; and

(c) whether any progress could be achieved to resolve the Farakha Barrage issue?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Farakha Barrage issue is under discussions, between the Governments of India and Bangladesh.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Sir, May I know from the hon. Minister whether any talks have recently been initiated with Bangladesh Government? If so, when are they expected to be held?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: I may inform the hon. Member that the talks have started today in Delhi.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: I would like to know whether any new suggestions have been made by either of the Governments. If so, what are they?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Negotiations are on from today and we will know soon about the suggestions from either side.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon.

Minister whether it is for the first time they are having a sort of negotiation on the Farakka Barrage issue. Secondly, in reply to part (a) of the question, the hon. Minister has said 'No'. In the last Session, in November—I have the question number with me—on 25th November last, in regard to the same question, the Minister has replied that the matter is under discussion with Bangladesh Government for joint water development. Here, I find that the Minister has said 'No'. Will he kindly explain the position? Thirdly, I would like to know whether it was a fact that at one time there was a suggestion to link Ganga with Brahmaputra connecting Teesta, keeping Brahmaputra on the right side and Ganga on the left side and making a barrage of 3070 feet near about Gajalduba in Malda district. What about that scheme? Has anything been done?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Linking of Teesta with Ganga was never under discussion between the two Governments.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Why do you say 'No'?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: There was a discussion between the two Governments for linking of Brahmaputra with Ganga, passing through Teesta. There was no suggestion in regard to linking Teesta with Ganga. Several discussions have taken place. The negotiations have started today between the two Governments and I hope we will come to certain conclusions.

Demand for more foodgrains for Gujarat

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*85. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**
SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has sent their demand for

the allocation of more foodgrains to that State; and

(b) if so, the quantity of foodgrains supplied during the months of October, November and December, 1974 against their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). During October, November and December, 1974, about 2.41 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were supplied to Gujarat against their demand of 5.25 lakh tonnes.

श्री अरविंद एम पटेल: गुजरात सरकार ने भ्रानज की जो माग की थी उसके मुकाबले में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 2.84 लाख टन भ्रानज कम भेजा है। सभी जानते हैं कि तीन मानसि गुजरात की स्थिति सूखाग्रस्त है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कम भ्रानज भेजने की पद्धति क्या है और सूखाग्रस्त इलाका नजर में रखते हुए क्या उसको ज्यादा भ्रानज भेजा जा रहा ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: We are trying our level best to help Gujarat. In fact, the monthly Location is 92,000 tonnes. That is why the food position today in Gujarat is so comfortable even as compared to States where there is no drought. Price levels in Gujarat are low. Apart from the fact that the Gujarat administration has managed the food position well, central assistance has also gone a long way. We are reviewing the position from time to time and are trying to be very helpful.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात और दूसरे राज्यों में जो भ्रानज दिया जाता है वह भ्रानज का कोटा तय करते समय किन कसौटियों पर यह निर्णय लिया जाता है ? क्योंकि गुजरात राज्य में वित्त साल उनकी आवश्यकता का केवल 40 प्रतिशत और बिहार की आवश्यकता का

केवल 21 प्रतिशत पूरा किया गया और गुजरात और बिहार में भान्दोलन होने के बाद यह बिहार का कोटा तीन गुना और गुजरात का कोटा डबल से अधिक बढ़ाया गया। तो क्या भान्दोलनों से इसका कोई ता लुक है या कोई कसौटिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not think central allocations are in any way related to local pressure. We are just not in a position to make allocations on the basis of demands of State Governments. If we total up the demands, we find that they are many times so exaggerated. But I appreciate the basic issue raised by the hon. member. The principles we follow for allocation are by and large, these first of all, the production in the State, the population, the local price level and availability of stocks in the central pool either from procurement or through import. All these factors are taken into account to meet the requirements of deficit States, drought-affected State and so on and to the extent possible, equitable allocations are made.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In addition to the criteria he mentioned, to what extent is the criterion of good management taken into account for allotting more? Does it mean that bad management means larger allocation? It seems to me this was the implication of his original reply, that good management means less allocation. Will he clarify?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I entirely agree with the hon. member that where there is good management, there the position is better. In this country, we find in certain areas better distribution, but in others lots of bogus ration cards are there. Of course, all States are equal to us. But wherever there is good food management, we attend to the requirements more. But after all, it is one country and all people are equal to us. Therefore, we have to see that a feeling of discrimination by the Centre or by

anybody else does not develop so far as any State is concerned.

श्री सोलजब सोलकी : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि गुजरात की स्थिति अनाज के बारे में अच्छी है। लेकिन बिहार तो हुई नहीं, सारा गुजरात अकालग्रस्त था और अभी रबी का सीजन भी नहीं आया है तो कैसे वह कर सकते हैं कि स्थिति अच्छी है और लास्ट ईयर से इस साल में एलोवशन कितना ज्यादा हुआ और किस ढग से हुआ ? लास्ट ईयर का ज्यादा है या कम है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The allocation is larger this year as compared to last year. I can give the figures month-wise, but I would not like to waste the time of the House. It is now 92,000 tonnes, close to one lakh tonnes. It is a very substantial allocation. In fact, except in some exceptional months, never was such a large allocation made to Gujarat.

Compulsory Service by Agricultural Scientists in Backward Areas

*86 SHRI D. B. C. IANDRA
GOWDA

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose that scientists in the Agricultural Research Service, do compulsory work in the backward areas for a certain period and

(b) if so the outlines of the proposal to revise the personnel policy for agricultural scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STAFF IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is proposed

to constitute an Agricultural Research Service in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, covering the regular employees of the Council. In order to provide adequate attention to the problems of backward and neglected areas, as also to equip the scientists in the proposed Service with an understanding of the agricultural realities in their totality, it is proposed to make it obligatory on all the agricultural scientists to work in one such area for a minimum period to be prescribed. Details regarding the period and the facilities etc., to be provided to scientists in such postings are to be worked out. The proposed condition for service in the backward areas would provide an opportunity for agricultural scientists to have first-hand experience of the peculiar problems and to make contributions to the improvement of the agricultural economy of such areas.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: While welcoming the proposal to make it obligatory for scientists to work in one of the backward areas, is there any proposal under the active consideration of Government to extend the same scheme to educate the people of the backward areas also to get themselves acquainted with sophisticated technology, advance in genetics, new varieties, export potential and other things? Is there any proposal to have research centres in backward areas themselves?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The very purpose of the scheme is to encourage scientists to go to backward areas. Naturally, they will be linked with research stations. Our general experience so far has been that because of lack of facilities, scientists were not prepared to go backward areas. With this new approach, it should now be possible to strengthen the stations in the backward areas. The stations are expected to take on extension and other activities to educate the farmers in those local areas.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the same proposal be extended

to agricultural universities also making experience of this type in serving backward areas one of the conditions for obtaining their degrees?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Backward areas deserve all our sympathy, but whether this compulsion can be introduced in regard to graduates coming out of our agricultural colleges can be a matter for consideration. I cannot say anything offhand now.

श्री नारायणराव राव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार के इस निर्णय पर सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस निर्णय के पहले सरकार को इस विभाग में इस बात की सूचना भयवा शिकायत मिली थी कि इस विषय की भी विशेषज्ञ प्रतिभाएं इस तरह के नियमों के अभाव में हमारे देश के बाहर दूसरे देशों में चली जा रही हैं जैसे मेडिकल या इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र से लोग चले गये? एसी कोई शिकायत पहले मिली थी?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This is a problem facing all sectors wherever the higher category of scientists are involved, whether in agricultural disciplines or other branches. This brain drain, as the hon. member knows, is a general problem. It is more so in our country because of our weak economy. But so far as the ICAR is concerned, they are attending to this problem by trying to attract scientists working in foreign countries so that they are in a better position to serve our cause here.

श्री अन्निका प्रसाद: अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे कृषि मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल हो गए हैं जो पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर शुगर केन से शुगर की रिकवरी महाराष्ट्र से कम होती है। हमारे यहाँ पंत यूनिवर्सिटी भी है, एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट साइंटिस्ट स भी वहाँ पर है और भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद भी है। लेकिन

27 वष के अन्दर किसी भी साइंटिस्ट ने वहाँ पर जाकर इस चीज को देखा है और इस समस्या पर कोई रिपोर्ट दी है ? दूसरी बात—वहाँ पर हर जिले में एग्रीकल्चर के डिग्री कालेजज हैं तो वहाँ इसके साइंटिस्ट का भट्टेच कर दिया जाये जो इस प्रा-लम को देखें, ऐसा कोई प्र न्ध सरकार करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I had occasion to discuss with the hon. Member the problems of the area and the problem of agricultural colleges. Unfortunately, the agricultural colleges in East U.P. are very weak with very limited agricultural land, but we have drawn the attention of the State Government to that, and now good agricultural universities are coming up in U.P., and I think they should be in a position to take care of the special problems of East U.P., for which we have all sympathy.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: It sounds so good that the ICAR has been asked to send scientists to the backward areas. I do not know what the scientists are going to do because the fundamental thing in the backward areas is irrigation.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The scientists will go and report, and the report will be put in cold storage. In order to see that the backward areas are uplifted, what is the comprehensive picture, what is the comprehensive programme, what is the infra-structure you have got?

MR. SPEAKER: He has a different infra-structure on this question!

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: When we are discussing this point, we have to think of areas like Ladakh, Lahaul and Spiti, the hill areas of J.P. etc., where scientists are reluctant to go because facilities are not available there.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: This is the first time after 27 years that scientists are going. You should please ask the Minister to tell us what comprehensive picture he has got.

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong with you? Why can't you be a little patient? This question which you put was quite farfetched, not relevant, but still the Minister got up. I think he understands the question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I can convince you that the question is relevant. My question is this. After 27 years they have seen the backward and neglected areas and scientists have been asked to go and see what can be done. What did they do for the last 27 years? What is the answer?

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with your question, but it is not relevant here.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Whatever is relevant in it may be answered.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether the Government has any plan to set up at least a few pilot projects in each State with certain area of land, not only for research, but to give practical training to cultivators in the backward areas as well as the areas which produce wheat and rice particularly.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Again, the question is a little different.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether you are having certain blocks for scientists themselves.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Administrative block is a part of such a programme.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: While it is undoubtedly a good thing to have scientists go to the backward areas, will the Minister indicate whether he has considered the advisability of training extension workers even from

outside who can carry the knowledge and the results of the research to the backward areas?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can appreciate his point because we have found on assessment that even when the research findings are there, we are unable to take the results to millions of farmers. Therefore, our entire emphasis is to—implement the programme of extension and see that the research results are taken to the farmers in the backward areas as well as other areas.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुल्लाह : जना रपीकर साह , आपके जरिये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में यों तो बहुत सारे बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं लेकिन उन नौर्य हियार बहुत ही पिछडा इलाका है । या सरकार एग्रीकल चरसाइटिस्ट को उन इलाकों पोस्ट करेगी जो वहा के लोकल नीड्स को देख कर इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर बनाये और सरकार को सुझाव दे कि वहा के किसानों को इन तों की आवश्यकता है ताकि वहां की हालत सुधार पाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: Forget about it. बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं वहां भेजेगे ? इसके जवाब में मिनिस्टर साह कह देंगे कि भेजेगें । तो इसमें आपको क्या सतोष मिलेगा ।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुल्लाह : उन ह को मैं आप देखे कि करोड़ों रुपया आप खर्च करते हैं इसलिये उनके बारे में कुछ तो भन्ती जी जवाब दें ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We do not consider North Bihar backward from this angle, because scientists go there and research stations are there. By backward areas I mean areas like Lahaul, Spiti, the hill areas of UP etc.

SHRI PARTURNANAND PAINULI: The hill areas like Kashmir, H.P., hill districts of UP etc. have good potential for production of cash crops like fruits and vegetables. Yet, the Agriculture Ministry continues to lay emphasis on the production of foodgrains in these areas. Mr. Shinde himself paid a visit to Tehri Garhwal some-time back and he was convinced that the soil there is very much suitable for the production of cash crops. May I know whether a team of horticultural experts will be sent to these areas so that they can advise the local people to grow better fruits and better vegetables?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. member is not correct that we are laying emphasis on food crops only in these areas. In fact, our maximum effort is on horticulture and growing of vegetables in these areas.

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई परियोजनायें

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* 87. श्री ब्रह्मचन्द्र कश्यप :

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :

गया ज़िले श्री - सिंचाई मंत्री यह ज्ञाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं योजना परियोजना में मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ प्रारम्भ करने का विवरण है ; और '११११११'

(ख) उनके जिले 'कितनी' 'कितनी' सहायता दिये जाने की संभावना है और उस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

'कृषि' और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में 'उप-मन्त्री' (श्री केदारनाथ सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की पांचवीं योजना के प्रस्तावों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और बृहत् तथा मध्य सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए

प्रावधान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी विकासकारक योजनाओं में वार्षिक आधार पर किया जाता है। राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्याक ऋणों तथा भ्रूदानों के रूप में दी जाती है तथा यह विकास के किमी विशिष्ट गीर्ष अथवा परियोजना से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती।

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई योजना को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया। इसे अन्तिम रूप देने में कितना समय लगेगा, और क्या योजना है? कितने स्थानों पर कितने पैमाने पर कितनी सिंचाई हो सकती है, उनके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई भ्रूदान या भ्रूदान देने का है कि वह कहां कहां भ्रूदान उपयोग चाहती है? यदि हाँ तो कितने स्थानों पर इसे देने वाले उद्देश्य क्या हैं?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : मानीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, तो राज्य सरकारों ने जो हम हमारे कमीशन से किया है उस आधार पर जिलेवार प्राकड़े कुछ नहीं है। योजना जो आनी है उस आधार पर द्रष्टव्य होती है। पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो प्रोजेक्ट दिया गया है वह 200 करोड़ रु० का है जिसमें 76.83 करोड़ जो हमारी योजनाओं चल रही है उन पर है, 115.17 करोड़ नई स्कीमों के लिये है और 8 करोड़ रु० रिसर्च और इन्व्स्टीगेशन के लिये है।

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कितना भ्रूदान रखा है, उसका उत्तर नहीं आया है। सारे देश का भ्रूदान बता दिया, मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कितना है?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो है, वह मैंने बताया है।

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय : अपने प्रश्न के अन्त में बताया है कि ब्लाक या ग्राम योजना के माध्यम से हम राज्य सरकार को भ्रूदान या दान देते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नये प्रस्ताव में आप कितना भ्रूदान राज्य सरकार को दे रहे हैं और उससे कितनी योजना सफल होगी। लखनौ, धर, बिहार, रतनाम, अन्तर, छानीमगढ़, ये इलाके बिल्कुल खाली पड़े हुए हैं क्योंकि उनके लिए कोई योजना नहीं है। ये पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं और इनमें सिंचाई की योजना होना अन्यायव्यक्त है। यहाँ पर काली मर्म उरजाऊ है और उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए आपने वर्तमान समय में कितना पैसा देने का बचन दिया है और कितना भ्रूदान देना चाहते हैं?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : जीवा कि मैंने बताया है कि सिंचाई का बिहार राज्य सरकार का है और राज्य सरकार ही प्राथमिक तय करती है। हम नए नहीं करते हैं। राज्य सरकार ही इस बात को नए करती है कि किस योजना में कितना खर्च करना है।

श्री हरबाण सिंह : मैं मिनिस्टर माह्व से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि मध्य प्रदेश में तकरीबन 6 परसेन्ट ही सारी सिंचाई है और वह इतना बड़ा सूखा है लेकिन जब भी हम नए में डिस्कशन होते हैं, तो आप क्यों नहीं मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की मदद करते हैं ताकि उसको ज्यादा पैसा इसके लिए मिल जाए।

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : यह जो सुझाव आपने दिया है इस पर राज्य सरकार नए खुद गौर किया है। वहाँ पर अन्तर्राज्य कुछ संगठन हैं जो कि तय नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इसलिए यह सब बात है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं जो प्रश्न पूछा रहा हूँ उसमें कष्ट तो जरूर होगा जबकि देने में। प्रश्न यह है :

what are the irrigation projects proposed to be launched in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan period? पहले तो यह बताइये कि पांचवीं प्लान

आप ही बनाते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट की बात है। पांचवीं प्लान में आपने किन-किन योजनाओं को मध्य प्रदेश के लिए प्रस्तावित किया है। इसके अलावा यह बात भी है कि नर्मदा का सम्बन्ध भी आपमें है और उस में कुछ गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश का झगडा है। इसके बारे में क्या पोजीशन है और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए सिंचाई के लिए क्या क्या प्रस्ताव हैं? यह भी आप बताइए। हम जानते हैं कि आपको बताने में कष्ट तो होगा।

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : जो प्रस्ताव तैयार होते हैं वह राज्य सरकार तैयार करती है। हम उनको तैयार नहीं करने है।

श्री शरद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नर्मदा योजना जो है, यह हमारे लिए बड़ी महत्व की है। नर्मदा नदी हम लोगों के लिए और मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए जीवन रेखा है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना 15 वर्ष से चल रही है और इस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी, जो केन्द्र में मंत्री रह चुके हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के हितों का ध्यान नहीं रख रहे हैं और चुपचाप समझौता कर लेते हैं। इसीलिये यह योजना ठीक से नहीं चल रही है। यह योजना जल्दी जल्दी क्यों नहीं चल रही है (शरद यादव)
. हम सब आदिवासी इलाके के लोग हैं (घटी) अध्यक्ष महोदय सुनिये। यह जो नर्मदा योजना है इस पर चुपचाप श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी ने समझौता कर लिया है और यह इनके द्वारा घोषे हुए मंत्री है। उन्होंने चुपचाप समझौता कर लिया है। तो यह बताने में कृपा करे कि इस सवाल को

सुझाने में कितना समय लगेगा और इस योजना को जल्द से जल्द कब शुरू किया जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठेंगे तो वह जवाब देंगे।

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को शायद मालूम है कि नर्मदा का मसला ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने सुपुर्द है और दो सरकारें उसमें शामिल हैं खाम तौर से गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश। वे सरकारें आपस में समझौता नहीं कर पा रही हैं। इसलिए देर हो रही है और मजबूरी है (अध्यक्षान)

श्री शरद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जन्दी फैमला क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये, उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है। यह क्वेश्चन आबर है।

SHRI P. K. DEO: From the information supplied by the Minister we learn that some of the projects are pending consideration because of the inter-State water dispute tribunal. So far as Narmada is concerned, I believe, it is felt to the Prime Minister. Why is she taking time in allocating the quantum of waters of the Narmada to Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh?

So far as other projects in Madhya Pradesh in the Godavari Basin are concerned, it is under adjudication by the Krishna Godavari Water Commission. The Commission has taken such a long time and the country is passing through food and power shortage. I would like to know the time limit by which the Krishna Godavari Water Commission is going to give its award so far as the allocation of water to the various States, including Madhya Pradesh, is concerned.

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें कृष्णा गोदावरी का मामला नहीं आता है ।

SHRI P. K. DEO: Bodhghat Project in Bastor is in the Godavari basin. You should know that.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: I know. But that is before the Tribunal and no time-limit can be fixed for the Tribunal's report. They have to take their own time in giving their report.

Central Team for Drought Hit
Tamil Nadu

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*89. SHRI S. A. MURUGA
NANTHAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) district-wise number of people hit by recent drought in various districts of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any central study team toured these districts to apprise of the seriousness of the drought conditions;

(c) whether Government have noted reports of distress sale of cattle, loss of agricultural production and mass migration of farm labour from the worst-hit areas of the State; and

(d) the assistance given by the Centre and the State Government in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) The number of people affected by drought in the various districts of Tamil Na' u is as under :—

	Rs. in lakhs
Chingleput	14.12
North Arcot	17.00
South Arcot	17.76
Thanjavur	6.61
Tiruchirapalli	15.41
Pudukkottai	11.41
Madurai	13.05
Ramanathapuram	20.23
Tirunelveli	13.55
Salem	11.88
Dharmapuri	4.79
Coimbatore	13.77

(b) Some of the districts were visited by a Central Study Team.

(c) The loss of agricultural production as a result of the drought has come to Government's notice. However, the State Government have denied Press reports of distress sale of cattle. Agricultural labourers in the worst affected districts like Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Madurai, have migrated to Thanjavur district in anticipation of better employment opportunities in the harvest season. The State Government is taking all possible steps to provide employment to the agricultural labourers in their local areas by undertaking drought relief works.

(d) The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7.50 crores as advance plan assistance to Tamil Nadu. The State Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 crores for undertaking relief works.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM. The Minister's statement shows that more than 1½ crores of people out of

the total population of 400 crores, is affected by drought in Tamil Nadu. The situation is very serious. The drought is widespread in 12 districts out of 15 districts. I want to know what was the estimate of the Central team about the total amount required for relief work; if so, how much the Centre is going to allot.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Central team consulted the State Government and the State Government said that during the current financial year they would require about Rs 17 crores. Rs. 10 crores have been provided by the State Government and Rs 74 crores have been sanctioned by the Government of India. So during the current financial year, I think, the Tamil Nadu Government should be in a position to manage the drought in the State with these very substantial provisions in hand.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: In the statement it is said that the State Government has denied Press reports about distress sale of cattle. I want to make it clear that the report given by the State Government is a figment of their imagination. I have seen myself that distress sale of cattle is going on in Tamil Nadu. Since the Minister has himself visited Tamil Nadu apart from the Central team, what is his impression and what is the report of the Central team with regard to the terrible famine condition in Tamil Nadu? Has he fulfilled all the promises that he himself made in public with regard to relief and food assistance?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Two teams from the Centre visited Tamil Nadu. I myself covered a number of districts in Tamil Nadu. Very well-organised efforts are in through the State Government for providing necessary relief. I do feel confident that the Tamil Nadu Government, with the cooperation of the people, will be in a position to manage the drought

situation. It is well under control. Very large amount of employment is being provided to the needy people and wherever there are distress pockets foodgrain supplies are also being made.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: The hon. Minister just now said that the State Government requires about 17½ crores during the present financial year to meet the drought situation. I want to know what is the total amount required to meet the drought situation for the coming 10 months and what will be the assistance of the Central Government to meet the drought situation in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As per the programme worked out and also the estimate made by the Tamil Nadu Government, they think that Rs 50.55 crores would be required to meet the drought situation during the next 10 months. They expect the Central Government to contribute to the tune of Rs 25 crores. But as the hon. Member is aware, as a result of the Sixth Finance Commission recommendation being accepted by the Government of India only advance plan assistance can be made available to the State Government for drought situation. There is a Committee set up by the Government of India under Member, Planning Commission, Mr. Sivaraman which goes into the matter. They will review the position from time to time and see to what extent the Government of India can help the Tamil Nadu Government.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Whether it is an advance or not, I want to know whether an amount of Rs. 25 crores which is required by the State Government will be given by the Central Government.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have replied to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Naik. How are you interested in this?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am interested in this because he has brought in the point about the Sixth Finance Commission. It is categorically stated that that has aroused a considerable amount of criticism on behalf of the State Governments. Will the Central Government henceforth follow the same pattern of assistance as has been followed by the Centre in respect of the Tamil Nadu Government in the case of other States also? Secondly, the hon. Minister has complimented the well-organised effort to help the drought-affected areas. Yesterday's papers have been howling that the drought assistance has been misused. Will he kindly clarify the contradiction?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations are concerned, they are not with respect to any particular State. They enunciate certain principles with regard to all the States where there is a natural calamity and how the Centre will go to their help. The previous pattern which was in existence as a result of the Fifth Finance Commission is no longer in vogue. The recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission are being implemented throughout the country, whether it is Tamil Nadu or any other State. As far as the misuse is concerned, drought is a State subject and the State Governments have to take the responsibility. If the hon. Member has any specific instance in his mind, he can send it to me and I will pass it on to the State Government for scrutiny.

SHRI P. K. M. THEVAR: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that in east Ramnad district, in Mudukalathur area alone, more than 3 lakhs of people have been uprooted, they are migrating to other States and starvation deaths are also taking place?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have referred these migration reports to the State Government. The State Government says that they are exaggerated though migration on a

small-scale is taking place. The State Government is trying to see that maximum employment is provided in the area where migration is taking place.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Even in the statement, it is stated that the Central team has visited the drought-affected areas. But the hon. Minister did not say anything as to what was the assessment made by the Central team regarding the requirement of money for relief works. The State Government demanded Rs 55 crores but the statement says that only 7½ crores were allotted. Further the Minister has said that migration from one place to another is not taking place, is not serious. I come from Thanjavur and most of the people from Ramanathapuram and other places are coming to our area. Therefore, the problem of migration is very serious. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, after getting the Central team's report the Government will sanction more money.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have said, a sum of Rs 7.50 crores has been sanctioned upto end of this financial year, upto the end of March, and for the next ten months as I have already mentioned, the State Government has estimated that Rs. 50 to 55 crores would be required. There is no contradiction in what I have stated. As far as the relief operations are concerned, the State Government is taking all possible steps to provide relief.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

*90. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

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

(a) whether more than 300 Members of Parliament demanded nationalisation of sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the decisions of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government have received a memorandum on behalf of the All India Cane Growers' Association signed by a number of Members of Parliament suggesting that nationalisation of private sugar industry in general and in U.P. and Bihar in particular would strengthen the national economy.

(b) In view of the sizable financial outlays and complex administrative issues involved in the nationalisation of sugar mills, no final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The parallel economy is run mostly in these two States by the sugarcane growers and the sugar industrialists, and this has been brought to the notice of the Government not once but on several occasions, inside and outside, and pressure was also mounted upon the Government. In order to strengthen the national economy of our country, the sugar industry should be nationalised. I want to know why action has not been taken so far in taking a decision on nationalisation of sugar industry.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have mentioned in part (b) of my reply the reason why the Government has not yet come to any final conclusion. The recommendations of the Commission are still under consideration, in consultation also with the State Governments.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is it not a fact that the delay in taking the decision is because of the fact that a certain pressure is being exercised by the big sugar industrialists who are operating in various States of this country and are bringing pressure on the Government to see that nationalisation of sugar industry does not see the light of the day?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government is not afraid of nationalisation. The hon. Member knows about it. During the last few years, we have

taken a number of drastic decisions, nationalising the coal industry, taking over banks, etc. Therefore, Government is not afraid of nationalisation. As far as the merits of this particular case are concerned, I think, Government will have to take a decision on the basis of the merits, whether it is going to serve the purpose or not; all the factors will have to be taken into consideration. I do not think Government is going to succumb to any pressure of any lobby as such.

श्री नरसिंह मारायण बांडे : सही महोदय ने बताया कि फाइनेन्सल दिक्कतों के कारण चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के काम में सरकार को दिक्कत महसूस हो रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या भागवत कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में प्राइवेट शुगर मिल्स के सम्बन्ध में, जो यू० पी० बिहार और दूसरी जगहों पर है यह सुझाव दिया है कि 300 करोड़ रुपये में इनकी बैल्यू के आधार पर इन शुगर फ़ैक्ट्रीज़ को नेशनलाइज़ किया जा सकता है ?

क्या यह बात सही है कि इंडियन शुगर मिल्स एंजिनियरिंग के लोग इन मिलों के मीडियाइजेशन के लिये रिजर्व बैंक से 500 करोड़ रुपये चाहते हैं और इसके लिए सरकार पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं ?

यदि ये दोनों बातें सही हैं तो माननीय मंत्री जी शुगर मिलों के नेशनलाइजेशन पर क्या खर्च न कर के इन मिल मालिकों को रिहैबिलिटेड करने के लिए रिजर्व बैंक की क्रेडिट स्वीच पालिसी को क्यों बॉन्ड कराने के दबाव में धार रहे हैं, क्यों उनको भी शुगर में बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है और आज जब कि देश में फ़ारन-एक्सचेंज की कमी है, तथा चीनी का निर्यात कर करोड़ों का फ़्लैट-एक्सचेंज प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। अतः क्यों इन मिलों को टेक-ओवर नहीं किया

जा रहा है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी को इसमें क्या दिक्कत है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, at the moment, the production of sugar is not less because we have not nationalised the sugar industry. Our performance on sugar production as well as for export is very good. And therefore these are not factors which are coming in the way of the sugar industry as such. But the hon. Member has referred to one thing, whether there is any contradiction in the Government of India and the Reserve Bank considering the proposals for modernisation. Sir, the Government of India has not taken any specific decision about the modernisation but I may submit for the consideration of the hon. Member that sugar industry is a vital sector. Whether it is nationalised or not, modernisation is a very important part of the sugar industry. So, there is no contradiction in the position of the Government of India. If and when the Government of India decides to nationalise, no decision of Reserve Bank or anything else will come in the way.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I have put a specific question, whether it is a fact or not that Rs. 500 crores are being demanded by the Indian Sugar Mills Association for the rehabilitation of the sugar factories. I also asked whether it is a fact or not, that the Bhargava Commission has proposed that with the investment of only Rs. 300 crores the sugar mills could be taken over? That is my specific question.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was whether Members of Parliament demanded nationalisation of the Sugar Industry.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: He has mentioned money being one of the difficulties. Only on that basis I have put a specific question. I asked him whether it is not a fact

or not that the Indian Sugar Mills Association has demanded..

MR. SPEAKER: No, please don't repeat; it is already there.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as these figures are concerned, the Nationalisation Report has been made available to the hon. Members. The hon. Members can refer to that. He can draw his own conclusion about that. As far as the proposal of the Reserve Bank is concerned, I am exactly aware what is the amount they have proposed; I can find out what is the estimate. An hon. Member: what is the difficulty?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not true that because of the decision about sugar industry nationalisation being kept pending, 104 sugar mills which have age beyond 30 or 40 years are not at all rehauled? Private sector is not having any stake in rehaul of those units as a result of which production is going down. Because of the fact that quick decision has not been taken, the gains of nationalisation have not accrued. It is further not true that you are keeping decision about nationalisation of sugar industry pending and hanging on the heads of the sugar magnates so that you can extract patronage from them, threatening them without nationalisation and at the same time not doing it, and thus to gain advantage from the sugar industry?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: With due respect to his views, I may say this. He has studied the problems of the sugar industry. With due respect to his views, I may say, it would be attributing motives in this matter, which is not correct. The Government of India would have to take a decision after considering all the pros and cons.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My specific question was regarding concrete results vis-a-vis production.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as production is concerned the

sugar production is catching up to almost to the level of the installed capacity of the sugar industry's production. This year the production is expected to touch 42 to 44 lakh tonnes. So, this is almost at the level of the installed capacity. So, on that count the hon. Member need not have any misapprehension. At the hon. Member knows, we have to take all factors into consideration before coming to any decision. It is a very complex question and we have to take into account the general interest of the country's economy and the complexities involved have to be gone into.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE You can indicate the pious wish. Are you prepared to indicate that?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE I am not prepared to indicate that. While we are discussing this subject, we need not attribute motives to any body. That would not be fair to any body.

SHRI S. A. KADER The aim of nationalisation of any industry is that the farmers and the labour are protected and the consumers are given the benefit of the lower price. After the nationalisation of industries that has been done so far, does the Government think that its aims are so far achieved? My second question is, will the cooperative sugar industry be nationalised along with other sugar industry, if it is done?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE I do not think that I can express my view on general nationalisation problems as such. If the hon. Member is anxious, he can put the question to the appropriate Ministry. As far as sugar industry is concerned, the Commission's recommendations are being taken into consideration by the Government of India and a decision is yet to be arrived at. While doing so, all these factors such as whether the cooperative sectors should be nationalised or not will be taken into consideration. But, I think, the cooperative sector is not the right sector for nationalisation.

Even in the future set up of industry, we will see to it to bring about the involvement of workers, cane-growers and others. It would, therefore, be more or less on cooperative lines that we shall try to develop sugar industries whenever we take steps in future.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether in Bihar, the sugar factory's equipment has become outmoded and the contents extracted from the sugarcane are very low because no innovation has been done there?

(b) Also I want to know whether Government was under any misapprehension or not because its parent body Congress, in 1970, had passed resolutions for the nationalisation of sugar industries and it had taken five years or more for Government to think about it? Why is it so?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As regards the first part of his question, it is true that a number of mills in Bihar was set up decades ago and so most of the machinery has become outmoded and therefore there is need for modernisation of this industry in Bihar. This is well-known to the hon. House and to the hon. Member himself. As regards the second part of his question, namely, the implementation of the resolution, the hon. Member is aware that after this Resolution was passed by the ruling party, the Commission was set up to go into the problems, and naturally, we have to see that all pros and cons are gone through. I don't think this decision is to be taken with emotions. We will have to take a decision in the interests of the economy and the present state of affairs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चीनी उद्योग के क्षेत्र में जो अनिश्चितता व्याप्त है, उसे दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार यह ऐलान करते की स्थिति में है कि प्रायामी दो वर्षों के लिए चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जायगा और बीच में यह मामला नहीं उठाया जायेगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not think any such positive declaration can be made. But, Government desires to arrive at some conclusion on the recommendations of this Commission in the near future.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The hon. Minister has not concretely given what are the real obstacles—administrative or financial—to take a decision. This matter is still under active consideration after three hundred Members have signed and presented a petition to the Prime Minister and also in the Assemblies of both Bihar and U. P., they have passed Resolutions. Taking into consideration the pros and cons they have recommended for the nationalisation. Also they have passed resolutions at the Assembly level and those resolutions are unanimous. And, recently, in U. P. also 200 Members of the Assembly have signed a paper. In view of these, I want to know from the hon. Minister what concrete difficulties are there specially when there is no constitutional bar and when the financial position is very clear. Also I want to know when a final decision will be taken on this?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. Sir, as I have mentioned earlier, many factors will have to be taken into consideration like political, administrative, managerial, and the present state of economy and so on before coming to a conclusion. We appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members. We know that the Members of the House have a strong feeling in regard to nationalisation. Ultimately, this decision will have to be taken on the basis of merits, on the basis of what is demanded by the present set of circumstances and considerations of national priority and in the interest of the national economy as a whole. I do not think these decisions can be hustled in by pressurisation by anybody.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Shortfall in Production of Foodgrains in Haryana

*81. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of foodgrains in the State of Haryana during the last three years despite the fact that more land had been brought under the high-yielding variety of crops, and

(b) the measures Government propose to take to better the present food scarcity condition in that State?

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

(b) The State Government have taken the following measures to improve the present foodgrains production situation in the State:—

- (i) Distribution of certified seeds of improved varieties to the farmers.
- (ii) Extension of irrigation facilities by providing loans to the farmers for installation of tubewells and sinking of wells.
- (iii) Reclamation of alkaline and saline land.
- (iv) Advising farmers for judicious use of fertilisers through large scale soil testing programme.
- (v) Intensification of plant protection measures.
- (vi) Intensive training programme of farmers and extension workers in the latest production techniques.
- (vii) Organisation of mass contact campaign on wheat and nursery campaign for planting high-yielding varieties.
- (viii) Organisation of weeding campaign on bajra.

(ix) Demonstration Programmes on wheat and paddy in selected villages with the help of Haryana Agricultural University staff.

(x) Provision of short-term and medium-term production loans to the farmers to the extent of their requirements with special emphasis on provision of subsidies and loans to small and marginal farmers.

(xi) Popularisation of dry farming practices.

Involvement of Students in Agricultural Operations

*82. SHRI A. P. SAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Union Ministry is working out a phased programme to involve the student community in agricultural operations;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are consulting the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposed scheme?

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

(b) Since this subject concerns the Agricultural Universities and Colleges, the Vice-Chancellors of the Agricultural Universities have been consulted and advised to organise, train, and involve students in agricultural operations at suitable times in both Rabi and Kharif seasons. The Vice-Chancellors here further been requested to seek the cooperation of the State

Departments of Agriculture, is implementing this programme.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been working with Agricultural Universities to evolve suitable programmes to involve students' community in agricultural operations with a view to meet two objectives:—

(i) to help farmers in raising agricultural production; and

(ii) by so involving, help students learn the practical and operational skills required in farming. While the involvement of students should be spread all the year round in different agricultural operations, their involvement on mass scale is recommended during epidemics such as outbreak of pests and diseases, etc.

A plan for organising Crop Protection Service Squads by staff and students of Agricultural Universities was prepared for Kharif, 1974, and was circulated to all the Agricultural Universities and Departments of Agriculture of the State Governments. The main action steps involved in the scheme were:—

1. Demarcate areas where yield is significantly reduced through incidence of pests and diseases in the major crop plants of the State.

2. Examine and streamline the pest and disease survey and surveillance programmes in the State and establish a Control Unit in the office of the State Director of Agriculture and the Director of Research of the University where the latest position from the Survey parties is received and analysed.

3. Start a training programme for staff and students of the Agricultural University in the control operations with reference to serious pests and diseases.
4. Constitute regular Crop Protection Service Squads with a trained leader which can move into the field for action when the situation necessitates it.
5. Assist the State Plant Protection Directorate in keeping all their equipment in working conditions.
6. Assist in popularising correct methods of pest control through the radio and press.

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Inorganic Manures

*88. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry's attention has been drawn to the findings of Prof. N. R. Dhar, Director of Shaila Dhar Institute of Soil Science, Allahabad that inorganic manures are unsuited for Indian soil conditions;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, the Government is aware of Dr. N. R. Dhar's recent statement.

The results of long-term fertilizer experiments conducted in the country do not show deleterious effect on soil and crop when inorganic fertilizers are judiciously used for a long period.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has, however, always advocated the use of organic manure along with chemical fertilizer in appropriate

combination for crop production. The general farmer is still unable to apply adequate amount of organic manure or organic matter as they are also used as fuel or cattle feed. A scheme for popularising 'Gobar' gas plants has been initiated in order to conserve organic wastes for use as manure while meeting the farmers' fuel need.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has prepared a proposal for initiating 'Whole village operational research for introducing integrated nutrient supply systems' involving the use of organic manure, biological nitrogen fixation and chemical fertilizer.

Expenditure Incurred on Housing Schemes in Rural Areas

*88. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 488 on the 16th December, 1974 regarding expenditure incurred on Housing Schemes in Rural areas and state:

(a) the State-wise Central allocation and actual disbursement of money on account of the scheme, year-wise during 1971-72 to 1973-74 and the amount actually utilised by each State year-wise; and

(b) the State-wise number of landless workers planned to be brought under the scheme during 1971-72 to 1973-74 and the number of landless workers actually benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). No State-wise allocation of Central assistance was made under the Scheme for the Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas when the Scheme was in the Central Sector. Although the Scheme was introduced in October 1971, no projects were sanctioned

under this Scheme during 1971-72
The information regarding —

- (i) The amounts disbursed to the State Governments for the implementation of this Scheme during 1972-73 and 1973-74,
- (ii) The amount reported to have been utilised so far, and
- (iii) The number of house-sites sanctioned upto 1973-74 and the number of house-sites reported to have been developed so far is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-8968/75]

The State Governments have not so far reported year-wise expenditure or exact number of beneficiaries under this Scheme

**Loss suffered by ICI during
1974-75**

*91 SHRI D P JADEJA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether F C I has suffered a great loss in 1974-75 and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The accounts of the Food Corporation of India for 1974-75 have not been finalised as the year is not yet over. The position will be known only after the accounts are finalised

(b) Does not arise

**Production and Supply of Vanaspathi
after decontrol**

*92 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the production and supply of Vanaspathi has increased after the decontrol, and

(b) if so, the market price of Vanaspathi before and after the decontrol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P
SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir. The production increased from 29,900 tonnes in December 1974 to 38,800 tonnes in January, 1975

(b) The retail prices of vanaspathi in the different zones exclusive of sales tax before decontrol as notified by Government were as shown below

(Rupees)

Size of pack	North zone	South Zone	East Zone	West Zone (other than Gujarat)	West Zone (Gujarat)
16.5 Kg tin	160.49	160.25	166.82	161.78	158.32
4.0 kg tin	42.03	41.98	43.57	42.34	41.50
2.0 kg tin	21.05	21.82	22.62	22.81	21.59
Loose, per kg	9.71	9.69	10.03	9.79	9.58

The retail prices prevailing after decontrol are reported to be about the same as those prior to decontrol in the case of product marketed in 16.5 kg tins or in loose form and about 40 to 50 paise per kg higher in the case of small packs

Plan for permanent distribution system of essential commodities

93 SHRI M S PURTY

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for setting up a permanent Public Distribution System to make available essential commodities to the masses and for nationalisation of rice flour mills and oil mills to ensure bulk supplies for keeping the distribution system uninterrupted and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) The Public Distribution System for foodgrains under the State Governments has been in force for many years. The extension and strengthening of the public distribution system according to priority and essential needs of the vulnerable and poor sections of the population was discussed with State Ministers of Food, Civil Supplies and Co-operation at 4 Regional Conferences for States and Union Territories in the Northern and Central Region, Eastern and North Eastern Region, Western Region and Southern Region. It has been agreed that the initial priorities should be in respect of distribution of commodities of basic necessity, namely, foodgrains including coarse grains and pulses where necessary, sugar, standard cloth, kharaspati including edible oils, cheap fuel (soft coke and kerosene) and salt

in vulnerable areas like metropolitan and large urban areas, labour concentrations, in mining, industrial and plantation areas, district headquarters, hill areas and rural areas in districts which are chronically scarcity affected or deficit

It was also agreed that effective measures should be taken to ensure equitable distribution of cement, paper and stationery for students, diesel oil for agricultural purposes, essential drugs, soap, matches, baby food tins and tubes, common footwear and soda ash.

There is no proposal for nationalisation of rice flour and oil mills.

National Policy Regarding Urbanisation

*94 SHRI VASANT SATHE
SHRI DHAMANKAR

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether a meeting of experts called by the Works and Housing Ministry at Delhi on the 28th January, 1975 to formulate a National Policy for the future pattern of urbanisation has made concrete recommendations to the Government and if so, the broad features thereof, and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) The Central Town and Country Planning Organisation convened a meeting of experts in New Delhi on the 28th January 1975 to go into the various issues of urbanisation with a view to finalising a policy resolution. The Town and Country Planning Organisation have forwarded to the Government the Resolution unanimously adopted by the meeting. The Resolution has urged the Government of India and the State Govern-

ments to adopt a National Urbanisation Policy Resolution spelling out (i) the goals and objectives of Urbanisation, (ii) special and economic strategies to be adopted for achieving these goals and (iii) measures necessary to increase the capabilities and effectiveness of central, state and municipal bodies to pursue those strategies. The resolution has also urged that a minimum resources commitment should be accepted in the Five Year Plans so that urban problems continue to get attention.

2. The recommendations contained in the resolution are being examined.

Development under the National Capital Region Plan Around Delhi

*95. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO.

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to develop some Centres in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan around Delhi for development under the National Capital Region Plan;

(b) if so, the cities selected for the purpose; and

(c) the funds allocated by Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DIARIA): (a) to (c) The National Capital Regional Plan has identified, besides Narela in the Union Territory of Delhi, the following ring towns as having excellent growth potential:—

Uttar Pradesh

1. Meerut
2. Hapur

3. Bulandshahr

4. Khurja

5. Sikandrabad

6. Ghaziabad

7. Modinagar

Haryana

1. Rohtak

2. Panipat

3. Faridabad-Ballabhgarh

4. Sonapat

5. Gurgaon

6. Rewari

7. Palwal

8. Bahadurgarh

Rajasthan

Alwar

2 The High Powered Board for the National Capital Region, in its meeting held on the 27th September, 1974, decided that, to start with, each of the constituent States should identify one Priority Town within its sub-Region and draw up detailed development projects. On the basis of this decision detailed project reports for the development of Meerut in Uttar Pradesh, Gurgaon in Haryana and Alwar in Rajasthan have been received and are being examined. Such a report for Narela in Union Territory of Delhi is also expected.

3 The draft Fifth Five Year Plan contains an outlay of Rs. 20 crores for the development of the National Capital Region and these funds are proposed to be utilised to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in carrying out the various development programmes within the Region. For the year 1974-75, a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for the development of National Capital Region.

Tractors Lying Idle

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

(a) whether Government are aware that 50,000 tractors are either lying idle or are not fully utilized for want of spare parts; and

(b) if so, State-wise break-up thereof and the period since when lying idle and the steps being taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha. It may, however, be stated that according to the reports received so far, there is no general shortage of spare parts in the country although some tractors are reported to be lying idle in 2 or 3 States.

Shortfall in Availability of Fertilizers and their Diversion to Cash Crops

*97. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether during the current agricultural year fertilizer supplies are estimated to fall 28 per cent short of their optimum use required for increased agricultural production;

(b) if so, whether this estimate was worked out prior to the steep fertilizer price hike in June last; and

(c) whether there are any indications that some diversion of fertilizers from foodgrains to cash crops has taken place; and if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The agronomic requirement of all the States for Kharif '74 and Rabi '74-75 was originally estimated at 41.56 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

These requirements, however, underwent substantial downward changes during the year because of adverse seasonal conditions which hit many of the States during Kharif '74 and Rabi '74-75. As regards supplies, during Kharif '74-75, the supplies were over 81 per cent even against the original estimated requirements. There was some shortfall in supplies as against requirements for Rabi '74-75. But as mentioned earlier, this was mainly due to the fact that some of the States could not lift the quantities allotted to them because of unfavourable seasonable conditions like drought, floods, etc.

(b) The fertiliser requirements for each year of the Fifth Plan were estimated before the commencement of the Fifth Plan period. However, a detailed assessment of requirements is made at the beginning of each season. For Kharif '74, this detailed assessment was made in January '74 and for Rabi '74-75, the assessment was made in July '74.

(c) There has been no appreciable diversion of fertiliser from foodgrains to cash crops.

Project Report on Vizhinjon Fishing Harbour, Kerala

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

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have submitted a project report for the second stage of Vizhinjon Fishing Harbour Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 295 lakhs;

(b) whether the Union Government are aware of the necessity for the immediate commencement of the work on this project in view of the accretion of sand on the North Western side;

(c) if so, the time by which the final decision on this project is likely to be taken; and

(d) the total assistance given so far for the first stage of this project

and how far the work on this stage has been completed?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government has been requested for additional information, which is still awaited.

(d) A total sum of Rs. 166 lakhs has been released to the State Government against a sanction of Rs. 173 lakhs. The State Government has reported that construction of breakwater, approach roads, office buildings, quarters, workshop, etc. is almost completed. The work on jetty and slipway is expected to be completed by the end of 1974-75.

Establishment of University at Midnapore, West Bengal

*99. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal for the establishment of a university at Midnapore in West Bengal as recommended by U.G.C. Committee on Calcutta University;

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this direction; and

(c) the financial implication of the above?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The various recommendations made by the University Grants Commission's Committee on Calcutta University will be considered by the Commission after the views of the State Government and Calcutta University have been received. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate any progress with regard to their implementation.

Request from Tamil Nadu for Rice

*100. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has asked the Centre to allot 1 lakh tonnes of rice to Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Tamil Nadu Government have asked for monthly allotment of 1 lakh tonnes of food-grains, including rice, from January, 1975. In other communication, they have asked for allotment of 50,000 tonnes of rice per month upto October, '75. Considering the limited availability of rice in the Central Pool and the needs of heavily deficit rice consuming States like Kerala and West Bengal, it has not been possible to allot any rice to Tamil Nadu from the Central pool. However, the wheat quota for the public distribution system of Tamil Nadu has been increased from 5,000 tonnes per month during October-December '74 to 16,000 tonnes for January, '75 and 41,000 tonnes for February, '75. In addition, 9,000 tonnes of wheat per month are also being allotted to Tamil Nadu for supply to roller flour mills.

Enforcement of Prohibition

801. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA.

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

(a) whether the All-India Prohibition Council in its recent report has:

upped enforcement of prohibition to check illicit distillation and smuggling of liquor; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this context?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The All India Prohibition Council has recently conducted a study on illicit distillation and has come to the conclusion that the remedy lies in the enforcement of Prohibition;

(b) The State Governments have exclusive powers for the enforcement of prohibition. The Central Government cannot give a directive in this regard to the State Governments. However, the Central Government have throughout been advocating a uniform policy of prohibition and will continue to so persuade the State Governments.

Requirement of fertiliser during 1975

802. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

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

(a) the estimated requirements of fertilizers for the year 1975; and

(b) the estimated indigenous availability and arrangements being made for import to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The agronomic requirements of fertilizers for kharif 1975 and rabi 1975-76 have been estimated to be 34 lakh M. Tons of N, 10.35 lakh tonnes of P and 6.50 lakh M. Tonnes of K.

(b) The likely domestic production of N and P during 1975 i.e. estimated at 15.5 lakh tonnes and 3.63 lakh tonnes respectively. The stocks avail-

able in the country, the likely spill-overs of earlier contracts and the quantity already contracted for import during 1975 amounts to 8.22 lakh tonnes of N, 5.41 lakh tonnes of P and 3.04 lakh tonnes of K.

Loss of Paddy Cultivation due to salt water in Kerala

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the paddy cultivation in a large area of land in Kerala has been destroyed due to the influx of salt water from the sea;

(b) whether the recurrence of this can be averted by the speedy completion of the Tannirmukkom Bund in that area the construction of which has been delayed due to lack of Funds; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to grant special assistance to that state to complete this project so that cultivation in several lakh acres can be permanently saved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Thanneermukkom Regulator Scheme proposed to be constructed three stages envisages regarding the ingress of salt water to protect the paddy fields beyond the back-water. The work on the first stage has already been completed and that on the second stage is likely to be completed by middle of 1975. With the completion of this stage, it is expected that the recurrence of the saline ingress can be completely averted. The delay in the completion of the scheme has been due to the inability of the State Government to provide adequate funds

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to give any special Central assistance for this project.

Sanction for Projects on Exploitation of Natural Resources

804. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the salient features of project reports from the Governments of North Eastern Region States. State-wise for the exploitation of Natural Resources are pending sanction before the Ministry of Agriculture; and

(b) if so, reasons for delay in taking decision and the time by which a final decision is expected in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8989/75.]

Collapse of Roof of Gymnasium of Government Modern Higher Secondary School, Ludlow Castle, Delhi

805. SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the collapse of roof under construction of a gymnasium of the Government Modern Higher Secondary School, Ludlow Castle, Delhi on 8th January, 1975; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) The enquiry has not yet been complete.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्न के रख-रखाव और उसकी इलाई पर किया गया खर्च

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

(क) गत दो वर्षों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्न के रख-रखाव, उसके लाने-ले-जाने अर्थात् उत्पादक से लेकर उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचाने में विभिन्न मदों पर प्रति क्विंटल कितना खर्च किया गया ; और

(ख) इस खर्च को कम करने के लिए कौन कौन से प्रयत्न किये गये और उनका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अणुगताहिब पी० शिन्धे) : (क) निगम ने पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान अनाज के सम्भालने पर प्रति क्विंटल निम्नलिखित राशि खर्च की जिसमें गेहूँ और चावल की अधिप्राप्ति और वितरण का खर्चा भी सम्मिलित है :—

	रुपये प्रति क्विंटल	
	गेहूँ	चावल
1972-73	22.76	19.15
1973-74 (अस्थायी)	24.97	21.99

इन खर्चों का मदवार व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 1 में दिया गया है ।

[मंत्रालय में रखा गया—देखिए संख्या एल. टी./8970/75]

(ख) निगम ने खाद्यान्नों की इलाई और भण्डारण पर होने वाले खर्च को कम करने के लिए कई पग उठाए हैं। निगम द्वारा उठाए गए कुछेक महत्वपूर्ण पग सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 2 में दिए गए हैं। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 8970/75]

Central Aid to Drought Affected Areas in West Bengal

807. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in West Bengal classified as chronically drought affected areas; and

(b) assistance given or proposed to be given by the Centre to assist these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Two units namely full district of Purulia and the other unit comprising hard core areas of Bankura and Midnapur districts have been classified as drought prone areas under the drought prone areas programme in W.B.

