

Monday, June 27, 1977

Asadha 6, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, June 27, 1977/Asadha 6,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Relation of Research Experience for University Teachers

*204. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stipulation made by the University Grants Commission regarding research experience for University teachers is being relaxed;

(b) if so, whether this will affect academic standards; and

(c) if so, Government's views thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Some people have made a representation that the requirement of Doctorate degree or research work of an equally high standard as a minimum qualification for appointment of teachers in universities should be dispensed with. The matter is being examined.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Sir, recently we have waived this qualifications for the University teachers. Most of the research work done in the world is

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done in the Western countries particularly in the U.S.A. We have not won any Nobel Prize for the last 30 years or so. Would the hon. Minister at least inform us what are the intentions of the Government in regard to the provision of teaching Qualifications and research facilities? It seems that the pay-scales and recruitment qualifications of the teaching posts are contradicting with each other.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, the decision was taken on the basis of the report of a Committee which was headed by Dr. S. N. Sen, formerly Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University. That Committee recommended that for the purpose of teaching in Colleges, or Universities, holding of Master's Degree should not be sufficient. There should be some research qualification or an advanced study qualification. Only then they will be able to take up classes in colleges and Universities. That is why the Universities after 2nd November 1974, prescribed that alternatives might be provided not only in regard to Ph. Ds. but in other research work of equal merit. That has been provided, Sir.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Is the Minister aware that in principle and practice, the difference has widened in various Universities, particularly in Delhi University, the qualification has been brought down to a high Second Class and Second Class. Now, they have again lowered the qualification. So, what should be done by the Government especially in view of said non-availability of University teachers with requisite qualifications?

MR. SPEAKER: What about the standard of teaching in different universities?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: All these points should be taken into an overall consideration. I would like the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and at least let us know what would be the position since this subject is a concurrent subject. I would like to know what he intends to do to improve the educational standards and see that what he has decided is implemented by Universities.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, I would like to submit that it is true that education is not only a concurrent subject but it has also been said that so long as the Parliament does not pass any Act in that particular behalf, the State Acts will prevail. Therefore, large part of education is being governed by State Acts and we are not directly involved. Even then through the University Grants Commission, we try to set some standards and the University Grants Commission sends its recommendations from time to time even to the State Governments for the purpose of prescribing the minimum qualifications. For the University lecturers, as my hon. Friend wanted to know, the minimum qualification prescribed is "The Doctor's degree or research work of an equally high standard and consistently good academic record with first or high second class master's degree in a relevant subject or an equivalent degree of a foreign university." Then there is a provision for relaxation as regards the second matter viz., first class or high second class master's degree. If the Selection Committee is of the view that the research work of a candidate as evident either from his thesis or from his published work is of a high order, it may relax the second qualification.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The Sen Commission's report has been accepted by many of the States. The result has been an increase in the salary and remuneration of the teachers. But the other part of Sen Commission's report is still not being implemented. The

partial acceptance of the recommendations will not do good.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make it a discussion.

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : शिक्षकों के लिए जो बेलनमान निर्धारित किये गये हैं, बहुत से विश्वविद्यालयों में उन को लागू नहीं किया गया है। क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतायेंगे कि इस का क्या कारण है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, in many of the States the scale has been accepted in principle but actually in placement has not taken place. We are taking up this matter with the respective State Governments and as soon as many of these new State Governments are formed. We will discuss the matter with the concerned Education Ministers.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that standards of university and college education are deteriorating very rapidly in our country, and further, that the assessment and marking and giving of even research degrees vary enormously from one university to another, so that some of the degrees are available very cheaply while some are not available at all because their standards are high? Will the hon. Minister, moreover, tell us whether the answers he has been giving both to the original and supplementary questions relate to the University teachers or college teachers or both? Further, will he assure the House that over and above the research degree qualification requirement, the Government will also see to it that academic experience and teaching experience in a reputed university are also considered worthwhile for qualifying for the post of a University or a college professor?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I would like to submit to the hon. Member very respectfully

through you that the question of deterioration in standards is always a matter of opinion and we are not in a position to accept this. Even then, the University Grants Commission is also trying its level best to improve the standards. So, for college lecturers, the following qualifications have been prescribed "first or high second class at master's degree in a relevant subject or an equivalent degree of a foreign university or M. Phil. degree of a recognised university beyond the master's degree level or published work indicating the capacity of a candidate for independent research." All these are provided for the purpose of improvement of the standards.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: What steps are taken to compare the degrees of one university with another, when it is known, as my friend Shri Mavalankar has pointed out, that there are great differences in the standards in different universities?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This is also a very delicate question. Comparison is always odious.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was trying to catch your eye to put a specific question—How many foreign countries have de-recognised our degrees?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a separate question. I have already passed over to the next question.