(b) Centre would provide six cores for these areas to be equally matched by the contribution of the State Government.

Units producing Khandsari Sugar by different processes

808. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of units producing Khandsari sugar by hydraulic sulphitation process, by ordinary sulphitation process and by indigenous methods, respectively and their total production in the country State-wise in the seasons, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 upto end of January, 1975.

(b) the amount of excise duty realised by the Central Government from Khandsari Sugar in each of these years; and

(c) the break up of the cost production of Khandsari sugar in each of these years by each of the three processes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and other authorities concerned and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Crack in Hira Kud Dam

809. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1938 on the 25th November, 1974 regarding cracks in Hira Kud Dam and state:

(a) the cause of the crack and the steps taken to repair the same;

(b) whether the Union Government's expert team for on-the-spot studies and long term measure, has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The cause of the cracks is still to be determined. The Project authorities have carried out some temporary repairs.

(b) The officers of the Central Water Commission who visited the Project site have, in their report, indicated the investigations and data required for analysing the problem.

(c) Required data is expected shortly. The analysis and studies to determine the cause of the cracks will be taken up immediately on receipt of data and measures for repairs recommended.

Scheme for Incentive to dryland Agriculture in Hilly Areas

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

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared for giving incentive to dryland agriculture especially in the hilly areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines of this scheme and the extent to which the States have benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir, several schemes have been undertaken to improve production under dryland conditions.

(b) During different plan periods, a number of research and development projects have been taken up to improve agricultural production under dryland conditions. One of the major schemes is that on soil and water conservation research and action programmes which have been undertaken since the first plan period. These primarily benefit the drylands in the country including those in the hilly regions. By the end of the fourth plan period, about Rs. 347 crores have been spent on soil and water conservation benefitting about 17 million hectares of land in the country, while during the fifth plan period, a provision of Rs. 291 crores has been made to benefit another 3 million hectares under this programme.

For further intensification of efforts to improve agricultural production under dryland conditions, a centrally sponsored All India coordinated research project on dryland agriculture with 24 research centres, located in different parts of the country was implemented during the fourth plan period. This scheme was executed with a financial provision of Rs. 178 lakhs and is continuing in fifth plan period with a proposed outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs. The dryland research project is developing new technology to stabilize dryland production.

Simultaneously, a centrally sponsored scheme of integrated dryland agricultural development was implemented during the fourth plan period with a financial provision of Rs. 20 crores. Under the scheme, 24 dryland development pilot projects have been implemented in the neighbourhood of the dryland research centres in 12 states, for early transfer of newer dryland technology to the farmers' field. One of these dryland development projects has been located in the hilly areas of Palamau district, Bihar. These projects on integrated dryland development also continue during the fifth plan period, for which a financial provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made.

Besides, there are a number of all India coordinated research projects on crop improvement, agronomic experiments, soil and water management which have been implemented by research centres all over the country, including hilly areas. These research projects undertake intensive experiments to evolve suitable crop varieties, agronomic practices, soil and water management technology which will improve agricultural production under dryland conditions, in different parts of the country, including hilly areas.

There is also a project of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) which aims to stabilize agricultural production in 74 districts of 13 States where agricultural production in dryland is instable due to vagaries of monsoon and drought.

नदी बंध विवाद

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

(क) देश में इस समय कितनी ऐसी नदियां हैं जिनको लेकर दो या उस से अधिक राज्यों में आपसी विवाद चल रहा है और उसमें अनुमानतः कितनी क्षति हो रही है, और

(ख) कितने विवादों को हल किया जा चुका है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा भागे कौन सी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) अभी तक हल न किए गए बृहद जल-विवाद नर्मदा, गोदावरी, कृष्णा, यमुना, कावेरी, रावी-व्यास (अतिरिक्त जल) तथा दामोदर नदियों से सम्बन्धित है।

जब कि ऐसे नदी बेसिनों में जिनके सम्बन्ध में जल-विवाद है सिंचाई और विद्युत की शक्यता के विकास पर कुप्रभाव पडा है, परन्तु देश में कुल मिला कर, कोई विशेष हानि नहीं हुई है क्योंकि सिंचाई और विद्युत विकास के लिये उपलब्ध धनराशि का समुप-योजन अन्य बेसिनों में ऐसी शक्यता के विकास पर कर लिया गया है।

(ख) जल विवादों को सुलझाना एक जटिल समस्या है जिसमें विपुल आकड़ों का अध्ययन तथा उनका विश्लेषण निहित होना है। पिछले कुछ समय में, रावी-व्यास के अतिरिक्त जल के आवंटन आगरा नहर तथा पश्चिमी यमुना नहर की वितरणियों के नियंत्रण, कावेरी जल तथा बिहार सुवर्णरेखा परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित मुख्य मन्त्रियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किए गए हैं। समझौते कराने में प्रवृत्ति हुई है। न्यायाधि-करणों को निर्विष्ट जल विवादों के अतिरिक्त, अन्य जल विवादों को बात चीत द्वारा हल करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

जेसलमेर में "पटवों की हवेली" की समस्या

812. श्री श्रीकार लाल शेरवा: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या राजस्थान के जैसलमेर नगर में "पटवों की हवेली" को रक्षित स्मारक घोषित कर उसकी संरक्षण

धीर उन्नत सौन्दर्यकरण करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एल० नरक हसन) जैसलमेर के पटवों की हवेली का राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा उनके अधिनियम अर्थात्, राजस्थान स्मारक, पुरातत्व स्थल और पुरावशेष अधिनियम, 1961 के अधीन पहले में ही रक्षित स्मारक घोषित की जा चुकी है। राजस्थान सरकार ने उनके अधिग्रहण और संरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी है।

Museum of Desert Arts and Crafts

813 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a museum of desert arts and crafts in the country, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Pension cases pending in Department of Archaeology

814 DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of pension cases relating to the work charged staff pending in the Department of Archaeology for past three years; and

(b) action taken to avoid further delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a)
The number of cases is 27.

(b) Every effort is being made to expedite the disposal of pending cases.

महावीर निर्वाण शताब्दी कार्यक्रम

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

(क) सरकार न महावीर निर्वाण शताब्दी के उपलक्ष्य में कौन-कौन से कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किये हैं और अब तक उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है; और

(ख) कितनी धनराशि अभी खर्च करनी बाकी है और कौन कौन से कार्यक्रम अभी तक अधूरे हैं अथवा शुरू नहीं किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) भगवान महावीर निर्वाण की 2500वीं वर्षगांठ के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं :—

(i) यूनेस्को ने, भारत सरकार के अनुरोध पर महापुरुषों तथा घटनाओं की अपनी सूची में वर्ष 1973-74 के अपने कैलेण्डर में भगवान महावीर निर्वाण की 2500वीं वर्ष गांठ को सम्मिलित कर लिया था। इस सूची को, सदस्य देशों के सभी राष्ट्रीय आयोगों तथा गैर सरकारी संगठनों को ध्यान में ला दिया गया था और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया था कि जैसा वे

उचित समझे अपनी इच्छानुसार उपयुक्त स्मारक समारोहों की व्यवस्था करें।

सरकार को इसके लिए कोई राशि खर्च नहीं करनी थी।

(ii) भगवान महावीर के निर्वाण की 2500वीं वर्षगांठ मनाने के लिए भारतीय डाक तथा तार विभाग ने 13-11-1974 को एक 25 पैसे के मूल्य की स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी की थी। इस टिकट के जागी किए जाने में लगभग 48,630 रुपये का व्यय आया था जिसकी टिकट की टिकट-संग्रह बिक्री तथा प्रथम दिवस के कवरों आदि के द्वारा पूर्ण कर ली जाएगी।

(iii) भारत सरकार के फि म प्रभाग ने 8-11-474 को "जैन टेम्पल्स आफ इंडिया" नामक फिल्म प्रदर्शन के लिए पुन. जारी की।

गीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग ने इन समागोहों के सम्बन्ध में उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम पेश किये थे।

आकाशवाणी ने विशेष समाचार वार्ताओं तथा प्रसारणों का आयोजन किया था।

क्योंकि ये कार्यक्रम सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के सामान्य कार्यकलापों का एक भाग है इसलिए, इन पर खर्च की गई राशि के अलग से कोई खेजे उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(iv) रामलीला मैदान, नई दिल्ली में 17-11-1974 को एक सार्वजनिक मभा आयोजित की गई थी। ₹० 35,000/— का सहायक अनुदान संस्वीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है, जो इस बैठक के आयोजन के लिए खर्च की गई राशि का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत भाग है।

(v) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने, कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय, पूना विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय तथा विश्व भारती में

भगवान महावीर के निर्वाण महोत्सव की 2500 वीं वर्षगांठ मनाने के लिए जैनधर्म और भगवान महावीर के उपदेशों के विषय में सभाओं तथा चर्चाओं के आयोजन से सम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृत किया था।

अब तक पूना और उदयपुर विश्व-विद्यालयों को 12,848/—रुपये की राशि का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया है।

(ख) इस कार्य के लिए गठित राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा मिद्वान्तः अनुमोदित भगवान महावीर के निर्वाण की 2500 वीं वर्षगांठ के लिए कार्यक्रमों में कुल 50 लाख रुपये के आवंटन की व्यवस्था की गई थी। आशा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा उनके कार्यक्रमों में सम्बन्धित विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों पर दिए जाने वाले इस प्रकार के व्यय को उन विभागों द्वारा अपने-अपने बजट आवंटनों में से पूरा किया जाएगा।

CBI Inquiry into Bungling in Loans for Purchase of Pumps by Small Farmers Development Agency in Bihar

816 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether CBI has investigated into bungs involving about Rs 50,000 in respect of loans granted by the Small Farmers' Development Agency for purchase of Diesel pump sets in East Champaran District, (Bihar) Adapur Block; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Small Farmers Development Agencies do not advance any loans. S.F.D.A. Champaran has, also not advanced any loans

for the purchase of diesel pumpsets. Therefore, the question of bungling in the grant of such loans by the Agency does not arise.

Food Assistance from European Economic Community

818. SHRI D. D. DESAI
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAI.
BHATIA.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether European Economic Community will also give food grant to India during 1974-75;

(b) whether India will buy food-grains from the European Economic Community;

(c) if so, whether the terms of the food grant have been worked out and

(d) if so, main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (d) The European Economic Community has already agreed to give food aid of 1.5 lakh tonnes of wheat during 1974-75 to India. A further quantity of 1.5 lakh tonnes is expected to be received as food aid as contribution of the member countries of E.E.C. No payment will be made for the quantity of wheat received as aid but the freight liability will be borne by the Government of India.

A quantity of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat has so far been commercially purchased from EEC countries.

**Setting up of National Food
Advisory Council**

819 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a National Food Advisory Council has been set up by the Government or its set up is under consideration,

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the Council,

(c) whether the Council had held any meeting so far, and

(d) if so whether any decision has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) Yes Sir The composition and functions of the National Food Advisory Council which is being reconstituted are under the consideration of the Government

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Starvation Deaths in Tamil Nadu

820 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE
SHRI M M JOSEPH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been acute food shortage in Tamil Nadu in recent months,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether more than 100 people died of starvation in Tamil Nadu recently, and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

Increase in Quota of Free Sale Sugar

821 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE
SHRI RAM PRAKASHI
SHRI K MALLANNA
DR H P SHARMA
SHRI D K PANDA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the free-sale quota of sugar has been increased from 30 per cent to 35 per cent,

(b) if so, the factors that have prompted this step, and

(c) as a result of the increase in the free-sale quota of sugar what will be the additional profits earned by the sugar industry?

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

(b) It became necessary to do so in order to maintain the retail issue price of levy sugar in the country unchanged

(c) It is too early to say whether this will result in the industry getting additional profits It will depend on the average of the realisations by the industry from the disposal of free sale sugar over the year

Destruction of Historical Documents

822. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE;
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI;
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHAN-
WAR:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that valuable historical documents have been or are being destroyed or sold as waste paper in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the brief description thereof and the special reasons for their disposal in this way;

(c) whether there is no legislation to prevent such destruction of valuable historical records; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken by the Indian Historical Records Commission in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the information received by the Central Government, 86000 old records of historical importance have been destroyed in the Tamil Nadu Archives. Reports have also appeared in the Press about destruction of records in Madhya Pradesh and Darbhanga but the Central Government have no official information about this.

(c) and (d). Although the Central Government has not undertaken any legislation to regulate the destruction of records held by Central Government Departments, State Governments or individuals, the Central Government after due consideration of the Report of the Archival Legislation Committee (Dr. Tarachand Committee) adopted an Archival Policy Resolu-

tion in 1972 which regulates the maintenance and administration of the records of the Central Government. Copies of the archival policy resolutions were forwarded to the State Governments to enable them to adopt similar procedure, if they so desire.

The Indian Historical Records Commission, which is the body set up by the Central Government to advise Governments in matters of archival policy, made several recommendations in the past on the question of proper weeding out of old records. The matter was again discussed in the Indian Historical Records Commission meeting held at Lucknow on the 28th January 1975 under the chairmanship of the Education Minister and the following resolution was passed:—

"The Commission is greatly perturbed over the reported large scale destruction of old public records in several States notwithstanding the repeated recommendations of the Commission (vide Resolution No. II of 1925, Resolution No. VII of 1942, Resolution No. V of 1943, Resolution No. VI of 1951) and resolves that a sub-Committee consisting of five members of the Commission be constituted to investigate and report to the Standing Committee, within six months, on the follows:—

- (a) the extent to which the above resolutions are being implemented;
- (b) the period and the nature of records destroyed during the last two years;
- (c) the qualifications and suitability of the staff engaged on appraisal of old records; and
- (d) the steps which can be taken immediately to ensure the preservation of records of permanent value.

The Commission also recommends to the State Governments that no pre-1947 records be destroyed till the said Committee has submitted its report."

The Central Government has taken up this matter with the State Governments.

World Bank Assistance for Irrigation Projects

823 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the World Bank has granted some assistance to India for its irrigation projects; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) Uptil now, the World Bank assistance to irrigation projects in the country, which have been completed with this assistance, is of the order of US \$ 54.88 million. Details of the projects which have been completed with World Bank credit assistance are given in the attached statement. In addition, two on-going projects viz Kadana Project in Gujarat and Pochampad Project in Andhra Pradesh are receiving credit assistance from the International Development Association. The credit agreement for the Kadana Project is for 35 million dollars and for Pochampad Project, it is 39 million dollars.

Recently the World Bank has agreed to give a credit of 45 million dollars for Godavari Barrage Project in Andhra Pradesh

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF CREDIT FOR PROJECTS ALREADY COMPLETED

Name of Project	Date of Agreement	Amount as in Agreement (\$Million)	Date of last disbursement	Amount drawn (\$Million)
1. Sone Barrage (Bihar)	29-6-1962	15.00	4-12-1967	15.00
2. Shetrunji (Gujarat)	22-11-1961	4.50	2-3-1966	3.35
3. Purna (Maharashtra)	18-7-1962	13.00	7-8-1968	13.00
4. Salandi (Orissa)	22-11-1961	7.50	1-7-1969	7.50
5. Tubewells Project (U P)	6-9-1961	6.00	1-10-1964	6.00
6. Flood Protection & drainage (Punjab)	22-11-1961	10.00	upto 18-9-1966	10.00

54.88

**Disapproval of Designs of Buildings
by Urban Arts Commission**

824. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

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

(a) whether Urban Arts Commission has disapproved the designs of Nehru Place, extension of Supreme Court and proposed Parliament Library building in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Urban Arts Commission examined the plans, drawings and models relating to the Nehru place, extension of the Supreme Court building and the Parliament Library building projects and noted a few deficiencies and shortcomings. These defects were discussed with the promoters and the concerned architects in several meetings when certain improvements and modifications, keeping in view the legal and other commitments already made, were suggested by the Commission. The revised proposals have not yet been submitted to the Commission.

**Performance and Wages paid in
Farms of State Farms Corporation**

825. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Agricultural Farms run by the State Farms Corporation;

(b) the financial performance and the production during the year 1974-75 so far;

(c) whether the wages paid to the agricultural labour in the State Farms are less than the local prevailing rates; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

3507 L.S.—3

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) 1. Central State Farm, P.O. Jetsar, Distt. Sriganganagar, (Rajasthan).

2. Central State Farm, Suratgarh, Distt. Sriganganagar (Rajasthan).

3. Central State Farm, 10 K.M., Sirsa Road, Hissar (Haryana).

4. Central State Farm, P.O. Ladhawal Distt. Ludhiana, (Punjab).

5. Central State Farm, Lachhipali, P.O. Samarbaga, Via Annelapada, Distt. Sambalpur, (Orissa) since in the process of winding up.

6. Central State Farm, P.O. Jawalgera, Sindhanoor Tq., Distt. Raichur (Karnatak).

7. Central State Farm, Lokicherra, Mizoram P.O. Patharkandi, (Two units) Mizoram.

8. Central State Farm, Aralam P.O. Via Peravcor, Distt. Cannanore (Kerala).

9. Central State Farm, Kokilabari, P.O. Pathshala, Distt. Kamrup (Assam)

10. Central State Farm, Malchengam, Vill. & P.O. Malpallipattu-606703, North Arcot Distt (Tamil Nadu).

11. Central State Farm, Achitapuram, Post Naravarigudem, Via Aswaraopet, Khammam (A.P.).

12. Central State Farm, Rae Bareli, P.O. Lalganj, Rae Bareli. (U.P.).

13. Central State Farm, Bahraich, P.O. Girjapuri, Distt. Bahraich (U.P.).

(b) Since the Corporation is observing agricultural year from July to June, actuals of production and financial performance for 1974-75 are not yet available. Statements showing actual for 1973-74 and estimate for 1974-75 are indicated in statements I, II, & III. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8971/75].

(c) and (d) Generally the wages of the daily paid workers at the Farms of the State Farms Corporation of India are not lower than the local prevailing rates except in the case of a few Farms belonging to the State Government of Kerala. The wages at the farms of the SCFI are fixed taking into account the minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act fixed by the State/Central Governments. At some Farms these wages are even higher than the minimum wage, fixed by the Central/State Governments.

Foodgrains demanded by, allocated and supplied to States from January, 1974 to January, 1975

826 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the Central assistance asked by the State Governments to tide over the food shortage from January, 1974 to January, 1975 month-wise and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains allocated and actually supplied by the Centre to each of the States during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) Statements I, II and III showing the quantities of foodgrains demanded by the State Governments and the quantities allotted and supplied from the Central pool from January 1974 to January, 1975 are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-8972/75]

Dispute over use of Water from Kabini and Hemavathi Reservoirs

827 SHRI P R SHENOY:
SHENOY:

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over Kaveri waters,

(b) if so, whether the Government of Karnataka could not utilize the waters from Kabini and Hemavathi reservoirs freely for irrigation purposes because of the pending dispute, though crores of rupees have been spent over these reservoirs, and

(c) when is the dispute likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (c) There are differences between the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala over the use and development of Cauvery Waters. The question was discussed by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation with the Chief Ministers of the three States on 28th and 29th November, 1974 and on 15th and 16th February 1975 but no final agreement has been reached. Efforts to resolve the differences amongst the three States are continuing.

(b) Kabini and Hemavathi projects have not been approved by the Government of India. The Karnataka Government have, however, proceeded with their construction. Water was also stored in the Kabini reservoir during the last monsoon. There has also been difference between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu about the use of Kabini reservoir water. Some water has been released by Karnataka from the Kabini reservoir for use in Tamil Nadu.

Implementation of Sugarcane Price by Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu

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

(a) whether all the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu have implemented the price of sugarcane for the season 1973-74 as advised by the Government of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the price advised by the Government of Tamil Nadu for all the sugar factories in the State;

(c) if there is vast difference in price, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action Central Government propose to take against the sugar factories who failed to implement the price advised by the Government of Tamil Nadu since the factories say that State Government have no power to fix the price?

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

(b) and (c). A statement showing the final cane prices advised by the Government of Tamil Nadu for being paid by each sugar factory in the State during 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8973/75]. The Government of Tamil Nadu advised a 25 per cent increase over the minimum prices notified by the Central Government in the case of all Joint Stock factories. The formula adopted by the State Government in advising payment of prices by the Cooperative Sugar Mills is not known. However, since the minimum prices are determined and notified by the Central Government on the basis of the sugar recovery of each factory, the same are not uniform. Therefore, application of any formula for payment of higher than the minimum prices may result in different prices for different factories.

(d) So long as a sugar factory has paid the minimum statutory cane price fixed by the Central Government, no penal action can be taken against it. The Government of Tamil Nadu are, however, making continuous efforts to persuade the remaining factories also to pay the final cane prices as advised by them.

Food Shortage in Orissa

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

(a) whether Central Government is aware that Orissa State is facing food shortage to the extent of one million tonnes in the current year; and

(b) whether Central Government is likely to give liberal assistance to the States to tide over the crisis which is likely to last until October next when the new paddy crop is expected to come into the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The food position in Orissa is reported to be difficult due to setback in production during 1974-75 kharif season on account of drought. Firm estimates of production for 1974-75 have not yet become available and it is, therefore, not possible to indicate the precise extent of the shortfall.

In order to assist the Government of Orissa to tide over the situation, the wheat quota of the State has been increased from 8000 tonnes per month during July-August, 1974 to 25000 tonnes for January, 1975 and 28,000 tonnes for February, 1975. Besides, 5,000 tonnes of paddy was also allotted to the State during October, 1974. The food situation in Orissa is being kept under constant review.

Provision for Clean Drinking Water in Rajasthan Villages

830. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 22000 villages in Rajasthan do not have provision for clean drinking water;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have formulated any national scheme whereby at least drinking water can be made available to all the villages in the country within a time-bound programme and if so the particulars thereof; and

(c) the extent of Central assistance during the last three years to the Government of Rajasthan for this project and whether the Central Government propose to make additional allocation so that the task can be achieved quickly?

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

Bonus to Haryana Farmers for contributing their produce to State Procuring Agencies

831 SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned some amount for giving bonus to Haryana farmers for contributing their produce to state procuring agencies;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the contribution of rice by Haryana State towards Central Pool so far during 1974-75?

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

payment of bonus to the State Governments for being passed on to the producers of paddy is under consideration of Government.

(c) 2.02 lakh tonnes upto 12th February, 1975.

Food production through Solar Energy

832. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute have made any study to raise the food output by solar energy and energy derived from recycled wastes; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). Solar energy is converted into chemical energy through photosynthetic process of plants. Hence an increase in the intensity of cropping helps to utilise more solar energy. It is also utilised in the drying of harvested crops. No other work has so far been done at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute on the utilisation of solar energy for increasing food production.

Research has been done on the recycling of the following wastes as manure—

- (1) Spent slurry: During fermentation in the gas plant about 30 per cent of the added cow dung is converted into methane gas and about 70 per cent remains as residue for use as manure. Experiments have been conducted at I.A.R.I. on the disposal and utilisation of this spent slurry. Analysis of the slurry obtained from the Institute Dairy has shown that it is superior even to farmyard manure in its effect on crop growth and also in its power to improve the soil physical properties.

- (ii) **Manure from wastes:** Experiments have been conducted at I.A.R.I. to chemically prepare manure from a variety of organic wastes viz., animal bones, hair and wool wastes, leather waste etc. Studies on the effect of these manures on plant growth are in progress.

Assistant Engineers, Class II in CPWD

833. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No 68 on the 11th November, 1974 and Unstarred Question No 2841 on the 19th August, 1974 and state:

(a) the circumstances under which (167+9) 176 Assistant Engineers Class II in CPWD have been officiating in the grade for more than 15 years as on the 1st July, 1974 and 432 Assistant Engineers have been officiating for more than 10 years whereas the prescribed probation period for them is two years; and

(b) the target date fixed for confirming them against 507 Civil and 137 Electrical permanent posts lying vacant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA). (a) and (b). A period of probation of 2 years in the grade of Assistant Engineer has been prescribed in order to assess the suitability of a person for further continuance in that grade. This is not directly related to confirmation.

Appointments to the grade of Assistant Engineers used to be made by various methods and this used to be done according to quotas. As the Delhi High Court in the writ petition filed by Shri M. Rammayya and other Assistant Engineers, have held that the quotas for appointment to the grade of Assistant Engineers have not been properly determined, the seniority list which was based on the quota rule,

was required to be revised. A revised seniority list was accordingly prepared but the Union Public Service Commission have advised re-examination of the list on the basis of certain principles suggested by them. Confirmation can only be made after the seniority list has been revised and even so, as per directive of the Supreme Court, such confirmations will be subject to final adjustment as a result of ultimate decision of that Court in the writ petition filed by some of the direct recruit Assistant Engineers against the judgement of the Delhi High Court

Milk Production through Indiscriminate introduction of Imported Cows

834. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in a local English daily dated the 7th January, 1975 that a livestock specialist of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has warned that milk production cannot be increased by indiscriminately introducing imported cattle into every part of the country;

(b) whether he has also stated that high yielding cows can directly be introduced only in these States which have been right agro-climatic conditions; and

(c) if so, whether Government has made any study in this regard and if so, the facts thereof?

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

Dr. Ehsanullah Khan, a Scientist in the ICAR, who is not a specialist in the field of livestock production/animal husbandry, had presented a paper entitled "Palaeontological record of gene-environment interaction and livestock development" in the Indian Science

Congress held at New Delhi in the first week of January 1975. In the paper he had expressed his view that milk production cannot be increased by the indiscriminate introduction of imported cattle into every part of the country

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Studies have been carried out on cross breeding of indigenous cattle with exotic animals in several States and particularly in Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, U.P., West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Assam. The results of the research work have indicated that imported cattle particularly belonging to the breeds Jersey, Brown Swiss and Holstein Friesian can survive well under different agro climatic regions. Exotic bulls have hence been used for cross breeding with indigenous cattle to develop cross-bred animals for improved milk production

Proposal to stop supply of foodgrains through Ration Shops

835 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are considering a scheme under which the supply of foodgrains on ration cards from fair price shops would be stopped, and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to announce that scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise

पब्लिक स्कूल

836. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या शिक्षा, कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री ह व्रतान की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) देश में, राज्यवार कितने पब्लिक स्कूल हैं,

(ख) इन स्कूलों में कितने विद्यार्थी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है , और

(घ) इन पब्लिक स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के कितने विद्यार्थी शिक्षा ले रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी०पी० घाबर) : (क) पब्लिक स्कूल से उन स्कूलों का आशय है जो मागनीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के सदस्य थे। ऐसे स्कूलों की संख्या 49 है तथा उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा सलान विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) ए (घ) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रव दी जायेगी ।

विवरण

देण के उन पब्लिक स्कूलों के नामों का राज्यवार विवरण जो भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के सदस्य है ।

राज्य का नाम	स्कूलों की संख्या
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	3
2. बिहार	2
3. गुजरात	3
4. हरियाणा	1
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश	3
6. कर्नाटक	1
7. केरल	1
8. मध्य प्रदेश	5
9. महाराष्ट्र	5
10. उड़ीसा	1
11. पंजाब	3
12. राजस्थान	7
13. तमिलनाडु	2
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	5
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	1
16. दिल्ली	3
जोड़	49

Value and Quantity of Foodgrains Imported

837. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT;

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:

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

(a) the quantity and value of various types of foodgrains imported during 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75 and till the end of January, 1975, countrywise, the terms of their import and foreign exchange involved therein; and

(b) attempts made to achieve self-sufficiency in food during this period and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8974/75].

(b) A multi pronged strategy has been adopted to increase the rate of growth in agricultural production with a view to attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains. Although seasonal factors have a substantial bearing on the actual output, the potential for growth has been increased and the total output of foodgrains in 1973-74 is placed at 103.6 million tonnes as against 97 million tonnes in 1972-73.

Method and Mechanism of Procurement of Foodgrains

838. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) what is the total estimated produce of the last Kharif Crop, the method and mechanism adopted for procurement and the actual quantity procured upto now State-wise with

reasons for shortfalls in particular States;

(b) the estimated expectation of yield of wheat, the manner and method of procurement and target of procurement to be achieved State-wise;

(c) whether it is proposed to procure the entire marketable surplus of Kharif and wheat from big producers and traders both in rural and urban areas, and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The total estimated production of the last Kharif crop viz. 1973-74 is as under —

(In 1000 tonnes)	
Grain	Estimated Production
Rice	43,742
Jowar	8,992 (including Rabi Jowar)
Bajara	7,087
Maize	5,643
Ragi	2,131
Small millets	1,864
TOTAL	69,459

As regards the method and mechanism of procurement of foodgrains and the actual quantities procured upto now in the current marketing season, it was decided that the prevailing procurement system in each State should be strengthened and made more effective with a view to maximising procurement of paddy/rice. The existing paddy/rice zones have been continued. The policy of free movement of coarse-grains has also been continued and State Governments have been asked to introduce levy on producers. The State

Governments have also been allowed to impose traders levy on Kharif coarse-grains, if considered necessary for maximising procurement subject to the condition that no restrictions would be placed on their movement within the States or outside the State.

A statement showing progressive procurement of Kharif cereals State-wise during the Kharif marketing season 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-8975/75]. The procurement of Kharif cereals is still in progress and it is not possible to anticipate at this stage the likely procurement during the current marketing season.

(b) to (d) The final estimates of production of wheat during 1974-75 crop season will become available after the close of the agricultural year i.e. some time in July-August 1975. However, if the weather conditions are favourable during the remaining part of the Rabi season it would be possible to achieve a substantial increase in production during the current year.

The policy for Rabi 1975-76 marketing season has not yet been finalised and no targets of procurement of wheat during the next Rabi season have been fixed so far.

No change in the existing Kharif policy is contemplated for the present. The position will, however, be reviewed while formulating the policy for the next Kharif season.

Allotment of Land in Delhi to Indians Abroad

839 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has approved a scheme for allotment of land in Delhi to Indians abroad for constructing residential quarters; and

(b) the main features thereof?

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

(b) The main features of the Scheme are:

- (i) An individual who had been a permanent resident of Delhi/New Delhi before proceeding abroad or had been resident of Delhi/New Delhi for five years before going abroad and having no residential plot of land and/or house in his name or in the name of his wife and dependants in the Union Territory of Delhi is eligible for allotment of plot
- (ii) The price of plot and cost of construction on the plot shall be payable in foreign exchange.
- (iii) The plots will be allotted on lease hold basis and the construction is to be done during a prescribed period.
- (iv) Allotment of the plots will be made by draw of lots if the number of applicants exceed the number of plots

Import of Foodgrains

840. **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether India will have to import foodgrains from foreign countries during 1975 in spite of food crops prospects;

(b) if so, the names of the countries, and terms and conditions and quantum of different items of foodgrains; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASHEB P

SHINDE). (a) to (c). Yes. But import requirements are kept under constant review having regard to the needs of the public distribution system, crop prospects, internal availability of foodgrains, price position and other relevant factors. It is not possible at this step to indicate the total quantity that may have to be imported during 1975. Purchases of wheat and milo are made from exporting countries like the U.S.A., Canada, Argentina, Australia, Sweden and EEC countries etc., on commercial basis. The extent of foreign exchange expenditure on imports during 1975 would depend on the quantum of imports

Recommendations made by Kothari Commission regarding Salaries of Teachers

841 **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bihar State Government have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for the implementation of the recommendations of the Kothari Commission in respect of salaries of college, high school and primary teachers in that State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) The Government of Bihar has not submitted any such proposal in regard to Kothari Commission recommendations in recent years however in 1968 a request was received from that Government in regard to school teachers, but was not agreed to. As regards University and College teachers, the Central Government provided financial assistance during 1966-71 for implementing the scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission in full.

Storing of Excess Monsoon Water for use in dry season

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

(a) whether in view of the high cost of dam construction, large submergence of flat and fertile lands, heavy losses of water by evaporation and percolation and short life of dams by heavy siltation in Gangetic basin, the Government has thought of storing excess Monsoon water of Gangetic basin rivers for use in dry season; and

(b) if so, broad outlines and costs involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Major storage projects on rivers like Chambal, Ramganga, Rihand and Damodar have already been built in the Ganga Basin after careful investigation of their benefit cost aspects, submergence, water-tightness, silt content and evaporation losses. These have been found to be quite successful. The Tehri and Kangsabati projects are currently under construction. The State Governments have also under consideration proposals for new storage projects like Bansagar, Rajghat, Kanhar, North Koel Parbati etc. in the Ganga Basin.

With its deep alluvium, the Ganga Basin appears to afford scope for underground storage of excess monsoon flows. Proposals to explore the possibilities of such underground storages are under consideration.

Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill

843. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration was asked by the Ministry of Works and Housing in 1973 to pass the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment)

Bill in a specially convened session of the Delhi Metropolitan Council and the same was passed by them and forwarded to the Ministry for introduction in Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons for not introducing in and considering and passing the same Bill by Parliament so far;

(c) whether during the Twelfth Session of Lok Sabha, it was stated in reply to a question that the Bill is proposed to be introduced in that current Session but the same was not introduced; and

(d) when the said Bill is proposed to be brought before the Parliament definitely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Delhi Administration was asked in November, 1972 to place the matter relating to the amendment of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, before the Metropolitan Council, Delhi, and communicate its views to this Ministry. A copy of the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, as recommended by the Metropolitan Council in a Short Notice Session, was received from the Delhi Administration in August, 1973.

(b) The Metropolitan Council had made several suggestions and these had to be examined in consultation with the various concerned Ministries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Bill is likely to be introduced in the current Session of Parliament.

Seniority of Assistant Engineers Class II in C.P.W.D.

844. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 155 on the 11th November, 1974 and place on the Table of the House:

(a) brief on the decision of Delhi High Court on the 5th November, 1971

in case it was not regarding seniority of Assistant Engineers, Class II in CPWD for confirmation and promotion purposes;

(b) a copy of the directive of the Supreme Court against the decision of the Delhi High Court dated the 5th November, 1971; and

(c) state the reasons for not confirming the Assistant Engineers Class II after the 5th November, 1971 till the directive against (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A copy of the judgement of the Delhi High Court together with a copy of the orders of the Supreme Court, will be obtained and placed on the table of the House.

(c) As already indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 155 on the 11th November, 1974, appointments to the grade of Assistant Engineers used to be made by various methods and this used to be done according to a quota. As the Delhi High Court have held that the quotas for appointment to the grade of Assistant Engineers have not been properly determined, the seniority list which was based on the quota rule, was required to be revised. A revised seniority list was accordingly prepared but the Union Public Service Commission have advised re-examination of the list on certain principles suggested by them. Confirmation can only be made after the seniority list has been revised and even so, as per directive of the Supreme Court, such confirmations will be subject to final adjustments as a result of ultimate decision of that Court in the writ petition filed by some of the direct recruit Assistant Engineers against the judgement of the Delhi High Court.

Take over of procurement and Distribution of wheat and rice

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

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to take over procurement and distribution of wheat and rice;

(b) whether decision has not yet been taken because of the pressure from the foodgrain dealers; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Under the existing policy, foodgrains, including wheat and rice, are already being procured by the State Governments, Food Corporation of India and other public agencies for issue through the public distribution system.

Request from Tamil Nadu to Andhra Pradesh and Punjab for Supply of Rice

847. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Tamilnadu Government has urged Andhra Pradesh and Punjab to supply a certain quantity of rice to Tamil Nadu immediately; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the States to the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Tamil Nadu Government have informed that they approached the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab in early January for supply of rice but the latter asked them to obtain the concurrence of the Government of India as the surplus quantities with them are intended for the Central pool.

Foreign Assistance for Irrigation Projects

848. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKINDE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of the irrigation projects that have been sent to the International Development Association for assistance;

(b) whether some irrigation projects have been suggested to the World Bank for assistance;

(c) if so, the names and locations of these projects; and

(d) the latest position regarding the possibility of securing assistance from these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) A statement giving the necessary information is enclosed

(b) and (c) A proposal to pose more irrigation projects for assistance from the World Bank is under consideration

(d) Credit assistance of 45 million dollars for the Godavari Barrage Project has very recently been agreed to by the World Bank Further possibilities for securing more assistance from the World Bank are being explored

Statement

Projects sent to the International Development Association for consideration for Assistance

Serial Number	Name of the Project	Location
1.	Godavari Barrage Project	Andhra Pradesh
2.	North Koel (Palamau)	Bihar
3.	Damanganga	Gujarat
4.	Upper Krishna	Karnataka
5.	Kallada	Kerala

Serial Number	Name of the Project	Location
6.	Warna	Maharashtra
7.	Krishna	Maharashtra
8.	Bhuma	Maharashtra
9.	Anandapur Barrage	Oriassa
10.	Rajasthan Canal Stage II	Rajasthan

Procurement and import of foodgrains for buffer stock

849. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good "Rabi" crop in the country is expected this year, as a result of timely rains;

(b) if so, the extent to which the Government is expecting the procurement of foodgrains for buffer stock after meeting normal domestic requirements, and

(c) the extent to which the imported foodgrains would be helpful to the buffer stock of the country and to ease the food situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The winter rains in several parts of North India have proved beneficial to rabi crops and if weather conditions are favourable in the remaining part of the season, rabi production may be expected to register a substantial increase this year. The procurement of rabi crop will start from March-April, 1975 and as such it is not possible to frame any precise estimate of the quantum of likely procurement of wheat during the 1975-76 rabi marketing season. Foodgrains are imported to the ex-

tent considered necessary for maintaining the public distribution system and building up of a minimum reserve, keeping in view the need for proper management of the present food economy in the country.

Exploratory Tube Wells in Bahraich U.P.

850. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1849 on the 25th November, 1974 and No. 917 on the 29th July, 1974 and state:

(a) whether inspite of the availability of deep boring rigs belonging to Central Ground Water Board, in U.P. the work of constructing exploratory tube-wells in the areas comprised in Sirsia Jamanana blocks, district Bahraich (U.P.) is not taken up;

(b) whether Sirsia, Jamaraha in Bahraich District are periodically affected by drought; and

(c) whether Government of U.P. is not taking up the work on the ground that the Central Government is not co-operating in extending the use of deep boring rigs in the areas concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Seven drilling rigs of the Central Ground Water Board are presently working in U.P. Out of these rigs, however, none is suitable for drilling in the bouldery formations met with in the Sirsia, Jamnaha blocks of Bahraich district. The Central Ground Water Board is taking steps to acquire suitable rigs for drilling in such formations. Meanwhile, a preliminary hydrogeological survey of the area has been done.

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

(c) The Government of U.P. has requested the Central Government to

take up exploratory drilling in the bouldery formations of the State. The Central Water Board, however, has not yet been able to take up this drilling for want of suitable rigs.

Rajasthan Canal Project

851. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether final sanction of financial allocation for the Rajasthan Canal Project for the current year (1974-75) has not yet been announced while the year is at its flag end,

(b) the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether uncertainty about the quantum of financial allocation for the project and raw material availability has hampered the progress of the Rajasthan Canal Project to a large extent; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that adequate and timely allocation of funds is made for the biggest irrigation project of the country, an essential for the exploitation of the agricultural potential of the virgin desert lands of Rajasthan and adjoining States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) A provision of Rs. 9.5 crores for the Rajasthan Canal Project was indicated when the Annual Plan for Rajasthan for 1974-75 was finalised in January, 1974 and was accordingly, made in the State Budget for the year. Subsequently an additional advance assistance of Rs. 5.24 crores, subject to the expenditure being incurred over and above the above provision, has also been made available to the State Government for providing employment to the drought affected labour on the Rajasthan Canal Project.

(b) to (d). Do not arise. However, some difficulty has been experienced

regarding supply of coal. The matter has been taken up with the concerned authorities.

Foodgrain shortage in Assam

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

(a) whether Assam is facing acute shortage of food which may result in more starvation deaths, and

(b) if so, whether Central Government has sent any assistance to the Assam Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The food position in Assam is reported to be difficult as a result of set back in kharif crops due to floods. In order to enable the State to tide over the situation, the wheat quota of the State has been increased from 10,000 tonnes in September to 17,500 tonnes per month for October and November and 20,000 tonnes per month for December, 1974 and January and February, 1975. In addition, 5,000 tonnes of rice and 600 tonnes of coarse grains have also been allotted to the State during the months of September and October, 1974 respectively. 65,680 tonnes of levy free wheat is also reported to have been despatched to Assam from Punjab and Haryana on trade account. An amount of Rs. 4 crores as advance plan assistance has also been given to Assam Government.

Affect of increase in free sale quota of sugar on public distribution system

853. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the increase in portion of free sale sugar from 30 to

35 per cent, Government can assure that this change will not affect the public distribution system; and

(b) what is the present need of sugar to maintain the public distribution system and the availability through levy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Every effort will be made to maintain the quantum of monthly releases of levy sugar unchanged for distribution through fair price shops

(b) Under controlled conditions in operation since 1963, except for a short break, the requirements of levy sugar for public distribution are contained within the limits of availability from time to time. Since July, 1974, 1.80 lakh tonnes of levy sugar is being released every month for the purpose.

Allocation of Foodgrains, Fertilisers and Sugar to States in 1974 and January, 1975

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

(a) whether the Ministry is responsible for the allocation of foodgrains, fertilisers and sugar to various States.

(b) if so, the allocations State-wise of each of these commodities in the year January, 1974 to January, 1975;

(c) whether these allocations to the State have been made on population basis; and

(d) if not, the main criteria used in this regard?

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

(b) Two statements, indicating allocations of foodgrains and Sugar during the period January 1974 to January 1975 and of fertilisers during the same period are laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8976/75].

(c) and (d). Allotment of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made keeping in view the overall availability in the Central Pool, the requirements of the State Governments local market availability and other relevant factors. Fertilizer allocations for different States are finalised on the basis of their agronomic requirements. The monthly levy quota of sugar of each State/Union Territory is fixed after taking into account the population factor and consumption pattern during the year 1967-68 and is adjusted according to the availability of levy sugar for allotment as State's quota.

**Seniority list of Executive Engineers
Class I in C.P.W.D.**

855. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the seniority list of Executive Engineers Class I in CPWD both for Civil and Electrical as on the 1st January, 1975; and

(b) whether the above seniority list is in accordance with the Judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on the 11th December, 1974 in writ petition No. 489 of 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The seniority list of Executive Engineers is required to be revised consequent upon the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on 11th December, 1974 in the Writ Petition filed by Shri A. K. Subraman and others. The implications of the judgment of the Supreme Court are being examined in consultation with the

Department of Personnel and the Ministry of Law and, thereafter, a revised seniority list will be drawn-up.

Committee on student unrest

856. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on student unrest in the country has since submitted its report to the Central Advisory Board of Education;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The report of the Committee is yet awaited.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

National Commission on Agriculture

857. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DINESH JOARDER:

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

(a) the progress so far made by the National Commission on Agriculture;

(b) when the Commission is likely to submit its final report;

(c) whether any interim reports have been submitted so far and if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (c). The National Commission on Agriculture has already submitted 21 Interim Reports as shown in the statement covering

variety of subjects. The more Interim Reports are likely to be submitted shortly. The salient features of the recommendations are contained in the summary of recommendations included in the relevant Interim Reports copies of which have already been

placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha and have also been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) The present term of the Commission is upto 30 June, 1975 by which date the Commission is expected to submit its final report.

STATEMENT
National Commission on Agriculture
INTERIM REPORTS RELEASED BY THE NCA

	Date on which presented
1. Multiplication and Distribution of Quality Seed pertaining to High Yielding Varieties and Hybrids of Cereals	} 29 11-1971
2. Fertiliser Distribution	
3. Some Aspects of Agricultural Research Extension and Training	} 1 1-1972
4. Credit Services for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers	
5. Milk Production through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers	
6. Establishment of Agro-Meteorological Divisions in Agricultural Universities	
7. House-sites for Landless Agricultural Labourers	
8. Production Forestry—Man Made Forests	
9. Soil Survey and Soil Map of India	
10. Potato Seeds	} 13-3 1973
11. Organisational Aspects of All India Coordinated Research Projects	
12. Modernising Irrigation Systems and Integrated Development of Commanded Areas	
13. Whole-Village Development Programme	
14. Organisation and Functions of the Commodity Development Councils and Directorates	
15. Reorientation of Programme of Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' Development Agencies	
16. Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production through Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for supplementing their Income	
17. Sericulture	} 19-4-1974
18. Social Forestry	
19. Forest Research and Education	
20. Desert Development	
21. Certain Important Aspects of Selected Exported—Oriented Agricultural Commodities	

खरीफ की फसल का उत्पादन लक्ष्य

858. श्री रामावतार झास्त्री: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इन वर्ष खरीफ की फसल के उत्पादन का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या वसूली का लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ग) सरकार ने अब तक कितना खाद्यान्न वसूल किया है तथा वह निर्धारित लक्ष्य का कितने प्रतिशत है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार और अधिक खाद्यान्न वसूल करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): (क) जी नहीं 1974-75 के लिए खरीफ उत्पादन का कोई पृथक लक्ष्य नहीं रखा गया है ।

(ख) से (घ) : 41 लाख मीटरी टन चावल की वसूली का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है किन्तु खरीफ के मोटे अनाजों की वसूली का कोई लक्ष्य नहीं रखा गया है ।

1974-'75 के खरीफ मौसम के दौरान वसूल किए गए खरीफ के खाद्यान्नों के संबंध में 22 फरवरी, 1975 तक उपलब्ध आकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

चावल	25.18 लाख मीटरी टन
मोटे अनाज	2 लाख मीटरी टन
योग	27.18 लाख मीटरी टन

चावल की वसूली के निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने और अन्य खाद्यान्नों की और अधिक खरीद करने के सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

New system of examinations in Delhi

859. SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has recently evolved a new system of examinations in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The salient features of the new system of examination to be introduced from 1977 are:

(i) The results of the Secondary School Course Examination will be furnished in terms of grades for each subject on a five point scale as under:

- Grade 1: Outstanding
- Grade 2: Very Good
- Grade 3: Good
- Grade 4: Fair
- Grade 5: Poor

(ii) No overall grade will be given for purpose of certification. The certificate will indicate the achievement of the pupil in terms of Grades in each subject.

(iii) Any one desiring to improve his Grade in any subject(s) at the Secondary School Course Examination will be permitted to reappear in it at the next examination.

(iv) A bright pupil may be allowed to sit for the Board's examination, if he so wishes, a year earlier than the

time when he should normally take the examination provided the Head of the institution concerned certifies that the progress of the candidate during the academic session preceding the examination had been outstanding.

Allotment of quarters for office of the Parliamentary Forum for S.C. and S.T.

861. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when did the Parliamentary forum for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes apply for the allotment of Government quarters to locate its office;

(b) whether the allotment has been made; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In September, 1972 for a ground floor flat in North/South Avenue; and in March, 1973 for general pool accommodation.

(b) and (c). It has not been possible to provide accommodation to the forum mainly due to shortage of Government accommodation

Go-slow action of Delhi University Staff

862. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the "go slow" action of the Delhi University staff since 10th January, 1975;

(b) if so, the reasons for this action; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir. According to Delhi University, there is no "go-slow" action on the part of the staff.

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

बन्दरगाहों पर आयातित उर्वरकों का चढ़ाने तथा उतारने के लिए यांत्रिकी व्यवस्था

863. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1973-74 में बम्बई तथा मद्रास बन्दरगाहों पर आयातित उ रक चढ़ाने तथा उतारने की यांत्रिक व्यवस्था करने का निर्णय किया था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर कितना व्यय किया गया है तथा कितने ऐसे बन्द-गाहों को इस सुविधा की आवश्यकता होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुवास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने काडला, हल्दिया, मद्रास, बम्बई तथा विशाखापटनम में आयात होने वाले खुले उर्वरकों को उतारने एवं उसके रख रखाव सभी कार्यों को यंत्रीकृत करने का निर्णय किया है। काडला हाई स्पीड प्रोजेक्ट दिनांक 9-2-70 को, हल्दिया हाई स्पीड प्रोजेक्ट दिनांक 9-3-72 को, मद्रास मीडियम स्पीड प्रोजेक्ट 18-4-74 को और बम्बई मीडियम स्पीड प्रोजेक्ट 5-2-75 को स्वीकृत की गयी थी। इस उद्देश्य के लिए मद्रास में एक हाई स्पीड प्रोजेक्ट और विशाखापटन में मीडियम स्पीड प्रोजेक्ट को भी पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना में कम्पोजिट स्कीम में शामिल किया गया है और आशा है

इन दोनों परियोजनाओं के लिए शीघ्र ही स्वीकृति दे दी जाएगी। पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस योजना का कुल स्वीकृत परिव्यय 15 करोड़ रुपए है। यद्राम तथा बम्बई की मीडियम स्पीड प्रोजेक्टों पर अब तक 10 लाख रुपए की रकम व्यय हो चुकी है। उपर्युक्त सभी बन्दरगाहों पर खुले उबेरकों के यंत्रीकरण व रखा-रखाव की परियोजनाओं पर चौथी योजना की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 4 83 करोड़ रुपए तथा पांचवी योजना की अवधि में अब तक लगभग 3.12 करोड़ रुपए की राशि व्यय हो चुकी है।

Encroachment of Gir Sanctuary

864. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Gir Sanctuary for lions is being encroached upon by home sapiens; and

(b) if so, remedial action the Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) The Government of Gujarat have formulated a Gir Lion Project, which is being implemented since 1972 with the following objectives:—

1. Prevention of human interference.
2. Fencing of Gir Sanctuary area by a loose rubble wall to keep the cattle from entering the sanctuary.
3. Shifting of 845 Maldhari families which are residing in the Gir Forest area and their re-settlement outside the Gir

Forest. Ninety-two families were shifted in 1973-74 and another 100 families are being shifted in 1975.

4. Notification of a part of the Gir Sanctuary as a national park. The area of the National Park is proposed to be further enlarged, with a view to encompass the entire Sanctuary in future.

Freezing of admission at undergraduate level in Indian Institutes of Technology

865. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the decision to freeze admission at the undergraduate level in all the five Institutes of Technology in the country;

(b) whether any instruction has been given to those institutes recently to this effect; and

(c) if so, nature of such instructions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Visitors, namely, the President of India under Section 9 of the Institutes of Technology Act 1961 (No. 59 of 1961) appointed individual Review Committees to report upon the development of each institute and the further development that should take place in each I.I.T. The reports of the Reviewing Committees were examined by the respective Boards of Governors of I.I.Ts. Some of the reports included the suggestion that, considering the investments made in the institutes, they should restrict admissions to Undergraduate courses and

increase admissions to the Post-Graduates and Research courses in these institutes. On a receipt of the comments of the respective Boards of Governors, the Council of Institutes of Technology examined this matter and on their advice the Visitor has ordered on 5th September 1974 that admissions to the Under-graduate courses in the IITs should be restricted to the level of intake as obtaining on the date and that within this restriction the admission can be rearranged among different disciplines.

Distribution of Waste/Fallow Land to Tribals in Kerala

866. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN KAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless tribals in the State of Kerala and the extent of waste land or fallow land in the State; and

(b) the measures Government propose to take to settle the landless tribals against the available waste land in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The 1971 Census shows that the total tribal population in the State is 2,69,356. The data regarding number of landless tribals are not available from the Census. The total extent of waste land (poramboke) is 35,501 hectares.

(b) Government poramboke land available for assignment in each village is reserved for assignment to members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under rule 11(3) of the Kerala Land Assignment Rules.

Under the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 out of the total extent of surplus land in a taluk available for distribution, 87.5 per cent is reserved for assignment to landless agricultural labourers, of which one-half will be reserved for assignment to landless agricultural labourers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. No reservation has, however, been prescribed in the rules for scheduled tribes alone. For the assignment of land, Taluk Land Assignment Committees have been constituted by the Government. Tahsildars and Sub-Tahsildars are entrusted with the assignment work. The progress achieved in this respect is periodically reviewed by the District Collectors, the Board of Revenue and the Government.

बिहार में गंडक परियोजना

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

(क) क्या बिहार में गंडक परियोजना पर लगभग 140 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होने के बावजूद "मौसमी हथिया" वर्षा के न होने के कारण अगहूबी धान फसल के लिए जल उपलब्ध नहीं हो सका;

(ख) क्या रबी की बुझाई के समय भी जब कि 'हथिया' वर्षा के न होने के कारण भूमि सूखत हो गई थी, पानी उपलब्ध नहीं किया गया था; और क्या रबी की बुझाई के 22 दिन बाद भी पानी उपलब्ध नहीं किया गया था जब कि उस समय पानी सिंचान्त रूप से उपलब्ध होना चाहिए था;

(ग) क्या गंडक के पानी पर निर्भर रहने वाले किसानों को आगामी धान की खेती और रबी की खेती में हानि उठानी पड़ती है; और

(ब) गंडक से सतलु पर पानी की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) हृषिया की अवधि के दौरान जब भी नहरों की ऊपरी पहुंचों में जल की मांग हुई त्रिवेणी और दोन नहरों के लिए जल उपलब्ध कराया गया था। इन नहरों को, उनके द्वारा पूर्ण सिंचाई किए जाने के पश्चात् ही बंद किया गया था।

(ख) रबी की सिंचाई के लिए 15 दिसम्बर, 1974 को गंडक प्रणाली में जल छोड़ा गया था रबी फसलों की बुआई के तीन सप्ताहों में खेतों को पानी की सप्लाई की गई थी ;

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) गंडक नहर में, क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण के मार्गनिर्देश के अंतर्गत कृषि विभाग को सलाह पर पानी छोड़ा जाता है।

Procurement of Foodgrains by Orissa

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

(a) the procurement of foodgrains by Orissa Government in 1973-74, 1974-75 both Kharif and Rabi crops respectively; and

(b) the expected procurement of Kharif crop by Orissa Government in 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Procurement of foodgrains by Orissa Government during

Kharif and Rabi 1973-74, 1974-75 has been as follows:

	(In '000 tonns)	
	Kharif	Rabi
	Rice	Wheat
1973-74	214.1	0.5
1974-75 (Upto 15-2-1975)	27.5	..

(b) Paddy crop for Kharif 1975-76 is yet to be sown and the marketing season will commence from 1st November, 1975. It is too early to give any assessment of the expected Kharif procurement in Orissa at this stage

गेहूँ, चावल तथा गन्ने की फसल के रिये बीज, उर्वरक तथा सिंचाई और श्रम की लागत

869. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
 श्री धार० बी० बड़े :
 श्री राम रतन शर्मा :
 श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

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

(क) बीज, उर्वरक, सिंचाई तथा श्रम की लागत गेहूँ, चावल तथा गन्ने की फसलों के लिए वर्ष 1971 में प्रति एकड़ प्रोसत किडने-कितने रूपए थी और अब क्या है ;

(ख) इन फसल उत्पादनो की सरकारो खरीद का भाव वर्ष 1971 में क्या था और अब क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में किसानों को प्रावस्त करने के लिए सरकारी नीति क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रनुवात्त शेटेल): (क) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू की गई भारत में प्रमुख फसलों को खेती

की लागत का अध्ययन करने के लिए व्यापक योजना के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध हुए धान और गेहूँ की बीजों, उर्वरकों, सिंचाई और मजदूरी की प्रति हैक्टर लागत के अनुमान सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण 1 में दिए गए हैं [प्रधालय में रखा गया देखिए सभ्या एल टी 8977/75] जहां तक गन्ने का सम्बन्ध है, महाराष्ट्र प जांब, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में 1973-74 की लागत के आकड़े एकत्र किए गए हैं। इस समय जांब कर इन्हे सकलित किया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में 1974-75 की लागत के आकड़े एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) 1970-71 के 1974-75 तक के खरीफ। रबी मौसमों के लिए धान, चावल और गेहूँ के लिए निर्धारित किए गए वसूली मूल्य सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण 2 में दिए गए हैं [प्रधालय में रखा गया। देखिए सभ्या एल टी] जहां तक गन्ने का शब्ध है, इस प्रकार का कोई वसूली मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि चीनी के कारखानों द्वारा भ्रदा किया जाने वाला एक साबिधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य वर्षानुवर्ष आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। इनका ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण 3 में दिया गया है। [प्रधालय में रखा गया। देखिए सभ्या एल टी]

(ग) न्यूनतम। वसूली मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर और राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। ऐसा करते समय सभी संबंधित पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाता है जिसमें किसान को लाभप्रद मूल्य देणे की आवश्यकता भी शामिल है। इसके अलावा गन्ने के मामले में चीनी पर आशिक नियंत्रण की वर्तमान नीति के अंतर्गत चीनी के कारखानों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे चीनी की खुले बाजार में बिक्री के कोटे से मिलने वाली अतिरिक्त राशि में से ऊंचे मूल्य भ्रदा

करे और वस्तुतः कई कारखाने भ्रदा भी करते हैं। 1974-75 के मौसम से कारखाने के लिए साबिधिक रूप से यह अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है कि वह उसे मिलने वाली अशिक राशि का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने के अतिरिक्त मूल्य के तौर पर दे।

दिल्ली में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को राशन की दुकानें आवंटित करना

870. श्री लीलाधर कटकी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रोजगार देने के मामले में अन्य लोगो की तुलना में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्राथमिकता देने की सरकार की कोई नीति है,

(ख) यदि हा तो गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानें दी गई हैं और क्षेत्र निवासियों के सिफारिश करने पर ऐसे कितने आवेदन पत्र रह किए गए, और

(ग) क्या राशन की दुकानों के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के आवेदनपत्र विवाराधीन हैं और यदि हा, तो इनका काल तक निर्णय कर लिया जायगा?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब धी० शिन्डे) : (क) सरकार ने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए श्रेणी 3 और श्रेणी 4 के पदों/सेवाओं में क्रमशः रिक्तियों का 10 प्रतिशत और 20 प्रतिशत तक पद आरक्षित किए हैं। ये पद सीधे भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने हैं।

(ब) और (घ) : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को 6 राशन की दुकानें दी गई थीं और वे प्रवृत्त भ्रजियों का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखते हैं। राशन की दुकान के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की कुछ भ्रजियां दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन हैं और यथासमय उन भ्रजियों पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Famine conditions in Jhumia Belt of Tripura and Central aid therefor

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the entire Jhumia belt, particularly in upper portions of Kailasaher, Kamalpur, and Khowai Sub-divisions of the State of Tripura have now been under terrific famine;

(b) if so, steps being taken at present to protect the affected Jhumia; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide a monthly cash dole to each of the affected tribal family, as is being provided to the refugees from Bangladesh even to-day?

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

Central Assistance to States for implementation of UGC Pay Scales for Colleges/University Teachers

872. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's offer of Central assistance to the

State Governments for implementing the University Grants Commission pay scales for college and University teachers has been reiterated; and

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

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

(b) Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued orders for implementation of the revised scales while Government of Bihar have accepted them in principle. Government of Kerala have proposed revised scales of pay, which are substantially different from those recommended by the University Grants Commission. Other States are examining the financial and other implications of the scheme.

Urban Property Ceiling Bill

873. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce an Urban Property Ceiling Bill in Parliament during the current Budget Session; and

(b) if so, the aims and objects of the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration. Efforts are being made to introduce the Bill in the Parliament at an early date.

Enquiry into the utilisation of credit given by Gujarat State Land Development Bank

874. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry into the utilisation of credit given by the

Gujarat State Land Development Bank in Kutch and Panchamahals districts has shown that credit worth Rs. 26 lakhs each in both the districts was either misused or partly used; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank conducted a study in regard to utilisation of loans advanced by it in Kutch and Panchamahals districts. The study revealed that possible bad and doubtful debts in each of these districts were around Rs. 26 lakhs.

(b) The Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank conducted reinspection of 3180 loan cases in Kutch district, which showed that in 1671 cases loans were not utilised for the purposes for which they were granted. Similar inspection in Panchamahals district is under way. The Bank has taken action under Section 139 of the State Cooperative Societies Act to recover the dues in these cases as arrears of land revenue. Strict vigilance is being exercised in these districts. The Bank has also made a provision of Rs. 67 lakhs for bad or doubtful debts from its profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June, 1974.

Declaration of Inter-State Rivers as National Assets

875. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inter-State river rivalries continue to forestall adoption of rational approach to the problem of utilising water resources to the best national advantage during the last 25 years; and

(b) whether some speedy legislative measures to declare inter-state rivers as national assets is under the consideration of the Government to deal with the problem once for all?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Water is a State subject and the State Governments prepare their own plans for harnessing and use of waters of the rivers within their territory. Conflicts with regard to Planning and use of the waters of the inter-State river often arise amongst two or more States, and the differences are settled by negotiations amongst themselves or with the assistance of the Centre. When the Centre considers that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the disputes are to be referred to a Tribunal to be set up under the inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

Views of the State Governments were sought on the suggestion that constitutional amendment be made so as to reflect the concept of water as a national asset and to evolve modalities which could be adopted for resolving disputes amicably and expeditiously. The majority of the State Governments have expressed reservations on the suggestion and have not reacted favourably. The matter is, therefore, under consideration.

Suggestion by Acharya Vinoba Bhave for Collection of Land Revenue in kind

876. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 772 on 22nd April, 1974 regarding

suggestion by Acharya Bhawe for collection of land revenue in kind and state;

(a) whether a final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Land revenue being a State subject, the suggestion made by Acharya Vinoba Bhawe for collection of Land revenue in kind was referred to the State Government for their consideration.

Assessment of 'Project Tiger' Programme

877. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding achievements and failures of the 'Project Tiger' programme with a special reference of West Bengal and Assam; and

(b) Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The outstanding achievements of the Project are:—

1. Well documented management plans of all the tiger reserves have been prepared to implement the project on scientific lines.

2. A minimum of 300 sq. kms. of core area in each of the tiger reserves has been made free from disturbing factors like grazing, felling of forest and hunting. Hunting has also been effectively stopped in the buffer areas of the 9 tiger reserves.

3. The field staff sanctioned for protection of the areas and managing the reserves has been appointed and posted in the field. Extra staff of the project has helped in controlling poaching.

4. Arrangements have been made for providing new waterholes for the animals.

5. Equipment like guns and rifles to apprehend poachers have been provided to Sunderbans (West Bengal), Manas (Assam), Kanha (Madhya Pradesh) and Ranthambhor (Rajasthan) tiger reserves. Jeeps have been provided to all the Reserves.

6. Surveys have been conducted in Corbett Park and Manas for setting up a net work of wireless system for strict protection against poachers and for fire control.

The scheme is being effectively enforced in the tiger reserves of West Bengal and Assam also. A sum of Rs. 30,92,000 is being utilised by the State Government of West Bengal for improvement of the Reserve. The Manas of Assam has been provided with elephants for patrolling of the reserve. Roads have been repaired to apprehend poachers by better mobility. A sum of 40.90 lakhs has been allocated for this Tiger Reserve.

The effective protection of the habitat and the wild animals has helped in habitat improvement and increase in population of prey animals. Tigers have been seen with cubs in Ranthambhor and increase in the tiger population is becoming evident in some of the other reserves.

Public relation campaign of the project is creating awakening for preservation of wildlife throughout the country.

(b) The Government is satisfied with the encouraging results achieved by the project during short period.

Requirement and Production of Vanaspathi in West Bengal and North Eastern States

878. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the

requirement of Vanaspati in West Bengal and North Eastern States, State-wise, and the production of Vanaspati in these States during the last one year?

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

Name of the State	Estimated requirement per year (Tonnes)	Production (Feb 1974-Jan-1975) (Tonnes)
West Bengal	37,920	29,658
Assam	9,156	Nil
Manipur	300	"
Meghalaya	180	"
Nagaland	1,140	"
Tripura	72	"
Arunachal Pradesh	144	"
Mizoram	180	"

Requirement and Allotment of Sugar to States during 1974

879. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total requirement of sugar in each State and actual allotment of sugar to each State during the year 1974, month-wise; and

(b) action taken by the Government of India to meet the shortage of sugar and control its price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Under the existing policy of partial control on sugar, requirements of domestic consumers are met to a reasonable extent by making it available at a uniform price of Rs. 2.15 per Kg. through fair price shops

throughout the country. Bulk consumers and domestic consumers, requiring extra sugar, have to depend on open market. A statement showing the monthly allotments of levy sugar to various States/Union Territories during the year 1974 is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8978/75].

(b) Efforts are made to increase sugar production and control its price by

(i) continuing the policy of partial control;;

(ii) giving incentives in the shape of excise duty rebates;

(iii) commissioning new factories and accelerating the expansion programme of the existing factories, and

(iv) development of cane both quantity-wise and quality-wise.

Central Directive on Permit System for Issue of Fertiliser

880. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture Ministry have issued instructions to the State Governments to have a second look into the permit system for issue of fertilizers—the procedure being time consuming and cumbersome;

(b) if so, the reaction of the various State Governments to the direction issued by the Ministry; and

(c) steps taken to do away with the permit system and streamline the distribution of fertilizers to cultivators?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture had requested such of the State Governments which had introduced card/permit system for distribution of fertilisers to review it in the light of

complaints received that such a system of distribution was affecting the smooth off take of fertilisers.

(b) Almost all the State Governments have agreed to review the system of distribution of fertilizers obtaining in the State to ensure that it was not acting as a bottle-neck to the smooth off take of fertilisers. As a matter of fact, consequent on this review, the States of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal have withdrawn the card/permit system obtaining in these States. The system has also been relaxed to some extent in U.P., Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Government of India makes only State-wise allocations of fertilizers from imports and domestic production. Distribution within a State is done by the State Government concerned. Government of India has already requested the States to see that the system of distribution does not form a bottle-neck in the way of fertilizer construction.

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों में गेहूँ, चना और चावल उत्पादन

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार गेहूँ, चना और चावल का राज्य-वार कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) उत्पादन वृद्धि के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा कौन कौन से ठोस सुझाव राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए ; और

(ग) राज्य सरकारों ने उन सुझावों को किस सीमा तक कार्यान्वित किया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग में उप मंत्री श्री प्रमोदराज शेट्टी) : (क) गत तीन वर्ष

के दौरान गेहूँ, चना और चावल के राज्यवार उत्पादन का एक विवरण सभा पत्र में प्रकाशित किया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया।] संख्या एल टी 8973/75]

(ख) उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को नीचे दिए गए उपाय शुरू करने की सलाह दी गई थी :—

(1) गेहूँ

(i) समय पर गेहूँ की बुवाई करना। कल्याण सोना जैसी मध्यम कालीन विलम्ब से पकने वाली किस्मों की खासतौर से पछेती बुवाई न की जाए। जहाँ बुझाई करने में विलम्ब हो जाए, वहाँ सोना-लिका जैसी शीघ्र तैयार होने वाली किस्मों की अधिक बीज डालकर सघन बुवाई की जाए।

(ii) उर्वरकों की संतुलित मात्रा का उचित प्रयोग। जहाँ जरत की कमी हो वहाँ जरतानुसार का प्रयोग किया जाए।

(iii) रतुभा रोग से बचने के लिए एहतियात के तौर पर सोनालिका की खेती करने की सलाह दी गई थी।

(iv) समय पर चार से छह बार तक सिंचाई करना।

(v) किसानों तथा बिस्तर कार्बकड्डियों को बड़े पैमाने पर शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण देना।

2. चना :

(i) सुघरे हुए बीजों का प्रयोग।

(ii) फास्फेट-युक्त उर्वरकों का प्रयोग।

(iii) वनस्पति-रक्षण उपाय अपनाना।

3. चावल :

(i) जहां निश्चित रूप से चिसाई उपलब्ध हो वहां सामुदायिक नसैरिया लगाना ताकि समय पर रोपण करना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(ii) भगेती बुवाई करना ताकि अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों की पूरी पैदावार की क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा सके।

(iii) नहर का पानी नियुक्त करने का समय पुन निर्धारित करना ताकि वह उन्नत चावल की खेती के अनुकूल हो।

(iv) जहां भी सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो वहां शीष्मकालीन धान के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना चाहिए।

(ग) राज्य सरकारें इन सुझावों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सभी सभव प्रयास कर रही हैं।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा किसानों से खाद्यान्न की वसूली

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

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कुल कितना अनाज किसानों से वसूल किया गया ;

(ख) इन वर्षों के दौरान प्रति वर्ष कितना अनाज विदेशों से आयात किया गया ;

(ग) उसमें से कितना अनाज उपभोक्ताओं में वितरित किया गया ; और

(घ) शेष मात्रा के बारे में स्थिति क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) (क) से (ग). पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, पचास वर्ष-वार भारतीय खाद्य निगम समेत विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की कुल अधिप्राप्ति मात्रा, आयातित मात्रा और सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली से उपभोक्ताओं में वितरित मात्रा का व्यौरा इस कार है —

(लाख मीटरी टन में)

वर्ष	अधिप्राप्ति	आयात सरकारी वितरण
1972	77	4 105
1973	84	36 114
1974	57	49 110

(अस्थायी)

(घ) 1974 के अन्त में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के पास अनुमानित स्टॉक लगभग 24 लाख मीटरी टन था। यह स्टॉक विभिन्न राज्यों की जरूरतों के अनुसार सरकारी वितरण के लिये देने के लिये है।

Distribution of Land during Silver Jubilee Year of Bhoodan Movement

883. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the area of the surplus Government land which is intended to be distributed alongwith the Bhoodan lands during the silver jubilee year of the Bhoodan movement;

(b) whether any list of the persons to whom this land is to be distributed has been prepared; and

(c) what precautions have been taken to see that no exploitation or bungling takes place in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and a reply will be placed on the table of the Sabha when received.

Setting up of Cell to Coordinate Women Welfare Activities

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

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to set up a cell soon to coordinate women welfare activities; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken through this cell to better the lot of women folk in the villages and backward areas of the country and for allotment of money for these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). There is already a Division of Women Welfare and Social Defence in the Department of Social Welfare which looks after programmes on women's welfare. This Division will coordinate the programmes of women's welfare of the various Ministries and Departments and will now take up in addition programmes relating to the International Women's Year and those arising out of the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India. In case it is

considered necessary, this Division will be suitably strengthened.

2. In addition to general programmes such as the establishment of maternity hospitals, programmes for the welfare of women workers under the Factories Act, educational institutions for girls and women, etc., the following are the special programmes which are meant for the benefit of women, particularly those resident in the villages and backward areas:

- (i) Condensed courses of education for employment and vocational training for adult women;
- (ii) Socio-economic programmes for women;
- (iii) Functional literacy for adult women;
- (iv) scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations for construction and expansion of hostels for working women;
- (v) Welfare extension projects (urban, original pattern, and coordinated pattern) border area projects, etc., implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board;
- (vi) Family and Child Welfare programme;
- (vii) Incentive schemes for promotion of girls' education (supply of books and clothing, construction of quarters for women teachers, etc.);
- (viii) Applied nutrition programme (nutrition and health education for women);
- (ix) Training of associate women workers;
- (x) Incentive awards to Mahila Mandals;
- (xi) Development of Mahila Mandals;
- (xii) Training of hereditary dais;

(xiii) Special schemes for immunisation of pregnant mothers and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers;

(xiv) Scholarships to women for pursuing medical and nursing education.

3. For the implementation of the above schemes a total provision of Rs. 129.54 crores is envisaged in the draft Fifth Plan.

Production Capacity and Actual Production of Vanaspati

885. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of mills manufacturing Vanaspati in the country;

(b) their licenced production capacity and the actual production during last one year from month to month unit-wise;

(c) the monthly requirement of Vanaspati in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure availability of Vanaspati in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8880/75].

(d) The fall in production during 1974 had been attributed to inadequate availability of raw oils at economic prices in relation to the controlled prices of the vanaspati. With the de-control of prices, effective from 5th January, 1975, this difficulty should no longer be there. In fact the product is freely available in the market now.

Demand for Phosphatic Fertiliser

886. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for phosphatic fertilizer in the country, State-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the production of phosphatic fertilizer in the country, unit-wise during the same period; and

(c) the action taken up-to-date to meet the demand of Phosphatic Fertilizer in the country with particular reference to West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A statement showing the statewide net demand of phosphatic fertilisers for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8981/75].

(b) The unitwise production of phosphatic fertilisers during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8981/75].

(c) The demand for phosphatic fertilisers in the country is being partly met through indigenous production and partly through imports. This is true of all States, including the State of West Bengal and other States in the North East region.

Licence for Vanaspati Factory in Assam

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

(a) whether a licence has been issued for setting up of a Vanaspati factory in Assam;

(b) if so, the particulars of the unit, with its location; and

(c) the work done for establishing the unit up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Two licences for setting up vanaspati factories in Assam were issued in November, 1971 vide particulars given below:—

Name of the Party	Capacity tonnes/day.	Location of the plant.
M/s. Assam Vegetable Products, Gaahati.	50	Kamrup/Nowgong Distt.
M/s. Assam Vanaspati Products, Gauhati	50	Goalpara or Cachar

(c) Neither of the licensees had intimated any progress in this regard.

Enquiry against FCI branch of Punjab

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

(a) whether the enquiry against the F.C.I. Branch of Punjab for manipulating and sending sub-standard rice to West Bengal has been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government against the F.C.I. officials responsible for such action?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Demand by Cane Growers in U.P. to raise cane price

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

(a) whether cane growers in U.P. went on strike to raise the cane price to Rs. 20 a quintal;

(b) whether any increase in the cane price has been accepted by the Government; and

(c) if so, the price fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Cane growers in the areas of operation of some sugar factories in U.P. delayed the supply of cane to the sugar factories during December, 1974 and January 1975. in order to press their demand for higher cane prices.

(b) and (c). The statutory minimum cane price at Rs. 8.50 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below, with a premium of 10 paise for every increase of 0.1 per cent in recovery has been notified for the complete season 1974-75. However, the sugar factories in U.P. have undertaken to pay prices higher than the statutory minimum cane price in consultation with the Government of U.P. Initially, Rs. 12.50 per quintal and Rs. 13.25 per quintal of sugarcane respectively was paid in East U.P., and in Central and West U.P. Later, from the 7th December, 1974, these payments were respectively stepped upto Rs. 13.50 per quintal and Rs. 14.50 per quintal of cane.

Cooperative Milk Dairies in Gujarat

890. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) the number of milk dairies run on a cooperative basis throughout the

State of Gujarat and their location; and

(b) their production figures and progress during the last two years?

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

PATEL) (a) and (b) Five Cooperative Milk Products Factories and four Cooperative Milk Schemes are at present functioning in the State of Gujarat

The production figures and progress of these and their location is as given below —

Name of the Dairies	Year of starting	Plant capacity	Handling of milk during the year 1973-74	Handling of milk during the month Oct. 74 (Upto 15-10-1974)
Cooperative Milk Products Factories:				
Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd, Anan	1948	7,00,000	3,09,666	3,71,540
Mehsana District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd, Mehsana	1964	3,50,000	1,73,580	3,00,000
Banaskantha District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd Palanpur	1969	1,25,000	32,300	50,000
Milk Conservation Project, Rajkot	1963	37,500	7,870	19,000
Sabarkantha District Coop Milk Producers Union Ltd, Himatnagar	1964	1,25,000	30,000	72,000
Cooperative Milk Schemes				
Baroda District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd, Baroda	1965	55,000	46,890	62,944
Surat District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd, Surat	1967	50,000	42,603	43,500
Budhsanta Dairy Bhavnagar	1970	5,000	4,478	4,750
Broach District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd, Broach	1973	5,000	3,903	9,700

Release of Funds in advance to States for scarcity conditions

891 SHRI G C DIXIT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Governments of Orissa Rajasthan, Gujarat and

M P approached the Central Government to release plan funds for the next two-three years in advance this year to the State Governments to meet the scarcity conditions in the States,

(b) if so, the Central Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) if the matter is still under consideration, how long will it take the Central Government to decide it?

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

(b) and (c). After studying the

drought situation in each of the States Government has sanctioned advance plan assistance and short-term loan assistance to them to the following extent:

Name of State	Advance Plan-assistance	Short term loan assistance
Orissa	Rs. 7.91 crores	Rs. 3.31 crores
Rajasthan	Rs. 10.24 crores	Rs. 1.75 crores
Gujarat	Rs. 14.14 crores	Rs. 10.00 crores
M. P.	Rs. 6.50 crores	Rs. 5.30 crores

Additional Foodgrains for Madhya Pradesh

892. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.P Government approached the Central Government for extra allocation of foodgrains to meet the requirements in the scarcity affected areas of the State;

(b) if so, the particulars of the request made by the State Government; and

(c) Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). In December 1974 the Government of Madhya Pradesh had asked for an additional allotment of 10,000 tonnes of wheat. In view of limited stocks of wheat in the Central Pool and the demands from other States, an additional allotment of 2,000 tonnes wheat was made to Madhya Pradesh Government.

On its request for allotment of some small quantities of mill available within the State, the State Government has also been permitted to lift milo to the extent of the shortfall in supply against earlier allotments.

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पुनर्विचारार्थीन सिंचाई परियोजना

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने को सिंचाई परियोजना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पुनर्विचार के लिये भेजी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) (क) और (ख). निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारें नई बृहत् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमो पर परियोजना रिपोर्टों केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को भेजती हैं। इन सभी रिपोर्टों का तकनीकी परीक्षण किया जाता है तथा तकनीकी और आर्थिक पहलुओं पर आवश्यक समीची गई

टिप्पणियों, स्पष्टीकरणों/सशोधन के लिये, यदि कोई हो, राज्य सरकारों को भेजी जाती हैं।

ग्रामीण रोजगार सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में मध्य प्रबंध में 'टैस्ट रिलीफ' कार्य

894. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या छवि और सिन्हाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र के जिलों में इस समय ग्रामीण रोजगार सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोई "टैस्ट कार्य" चल रहा है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है और कौन सा रोजगार दिया गया है,

(ग) अगस्त, 1974 से 30 सितम्बर, 1974 के बीच इन कार्यों पर कितनी धन-राशि व्यय की गई ?

छवि और सिन्हाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अणुसाहिब पी० शिन्डे) (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और ममा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Teaching of Sanskrit in Twelve-Year School Pattern

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

(a) whether there is any scope for the teaching of Sanskrit in the new 12-Year School pattern which is being adopted by the Government; and

(b) if so, the outlines of this pattern indicating the elective and compulsory subjects and the stages at which Sanskrit finds a place in the curriculum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b) School education is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. The languages taught in schools are generally three viz., a regional language, Hindi and English. There is usually provision for study of Sanskrit as an optional language at the middle and secondary level or as an elective subject in the higher secondary course. The Central Board of Secondary Education have formulated new syllabi and courses of study for the Secondary School Examination 1977 for classes IX and X. The new scheme of studies for classes IX and X provides for the study of Sanskrit on an optional basis as an additional subject. Provision has also been made for the study of Sanskrit on an optional basis under the syllabus relating to the study of Hindi as well as a few other modern Indian languages.

Some representations have been received against the new scheme of studies relating to languages. The entire matter is therefore, being re-examined by the Central Board of Secondary Education.

The curriculum committee of the NCERT has evolved a curriculum for the first 10 years of general education. Sanskrit finds a place in the curriculum proposed by it and can be opted as one of three languages from the middle/lower secondary stages. This curriculum is intended for guidance of State Education Departments. The subjects to be studied at the secondary level according to the NCERT curriculum are —

1. Three languages

(a) First language in primary stage which will usually be the mother tongue.

(b) Second language in the middle stage which will be Hindi for non-Hindi speaking areas and a modern Indian language other than Hindi in Hindi speaking areas (English or Sanskrit may also be offered if a State can provide for it).

- (c) Third language in middle or secondary stage which will be generally English but any other foreign language can also be offered or Sanskrit or Persian.
- 2. Mathematics
- 3. Science
- 4. History, Geography, Civics and Economics
- 5. Work experience
- 6. Art
- 7 Health and Physical Education.

Out-of-turn allotment of residential accommodation

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

(a) the number of cases in which out of turn allotment of residential accommodation have been sanctioned to Government employees during the past three years; and

(b) the reasons which are considered valid for the out-of-turn allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) 2500.

(b) *Ad hoc* (out of turn) allotments are at present considered in the following cases:

- (i) Serious illness of the officer or a member of his family;
- (ii) Personal staff of Ministers, Members of the Planning Commission, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, and the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court;

- (iii) Eligible dependent relations of retiring/deceased allottee Government servants and allottee officers transferred outside Delhi or to an ineligible office in Delhi/New Delhi,
- (iv) Officers who are required to vacate accommodation in other pools on account of their transfer to an office eligible for allotment from the general pool;
- (v) Other compassionate grounds involving extreme hardship.

Ad hoc pension to retiring teachers in Gujarat

897. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M PATEL:

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

(a) whether any arrangement has been made for paying *ad hoc* pension to retiring teachers in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Acute shortage of drinking water in Jamnagar and Rajkot districts of Gujarat

898. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of an acute shortage of drinking water

in Saurashtra Region in Gujarat State particularly in Jamnagar and Rajkot Districts; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken to meet the situation?

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

Shortage of drinking water in Gujarat State

899. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages and areas are suffering from acute or complete shortage of drinking water and allied facilities in Gujarat State; and

(b) suggestions made and implemented as a remedy?

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

Amount of relief granted to State Government of Kerala

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

(a) the approximate damage caused in Kerala due to heavy land slide, rock-burst and floods in 1974;

(b) the amount of relief the State Government had requested for;

(c) the amount granted; and

(d) the recommendations made by the official team of the Union Government which visited Kerala to study the problems arising out of this calamity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The damage caused by the floods etc. in 1974 in Kerala as reported by the State Government is as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

Damage to Crops	12.57
Damage to houses	1.75
Damage to public Utilities	7.43
TOTAL	21.75

(b) Immediately after the occurrence of the floods and land slides in July, 1974, the State Government of Kerala had requested for an immediate release of Rs. 1 crore pending a detailed assessment of the situation for flood relief measures. The Chief Minister, Kerala had also written indicating the need for additional funds for flood relief.

(c) On the advice of the Sixth Finance Commission, the earlier scheme of providing non-plan Central assistance to the States for relief expenditure has been rescinded beginning with the Fifth Five Year Plan. The States have, therefore to find the necessary funds for relief expenditure on their own through such measures as the utilisation of the margin money provided by the Finance Commission, adjustments within the Plan, economies in other expenditure and raising of additional resources.

A margin money of Rs. 30 lakhs per year has been provided by the Centre to the State Government of Kerala towards relief expenditure in the scheme of devolution of Central

revenues to the States. A Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 1 crore was also released to the State Government of Kerala by the Centre in order to avoid the strain on the State's ways and means position in undertaking the relief measures immediately needed for tackling the situation.

(d) The Technical Team constituted in August 1974 by the erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation and Power to make a scientific study of flood and land slide situation in the State and consisting of experts from Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Central Water and Power Commission, made the following observations and recommendations in their report submitted in December, 1974:

- (i) The late on set of south-west monsoon and the heavy and continuous down pour during the latter half of July are the immediate reasons for the hill slips/rock slides and the unprecedented rise in the water level of rivers and streams. There is no significant geological factor like rockbursts which could be related to the occurrence.
- (ii) No damage of any significance has been reported to irrigation works.
- (iii) There was no direct damage to the Idduki project works and the projects schedule would not be affected by the hill slides.
- (iv) Long-term and short-term measures would be necessary for repairing the bunds, draining out water from agricultural lands and clearing fields of debris deposited by land-slides. Arrangements for finance seeds, plant

protection measures and fertilisers would also be necessary.

- (v) An expert or team of experts may be assigned the job of evolving a future land use policy in the State along with framing of recommendations regarding the soil conservation measures which should be adopted to suit the prevailing agricultural practices. This team can also assess what should be the optimum area to be retained under forest cover *vis-a-vis* the land area used for agricultural purposes.
- (vi) If despite the view of the Team that the slides have taken place primarily due to heavy and continuous rainfall in the latter half in July 1974, the local impression persists that some unusual phenomenon like Rock Burst is involved, then the matter has to be studied in greater detail by a separate team of experts specifically constituted for the purpose.

Central Assistance to C.M.D.A.

901. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether at the time of formation of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority in 1970-71 the Central Government had promised assistance to the tune of Rs. 150 crores for its development activities for the next four years;
- (b) if so, the year-wise break up of assistance given so far and the estimates for 1974-75;
- (c) whether there has been any delay on the part of Central Government in this connection; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. But in May, 1970 an accelerated programme of Urban Development at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 crores, including assistance from the Central Government for Calcutta, was recommended for the 4th Plan period.

(b) Total Central assistance for the 4th plan stood at Rs. 31.01 crores and that for 1974-75 at Rs. 7.50 crores as per details below.—

Year	(Rs. in Crores)		Total
	Bustee improve ment grant	Special Central assistance loans)	
1969-70
1970-71	1.38	4.12	5.50
1971-72	3.12	4.00	7.12
1972-73	3.33	9.00	12.33
1973-74	2.56	3.50	6.06
TOTAL	10.39	20.62	31.01
1974-75		7.50*	7.50

*subject to matching contribution from the State Government and satisfactory expenditure by Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Cancellation of Licences of Fair Price Shops

902. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences of many fair price shops in the capital have been cancelled for alleged irregularities during 1974-75;

(b) the number of those fair price shops who have lost their licences; and

(c) the number of licence holders arrested and the total amount of money collected from them in the form of fine so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Delhi administration has reported that authorisations of 177 Fair Price Shops were cancelled from 1-4-1974 to 15-2-1975. 199 licence holders of Fair Price Shops were arrested during the said period and a sum of Rs 3,000/- was realised from the convicted licence holders.

Visits of Foreign Cultural Delegations

903 **SHRI R N BARMAN:**

**SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:**

SHRI K LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) the number and nature of foreign cultural delegation which visited India during 1974.

(b) expenditure incurred by the Government thereon; and

(c) the results achieved through the visits of cultural delegations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) 76 cultural delegations visited India during 1974. These comprised Writers, Scholars, Professors in various fields of art and culture, Educationists, Painters, Musicians, Dancers, Experts in the fields of museum, archives, archaeology, theatre, etc., Ministers of Education and Culture, Journalists, etc. and Performing Troupes.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 20,35,982.43 was incurred by the Government on these delegations.

(c) The primary object of receiving cultural delegations is to promote mutual understanding and good-will and to project the cultural image of this country in foreign lands through their own nationals, thereby strengthening our cultural bonds with these countries. This has been achieved to a great extent by the visits of cultural delegations.

Change in Education System

904. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing a change in the education system throughout the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what has been the reaction of State Governments in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) The Education Commission 1964-66 (Kothari Commission) had recommended

the adoption of the 10-2-3 pattern of education in the country. Under this pattern about 80 per cent of the school going children would receive a general education course of 10 years duration without elective subjects. The rest are expected to join pre-vocational courses after primary education. Work experience will be an integral part of course throughout ten years of schooling. There will be a 2-year higher secondary course thereafter in which ultimately 50 per cent of the students would undergo vocational course and the rest a general course. There will be interchangeability of credits between the two. The Government of India adopted an Educational Policy Resolution in 1968 which *inter alia* proposed a broadly uniform educational structure in all parts of the country with the ultimate objective of adopting the 10-2-3 pattern. The Central Advisory Board of Education on which all State Education Ministers are represented has also adopted a resolution recommending that the 10-2-3 pattern of education should be introduced all over the country by the end of the Fifth Plan. The pattern is to consist of 10 years of school education followed by 2 years of higher secondary education and 3 years of the first degree course.

(c). The present position regarding the introduction of the new pattern is given in the statement.

STATEMENT

States/U.Ts. that have introduced the 10+2+3 pattern in full.	1. Andhra Pradesh
	2. Karnataka
	3. Kerala
States/U.Ts. that have decided to introduce the pattern and are in the process of implementation.	1. Assam
	2. Gujarat
	3. Jammu & Kashmir
	4. Maharashtra
	5. West Bengal
	6. Goa, Daman & Diu

7. All the schools of Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep Islands are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. The Board has decided that the 10+2 school pattern be introduced in its member-schools from the academic session beginning in May, 1975.

The schools of the rest of the Union Territories are affiliated to the neighbouring State Boards of Secondary Education and the changes made by the respective States will apply to those Union Territories.

8. Uttar Pradesh has already 12 years of schools level education but has to convert 2 year degree course to 3 years course.

Reconstruction of Lower Damodar Canal between Hooghly and Howrah

905. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reconstruction of lower Damodar Canal between Hooghly and Howrah has been stopped because of the non-availability of Central assistance;

(b) if so, what was the Central allocation fixed for the job for 1973, 1974 and 1975;

(c) how much of this allocation was sanctioned and utilised; and

(d) the steps being taken to release the blocked funds if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (d) Flood Control and Drainage Schemes form part of the State Plan and no Central assistance to any specific scheme is normally provided a part from the Central assistance by way of block loans and grants that is given for the financing of plan schemes of the State. However, during last 2 years of the IV Plan, viz. 1972-73 and 1973-74, special financial assistance of Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 8 crores respectively had been given to the

State Government of West Bengal for the speedy implementation of certain priority flood control schemes including the scheme for Improvement of Lower Damodar area with the understanding that adequate provision for these priority schemes will be made in the State Plan during the V Plan. However, no specific allotment of Central assistance for the scheme for Improvement of Lower Damodar Areas was made during these two years. The expenditure on the scheme reported by the State Government during 1972-73 and 1973-74 was Rs. 2.36 crores and Rs. 2.98 crores respectively.

For 1974-75, outlay provided in the State Plan is Rs. 1 crore and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1.06 crores on the scheme for the Improvement of the Lower Damodar Areas. There is no provision of Central assistance for this scheme during 1974-75.

No report has been received from the State Government that the work on the scheme has been stopped.

John Committee on Higher Education in Gujarat

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

(a) whether V. V. John Committee has submitted its report on higher education to the Gujarat Government;

(b) whether the report has not been published; and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the main recommendations contained therein?

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

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the State Government, the report of the Committee has not so far been published as it is still under their consideration.

Daily Wages Paid to Labourers in Gujarat Employed on Relief Works

907. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the daily wages paid to the labourers in Gujarat State scarcity area employed on relief works;

(b) whether any other facilities are being provided to them; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The average rate of wages for relief work ranges between Rs. 2 to 3 per day with a ceiling of Rs. 3 for a full day's work.

(b) and (c). Facilities of drinking water, medical aid, and additional quota of ration from fair price shops, are being provided to labourers on famine relief works.

मुरैना जिले की सहकारी चीनी मिल कैलारस द्वारा खरीदा गया गन्ना और उसमें बनाई गई चीनी

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले की सहकारी चीनी मिल, कैलारस में वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में वर्ष-वार चीनी का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष में उक्त मिल में उत्पादन लागत क्या आयी है और मिल को गन्ने की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार 11 लाख का कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उक्त मिल द्वारा प्रारम्भ में लेकर उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित अवधि तक, वर्ष-वार कितना गन्ना खरीदा गया और उक्त मिल की गन्ना खरीदने की वर्ष-वार क्षमता क्या है और वास्तव में इस मिल को कितना गन्ना सप्लाई किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो. शिंदे) : (क) मुरैना मंडल सहकारी चीनी मिल लि०, कैलारस, जिला मुरैना, मध्य प्रदेश ने 1972-73 और 1973-74 पैराई मौसमों में क्रमशः 220 और 1801 मी० टन चीनी का उत्पादन किया था ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1972-73 और 1973-74 मौसमों के लिये लेवी चीनी के निकासी मूल्यों का हिसाब उत्पादन लागत के आधार पर, जिसमें टैरिफ आयोग द्वारा क्षेत्रीय आधार पर लगाई गई पूंजी पर आंका गया उपयुक्त लाभ भी शामिल है, तथा चीनी फैक्टरियों द्वारा देय गन्ने के सांविधिक

न्यूनतम मूल्य और पेरार्ई की अनुमानित अक्षयि के आधार पर लगाया गया था । इन मूल्यों का जोनवार न कि फैक्ट्रीवार हिसाब लगाया गया था । मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र में स्थित फैक्टरियों के लिये 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान डी-ग्रेड की लेवी चीनी का मूल्य क्रमश 19.3 16 रुपये और 178 65 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था । गन्ने की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है ।

(ग) इस फैक्टरी ने सर्वप्रथम 1971-72 में 26-2-72 को अपना पेरार्ई कार्य शुरू किया था । फैक्ट्री ने 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में क्रमश 656, 3881 और 26,110 मी० टन गन्ना खरीदा था । मिल की गन्ना पेरर्ने की स्थापित क्षमता 1250 मी० टन प्रति दिन है । वास्तविक क्रय-क्षमता फैक्टरी के क्षेत्र में गन्ने की उपलब्धता और फैक्टरी की गन्ना खरीदने की वित्तीय क्षमता आदि पर निर्भर करती है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिये द्रुत कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जाना

910. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह दर्शाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिये इस समय कितनी योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं ,

(ख) क्या राज्य के मुरैना और उज्जैन जिलों में ऐसी कोई योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है और यदि हा, तो अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है , और

(ग) इन जिलों में उक्त योजनाओं पर कितनी खर्चा खर्च हुई है और होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

Food Position in the Country

911 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether speaking at a public function in Jaipur on 22nd December, 1974, he claimed that "the food crisis in the country had ended",

(b) if so, the basis of such optimistic statement,

(c) how far the slight decline in the wholesale price index of food-grains during October to December, 1974 has been reflected in the retail prices,

(d) whether he is aware of the observations of the RBI in its report on currency and finance 1973-74 viz, "it is necessary to emphasize that recent changes have been more in price expectations than in actual prices, particularly at the retail level , and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The over-all food situation has shown an improvement since the last quarter of 1974 Market availability of foodgrains has become relatively easy and their prices are, by and large,

steady. The winter rains in several parts of North India have proved beneficial to Rabi crops and if weather conditions are favourable in the remaining part of the season, rabi production may be expected to register a substantial increase this year.

(c): The All India index number of wholesale price of food grains (Base: 1961-62=100) declined by 7.8 per cent from 440.3 at the end of September, 1974 to 406.1 at the end of December, 1974. The All India average consumer price index number of food (Base: 1960—100) for industrial workers declined by 1.3 per cent from 382 in September, 1974 to 377 in November, 1974 (latest available so far).

(d) and (e). Government are aware of the observations of the Reserve Bank of India and are keeping a close watch on the situations.

Demand and Production of Vanaspati

912. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRIMATI ROZA
DESHPANDE:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) total demand and production of Vanaspati in the country, month-wise, from March, 1974 to January, 1975;

(b) retail controlled price of this commodity region-wise and month-wise from March 1974 to January,

1975; and whether it has been alleged that Vanaspati is not available at controlled price in the open market;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that statutory price control on this commodity has recently been lifted; and

(e) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) the demand for vanaspati in the country during the period March, 1974 to January, 1975 is estimated at 42,000 tonnes per month. The production during this period was as shown below:—

Month	Production (tonnes)
March 1974	42,229
April, 1974	40,430
May, 1974	35,152
June, 1974	17,748
July, 1974	25,494
August, 1974	18,340
September, 1974	14,080
October, 1974	21,255
November, 1974	31,152
December, 1974	29,926
January, 1975	38,604

(b) and (c). The retail prices of vanaspati in the different zones, exclusive of sales tax, during the period March, 1974 to January, 1975, as notified by the Government, were as shown below:

(Rupees)

Period	Size of pack	North zone	South zone	East zone	West zone (other than Gujarat)	West zone (Gujarat)
March 1	16.5 kg	129.96	128.07	130.52	129.61	128.62
June 14	4.0 Kg	34.09	33.63	34.23	34.01	33.77
	2.0 kg	17.71	17.48	17.77	17.66	17.54
	Loose per kg.	7.86	7.74	7.89	7.84	7.78
June 15	16.5 kg	160.49	160.25	160.82	161.78	158.32
Jan. 4	4.0 kg	42.03	41.98	43.57	42.34	41.50
	2.0 kg	21.85	21.82	22.62	22.01	21.59
	Loose per kg.	9.71	9.69	10.09	9.79	9.58

(d) and (e). Control on prices of vanaspati was lifted with effect from the 5th January, 1975. This decision followed a marked improvement in the supply position of vanaspati and the assurances given by the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association of India on behalf of the industry, to improve production and to take steps to ensure that the prices charged by the factories will be kept under check.

Production, Procurement, Release and Stocks of Foodgrains, Cereals and Pulses

913 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) what is the final estimate of production of foodgrains, cereals and pulses separately, for 1973-74;

(b) estimated production during 1974-75;

(c) target of procurement and actual achievement, State-wise, during 1973 and 1974,

(d) average monthly release of foodgrains through public distribution system during 1973 and 1974;

(e) total stock with the Central and State Governments as at the end of 1973 and 1974;

(f) number and percentage of population served by (i) Statutory and (ii) modified rationing system as at the end of 1973 and 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) All-India final estimates of production of cereals, pulses and total foodgrains, 1973-74 are indicated below:—

Crop	Production (Million tonnes)
Cereals	93.86
Pulses	9.75
Total foodgrains	103.61

(b) The final estimates of production of foodgrains during 1974-75 will become available after the close of the agricultural year i.e., sometime in July—August, 1975.

(c) A statement indicating the targets of procurement and quantity actually procured (State-wise) during 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8982/75]. Traders' levy was resorted to for procuring wheat during Rabi marketing season 1974-75 and in the nature of things, no targets could be fixed. The procurement target fixed for rice for 1974-75 and the actual procurement of rice, wheat and coarse grains during Rabi and Kharif 1974-75 is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8982/75]. No target has been fixed for Kharif coarse grains for 1974 75 as there is no restriction on the movement of these grains.

(d) The average monthly releases of foodgrains through the public distribution system during 1973-74 were of 9.50 lakh tonnes and 8.84 lakh tonnes (tentative) respectively.

(e) The total stocks with the Government (both with Centre and State Governments) at the end of 1973 and 1974 were as follows:—

At the end of 1973	2.9 million tonnes
estimated stocks at	2.4 million tonnes
the end of 1974.	(Tentative)

(f) The data relating to the population covered by the rationing system at the end of 1973 and 1974 and the percentages thereof with reference to the estimated mid-year population of the country in 1973 and 1974 are furnished below:—

	1973	1974
(i) Population covered by statutory rationing system	170 lakhs	178 lakhs
(ii) Percentage of (i) to total population of the country	3%	3%

(iii) Population covered by informal/modified rationing system	4182 lakhs	4179 lakhs
(iv) Percentage of (iii) to total population of the country	73.2%	71.3%

(*) = figures tentative.

Krishna River Water Dispute Tribunal

914. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by Chief Minister of Karnataka that the State would seek the services of a jurist of International repute from outside the country to represent Karnataka before the Krishna River Water Tribunal;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Karnataka had approached the Government of India to agree to their proposal of obtaining the advice of an eminent jurist of the United States on the report of the Krishna Tribunal and for release of foreign exchange amounting to 25,000 U.S. dollars towards consultation fee.

(c) The Government of India have not agreed to the proposal.

Expected Rabi Crop and Procurement Drive

915. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

DR. LAXMINARAIN
PANDEYA:

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

- (a) the latest position of food in the country;
- (b) expected rabi crop this season;
- (c) how far the procurement drive would be successful;
- (d) whether Government are having any assessment about it; and
- (e) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a): The over all food position has shown an improvement since the last quarter of 1974. At present market availability of foodgrains is relatively easy and their prices are, by and large, steady.

(b) The winter rains in several parts of North India have proved beneficial to rabi crops and if weather conditions are favourable in the remaining part of the season, rabi production may be expected to register a substantial increase this year.

(c) to (e). Rabi procurement season will start from April, 1975. It is not possible to make any assessment of the rabi procurement at this stage.

Project of National Federation of Indian Women

916. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

- (a) whether Government are aware of the fact that National Federation of

Indian Women have submitted a project to Government to make literate 2 lakhs of women in 1975;

- (b) if so, the contents thereof; and
- (c) the Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Federation of Indian Women have sent proposals for making a little over 2 lakh women literate in 19 States/Territories during 1975, being the International Women's Year.

- (c) The proposal is being examined.

Imports of Foodgrains during July-December, 1974

917. SHRI D P. JADEJA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH.

SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

- (a) the total quantity of foodgrains imported during the last six months i.e. July to December, 1974, and

- (b) the names of the countries from which imported quantity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A total quantity of 24.19 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was imported from different countries dur-

ing July to December, 1974 as per details indicated below:—

Exporting country	(In '1000 tonnes)		
	Wheat	Milo	Total Quantity
Argentina	83	364	447
Australia	20	..	20
Canada	207	..	207
U.S.A.	1,543	..	1,543
U.S.S.R.	202	..	202
	<u>2,055</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>2,419</u>

Agreement with U.S.A. for Import of Wheat

918. **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:**

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether United States has agreed to supply one million tonnes of wheat to India during the current year;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement made in this regard;

(c) whether China and Soviet Union have cancelled the agreements of wheat trade with U.S.A.; and

(d) if so, whether in such circumstances the Government have approached U.S.A. for more supply of wheat and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The question of import of foodgrains from U.S.A. and the terms of the import are under consideration.

(c) and (d). Such reports appearing in the Newspapers have come to the notice of the Government. Government of India have not, however, approached the U.S. Government for more supply of wheat as a consequence thereof.

Criteria for Financial Grants to Universities

919. **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has decided to follow a new criteria for financial grants to the Universities; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Section 12A of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972 provides that no grant shall be given by the Central Government, the Commission, or any other organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government, to a University which is established after the commencement of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, unless the Commission has after satisfying itself as to such matters as may be prescribed, declared such University to be fit for receiving such grant. The rules under which the Commission may declare a University fit to receive grants have since been notified. A copy of the notification was laid on the Table of the Sabha on December 2, 1974. A copy each of the Guidelines circulated by

the Universities Grants Commission to Universities and affiliated Colleges for preparation of proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan has been placed in the Parliament Library.

Pokhara Dam

921. **SHRI M. S. PURTY:**

SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) whether certain hostile elements are blaming Indian design and engineering for the Pokhara Dam collapse;

(b) if so, whether enquiry into the maintenance of the Dam by the Department concerned is being demanded; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Nepalese Government have not in any way sought to blame India for the collapse of the Pardi Dam at Pokhara on 2nd January, 1975. No leading newspapers has made any such allegation. However, three Nepalese publications having a limited circulation and known for their anti-Indian bias have sought to involve India with the mishap.

(b) and (c) According to a Nepalese press report, the Nepalese Government has formed a three member committee to investigate into the causes leading to the collapse of the dam. The committee will examine whether the collapse was due to natural factors or due to negligence in the maintenance of the dam. The findings of the Committee are not known.

Comprehensive Legislation on Town and Country Planning

922. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to enact a comprehensive legislation on

town and country planning and development; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands and the salient features of the Bill proposed to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. The subject is dealt with by the States. However, a revised model Town and Country Planning legislation is being prepared by the Town and Country Planning organisation for circulation to the States.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Price of D.M.S. Milk and Milk Products

923. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to enhance the price of milk and milk products of the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHES P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The sale price of milk products marketed by the D.M.S. was revised with effect from 26th December, 1974. While there is no proposal for further increase in prices of milk products, a proposal for revision/rationalisation of the sale price of milk is under consideration of the Government.

Unsold Books Lying with CHD, NBT, Sahitya Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi

924. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether books are lying unsold with Central Hindi Directorate, National Book Trust, Sahitya Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi worth Rs. 60 thousand, Rs. 53 lakhs, Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively; and

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the matter, if so, findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to information furnished by the organisations, the value of books lying unsold, calculated at sale price, is as under:—

	Value	As on
	Rs. in lakhs	
1. Central Hindi Directorate . . .	19.27	13-2-75
2. National Book Trust . . .	65.61	31-12-74
3. Sahitya Akademi . . .	23.00	31-3-74
4. Lalit Kala Akademi . . .	9.87	15-2-75

(b) An inter-departmental Committee is being set up to take steps for the speedy disposal of the unsold books.

Subsidised Houses to economically weaker sections

925. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) whether Government propose to provide subsidised houses to economically weaker sections?

and sell those houses on 'no loss no profit' basis through Housing and Urban Development Corporation;

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

(c) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission

926. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission was held in New Delhi in January, 1975.

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held; and

(c) the decisions arrived at

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The twelfth meeting of the Commission was held in New Delhi from 31st December, 1974 to 7th January, 1975.

(b) and (c). At this meeting the Commission exchanged ideas regarding the formulation of a joint report to the Governments on the best means of augmentation of the fair weather flows of the Ganga. Both sides agreed to continue their efforts to finalise such a report early.

New formula for fixing sugarcane price

927 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has been working up a new formula to fix the sugarcane price, and

(b) if so, the board outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) No Sir However in pursuance of the recommendation of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission, a statutory provision has been made in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, for sharing, with effect from 1st October, 1974, of the excess realisations of the factories from the sale of levy free sugar with the growers on 50-50 basis

Scheme for Production and Distribution of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation

928 SHRI P GANGADEB

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

SHRI RAJDFO SINGH

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTA

SHRI D D DESAI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme to enlarge the seed production is under the consideration of National Seeds Corporation,

(b) if so, whether improvement of distribution machinery in the country is also covered by the scheme

(c) the total cost of the scheme, and

(d) whether the scheme aims at building up a buffer stock of quality seeds and if so, quantum thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Seeds Corporation has drawn up a scheme for expansion of production of both foundation and certified seeds at a total cost of Rs 11.80 crores during the 5th Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs 300 lakhs has been approved in the 5th Five Year Plan for giving Government assistance to the Corporation for equity share contribution and working capital loan for this scheme. It is envisaged that foundation seed production would attain a level of 5700 tonnes and the certified seed production a level of 71,000 tonnes in 1978-79. The scheme also provides for expansion of marketing and distribution system.

(d) The Corporation have also drawn up a separate scheme for building up buffer stock of quality seeds at a total cost of Rs 654.27 lakhs. Under this scheme the following quantities of foundation and certified seeds would be maintained annually by the Corporation as reserve stock -

	(Quantities in tons)	
	Foundation Seed	Certified Seed
Hybrid Muzc	61	500
Hybrid Sorghum	90	2400
Hybrid B jurt	80	2700
Paddy	45	900
Wheat	300	2000
	5700	71000

Suitable storage facilities would be built by the Corporation to maintain the stock. Additional Seed processing plants would also be set up. An outlay of Rs 300 lakhs has been provided in the 5th Five Year Plan for giving assistance to the National Seeds Cor-

poration for meeting the annual recurring expenses and the cost of construction of additional storage godowns and installation of processing plants.

Higher Education for under Privileged sections of Society

929. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether during the Fifth Plan cent is to be laid on higher education of underprivileged sections of society;

(b) if so, whether special attention will also be given to the removal of regional imbalances;

(c) whether any measures have been taken to achieve these objectives; and

(d) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission in its Guidelines communicated to the universities for preparation of Fifth Five Year Plan proposals (1974-79) has laid emphasis on the need for special facilities to be provided for backward areas and for special efforts to be made towards removal of regional imbalances by creating opportunities for higher education for underprivileged sections of society and also for underdeveloped areas in each region. The needs of educationally backward districts in the country would be specially taken into account by relaxing conditions of minimum enrolment and staff strength, while considering programmes for the Fifth Five Year Plan. One of the criteria

for establishment of new universities would be its programme for the up-lifting of backward areas or removal of regional imbalances.

The Commission has decided that where colleges are assisted to construct hostels for students, 20 per cent of the seats therein would be reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Commission has also from 1974-75 onwards decided to reserve 10 per cent of the Research Fellowships awarded by it to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

A copy each of the guidelines circulated by the University Grants Commission to universities and affiliated colleges for preparation of the proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan has been placed in the Parliament Library.

The Commission's assistance programmes to universities have always taken into account the special needs of backward areas as emphasized by the universities and the several measures for development of educational programmes for backward areas and under-privileged sections of society included in the programmes have been accepted and financial assistance sanctioned by the Commission.

Foreign Assistance for Operation flood Milk Project

930. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKO-
DKAR:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether any assistance has been given to India for the Milk Project "Operation Flood" under the United Nations Food Programme;

(b) if so, broad features thereof;

(c) whether any progress has been made in the completion of the project; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Under a five-year project concluded between the World Food Programme and the Government of India, 1,26,000 tons of s.m.p. and 42,000 MT of butter oil is being supplied to the Indian Dairy Corporation on behalf of the Government of India. Transfer of these commodities to the public sector dairies is expected to generate funds to the extent of Rs. 95.40 crores to be used for dairy extension and cattle development in the country through various action items including expansion of four metropolitan public sector dairies in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, setting up of rural milk producers cooperative organisations, implementation of milk production enhancement programmes, establishment of rural feeder balancing dairies and connected aspects.

(c) Although the inflow of W.F.P. donated commodities and consequent generation of funds has not been to the extent expected, the I.D.C. has been able to provide funds to the extent of Rs. 37.0 crores. This has enabled the existing dairies in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras to complete the planned expansion, enabling these dairies to handle 12.3 lakh litres per day as compared to pre-project throughput of 9.0 lakh litres of milk daily. The new dairies in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are under different stages of construction/completion. In addition, six feeder/balancing dairies have been commissioned and another 14 are at advanced stage of construction.

(d) Does not arise.

Break-through in milk production

931. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN
DAS:

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

(a) whether India is on the threshold of a new break-through in milk production;

(b) whether there has been increase in milk production during the last quarter of the year; and

(c) if so, whether Government are optimistic about substantial increase in the country's milk production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). An increase in the country's milk production is expected to be achieved from 23.2 million tons in 1973-74, to 28.6 million tons in 1978-79. It is hoped, it will be possible to achieve this objective as a result of various cattle development programmes in operation and those proposed to be taken up and implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Cross Breeding Programme on a large scale in the important milksheds in the country is expected to bring about accelerated rate of increased milk production.

Although statistical data on the basis of quarterly production is not maintained, increased procurement of milk by public and cooperative sector dairies is indicative of increased production and availability of milk in selected areas during October-December, 1974.

Development of Neenda Kara Fishing Harbour, Kerala

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

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have sent a project report for the development of Neenda Kara

Fishing Harbour for approval of Central Government on July 4, 1970;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a final decision on this project;

(c) the facts thereof and the reasons for such a long delay; and

(d) the time by which the Government will be able to accord the approval for this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala submitted in July, 1970 a proposal for the construction of a fishing harbour at Neenda Kara at an estimated cost of Rs. 762.33 lakhs. The proposal included, besides basic harbour facilities, provision of certain ancillary facilities not normally covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government of India. The investment survey was entrusted to the Project on Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours at Bangalore. The Project completed the investment survey and submitted economic and engineering reports by March, 1974. The revised cost was indicated by the project as Rs. 160 lakhs. The State Government, however, revised this to Rs. 182 lakhs in May, 1974, based on the rates prevailing at that time. It was, however not possible to proceed with the processing of this case in view of high cost of compensation required for land acquisition. According to the pattern of assistance of Government of India, cost of land, acquisition is outside the purview of the present Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The World Bank Experts who visited the site in November, 1974 asked for additional investigations and development of the harbour on the southern bank for meeting the immediate requirements. This has again resulted in need for further designing and revising the cost estimates. The proposals in this regard are awaited from the State Government.

(d) As soon as the revised Project Report is received, the Report would be examined and an investment decision taken as early as possible.

Increase in Vanaspati Prices

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

(a) whether the prices of edible oils and seeds used in manufacturing Vanaspati have declined considerably;

(b) if so, whether the prices of Vanaspati have been increased by the mills; and

(c) if so, the increase in the prices of Vanaspati and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Recently the prices of edible oils and seeds have generally declined.

(b) and (c). Following decontrol of Vanaspati prices on the 5th January, 1975, a number of factories raised their prices marginally (by 4 to 5 per cent) mainly in respect of product packed in small containers. Later, some of them also effected reduction in their prices. As the industry had, for some time past, been representing against inadequacy of the notified prices, and a few factories had even challenged these prices in court, some increase in prices following decontrol was only to be expected.

Shyamal College, Delhi

934 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Shyamal College, Delhi was recently kept closed for some days due to some violence disturbing the academic atmosphere of the college, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, Shyamal College remained closed for three days in January 1975 and for six days in February 1975 on account of disturbances by a group of students and outsiders. Some of the students also indulged in acts of violence and harassed other students, the Principal and members of teaching and non-teaching staff

Opening of Post Graduate Classes in Colleges in U P

935 PROF S L SAKSENA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the reasons why no fresh Post Graduate classes are being allowed to be opened in colleges affiliated to the Universities since April 1974 by the University Grants Commission in Uttar Pradesh and the rest of India, and

(b) what was the total number of (i) Universities (ii) affiliated colleges in Uttar Pradesh and in the rest of India as on 1st April 1974, and in how many Universities and affiliated colleges in Uttar Pradesh and in the rest of India, Post Graduate classes are being run?

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

University Grants Commission is at present engaged in laying down suitable norms for the guidance of the universities for granting affiliation to colleges for post-graduate teaching. The Commission has therefore, suggested to the Universities that until these norms are prescribed, they should withhold granting fresh affiliation to colleges for purpose of opening post-graduate classes during 1974-75. The Universities who were addressed in the matter have generally accepted the suggestion of the Commission

(b) Information as furnished by the University Grants Commission for the 1973-74 session, is as follows --

	U P	Rest of India
(i) No of Universities including Deemed Universities	15	89
(ii) No of affiliated colleges	491	3584
(iii) No of Affiliated colleges having provision of post-graduate instruction—		
(a) Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges	98	486
(b) Professional Colleges	13	197

Note All the universities including Institutes deemed to be universities were providing facilities for post graduate education during the 1973-74 session

Increase in levy price of sugar

936 PROF MADHU DANDA\ATE
SHRI HARI SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the President of the Indian Sugar mills Association has decided that the increase in the quota of free sale sugar from 30 to 35 per cent was not sufficient compensation for keeping the price of levy sugar fixed; and

(b) if so, whether the Government is likely to increase the price of levy sugar under the pressure of the sugar industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association is reported in the press to have expressed disappointment over the Government's decision to keep unchanged the levy price of sugar as the additional 5 per cent releases for free sale would not be sufficient to meet the increased cost of production.

(b) There is at present no intention of changing the levy price of sugar.

Consumption of cement and steel in construction

937. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether any research has been undertaken to reduce the consumption of cement and steel in the construction of house; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are taken to utilise the results of these researches for constructing low-cost houses for the employees who are denied accommodation even after long years of service?

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

(b) The following steps have been taken to utilise the results of research in actual construction including that of low-cost houses: —

- (1) Large scale experimental housing construction is undertaken by the National Building Organisation to assess

and evaluate the claims of the research laboratories and to promote the utilisation of new construction techniques and materials.

- (2) Training courses are organised by the N.B.O. to impart special knowledge to engineers and architects for adoption of proven results of research in the field. Training is also imparted to artisans such as plumbers, masons, etc. to acquire necessary skills for adoption of new techniques or materials proposed by the research institutes.

- (3) Technical data in readily usable form such as data sheets giving practical instructions and precautions required to be taken in the adoption of results of research are published by the National Building Organisation for wide dissemination.

- (4) Minimum economic specifications have been evolved for minimising/avoiding the consumption of cement and steel and have been circulated to State Governments and Construction Departments. The Chief Ministers of States have been requested to issue instructions to the local bodies to sanction plans on the condition that specification would be followed.

- (5) The C.P.W.D. keeps in touch with the results of the research done by various Research Organisation in the country as well as development in technology and adopts such measures and ideas as could bring about economy in cost of construction, improvements in design and saving in consumption of cement and steel.

Expenditure on maintenance of Vigyan Bhawan and Mavalankar Auditorium

938. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the increase in the expenditure on maintenance of Vigyan Bhawan and Mavalankar Auditorium from 1972 to 1974;

(b) what are the reasons for increase in expenditure; and

(c) whether there is any move to use these auditoria for screening standard Indian and foreign films to make the auditoria economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Increase in maintenance expenditure in 1973-74 as compared to 1971-72 is as under:—

	Rs.
(i) Vigyan Bhawan	2,30,942
(ii) Mavalankar Auditorium	23,321

(b) The increase in expenditure is due to higher wages paid to work-charged staff, higher cost of material used on maintenance of buildings, electric installations air-conditioning and lifts, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

Hutment dwellers in Delhi

939. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the period of three years from 1971 to 1974, the number of hutment dwellers in Delhi living under insanitary conditions has increased enormously; and

(b) if so, steps taken to provide cheap alternate accommodation with minimum civic amenities?

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

(a) Precise figures for the number of hutment dwellers in 1974 are not available. However, in a recent survey undertaken by the Town and Country Planning Organisation on Jhuggi Jhonpri settlements in Delhi the number of Jhuggi-Jhonpris in 1971 and 1973 are given as under:—

1971	115961
1973	141755

(b) Alternative accommodation in the form of open developed plots are being provided under the J.J.R. Scheme. These plots are provided with common facilities for water and sanitation as well as street lighting. Provision is also made for network of roads and lanes. Besides tenements are also built under the slum clearance scheme for rehabilitating the slum dwellers in better and healthier surroundings.

Prosecution of F.P.O. licence holders under P.F.A. Act

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

(a) whether the Health Ministry has been asked to issue instructions for not launching prosecutions of F.P.O licence holders under the P.F.A. Act; and

(b) in case prosecution have already been launched against F.P.O licence holders, whether such cases are proposed to be withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Sir. The provisions of both the P.F.A. Act and the F.P.O. are supplementary and cumulative in their operations. There is, therefore, no bar to prosecutions being launched against manufacturers licensed under F.P.O. by P.F.A. authorities if the manufacturers contravene provisions of the P.F.A. Act or the Rules made thereunder.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by F.C.I. employees

941. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the employees of the F.C.I. godowns in Delhi and other States went on strike during the last week of January, 1975;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to avoid inconvenience to the public for non-supply of articles of ration; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on their demands?

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

(b) and (c). In the strike notice, the FCI workers Union raised a number of demands regarding their service conditions etc. through their main demand pertained to the re-instatement of 887 workers retrenched due to shrinkage of work in the West Bengal region. In the last offer made in February, 1975 the FCI proposed to take back 325 to 350 retrenched workers subject to verification of antecedents, medical examination and an undertaking being given for

maintenance of discipline and industrial peace. Despite the strike supplies to the authorised rationing depots State Governments are being duly maintained by the Food Corporation of India.

Indo-US Sub-commission on Education and Culture

942. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-U.S. Commission on education and culture held its meeting in New Delhi on 3rd February, 1975; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived thereat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A meeting of the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and Culture was held in New Delhi from 3rd to 5th February, 1975.

(b) Agreement was reached on a number of programmes in such areas as museums, exchange of art objects on a loan basis, educational technology and educational materials, broadcasting, T.V. and films and exhibitions designed to enhance awareness, understanding and appreciation of each other's culture. Binational seminars on a number of fields of common interest to India and U.S. scholars, such as agricultural education, museums as educational resources, medical pedagogy etc. were planned. The Sub-Commission noted the positive steps taken by the two Governments to curb illicit trade in antiquities, and they hoped that the two Governments can enact legislation to deal with procedures to eliminate this problem. They also recommended a

proposal to develop in addition to existing arrangements Government to Government programme of scholarships and visitors.

Recommendations of the Sub-Commission will be considered by the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission.

Reclamation of cultivable land

943. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

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

(a) whether about 15 million hectares of cultivable land is lying waste in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken for reclaiming this waste land?

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

(b) State-wise break up of cultivable waste land is given in the Statement.

(c) At the out-set it may be stated that the subject of "Land" fall in the State List of the Constitution, as such its development is the primary concern of the respective State Government. However, continuous efforts are being made to reclaim these lands. As a result of such efforts area of cultivable waste lands in 1971-72 has reduced to 15.90 million hectares as against 23 million hectares in 1951-52.

In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, provision has been made for the following Central Sector Programme, having bearing on the reclamation of

culturable waste land.

Name of the Programme	Proposed Outlay during Fifth Five Year Plan (Rupees in Crores)
1. Pilot projects for protection of Table Lands and Stabilisation of Rubionous areas.	3.00
2. Pilot Projects or Control of Shifting cultivation	10.00*
3. Pilot Projects for Gainful Employment through Land Colonization	5.00
4. Pilot Projects for Reclamation of Saline, Alkali & Acid soils	13.00

*Includes Rs. 5.00 crores provided by the North Eastern Council through the Minister of Home Affairs.

STATEMENT CULTURABLE WASTE LAND DURING 1971-72

State/Union Territory	(Provisional)	(000 hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	.	1,042
Assam (b)	.	184
Bihar	.	509
Gujarat (b)	.	552
Haryana	.	37
Himachal Pradesh	.	163
Jammu & Kashmir (c)	.	165
Karnataka	.	593
Kerala	.	78
Madhya Pradesh	.	2,116
Maharashtra (c)	.	1,490
Manipur (d)	.	..
Meghalaya	.	N.A.
Nagaland	.	N.A.
Orissa (c)	.	771
punjab	.	80*

Provisioral	ooo hectares
State/Union Territory	Culturable Wasteland
Rajasthan	6,112
Tamil Nadu	479
Tripura (c)	2
Uttar Pradesh	1,325
West Bengal (c)	(f)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5
Arunchal Pradesh (c)	149
Dadra & Naga Haveli
Delhi	3
Goa, Daman & Diu (d)	93
Lakshya Deep
Mizoram
Pondicherry	1
ALL INDIA	15,949

- (b) Relates to the year 1969-70
(c) Relates to the year 1970-71
(d) Ad-hoc estimates
(e) Relates to the year 1967-68
(f) Included under the head "Land under Misc. tree crops and groves etc."

Door-to-Door Checking before issue of New Ration Cards in Delhi

944. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made door-to-door checking of ration cards before issuing the new cards in the month of January, 1975 in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of excess food cards and units recovered as a

result thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAH P. SHINDE): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that no door to door checking was made by them before issuing new ration cards in the month of January, 1975.

(b) Does not arise.

Licences of Fair Price Shops Cancelled or Suspended during January, 1975 in Delhi

945. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the number of fair price shops licences of which have either been cancelled or suspended for alleged malpractices during the month of January, 1975 in Union Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAH P. SHINDE): The Delhi Administration has reported that licences of 28 fair price shops were cancelled and those of 13 were suspended during January, 1975 for alleged malpractices.

Capacity of Sheep Breeding Farms

946. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sheep breeding farms in each of the States with total capacity of each at present; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to develop the present capacity in the near future?

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

PATEL): (a) A statement showing the number of sheep breeding farms in each State together with their location and the present flock strength is enclosed. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8983/75]. These farms are maintaining the flock to the full capacity consistent with the availability of facilities at these farms.

(b) State Governments have been advised to expand the present feed and fodder arrangement and improve the existing pastures to enable the Farms to take on additional sheep on these farms.

Agency for Inspection of Wheat Products before Supply to Public

947. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Roller Flour Millers Federation of India has proposed to the Government to create an agency for inspection of wheat products before they are supplied to the public; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the necessary measures Government propose to take in this direction?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Sanction for Fishing Harbour at Malpe, Karnataka

948 SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the construction of a fishing harbour at Malpe in Karnataka is pending disposal before the Investment Board;

(b) if so, when the proposal came to Board and when the Board is expected to take a decision; and

(c) the reason for the long delay in taking the decision?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal was first considered by the Public Investment Board on 1st September, 1973, but a decision was deferred, pending further detailed scrutiny by the Project Appraisal Division of the Planning Commission. The necessary details and clarification have been furnished on points raised from time to time. A meeting of the Public Investment Board to consider the proposal is expected to be convened shortly.

Paddy and Rice contribution to Central Pool and Demand made by Karnataka

949. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total contribution of paddy and rice to the Central pool by Karnataka State during the last three years and the demand for the current year;

(b) whether the Government are aware that certain regions in Karnataka State are deficit in rice; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No paddy or rice was contributed by Karnataka State to the Central pool during the last three years, nor any contribution is envisaged during the current year.

(b) and (c). Karnataka as a whole is normally self-sufficient in rice. The distribution of the locally procured rice is the responsibility of the State Government, who have reported that the needs of the various regions are duly kept in view.

Control Price of Wheat Bran and Levy Price of Paddy

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

(a) the controlled price of one quintal of wheat bran used for cattle feed and also the price of one quintal levy paddy; and

(b) if the price of paddy is low, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SHAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Only ex-mill prices of wheat products, including bran, are controlled in most of the States. These prices differ from State to State depending on a number of factors. The procurement price of paddy (coarse variety) has been fixed at Rs. 74 per quintal uniformly throughout the country for the Kharif marketing season 1974-75 and is not considered low.

Nataraja Idol

951. SHRI ARJAN SETHI:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

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

(a) whether any legal battle is still going on over the famous idol of Nataraja which was stolen from South India's most sacred temple of Siraj Gaurinath Swamy and smuggled out to the United States; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Legal proceedings have been instituted in U.K. and U.S.A. to seek restoration of possession to Government of India or Government of

Tamil Nadu of the Nataraja from the temple of Sivagurunatha Swami at Sivapuram in district Thanjavur. The idol, which was found in the premises of a restorer in London early in December, 1974 has been placed in Coutts Bank, London, by the court in U.K. The suits are against Norton Simon Foundation, Norton Simon Incorporated, Foundation for Education, Hans Bros., Mr. Norton Simon, Mr. Ben Heller and Miss Anna Plowden.

Award of benefit to retired teachers

by U.G.C.

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

(a) the names and number of the retired teachers awarded benefit under retired teachers scheme by the Universities Grants Commission for the year 1973-74; and

(b) the criteria for such selection?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A list of teachers who were given fresh benefit under the scheme of utilisation of services of retired teachers during the year 1973-74 is attached. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8984/75.*]

(b) Teachers with an outstanding record of work (research and/or teaching) in a university, college or institution of higher learning (recognised under the University Grants Commission Act) are eligible for award after their retirement from service.

Diversification of FCI activities

953. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI NIMBALKAR:

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

(a) whether there are proposals to diversify the activities of the Food Corporation of India towards handling of other items of mass consumption for public distribution which will help fuller utilisation of the capacity the Corporation has built during the last decade; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In the context of State Food Corporations having been set up by a number of State Governments, certain proposals for diversifying the activities of the Food Corporation of India consistent with the objectives and functions as laid down in the Food Corporation of India Act 1964 are under examination of the Government.

Non-implementation of U.G.C. grades in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the threat given by the Delhi University Teachers Association for

boycotting the University Examinations for non-implementation of U.G.C. Grades;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this situation; and

(c) the likely date by which the Grades would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Government have received a copy of the resolution passed by the Delhi University Teachers Association on January 28, 1975 to the effect that if its demands, including one for immediate implementation of revised pay scales, are not conceded by February 23, 1975, the Association will be forced to resort to direct action including non-cooperation with the University and college authorities and boycott of University examinations.

(b) and (c). The University Grants Commission communicated orders regarding revision of scales of pay of teachers in Central Universities to the University of Delhi on November 11, 1974. The matter is being examined by the University.

House building loan to Central Government employees

955 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present limit of Rs. 25,000 given as loan to Central Government employees is not sufficient to buy a government built house or construct a house privately;

(b) whether the ban on construction work by Government have rendered nearly two lakh construction workers and a large number of architects jobless in the capital only; and

(e) if so, whether Government are considering the desirability of lifting the cut and restoring the loan limits to 75 months pay as before?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The maximum amount of Rs. 25,000 now admissible as house building advance may not be adequate for construction/purchase of a large house but is considered reasonably adequate for construction/purchase of a small house.

(b) Government had imposed a ban on the construction of new non-functional buildings by the Government and Public Sector Undertakings. The functional and continuing works which had crossed the plinth level, went on. Moreover there is no ban on private housing.

Some architects and workers might have become jobless due to the reduction of building activity in the Governmental Sector on account of the above ban; but no assessment of their number has been made.

(c) A review of policy will depend on the availability of funds during the next financial year.

Procurement and distribution policy for Rabi crop

956. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced its firm procurement and distribution policy for the Rabi crop due in the market by the middle of March, 1975; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P.

SINDE): (a) and (b). Government will formulate its policy for the next Rabi marketing season 1975-76 near-about the time of the harvesting of the crop.

कृषि उत्पादन के लिए अमरीकी सहायता

957. **श्री हरी सिंह:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने अमरीका के साथ हाल ही में कोई ऐसा समझौता किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत अमरीका भारत के कृषि उत्पादन में सहायता करेगा और भारत में अनेक कृषि सम्बन्धी योजनाएँ अमरीका की सरकार के सहयोग में चलाई जायेंगी ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल)

(क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Committee on Status of Women

958. **SHRI HARI SINGH;**
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY;
SHRI M. C. DAGA;
SHRI NIMBALKAR;

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

(a) whether the Committee on the Status of Women has submitted its report to the Government; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee?

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

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ABHIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the important recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8985/75]. The Report itself was placed on the Table of the Sabha on 18th February, 1975.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल

959. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा प्रसार के लिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल खोलने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी०) यादव) : (क) और (ख). ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल खोलने की भारत सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है । तथापि उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि देश के कुल माध्यमिक स्कूलों में से 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक स्कूल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं ।

Rise in prices of foodgrains

960. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT;

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

(a) the extent of rise in prices of foodgrains during the current financial year;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) attempts made to bring them down and with what success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The rise in the all-India index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains at the end of January, 1975 was 22.3 per cent as compared to that prevalent towards the end of March, 1974.

(b) The Main reasons for the rise in prices of foodgrains are as follows:

(i) The cumulative effect of the fall in production of foodgrains during 1971-72 and 1972-73.

(ii) Prevailing psychology of shortage and expectation of a further rise in prices leading to a tendency to hold or acquire larger stocks by the farmers, traders and consumers.

(iii) Increase in the procurement and issue prices of cereals.

(c) A statement is attached indicating the measures taken by the Government to check rise in prices. The overall food situation has shown an improvement since the last quarter of 1974. At present market availability of foodgrains is relatively easy and their prices are, by and large, steady.

The following measures have been taken by the Government to improve the availability of food articles and to check rise in prices:—

(i) Streamlining and strengthening of the Public Distribution System through fair price shops/ration shops to make available foodgrains at fixed prices;

- (ii) Curbing wasteful consumption of foodgrains by enforcement of the Guest Control Order and restriction on the number of courses to be served in hotels and other eating houses.
- (iii) Removal of restriction on interzonal movement of coarse-grains so as to allow free movement of these commodities from surplus States to deficit States;
- (iv) Enforcement of various Control Orders and provisions of the D.I.R., MISA and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for taking action against persons indulging in hoarding and black-marketing. The State and Central Governments have been keeping a close watch over any possible hoarding by the traders and other persons.
- (v) Sustained all-out efforts for increasing agricultural production and maximising procurement of foodgrains to that the public distribution system is maintained at a reasonable level.

Central Sugar quota to Calcutta rationing area

961. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether supplies of sugar from the Central quota to Calcutta rationing area for the last few months were short of the requirements of the area;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to ensure requisite supply?

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

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(b) The following are the main reasons:—

- (i) As stocks of levy sugar of 1973-74 season's production with factories were not adequate for allotment to various States for November, 1974 and the levy prices for 1974-75 were not finalised, it became inescapable to utilise the pipeline stocks available with the Corporation in various Centres.
- (ii) A large number of sugar factories challenged the ex-factory sugar price for 1974-75 seasons, notified on 28th November, 1974 at the level of 1973-74 production pending consultation with the Tariff Commission and obtained interim orders for charging higher prices.
- (iii) Operational and transport bottlenecks.

(c) 1. The pipe-line stocks of the Food Corporation of India utilised have been replenished.

2. The interim orders have largely been modified by the court enabling the Food Corporation of India to lift sugar.

3. As despatches in piece meal wagons over long distances took considerable time, the Food Corporation have decided to move sugar by road to selected rail-heads and from special rakes to ensure quicker movement.

4. Food Corporation of India have also decided to lift the sugar from the factories where mill owners delay placing of indents for wagons.

5. Operational difficulties are being resolved by liaison and coordination at various levels.

The situation is understood to have improved.

Loans to persons belonging to SC & ST owning less than one acre of land

962. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have enacted legislations treating as paid the loans standing against persons owning less than one acre of land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes;

(b) if so, whether these enactments have been implemented and how many families in both these States have become debt free due to these enactments, and

(c) whether it is proposed to bring all those owning below one acre of land irrespective of caste and community and also for all the States and Union Territories, and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). The Governor of Uttar Pradesh has promulgated the Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes Debt Relief Ordinance, 1974--on 1st October, 1974, which wholly discharge persons owning less than one acre of land and belonging to the above-mentioned categories the debt of private money lenders including the interest thereon which was not evidenced by a registered document. The State Government have introduced Uttar Pradesh Bhumis Krishi Sharmik Rin Anutosh Vidheyak, 1974, which would benefit every agricultural labourer having less than one acre of land irrespective of caste and community. The number of families who have become debt free due to the above-mentioned Ordinance is not available. The State Government of Bihar has been requested to furnish the required information in this regard which will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(c) The subject "Money lending and Money Lenders; relief of agricultural indebtedness" is included as Item 30 in the State List of the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, it is not possible to indicate the position for all the States and the Union Territories in this regard.

Amendment of copyright Act

963. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to introduce certain amendments to the copyright Act, 1957, concerning books; and

(b) if so, the main features and objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The amendment are under consideration.

Demonstration by All India Federation of University and College Teachers

964 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision taken by the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation to hold a demonstration in all the State capitals on February 24, 1975 to protest against the non-implementation of the new pay scales recommended by the U.G.C.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A decision to this effect is reported to have been taken by the Executive of

the Federation at its meeting held on January 24, 1975 at Bhopal.

(b) The Government of India have already offered to the State Governments financial assistance to the extent of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure for the period January 1, 1973 to March 31, 1979, if they wish to adopt for teachers in the State Universities and in Colleges in the States the pay scales approved for teachers in Central Universities. The State Governments have also been informed that Central assistance will be available even if they decide, after taking local conditions into consideration, to introduce scales of pay different from, but not higher than those for Central Universities. The new scales could be enforced from January 1, 1973 or a later date.

Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued orders of implementation, while Government of Bihar have accepted the revised scales of pay in principle. Government of Kerala have proposed to introduce revised scales of pay which are substantially different from those recommended by the University Grants Commission. Other States are examining the financial and other implications of the scheme.

Diversion of funds allotted to states under emergency rabi production programme

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

(a) whether the funds allotted to different States for emergency Rabi Production Programme, 1973, were used for projects other than agriculture; and

(b) whether the Government have made any inquiry into this and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The periodical progress reports received from the State Governments on the implementation of the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, 1972-73 do not indicate that funds allotted to the States under this programme were used for projects other than agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

Unhygienic conditions in D.M.S.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the complaints by the public from time to time that the dairies under the D.M.S. are working under unhygienic conditions;

(b) whether the D.M.S. is not observing the dairying principles strictly; and

(c) steps taken to improve the working of D.M.S.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) There have been no such complaints recently.

(b) and (c). The D.M.S. has a full complement of trained and experienced technical officers in the field of dairy technology, dairy engineering and quality control to ensure that dairying principles are observed and improve on efficiency continuously.

Cultural agreement signed with foreign countries

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

(a) whether India has signed cultural agreements with foreign countries; recently; and

(b) if so, names of the countries, gains to our country and salient features of the agreements?

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

(b) Since March, 1974, India has signed Cultural Agreements with the following eleven countries on the dates mentioned against each of them:--

1. Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen— 17-3-1974
2. Senegal 21-5-1974
3. Argentina 28-5-1974
4. Columbia 22-5-1974
- 5 Republic of Korea 12-8-1974
6. Sudan 28-11-1974
7. Guyana 30-12-1974
8. United Arab Emirates 3-1-1975
9. Bahrain 8-1-1975
10. Tanzania 17-1-1975
11. Zambia 26-1-1975

These Agreements envisage cooperation in the fields of art, culture, education including academic activity in the field of science and technology, sports, Public health, mass media of information and education. Copies of the Agreements are available in the Parliament Library.

International Foodgrain Bank

968. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal from F.A.O. sources to create an "International Foodgrain Bank";

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). No. The FAO, however, proposed the adoption of an International Undertaking on World Food Security which recommended *inter-alia*, that all governments should

(i) adopt policies concerning cereal stocks which take into account the policies of other countries and would result in maintaining a minimum safe level of basic cereal stocks for the world as a whole.

(ii) review or establish, or take measures aimed at establishing, stock targets or objectives which have the purpose of maintaining stocks of cereals in the country or in the interested groups of countries concerned at least at the levels regarded as necessary for ensuring continuity of supplies including provision for emergency situations in case of crop failure or natural disaster.

(iii) take measures aimed at ensuring stocks are replenished as soon as feasible whenever they have been drawn down below such minimum levels to meet food shortages.

The Undertaking was considered by the World Food Conference (Rome, November, 1974) and finally adopted by the FAO Council (November, 1974). The Council urged governments to participate actively in the implementation of the provisions of the International Undertaking in achieving its objectives.

(b) A copy of the Undertaking is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed Library. See No. LT-8986/75].

(c) The Government of India supported the FAO's World Food Security Policy.

Availability of non-levy wheat

969. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of fixing Rs. 150 per quintal as price of non-levy wheat in the country;

(b) whether this has yielded expected results:

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation of availability of non-levy wheat at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). On 5th June, 1974 the Government of India fixed Rs. 150/- per quintal as the maximum price of wheat for inter-state transactions in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union territory of Chandigarh. The price fixed takes into account the price at which wheat is purchased by dealers at the mandi points, the taxes payable and all other incidentals incurred upto the loading point as well as a margin of profit for the dealers. The fixation of this price has helped to keep the open-market price of wheat at a reasonable level.

(d) The public wholesalers in the two surplus States of Punjab and Haryana are continuing to export their stocks of levy-free wheat to the deficit States. Maximum stock-limits have

been fixed for dealers in wheat to prevent boarding and improve availability. Also, the maximum wholesale and retail prices of wheat are being controlled in some of the deficit States.

Delay in unloading of foodgrains from railway wagons by F.C.I.

970. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Wagons of foodgrains are not unloaded by the Food Corporation of India in time and as a result thereof F.C.I. have been paying huge demurrage;

(b) if so, the amount which was paid by Food Corporation as demurrage during the last three years, year-wise upto 31st January, 1975; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Foodgrains Wagons are generally unloaded in time by the F.C.I. but in certain unavoidable circumstances, such as bunching of wagon in transit and in arrivals due to unavoidable operational reasons or other exigencies like the 'go-slow' tactics adopted by labour, levy of demurrage becomes inescapable.

(b)	figures in rupees (approx.)
1972-73	55.98
1973-74 (Prov.)	41.10
1974-75 (Prov. Upto January, 1975).	34.94

The quantity of sponsored foodgrains moved in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto 31st January, 1975) was 8.2, 9.2 and 8.1 million tonnes, respectively. For every million tonnes of grains over 43500 wagons were loaded.

(c) Close liaison and co ordination is maintained with the concerned Railways in planning movement so as to avoid bunching of incoming wagons. In cases where justification exists the Railways are approached for, and generally agree to, waiver of demurrage. Every possible effort is also as to see that the handling labour is not deterred from adopting 'go-slow' tactics which may result in demurrage. As and when necessary, the State Governments are also approached for assistance.

Utilisation of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej Waters under Indus Water Treaty

971 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the reasons why entire water of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej Rivers could not be used in India so far,

(b) the time by which full waters of the above rivers would be used in India,

(c) the volume of water that flowed to Pakistan since the allotment of these Rivers to India under Indus Water Treaty,

(d) whether Government have claimed compensation from Pakistan for the use of water of these Rivers after they fell to India's share, if so, results thereof, and

(e) if no claims were made, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c) For fully harnessing

waters of the three rivers, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, construction of storage works and canal systems of adequate capacity is essential. As a result of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, waters of these rivers became available for exclusive use by India at the end of the transition period in 1970. Of the 33 MAF of water available in a mean year from these rivers, with the help of Bhakra Dam on the River Sutlej and other completed works on these three rivers, India had been utilising, on an average 24 MAF of water. The completion of Beas Dam at Pong last year would enable India to harness about 30 MAF of the water and this figure would further increase to about 32 MAF on the completion of Beas Sutlej link Project next year. The remaining about 1 MAF of water could be harnessed only after a shortage is created on the River Ravi. It has not been possible to take up its construction so far due to lack of consensus among the concerned States in respect of certain inter-State aspects.

Prior to the construction of Beas Dam at Pong last year on an average about 9 MAF of flood waters used to flow down to Pakistan every year in the monsoon period from July to September when most of rivers in Pakistan would also be in spate. However as a result of the completion of a storage dam on Beas only about 2.5 MAF of water flowed down to Pakistan during the 1974 flood season.

(d) and (e) Does not arise as there is no such provision in the Indus Waters Treaty.

Pensionary benefits to retired personnel of N.F.C.

972 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the temporary employees of National Fibres, Corps.

have retired without any pensionary benefits even after putting in nearly 20 years of service;

(b) whether the then Cabinet Secretary, Shri B. Shivaraman during Negotiation with the Employees had agreed to examine the possibility of declaring certain posts as permanent by creating Supernumerary Posts for purpose of giving Pensionary Benefits to retired personnel;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry propose to expedite the cases on humanitarian grounds and extend the benefit of pension to all those already retired; and

(d) the number of employees so retired and so retiring during 1975 and 1976 category-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Most of the employees of NFC who have so far retired are re-employed Ex-army personnel who are getting pensionary benefits from the Army. A temporary employee retiring on superannuation is entitled to the grant of terminal gratuity in accordance with the rules.

(b) and (c). Following the meeting of Shri S. M. Banerjee, M.P. and other representatives of NFC Organisation on the 10th June, 1970, the possibility of declaring certain posts in the NFC Organisation permanent under the rules was examined in all its aspects. It was not found possible to make the posts in the NFC permanent in view of the decision to decentralise the NFC programme and to transfer the NDS Instructors to the State Governments.

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

Selection of Indian Table Tennis Team

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

(a) whether serious charges were levelled against the selection of Indian Table Tennis team, for participating in the world Table Tennis Championship held in Calcutta recently;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka also protested against the manner in which the selection body had eliminated a top table tennis player from that State; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Complaints were received in this Ministry about the exclusion of Shri K. Jayanth, India No. 1 Tennis player from the National team which participated in the Commonwealth Table Tennis Championships and the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships held during January and February, 1975 respectively. This matter was also brought to the notice of the Ministry by the Minister of State for Information and Youth Services, Government of Karnataka.

The matter was taken up with the Table Tennis Federation of India who had explained that Shri Jayanth was excluded from the Indian team on disciplinary grounds sustainable under the guidelines issued by the All India Council of Sports in the matter of selection of National teams.

As the selection of the teams falls within the purview of the concerned National Sports Federation/Association the Government of India did not consider it advisable to interfere.

Dairy Development Scheme in M.P.

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

(a) whether a Rs. 31-crore, dairy development scheme is likely to come into operation this year in some districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for selecting the districts of Madhya Pradesh only under this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement for implementing a project for dairy development in Madhya Pradesh with World Bank assistance has been signed. Pre-requisites for actual operation are being completed. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 24.90 crores.

(b) It is not a fact that scheme has been taken up in M.P. only. Similar projects are being implemented in Rajasthan and Karnataka on the same pattern of assistance.

Cultivation of tapioca

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

(a) whether the production of tapioca in Andhra Pradesh has been more than double in 1973-74;

(b) whether this increased production is due to increased acreage of cultivation; and

(c) whether tapioca can be cultivated commercially in other places and States?

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

(b) The increased production of tapioca in Andhra Pradesh is due partly to better yields and partly to increase in area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Cultivation of dates in Rajasthan and Haryana

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

(a) whether a pilot project for commercial cultivation of dates in the irrigated and arid regions of Jaisalmer and Jodhpur in Rajasthan and Hissar in Haryana is under way; and

(b) if so, whether as a result thereof the import of dates from Iran and other Arab countries is likely to stop altogether?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Sir. At present there is no pilot project for commercial cultivation of dates.

(b) The question does not arise at this stage. Even when date plantations are established, it will take about seven years for the palms to start bearing.

Central aid to drought affected areas in States

977. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether further help been given to the drought affected areas in various States and if so, its break-up, State-wise and criteria for allotment for such aid; and

(b) whether statutory rationing has been introduced in those areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) States affected by drought and floods have been sanctioned the

following assistance during 1974-75 as advance Plan assistance and short term loans:

State	(Rupees in crores)	
	Advance Plan assistance	Short term loan
1. Bihar . . .	4.00	10.25
2. Gujarat . . .	14.14	10.00
3. Haryana . . .	2.00	Nil
4. Madhya Pradesh . . .	6.50	5.30
5. Orissa . . .	7.91	3.31
6. Rajasthan . . .	10.24	1.75
7. Tamil Nadu . . .	7.50	Nil
8. Uttar Pradesh . . .	Nil	8.00
9. West Bengal . . .	2.25	3.00

Advance Plan assistance will be adjusted against the amount of assistance due to the States in future years. The old system of giving *ad hoc* grants and loans to States affected by drought and floods has been entirely given up following Government's acceptance of the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations. The criteria for giving advance Plan assistance are the State's financial situation, the margin money allowed to it by the Sixth Finance Commission for the relief of distress caused by drought and floods, the extent of damage caused by the drought or floods and the size of the effort which needs to be made by the State to provide employment to the affected population. Short term loans are given on the basis of the States' needs in relation to its agricultural production plan and the availability of funds with the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir. The distribution of food-grains and the introduction of statutory rationing are the responsibility of the State Governments. At present, statutory rationing is in existence only in Calcutta, Durgapur and Asansol Industrial belt in West Bengal and in Bombay in Maharashtra.

Minor irrigation schemes during Fifth Plan

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

(a) whether further steps have been taken to set up minor irrigation schemes in various States during the Fifth Plan;

(b) amount sanctioned for this purpose to U.P.; and

(c) progress made in this regard in various States?

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

(b) The Public Sector outlay for minor irrigation proposed in the draft Fifth Five-Year Plan is Rs. 150 crores as compared to Rs. 80.84 crores actually spent during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. It is expected to be supplemented to the extent of Rs. 190.00 crores by institutional investment during the Fifth Five-Year Plan as compared to anticipated institutional investment of Rs. 100 crores during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(c) Statewise progress of minor irrigation in terms of area benefited at the end of Fourth Plan, i.e. 1973-74 and that is likely to be attained at the end of Fifth Plan, i.e. 1978-74, is given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

No	Name of State	Base Level 1973-74	1978-79 Target Level
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	15 75	18 00
2.	Assam	3 70	6 20
3	Bihar	17 00	21 00
4	Gujarat	14 28	18 03
5	Haryana	9 00	11 50
6	Himachal Pradesh	0 80	1 00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3 00	3 50
8.	Karnataka	8 50	11 50
9	Kerala	2 75	3 50
10	Madhya Pradesh	11 00	17 00
11	Maharashtra	13 00	16 50
12	Manipur	0 18	0 34
13	Meghalaya	0 10	0 25
14	Nagaland	0 33	0 44
15	Orissa	4 00	7 50
16	Punjab	26 50	29 50
17	Rajasthan	17 68	19 00
18	Tamil Nadu	19 30	21 00
19	Tripura	0 30	0 45
20	Uttar Pradesh	65 00	90 00
21	West Bengal	11 00	16 00
Total States		243 17	312 81
Union Territories		0 73	1 10
TOTAL		243 90	313 91
Assumed All India Figures		235 00	295 00

Settlement of outstanding issues regarding decentralisation of N F C

979 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the All India National Fitness Corps Employees Association has expressed its desire for negotiated settlement of all outstanding issues with regard to decentralisation of National Fitness Corps,

(b) whether the Association has expressed its readiness to withdraw all the Court cases in the event of a negotiated settlement, and

(c) if so whether Government propose to call the leaders of the employees across the table and thrash out all the issues bilaterally?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (c) A statement is attached

STATEMENT

The All India N F C Employee Association in their letter No GS(17/75 ASSN dated 24th Jan 1975) addressed to Secretary Ministry of Education referred to the following matters —

(a) Grant of enhanced dearness allowance to NDS Personnel w.e.f. 1st October 1973

(b) Revision of Pay Scale of NDS Personnel in terms of III Central Pay Commission and

(c) Absorption of NDS Personnel in the State Cadre

It has also been stated in the letter that the Association is prepared to withdraw all cases that are pending in various High Courts, if the issues in question were to be settled on a bilateral footing.

2. The position regarding the above matters is as follows:—

(a) **Enhanced Dearness Allowance.**—The question of grant of Dearness Allowance to NDS Instructors is being looked into by Government.

(b) **Revision of Pay Scales.**—The 11th Pay Commission did not think it necessary to recommend any revised scales for NDS Instructors. The Government of India have accepted this position.

(c) **Absorption in State cadre.**—The terms of transfer of NDS Instructors to State Government services were settled after prolonged negotiations with the State Governments. Government have given very careful consideration to the various demands made by and on behalf of the NDS Instructors. As a result of such examination and in order to meet the point of view of the State Governments the terms of transfer were liberalised more than once. These terms, *inter alia* provide that—

- (i) The State Government should create the requisite number of posts to enable them to take over these instructors.
- (ii) The service rendered in the Central Government would count for fixation of pay in the State service and for retirement benefits.
- (iii) The pay and allowances drawn under the Central Government at the time of absorption in the State service will be protected.
- (iv) In order to meet any possible financial difficulties of the State Government in accepting the liability for salary of such absorbed staff, the Central Government agreed to meet in full, the expenditure on the pay and allowances of these Instructors, if necessary, for so long as they remain in service.

So far 621 Instructors have been absorbed by the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura and

Union Territory Administrations of Delhi, Chandigarh, and Goa. A number of State Governments are in the process of completing the formalities of absorption. The process of absorption has slowed down considerably, as some of the Instructors have filed writ petitions in the various High Courts challenging the decision of the Government of India to transfer the NDS Instructors to State service.

The All India NFC Employees' Association has been recognised for the purpose of representation in the Departmental Council of this Ministry under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery; and issues relating to service matters of the employees are referred by this Association to the Departmental Council. As regards decentralisation of NFC, it is not proposed to reopen this question.

Quasi permanency to employees of N.F.C.

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

- (a) whether some of the employees of National Fitness Corps are still to be declared quasi-permanent;
- (b) if so, the number of such cases that are pending and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) action being taken to expedite the cases?

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

(b) Quasi-permanency cases of 55 NDS Instructors are pending, *inter alia* on account of the following reasons:—

- (i) Employees concerned have not furnished necessary information;

(ii) Court/Vigilance cases;

(iii) Non-completion of administrative formalities.

(c) Matter is being pursued wherever necessary, with the employees/authorities concerned.

Scheme for the old and destitutes

981. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been framed at the national level for the old and destitutes in the country to enable them to live comfortably or whether Government have given any guidelines to the States in this regard; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the criteria on which various States pro-

vide necessary assistance to the old and destitute persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Central Government does not have a scheme for old age persons. No guidelines have been given by the Centre to the State Governments. Social Welfare being a State Subject, several State Governments have their old age pension schemes. A Statewise statement showing the number of beneficiaries, rate of assistance, criteria etc. is attached.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Present rate of pension per month	No. of beneficiaries	Amount paid as pension during 1970-71
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Hyderabad/Secunderabad (ii) In town having population of 1 lakh and above (iii) In small towns and villages	Rs. 25 Rs. 20 Rs. 15	39,300 8,65,000
2.	Haryana	Rs. 250	3,399	8,65,000
3.	Kerala	Rs. 20	17,419	Not available.
4.	Mysore	Rs. 30	6,696	12,78,000
5.	Punjab	Rs. 25	17,730	33,35,000
6.	Rajasthan	Rs. 30	Exact number not available.	24,25,000
7.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 20	41,819	95,00,000
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 20	15,665	37,00,000
9.	West Bengal	Rs. 20	10,350	18,52,000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 15	295	54,758
11.	Chandigarh Administration	Rs. 25	24	4,835
			<u>1,47,697</u>	<u>2,91,33,493</u>

NOTE: The qualifications prescribed generally are:

1. Minimum age limit (65 years for men and 60 for women)
2. No means of livelihood.

राजस्थान में कडियाडोह बांध के निर्माण

982. श्री मल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भीम तहसील (राजस्थान) में कडियाडोह बांध के निर्माण के लिये स्वीकृति दे दी है और यदि हां, तो यह स्वीकृति कब दी गई ;

(ख) इसके निर्माण पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस बांध के निर्माण के परिणामस्वरूप रायपुर तहसील के सहरी कलालिया और अन्य गांवों को नुकसान होगा और क्या भोमादोह बांध पर वर्ष 1969 में कार्य शुरू किया गया था और इस पर 6 लाख रुपये की राशि व्यय हो चुकी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्र को केवल बृहत् मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों की परियोजना रिपोर्टें ही तकनीकी स्वीकृति के लिये भेजी जाती हैं। प्रश्न में उल्लिखित स्कीमों की रिपोर्टें राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

Permanent posts of CPWD Engineers Class II

983. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4564 on the 18th December, 1974 and place on the table of the House a statement showing:

(a) exact break up of dates since when the permanent posts of Superin-

tending Engineers, Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers Class II in CPWD were sanctioned; and

(b) the number of permanent posts filled in each grade on the dates mentioned in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The information is given in the statement enclosed. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8987/75].

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

Clarification on award of Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal

984. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient points of the references filed by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra and the Central Government, seeking further clarification or guidance on certain points of the award of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal;

(b) whether these references have been considered by the Tribunal; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Tribunal thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal gave its Report in December 1973. As provided in the Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra and the Government of India have made references to the Tribunal seeking certain clarifications on various points arising out of the Report; and these

references are still under consideration of the Tribunal. The Report of the Tribunal shall be deemed to be modified in accordance with the further Report of the Tribunal on the references. The matter being before the Tribunal, it will not be in public interest to disclose the salient points of these references, at this stage.

Central grants for establishment of Command area development authorities

985. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to provide matching grants on 50:50 basis by the Centre to the State Governments for the establishment of Command Area Development Authorities;

(b) the names and locations of the commands of major and medium irrigation projects proposed to be taken up for area development programme under the Command Area Development Authority scheme; and

(c) the amount of matching grants that will be provided by the Centre to the State Governments for the establishment of these authorities separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). It has been decided to take up an integrated Command Area Development Programme in selected irrigation commands in the country. A list showing the names of States and the command areas is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9888/75].

2. It has been decided to provide matching grant on 50:50 basis to the concerned State Governments towards the additional expenditure incurred for

the establishment of Command Area Development Authorities. The amount of grant to each State will depend upon the actual expenditure that is incurred from time to time.

Drought in Gujarat

986. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of Gujarat has been declared as scarcity area;

(b) if so, whether 142 villages of Godhra Taluks of Panchmahals district and 38 villages of Limdi Taluks in Surendranagar district have also come in this category this year;

(c) whether nearly 8,320 villages in the state are scarcity affected and acute scarcity prevails in 7,364 villages;

(d) if so, the total villages that have come under the scarcity area up till now; and

(e) whether this is the third continuous year for the State of Gujarat to face the famine and drought and if so, the extra help and other steps taken by the Union Government to help the State?

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

(c) and (d). The State Government have declared 9168 villages as scarcity affected and 2434 villages as semi-scarcity affected.

(e) Forty-six Taluks of 8 districts in the State are facing scarcity conditions for the 3rd year in succession. An advance plan assistance of Rs. 14.14 crores and a short-term loan assistance of Rs. 10 crores have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Procurement of rice

987. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have achieved the procurement target of rice in the current seasons;

(b) if so, what was the target fixed and achieved;

(c) what was the last year's target and how much more it was than the present season; and

(d) whether Union Government is confident of achieving the rice target in 1975 season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d) Against a target of 41.00 lakh tonnes of rice fixed for the procurement during the current Kharif marketing season 1974-75 about 25.20 lakh tonnes have been procured as per information available upto 22-8-1975. The procurement season is still on, and will continue till end of October, 1975. The procurement is progressing satisfactorily at present. It is however too early to give any categorical assessment of eventual achievement, at this stage.

The procurement target for rice last year during the marketing season 1973-74, was 50.00 lakh tonnes, which was 9.00 lakh tonnes more than that fixed this year.

Tubewells loans

988. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans given by the Community Development and the Panchayat Department in certain States for development of tubewells

have been obtained against bogus claims;

(b) if so, whether the report of the Auditor-General of India on the working of the Punjab Government revealed that out of the total of 12,127 loan cases involving Rs. 2,48 crores, 3,090 persons who had secured loans worth Rs. 61,94 lakhs did not have tubewells;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have taken notice of the lapses or irregularities of the central loans to the Punjab Government; and

(d) if so, what action Union Government have taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the States etc. and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Return of acquired land to the owner in Gujarat after Supreme Court's judgement

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

(a) whether Supreme Court has quashed the land acquisition proceedings launched by the Gujarat Government in 1961 to acquire land for the Baroda Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) whether Gujarat Government had acquired the land in different places without giving adequate compensation;

(c) if so, whether after this judgement the whole land acquired by the State Government since 1961 will be given back to the owners; and

(d) if so, the total land that will be given back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Establishment of University at Cachar in Assam

990 SHRI TUNA ORAON Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is proposal for the establishment of an University at Cachar in Assam,

(b) if so, whether any reference has been made to the Centre, and

(c) financial implication involved in the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Results of modernisation of rice mills by FCI

991 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the programme of modernisation of rice mills in the country, launched by the Food Corporation of India, has started yielding results,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) the states where such an experiment was made and whether in view of its success this will be introduced in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) A programme of modernisation of rice mills in the country was sponsored by the Government a few years back. Suitable amendment to the Rice Milling Industry (Regulations) Act and the Rules thereunder have been made to promote modernisation of the industry. Arrangements for training of technical and managerial personnel, development of improved equipments in the country and for dissemination of technical information on modernisation have been made. The Food Corporation of India is assisting the programme by setting up modern rice mills disseminating technical know-how and organising seminars.

As a result of these programmes a large number of existing rice mills have been modernised and new modern rice mills installed in the various States.

Setting up of regional branch of International Council on Archives for South and West Asian countries

992 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to set up a regional Branch of the International Council on Archives for South and West Asian countries,

(b) if so, the subject matter to be considered by the Council and the names of the countries from where archives would be received,

(c) whether the Council would be visiting some foreign countries in this regard, if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the benefits to be derived from such a council and its functions?

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

(b) to (d). The International Council on Archives (ICA) is a non-Governmental, non-political organisation affiliated to UNESCO. The Regional Branch proposed to be set up, SWARBICA will bring together the Archivists of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. It aims at providing a forum for the archivists from these countries to promote regional cooperation in the development of archives and facilitate mutual exchange of microfilms of records of interest. The Regional Branch is also expected to project the archival requirements of this region before the international community and UNESCO. No visits from the side of the Council are visualised at this stage.

Enactment to protect monuments in Union Territory of Delhi

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

(a) whether high powered Committee of the representatives of Delhi Administration and the Archaeological Survey of India has recommended to the Government for having an enactment to protect all monuments in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether some Acts are in vogue in the country to protect the national monuments in the country and if so, the main features of the proposed fresh legislation in this regard;

(c) whether the proposed legislation would be applicable to Delhi only or to the whole country; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration to appoint such a high powered committee for the State of Rajasthan also?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

3507 LS-8

(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, empowers the Union Government to protect monuments of national importance. At a meeting of the officers of Delhi Administration and Archaeological Survey of India it was felt that the responsibility for the protection of monuments of historic and artistic interest which have not been declared as monuments of national importance should be entrusted to the Delhi Administration and for this purpose fresh legislation be enacted, if necessary. The matter is being examined in greater details by the Delhi Administration.

(d) No, Sir. The State of Rajasthan has already enacted its own legislation for the protection of monuments of State importance. The monuments of National importance are covered under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

House sites to landless workers in rural areas

994. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in providing house sites to landless workers in rural areas;

(b) whether the transfer of the scheme from the Central sector to States Sector has proved beneficial or retrograde for the progress of the scheme; and

(c) financial help likely to be given to the landless to build their houses on the house sites allotted to them?

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

(a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8989/75].

(b) The Scheme for providing house-sites to landless workers in rural areas has been transferred to the State Sector from 1st April, 1974, in accordance with the decision taken by the National

Development Council. The progress will have to be watched for sometime before a conclusion can be arrived at.

(c) The Central Government does not give any financial help for construction of houses, under the above mentioned Scheme. The Scheme provides for allotment of house-sites; free of cost, to families of landless rural workers. On the house-sites so provided, the workers may build houses/huts thereon with their own resources or the funds provided by State Governments and voluntary organisations.

Concept of Green Revolution not suited to soils

995. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have noted the remarks of Dr. N. R. Dhar, Director of Sheila Dhar Institute of Soil Science at the Indian Science Congress to the effect that the concept of green revolution advocated by Dr. Borlough and others is not suited to the soil of India;

(b) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the method of fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the soil itself as advocated by Dr. N. R. Dhar; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the suggestions put forth by Dr. Dhar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, sir, the Government is aware of the statement made by Dr. N. R. Dhar at the recent Indian Science Congress.

Dr. Norman Borlaug's main contribution to Green revolution is well known to be evolution of high yielding and fertiliser responsive dwarf wheat varieties. The dwarf wheat varieties are efficient users of fertilizers and do not lodge when higher level of fertilizers are applied to the soil. The high-

yielding dwarf wheat varieties produce higher gram yields as compared to earlier tall varieties at all levels of soil fertility. Another important feature of the new wheat varieties is their ability to yield higher return per unit of nutrient. This is why such strains have become very popular with our farmers. Dr. Borlaug has, however, not advocated the use of fertilizers to the exclusion of organic manures.

(b) Dr. Dhar's finding of photo-fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the combined application of calcium phosphate and organic matter has not been confirmed by other scientists.

(c) Further experiments are being encouraged on different methods of fixing atmospheric nitrogen. At the same time, steps have been taken to conserve all organic wastes for use as manure, through schemes for the preparation of composts and the establishment of Gobar gas plants.

Implementation of U.G.C. scales for West Bengal College Teachers Association

996. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Minister had assured the delegation of the West Bengal College Teachers Association regarding implementation of the U.G.C. scales for the University teachers; and that he would talk to the Chief Minister of West Bengal in this regard; and

(b) if so, whether such talks between the Education Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal took place and the outcome of these talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A delegation of the West Bengal College and University Teachers Association met Education Minister on December 3, 1974

and he had explained to them the implications of the Government of India's decision communicated to the State Governments with regard to the revision of scales of pay of university and college teachers. Subsequently, he discussed the matter with the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister and Education Minister of West Bengal. The proposal is being examined by the State Government.

Request for rice from Orissa

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

(a) whether Orissa State Government has urged the Centre to allocate more rice to the State;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(c) the total quantity of rice given to the State during the year 1974 and 1975 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Orissa is normally surplus in rice. However, the Government of Orissa had asked for an allocation of 20,000 tonnes rice in October, 1974 due to drought. Considering the limited availability of rice in the Central pool and the needs of heavily deficit rice consuming States like Kerala and West Bengal, 5,000 tonnes paddy was allotted to Orissa in October, 1974.

In a very recent communication, Orissa Government have indicated their requirement of rice for the current kharif year at 3 lakh tonnes. No rice or paddy has been allotted to Orissa so far during 1975. However, the wheat quota of the State has been increased from 8,900 tonnes per month during July-August, 1974 to 25,000 tonnes for November 1974 and further

to 28,000 tonnes per month for January and February, 1975.

Implementation of U.G.C. scales in States and Union Territories

998. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments and the Union Government have implemented the new scales of pay recommended by the U.G.C. and the Government of India for the University teachers;

(b) the names of the States and the Union Territories which have not implemented the new scales of pay; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the new scales of pay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURJUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission has conveyed to the Central Universities the decision to introduce revised scales of pay. Similar orders have been issued by the Government of India in respect of teachers in the Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institute of Management and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

As regards States, so far, Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued orders for implementation of the revised scales of pay, while Government of Bihar have accepted these in principle. Government of Kerala have proposed to introduce revised scales of pay which are substantially different from those recommended by the University Grants Commission. Other State Governments are examining the financial and other implications of the scheme.

Allocation of foodgrains, sugar and Fertilizers to states and Union Territories

999 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is responsible for the allocation of foodgrains, sugar and fertilisers to the various States and Union Territories,

(b) if so, the allocations made for the months of September, October, November and December 1974 and January and February 1975 to the various States and Union Territories, and

(c) whether the Government have issued any instruction to the States in regard to the tightening up of the distribution machinery and elimination of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAJIB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) Statements showing allotment of food grains sugar and fertiliser for Sept 74 to Feb 75 are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT18990/75]

(c) State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised from time to time to streamline the distribution system and to prevent corruption and malpractices

Drainage schemes for Chyor Land areas in Bihar

1000 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have carried out or have asked the State Government to carry out an extensive survey of North Western Bihar with a view to draining out water from the Chyor land areas and enabling the farmers to raise crops therein,

(b) if so, the total area of such Chyor lands in North Western Bihar and

(c) whether Government intend to implement such drainage schemes in co-operation with the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) to (c) Flood control and Drainage from part of the State Plan The State Government of Bihar are, therefore primarily responsible for the planning and implementation of scheme for drainage of the Chaur areas (low lying areas). The State Government consult the Centre for any specific technical advice as necessary in the planning and implementation of the schemes

The total Chaur areas in North Western Bihar covering the Ghagra and Gandak basins has been estimated by the State Government as about 12 lakh ha. A number of schemes for draining the depressions have already been implemented to benefit about 50 000 ha. Four schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 98 lakhs have been sanctioned for implementation and these will benefit about 1.2 lakh ha. Investigations for the planning of further schemes are being carried out by the State Government.

12 00 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion against Shri Brahmananda Reddy. While replying to the Jama Masjid debate he made a wrong statement, regarding Farida

MR SPEAKER You should follow the procedure laid down under Direction 115

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, I have got the entire tape-recording (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Sir, apart from the fact

the Minister must try to ascertain the truth, the more important point is that the girl herself has said that she has been shot at from a point blank distance. We cannot go by the statement of the hon. Minister. Is it not the right of the House to know the truth? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The procedure is laid down under Direction 115. I have said this a number of times.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have got the tape-recording. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. There is no privilege involved.

I am not allowing any Member.

Where the correctness of any statement is questioned, the proper thing to do is to follow the procedure laid down under Direction 115. I have brought it to the notice of the House a number of times.

I am not allowing. Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वातियर):
आपने कहा है कि 115 में मामला उठाया जा सकता है। तब गढ़ मंत्री अपनी बात दोहरायेगे। तब सच्चाई का फैसला कौन करेगा? इसलिये हमने ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी की मांग की थी। अगर ऐसा हो जाता और उसको मान लिया जाता तो सच्चाई सामने आ जाती।

MR. SPEAKER: I have to go by the procedure. I cannot go by what you say. I have to follow the procedure. A statement was made in the House. If the hon. Member says that it is not correct, I shall send it to the Minister.

(Interruptions).

You should not get up like this: I have not called any Member. The procedure is that in the case of an incorrect statement or observation, if a Member says that it is not correct or that there is something wrong,

we send it under direction 115 to the Minister and he makes a reply. After that the Member concerned has a right again to bring it to the notice of the Speaker and he can make his own statement. That is how the matter is settled. As far as the Ministers are concerned, there is a separate procedure, not like this. No question of privilege is involved.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: 115 relates to statements of Ministers. It does not relate to any misrepresentation of facts, deliberately made.

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat; I am not calling anybody now. If the Minister says something and you bring some statement from outside, you cannot confront the Minister with that; the proper remedy is the court. Hundred and one things are said by people outside. A Minister is not bound to go by that. If anything is said inside the House and the Minister makes another statement, it is a different issue. If somebody outside says something, you cannot confront the Minister with it inside the House. I am sorry. All I can do is to send it to the Minister. He can come with a statement. I am sorry; I am not agreeing to that.

श्री मधु लिंगय (बाका): श्री वसु ने और श्री मांटी ने जो कुछ कहा है उस पर मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है... वंकुम में नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed any Member. I have not allowed the matter to be raised. I have said that it will be sent to the Minister for clarification.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have made some observations in your wisdom. We want you to be kind enough to give us an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: No debate on that. I can send it to the Minister for comments. We shall see to it later on.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Why is it that the hon. Member is being deprived of his right to raise a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
On this very matter. You kindly hear him.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
Nothing is on record.

MR. SPEAKER: There can be no point of order on this.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये : श्याम बाबू ने जो कहा है और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने जो कहा उसके ऊपर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यही बिजनेस जो रेकार्ड पर आया है उसी पर ।

MR. SPEAKER: Do not lose your temper; I cannot allow it.

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल यह है कि 150 में कौन से मामले आते हैं और प्रिविलेज के तहत कौन से मामले आ सकते हैं । अगर कोई गलत बयली का सवाल है, रोग स्टेटमेंट का तो वह 150 में आयेगा । लेकिन अगर जानबूझकर कोई असत्य बात कही गयी है और सदन को गुमराह करने का

प्रयत्न किया गया है तो स्पीकर के निर्णय के अनुसार वह प्रिविलेज का सवाल बन जाता है । अब केवल एक ही निर्णय आपको करना है और उसके लिये आप ज्योतिर्मय बसु को सुनिये कि क्या जानबूझकर गृह मंत्री ने असत्य-बात कहने का प्रयास किया है । अगर वह इस बात को साबित कर सके तो प्रिविलेज का सवाल जरूर उठेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have clearly told him that it is not a matter of privilege. I can send it to him for comments. I am not bound to hear anybody.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I accept the procedure that you have laid down for the clarification of this matter. However, I should like to submit to your consideration one amendment. And that is, that when a matter is brought up, it should be brought up in the House. The Minister has made a statement. Later on we find that it is not correct. It must be pointed out in the House. Thereafter you can send it to him for his comments; he can make whatever statement he likes. It is in that connection that I should like to read to you the signed affidavit of the girl.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am not allowing it. What he has written to me, I shall send it to the Minister. No. more debate. We shall see it later on when it comes up, not now. Papers to be laid.

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Economic Survey, 1974-75'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8958/75].

ANNUAL REPORT OF BANANA AND FRUIT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., MADRAS FOR 1973-74, FRUIT PRODUCTS (2ND AMNDT. ORDER, 1974, AND NOTIFICATION UNDER WIDE LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8959/75].

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fruit Products (Second Amendment) Order, 1974, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 741 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1974 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8960/75].

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:—

- (i) The Chandigarh Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 675 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1974.

- (ii) The Chandigarh Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 676 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8961/75].

GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ORDERS UNDER GUJARAT VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (PROHIBITION OF ALIENATION) ACT, 1972.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of the following Gujarat Government Orders under sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the Gujarat Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

- (1) Order No. VCT-1472/126027-V dated 27-11-1972 in the case of Shri Prabhu Parshvanath Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Order No. VCT-3074/113801-V dated 28-11-1974 in the case of Shri Ahmed Ibrahim Patel of village Baleshvar, Taluka Palsana in the District of Surat.
- (3) Order No. VCT-3174/105630-V dated 28-11-74 in the case of Shri Koli Versi Puna of village Dhrangadhra in the District of Surendranagar.
- (4) Order No. VCT-1474/57245-V dated 2-12-1974 in the case of Shri Meghdoot Cooperative Housing Society (Proposed), Ahmedabad.

- (5) Order No. VCT-2374/87754-V dated 6-12-1974 in the case of Puspak Cooperative Housing Society Ltd, Junagarh
- (6) Order No VCT-3874/123798-V dated 7-12-1974 in the case of Shri Chhotabhai Parsottam Patel of village Sonsak, Taluka Olped in the District of Surat
- (7) Order No VCT-1474/97032-V dated 7-12-1974 in the case of Shri Gampatbhai Somnath of Vasna, Taluka Dholka in the District of Ahmedabad
- (8) Order No VCT-2074/10456-V dated 7-12-1974 in the case of Shri Manji Dula of Village Bodali, Taluka Navsari in the District of Bulsar.
- (9) Order No VCT/SR/164/7 (3) dated 25-11-1974 in the case of Shri Bhagubhai Parsottamdas Patel of Village Kanabha, Taluka Dascroi in the District of Ahmedabad
- (10) Order No VCT/SR/172 dated 27-11-1974 in the case of M/s Agarwal Industries, Ahmedabad
- (11) Order No VCT/SR/174/(3) dated 28-11-1974 in the case of the Hitendranagar Cooperative Industrial Estate Ltd, Ahmedabad
- (12) Order No VCT/SR/136/7 (3) dated 28-11-1974 in the case of Shri Bhagwanbhai Khodabhai Bharwad of village Vajalpur Taluka City in the District of Ahmedabad
- (13) Order No VCT/SR/134/7 (3) dated 30-11-1974 in the case of the Anar Cooperative Industrial Estate Ltd, Ahmedabad
- (14) Order No. VCT/SR/547/72 dated 30.11 1974 in the case of M/s Trans India Cinema, Ahmedabad
- (15) Order No VCT/SR/714/72,210/74 dated 4.12 1974 in the case of M/s Gujarat Iron and Steel Co Ltd, Ahmedabad
- (16) Order No VCT/SR/174/7(3) dated 6 12 1974 in the case of Shri Khanchand Varahmoul Sitland, the Partner Eagle Glass Co, Ahmedabad
- (17) Order No VCT/SR/137/(3) dated 6 12 1974 in the case of M/s Tarah Dairy Farm, Ahmedabad
- (18) Order No VCT/SR/25/74 dated 23 11 1974 in the case of Shri Ramanbhai Desaiabhai Patel and others of village Sokhada, Taluka Baroda in the District of Baroda
- (19) Order No VCT/SR/33/74 dated 23 11 1974 in the case of Shri Shanabhai Mangabhai Naik and others of village Chhani, Taluka Baroda in the District of Baroda
- (20) Order No VCT/SR 24/74 dated 5 12 1974 in the case of Shrimati Bhukhiben daughter of Shri Shabhai Jethabhai Vaghodia Taluka Waghodia in the District of Baroda
- (21) Order No CH/VCT/Reg 49/74 dated 28/30 11 1974 in the case of Shri Ashokkumar Hasmukhlal Shah Partner of Choksy Chemicals Industries, Kabilpore, Taluka Navsari in the Distt of Bulsar
- (22) Order No CH/VCT/Reg 6 74 dated 6/9 12 1974 in the case of Mavani Chemicals Private Ltd Bombay

- (23) Order No. Vacant Land case No. 56 dated 23.11.1974 in the case of M/s. Pankaj and Co., Rajkot.
- (24) Order No. VCT-land-Case No. 47 dated 29.11.1974 in the case of Saitesh Engineering Works, Rajkot.
- (25) Order No. Vacant-land case No. 46 dated 3.12.1974 in the case of M/s. Transister Power Clock Industry of Morvi in the District of Rajkot.
- (26) Order No. Vacant-land case No. 45 dated 5.12.1974 in the case of M/s. Mavji Kanji and Bros., Rajkot.
- (27) Order No. Vacant-land case No. 57 dated 7.12.1974 in the case of M/s. Rajesh Oil Industry, Rajkot.
- (28) Order No. Vacant-land case No. 51 dated 9.12.1974 in the case of M/s. Parbha Cement Pipe Production of Upleta in the District of Rajkot.
- (29) Order No. Vacant-land case No. 80 dated 9.12.1974 in the case of M/s. Forge and Forge Pvt. Ltd, Rajkot.
- (30) Order No. LND/VCT-6367 dated 25.11.1974 in the case of Shri Madhucant Vinlal Desai of Ankleshwar Distt. Broach.
- (31) Order No. LND/VCT-6261-dated 29.11.1974 in the case of the Gujarat Paints Maktampur, Taluka Broach, Distt. Broach.
- (32) Order No. LND/VCT/6369 dated 29.11.1974 in the case of Syed Plastic Industries Bholard, Distt. Broach.
- (33) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR-207-
Ws-29.11.1974 in the case of Shri Ramanlal Bapujibhai Patel Nadiad, Distt. Kaira.
- (34) Order No. LND N-27/6 dated 28.11.1974 in the case of

Thakore Panchal and Co.,
Kalol, Distt. Mehsana.

- (35) Order No. Land (2) (c) 3167 dated 23.11.1974 in the case of Shri Mahavir Corporation, Junagarh.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above Orders and (ii) for not laying the Hindi versions thereof [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8962/75]

ANNUAL REPORT OF SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD HYDERABAD FOR 1972-73, VICTORIA MEMORIAL (AMNDT) RULES, 1974 AND INDIAN MUSEUM RECRUITMENT (SECOND AMNDT) RULES, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year, 1972-73. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8963/75].
- (2) A Copy of the Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 112 in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1975, issued under section 5 of the Victoria Memorial Act., 1903. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8964/75]
- (3) A copy of the Indian Museum Recruitment (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1335 in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 15A of the Indian Museum Act, 1910. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 8965/75]

STATEMENT vs. ESSENTIAL DRUGS AND COMMON HOUSE-HOLD REMEDIES IDENTIFIED BY THE COMMITTEE ON DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the Essential Drugs and Common Household Remedies identified by the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8967/75]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): We should know what he lays.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not lay an egg. He lays on the Table only papers.

12.15 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 22nd February, 1975 from the Executive Magistrate, Raipur:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under Section 151/107/117(3) CRPC to direct that Shri Sharad Yadav, Member, Lok Sabha, be arrested for prevention of breach of peace. Shri Sharad Yadav was accordingly arrested on 22nd February, 1975 at 7.15 P.M., and is at present lodged in the Central Jail, Raipur."

That was on the 22nd. At present he is sitting in the House.

Calling Attention.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाँका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा वाइंट घाफ आइंर है। जब मैंने रामबेब सिंह का मामला उठाया था तो

आपने कहा था कि विधन 229 के अनुसार हर गिरफ्तारी के कारण सदन में आने चाहिए और आपने यह भी कहा था कि राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा एक सर्कुलर जारी किया गया। क्या अभी तक जिस तरह वह छपरा नहीं पहुँचा गया उसी तरह वह रायपुर तक नहीं पहुँचा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned the sections.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Section is not giving the reason.

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned breach of peace.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर आपका निर्णय हो चुका है। रीजन्स अलग चीज है कि इन्होंने यह किया, इन्होंने वह किया, प्रदर्शन किये, गालिया दी, पत्थर मारे, ये कारण आने चाहिये। केवल सेक्शन देना काफी नहीं है। इसलिये आपने यह सर्कुलर दिलवाया। केवल सेक्शन कोट करना काफी नहीं है। आपकी रुलिंग इस पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह रीजन्स है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot possibly send everything in a telegram. We will have to devise a procedure for it.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Jabalpore) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You are not given a chance to speak.

Please do not introduce this practice. I am not allowing this practice. This is something new. I cannot allow it!

May I tell you once and for all that I will not listen to the Member so arrested when he is present in the House? I have just to announce it in the House. I have nothing else to do.

12.30 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
ARISING OUT OF SLUMP
COTTON PRICES**

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pah): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The situation arising out of cotton growers getting no buyers in the market, particularly for long staple cotton, Cotton Corporation of India not purchasing cotton and Government not coming forward with price support."

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):**

MR SPEAKER: Sir, some Hon'ble Members have drawn our attention to the decline in the prices of long staple varieties of cotton and its consequences for the cotton growers. At the outset, I would like to reiterate that it would be Government's objective to ensure a fair balance between growers receiving reasonable prices for their crop and consumers finding cloth prices within their reach, while cotton growers should receive reasonable incentive to augment cotton production, we have to see that cotton prices do not become too bullish to interfere with our objective to prevent the recurrence of inflationary pressures in our economy.

There has, no doubt, been a decline in the level of prices of both Kapas and lint as compared to the high average achieved during 1974. For instance, price of MCU-5, a popular long staple variety, which was around Rs. 365/- per quintal in the last week of November, rose to Rs. 420 per quintal in last week of January, 1975, but has come down to around Rs. 400/- per quintal. Similarly, the lint price of this variety, which increased from Rs. 3,200/- per candy to Rs. 3,800/-

per candy in the corresponding period, is now around Rs. 3,725 per candy. It is, however, important to realise that the peak prices achieved in some months of 1974 reflected high demand for cotton emanating from a textile boom both in the domestic and the international markets. This boom could not persist indefinitely. The decline in the price of long staple cotton from Rs. 550/- per quintal of Kapas to Rs. 400/- per quintal also reflects a relative improvement in the supply of long staple cotton as compared to the prevalent demand trends. During 1974-75, production of long staple cotton would be around 14 to 15 lakh bales, out of a total estimated crop of 62 to 63 lakh bales which represents an increase in production of 5 to 6 lakh bales over the preceding season. On the other hand, price of medium staple cotton has continued to be more firm in view of an imbalance between the demand and supply of middle and short staple cotton. The increased demand of short and middle staple cotton has been contributed by a doubling of controlled cloth obligation on the mills and the requirements of the export market.

While I would be happy if an increase in the demand for long staple cotton could improve returns to these cotton growers, their present ruling prices need not cause any serious alarm. Hon'ble Members are aware that the Agricultural Prices Commission, which goes into the economics of various agricultural commodities as well as their inter-se return on investment based on cost of production data, has recommended for 1974 a minimum support prices for Kapas of average quality of Punjab American 320-F variety at Rs. 195/- per quintal as compared to Rs. 170/- per quintal recommended in the preceding year. The prices of other varieties were to be fixed on the basis of normal differentials between 320-F and other varieties. On this basis, the support price of Sankar-4 and MCU-5 would

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya.]

work out to Rs. 298-304 per quintal, respectively. In view of the increase in the price of inputs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation have reviewed the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and have proposed a support price of Rs 324 per quintal for Sankar-4 and MCU-5.

The present prevailing prices of these varieties are still well above the support prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission

However, in order to encourage purchase of long staple varieties by the Mills, restrictions on holding of stocks of these varieties are being lifted by the Textile Commissioner

As an additional measure of support, Government are keen that the Cotton Corporation of India should enter the market and make some purchases. While the volume of funds available with the Corporation is at present limited it has already purchased 1,700 bales of Sankar 4 in Gujarat, and is also making arrangements to purchase cotton in other States

We are keenly aware of the importance of the cultivation of long staple cotton and the useful contribution made by the growers in effecting significant import substitution on this commodity resulting in the conservation of sizeable foreign exchange. We would like to sustain suitable incentive to these growers. I assure the House that we are conscious of the interest of cotton growers and would like to strike a reasonable balance between the need to ensure fair return to growers with the importance of keeping cloth prices within the reach of the common men.

श्री मूल सचिव डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं आप के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, इस लिये कि आप ने 1 करोड़ 30 लाख कपास उत्पादकों की बात का सुना। लेकिन एक बात का मुझे भ्रफसोस है—अगर

कोई सोता हुआ इन्सान हो तो उसको जगाना मेरे लिये बहुत आसान है। लेकिन जामता हुआ इन्सान सोता ही, तो उसको जगाने के लिये आपकी मदद की जरूरत पड़ती है। मैं आपकी मदद माग रहा हूँ। मुझे यह ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव केवल वाणिज्य मंत्री से नहीं पूछना है मुझे श्री ए० पी० शिण्डे साहब, जो बड़े बड़े भाषण देते हैं, उनसे पूछना है। मुझे सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब, जो वित्त मंत्री हैं, टी० ए० पाई साहब, जो 103 मिलों के मालिक हैं—उनसे पूछना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मिलता है, उसी से पूछ लीजिये।

श्री मूल सचिव डागा श्रीमन्, मुझे तो यह निवेदन करना है कि ये सब मिल कर जवाब दें। मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि दूसरों की आँखों से देखना अच्छा नहीं है, खुद की आँखें तभी खुल सकती हैं जब अपनी आँखों से देखें, लेकिन आप तो श्री शिण्डे साहब की आँखों से देख रहे हैं कृषि आयोग की आँखों से देख रहे हैं। आप श्री टी० ए० पाई साहब की बात का उत्तर दे रहे हैं, सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब की बात का उत्तर दे रहे हैं। हरियाणा पंजाब, राजस्थान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र गुजरात में एक करोड़ तीस लाख काश्तकारों ने महंगा बीज खरीद कर, बहुत ज्यादा महंगा बीज खरीद कर, और जहाँ एक हैक्टोअर में 30 किलो नाइट्रोजन चाहिए, वह शिण्डे साहब ने सिर्फ़ माठे सात किलो दिया, सारा नाइट्रोजन उन्होंने काले बाजार में खरीदा। और जब उत्पादन होने लगा तो कीटाणु नाशक दवाइया खरीदने के लिये एक एकड़ में 35 रु० खर्च करना पड़ा, और सरकार 60 रु० सबसिडी लेकर आयी। काश्तकारों ने एक आंदोलन शुरू किया अकोला से काश्तकार पैदल चले और अपने हाथ से कपास लेकर स्टेशन पर आये और स्टेशन मास्टर से कहा कि कपास ले लीजिये और हमें रेल का टिकट दे दीजिये क्योंकि

उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। उन बेचारी को निराश हो कर स्टेशन में वापस भ्राना पडा।

जब काश्तकारी ने 900 करोड रु० का काटन पैदा कर दिया तो आप खुशी से कहने लगे, काटन कोरपोरेशन के नियरमैन, श्री रामानुजम कहने लगे, कि हम 10 करोड रु० लेकर आये है और आपका काटन खरीदेंगे। ऊट के मुह में जीरा। हम ने 900 करोड का कपास पैदा किया और आप 10 करोड रु० की पूजी लेकर आये। काश्तकार का विश्वास डबभगाने लगा। आप पाकिस्तान से 25 करोड रु० का काटन मगा रहे है दो लाख गार्डें मगा रहे है, और 40 से 45 परसेट इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी कम करके पाकिस्तान से मार्च में काटन मगा रहे हैं, जब कि हमारा कपास घर में ही पडा रहेगा।

एन० टी० सी० की 103 मिलें चलती है माननीय पाई जी उनके मालिक है उनको 240 करोड का काटन चाहिए। वह क्यों नहीं उसे खरीदने? यहा आप मिद्धान्त की बात करते हैं कि काश्तकार को दौलत देना चाहते हैं, उसके श्रम का मूल्य स्थापित करना चाहते है घन का मूल्य घटाना चाहते है। तो क्यों नहीं आप हमारी काटन 103 मिलो को दिलाते।

क्या हो रहा है, आप को लाभ हो रहा है कि नहीं यह आपके भाकडे बताते है कि मिल वालो से कितना लाभ कमाया। जिसके पाप दौलत होती है उसकी सब मदद करते है, गरीबी कोई नहीं करता। 1971-72 में मिलों की 11 करोड का लाभ हुआ, 1972-73 में 31 करोड का और 1973-74 में 65 करोड का लाभ हुआ। और फिर कहते है कि :

"It is good that the Textile Commissioner has brought to light the huge profits made by the mills. It

is evident from the above that the profits in 1973 74 have increased more than double as compared with the last year We want that he should publish the figures of gross profits because net profit is highly dressed due to appropriations Will he publish cost of production of these mills? Financial account like profit and loss account and the balance sheet is a misrepresentation including squandering of money"

अब आप ने जो उत्तर दिया है उसकी रोसनी में जरा यह भाकडे भी देखिए

year	VP	RM	GP	P/BT
1970-71	1173	576	69	29
1971-72	1327	721	63	14
1972-73	1461	705	102	49

तो यह आपके भाकडे कहा से आ गये जो कि आपने दिये? इसलिये आप हमारी बात सुन ले और बताये कि आप क्या करना चाहते है? आप कैटेगोरिकली बताये कि जो हमारी मांगे हैं उनको आप स्वीकार करने को तैयार है कि नहीं? हमारी मांगे है कि कम से कम कीमत निम्नलिखित काटन की इतनी होनी चाहिए

एम०सी०यू०-5	600 रु० प्रति क्विंटल
हाइब्रिड-4	600 रु० प्रति क्विंटल
बरलकी	1,000 रु० प्रति क्विंटल
सुजाता, सुविन आदि	1,000 रु० प्रति क्विंटल
1007, 1412 शॉर्ट स्टेपिन काटन	300 रु० प्रति क्विंटल

क्या आप इसको स्वीकार करेये? क्या आप बहु कहने को तैयार है कि काटन कोरपोरेशन स,वे काश्तकारी से काटन खरीदेंगा?

[श्री मूल अन्व वाचा]

बायीयने से पहले जो काटन घाप पाकिस्तान और दूसरे देशों से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं यह एक प्रकार से काश्तकारों को बलि चढ़ा रहे हैं। और मैंने यह भी सुना है कि काश्तकारों को घाप बाँटस देंगे। उनका काश्तकार क्या करेगा? अगर देंगे तो कितने समय में घाप भुगतान करेंगे। काश्तकारों की आर्थिक स्थिति गिर रही है और वह टूट रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी सरकार में विश्वास रख रहे हैं। इसलिये हम इन बातों का उत्तर चाहते हैं और जो मैंने प्रार्थना की है उसमें कहीं बायों का घाप बचाव दें।

एक बात और सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ। घाप कब रहे हैं :

"There is a shortage of about 8 lakh tonnes of cotton. In any case, the Government to be wary in this respect and categorically assure the cotton growers that their interests will not be sacrificed at the altar of export effort and that no further cotton imports will be allowed."

अब घाप कहते हैं कि हमें शॉर्ट स्टैपल नहीं मिल रहा है। तो यह किसका दोष था? यह दोष था ऐग््रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट का। वह काश्तकारों को कहते हैं कुछ और सरकार और सरकार के एक्सपोर्ट कहते हैं कि लॉग स्टैपल काटन को भी घाप काम में ला सकते हैं। सारे लोग घापकी सेवा में भाये हुए हैं, माननीय रघुरमैया ने बात की है आन्ध्र के लोगों ने बात की है, एक्सपोर्ट्स ने बात की है। हम को भी बुला लीजिये और बहस कर लीजिये। क्यों उन मिल मालिकों को पैसा देते हैं? और हम को बुला कर घाप बात कीजिये। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि मेरे सारे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने का घाप कष्ट करें और जैसे घाप जूट के मामले में दूसरे लोगों को बुला कर निर्णय लेते हैं वैसे ही यहाँ पर करें।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। घाप कहेंगे कि कपड़े का भाव बढ़ जायेगा, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम यह नहीं चाहते और सारे काटन प्रोग्राम कहते हैं कि काटन के भाव पहले भी बढ़े हुए थे लेकिन कपड़े का भाव वहीं रहा और आज भी वहीं है।

इसलिए मैंने जो प्रश्न किये हैं, उनका घाप जवाब दें।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, he has raised many issues which are supposed to be his intender questions. I could not be very clear; anyhow, I will try to answer...

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTH-AMMA (Khammam): He was very clear.

This is some confusion in your own department.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: By participating in the discussion, I think I will be able to clear the confusion.

Reference has been made to the cotton purchase from Pakistan. I must submit that the varieties of cotton that we have purchased from Pakistan are in short supply in the country and, therefore, the prices of textiles manufactured out of those varieties have gone up. By importing those varieties of cotton, that is, middle staple varieties, we will be doing a bit of marginal service to the textile consumers of that group.

The second point that I would like to submit is that the landed cost, not only the price but even including the landed cost of the Pakistan cottons, is less than the corresponding Indian varieties by Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per candy. So, you will appreciate that we have not purchased from Pakistan

anything which we could possibly get inside our country or by giving a price which is unreasonable by any criterion.

Mention has been made about the Cotton Corporation's purchase policy. We have our policy, and that policy enjoins purchase directly from the primary market, i.e., from the growers. But, as the hon. Member himself has said and I have also said in my statement, the fund available with the Corporation is Rs. 10 crores. So, we cannot enter into the market in a big way. But it must also be remembered that the price level of the cotton is above the support price level prescribed by the Agricultural Prices Commission and then revised on the basis of the new calculations of the input cost. So, the question of the Cotton Corporation entering into the market in a big way just at this stage does not arise for two reasons; one, inadequacy of the funds; and secondly, the price levels are well above the A.P.C.—prescribed supporting price levels. So, we are in the market. We are thinking of entering into the market in a big way if some more funds are made available to the Corporation. In this respect, the Commerce Ministry is in touch with the Finance Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry, and we hope that a decision would be taken soon, so that the purchase programmes of the cotton Corporation could be extended to some other States also. But I must also submit that, so far as the price of the middle staple varieties is concerned, the price is good; because of the short supply of the crop, it is good. But in the long staple cotton, as I have already stated in my speech, in relation to the demand, the supply is much large, the five to six lakh bales of increased production....

SHRIMAT T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Has Government not encouraged the agriculturists to grow more? So, Government should take the responsibility for this.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI (Sivakasi): There is no stability in the price of cotton. Last year the same

Varalakshmi cotton has been purchased for Rs. 1000/- per quintal and this year there is nobody to purchase it even for Rs. 500/—.

MR. SPEAKER: There are very strong women at your back!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ahipore): In view of the International Women's Year, she should be gallant enough to yield to them!

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: Merely because it is international Women's year we are not speaking but we are speaking on behalf of the agriculturists.

MR. SPEAKER: I am suspending the rule because of the International Women's year; otherwise you are not entitled under the Rules.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I take the point made out by the hon. Lady Members. This is true that Government intended the growers to go over to the area of production of the long-stable varieties, but in various units, particularly because of high profits, the growers have gone in a very big way and they have produced quantities much larger than the industry can possibly economically absorb.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: They grow more quantity in the same acreage. That seems to be a complaint of the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I am addressing you also. You need not make five speeches for five Members. You should be concise in what you say. We settled that there will be five Members, the first one will have seven minutes and the others will have five minutes each, and thus we will be able to finish the Calling Attention subject in 45 minutes. But if you take so much time and the

[Mr. Speaker.]

gracious women at your back intervene every time there is no end to the debate.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:

Sir, I will try to be brief. I have said that there was this large production of the long-staple varieties. In our purchase programme we will see to it that these problems are adequately taken care of and all depends upon the final decision which we are expecting very soon. He made mention about the profitability of the cotton industry. I would like to submit that there are some cost-efficient units. They have made very good profits. But there are also some which have not really made profits over the last 4 or 5 years, they have gone sick and a substantial number is now lost and that does not speak very highly in regard to the high profitability of the industry as a whole. So, there may be some units which may be doing very well. There are also other units which are not doing that well. And I may say that the profit rate as a whole of the textile industry is less than the average profits of the different industries taken together?

So, Sir, what I think is, this complex picture of the industry will have to be taken into account and attention should not be focussed only on the high-efficient units.

Lastly, I would submit that the high price for M.C.U fibre Sujata which has been suggested by the hon. Member will not be borne out by the factual scrutiny or by analysis. So, we shall try to see that good price is given to this variety. The Cotton Corporation is ultimately accountable to Parliament and, as a Commercial Corporation, we cannot force this Corporation to purchase cotton at price which it will not be able to sell at to the industry and not even to the N.T.C.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Satha. He is not there. Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have tabled this Call Attention Notice only after an on-the-spot study of the region of Vidarba, Marathwada and Khandesh as well as cotton growing belts of Haryana and Punjab.

Only on the basis of that study, I would like to seek certain clarifications from the hon. Minister. And I hope those clarifications will be forthcoming.

Firstly, as far as Maharashtra State is concerned, though there is a scheme of monopoly procurement of cotton introduced in order to protect the small cotton cultivator, the manner in which the scheme is sought to be implemented shows that actually there is no protection available to the small cultivators. In other States, like Haryana and Punjab, there has been a persistent complaint of the agriculturists growing cotton that the National Textile Corporation is not coming forward with the adequate purchase of cotton at a remunerative price. These two aspects, both in those regions where monopoly procurement is there and where the Corporation is making the purchases—those lacuna in the purchase policy—will be completely eliminated.

At the very beginning, I would like to sound a warning and also seek clarifications from the hon. Minister that in the State of Maharashtra, the big cultivators are trying to take advantage of the existing situation and they are making a demand from Government that purchases of cotton should not be left to the tender mercy of a free competitive market. If that is done, the small cultivators will be completely destroyed. We would, therefore like to have a clearcut assurance from Government whether this scheme of monopoly procurement

as it has been introduced in Maharashtra has failed to a great extent because of very inadequate assistance from the Centre and from the Reserve Bank of India and also because of the number of malpractices and whether that particular policy will be continued so as to protect the small cultivators. The question of textile magnates has been brought in here. I do not want to repeat the figures of profit that have been given by the textile magnates. But, incidentally, I may make a mention that by indirect methods, the textile magnates have also been purchasing cotton from these very belts of Maharashtra. And, actually, they are offering a better price than whatever price is being offered by the Marketing Federation. Of course, there are a number of malpractices to which I would make a reference. May be, very often the plea is made to the cotton growers that it is better that a remunerative price is offered to the cotton. In that case, the price of cloth will go up. But the entire cost structure of textile industry indicates that there need not be any increase in the price of cloth as a result of the assurance given for offering a remunerative price to cotton growers. For instance, there are a number of methods by which the price of cloth can be further brought down. I hope the Minister will admit the fact that 3,000 varieties of cloth are produced by the textile industry and if the number of varieties is decreased and more stress is given in the production of coarse-cloth, probably, the needs of the common man will be subserved and, at the same time, the prices of cloth can also be brought down. On the other hand, better and remunerative prices can be offered to the cotton growers.

As regards the policy of the Reserve Bank of India, it has been a consistent complaint from the Government of Maharashtra and also

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from the cotton growers that the Reserve Bank has insisted upon pursuing its rigid policy regarding the credit limits. Though the scheme is a progressive one, they have imposed a limitation of Rs. 20 crores credit as far as this scheme is concerned. And, as a result of that, even if the Government decides to eliminate those malpractices, it will not be able to make the experiment a success unless Rs. 125 crores of credit facilities are made available. And, therefore, the restriction that has been imposed by the Reserve Bank must be also eliminated.

There are certain difficulties and malpractices in the working of the monopoly procurement scheme of cotton in Maharashtra. I myself have gone to the cotton belts and I met a number of cotton growers—small as well as big—and I also met the representatives of the various credit societies and marketing federation and we found that there are a number of malpractices. Firstly, up till yesterday, 30 per cent of the price of the cotton purchased by the marketing federation in Maharashtra was paid in cash. There was a demand by the cotton growers that the cash component must be increased from 30 per cent to at least 60 per cent. Sir, the new Chief Minister of Maharashtra has made a welcome pronouncement that instead of 30 per cent cash, 60 per cent of the price will be given in cash and the rest will be adjusted with the credit facilities and loans. This is a welcome announcement by the new Chief Minister. But, if this new pronouncement is to be effectively implemented, it is necessary that additional central assistance and additional credit facilities should be made available and I hope that lacuna will be removed.

Again, the gradation of cotton is creating a lot of malpractice. While offering to the cotton growers, two categories in grades of cotton are

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate] assigned and it has been the experience of many cotton growers that as far as the officials of the marketing federation are concerned, they are indulging in lot of malpractices considerable bribe is taken to give a particular gradation to the cultivator and thereby a greater price is never offered. This malpractice should be completely eliminated. Then, Sir, as far as the small cultivators are concerned, in Vidharba and in Marathwada Regions, they have been demanding Rs 600 per quintal as remunerative price, because they have no facilities and they are actually selling away their cotton at the low price of Rs. 150 per quintal. To whom are they selling? Because they are not getting adequate cash, the small cultivators in Maharashtra are actually selling their cotton to the big cultivators. We are supposed to have a monopoly procurement scheme. But, the small cultivators are selling their cotton at Rs 150 per quintal to the big cultivators and what do the big cultivators do? He puts his cotton on a truck and in a clandestine way he crosses the border of Maharashtra by giving bribe to the police authorities. He goes to Adilabad side of Andhra Pradesh and on the Adilabad side of Andhra Pradesh, there is big trading company board which has been put up there. Until day before yesterday, the board carried the name of Vasant Trading Company. I do not know, after Vasant Naik has been replaced by Shankarrao Chavan, whether the name of the trading company is going to be converted to Shankar Trading Company. I hope that this will not happen. Cotton is sold to this Vasant Trading Company and they send it for ginning and those bales are sent to the textile magnates in Bombay. This is how, in a clandestine manner, the entire scheme of monopoly procurement is being completely sabotaged. Not only that. Even when the marketing federation purchases cotton from these big cul-

tivators, they never enquire from where they have secured the cotton. They actually by-pass the fact that these small cultivators have sold their cotton at Rs 150 per quintal to the big cultivators and it is only the big cultivators who claim that it is their cotton and they have sold it to the marketing federation. The scheme in Maharashtra is that when the marketing federation purchases cotton, always the assessment of the credit societies is made to the tune of 40 per cent of the production, and on the basis of that, adjustments are made, and therefore, the small cultivators always suffer. Therefore, this malpractice also has to be eliminated.

Then, there is another malpractice that is taking place. The hon. Commerce Minister must have come across this, that in Marathwada and Vidharba regions, repeatedly, cotton bales have been set on fire. This is happening because a number of officials of the Government and the marketing federation are purchasing a certain quantity of cotton. In the record, the quantity shown is of one magnitude and the actual purchase is something else. To hide the gap between the actual purchase, and the purchase recorded in the documents, very often, cotton bales are set on fire, so that there is no record left, as to how much cotton is there, how much is stocked etc and as a result of that, new malpractices are taking place. This also will have to be stopped.

13 00 hrs

Therefore, the clarifications that I would like to seek from the hon. Minister are; will the Government take precautions to see that there is a relaxation of Reserve Bank credit policy and more central assistance is made available? Secondly, will all the malpractices arising out of gradation of cotton, stocking them up and

clandestine crossing of cotton to Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh be stopped? Incidentally, I may tell the House that when I went to the Vidarbha region, I came to know from the cotton growers that some police officers told these cotton growers who were carrying on clandestine export "You tie us to a tree, let your car pass the boundary and when you enter Andhra Pradesh, we will shout 'These people had tied us to this tree; they assaulted us when we tried to stop them and now they have actually run away across the border to Andhra Pradesh.'" All these malpractices must be stopped.

Then remunerative prices should be offered. I would concretely ask when the following remunerative prices would be made available:

- MCU 5 Rs. 600 per quintal
- Hybrid 4 600 per quintal
- Varalakshmi Rs. 600 per quintal
- Sujata. Survin Giza
- and other varieties: Rs. 900 per quintal.

In this connection, the reply given by the hon. Minister to a question of Shri Daga's is incorrect. He said that only these categories had been purchased from Pakistan which were not available on our cotton growers. Whatever news has appeared in the *Economic Times Financial Express* and many other economic journals clearly indicates that even those varieties which are available indigenously have been purchased from Pakistan. He should check up his records and find out the gap between reality and the statement he made and see if it cannot be removed.

In conclusion, I would make a specific suggestion. If the monopoly procurement scheme in States like Maharashtra is to be a success, it should be extended to the national level so that no lacuna will be left

and there will be an incentive to corruption and clandestine export to adjoining States will stop. If the experiment is to be effectively implemented, this should be done. I would like a categorical reply to all these points.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The hon. member has said that we have imported precisely that variety of cotton from Pakistan which is available here. In fact, what I said was this. Those varieties are available here, but they are in short supply. While we need around 68 lakh bales of medium staple cotton for our internal consumption and export, our production is only of the order of 60 lakh bales. Therefore, there is a shortage of nearly 8-9 lakh bales. That accounts for the high price of textiles for poor middle class people and export variety. It has also to be borne in mind that the cotton price is reflected in the price of the finished goods to the extent of 50-55 per cent. So if the price suggested by the hon. member, a very leading socialist, is given, he should also be squarely and fairly aware of the consequence of that being reflected 50-55 per cent in the price of cloth of a variety which is precisely meant for the poor people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had concretely suggested reduction of the number of varieties from 3,000, by which the cost of production can be brought down.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have noted this point for reply. Already we have a very big number, more than 1000 varieties. We are already effecting a 10 per cent reduction. We are thinking of more. A steady reduction in the varieties is what is necessary. Otherwise, it creates dislocation, both in the production sector and also in the handloom sector. The reduction of varieties idea is very good; we are committed to it. But we must also be

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya.]

carefully aware of the consequences. For example, for the handloom sector, finer counts of yarn are necessary. The poor handloom weavers depend very much on these varieties of yarn. If the price of long staple cotton is pushed up, it will be reflected in the yarn price and it will be difficult for the weavers to take it at that high price. All these consequences should be borne in mind. Even then as an idea, it is good and we have already accepted it and from last October, this year, we had decided to bring about a ten per cent reduction in the total number of varieties of cloth, 1100 in all.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): You must take this as the good intentions of a socialist.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is a good intention and I share it. The hon. Member referred to monopoly purchase operations of the Maharashtra State Cotton Corporation. The Reserve Bank of India, I find, had given them Rs. 20 crores while the Cotton Corporation of India which has to purchase cotton all over the country had been given only Rs. 10 crores. I concede that the credit accommodation neither to the Cotton Corporation of India nor to the Maharashtra Corporation is adequate. But at the same time it is to be viewed in the context of the overall credit squeeze policy. After all it is a trade sector. I do appreciate the feasibility of ensuring fair price to the cotton growers but it is also to be remembered that if the price level is pushed up there are other consequences. Next in importance to food, is textiles and if cotton price is pushed up 55 per cent of it is reflected in the cloth price—it will not be appreciated by people as a whole. We should strike a balance between a fair and reasonable price which could be given in these circumstances to the grower and also the end-product consumers. We have every sympathy and I

appreciate the point made that a fair price should be ensured to cotton growers, and credit accommodation, if possible, should be increased. We are already in touch with the Finance Ministry as I have said but it must be appreciated that we must not add to the inflationary pressure and this should be borne in mind by all of us. He referred to the bond scheme. It is in order to minimise the impact of the increased money supply in the market that we have thought of the bond scheme, not to pay the entire amount outright in cash, but partly in cash and partly in bonds, spread over several months. This scheme is being considered and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

He referred to the question of malpractices. If any specific case is brought to our notice, we will get in touch with the concerned State Governments you will appreciate that allegations of smuggling operations are primarily to be looked into by the State Governments. But I am not shifting responsibility between the State and the Centre. If some specific case of malpractice in respect of gradation or degradation or smuggling is brought up, I shall look into it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHUNDE (Sangli): He has not replied to the extension of the monopoly cotton procurement to all over India.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The figures quoted by me, the credit accommodation referred to by me is enough to show that under the present difficult circumstances, it will not be possible.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): You know that Gujarat grows one-third of the total cotton production in India. Our farmers used to grow short staple cotton five years ago. They had switched over to long staple, especially on the advice of the Government of India. At that time the Government of India had assured them that if need arose price

support would be given by the Government. On this assurance our farmers switched over to long staple cotton. I think the hon. Minister has forgotten the objective of the Cotton Corporation of India. According to me, the Cotton Corporation was established only to protect the interests of the growers. At present it is doing nothing at all to protect the interests of the growers.

The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that some directive has been given to the Cotton Corporation to enter the market and start purchase of cotton. In Gujarat I think they have purchased about 1700 bales. According to me it is nothing. This is not price support. Last year our long staple cotton was sold at Rs 6,000 per kandy, at present it is selling at Rs 3,000. There is such a big fall in the price of cotton.

I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the parity between the prices of long staple and short staple cotton. When our long staple cotton Shankar-4 was selling at Rs 6,000, the short staple was selling at Rs 3,200 or Rs 3,400. There was a gap of Rs 1,500 to Rs 2,000 per kandy but at present, our long staple is selling at about Rs 3,400 and the short staple at about Rs 2,800. The gap is only about Rs 600. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that the growers of long staple cotton have to make use of costlier inputs like fertilisers. They have to give seven or eight times the water to their fields. There is no canal water in Gujarat and so the farmers have to depend upon very costly irrigation.

The hon. Minister in his statement has stated that they are trying to protect the interests of the common people, to see that they get cheap cloth. This is not a bad thing, but nothing should be done at the cost of the farmers.

He has mentioned in his statement that the growers of long staple cotton are helping the Government of India so far as foreign exchange is concerned. As a matter of fact, after they started growing long staple cotton, Government is not importing it from foreign countries, and thereby they are saving huge foreign exchange.

The growers of long staple cotton go to Mandis with their carts and, as there are no buyers, they have to go back to their villages. If the situation continues like this, next time they will all switch over to short staple. They will not bother to grow long staple. If that happens, the Ministry would be responsible for that by not giving price support.

So far as Andhra is concerned, they are growing a very fine variety MCU 5. I understand this variety sold last year at Rs 500 per quintal, but today there is nobody to buy it even at Rs 350.

So, are you going to give any guarantee to these farmers so far as price is concerned or not? I understand that some guidelines have been given to the Cotton Corporation. I do not exactly know what they are, but it seems that they have been asked to pay only one-third of the price in cash. Two-third of the amount is to be given in the form of a bond at 6 per cent interest. You understand what is the rate of interest today. No farmer can afford to sell his cotton on this condition to the CCI. It is a cruel joke on our farmers.

The objective of the establishment of the CCI was to safeguard the interests of the growers. I know that interests conflict with each other. You want to have cheap production of cloth in this country by making cheap cotton available to the mills. But don't bother about 200 people of the country. You bother about lakhs and crores of growers of long staple cotton.

[Shri Natwarlal Patel]

I have said all these things only to draw the attention of the Minister to take action in the matter before the situation goes from bad to worse. He should take the necessary steps to see that the cotton growers in Gujarat, Andhra and other States are given remunerative prices and saved from this calamity.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I share many of the ideas and sentiments expressed by the hon. member. I agree that it is our basic responsibility to ensure a fair price to the growers. There are no two opinions about it. But there should be a rational balance. The interests of the cotton growers have to be looked after no doubt, but not in isolation but in relation to the consumers' interests.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: Before you arrive at a decision about the cost of production of cotton, kindly consult the representatives of the growers.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: There are lakhs of growers and we have to do what we can for them, but we have also to look after the interests of the crores of consumers and strike a balance somewhere in between. I hope this is an idea which will be shared by hon. members. We do not like to do anything at the expense of the poor growers. I have already placed on record our appreciation of the services rendered by the growers of long staple cottons thereby enabling us to save our foreign exchange which we had to spend previously on imports. But the production is 50 per cent more than what the country can take. We need 8 lakh bales but because of the high price incentive, a large number of growers have rushed into that field in the last one year and production has jumped to 12 lakh bales a year. This has been possible because of the

hard work and the use of high-yielding seeds. But we should bear in mind that medium staple cotton is in short supply. It is actually 8 lakh bales less than what we need. The production now is only 50 lakh bales. We need this for domestic consumption as well as for exports purposes. So, we would like the growers to go in a big way into this area also. I can assure my hon. friend that I am as much concerned as he is about ensuring a reasonable price to cotton growers, particularly long staple variety because they are in difficulties now. The policy of the Cotton Corporation will be to help them to the best of its ability and subject to credit constraints imposed by the Government in the larger interests of the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How much long staple cotton are you importing now?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: So far as medium and short staple cotton are concerned, there is a shortage of 8 to 9 lakh bales and we have imported only 2 lakh bales. So far as long staple cotton is concerned, we are in surplus. So, where is the question of importing?

The Cotton Corporation is a commercial organisation. It has to bear in mind its commercial objectives. We cannot force the Cotton Corporation to purchase cotton at a price at which it will not be able to sell it to the textile mills. But, within the constraints we will try to do whatever we can to protect the interests of the growers.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: What about the minimum price to the grower?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We are considering it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. D. Desai— I find he is not here. Shri Sathe. He will get only half the time because he came late.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Thanks to the new Railway Minister the trains are becoming more punctual. My train came only 2½ hours late. I am coming straight from the railway station.

There are a few things on which first I would like to disabuse the mind of the hon. Minister. First I will come to the story of long staple cotton production being more than what is required. Just two or three years back we used to import about 10 lakh bales of long staple cotton, required by our mills in the name of promoting exports. The entire Rs. 100 crores worth of cotton, which was long staple, was imported from America, Egypt and Sudan. All these imports were done at the pressure of the mills, in the name of export. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, firstly, how much fine and super-fine cloth produced from the imported long staple cotton did we ever export and how much did we earn from the export of fine and superfine cloth? Because, the long staple cotton is required only for the production of fine and superfine cloth, unless of course you say that long staple cotton can be used for the production of medium varieties also, in which case your next argument that there is a shortage of medium staple in the country, because long staple cotton production is more, and that is why we are now required to import medium staple will fall flat. Therefore, since you imported long staple cotton all these years in the name of exports, please tell us how much of fine and superfine cloth produced from the long staple cotton did we export and earn foreign exchange.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Also, how much did we smuggle out?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not know about smuggling. My information is that more than 80 per cent of our exports are of short and medium staple varieties of cloth, which are

produced from indigenous cotton. And yet, although the indigenous cotton is an export earner, we do not give a remunerative price to the producer of medium staple variety and we always tell him "you cannot get a remunerative price, because you are not producing long staple cotton, and what we need in this country is long staple cotton, of which we are importing 10 lakh bales". Now, being encouraged by you and the Agriculture Ministry, the farmers in States like Andhra, Gujarat and Haryana took to production of long staple cotton.

You will recall, Sir, in 1972 in my very first speech here, I had made a mention of the calamity of the cotton growers who were given the lowest price for having produced more cotton. They produced a record crop in 1971-72 and they were given a bonus of the lowest prices ever! That stock was carried on for more than two years by the mill-owners and they reaped huge profits for two years. This is an accepted fact. I have again and again been reminding the Government about our policy towards our growers. You say that we must look to the consumer.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: And also growers.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This very simplistic economic talk, which is imported from western countries, is used here also. I will tell you how. In western countries the grower is hardly 10 per cent of the population and, therefore, they say, "We must look to the consumer who is the majority, 90 per cent, namely, the working class and others." Therefore, a balance has to be struck. Look to the greater consumer. In this country the greater consumer is the agriculturist himself and the class living on agriculture. 80 per cent of the people live on agriculture here. They are your real consumers. When you talk of the consumer, whom are you talking about? The consumers are also the

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

farmers. If you do not give a remunerative price to the farmers, how can you ensure a fair wage to landless labour? You do not give purchasing power to the farmer and the agriculturist class. Is this your idea of trying to improve the standard of life of the majority of the people?

Then, I have never been able to understand this talk of anti-inflationary measure. This talk of credit squeeze and anti-inflationary measure to deprive the agriculturist class of even a remunerative price, I feel, is a suicidal talk, because if you do not give a remunerative price, the cotton producers will not produce cotton as they did in the case of jute. How much you have suffered in the case of jute, my friend himself will tell. Jute production fell down by 30 per cent in one year. How much we lost in foreign exchange and what trouble we are having in the mills—all that is known. Tomorrow, if the cotton producers stop producing cotton or reduce cotton production, think of the vicious circle and the result that it will have both on production of cloth and on employment. Therefore, this whole idea of anti-inflationary measure is wrong. Shortage of cotton production for want of remunerative price will again increase cloth prices.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not think that it is a debate going on; it is a call-attention motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He said that we must strike a balance, that is why I am asking this.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All that we are asking is: you want to benefit the consumer but what do you mean thereby? The price of cloth must not go up; all right. We sat with their own technical people and experts in the field and said that you peg the prices at what they are

today or wherever you want to for superfine and all varieties, then go back to find out the cotton price and whatever the price of cotton is arrived at, see that that is paid to the farmer. It is the middlemen who are exploiting the farmers today. They exploit us at both ends. They exploit the consumer by increasing the price of cloth. The middlemen are the agents of the mill-owners. Now that the Cotton Corporation, I am told, is going into the field, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the price that they are going to pay to the farmers. Be specific about it. Take, for example, MCO5. The experts themselves have opined that the price should be between Rs. 425 to Rs. 450. Are you going to pay the price or not? This is the first thing that we must know.

Secondly, although you have just now said that you are not going to import cotton, I would like to have a more positive statement from you. What about some cotton deal with Sudan? For diplomatic reasons, are you going to import some long-staple cotton from Sudan? That is another thing that I want to know.

If the hon. Minister clarifies these things, we will be very thankful to him.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Vasant Sathe, has spoken on the floor of the House and to me outside. I know his views. He is quite well-informed. As you will find, even experts like, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Vasant Sathe differ. One suggested that for MCO5, we should give Rs. 600 per quintal and the other has said that the price should be Rs. 425 to Rs. 450 per quintal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is what your experts have said. I accept it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: What I say is that even informed people differ in the matter of assessment. Other things have also been taken into view.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please don't try to divide us.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: No division; just comparison. There is no question of setting one against the other. You are very good friends, I know.

As I have already said, we have had discussions with distinguished Members from different States, like, Shri Vasant Sathe, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, who took a lot of interest in this matter and others. I have looked into the matter. Andhra Pradesh is a jute growing State.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): Cotton

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is a cotton growing State. It is also a jute growing State. Don't forget about that.

As I have already said, we are in the market but not in a big way because of credit restrictions. We are already in touch with the Finance Ministry.

About protecting consumers' interests, I have already said it. Mr. Sathe has said some other things. I do not like to enter into economic controversy particularly in the presence of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao sitting here. I stick to what I have said. But, at the same time, I submit, that reasonable price will be given to the growers. For that, we are already in touch with the Finance Ministry and a decision will be taken soon. I can only repeat what I said before that we will strike a balance between the growers' interests and consumers' interests.

13.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.) Sir, I want to raise an urgent matter of public importance. The news that has been flashed about lifting of the embargo on American arms supply to Pakistan is a very serious matter causing concern to all of us. I hope the Government will give an opportunity to this House to express its views.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is enough.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The United States has developed a knack.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making a speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: One minute, Sir. The United States has developed a knack in international diplomacy to do wrong things at the ripe moment for right things. The United States has mentioned about supply of Russian arms to India. It conveniently forgets about the continued supply of arms to Pakistan by China and France. The U.S.A. has also mentioned about the imaginary fears of India and Afghanistan against Pakistan, but it forgets that the arms supplied to Pakistan would be used to crush the people of Pakhooistan, Baluchistan and Sind. In this connection I want to draw your attention to our anxiety about Shri Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

We are worried about the genocide committed on the people of Paktoonsistan and Baluchistan. With one word I will conclude. The Government of India should take steps in appropriate international forms to raise the issue of the safety and security of Khan

[Shri Samar Guba.]

Abdul Ghaffar Khan and of the people of Paktoonistan. By strengthening the arms might of India or Pakistan you will not be able to ensure peace and progress of the sub-continent. It is only by having a Confederation of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh that you will be able to bring about peace, progress and prosperity in the whole sub-continent.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बंगालियर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 3 4 और 5 मार्च को भारतीय जन सभ का अखिल भारतीय अधिवेशन हो रहा है। उस के लिए हम ने फुटबाल स्टेडियम की इजाजत मांगी थी। पहले वह इजाजत दे दी गई थी और 15 फरवरी को हमें एक पत्र मिला कि आप फुटबाल स्टेडियम का उपयोग कर सकते हैं, मगर 22 तारीख को चिट्ठा मिला कि यह परमीशन वापस ले ली गई है। कहा जाता है कि लैफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर के आदेश ने ऐसा किया गया है। फुटबाल स्टेडियम में प्रधान मंत्री जन सभा कर चुकी है और इण्डियन फुटबल मर्चेंट्स एसोसियेशन का अधिवेशन हो चुका है। वहाँ कुछ दिन पहले जैन सम्मेलन भी हुआ था। तो कोई कारण दिखाई नहीं देता कि भारतीय जन सभ को उस से वंचित रखा जाए। गृह मंत्री लैफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर को कहे कि वे अपना आदेश वापस ले, नहीं तो हम इस का विरोध करेंगे और अपना अधिवेशन वहाँ करेंगे।

श्री मधु लिसये (बांग): इन पर बिकूल बर्बादानी चाहिए। अटल जी ने जा कहा है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत मतमाने दृष्टि से काम किया जा रहा है। सरकार से बयान दिलाइये... (बुद्धबुद्ध)

श्री जनैश्वर सिन्धु (इलाहाबाद):

पहले इन को परमिट किया गया था और इन्होंने पोस्टर्स भी छपवा लिये हैं। इसलिए इन को वहाँ पर अधिवेशन करने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shankar Dayal Singh not here. Who will speak from his party Shri Ram Singh Bhai Verma.

14.38 hrs

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है उस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

श्रीमन् मैंने राष्ट्रपति का भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। अपने भाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो कुछ कहा है वह वस्तु-स्थिति है। आज देश में जो स्थिति है उस का मही चित्रण राष्ट्रपति ने बड़ी नम्रता के साथ दोनों सदना के सामने रखा है। अपने भाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी ने देश के विकास और जनता के कल्याण के लिए माननीय सदस्यों में एक हो कर कार्य करने की अपील की है। माननीय सदस्य इस का पालन कितना करेंगे यह तो भागे देखने की बात है लेकिन श्रीमन् मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष भी राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने दोनों सदनों के सामने बड़ी वेदना के साथ अपील की थी कि देश की हलात बहुत खराब है। इसलिए आन्दोलन, तोड़फोड़, हिंसा, हड़ताल आदि का रस्ता छोड़ उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा देश के विकास काम में सहयोग करना चाहिये। पिछले वर्ष ऐसा लगता था कि दरअसल में हमारी स्थिति क्या होगी और अगले साल क्या होगी। 1972 से लगातार चीजे के भाव बढ़ते आ रहे थे। भाव ही नहीं बढ़ रहे थे। लेकिन चीजे भी गायब रही, अपर्याप्त रही।

जमाखोरी मिलावट, मुनाफ़ाखोरी, तस्करी आदि को बल मिलता रहा। 1974 में आम नागरिक बहुत ही कठिनाई में फंसा रहा और उसका जीवन बहुत ही दूरभर हो गया, जोखिम में पड़ गया। लगता था कि इस स्थिति के ऊपर काबू नहीं पाया जा सकेगा। राष्ट्रपति जी की अपील के बावजूद भी हमने देखा कि शहर बन्दी, नगर बन्दी, गांव बन्दी, हड़तालें, बेराव, आगजनी, तोड़फोड़ और खून खराबा होता रहा। चुनाव के दिनों में राजनीतिक दल क्या करते और कहते हैं उसमें मैं नहीं जाता हूँ। लेकिन जिसके लिये सभी पार्टियाँ चिंतित थीं और कहती हैं कि फूड प्राबलैम पर बहस होनी चाहिये तारी पर करिये, खून खराबे पर करिये और इन सब पर चर्चा भी हुई। किन्तु मैंने इन सभी पार्टियों को देखा है और देखकर मुझे तो बहुत ही बुरा लगा है, दुःख हुआ। वैसे तो इस में आपस में ही मांगर जितना मतभेद है लेकिन खुरफाते करने के लिए ये सब एक है। जो बड़ी बेदना की बात है। जब गवर्नमेंट से कहते हैं कि यह हो रहा है और यह नहीं हो रहा है, यह करना चाहिये और यह नहीं करना चाहिये—दरअसल मे हर किसी को इस बात को कहने का अधिकार है—लेकिन जिस चीज को हम दूसरो से कराना चाहते हैं तो उस में हम भी तो अपना हिस्सा भ्रवा करे, यह हमारा फर्ज होता है या नहीं? अपने फर्ज को इन्होंने भ्रवा किया हो, यह मैंने नहीं देखा। मैंने एक चीज जरूर देखी अपने जीवन में और डम राजनीति में। अहमदाबाद में आई एन टी यू सी ने मजदूर महाजन को खत्म कर जमना चाहते हैं और आई एन टी यू सी की मदद वहा का शासन बराबर करता रहा है, केन्द्रीय शासन भी कर रहा है और वहा आंदोलन हड़ताल भी होनी रही है सब कुछ होता रहा है लेकिन मजदूर महाजन कहता है कि नहीं, शासन में हमारा कोई भी विरोध हो, आई एन टी यू सी से हारा कोई

भी विरोध हो, लेकिन देश के विकास में हमारा सहयोग बराबर बना रहेगा क्योंकि हमें यही महात्मा गांधी ने सिखाया है और इस पर हम चलते रहेंगे। कफरू के दिनों में भी उन्होंने अपने कारखाने चालू रखे। डेढ़ सौ के करीब विद्यार्थी कालेजों के, मजदूर महाजन के दफ्तर के सामने आकर उन्होंने धरना दिया, अनशन पर बैठ गए। इस पर वहा के जो सैक्रेटरी मि०बुच थे उन्होंने जब देखा कि डेढ़ सौ विद्यार्थी अनशन कर रहे हैं तो उनसे कहा कि अगर हम आप की बात मान लेते हैं अ प तो डेढ़ सौ ही अनशन कर रहे हैं लेकिन मजदूरों से हड़ताल कराने पर डेढ़ लाख मजदूर परिवारों को अनशन करना पड़ेगा तब क्या होगा, हम डेढ़ सौ की बात पर ध्यान दे या डेढ़ लाख परिवारों के ऊपर ध्यान दें। विरोध के लिए जब विरोध होता है, किन्तु जब देश का सन्धानाश करने पर कोई तुला होता है, जनता की हालत खराब करने पर जब कोई उतारू होता है तो उसके साथ सहयोग नहीं हो सकता। पिछला साल देश के लिए बहुत ही बुरा गया है। सभी पार्टियाँ न मिल कर देश का अर्थ व्यवस्था को तहस नहस करने की भरसक कोशिश की है। खाने पीने का आवश्यक माल एक जगह से दूसरी जगह लाने से जाने में विघन डाले हैं। किस बात में उन्होंने सहयोग दिया है? आम जनता और मजदूरों ने अवश्य इसी लिये राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनं सापण मे जनता और मजदूरों को मुबारिकवाद दी, यह वस्तु स्थिति की परिचायक है, ऐसा करके उन्होंने बहुत सही कदम उठाया है। कारखाने अवश्य बन्द हुए हैं। लेकिन मजदूरों ने स्वेच्छा से नहीं किए। विरोधी फाटक पर जा कर लेट जाते। मैं कहूंगा कि आज भी थोड़ा अन्न गरीब लोगों में दया का शेष है। बड़े लोगों में यह भले ही न हो लेकिन गरीब लोगों में अवश्य है। कारखाने बन्द रहे तो इसका नतीजा भी

[श्री राम सिंह भार्गव]

मजदूरो को ही भोगना पडा। हम विकास की बात कर रहे हैं 'ले' न देश की भर्ष व्यवस्था को तहस नहस करने में विरोधी पार्टी के लोगो ने कितना योगदान दिया है इसको ही मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

1971 में जो हड़तालें हुई थीं और मजदूरो को घर बैठना पडा उस में 1 करोड़ 60 लाख 50 हजार काम के दिनों का नुकसान हुआ। 1972 में यह संख्या 2 करोड़ 50 लाख हो गई। 1973 में 2 करोड़ 6 लाख 26 हजार 253 काम के दिन उन्होंने खोये। 1974 में 3 करोड़ 12 लाख 70 हजार 487 काम के दिन खोए मजदूरो के। लेकिन आज मजदूरो को उतना भी नहीं मिलता है जिससे उनका पेट भर सके। इस हालत में 3 करोड़ से ज्यादा काम के दिन खो देना क्या सही था, मजदूरो का कितना नुकसान आपने किया, कितना उनका आपने सत्यानाश किया, क्या हम पर आपको भ्रमना और विचारना नहीं चाहिये? हड़तालें, खून खराबा, धेराव, शहर बन्दी, आगजनी आदि मैंने होने हुए देखी हैं, अपनी आँखों से देखी है। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं कि चाहे जहा कुछ भी होता रहे और मैं चुप बैठा रहूँ। मैं चुप नहीं बैठता। जब कभी मुझे उस तरह की बातों का पता चलता है मैं बहा जाता हूँ, मैं मज में मे जाता हूँ। मैं गवर्नमेंट की मदद करने के लिए जेलों में भी गया हूँ। डा काप्रेस के राज में जेल में गया हूँ। कुछ मं गने के लिए नहीं गया। मैंने अपने लिए गवर्नमेंट से अपने जीवन में कभी कुछ नहीं मागा। मैंने गवर्नमेंट की मदद ही की है। लेकिन मदद करने के बावजूद भी मैं जेल गया हूँ। कारखानों के मजदूरो ने ये काम के दिन खोए हैं लेकिन शहरी लोगो को इससे कितना नुकसान पहुँचा वह भी आपको देखना चाहिये।

जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और राष्ट्रपति

जी को उनके भाषण के लिए धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ लेकिन उसके साथ स य गवर्नमेंट को भी मैं मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि खुराफाती लोगों की खुराफातो के बावजूद भी वह देश की कुछ सुधार की धीर ले जा रही है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सुधार हो गया है। सुधार होने में तो बरस लगेंगे, इसके लिए हमें खून पसीना एक करना होगा। लेकिन सुई की नोक के बराबर भी हम धाने बढ़ते हैं हमारा ड्रेड किंघर है, उसको जब मैं देखता हूँ तो मुझे बड़ा आनन्द होता है। जब शामन ने देखा कि उनको विरोधी दलो का सहयोग नहीं बल्कि असहयोग ही मिल रहा है, देश की हालत ये तहस नहस करना चाहते हैं तो उसने कुछ सबत कदम उठाए और मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको और तेज करने की जरूरत है। एक ही महत्त कदम उठा कर अगर हम वही खड़े रह गए तो आगे प्रगति नहीं हो सकेगी। कदम पर कदम आपको उठाने जाना है। और फिर चाहे रातों में खाई आए, खदर आए, सागर आए उसको प र करने हुए आगे ही आगे बढ़ने चलना है। हमका परिणाम भी हमने देखा है। मित्तबर महीने में हमारे कदमों का असर प्राइसिस पर देखने को मिला है। मि म्बर में होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स 328 था। अक्तूबर में यह 324.8 हो गया। पहले तो हाल यह था कि हर महीने 10, 15 पायट बढ़ते जा रहे थे। लेकिन अक्तूबर में 4 पायट की की गिरावट आई। सितम्बर में 328 था, अक्तूबर में 321 हुआ, नवम्बर में 320 हुआ और दिसम्बर में 316 हो गया। यह अच्छी तरक्की है। इस में कोई शक नहीं गवर्नमेंट ने जो कदम उठाये, जो प्रयत्न किये, उन का फायदा देश को और हमें मिला। लेकिन फ फायदा केवल शासन और शासकीय पार्कि के प्रयत्न से ही हुआ है, विरोधी पार्टियों का उन में कोई योगदान नहीं है। बल्कि उन का तो यही प्रयत्न रहा कि जो तरक्की हो रही है, वह न हो और उस में किसी तरह में नकाबट पड़े।

कनज्यूमर प्राइस इन्डेक्स पर भी असर पडा है, लेकिन मे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो अन्नर होलसेल प्राइस इन्डेक्स पर बडा है, उस के अनुसार कनज्यूमर प्राइम इन्डेक्स पर भी पडें इस तरफ भी ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि होलसेल प्राइस इन्डेक्स कम हो रहा है ऐन। तो नहीं किमानो से सन्ने मे खरीद कर अपने पाम भर लिया, लेकिन खाने वालों के पाम किस भाव पर जाता है यह भी देखना चाहिए। मिल मानिक अपने एजेन्टों की कारखाने का माल सस्ते दाम पर दे सकते हैं, और उस मे मुनाफा-खोरी कर सकते हैं, कारखाना भले ही जहशुम मे जायें। क्योंकि यह सरकार कबाडी कारखाने का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए तैयार है। मेरा कहना यह है कि कनज्यूमर प्राइम इन्डेक्स को कम करने की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

कुछ समय पहले हमारे देश मे कुछ ऐसे लोग थे, जो अन्नर अपनी कार से एक्सिडेंट भी कर देते थे तो उन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती थी। अन्नर वे खुन भी कर डाले, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार मे इजाजत लये 'बना न्यायालय मे उन पर खन का मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जा सकता था। उन लोगों को कई प्रकार की सुविधायें और विशेषाधिकार, प्रीवीपस मिले हुए थे आज उन लोगों के महलों की तलाशी ली जा रही है। इस लिए आज का दिन हमारे लिए सोभाग्य का है। जिन के सामने हम मिर झुकाने थे, उन के गलत कामों के लिए आज उन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा रही है। किन्तु विरोधी सदस्य मौन है ?

इस सदन मे विरोधियों द्वारा मारुति और सजय की बार-बार चर्चा की जाती रही है, लेकिन कोई भी यह सिद्ध नहीं कर पाया है कि कोई बेईमानी की गई है या कानून के विरुद्ध कोई काम किया गया है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो, मिनिस्टर हो, या राष्ट्रपति हो, क्या उस का लडका भूखो मरेगा ? क्या वह

कोई धधा नहीं कर पायेगा ? हर एक नागरिक धधा कर सकता है। अन्नर उस ने बेइमानी की हो, 420 की हो, तो उम को पकडो। जब पुनिम मौजूद है, तो पालियामेंट के सदस्य पुनिम या मैजिस्ट्रेट का काम नहीं कर सकते। वे अपना काम करे। उन को बहु अधिकार है कि क्या विधान बनाना है और उस मे क्या तर्गमान करना है। लेकिन क्या वे हथकडी लेकर किसी को लगाने जायेगे ? यह कितनी बडी और अच्छा बात है कि पुनिम की सहायता से कन्टम विभाग एक विरोधी पार्टी के पालियामेंट के मेम्बर के घर को तलाशी ले रहा है। माननीय सदस्यों को इस का अस्मान क्यों नहीं होना है ? वास्त्व मे यही स्थिति होनी चाहिये कि किसी भी पक्ष का व्यक्ति हो, लेकिन शका होने पर देश के हित मे, देश के भले के लिए, आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाये।

एक दिन मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ, और दुःख भी हुआ, कि श्री ध्यामनन्दन मिश्र ने इस हाउस मे कहा कि विद्वां मे जो घटनाये घटी है उन को देख कर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के रूप मे गांधी जी - न्मे है। जय बाबू के लिए मेरे मंद मे बहुत आदर है। मे आज मे नहीं 1930 मे पहले से उन को जानता हूँ और वह भी मुझे अच्छी तरह जानते है वे गांधी वादी नहीं है। किन्तु जय बाबू किसी को धोखा नहीं दे सकते। जय बाबू को लोग धोखा दे सकते है। और दे रहे है।

हम ने मुना और पटा है कि पहले जमाने मे जब डाकू लोक डाका डालने जाते थे, ऊट की सवारी करते थे। जय बाबू को उन लोगों ने ऊट बनाया है, और उन की सवारी कर के डाका डाल रहे है। (व्यवधान)। इन्होंने तो मुझे कह दिया है कि हम ने जो खाया है, वह हम उगल नहीं मकने। एक दिन आयेगा कि वे उगलेंगे ही नहीं, उम के साथ साथ पिघले वे भी।

एक बार श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण इन्दौर प्राये। विरोधी लोग लाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken twenty minutes; kindly conclude.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मुझे कुछ और निवेदन करना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: YOU can do so only at the expense of your colleagues in the party, other. Bill have to be left out

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैं दूसरे गेज सुवह जा कर उन से मिला। मैं ने कहा कि जय बाबू, आप कहा ठहरे है और यह खेती किस ने दी है? यह उन की दमानदारी है कि उन्होंने कहा कि राम सिंह भाई, मेरे साथ बड़ा धोखा हुआ है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि ये जो लोग जय प्रकाश बाबू को घेरे फिरने है, किसी दिन उन्हें झगूठा बताने वाले है। अभी देखिये कि शेख अबदुल्ला साहब को जय प्रकाश बाबू ने अ भनन्दन भेजा है, और श्री वाजपेयी कहते है कि हम काश्मीर के मसले पर हडताल करायेंगे, आन्दोलन करेगे। जो लोग स्वयं अपने परो पर खडे है वही कोई काम न कर मने है दूसरे की सवारी कर के वे मफल नही हो सकते। आज ही पेपज में पढने को मिला कि उत्तर प्रदेश कि एसेम्बली में उपाध्यक्ष के चुनाव में ये दोनो विरोधी पार्टिया आपस में ही टकरा गई।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गाधवा) बिल्कुल नही।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : इन की पार्टी और सोशलिस्ट पार्टी आपस में ही टकरा गये। जब भी सदन में कोई बात इनके द्वारा होती है, तो ये कहने हैं कि यह पेपर देखिये। क्या मैं भी आपको पेपर ला कर दिखाऊँ? इन का सिर्फ जुबान ही चलती है, हाथ-पैर नही चलते है। जब इन के हाथ पैर चलेगे, तो हम इन के गले से फूलो का हार डालेंगे।

आप ने दूसरे की बात खाई है, खुद की मेहनत का नही खाया है। क्या बात कर रहे हैं?

श्री पीलू मोदी : किस की खाई है, बताइए।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैं एक निवेदन मजदूरो के बारे में और कहूँ ...

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly conclude How long will you take? Here I have a request from your Minister to give each Congress Member only ten minutes. You have taken 21 minutes. How long more do you want

श्री राम सिंह भाई मेरे अपने ही विषय की एक बात मुझे और कर लेने दीजिए। अभी तो मैं ने इन की बात बनाई है।

1972 में आप ने ग्रेच्युटो कानून बनाया ग्रेच्युटी कानून के अनुसार प्रति वर्ष 15 दिन का पैसा हिसाब में में काटा जा रहा है। मिल मालिक उस पैसे का उपयोग कर रहे है। कुछ कारखाने बन्द हो गए। उन्हें वह ग्रेच्युटी का पैसा नही मिल रहा है। कुछ मालिको ने उस पैसे को खर्च कर दिया है। किमी किमी कारखाने के तो करीबो रुपये है। प्रति वर्ष करोडो रुपये मजदूरो की ग्रेच्युटी के जमा होने है। मंग शानम में निवेदन है कि जिस तरह आप ने प्राविडेंट फंड ट्रस्ट बनाया है इसी तरह से ग्रेच्युइटी ट्रस्ट भी बनाइए ताकि मजदूरो की जो रकम है वह सेफ रहे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो इ एस आई कानून है उस के अन्दर 500 की वेतन लिमिट है। 500 से ज्यादा उस की तनख्वाह होने पर वह पैसा नही काटा जाता है और उन्हें स्कीम का फायदा नही होता। कारखाने के अन्दर अगर ऐक्सीडेंट हो जायगा, कोई मर जायगा तो उसका बड़ा होगा उसे मुद्दाबजा कहा से मिलेगा। क्या कि वह उस ऐक्ट से कवर नहीं होता है। इसके ऊपर भी शासन ध्यान दे और कानून में संशोधन करे ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ali-
pore): This Address by the President
shows as much seriousness about the
situation facing the country as is
displayed by the attitude of the senior
members of this Government towards
the present debate. They could
not care less. Maybe they had
their lunch and they are comfortably
sleeping in their homes, and this is a
futile exercise which this House has
to go through.

The President's Address is, I find,
extremely half-hearted, confused and
lacking in any kind of forthright
statement regarding the serious cri-
sis which this country is facing. I
am surprised—this matter has been
commented on elsewhere also, but I
must mention it—that there is not
even a passing reference in the Ad-
dress to the fact that a senior mem-
ber of this Government, a Cabinet
Minister, met his death, violent death
in a bomb outrage only a few weeks
ago. There is not even a passing
reference to it, which will allow
friends like Mr. Mody to say that they
are happy about it. It is for the
Government to say, not for me, but
I would think that even as a matter
of form, it is not a very happy thing
that there is not even a passing refer-
ence.

Mr. Samar Guha just now drew the
attention of the House to the fact that
news has just come over the tele-
printer to the effect that the Govern-
ment of the USA has formally in-
formed our Government that the ten-
year old embargo on the supply of
arms to Pakistan is being lifted.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is in the
paper this morning.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It has
been in the paper for several days, but
the formal announcement has come
now. The question I wish to raise is:
just at this time when the American
Government in a very cold and calcul-
lated manner has decided to re-arm
Pakistan, just at the moment when

they are showing much more increased
military activity in this area, building
bases in the Indian Ocean, openly talk-
ing about the United States right to in-
tervene for purposes of de-stabilisa-
tion in any country which they may
choose to select as their target, just
at the moment when they are threat-
ening the oil-producing countries that
if the United States feels that it is
being strangled, then it has the
right to intervene military—all
these things have been said publicly
by responsible people of the United
States Government,—in other words
just when supreme vigilance and pre-
paredness is needed to defend our
country's security and independence
against any sort of danger coming from
outside, why is it that Mr. Jayaprakash
Narayan has decided to call upon the
army and the police to disobey orders
which they consider to be against the
interests of the people or the country?
I am posing this question and I want
all members of this House to ponder
about it. I want Mr. Jayaprakash
Narayan's friends in this House to say
something about it when they speak.
I do not want them to keep quiet on
this issue because otherwise the worst
suspicions of everybody will be corro-
borated. They should speak out and
say whether they support this sort of
thing or disapprove of it. It is said
that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has only
asked the armed forces to disobey
orders which are anti-people and not
against the Constitution. Somebody
made a statement like that the other
day. I would like to remind the House
that under article 53 of the Constitu-
tion, the supreme command of the
armed forces in this country is vested
in the President. That is the position
under the Constitution, to which the
armed forces have taken the oath of
allegiance.

I do not think it is a coincidence
at all—Mr. Bhutto speaking the same
language from across the border about
the settlement in Kashmir and our
friends of the Jan Sangh speaking
from within our country. Just at this
moment Mr. Bhutto is calling for a

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

hartal against this settlement and the Jan Sangh is also calling for a movement—I do not know what form it is going to take—against this settlement. I suggest that this is a very conscious, planned pincer movement where seeming opposites meet together, where Mr. Bhutto on next Friday when he has threatened to call a strike will be able to say that considerable sections of people in India also are opposing this agreement, meaning thereby the Jan Sangh. Also at a time when the United States is threatening again to stoke the fires of war on the sub-continent, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan asks the army not to obey orders which it considers to be not in the interests of the people or the country. Is this the time for anybody to tamper with the loyalty of the army and to try to sow doubts and discussions among the jawans? If a member of the Communist Party had spoken like this in a meeting, what would you have done? You would have howled for our blood and called us traitors from morning till night. But now there seems to be some kind of silent conspiracy between both Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's friends and our friends on the other side.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let them speak out.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Do not interrupt your masters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to know what they have to say about this. I want to know what the Defence Minister or the Prime Minister has to say about this. I do not know if the Rashtrapati, who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces...

SHRI PILOO MODY: God forbid.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ... is thinking of this problem or not, but certainly we in this House would very

much like to know what is in the minds of the people both on this side and that side.

I would just point out that even a paper like *The Statesman*, which is generally very well disposed towards Shri Jayaprakash Narayan—and it is not surprising also, because we know whose paper this is—is highly embarrassed by what Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has said. In its editorial of the 21st of February it says:

“Policemen and jawans who were invited to examine the orders they receive and to accept only those which they believe to be moral are in effect being encouraged to destroy the structure on which the society wholly depends. This structure springs from the Constitution, loyalty to which Mr. Narayan has unconditionally recommended.”

So, even *The Statesman* is a bit embarrassed about this kind of open appeal being made.

Incidentally, I do not know in which country, certainly not in a country whose regime is claimed to be fascist or semi-fascist,—it is permitted to go about freely and publicly making appeals of this type to the army. I would like to know where it is permitted.

Though it may be a bit out of place, I would like to remind this House that the Indian army and armed forces, for which we have the highest regard in this House and to which we have paid tributes times without number, used to be at one time a mercenary army, utilized by the British rulers for various colonial and imperial wars abroad. But, since independence, this army has a proud and patriotic record. And despite the fact that in the earlier years they were unprepared in terms of modern arms or training, or modern techniques of warfare, our armed forces did bravely defend the country's borders against external aggression, in 1947 on the very eve of independence, the dawn of independence, in 1962, 1965 and 1971. And in 1971 this army performed a new role,

which it had never performed before, and that is going to the help of the liberation fighters of our neighbouring country, Bangladesh, where they shed their blood for the freedom of a brother people. It is a secular army, it is a patriotic army. It is an army which has also done a lot of humanitarian work, in coming to the aid of people who are affected by natural calamities in our country. Above all, it has preserved up to now its historical tradition of being above politics.

Now Shri Jayaorakash Narayan is trying to change this. He is calling upon this army, whose tradition is non-political, apolitical, to become political, to become involved in this movement. He is trying to sow the seed of disruption and disunity in their ranks, creating disharmony among them in the context of this new threat from the United States and Pakistan, about which he is conspicuously silent; he has not said a word about it. I am sure, in this connection, that the patriotic and democratic-minded jawans and officers of our armed forces will refuse to fall....

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Democratic?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, up till now; I am sure they will refuse to fall into this dangerous anti-national trap. Now I am only waiting to hear my hon. friends speak on this particular point when they get their turn.

It is not surprising at all because Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's line is daily becoming clearer and clearer. He is now entirely and openly depending for his movement on certain rightist parties. He is not prepared to give up the Jan Sangh or the Cong. (O) for the sake of the CPM. He has said so openly in his speech on the 19th—three days ago—in Patna. He has said in his speech:—

“Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan bluntly told CPM leaders that he was not prepared to accept their ‘labels’

for the Jana Sangh and the Old Congress and jettison these parties from the movement.

They could not be asked to quit. It was unthinkable.

If the CPM leaders think that these parties (Jana Sangh and Cong. O) were ‘small’ they would do well to realise that they were”, that is, the CPM—

“a more constituent of the nine-party front created in West Bengal” and he asked the CP-M leaders to “finalise their attitude towards the movement without delay.”

Why do I say this? Because a theory is being mooted about that it is possible to detach Jaya Prakash Narayan from these rightist parties; it is possible to wean him away; he is a good man fallen into bad company. That is not what I am saying; I am quoting what other people are saying. I have my own views; we know him for many, many years.

SHRI PILLO MODY: What are your views about him?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Gwalior): We are more interested in hearing your views about him.

SHRI PILLO MODY: Why do you hide your own views?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has made it quite clear that he is determined to align and be more closely involved with parties like the Jan Sangh and the Cong (O); that he is not prepared to radicalise the movement by breaking with them as some people in this country perhaps hope.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the BLD?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is the reason why he cannot speak openly about United States arms and bases; he has not uttered a single word. This is why he has to abuse the USSR and has to praise Mao as his guru.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Cardinal sin of this world!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is why he has to remain mum on landlords' atrocities on poor peasants and harijans. Has he said a word about them? That is why the exploitation of the working class by big monopolists in this country does not find any echo in any of his speeches or statements. This is his political philosophy.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why do you not join the movement and radicalise it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ..end not the big leaf of partyless democracy: that is only a big leaf. His total revolution means nothing else than total counter—revolution.

Now, I think, everybody here agrees that recently we had an example of how fascism came to power through military coup in a Latin American country called Chile

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about Bangla Desh? No mention of Bangla Desh!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just for your information and interest. I would like to read to you a small passage from the speech made at the recent Congress of our party held in Vijayawada by the delegate who came there from the Communist Party of Chile. Orlando Milas, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile said in his speech—I just quote a passage—

"We know how fascism is born. We have ourselves experienced it.

Fascists masked themselves when they were in the opposition. They wore suits of democrats, of people's friends, presented themselves as honest men, as enemies of corruption. They took advantage from revanchism, from petty—bourgeois desperation, from primitive sectarianism, from blind dogma-

tism and from irresponsible ultra-leftist opportunism. They used meaningless slogans, shouting for total or integral revolutions. Supplied with funds by the monopolists raised in blackmarketing and speculation, they demagogically utilised people's sufferings, even organising women marches where empty pots were beaten.

And, above all, their favourite weapons were anticommunism and antisovietism."

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is wrong with anti-communism? It is the most respected thing in the world.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, I would appeal to all friends, who are indulging in pipe dreams of having a dialogue with Jaya Prakash Narayan with the object of linking him from Shri Vajpayee and Shri Piloo Mody.... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Don't misquote yourself.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:.. because his links with them are getting stronger and stronger every day. So, the champions of dialogue, the anti-CPI crusaders, the ex-party card-holders of the PSP.... (Interruptions): The expression ex-party card-holders' is supposed to have a very sinister meaning. Now, we see a new category which has emerged, the ex-party card-holders of the PSP.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is only the Communist Party which has card system.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They were members without cards so that they could not be identified. Whenever it was convenient, they could say they were members or not members. So, these people, three musketeers....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Name them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They must tell us exactly where they stand

vis-a-vis these questions. I want a clear answer from them. This kind of hoodwinking and evasion cannot go on. Let them speak up regarding JP's call to army regarding JP's relations with Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I can tell you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Regarding JP's relations with people, like, Goankas and Tatas. Because they are big guns, these so-called anti-monopoly fighters do not say a word about these things. They want to wean away JP. But JP says, "I will not be weaned away. I am going to remain with these people, the Jana Sangh and the Cong. (O). Therefore, I want to know from Mr. Mohan Dharia, Mr. Chandrashekhar and Mr. Krishna Kant and from other people of the same category what they have to say about this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Krishna Kant is not in this House. How can he reply to that? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please don't interrupt me. You will also have your chance. I know I am provoking my friends here. Some unpleasant things are being said.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are only amused.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now, we are accused sometimes of trying to divide the ruling party in order to get into power as if nobody else is concerned with getting into power and that we are only concerned with it..

SHRI PILOO MODY: You are welcome to do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: JP himself sometime ago made an open statement saying, "I would ask my friends in the Congress not to come

out of the Congress but to remain inside the Congress." What was that? Was he not trying to divide the Congress? What about some papers, like, the *Statesman* which in the same editorial that I quoted a little earlier said. It says:

"Mr. Dharia's 'utterances' tend to 'undermine the prestige of the Congress' will be widely applauded both inside and outside the party. It is to date the only slender evidence that all hopes of a revived Congress have not evaporated; and it is also the only possible answer by independent-minded Congressmen to their party's official line."

Is this not an attempt to divide the ruling party? Why does not anybody talk about that?

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is wrong with it. By all means, divide the ruling party. All strength to my elbow. If I can do anything for you, let me know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A new axis!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Piloo Mody-Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would prefer him as the Prime Minister of this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would repeat again that the present offensive of reactionary and rightist forces, pro-American and pro-imperialist forces, anti-democratic forces, pro-landlord and pro-monopoly forces in this country, cannot be repulsed simply by clinging to the position of *status quo*. I say that to my friends in the ruling party that by clinging to the *status quo*, you will never be able to repel the attack which is coming and which has already been launched. For that, it is necessary to not only talk about radical programmes for democratic change, for economic and social reforms, but to implement and to carry them out seriously, a matter in which

[Shri Indrajit Gupta.]

the ruling party has failed completely but I say that all those people whether they are there or some of them may be here also—I do not doubt—who stand for such programmes, for such reforms, should cooperate with each other in this struggle. We shall continue to say this, whether anybody mis-interprets it or distorts it to mean that we are trying to divide anybody. We say that there is no hope for this country, there is no hope of staying off this attack which has come and which is coming, unless the people who stand for radical and democratic reforms, economic, political and social, get together and cooperate with each other in advancing a movement on that basis to defeat reaction and to take the country forward. And it is in this sense that our Party has projected the perspective of forming governments of left and democratic unity. It means Governments in which pro-imperialist, pro-landlord and pro-monopolist forces are either isolated or have been purged . . .

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) :
हम चाहते हैं कि यह सरकार जाये।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आप भी चाहते हैं तो हम बोलने में क्या गलती कर रहे हैं ?

When we say this, those three ex-PSP musketeers are conjuring up visions in their statements of a horrible spectre, a fantastic, frightening spectre of the Red flag flying in the place of the Tri-colour; they are trying to put the Red flag in place of the Tri-colour; but they do not mind if the Jana Sangh flag goes in flying more and more demonstrably in the rallies and movements of Mr. Jayaprakash; they do not mind that...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
No flag at all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They are talking about the Red flag replacing the Tri-colour. They should not give us too much credit. We are a very small party. What we have said, we

have said openly and we go on repeating. We have never said that the Kerala-type coalition should be repeated in all States. We have never said that. Nowhere in our documents, nowhere in our party resolutions will you find this phrase 'Kerala-type coalition' used at all. This is a phrase manufactured by the press outside and used in order to confuse the people and to create some anti-Communist feelings among some people. We have nowhere said this. We have said that we want that the democratic forces and the leftist forces in this country should work together for replacing—I make it quite clear—the present governments by governments of broad leftist and democratic unity....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is Kerala-type different from the Vijayawada pattern?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know. But it is certainly very different to other Ministries. You explain to me.—Please try to think about it: do not make cheap jibes—how is it that governments with such huge and massive majorities, overwhelming majorities, are not able to carry on. They break down frequently, they cannot manage to carry on, due to various factors....

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What 'no, no'? What has happened in many States? And how is it that, despite everything, despite all these difficulties and limitations, the Kerala Ministry with a small majority of only four or five, I think, in the House has, after all, managed to carry on for five years? No other Ministry is able to do it in today's conditions...

AN HON. MEMBER: Arresting workers under MISA.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: And doing many other things also—giving land to the agricultural labourers, nationalising forests without compensation and doing so many other things also.

Nobody says that it is a perfect Government. It cannot be within this framework. It has to work with certain limitations. But the question you have to reply is this. Is there no MISA used, in your view, by the Congress Governments? You are missing my point altogether. With massive majorities, with majorities which you cannot alter at all, so many governments have broken down. They cannot carry on. I do not know why you are defending them. (*Interruptions*). The real danger which is feeding this reactionary movement and the reactionary forces is the Government's negative and anti-people policies. It is that which is bringing grist to the mill of the reactionary forces. That has to be understood. I have no time now and no desire to go into the details. But we all know some of the main things which, I say, this President's Address completely evades and glosses over. Take the question of procurement. What is the use of saying that we are likely to have a good crop this year also?....

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is his prediction.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A good crop standing in the fields, as know from bitter experience, does not necessarily mean plentiful food for the people at reasonable prices. The two do not go together necessarily. In between something-else is required. A proper procurement is required. A proper distribution machinery is required, but it says nothing about that. So, we continue to depend upon the weather, Gods and on imported food-grains, but not a word is said here about the miserable failure of procurement by most of the State Governments and the total refusal, in spite of some talk now and again thrown out in the press, to set up a really viable distribution machinery which will be able to provide people not only with foodgrains but with other essential commodities also, at reasonable prices....

SHRI PILOO MODY: And party funds.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Mohan Dharia, I believe, was made the Chairman of a Committee which went into this question of public distribution system and they are supposed to have submitted a report while he was still the Minister in the Planning Ministry. What has happened to that? Why does not Mr. Mohan Dharia start a crusade about that? His own report, his own recommendation—what has happened to that? Why did he not bother about that? Why did he not start a big hullabaloo and a crusade about getting implementation of that recommendation about the public distribution system? He does not seem to be interested any more once he left the Planning Ministry. He now only sees the visions of the red flag flying over the Red Fort. Idiomatic persons they are.

Then, my friend, Shri Ramsingh Bhai has also indicated it. I will say that in the last one year, 1974-75 and I regret to say that, the labour policy of this Government, instead of moving forward a more progressive manner, is going backward. A more retrograde labour policy has been introduced over the last 12 or 14 months. There are no signs of that long-promised Industrial Relations Bill. A wage freeze has been introduced. Strikes are sought to be suppressed by repression...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Only 31 million man-hours.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: About the working class, the President here in his Address offered his congratulations for the hard work they are doing and so on. It sounds like a cruel joke when the workers to-day are being put to the greatest difficulties imaginable in the face of the rising prices on the one hand and their wage freeze on the other.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta.]

Another thing is this/projected sell-out of the public sector... (Interruptions) I would like to know about this. Mr. Salve's Party allowed Mr. Subramaniam sometime ago to get away with a statement assuring all private sector people that there would be no more talk of nationalisation. All right, no more nationalisation. From that, this Government has gone one step further and said now, 'We will put the shares of the public sector on sale.' There is a difference between no more nationalisation and selling out the public sector....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): It will be sold to the employees.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We know how much capacity the employees have got to buy up the shares in the great public sector concerns. This is exactly what the Tata memorandum has very clearly demanded in 1972. This is clearly what Mr. Birlas recent memorandum has demanded....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I never mind what the Communists have to say. But would you have any objection to it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Tata's and the Birla's memoranda are now bearing their poisonous fruit. And Mr. T. A. Pai has the gumption to go round the country hawking this new idea of selling out the share of the public sector which goes directly against the Industrial Policy Resolution which was approved and accepted by the Parliament.

Then, as far as the drive against the smugglers and black money goes, at least we had welcomed it very much when it was launched and I think it did have some salutary effect to begin with. But there seems to be a perceptible slackening of it. Why? We want to know. What is the reason

for it? Some of my friends here would like to say that it is because the elections are coming. On the other hand, these same friends did not like strong steps to be taken against these smugglers and black money operators. So they are a bit quiet on the question just now; but what has the Government to say? Therefore I say, unless these issues and many other issues, the question of land reforms, the question of actually distributing the surplus land, the actual question of giving homestead rights guaranteed to landless peasants and agricultural labourers, if these things are not tackled, if you have not got the will and the determination to go about doing these things, then you can only take resort to these dreams of flirting with Jayaprakash, having dialogues with Jayaprakash for weaning him away somehow or other from Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee's clutches or something like that. And, he goes on saying, and he is more emboldened now to the stage where he is making open calls to the army to disobey orders. I was surprised to read in today's papers that Mr. Jagjiwan Ram was asked somewhere; How long will you allow anybody to make calls of this type to the army? And, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram is reported to have said in today's papers, perhaps he said it jokingly, I don't know, 'so long as his appeals do not produce results. Sir, what does it mean? —That is, only after the appeal begins to produce results and here and there when orders begin to be disobeyed by the army, only then, according to Babu Jagjiwan Ram who is a former Defence Minister, I say, only then, he will be worried about this tinkering with the army. I don't understand this kind of namby-pamby, milk and water, defensive, vacillating, half-hearted, confused attitude on behalf of the Government.

Therefore, Sir, I will end by saying that on all such vital issues, the President's Address is absolutely a masterpiece of half-heartedness and evasion. And Mr. Stephen, who was put up as

the opening speaker here to propose this Motion of Thanks to my surprise said a few things,—not the usual sort of thing we expect from him—I am very glad for that change. But one thing he did say and that was that the present capitalist system which is ridden in crisis today in all capitalist countries by inflation, by growing unemployment, by various types of financial crisis and so on, this capitalist system this capitalist path with which our economy is intimately linked, cannot solve the people's problems, this crisis will go on being aggravated, and if, in our country, we refuse to take even the elementary steps towards some radical changes, some radical economic reforms, giving relief to the people, then that same crisis-ridden, inflation-ridden, unemployment-ridden, capitalist path will spell doom for our country too. Therefore, Sir, I would end by saying that it is high time people woke up to the danger, to the menace of this danger, and not to be taken away by the facetiousness of my friends here; it is all right to be always a clown and a joker. But there are certain forces which are there working behind them and also goading them on. There are some lessons which we have to learn from the pages of history so that we can save the country before it is too late and I will end by saying, by requesting, by reminding my friends here and there also that when they speak kindly let them say something either in favour or against, either yes or no, about what they think about JP's appeal to the army. Don't try to cover up, don't try to soft pedal, don't try to hide it. Please say something and by what you say you will be judged by the people of this country. And say something also about Jayaprakash Ji's repeated insistence that he is going to refuse to be weaned away from the parties of the right. He says, he will depend upon them, he will remain with them, whatever others might say, and he says, I am not going to leave that, it is unthinkable, I will remain with them'. There-

fore, now please check up your position *viz-a-viz* this movement, and tell us what you propose to do and then only it would have been worthwhile to some extent, in my opinion, to have this debate.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I convey my thanks for the speech made by the President.

15.40 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in
the Chair]

He made a mention about the future programmes that are going to be undertaken by this Government. I express my concern for the rising prices, persistent inflation and corruption prevailing in this country and, at the same time, I also appreciate the measures adopted by the Government to solve all these things. However, it has become a fashion for the Opposition to make constant allegations emphasising on the failures on the part of the Government of India to meet the needs of the people of this country.

Sir, it is their duty to accuse the Government but, at the same time, they are also shirking their own responsibility to the people and to what extent they are responsible as Opposition Party. In a Parliamentary Democracy the responsibility of the Opposition is also to see that the interests of the people are protected. However, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar quoted in the last session certain Sanskrit quotations inscribed in the various doors of the Parliament House, but he has forgotten unfortunately to mention the Sanskrit quotation that is written in one of the doors of this House. I shall quote what has been written in this door.

It is as follows:—

कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन

To-day my government is performing its duty and now it is up to the people

[Shri Mallikarjun.]

of this country to appreciate it. It is for the people of this country, the Members belonging to this side as well as Members of the Opposition and whose responsibility it is, to see that various policies evolved for the welfare of the people of this country by Shrimati Indira Gandhi are fully implemented with a cooperative spirit so that they can result in the betterment of the common man in this country.

Of course, there are lapses on the part of the citizens of this country who belong to four categories—one may be the common people, the other may be the ruling party and the third may be the Opposition party and the fourth may be the bureaucracy. I want to emphasise on one vital point which the people of this country believe is that there is a national economic and political crisis. The Opposition too says that there is a national and economic crisis. I believe that this national and economic crisis and political crisis can be saved only by one citizen, that is, by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of this country and by nobody else. However stalwart a person like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan Ji in North and Shri Kamaraj in the South and in between Shri Morarji Desai may be, they cannot help in safeguarding the interests of this country. They are making provocative speeches which are highly destructive. They have forgotten that in this country the result of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan Ji is nothing but violence, arson, looting and lawlessness even though I have great regard for Shri Jayaprakash Narayan Ji who is the follower of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi fought against Imperialism and the weapon he used against imperialism was truth and non-violence. But before resorting to such an agitation this stage, what Mr. Jayaprakash was doing fifteen years ago?

Sir, their main object is to see that disruption takes place. They have

completely forgotten the spirit of service to the nation. This country which has acquired name in securing perfect democracy, secularism and socialism, the people of this country must not become prey to the misleading of the Opposition whose actions are fully based on mala fide intentions. Except accusing the Government they have no other duty to perform.

I can also reveal in this House the efforts on the part of Government of India to eliminate poverty, ignorance and to providing shelter to the common peasants are really praiseworthy. Additional investment in agricultural production, irrigation, power, fertiliser and now in oil exploration is very helpful to achieve the objective of the people. Our monetary and fiscal policies are quite helpful at this juncture to check inflation and corruption. Mr. Pai is here in the House. If his policy of public distribution essential commodities is adopted, the same will result in eliminating some of the problems.

Sir, we have to appreciate the withdrawal of the railway strike, underground nuclear explosion and other steps taken by our Government. Even though some of the great countries of the world have not liked our underground nuclear explosion yet I am of the view that nuclear explosion is absolutely indispensable for the defence of our country as well as for peaceful construction of various projects in this country.

Sir, after the visit of Dr. Kissinger and the constitution of Indo-U.S. Joint Commission, it is painful that America has resumed supply of arms to Pakistan. The resumption of such arms aid may result in aggression but I am fully confident the people of this country will face the aggression under any circumstances with a spirit of sacrifice as was established in the past Indo-Pakistan war for Bangladesh.

Lastly, as we know, the policy of Panchsheel and non-alignment enunciated by Nehru is being observed by us in our international affairs. India's relations with other countries are all right. We expect that relations with China will also be normalised and finally we will work with a united spirit for the development and progress and prosperity of this country. Sir, lastly, I would appeal to the Prime Minister that she must adhere firmly to the policies laid down by her. People of this country are behind her and they are not going to be deceived by the Opposition whose constant aim is to blame the Government and to frame allegations against the Ministers in Government. They have forgotten their basic duty as the representatives of the people.

Sir, I would also emphasise this point and I expect that Government will work towards creating more employment potential which is the most important factor today and which has resulted in frustration and restlessness among young men. At the same time, I also expect that Government will bring forward the urban ceiling law. I have every confidence that the Government will stand by the firm policies that have been enunciated without being worried about what the Opposition says. I am also confident that the Government will work for the unity and prosperity of this great country.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, like old wine in a new bottle, the President's address is a repetition of an annual ritual, praising the activities of the Government and it is a futile exercise, without taking into cognisance the serious and burning problems of the day, without giving any new directive or projecting any dimension to tackle the problems like corruption, unemployment, abnormal price rise, economic bankruptcy, inflation and electoral reforms.

Sir, the President has failed to see the writing on the wall. He has failed to realise the anti-people policies of his Government which have been outright rejected by the people at large. This has been manifested in the by-elections held in Jabalpur, Govindpura and in Haryana. Sir, they must not gloat over the result of Barpeta. They should realise that their margin has been reduced from a lakh and thirty six thousand to only twenty eight thousand in spite of the President visiting that area. Sir, the President has also failed to appreciate the spontaneous popular upsurge under the Gandhian leader, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, who has the determination to fight the anti-people policies of the Government till the end.

Sir, the President has not admitted his Government's failure to tackle these various maladies which is the result of the persistent pursuit of the same dogmatic policies and priorities, without taking into consideration the pragmatism. This has brought this country to this mess.

Sir, Japan and West Germany, defeated and humiliated nations in the Second World War have re-built their economy, like phoenix arising from the ashes. Now, they are among the top-most economic powers of the world. Even China has made tremendous progress. The growth rate of China in steel, coal, foodgrains, crude oil and foreign trade is fantastic. It is an oil exporting nation today because it has taken to pragmatism, because the peasants after working in the communes are permitted to cultivate in private plots and priorities, and incentives are given in the industrial sector to skill. Sir, ideology is secondary there. They have realised that economic incentives are more effective than dogmatic expositions.

Sir, in this country, the creative genius of man, the creative genius of the individual has been curbed by

permits licences and quotas which have opened the flood-gates of corruption. It has impeded the growth of the nation.

The President speaks of economic stability. In 1964-65, real national income was estimated to have increased by Rs. 4,160 crores. In the same period, money supply expanded by Rs. 6,741 crores. This imbalance is the main reason for the economic crisis. The imbalance has further worsened since 1971-72. The real national income rose by Rs. 1,348 crores and money supply by Rs. 3,860 crores. That means that the national income rose by 7 per cent and money supply by 54 per cent.

What is its effect on prices? The index price of food articles (Base 1961-62: 100) has reached 360. The purchasing power of the rupee has gone down to 25P in terms of its value in 1949-50. There has been complacency in the President's Address on the seasonal decline of prices, because there has been a good harvest this year. I submit this is a temporary phase. The price of rice which is the staple food in eastern India has gone up to 400 per cent which is beyond the purchasing power of the common man. The situation has been further worsened by the bungling of the FCI and the State Government's arbitrary imposition of levy for procurement of paddy at unremunerative prices. If it is anti-hoarding, I fully support it, but we find that resistance is coming from the youth of the area. They want the surplus grain to be stored in their panchayats so that it could be distributed in the lean months among the villagers. But Government's policy is that the surplus paddy should go to the millowners who have been given the benefit of exporting 25 per cent and selling at any price in the market.

Thus there has been a clash. Firing has taken place in two places in Sambalpur, in Chattisgarh in Raipur district and in Balaghat.

I condemn in the strongest terms violence which is a part of our life today, which has been injected into the body-politic of the country, and I condemn Government's failure to curb it. Government has not yet unfolded the mystery of the death of a Cabinet Minister, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra. There is the case of Shri Parsuram Satpathi, a budding journalist and BLD worker of Bolangir, who was crushed to death under the wheels of a Congress jeep on 29-11-74.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. member might continue later. We interrupt the debate now to enable the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement on Jammu and Kashmir.

1640 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. JAMMU AND KASHMIR

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): In pursuance of Government's policy to secure the active cooperation and involvement of all democratic, secular and progressive forces in the country it was considered desirable to have a dialogue with Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah. Hon'ble Members are aware that Sheikh Abdullah had played a notable part in the freedom struggle and in the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to the Indian Union. He formed and headed the Government of the State for a number of years after independence. Despite the differences which led to the subsequent estrangement it seemed clear from the public statements made by Sheikh Abdullah as well as personal talks with him that his commitment to basic national ideals and objectives had remained unchang-

ed. He reaffirmed that the accession of the State to the Indian Union was final and irrevocable. His main area of concern was about the legal and constitutional changes made after August, 1953.

It was decided that Mirza Afzal Beg whom Sheikh Abdullah named for the purpose and Shri G. Parthasarathi whom I entrusted with the task should examine these changes in depth and make appropriate recommendations. After extensive discussions they reached agreement on various points which are incorporated in the Agreed Conclusions, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. These conclusions formed the subject matter of further discussions at a political level in which Sheikh Abdullah, Syed Mir Qasim, the Chief Minister of the State, and Sardar Swaran Singh participated. As a result of these an understanding has been reached as disclosed in the letters exchanged between me and Sheikh Abdullah, copies of which are also placed on the Table. I shall refer to certain basic features of the understanding.

The Agreed Conclusions have been formulated within the framework of the Constitution of India. The constitutional relationship between the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union will continue as it has been and the extension of further provisions of the Constitution to the State will continue to be governed by the procedure prescribed in Article 370. There will be no weakening of the ties which exist between the Union of India and its constituent units of which the State of Jammu and Kashmir is one. The existing jurisdiction of the Centre to deal with activities directed towards questioning, or disrupting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India, or bringing about cession or secession of any part of the territory of India from the Union, will also continue. It has also been agreed that any amendment of the Constitution of the State on certain specified matters of importance will not become effective

unless the assent of the President is obtained. The Agreed Conclusions seek to reassure the State that in case the State Government comes up with any proposal to change any Central law made after 1953 on matters in the Concurrent List such as social welfare measures, cultural matters, social security, procedural laws and the like, the grant of assent to the Bill will be sympathetically considered.

A proposal was made by Mirza Afzal Beg that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in relation to the State should be curtailed. This was not accepted as it is considered important that the Supreme Court should continue to have its original and appellate jurisdiction in the matter of Writs, appeals and other matters. However, it was agreed by collateral letters (Copies of which are placed on the Table) that the provision in Article 132(2) enabling the Supreme Court to grant special leave on the refusal of a certificate by the High Court need not apply to the State. Action on this will however, be taken only when the State Government comes up with a proposal in this behalf.

Hon'ble Members will notice that the question of nomenclature of the Governor and the Chief Minister could not be settled. This is a matter which is provided for in the State Constitution which at present uses the expressions "Governor" and "Chief Minister". A change in the nomenclature can be made only by amendment of the State Constitution by the State Legislature. So far as the Chief Minister is concerned, there should be no objection to the adoption of the designation 'Wazir-e-Azam' in the State if the legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir amends its Constitution accordingly. Until this is done, the present designation will continue.

Sheikh Abdullah was very anxious that to start, with the constitutional relationship between the State and the

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.]

Centre should be as it was in 1953 when he was in power. It was explained to him that the clock could not be put back in this manner. Mirza Afzal Beg pressed for the transfer of provisions relating to Fundamental Rights to the State Constitution, the removal of the supervision and control of the Election Commission of India over elections to the State Legislature, and the modification of Article 356 to require the State Government's concurrence before imposing President's Rule in the State. It was not found possible to agree to any of these proposals. I must say to the credit of Sheikh Abdullah that despite his strong views on these issues, he had accepted the Agreed Conclusions.

The State Government is in agreement with the understanding reached and the approach in regard to political cooperation with Sheikh Sahib and his followers as being in the interests of the State and the country

Hon'ble Members will have seen the statement made by Mirza Afzal Beg on February 6th, 1975 to the effect that in the changed circumstances plebiscite has become irrelevant and that the name and objectives of the Plebiscite Front have to be changed accordingly. We have been informed that this statement was endorsed at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party and that Mirza Afzal Beg has been entrusted with the task of calling a meeting of the General Body of the Front for taking the necessary follow up action in this regard.

As is disclosed in the letters exchanged Sheikh Abdullah has stated in clear terms that the future of Jammu and Kashmir lies with India and that as one who cherishes the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism, he has come forward with his cooperation with a view to further strengthen the bond between the State and the Union. We have every confidence that he will make his own distinctive contribution

to the task of strengthening the nation and sustaining its ideals.

The settlement that has been reached is an entirely domestic matter. It has been endeavour of Government to find satisfactory solutions for political problems in a spirit of conciliation. The manner in which differences with Sheikh Abdullah have been resolved shows the vitality of the functioning of our democracy. It is my sincere hope that the agreement will open a new era of understanding and cooperation with those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir who had not associated themselves with the main stream of national life during the last two decades. It will also amply demonstrate the identity of interests and ideals of the people of the State with those in the rest of India and mark a milestone in the onward march of our nation.

Agreed Conclusions

1. The State of Jammu and Kashmir, which is a constituent unit of the Union of India, shall in its relations with the Union, continue to be governed by Article 370 of the Constitution of India.
2. The residuary powers of legislation shall remain with the State; however, Parliament will continue to have power to make laws relating to the prevention of activities directed towards disclaiming, questioning or disrupting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India or bringing about cession of a part of the territory of India or secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union or causing insult to the Indian National Flag, the Indian National Anthem and the Constitution.
3. Where any provision of the Constitution of India had been applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir with adaptations and modifications, such adaptations and modifications can be altered or repealed by Order of the President under Article 370, each individual proposal in this behalf being considered on its merits; but provisions of the Constitution of India already

applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir without adaptation or modification are unalterable.

4. With a view to assuring freedom to the State of Jammu and Kashmir to have its own legislation on matters like welfare measures, cultural matters social security, personal law, and procedural laws, in a manner suited to the special conditions in the State, it is agreed that the State Government can review the laws made by Parliament or extended to the State after 1953 on any matter relating to the Concurrent List and may decide which of them, in its opinion, needs amendment or repeal. Thereafter, appropriate steps may be taken under Article 254 of the Constitution of India. The grant of President's assent to such legislation would be sympathetically considered. The same approach would be adopted in regard to the laws to be made by Parliament in future under the proviso to clause 2 of that Article; the State Government shall be consulted regarding the application of any such law to the State and the views of the State Government shall receive the fullest consideration.

5. As an arrangement reciprocal to what has been provided under Article 368, a suitable modification of the Article as applied to the State should be made by Presidential Order to the effect that no laws made by the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, seeking to make any change in or in the effect of any provision of the Constitution of the State of Jammu and Kashmir relating to any of the undermentioned matters shall have effect unless the Bill having been reserved for the consideration of the President receives his assent; the matters are:

- (a) the appointment powers, functions, duties, privileges and immunities of the Governor; and
- (b) the following matters relating to Elections, namely, the superintendence, direction and control of Elections by the Election Commission of India, eligibility for inclusion in the electoral rolls without discrimination, adult suffrage, and composition of the Legislative Council, being matters specified in Sections 138, 139, 140 and 50 of the Constitution of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

6. No agreement was possible on the question of nomenclature of the Governor and the Chief Minister and the matter is therefore remitted to the Principals.

Afzal Beg Mirza Mohammad
G. Parthasarathi.

New Delhi.

Dated: November 13, 1974.

Copy of letter of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah to the Prime Minister

CONFIDENTIAL

3, Kotla Lane,
New Delhi

Dated 11-2-75

My Dear Prime Minister,

I have seen the text of the conclusions reached between Shri G. Parthasarathi and Mirza Mohammad Afzal

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.]

Beg on the various constitutional issues concerning the Centre-State relationship between the State of J & K and the Union of India. I have studied the document and have also had discussions with you. As you are aware, it is my view that the constitutional relationship between the Centre and the State of J. & K. should be what it was in 1953. Nevertheless, I am happy to say that the agreed conclusions provide a good basis for my cooperation at the political level and for Centre-State relationship.

I appreciate that the main purpose of the dialogue was to remove misapprehensions on either side to ensure that the bond between the Union and the State is further strengthened and to afford to the people of the State full scope for undertaking social welfare and developmental measures.

The accession of the State of J. & K. to India is not a matter in issue. It has been my firm belief that the future of J. & K. lies with India because of the common ideals that we share. I hope you would appreciate that the sole reason for my agreeing to cooperate at the political and governmental levels is to enable the State Government to initiate measures for the well-being of the people of the State which I have always considered as my sacred trust. It will be my constant endeavour to ensure that the State of J & K continues to make its contribution to the sovereignty, integrity and progress of the Nation. By the same token, I am sure that the Central Government would cooperate with the State Government fully in respect of measures to be undertaken by the State Government to further the progress and welfare of the people of the State as an integral part of India.

The country is passing through a critical period and it is all the more necessary for all of us who cherish the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism, to strengthen your hands as

the leader of the Nation and it is in this spirit that I am offering my whole-hearted cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- (S. M. Abdullah).

Shrimati Indira Gandhi,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

Copy of the Prime Minister's letter to
Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah

CONFIDENTIAL

New Delhi.

February 12, 1975

Dear Shiekh Saheb,

I am happy to receive your letter expressing your concurrence with the conclusions reached between Mirza Mohammed Afzal Beg and Shri G. Parthasarathi, on certain constitutional aspects of the relationship of the Centre with the State of Jammu and Kashmir and offering your whole-hearted cooperation at the political and governmental level to further promote the well-being of the State of J. & K. I am aware of your views on the Centre-State relationship in respect of the State of J. & K. I have already explained to you that the clock cannot be put back and we have to take note of the realities of the situation. I am appreciative of the spirit in which you have expressed your agreement with the terms of the agreed conclusions.

The agreed conclusions have been examined and I am in a position to inform you that such appropriate executive action as may be necessary to give effect to them will be taken. I have been in close touch with the Chief Minister of the State who is in agreement with the approach in regard to political cooperation with you and the understanding reached about the relationship of the State with the Union.

The Central Government would undoubtedly continue to cooperate with the

State Government fully in respect of measures to be undertaken by the State Government to further the progress and welfare of the people of that State, which is of equal concern to the Central Government.

As pointed out by you, the country is passing through a critical period and it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that a person of your stature who made an outstanding contribution during the freedom struggle should come forward again to cooperate in the task of strengthening the nation and sustaining its ideals.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- (Indira Gandhi).

Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah,
3, Kotla Lane,
New Delhi.

Copies of collateral letters
November 13, 1974.

Dear Shri Parthasarathi,

In the course of our discussions, I made a proposal that appeals to the Supreme Court under Article 132 of the Constitution of India from the decision of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir, should lie only on a certificate under clause (1) of that Article. After a detailed discussion on this, you had agreed to the proposal and stated that it can be implemented by an Order under Article 370 making suitable modifications made under Article 367.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- Mirza Mahammad Afzal Beg
Shri G. Parthasarathi,
31 Aurangzed Road, New Delhi.

November 13, 1974.

Dear Beg Sahab,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 13th November, 1974. The

proposal referred to therein was discussed between us at length and agreed to by me. It can be implemented by an appropriate Order of the President in accordance with the procedure prescribed under Article 370.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- G. Parthasarathi.

Mirza Mahammad Afzal Beg,
Camp: New Delhi.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (त्रालियर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मेरा निवेदन आप से है। जो कागज सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं वह सभी मेम्बरो को वितरित किये जायें, इस तरह का आप निर्देश दें। और एक सफाई मैं प्रधान मंत्री से चाहता हूँ . . (अवधान) . . डिस्कशन तो अलग होगा।

मिर्जा अफजल बेग ने यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आर्टिकल 370 को परमानेंट करना मान लिया है। आर्टिकल 370 हमारे संविधान में टेम्पोरेरी है। नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि यह अनुच्छेद विसते-विसते विस जायगा। क्या मिर्जा अफजल बेग का यह कहना ठीक है? क्या आर्टिकल 370 संविधान में हमेशा के लिए बना रहेगा?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Let him read the papers that have been laid on the Table. Afterwards these things will arise.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Am I to understand that the Prime Minister is not going to reply to my questions? (Interruptions)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : (इल्लुवावद)
सभापति जी, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री से एक सफाई और चाहूंगा। . . . (अवधान)
. . . . देखिए, आप ने मुझे बुलाया है और ये लोग डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): On a point of order, Sir. It is a convention of this House that after a statement is made by the Prime Minister or any other Minister, no clarification is allowed. May I know under what rule are you allowing them?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Let the papers be circulated. Let all the hon. Members read them and afterwards we will have a discussion. Government themselves will come forward with a motion and you will have enough time to discuss it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Normally when a statement is made, no questions are permitted. But in this case, two members wanted to have certain clarifications. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has suggested that after the papers are circulated, obviously this will be debated. Let them put the questions. This will give an indication as to what type of questions may come up.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: This is an irregular procedure. How can you distinguish between one member and another member and not allow questions by some members?... (Interruptions)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : देखिये, घ्रापकी व्यवस्था को ये लोग नहीं मान रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेय : सभापति जी, हमारे मित्त नये नियम न बनायें। घ्राप ने ठीक कहा है कि नार्मली सवाल नहीं पूछे जाते, लेकिन यह वक्तव्य नार्मल वक्तव्य नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not go into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेय : देश में वो क्वीरेमज्जम होने जा रहे हैं—यह समझौता नहीं है, समर्पण है। सभापति जी, घ्राप ने कहा था कि सवाल पूछ सकते हैं। क्या सरकारी पार्टी घ्राप पर दबाव डालेगी तो घ्राप सवाल नहीं पूछने देंगे ?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: It is not a question of one or two members putting questions. It is a question of the whole House reading these letters, which will be circulated, and then asking questions. It can very well happen that many of the points that they may raise would be clarified by the papers themselves. So, my suggestion is this. Let them read those papers first and then ask questions... (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I take strong objection to this brow beating... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of brow beating.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Congress Party wants to know under what rule you are speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vajpayee had two suggestions. One was that the documents should be circulated. The second was that he wanted to ask some questions. Now the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said that the documents themselves may give a clue or answer to some of the questions.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I said "generally"; not to all questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Therefore, I am suggesting that these documents should be circulated today.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You cannot get out of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not getting out of it. You pursue those documents. After that, if there is any question left, you will have opportunity to ask those questions.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सभापति जी, श्रेष्ठ का मज़ाक मत कीजिये, रूँलिंग पार्टी के लोग जो डिक्लेअर कर देंगे, यदि वही श्रेष्ठ करेगा तो इस तरह से सदन में बैठना मुश्किल हो जायगा, आप ने मुझे दजाजत दी है, अब आप को नहीं रोकना चाहिए।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Please give me one minute. Now you cannot ask him not to ask the question. If you had stopped him *suo motu* from asking his questions, it would have been another matter. Now after the intervention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs it becomes a matter of self-respect for us, that Shri Janeshwar Mishra is allowed to ask a question. It is as simple as that. Why are you wasting time?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Ramandgaon): Under what rule are you permitting him to speak? After a Minister has made a statement, there cannot be any discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is rising on a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am rising on a point of order. You were pleased to call upon the hon. Member, Shri Janeshwar Mishra to seek certain clarifications. Now, in the meantime, an interruption was made by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The question that arises is, when the chair had already taken a decision with regard to a request made by an hon. Member, could that decision of the Chair be modified by the intervention of the Minister, of the Government? Secondly, it is for the Government to consider, when certain questions are asked, particularly the one that has been put by the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, whether such questions should remain unanswered. Would it not give an impression that the Government is proceeding about the whole business in a very secretive

manner? A clarification is sought with regard to an important point. Whether I would seek that clarification at this stage or later after having studied the document is a different matter. So far as I am concerned, I am reserving my comments, although in certain parts it appears to be a happy thing that there is an attempt at restoration of understanding and goodwill between the Government of India and a certain section of the population. But since this question, a very important question, had been asked, which is found to resound in the country, if you allow it to remain unanswered, the whole thing that is going to take place tomorrow would be taking place under the shadow of doubt in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I permitted Shri Vajpayee, I did not hear the other side. If I have to give a ruling I have to hear the other side.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There was no other side to be heard.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): They challenge your ruling.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Under the rules, we cannot challenge your ruling. You are perfectly within your rights to let him have his say. He is seeking a clarification. Why are you unnecessarily wasting time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said that after perusal of the documents, much of the doubts that hon. Members have may be clarified... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It would be compromising the position of the Chair... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not saying for a moment that Members will have no opportunity of clarifying doubts. What I am saying is that the Minister has himself said that the document may clarify the doubts,

[Mr. Chairman.]

Why do you not go through the document?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Please do not prevaricate. It has nothing to do with the document. It has only to do with parliamentary procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How do you know, without going through the document, what is said there? You go through the document. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: After all, they have read the document. They can refer Members to these parts of the document. (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: My hon. friends are unnecessarily using up a good deal of energy and time when we need to conserve all of it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Any energy that I can lend you, you are welcome to it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have plenty of my own. I think, my colleague's remarks have been misconstrued. He is not trying to question the Chairman's ruling or to browbeat anybody. He was pointing out that if two people are allowed to ask questions, others will also wish to do so. (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये कोई सवाल नहीं पूछेंगे, इनके मुंह पर तो ताला लगा हुआ है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : किसी के मुंह पर कोई ताला नहीं लगा है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Only Shri Janeshwar Misra.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After Shri Janeshwar Misra, Shri Malhotra wants to ask a question; Shri Aga wants to ask a question. (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, आप ने कहा था कि दो मेम्बर बड़े हुए हैं। सरकारी पार्टी आपकी स्थिति को खराब न करे। मैंने सवाल पूछा, लेकिन जवाब नहीं मिला, तो इससे आपकी स्थिति नहीं बिगड़ी। अब अगर मिश्र जी सवाल पूछेंगे और सरकारी पार्टी मौन धारण करेगी, इससे सरकारी पार्टी की स्थिति बिगड़ेगी, लेकिन वे आपकी स्थिति क्यों बिगाड़ रहे हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can I prevent others from asking questions?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, इन्होंने पहले से आपको खबर नहीं दी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody has given to me.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लिखा हुआ है। आप ने हम का इजाजत दी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You go through the document and clarify the doubt yourself. I am sorry. If I allow him, I cannot then stop others from asking questions.

SHRI R S PANDEY: Sir, when you allowed two gentlemen to put questions, then immediately the attention of the Chair was drawn to rule 372 that after the statement of the Minister, the Members are not entitled to put questions. At that time, Mr. Raghu Ramaiah said that everything has been explained in the document, that the document will be circulated to Members and that after studying the document, then only the questions could arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, I do not know whether Mr. Vajpayee has written to the Chair or not—he tells me he has ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyway, whether he has written to you or not, you permitted him to put a question. Mr. Misra is in the unfortunate posi-

tion of having been called but not yet been allowed to put a question. That you could settle with Mr. Misra. There may be many others who would like to put a question. The simple point that I am making is this. Our views on this question are diametrically opposite to those of Mr. Vajpayee. But since you have permitted him—you should not have permitted him or anybody to put a question—since you have permitted Mr. Vajpayee to put a question, that question will go to the country. A reply can be given as brief as the question is. Not to give a reply now, once a question has been put, will create a distorted understanding in the country which I do not want.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In any case, by now, she has forgotten the question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I appeal to you that once you have allowed him to put a specific question, somebody from the other side may be permitted to give a reply. It can be a very brief reply. The question was also a very brief one. What is wrong with that? Now, the question will go to the country without any reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The difficulty is this. Mr. Vajpayee immediately stood up and said that this should be circulated and put a question. I did not tell him that I would ask the Government to answer it. I did not say that. Mr. Vajpayee immediately stood up and put a question. At that very moment, it was not possible to stop him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If the Government does not reply, let it not reply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Government does not want to answer the question put by the hon. Member, Mr. Vajpayee. That is understandable. But it is not understandable at all that the right of an

hon. Member which has already been granted by the Chair should be withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I permit Mr. Janeshwar Misra, I cannot prevent others. It will become a debate. Therefore, I cannot permit him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I say, on behalf of the entire Opposition, no other Member of the Opposition would put any question except Mr. Janeshwar Misra.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the Congress side?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If the House agrees that only two questions will be put and this will not be regarded as a precedent for the future, to put questions after the statement, then we agree to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the Congress side?

If I permit you, I cannot shut them out. Therefore, what I suggest is that you read this document, (*Interruptions*). What about Congress members?

श्री छतल बिहारी वाजपेयी पहले
आपके मिनिस्टर ने बोल कर चेयर को ख़बरा
दिया।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी : नहीं, नहीं।

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): The first question asked by Shri Vajpayee is a question which is very important. The Prime Minister has agreed to reply to two questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot shut the Congress members out if they want to ask questions. If the Congress members and the other Opposition members agree that no further question will be asked, then I can allow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes,

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सभापति जी, एक तो मेरे मन में तकलीफ है कि विरोध पक्ष के लोगों को जिस तरह से डार्कनेस में रखा गया वह मेरी भावनाओं को नोट कर लें। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से केवल दो सफाई चाहता हूँ :

(1) कि शोख अब्दुल्ला ने बंगलौर में यह ऐलान किया है कि भारत-बांगलादेश और पाकिस्तान का एक महासंघ बनाया गया। शोख अब्दुल्ला साहब को जितना अधिकार दिया गया है उस अधिकार के चलते इस तरह के ऐलान के तहत भारत सरकार का क्या रूख होगा ? और,

(2) कि शोख अब्दुल्ला ने जयप्रकाश नारायण जी से जा कर दुष्प्राप्ति की है और उन्हें आश्वासन दिया है कि अगर आप जनतांत्रिक मूल्यों के लिये लड़ेंगे तो मैं आपकी मदद करूंगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस पर क्या कहना है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जहां तक मिश्रा जी के प्रश्न हैं, शोख साहब जब मुख्य मंत्री बनेंगे तो इन विषयों पर उनसे चर्चा होगी कि उनके क्या विचार हैं। लोग क्या कहते हैं और उसका वर्णन अखबारों में क्या निकलता है, मैं समझती हूँ उस पर इस समय बहस करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि जो अखबारों में निकला है वह गलत है या ठीक।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जयप्रकाश नारायण जी से जो उन्होंने कहा उसका भी तो जवाब दीजिये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : दोनों के बारे में मेरा वही जवाब है। मुझे कोई भावना किसी का नाम लेने की नहीं है।

So far as article 370 is concerned, you know that Jammu & Kashmir is the only State which had constituted a separate Constituent Assembly for the State to determine its Constitution and the sphere of Union jurisdiction over the State. It was left to that Assembly to decide whether article 370 should remain or be modified or abrogated. That is reflected in clause (3) of that article. That is why, article 370 was called temporary, as the Constituent Assembly for that State had not given its decision by 1950. That Assembly completed its work in 1956, but it did not suggest the deletion or modification of article 370 which, therefore, became a permanent part of our Constitution since 1956.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह क्या जवाब है। इसका मतलब है कि आर्टिकल 370 को परमनिन्ट कर दिया गया है और भारत के सर्वप्रधान की अवहेलना की गई है। सभापति जी, अब सारे देश में मान खड़ी होगी कि उनका और केन्द्र का सम्बन्ध जम्मू-काश्मीर जैसा होना चाहिए। वह समझौता नहीं है, वह समर्पण है। यह देश के विघटन का दरवाजा खोलने वाला है। . . (व्यवधान) यह प्रधान मंत्री ने किस में से पढ़ा ? उसको टेबिल पर रख दिया जाये।

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : वह तो रिकार्ड पर आ गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ पढ़ कर बताया था। वह जो कुछ पढ़ा, वह क्या पढ़-ब्यवहार का हिस्सा है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You asked a question and the answer has come. Whether you are happy with the answer or not, I cannot help you. Therefore, let us not have a debate on this. You will have enough opportunity of discussing this either in the debate on the President's Address or otherwise. So, let us not go into the merits of it now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have the Government taken into account the interpretations of the constitutional position in this regard after 1956 as given in the United Nations and by Prime Minister Nehru, on the floor of this House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we resume the debate on the President's Address.

16.32 hrs.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. K. Deo, you may continue resume your speech.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I was narrating how a budding journalist and a BLD leader of Bolangir was done to death under the wheels of a Congress jeep and some big shots of the area were arrested and bail was also refused by the High Court. But as the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended, they have been let off because no charge-sheet has yet been framed against them and, if no charge-sheet could be framed within two months of the incident, the Criminal Procedure Code is very clear, that they should be let off. They have been let off and they are now creating havoc and are intimidating the witnesses. Only the other day we learnt with great regret how there was a firing on the peaceful procession of Jayaprakash Narayan from the Indira Brigade.

While talking about electoral reforms, the President has been silent about the role of the big money and foreign money which has been corrupting our elections and making the elections a mockery. The poverty and the ignorance of the people are being exploited. I would have welcomed the President's Address if he had given an indication that all the political parties should declare their assets and annually publish the statement

of their receipts and expenditure for public scrutiny. It will curb to a great extent the corrupting influence of money power and the partisan attitude of the big monopolists and money bags.

Regarding corruption, in every session, even though the opposition parties are very small, they have exposed various skeletons from the Congress cub-board and it is high time that there should be a Lokpal and Lok Ayuktta an institution to go into public grievances and complaints. Even though the Government of India as early as 1971 introduced a Bill, it has not yet been passed by this House. That is why Jayaprakash Narayan, according to Mr. Masani, acts as the non-official Ombudsman of the nation.

While discussing the President's Address, I would like to point out that various irrigation projects and various hydel projects have been kept in abeyance. No clearance has been given by the Central Water & Power Commission because it is subject to adjudication by the Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunal. It is high time that clearance is given to the Upper Indravati project in Orissa as also the Narmada project. That would go a long way in solving the power shortage and the food shortage of the country. No indication is being given regarding the termination of emergency in this country. Emergency has been clamped down in the wake of the Pakistani aggression in 1971 to meet the threat to India's security. The Union Government has been made a repository of vast powers the fundamental rights and other justifiability stood suspended. Sir, in the meantime, normalcy has been restored. There was the Cease-fire in December, 1971. There was the Simla Pact in 1972. We had the repatriation of prisoners of war in 1974. We had the mutual postal telecommunication, visa and protocol agreements. These agreements have been signed. In the

[Shri P. K. Deo.]

meantime many general elections have been taking place in the States. So, there is absolutely no reason for the continuance of the emergency. On the other hand, to our great dismay, we find, the Defence of India Rules is being used to extern political and social workers, to suppress their legitimate trade union movements, to breaking the railway strike and to ban social and political organisations and censor newspapers. MISA has been misused to detaining people without any valid grounds. In Bihar out of 300 persons detained under MISA 299 have been released by the High Court. So, it is high time that the emergency powers enjoyed by the Government and the emergency which has been clamped down should be abrogated.

After going through the President's Address, I have come to the conclusion that the Government is for assuming dictatorial powers. Otherwise the head of the biggest democracy would not have saluted Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in Bangladesh, for whose liberation we shed our blood and sweat so much. And when Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has assumed sweeping presidential executive powers, and when he can even veto legislation which could be passed by the elected Parliament, can set up a single national party, shutting out opposition parties, not a little finger here was raised by this Government.

Sir, while dealing with Foreign Affairs, the President has mentioned mostly regarding the visit of foreign dignitaries of the country. Our foreign policy is not well-defined, so far as non-alignment is concerned, the President has mentioned:

'We greatly appreciate the support given by the USSR to our policy of non-alignment and friendship among all nations'.

I cannot understand why the USSR has been singled out. Our foreign policy is not subservient to Russian

interest. Non-alignment is only a superficial claim. It has no objective proof. Non-alignment is only an extension of the special relationship with the Soviet Union. Sir, we should have equal friendship with all big powers. We should not be sucked into these block power politics. Regarding the regional balance of power we should not be pawns in the international chessboard. We should have an independent foreign policy. We should be able to speak from a position of strength. It is a good thing that our foreign policy is being framed by an able Minister Mr. Y. B. Chavan but at the same time I cannot understand why there should be another person in the name of Mr. G. Parthasarathy who would be sitting over Mr. Y. B. Chavan and decide the foreign policy as Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee, a sort of Super-Foreign Minister as pointed out by Shri Janeshwar Mishra.

It is because of our leanings to a particular big power that our neighbours, Sri Lanka and Nepal have their leanings more towards China, and South Asia has become a region of mutual suspicion, tension and arms race which we all dislike.

In this regard, I would like to point out that the Government of India cannot afford to be a propaganda media of USSR like our CPI friends. The design of the CPI is to capture power by infiltration into the ruling party and sabotaging the democratic institution which has been very well manifested in their Vijayawada thesis. It is a pity that in thirty years, we have failed even to earn the goodwill of all the nations.

Another thing I would like to point out is regarding the P.R.G.—Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. The President has mentioned about establishing a 'ormal contact or more direct relation with the PRG of South Vietnam. I feel that it is not consistent with our

domestic policy. When we condemn violence, Sir, the PRG is an institution which is trying to overthrow the established Government by use of violence. We have diplomatic ties with South Vietnam Government. It is something like the Nagaland National Council which calls itself the Federal Government of Nagaland after getting Chinese arms aid. Sir, we condemn the killings of the Inspector General of Police and other high officials in Mizoram by the Mizo hostiles. When we condemn the US arms to Pakistan, how can we support the supply of arms by the USSR to National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam which has now proclaimed itself to be the PRG or the Provisional Revolutionary Government?

So, I would like to point out in this regard that the President's Address has completely belied all our expectation and it is far from satisfactory. It should be thrown lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I like to support the Motion thanking the President for his Address on the eve of the current session.

Sir, the President dealt with rise in prices and I am glad that a considerable part of his Address is dealing with common man's problems. The hardships of the people went on increasing from the days of Bangladesh war. When our country was trying to reduce the import of food-grains and other essential commodities soon after the Bangladesh war was over, with a view to achieving self-reliance, there were famines, droughts and cyclones in many parts of the country. Naturally, the Government had to fight all these problems on a humanitarian ground. But, just then, there was an international oil crisis and there was an increasing demand for every commodity everywhere and there was reduction in production. The result was that the prices went up rapidly and scarcity in many of the essential commodities

was found. The Government took measures to check the rise in prices by putting a curb on expenditure both in plan as well as in non-plan, wasteful and developmental, unproductive private and public expenditure. And as a result the prices have been controlled to some extent and many of the essential commodities have become less scarce. I must point out to the Government that the price of rice is still going up gradually in the whole country and this is due to certain wrong policies followed by the State governments perhaps at the instance or with the approval of the Central Government. So, I request the Centre to take serious notice of this fact.

There is no doubt that inflation is a world phenomenon but it is also a fact that the adverse effect of inflation on the middle and the working class people of this country is a non-world phenomenon. In other countries the wages and income have gone up rapidly in proportion to rise in prices but in our country the wages and incomes of the middle and the working class people have not gone up in proportion to the rise in prices and as a result the real incomes and wages of the common people have come down. It is the middle and the working class people who have made the maximum sacrifice during this inflation period and the Government should not forget these sections while forming plans and production programmes.

Sir, the President rightly has congratulated the nuclear scientists and engineers for the remarkable advance made in the nuclear field. The future of this country and the prosperity of this country and the responsibility of increased production by scientific methods lies in our engineers and scientists and not in the hands of monopolists and the economists who supply them economic theories. It is regrettable that these engineers and scientists do not get enough encouragement in the country and there is a

[Shri P. R. Shenoy.]

brain drain. I request the Government to formulate some scheme to see that this brain drain is reduced to the minimum and the scientists and engineers of this country contribute to the advancement of the people of our own country.

I am glad that the President has made a reference to corruption. The President is anxious to pass the Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill in the current year itself. I hope, that this Bill be passed in the current Session itself. Corruption grows rapidly where there is wide gap between the income of a public servant and the income of a private individual who is a leading lawyer or a busy doctor or a big businessman. At higher level corruption represents greed for power and at lower level it represents an urge for survival. Sir, corruption can be reduced in the country only by taking some economic measures such as ceiling on urban property and other economic measures. I am glad that the President has made a reference to certain economic measures which the Government will undertake during the current year. In the President's Address, it has been stated that the Government is undertaking different programmes for educational reforms. In this, the Government has a fundamental duty. It is one of the Directive Principles that free and compulsory elementary education should be given to all children below fourteen. Sir, it is 25 years since the Constitution came into force. Yet, this directive principle has not been fulfilled by the various Governments in the country. I hope the Government will give top priority to elementary education and see that all children below fourteen and above six years are given free and compulsory education throughout the country. Sir, in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and some other places, secondary education is free with the exception of convents and some other schools. I hope that the secondary education will be made free throughout the country in

all the States without any exception. In colleges, some private managements find it difficult to run the colleges because they do not get sufficient grants, and therefore they are compelled to collect forcible donations from students by adopting questionable methods. I request the Government to see that the private managements do not resort to these questionable methods and see that they get enough grants.

Sir, one of the best methods of solving the unemployment problem is self-employment. Lakhs of educated young men can be employed, if they are encouraged to start small scale industries or fair price shops or hotels or restaurants. For this, they should be given assistance by nationalised banks. Nationalised banks do not give much assistance to small scale industries though we talk much about it. In fact, there are no guidelines to help small scale industries by the nationalised banks. So, the nationalised banks should formulate some guidelines to help the small scale industries and other small units for promoting self-employment. The Life Insurance Corporation is taking no interest at all in the small man though it gets much business from the small man. Therefore the LIC should also take interest in this and it should also try to solve the problem of unemployment, by providing self-employment to our young men. Sir, we have given top priority in our Plans to irrigation and power. But, instead of dams, disputes are coming up over the river waters everywhere in the country. The Government should see that there are no more river water disputes and for that, the present River Water disputes Act should be amended and we should see that all the river water disputes are settled as quickly as possible.

Sir, there is shortage of power. In the Fourth Plan, we have not reached even 50 per cent of the target and 50 per cent of the capacity is not utilised. Government is talking of

power generation. But, they are not giving sufficient aid to the States to increase the power generation. The Kali river project is a standing example. The Kali river project in Karnataka is not being implemented quickly for want of funds. I would request the Government that they should provide enough funds for implementing the Kali river project so that the total power generation in the country can be increased.

In this country, Sir, there are certain safeguards for linguistic minorities. But, Sir in Kerala, in the Kannada-speaking Kasargod taluk, the government employees are compelled to pass difficult tests in Malayalam. It is impossible to pass these tests. Therefore, the Central Government should intervene and see that the insistence by the Kerala Government on Kannada-speaking employees to pass these difficult tests in Malayalam is removed.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (मद्रास) : सभापति महोदय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में हमारे सामने देश की स्थिति का दीर्घ दान किया है। उन के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद-प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

हमारे देश का पिछला साल काफी संकटपूर्ण गुजरा है। हमारे सामने कई बिक्कते आई, लेकिन देश के नेतृत्व में, और देश की जनता ने, दृढ़ता के साथ उन का मुकाबला किया।

16.57 hrs.

[DR. HENRY AUSTIN in the Chair]

हमारी सरकार ने इस प्रकार के कदम उठाये, जिन का अंतर साल के आखिरी दिनों में हमारे सामने प्राया और हमारे देश में एक उल्टा ट्रेड शुरू हुआ जो कि सम्पूर्ण संसार में आज तक नहीं हुआ है।

दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में इनप्लेसन शुरू हुआ और आज भी वह आगे ही बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार के उचित कदमों की वजह से हमारे देश में इनप्लेसन का ट्रेड न केवल रुका है बल्कि वह नीचे की तरफ गया है। यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत बड़ी एकीवमेंट है।

आज हमारे सामने जो समस्याएँ हैं, वे कुछ राजनैतिक दलों की वजह से हैं और कुछ हमारी आर्थिक नीतियों की वजह से हैं। हमारी आर्थिक नीति जितनी सुदृढ़ होनी चाहिए, वह उतनी सुदृढ़ नहीं हो पाई है। इस लिए हमें इन बाधों में चिन्तन करना चाहिये।

हमारी देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है लेकिन साथ ही हम इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर को भी नेग्लेक्ट नहीं कर सकते। इन दोनों क्षेत्रों के बारे में हम आज तक कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं बना पाये हैं। हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर में किस प्रकार का प्रावधान हो—हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर रख पब्लिक सैक्टर रखें या जायंट सैक्टर रखे इस बारे में हम कोई पूरा मन्थन नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसलिये आज भी हमारे देश में यह शंका है कि हम किस ओर प्रगति करें। आज समय आ गया है कि जब हम अपना आर्थिक विकास करना चाहते हैं तो किसी न किसी एक रास्ते को हमें अपनाना पड़ेगा।

लोग पब्लिक सैक्टर की काफी आलोचना करते हैं। हम मानते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर ने आज कुछ न कुछ मुनाफा करना शुरू किया है लेकिन हम यह स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते कि पब्लिक सैक्टर का मुनाफा जितना होना चाहिए उतना हो पाया है। आज भी उस के मैनेजमेंट में काफी सुधार की गुंजायश है। जो मुनाफा हुआ है उस का कुछ न कुछ श्रेय बढ़ी हुई कीमतों को है। इसलिए हमें इन बात से संतुष्ट नहीं हो जाना चाहिए कि पब्लिक

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

सैक्टर का सुधार ही चुका है बल्कि उस में और भी सुधार करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। जब तक हम पब्लिक सैक्टर को मजबूत नहीं करेंगे तब तक इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोग्राम के सम्बन्ध में हमारे देश की समस्याओं का निराकरण नहीं हो पाएगा। हम ने देख लिया है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर सिर्फ इस लिए जनता को चूस पाया है कि उस को छूट मिली हुई है। इसलिए धातु प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर धक्का लगाना पड़ेगा। 17.00 hrs.

हम देखते हैं कि पिछले दो सालों में जितना भी इनफ्लेशन हुआ है वह उन देशों में हुआ है जिन की धर्म-व्यवस्था किसी न किसी पूंजीवादी लाइन पर थी। समाजवादी देशों में इनफ्लेशन में उतनी बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हो पाई है जितनी पूंजीवादी धर्म-व्यवस्था में हुई है। हमें इस से सबक लेना चाहिए कि समाजवादी धर्म-व्यवस्था से ही, दूसरे समाजवादी देशों जैसी व्यवस्था से ही, हमारी समस्याओं का निराकरण हो सकता है। आज समय आ गया है कि हम इस बात पर विचार करें कि हम अपने इंडस्ट्रियल फ्रील्ड में किस प्रकार की धर्म-व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहते हैं।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं कृषि के संबंध में करना चाहूंगा। कृषि के अन्दर बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। लेकिन आज भी इस प्रकार की समस्याएँ हैं जो कृषि के विकास में बाधाएँ पहुँचा रही हैं। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि एपीकल्चर सैक्टर में आज जो स्थिति है उस से हम सब संतोष की सांस लेते हैं हमारी रबी की फसल अच्छी धाने वाली है इसलिए भावों में गिरावट आई है। लेकिन इस से हमें दूसरा खतरा भी है। आज रबी की फसल अच्छी हुई, अच्छा उत्पादन हुआ इसलिए हम प्राइज कंट्रोल कर पाते हैं या प्राइस रोक पाते हैं यह दोहरा खतरा है। हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि जितना भी एपीकल्चर फ्रील्ड में पैदा होता है वह सब का सब हम पब्लिक

डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के माफ़त कन्ज्यूमर को पहुँचायें। इस के दो पहलू हैं कि कात्तकार जो खेत के अंदर पैदा करता है उस को भी समुचित लाभ मिले और उस के साथ साथ कन्ज्यूमर को भी शीघ्र सही दाम पर मिले। यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब कि हम पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को मजबूत बनाएं। जब तक वह मजबूत नहीं होता है तब तक न किसान को फायदा होगा न कन्ज्यूमर को फायदा होगा। पिछले सालों में सरकार ने कुछ व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने की चेष्टा की। गेहूँ का व्यापार और दूसरे व्यापार, घनाज का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने की चेष्टा की। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे तत्व थे जिन्होंने उसका विरोध किया और सरकार की नीति को सफल नहीं होने दिया। किन्तु आज समय है कि सरकार को इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए और मजबूती से इस कदम को उठाना चाहिए ताकि जितनी भी पैदावार किसान करता है उस का व्यापार सरकार के हाथ में हो, कोई बिचौलिया उस में न रहे। कन्ज्यूमर को ठीक दाम पर चीज मिले और प्रोड्यूसर को उस का उचित मूल्य मिले। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था तभी आ सकती है जब कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के माफ़त हम इन चीजों का वितरण करें।

पिछले साल में जो समस्याएँ थीं वह काफी अंचाई पर चढ़ चुकी थीं। इसलिए मजबूर हाँकर समाज को और सरकार को उन के लिए सोचना पड़ा। उस के अन्दर डी-हीडिंग का कैम्पेन किया टैक्स इवेजन् के ऊपर चँक लगाने की चेष्टा की और स्मॉलिंग का एक बहुत बड़ा पाप जो हमारे यहां था उस को हमने कंट्रोल करने की चेष्टा की जिस से उस में थोड़ा बहुत नियंत्रण आया है। लेकिन आज सरकार के जो कदम थे, लोगों को ऐसा एहसास हो रहा है कि उन में कुछ ढिलाई आई है। ढिलाई का वातावरण बनता है तो उस में ये स्थिति

भी खराब काम करने बानो ताकने थी, जो समाज के साथ और देश के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही थी उन के हीसले फिर बढ़ते हैं। जब तक उन के साथ सख्ती होती है वे लोग ठीक रहते है। लेकिन जैसे ही उन को थोड़ी बहुत सहूलियत मिली वे फिर सिर उठाते हैं। इसलिए कही ऐसा न हो जाए कि वे फिर अपना सिर उठाए। आज जो पब्लिक का फेज जो सरकार चलाते हैं उन के अन्दर पैदा हुआ है कि सरकार जिस वकन चाहे किसी बुराई को रोक सकती है, साधारण जनता का यह विश्वास सरकार में कायम रहे तभी हमारी डेमोक्रेसी कायम रह सकती है और तभी हमारा समाजवाद का नाग मफन हा सकेगा है। इसलिए इस समय कोई ढिलाई नहीं होनी चाहिए और आम जनता को यह विश्वास होना चाहिए कि सरकार के कदम इस ओर मजबूती से आगे बढ़ रहे है। इन तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने कृषि के गिये जिनना कहना चाहिये या उनका अपने अभिभाषण मे नहीं पढ़ा है। यह बात मही है कि इन अभिभाषण मे देश की सब बातो को बह नहीं कह सकते। लेकिन कृषि हमारा एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण अंग है और जत्र तक कृषि का उत्पादन नहीं बड़ेगा, कृषि का उत्पादन नहीं होगा तब तक हम कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं कर पायेगे। इसलिये भारतीय राष्ट्रपति जी इसके बारे मे अधिक कहने तो हमे मन्तोप होता। आज कृषि की अनेक समस्याये हैं। किसान को बिजली नहीं मिलती है, पानी नहीं मिलता है। अन्तप्रान्तीय झगड़े पानी के और बिजली के

चल रहे हैं। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध मे केन्द्रीय सरकार एक इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाये, ऐसा एक कानून बनाना चाहिये कि बिजली और पानी राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है। जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार वा इन पर नियन्त्रण नहीं होगा तब तक एक प्रान्त शिकायत करेगा, दूसरा प्रान्त शिकायत करेगा और ज। डेफिन्सिट इलाके है व हमेशा नुकसान उठाते रहेंगे। इसलिये तमाम पानी के ऊपर और जितनी भी नदिया है जो एक प्रान्त मे दूसरे प्रान्त मे गजरती है, उन सबके ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार का नियन्त्रण होना चाहिये। उनके लिये चाहे किसी प्रकार की एथारिटी बन या जो भी हो, लेकिन आपसी विवाद मुलजाये जाये, इस प्रकार का प्रावधान होना चाहिये।

इसी तरह मे बिजली के सम्बन्ध मे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि प्र प्रान्त और प्रान्तों के साथ पूरे देश को एक ग्रिड बने और जो भी इलाके आज बिजली पाने की क्षमता मे नहीं हैं उनको बिजली दी जाय। आज यह होता है कि आर्बिट्रेरी तराके से किसी प्रान्त की बिजली कट गई किसी की बढ़ गयी। इससे लोगों को निराशा होती है और उनके अन्दर एक दुख की भावना पैदा होती है। इस ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस दिशा मे समुचित कदम उठाया जायेगा तो उमका अच्छा नतीजा पायेगा।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

विदेशों से हमारे जो संबंध हैं उनके बारे में भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने बहुत विस्तार से कहा है। हमें एक आशा अभी भी बड़ी बहुत पड़ती कि अमेरिका के साथ हमारे संबंध अच्छे बन रहे हैं। लेकिन अमेरिका की सरकार ने जो पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का निर्णय किया है, जो आजकल काफी चर्चा का विषय है, उससे काफी हमें तकलीफ है और यह हमारी सरकार के ऊपर है कि वह किस प्रकार का प्रथम इन्फ्लुएंस एक्जामाइज करे, किस प्रकार का परमाणु करे। लेकिन उनको करना चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे रिलेशंस में बिभांड भी न होने पाये और उसके साथ भाव समार में शक्ति असंतुलन भी न होने पाये। पाकिस्तान को इस तरह के हथियार जो आज दम माल से नहीं दिये जा रहे थे, देकर अमेरिकी सरकार हमारी शानि को और हमारी सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा कर रही है और इससे दम क्षेत्र में एक असंतुलन जो कायम हो रहा है वह भी हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे कर के इस समस्या को सुलझाना चाहिए।

और भी इस प्रकार की कई समस्याएँ हैं। हमारे आम-आम दूसरे देशों से अच्छे बनाये जा रहे हैं। इसकी ओर भी हमारी सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है लेकिन अभी तक उनका कोई समुचित रिजल्ट नहीं आ पाया है। मैं इस सब में इनका ही निबेदन करना चाहता केन्द्रीय सरकार में कि यह बहुत ही अहम मसला है। इन अहम मसलों को बहुत ही अग्रम तरीके से सोचना चाहिए और इनका निदान निकालना चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने कोयले का चिन्तन किया है कि हमारे देश के अंदर अनुल भण्डार कोयले का है। लेकिन फिर भी हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे पास कोयला जहाँ चाहिए वहाँ पहुँच नहीं पाता है और देश की रेलें कोयले के प्रभाव में रुक जाती हैं जबकि कोयला हमारे

पास है और कोयले को निकालने के लिए हाथ हमारे पास है, हमारे पास लेबर है, लेकिन फिर भी हम उस कोयले को निकाल कर समुचित स्थान पर नहीं पहुँचा पा रहे हैं। यह हमारे लिए बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। इस ओर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

तेल के क्षेत्र में चाहे वह सर्वे का क्षेत्र हो या उत्पादन का क्षेत्र हो हमारी सरकार ने बहुत ही अच्छे कदम उठाये हैं और आशा की जाती है कि अगले आने वाले चार पांच सालों के अंदर जहाँ तक खनिज तेल का संबंध है हम आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे। यह एक बहुत बड़ी अचीवमेंट है और हमें हमारी जो एकोनामी है बहुत हद तक उभे ठीक होने में मदद मिलेगी।

इन्त में मैं पुनः केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान ऐग्नीन्चर मेक्टर और पिछड़े हुए प्रान्तों तथा डेजर्ट के जो इलाके हैं उनके इम्प्रोवमेंट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन इलाकों में पानी अच्छी तरह से पहुँचाया जाय या बहा पर डेयरी हो, कैंटिल वीग हो इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि जो बैच बड़े इलाके हैं या डेजर्ट के इलाके हैं जैम राजस्थान का बहुत बड़ा भाग है उसकी भी प्रोसेस हो सके और एह इम्प्लैन्स जो हमारे डेवलपमेंट में आया है उन्हें सहे। इन्हां शर्तों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का अभ्यर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla) Sir, this accord with Sheikh Abdullah has removed the bitterness which was there during the last 22 years. It has created an atmosphere in which the misunderstandings have been removed. It has created a welcome change in attitude both on his part and on the part of the Plebiscite Front, who are also changing their name. All these things should be welcomed by all the people in the country. Sheikh Abdullah was a man who fought for the freedom of the country. He was there when Mahatma Gandhi,

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad were there. He is a man of that age. He is a man of that calibre and it is to be welcomed that he has come back.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Then why was he arrested in 1953?

श्री सेयद अहमद अगा :
:

या सब वह न समझे है और
न समझे मेरी बात
दे और दिख उनको जो न दे
सुन को जवा और ॥

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह देश
वाले नहीं समझे कि जिसको 1953 में
गिरफ्तार किया उसको वजहें आजम बना
दिगा गया ?

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: We forget certain things. It was Sheikh Abdullah who educated public opinion in Kashmir against partition. When Mr. Jinnah came to Kashmir, the people of Kashmir told him to go back. Shri Vajpayee forgets that. This is the contribution of Sheikh Abdullah. The stature of Sheikh Abdullah is very high. He is giving confidence to the people who have stood for integration. He has said a number of times "I am for complete integration with the rest of the country". It was Sheikh Abdullah again who initiated steps for land reforms in Kashmir. We have not to this day land reforms anywhere else; it is only in Kashmir that we had land reforms

There was a class of people, who were landlords, and who were affected by this move. They started an agitation in the name of Praja Parishad, and Sheikh Abdullah somehow felt irritated to such an extent that he came down on them with a heavy hand. Because of his apprehensions he could not control himself and, therefore, he did sidetrack a little at that time when he was there.

Actually, the negotiations for this accord were started by Panditji himself, who laid down the policy for this country, who laid down our foreign policy, who laid down the base for this country to grow. The basis of this accord is that. Panditji initiated action and dialogue with him and brought him round, trying to bring him back to the mainstream where he was due. Because of the demise of Panditji and all that, we could not help it. Sheikh Abdullah went into wilderness for some time. Now Indiraji, our madam leader, has shown a sense of history. She is not thinking of the present times, of the present regime or the present strength. She is looking ahead at the future history. She has, therefore, called him back to the main stream to share the burden and to share the responsibility.

Now Sheikh Abdullah is trying to go ahead with the rest of the country in the solution of the problems that face us today. Therefore, Sheikh Abdullah's stance has to be viewed in this context, in this background, and not on some things like article 370 and so on. It is the attitude that matters. It is the people of Kashmir who have to come here and say "this is our country". You cannot do it by laws. Laws have no meaning.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Really they have no meaning!

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Now this accord has created some furore in Pakistan. Bhutto has given a call for hartal. The Jan Sangh here has also given a call for hartal in Jammu. They are thinking alike. Let me concentrate myself on the call for hartal given by Bhutto. That hartal may be there whether partial or complete, but it shows the attitude of Pakistan that they have felt unnerved

At this time, I am reminded of other things which are perhaps more

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

important and which we must take note of.

What is the attitude of the United States. They have lifted the embargo on the arms supply to Pakistan. Obviously, they are not happy with this accord that has taken place. They are also not happy with the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan. They do not want the Simla Agreement to be implemented. That is why Mr. Ford is lifting the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan.

What else is Mr. Ford doing? Mr. Ford has done this in spite of the assurance given by Dr. Kissinger here, when he met the press, that they will see that there will not be an arms race. Why Mr. Ford is doing all these things is because he is not happy with us as we have always had an independent foreign policy. We have always supported the Arab cause and have stood by the African Liberation Movement. We gave shelter to the Bangla Desh refugees. We fought back Pakistan, whom they gave arms and liberated Bangla Desh; the Seventh Fleet had to go back.

There was our nuclear explosion. Now he says "I am giving arms to Mr. Bhutto because, I want balance of power". What balance of power? He only wants something like a confrontation between India and Pakistan; therefore, he is arming Mr. Bhutto. He wants Mr. Bhutto to have a confrontation with us. Why does Mr. Bhutto want to do this? It is because he has his own difficulties. In North West Frontier there was the assassination of Sherpao and the upsurge following it and the steps Bhutto had to take to suppress that.

Then, there was a news item some days ago—it was announced by the Chief Whip in the Orissa Assembly—that a cheque from a foreign agency was sent for reception to Java Prakash on his arrival there. Is that not CIA? Then, Java Prakash also says

that there should be complete disobedience by the army, the civil servants and the police. He wants complete anarchy. He has also said other things.

Then, we heard the news yesterday that in New York a book had been published. That book has used filthy language about the daughter of the Prophet of Islam and his wife. That book has come here for subversion.

Then, the United States Information Service printed the Koran in Calcutta. Unbound sheets of that were printed in such a way that the persons working there and the United States Information Service men could take out these papers and give them to the grocers for use as paper bags again for prompting subversion.

The United States is wanting that there should be subversion in the country. They are encouraging movements like that of Java Prakash Narayan. All that means, that they want to weaken the Government here.

They are not content with that. They have brought at Diego Garcia large number of military arsenal and personnel. They are trying to overawe all the littoral countries. They have taken Muscat from Oman. The Sheikh of Oman also wants to overawe his people. He says, "I have given the island but military aid is coming, let the United States be there and let everything else also be there." Then, at Gwadar and Makran in the Arabian Sea, Pakistan is offering port facilities to USA. This is important because in an emergency the United States can obstruct the flow of oil supplies from the Gulf States, whether it is from the Iraq or Saudi Arabia or the Gulf States, to this country. The United States of America is not sitting idle. They are trying in every positive manner to harm our country. That is where our attention should go, and not to article 570 and to these small things which are being talked about.

It is the threat of Americans that must be in our mind. We must think over it as to what they are doing. They do not want peace in the sub-continent. We were hoping that, perhaps, the Asian Collective Security would succeed. But what is Kissinger doing? He is offering a partial Peace Plan for West Asia. He is trying all these things which will divide the Arab world and dividing the Arab world means that, again, the United States of America would be there and there will be no peace in the sub-continent of Asia.

I am happy that today's news, perhaps, from Cairo was that Sadat had said that the Geneva Conference has been accepted by the United States of America. The suggestion had come from Brezhnev that there be a Geneva Conference in which the PLO must be there as an equal member. If that happens it can be that there may be peace. I have still a feeling that the intentions of the United States of America, so far as we are concerned, are something about which we must be very careful.

I am also happy about this thing that the Defence Minister of the Soviet Union is here accompanied by the Chief of the Air and Naval Forces. It is very important that we manufacture all sophisticated weapons in collaboration with them and their advice. We have got 3000 miles long coast.

What I say is, while on the one hand, we must be careful about the move of the United States of America, on the other hand, we must welcome the collaboration, the cooperation and the assistance that we are getting from the Soviet Union.

I would also like to invite your attention to the usual ways of creating confusion here by saying that both the super powers are in the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union being in the Indian Ocean has no meaning. For the United States of America, the Indian Ocean is a place which is very important to them. Therefore, they are trying

to confuse it. This thing is also confusing the people. We must be very clear on this.

What are the intentions of the United States of America both in the Indian Ocean and in the littoral States and inside the country also by creating confusion which is being done here, by having "March towards Parliament" 'disobedience by Civil servants' and all that. All these things we must clearly know. What is JP's 'Total Revolution' slogan?

I conclude by quoting a verse in which I would say what JP means and what JP really says.

मकसूदे वयां श्रीर है, अंदाजे वयां श्रीर,

He says something but he actually means something else.

तस्वीर के दो रूप है, अंधा और निहां श्रीर ।

There are two sides of the picture. What is visible is different; what is not visible is the real thing.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address

श्रमरी टी० लक्ष्म कान्दस्मा (खमम) :
मनापनि श्री, यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष है। इस सदन ने और सरकार ने मैं अनुरोध करती हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष के अन्तर्गत हमारे देश में महिलाओं के प्रति जाने, अनजाने या रुढ़ि के कारण या अज्ञानवश जो पक्षपात और भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है उन्का अन्त होना चाहिए। व्यक्तिगत मूझे इस बात का खेद है कि जितने सदस्यों ने यहाँ भाषण दिये उन्होंने महिला समस्याओं के बारे में किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा। व्यक्तिगत कानून में, विरासत आदि में स्त्रियों और पुरुषों के अधिकारों में जो अन्तर पाया जाता है उसे पूरी तरह दूर करना चाहिए। महिलाओं के विरुद्ध जो पक्षपात किया जाता है वह मनुष्य गौरव के विरुद्ध है। इन मुद्दों के

[श्रीमति टो लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा]

लाने में ससब् को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसका उल्लेख राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में भी होता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। इस दिशा में भारत सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे कार्यक्रम का वर्णन अगर भाषण में होता तो अच्छा होता। एक लेख में श्री आर० डी० मलिक ने कहा है कि इस देश में महिलाओं की श्रान्ति इतनी ढीली क्यों है? इसके बारे में वे कहते हैं कि महिलाओं के उद्धार में विलम्ब होने की जिम्मेवारी हम पर है, जो महिला ससद् सदस्य या मिनिस्टर है, उन सब पर है। ससद् सदस्यों ने महिलाओं के उन्धान को अपने विशेष उत्तरदायित्व के रूप में स्वीकार किया ही नहीं। हम इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि इतने वर्षों में हम ससद् सदस्यों ने जो किया है उस पर अगर विचार करें तो पायेंगे कि बहुत कम काम किया है। और बहुत कर सकते थे, जो कि हम ने नहीं किया है।

सभापति महोदय, कम से कम सोशलिस्ट कन्द्रीज में कुछ प्रयास हुआ है। मैंने श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त से बाहर पूछा कि महिलाओं के बारे में कुछ थोड़ा सा बोलिये। हमारे देश में कोई भी पार्टी हमें भेरे ख्याल में बर्जुआ की तरह है। महिलाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति का विश्लेषण करने के लिये सरकार ने एक समिति बनायी थी और उस ने हाल ही में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है जिस के अनुसार महिलाओं की दशा कई क्षेत्रों में अत्यन्त दयनीय है। यह बात भी स्पष्ट होती है हमारे सविधान और अन्य कानूनों द्वारा दिये गये समान अधिकारों से भारत की ग्रामीण महिलायें बड़ी हद तक वंचित रही हैं और उन के जीवन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। यह रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया है। नारी जाति का राजनीतिक अधिकार और सामाजिक उद्धार बड़ी हद तक नगर समाज तक ही सीमित रहा है। देश के देहाती में फेली हुई कोर्टिगटि महिलाओं को उसका फल नहीं मिला

और कोई सभावना भी निकट भविष्य में नहीं दिखती।

MR CHAIRMAN Now it is 5-30 pm We have to pass on to the next item The hon. Member may continue her speech tomorrow

श्रीमति लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा. सभापति जी, मैं अनुरोध करती हूँ कि हमको ज्यादा टाइम दिया जाय।

MR CHAIRMAN We shall see to morrow

17 30 hrs.

HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Issue of import licences for Polyester Fibre

MR CHAIRMAN We now take up the half an hour discussion Shri Madhu Limaye to raise it

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) सभापति महोदय, 6 दिसम्बर को जो ताराकित प्रश्न मैंने पोलिस्टर फाइबर के आयात के बारे में पूछा था उस का जो जवाब मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा दिया गया उसी पर यह आज की बहस आधारित है। मेरा प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था जिन लोगों को पोलियेस्टर फाइबर आयात करने की छूट दी गई थी उस के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठा की जा रही है। और सदन के सभा स्थल पर रखा जाएगा लेकिन ठाई महीने के बाद भी मंत्री महोदय ने पोलिस्टर फाइबर के आयात के बारे में सदन को विचार में लाने का काम नहीं किया। इसलिए सब से पहले मैं चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों की ओर से और इस सदन की ओर से इन्होंने अपने कर्तव्य को पूर्ण करने में जो इच्छा और धन दिया है, उसका ले कर आप इनको फटकारिये, डांटिये।

सभापति महोदय, इस के बाद यह सन्त प्रकाश भगवान दास का मामला राज्य सभा और इस सदन में चल पड़ा। सोचने की बात यह है कि 6 अप्रैल, 1974 को एक आवेदन पत्र के द्वारा मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी से कहा था कि विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर गड़बड़ी हुई है, घोटाला हुआ है और इस की निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिए और इसी पत्र में—यह 6 अप्रैल का पत्र है—मैंने आरोप लगाया था कि मन्त प्रकाश भगवान दास नाम की फर्म को यह नाइलोन, फिलामेंट यार्न और थ्रेड और बाद में पोलिस्टर फाइबर आयात करने की छूट दी गई, बावजूद इसके कि चीफ कंट्रोलर ने और रिजर्व बैंक ने इन का कस कंग विरोध किया था। इस के बाद अध्यक्ष महोदय की मारफत पत्र-व्यवहार मेरा भी चला, अटल जी का चला और दूसरे सदस्यों का भी चला लेकिन इन पत्रों के उत्तर में जो कुछ भी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, उस में भी ईमानदारी से सभी बातों पर प्रकाश डालने का इन्होंने प्रयास नहीं किया है और बातों को छिपया है। इन्होंने हम लोगों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर में यह कहा है कि सन्त प्रकाश भगवान दास फर्म ने दो बार माग की थी कि उन के द्वारा जो निर्यात किया गया है, उस के बदले में उन को आयात करने की छूट मिलनी चाहिए। दो दफा इन की अर्जियों को अस्वीकार किया गया था और उस के बाद 12 जनवरी, 1971 को इन के प्रतिवेदन पर पुनर्विचार हुआ और मंत्री के स्तर पर, विदेश व्यापार मंत्री के स्तर पर इस के ऊपर यह निर्णय किया गया कि सन्त प्रकाश भगवान दास को नाइलोन और फिलामेंट यार्न और थ्रेड आयात करने की छूट दी जाएगी, लेकिन मैंने जो पूछा था कि क्या रिजर्व बैंक ने और चीफ कंट्रोलर ने विरोध किया था और उस के विरोध के बावजूद यह निर्णय लिया गया था, उस का आपने जवाब नहीं दिया। वह मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। मेरा प्रश्न यह था :

"At what level and on what date the decision to issue a letter of authority to the said firm for importing nylon yarn and thread/polyester fibre was taken, and whether this was not in opposition to the views expressed by the Reserve Bank and the Chief Controller as also in violation of the policy then in force?"

यह उन्होंने जवाब दिया

"The decision to issue CCP and letter of authority for nylon yarn and thread was taken on 12th January 1971 at the level of the then Minister of Foreign Trade. The decision to include polyester fibre was taken on 3rd March, 1971 again at the level of the then Minister of Foreign trade."

मैंने यह कहा था कि क्या उस समय की जो निर्धारित नीति थी, उस के यह बरखिलाफ था? क्या रिजर्व बैंक और चीफ कंट्रोलर की राय के यह खिलाफ था। इस का कोई आप ने जवाब दिया है और आज की बहस के बारे में यदि यही रुख आप अपनाएंगे, तो इस बहस से कोई नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए यह एक सवाल उठता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी को पत्र लिखने के बाद भी महीनो तक इस के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। विदेश व्यापार मंत्री के बारे में तीन प्रतिवेदन राष्ट्रपति जी को हम ने दिये थे पर उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। तो एक दफा मैं गिरी साहब से मिलने भी गया और मैंने उन से कहा कि चार-चार प्रतिवेदन हम ने विदेश व्यापार मंत्री के खिलाफ दिये हैं पर आप ने उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि आप के जो प्रतिवेदन आते हैं वह मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को भेज देता हूँ। इस पर मैंने गिरी जी से कहा कि इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि आप एक पोस्टमैन हैं और सो भी इतने खर्चीले पोस्टमैन।

[श्री मधु मिश्र]

तो सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 6 अप्रैल को इस की जानकारी मिलने के बाद राष्ट्रपति जी के मारफत इस के ऊपर कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह जो नाइलोन यार्न और बाद में जिस का कन्वर्जन किया गया पोलिस्टर फाइबर में, इस का मूल्य क्या था। इस की जानकारी भी मैं चाहता हूँ।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस को जो बदल दिया गया, इम्पोर्टेड नाइलोन यार्न और थ्रेड को जो पोलिस्टर फाइबर में बदल दिया गया, क्या यह कानून के अनुपार था ? क्या इस में कानून की अवहेलना नहीं हुई और क्या इसलिए यह परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ क्योंकि पोलिस्टर फाइबर में काला बाजार में ज्यादा मनाफा मिलता था ? इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से मैं इस का भी जवाब चाहता हूँ कि क्या कानून के द्वारा, रेड बुक के अनुसार इस कन्वर्जन की छूट दी गई थी।

चौथी बात इन्होंने कही है इन्फोर्समेंट की। मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में ये कहते हैं मेरा प्रश्न था :

What were the findings of the CBI and on which date were they submitted to the Government?

इस के जवाब में ये कहते हैं :

Regarding the alleged over-invoicing the Enforcement Directorate took action and imposed a penalty of Rs. 15 lakhs on the party.

तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह 15 लाख रुपया वसूल किया गया है और अगर वसूल किया गया है, तो कब किया गया है ?

साथ ही साथ मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह जुर्माना वसूल नहीं किया गया है, तो क्या इसका यह कारण है कि यह जो अप्रैल में पोलिस्टर फाइबर के लिए छूट दी है, वह इस कारण दी है क्योंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए इस फर्म के पास से 10 लाख रुपया लिया गया था क्योंकि जून, 1970 में मन्त्रि मंडल में परिवर्तन हुए और स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र को जो विदेश व्यापार मंत्री बनाया गया था तो उन को इसीलिए मंत्री नहीं बनाया गया था कि उन के जिम्मे यह काम दिया गया था कि निर्यात की बात को न देख कर वे कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए चंदा इकट्ठा करें (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस कोष विकास के लिए वे काम करें। क्या उन को इस के लिए ही नहीं नियुक्त किया गया था ? अभी जिस दिन हम लोग 18 तारीख को चर्चा कर रहे थे और मेरा काम गेका प्रस्ताव था तो मैं ने यह कहा था कि 23 दिसम्बर को स्वर्गीय ललित बाबू और इंदिरा जी की मुलाक़ात हुई थी और उस में ललित बाबू को कहा गया था कि अब अप्रैल हटिये, लेकिन उस के बाद ललित बाबू के जो नजदीक के लोग हैं, उन से मैं ने जानने की काशिश की और उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि आपने जो कहा था वह 101 प्रतिशत सही था और प्रधामंत्री जी ने बिल्कुल असत्य बोला था। खैर इस की चर्चा तो मैं अभी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब ललित बाबू विदेश व्यापार मंत्री थे, तो उनके कार्यालय में जितने निर्णय किये गये, उन के पीछे एकमात्र उद्देश्य यह था कि उन का काम यह था कि वे कांग्रेस के लिए चंदा इकट्ठा करें।

जब कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए यह सब काम बह करने थे तो बदनाम तो हो ही गए लेकिन उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं लेने के बजाय ललित बाबू ने ही उठाई। अब इस देश की जनता

धीरे धीरे इन बातों को पकड़ रही है। इन बातों को धारित छिपाया क्यों? अगर आपके उद्देश्य नेक थे तो क्या मेरी इस बुनौती को आप स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार है कि पोलिस्टर फाइबर के ही नहीं 1970 से ले कर आज तक ये आयात लाइसेंस के धीरे लैटर आफ् प्राय रिटी के जितने भी मामले हुए है क्या उन तमाम को आप इस सदन की कमिटी के सुपुर्द करने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप अन-फाउंडिड बात की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। आप अब मेरी ओर देखने ही नहीं। जितने घोटाले हो गए, आप पाक हैं, आपके दामन पर कोई दाग नहीं तो आपका डर क्यों लगता है, आप पार्लियामेंटरी जाच के लिए तैयार हो जाए। अगर आप तैयार हो जाते हैं तो इस में सदन का जो समय बरबाद होता है वह नहीं होगा।

ये लोग छिपाने की कला में बहुत माहिर हो गए है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर से ये कबूल करते हैं कि the CBI found them guilty of the allegation of cheating लेकिन हम लोगो को जो पत्र लिखते है उस में इसका उल्लेख तक नहीं करते है। इसलिए मेरे इस प्रश्न का आप आप जवाब दे कि यह चीटिंग का जो आरोप हुआ, क्या इसमें बारे में कोई क्रिमिनल केस इस फर्म के खिलाफ चलाया गया है? साथ ही साथ यह सोचने लायक बात है कि इस फर्म के बारे में एबेर्स का आदेश जारी किया गया है और सरकार ने परिपत्र जो जारी किया था, काशनरी सयुंलर जिस को वह कहते है, तो पहले मंत्री महोदय के स्तर पर निर्णय लिया गया कि इनको लैटर आफ् प्रायोरिटी दिया जाएगा नायलोन बानं के लिए लेकिन जो लैटर आफ् प्रायोरिटी था उसको परिवर्तित किया गया पोलिस्टर फाइबर के लिए और उसके बाद यह एबेर्स आर्डर और काशनरी सयुंलर वापिस लिया

गया, क्या यह सही नहीं है और यदि हां, तो क्या इससे भी यह बिल्कुल साफ नहीं हो जाता कि केवल सन्त प्रकास भगवान दास फर्म को ही नहीं, पोलिस्टर फाइबर आयात करने वाले जितने लोग हैं उन लोगों के बारे में डा तरफ का भ्रष्ट धीरे और गैर कानूनी काम हुआ है। इस बास्ते में चहता हू कि मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो जानकारी देने का आपने वचन दिया था आप अपने जवाब में सब ऐसी फर्मों के बारे में व्यक्तियों के बारे में जो जानकारी हमने मागी थी वह दे।

साथ-साथ आप तो जानते है कि पोलिस्टर फाइबर के ऊपर प्रीमियम है और इस प्रीमियम के बारे में समय समय पर सरकार के पास जानकारी आती रहती है। अब क्या इन फर्मों का इनकम टैक्स गेस करतें समय बाजार में पोलिस्टर फाइबर का जो असली दाम था उसको आका गया था और उसके आधार पर इनकम टैक्स एसेस किया गया था? अगर नहीं किया गया तो इन फर्मों को छूट देने का कारण क्या है और इन लोगों से कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए कुल कितना चन्दा आपने एकत्र किया है, इसका विवरण भी आप हमें दे।

श्री इयान नन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) .
मन्त्री महोदय जवाब दे ले, उसके बाद हम प्रश्न पूछेंगे और वह भी तब अगर हमें उन के उत्तर से सन्तोष नहीं होगा। हो सकता है कि उनके उत्तर से ही हमें सतोष हो जाए।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF D P CHHATTOPADHYAYA):
It is upto you Mr Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know
which is the procedure

श्री मधु लिमये नियम तो यही है कि मन्त्री महोदय प्रश्नों के बाद उत्तर दे लेकिन नियमों को हमेशा सुविधा के अनुसार एडजस्ट किया जाता है। सुविधा इसी में है कि मेरे प्रश्नों का वह जवाब दे दे और जिन

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बातों का खुलासा वह न करे उनको तथा अपने प्रश्नों को मेरे मिन पूछ ले।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर)
 प्रधान मंत्री का गुरु इस में फसा हुआ है।
 श्रीरेन्द्र बह्मचारी साहब योगाश्रम वाले . . .

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Bosu during the half-an hour discussion, only those who are listed can speak

The rule says

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, I rise on a point of order

I have received a letter from the Commerce Minister written to me which says

'Kindly refer to your letter of December 22 1974 I have made certain information available to the hon Speaker, Lok Sabha, regarding the import of polyester fibre by the firm Messrs Sant Prakash Bhagwan Das in pursuance of my submission made on the floor of the House I have no objection if these informations are communicated to you'

In continuation of this I wrote a letter to the hon Prime Minister, I quote

"I shall be grateful if you will be good enough to give more details of this case of the said Swamy's detailed involvement in the matter of issuance of this licence

So far I have not got the fortune of getting the reply I am sitting here upto this fog end of the day to know as to how much corruption has gone into this Government

MR CHAIRMAN This is not relevant at this moment when we are giving half an hour discussion

श्री मधु लिमये इन्होंने कहा था कि मैं सारी जानकारी दे दूंगा यह उन्होंने 6 दिसम्बर के मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा इनको वह पहले दे ताकि इनके जवाब के ऊपर

हमें सोचने का मौका मिले। इनको मैं खास तौर पर चेतावनी देना चाहता हू कि इनके ऊपर अब जिम्मेदारी आई है फंड कलैक्शन की। जो फंड कलैक्शन के मामले में गहराई में जाता है उसकी जान हमेशा खतरे में होती है, यह ललित बाबू की घटना से व्यवस्था ने, एस्टेबलिशमेंट ने साबित किया है। आप मेरे मिन हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हू कि बच कर रहे। डिक्टेटर को जिन के रहस्य मालूम होते हैं या डिक्टेटर के जिनको रहस्य माल - हाते हैं वे सब खतरे में रहते हैं।

MR CHAIRMAN The practice is immediately after the discussion is raised, the hon Members whose names come in the ballot put their questions to the Minister who replies to all these points, at the end of the discussion

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. It is very much in the air that the hon. Minister has been chosen to collect Rs 2 crore from the jute magnates and today the Jute Corporation has become defunct

श्री मधु लिमये . दो करोड़ का मैं नहीं जानता हू। मैं तो चाहता हू कि जो सवाल मैंने उठाए हैं उनका मुझे जवाब द दें।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. Sir, my question is very simple and I would not like the Minister to evade it in any way My simple question is Whether this particular firm was prosecuted by the Enforcement Department and a fine of Rs 15 lakh was imposed on them and whether that fine remains unrealised or at least remained unrealised till the issue of this clearance certificate?

Secondly, would the Minister be in a position to tell us as how many times representations had been made by the party to the Government and on what grounds they were rejected? Please, give the details of it and also the details of the grounds of rejection

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति महोदय, देश में अभी तक पांडिचेरी लाइसेंस कांड की चर्चा हो रही थी, लेकिन इस समय जिस कांड पर विवाद हो रहा है, वह पांडिचेरी लाइसेंस कांड की भी बात करने वाला है। एक फर्म, सन्तप्रकाश भगवानदास, को डीरजिस्टर दिया गया था, लेकिन उन्होंने 1967 में लाइसेंस मांगा। श्री दिनेश सिंह विदेश व्यापार मंत्री थे। उन्होंने भ्रावेदन स्वीकृत कर दिया। 1968 में श्री बलिराम भगत विदेश व्यापार मंत्री थे। उन्होंने भी भ्रावेदन टुकरा दिया। लेकिन 1971 में उस फर्म को लाइसेंस दे दिया गया।

क्या यह सच है कि नाइलोन यार्न थ्रेड और पालिस्टर फाइबर के आयात का काम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन का था, लेकिन इस मामले में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन को ताक पर रख दिया गया और इस फर्म को यह माल भंगाने का अनुमति-पत्र दे दिया गया? यह उपवाद करने की क्या आवश्यकता थी?

इस फर्म ने दावा किया था कि उसकी 18 लाख की मुद्रा अफगानिस्तान में जमा है। उसने अफगानिस्तान को माल भेजा था। उसके बदले में उसने पूंजी कमाई थी, जो बहा जमा है, और उस जमा पूंजी को वापिस लाने के लिए उसने जर्मेनी मांगा था। क्या यह सच है कि कस्टम क्लीयरेंस परमिट देने से पहले रिजर्व बैंक से इस रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा नहीं की गई कि अफगानिस्तान में उस फर्म की कितनी मुद्रा जमा है और लाइसेंस दे दिया गया?

क्या यह सच है कि जब इस फर्म को लाइसेंस दिया गया, तो टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने यह शर्त लगाई थी कि जो माल भंगया जायेगा, वह एकचुम्बल यूजर्स को दिया जायेगा, लेकिन फर्म ने एकचुम्बल यूजर्स को

माल नहीं दिया और उसको काले बाजार में बेचा? जब फर्म से यह पूछा गया कि उसने यह क्यों किया, तो उसने जवाब दिया कि उस समय के मंत्री महोदय से बात हो चुकी थी और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि तुम जिसको चाहे माल बेच सकते हो। फर्म की तरफ से इस तरह का लिखा हुआ फाइल में मौजूद है। क्या सरकार ने पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि उस समय के मंत्री महोदय ने यह छूट क्यों दी थी कि वह फर्म जिस को चाहे माल बेच सकती है?

मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ कि 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 में जितने भी इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिज दिये गये हैं, उन सब की एक कमीशन या पालियामेंट की कमेटी जांच करे। मेरे पास एक मामला है। मैंने इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा था। कानपुर में स्वदेशी मेटल वर्क्स को 40 लाख रुपये का स्टेनलैस स्टील इम्पोर्ट करने का लाइसेंस दिया गया। यह लाइसेंस 26 जनवरी, 1971 को जारी किया गया। 26 जनवरी, को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय बन्द रहता है, लेकिन उस दिन यह लाइसेंस जारी किया गया। गणराज्य दिवस का समारोह था, सारे देश में छुट्टी थी। क्या मंत्री महोदय घर से लाइसेंस जारी करते हैं? स्टेनलैस स्टील को चोर बाजार में बेच दिया गया और 300, 400 परसेंट का मुनाफा कमाया गया। वह मुनाफा कहां गया?

स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के समर्थक अखबार लिख रहे हैं कि वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के सब से बड़े फंड-रेजर थे। अब हंब ने लिखा है कि पंडित उमाशंकर दीक्षित जैसे आदमी स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र के दरवाजे पर बैठे रहते थे, एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार नेशनल हेराल्ड के कर्मचारियों के लिए तबूनाह मांग कर लाते थे। क्या लाइसेंस दे कर यह रुपया कमाया गया?

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

वृत्त व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन सारा प्रणाली दूषित हो गई है। व्यक्ति से हमारा झगडा नहीं है ब्यवस्था से झगडा है।

श्री महोदय बतायें कि इस बारे में जो जांच चल रहा थी, उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है। वह यह भी बतायें कि क्या सरकार इस मांग को मानने जा रही है कि पिछले तीन सालों में जितने भी इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिज दिये गये हैं, उन सब की जांच के लिए एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He can enumerate what were the reasons for the firm being blacklisted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask at the appropriate time.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Is it a fact that the import licence was issued to a Bombay blacklisted firm, Messrs. Sant Prakash Bhagwandas, to import polyester fibre from Singapore and subsequently the firm sold the licence? Has the Government made any investigation regarding this malpractice? Will Government refer to its answer to parts (c) to (e) of starred question No. 352 and say whether the information has since been collected? If not, how long do Government propose to take to collect the information sought? What was the total quantity of polyester fibre imported through STC during 1973-74 and how many letters of authority were issued during this period?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): This is a very grave question again coming up for our attention. I feel this is only the beginning of a deeper analysis required in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Tip of the iceberg.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We are not concerned with who did it; we are concerned with what was done and how it was done, because the Government is a continuing one and irrespective of the person who occupied a particular position at a particular stage, it is the Government that should answer. I hope the Minister will give, to the best of his ability, in spite of his evasive capacity, answers to the questions raised here.

A question was raised by Shri Madhu Limaye and others about the fine imposed by the Enforcement Directorate. Has this been collected? If not, what are the reasons that it was allowed to remain uncollected? The original licence was granted on 12 January 1971 for nylon yarn and it was converted on 3 March 1971 to ployster fibre.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not converted, added.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Added. Has there been a change in the policy and rules in the Red Book between these two dates, 12 January 1971 and 3 March 1971? I would also like to know whether there are any other cases where such conversions have been allowed by Government between these two dates or beyond these dates also.

I want to raise a basic question because trafficking in import licences has been a phenomenon well known to Government and connived at by Government. This is only the symptom of a disease, only the tip of the iceberg. These one or two cases we have come across, the Pondicherry licence scandal and the polyester fibre case, these are only symptoms of a deeper disease.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Monument of corruption.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Therefore, I would like to know whether he is prepared to face a parliamentary committee to go into the entire aspect and the practice of the grant of licences

and the impact it has got on smuggling, black money and other aspects. Licensing seem to be the fountain of all the corrupted money in this country. Therefore, is he prepared for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to go into the entire aspects of this question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Chattopadhyaya.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I endorsed all these questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would ask a question with your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the involvement of Shri Dharendra Brahmachari who runs a Yogashram here, who has been very close to the Prime Minister for years, a person who had received lakhs of rupees from different quarters as grants, the man who was sent to the International Exhibition in Tokyo with his disciples, male and female? We would like to know how much involvement of Dharendra Brahmachariji is there in his *kala* business....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know very well that under rule 55(2), nobody else can intervene. It will be unfair to those who are eligible to participate in this discussion. It has been balloted and only four members have secured their place in the ballot. If I allow you to speak, it will be unfair to the other members.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only trying to seek a clarification.

18.00 hrs.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am on my legs. I must first like to say that prefixing and suffixing questions with wild and absolutely baseless allegations is extremely unfortunate.... (*Interruptions*). I stand by what I have said. The question of corruption is quite different from the question of taking decisions. The

question of fund raising and other things attributed to my predecessor and the Ministry is extremely unfortunate. It has become almost a habit to say all these things whenever they raise such questions. If that is the way they want to do it, if that is the level to which they want to reduce this, it will not serve the purpose that I believe they have in their mind. Nor is the country and this House interested in bringing the discussion down to that level. Every year the Ministry issues two lakhs of licences. They take out two or three or four cases

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have many more.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If there are two lakhs of licences that the Ministry issues, you can be sure that there must be at least 2½ lakhs cases of corruption... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: They are citing two or three stray cases and dramatising those things; it is extremely unfortunate. As they have prefaced their questions with so many wild allegations, I must set the record straight.

Secondly, we are as much interested as they are in weeding out corruption. We have not suppressed anything. Take the questions they have asked. All the correspondence is with the Lok Sabha Secretariat, with the hon. Members. You look at facts and figures. Almost all questions they have asked, we have answered. Certainly they do not expect me to answer questions about which factually I am not yet quite sure, because they are very wise parliamentarians and they ask me questions about facts which I am unsure of and then they will bring motion of breach of privilege. Mr. Madhu Limaye is specialist in bringing privilege issues... (*Interruptions*).

The second point I should like to make is this. For the questions they have asked, whatever facts and figures are available with me, I am prepared to satisfy them about the correctness.

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

With respect to some other questions they have asked. I am looking into them and whenever I get answers to those questions, I shall make them available.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad). On a point of order. I am on a serious point of order. I am not saying anything about what he said in the beginning. He has a right to reply forcefully to the charges made. But when he came to the specific questions and started answering them, he said that he was unsure of several factors. When the Government are unsure of several facts about which a discussion has to take place, why did they agree to have a discussion? They can say: we are still unsure of facts. Let us be sure of facts and then we will have a discussion. Otherwise the whole purpose of discussion is lost; the opportunity to focus attention of the country on important matters is lost. Are you going to have a second discussion on this? If you are not going to have a second discussion. I suggest that you give guidance, if the Minister is not sure of facts, let him collect them. We are sympathetic. Let us postpone this to another day so that he can come with more surety and certainly about facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said earlier that all the relevant files are before the Lok Sabha Secretariat and hon. Members could see it. What he was saying, if I understood him correctly, was that he could not remember all those files.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No files are available.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I did not say that. I said, they have raised certain questions which I cannot answer without checking up the facts. For example, what was the Reserve Bank's attitude? What about income-tax clearance? Such questions were asked. Unless I check up these facts with the Reserve Bank, the customs and the income-tax authorities, I can't answer them.

श्री मधु सिन्हा : कितने दिन जमाने हैं ? यह क्या है? सीरियस प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर यह उठता है। उन्हें इस का जवाब देना चाहिए। वे कहें कि हमारे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He knows everything but he is deliberately withholding information from the House. It is a very serious matter, a contempt of the House. He has had sufficient notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: About Mr. Mavalankar's point of order, Rule 55(5) says:

"The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly."

In a brief reply you cannot expect so many details concerning various matters.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not concerned with whether his reply is short or long. But he must be sure of his facts.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: On 26th December, the minister wrote a letter saying,

"The question of receipt of reply from the Reserve Bank of India for regarding the funds of the party abroad is being ascertained."

By now he must have ascertained. Let him inform the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The minister may give a reply on whichever facts he is aware of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They want to shield people very close to the Prime Minister. That is the simple reason.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't bring in extraneous matters.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
Sir, it has been asked whether these licences were issued in the face of opposition by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and the Reserve Bank of India. I will say that there was no opposition to this proposal either from the office of the CCIE or the office of the Reserve Bank.

Then he asked whether polyester fibre import was according to the rules. According to the Indo-Afghan trade prevalent at that time, this was not a permissible item.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: So, you agree it was illegal?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
You know English very well. You can interpret it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYA: Let everybody know it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
It is not provided in the agreement. I do not believe in equivocation. I am stating it very clearly.

The third point is about the penalty imposed. A penalty of Rs. 15 lakhs was imposed, against which they have preferred an appeal. We do not know whether the appeal has been disposed of. I am checking it up. But I know the penalty was imposed and they have preferred an appeal against the penalty.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Before whom?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
Before the appellate authority.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On what date?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
I do not know the date. I know the penalty was imposed and an appeal has been filed by the party.

There was a question whether it was rejected earlier. Yes, it was rejected before.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
How many times?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
My record suggests twice. Some of these things are within the knowledge of the hon. Members because I have mentioned them in my letter to them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
We want to know in the House the grounds for rejection.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
One ground was that we did not think they have money accumulated abroad. There was a doubt at that time whether there was money accumulated abroad. That was the main question. But a matter which is once rejected at the Minister's level can always be reopened. There is nothing surprising about it. A Minister can reopen questions, if he is satisfied that it is necessary. Sometimes it is necessary, if some injustice has been done.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What was the price for reconsideration?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
Why are you asking these extraneous questions?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Sir, may I seek your indulgence? When the representations were made, were the grounds of rejection identical? Please tell us the grounds of rejection at the time of the first representation and also at the time of the second representation. I want you to clarify that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under the rules only one question can be asked.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I am not asking a new question.

MR. CHAIRMAN That is why I am indulgent. But you must bear in mind that under the rules only one question can be put and there will be a short reply. This cannot be carried on as a discussion and other members cannot ask questions.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA I have already said that there was a doubt about the fact whether this firm had money abroad to counter-balance the imports. That was the point. Later on, it was reviewed. There is nothing wrong in reviewing the matter merely because it was rejected before.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What about the other grounds for rejection?

PROF. D P CHATTOPADHYAYA I am coming to them. One of the grounds of rejection was that it was not provided for by the Indo-Afghan trade.

SHRI SEZHIYAN What were the other grounds?

SHRI SHAYMNANDAN MISHRA Please tell us what were the grounds on both the occasions?

PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA Why are you repeating the same point? I have said that it is not provided by the rules of the Indo-Afghan trade.

Therefore, it was not agreed. That is what I have said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On what ground did you reconsider to grant it?

SHRI SHAYMNANDAN MISHRA They had doubts about their funds abroad and it was not included in the Indo-Afghan trade. These were the two grounds. Do we understand that?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA. We have no intention to suppress any fact. These facts are with the Reserve Bank and the income-tax authorities. We are checking up these facts. If something wrong is brought to light and some persons have indulged in going something wrong, whether he is in the Ministry or outside the Ministry, he will be suitably and firmly dealt with. I can categorically assure you of that. We are interested in these facts, but we do not believe that a parliamentary inquiry is suitable or necessary for these things. We can administratively deal with it and we will deal with it.

श्री रघु सिन्घा क्या चीटिंग के लिये क्रिमिनल केस किया ? सभापति महोदय, मेरे एक भी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया, मेरे दोनों प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिलवाइये ।

PROF. D P CHATTOPADHYAYA I have said it already in my communication. There was a CBI case against the party, but it was in quite a different connection, that was in respect of export and import of hides and skins. There was a conviction against the party. They have preferred an appeal against that. That is before the court.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU When was that?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA. Much earlier.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are keeping it on fire and are allowing him to suck the blood of the country.

PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We are dealing with the facts. If according to the law, he has gone to the court, it is for the party to go and for the court to decide....(In-

terruptions). I have already written to him about this; I am not saying it only now.... (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I had asked a specific question .. (Interruptions.) I wanted to know whether it is not a fact that, when the firm was asked to explain why the imported material was not given to actual users, it was replied on behalf of the firm that Messrs Sant Prakash Bhagwan Das had a private talk with the Minister concerned and the Minister had given them an assurance that the firm was free to sell the material to any firm or to any party they liked. Is it not a fact that this information is recorded in the file concerning this firm?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it also a fact.. ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said about the CBI case against this firm. I am just informed that the court discharged these people. It is not about this one but the other CBI case about hides and skins. Government has preferred an appeal against the party to the court and it is pending.

What discussion, if at all, took place between the Minister and other people. I do not know. But I can tell you that we served a show-cause notice on these people asking them to tell who are the actual users to whom they were supposed to sell these imported goods. I have also checked up the facts with the Textile Commissioner's office. I find that some of the actual users have not got the materials. That is the party did not sell the imported goods to them. It is an irregularity that they have committed. The original condition was that they could sell it and they should not earn more than 20 per cent profit. The Ministry took the caution so that they did not make huge profit or get undue premium on the sale. That condition was attached. But an inquiry reveals that they have flouted the condition attached to the original Import Order.

As I have said, I only repeat, if they are found to have violated the rules and regulations and conditions attached, they will be firmly and suitably dealt with.

18.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 25, 1975/Phalguna 6, 1896 (Saka).