Supply of Road Rollers by Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd.

*206. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maruti Heavy vehicles Limited in which Shri Sanjay Gandhi,

the son of erstwhile Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi has substantial interest, had supplied road rollers to the D.D.A., Engineering India, Ltd., N.D.M.C. and other Central Government organisations; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any tender was invited for the purpose and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry was conducted into the allegations of irregularity in this connection; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs has in its notification No. S.O. 375(E), dated the 30th May, 1977 appointed a Commission of Inquiry to enquire, *inter alia*, into all matters pertaining generally to the negotiation, conclusion and execution of contracts and agreements with the following Maruti concerns:—

(i) M/s. Maruti Limited.,

(ii) M/s. Maruti Heavy Vehicles (Pvt.) Ltd.,

(iii) M/s. Maruti Technical Service (Pvt.) Ltd.

(iv) Any other body corporate or firm which is in the same group or is under the same management as the companies aforesaid or is interconnected with one or more of the said Companies.

The Commission will thus enquire into the transactions with M/s. Maruti Heavy Vehicles (Pvt.) Ltd. including the transactions relating to supply of road rollers to the Central Government Organisations. The Commission has been asked to complete its inquiry

and report to the Central Government on or before 31st December, 1977.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, 21 days is the usual notice time. But this time because the session was postponed, the notice given was much more. Still, if they are going to leave it to the bureaucrats, this sort of reply is bound to come. Am I to understand that the government has less resources and limited machinery with them that they cannot find information that others have been able to find out? I want the minister to confirm my positive charge that this Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd., which is Indira Gandhi, Son and Co. Ltd.—that is how I put it—

AN HON. MEMBER: Unlimited.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Very limited. The question is, they had defrauded and cheated the people of this country on two counts in this road roller business. You, Sir, were the Speaker at that time also between 1967 and 1970. I want the minister to confirm whether the Works and Housing Ministry earlier before 1970 had given an advance of Rs. 1½ crores to UPCC—United Province Commercial Corporation headed by Mr. Wahi and whether the money had been recovered or not, and whether at the same time they had taken an overdraft from the Punjab National Bank, which is a nationalised bank. They got money from both ways. The earlier government had made purchases of road rollers which Mr. Sanjay Gandhi had bought from the Punjab National Bank at Rs. 25,000 a piece....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to know whether the Works and Housing Ministry earlier before 1970 had given an advance of Rs. 1½ crores to UPCC headed by Mr. Wahi, whether the money had been recovered or not and whether they had also taken

an overdraft from the Punjab National Bank. A thorough enquiry was instituted by the Works and Housing Ministry at that time and the reports were placed on the Table of the House. About that, no notice is required because the matter is already on record. Let me the minister say 'yes' or 'no'.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, I agree a specific reply must have been given; I am deeply sorry about it. About the rest of his question about the Works and Housing Ministry, I do not have the information right now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek your protection in the matter. Why they should get allergic on that side? Why Mr. Lakkappa should get allergic. Sir, I seek your protection. When the hon. Minister comes to this House with this sort of replies stating that 'I don't have the reply', then we may as well go home and rest. The question is about a matter where the required information is readily available that in 1968-69 the road rollers were brought by Sanjay Gandhi from UPCC. Actually he was lured to buy them and he sold them at Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

I seek your protection, Sir. You kindly direct the Minister to come out with a reply as to whether the road rollers were under the financial obligation of his Ministry to the tune of Rs. 1½ crores or not and whether it is also a fact that these road rollers were hypothecated to the Punjab National Bank for a specified period and it is the third time they are doing it. I want a specific reply to this question.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I have already told the hon. Member that I am not in a position to reply to this question right now.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not in a position to reply. He has been saying this repeatedly that he has no information. You may please sit down now. I am

on my legs. My point is that there are other methods of eliciting information. If it is not given now, I will tell you that you should come later on with the rules.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Can you postpone this question?

श्री उपसेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार से मेरा बहुत सीधा-सादा प्रश्न है ताकि मंत्री महोदय को उत्तर देने में तकलीफ न हो। मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि लक्ष्मी साहब भी इस फर्म के शेयर-होल्डर हैं, मैं उन के मामले को उठाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

मेरी जानकारी है—मैंने किताबों में भी पढ़ा है और कागजात में भी पढ़ा है—ओ०एन०जी०सी० ने मारुति का हाई-टेन्डर होने पर भी रोड-रोलर्स का आर्डर मारुति को दिया, इस फर्म न पैसा भी कमीशन से एडवांस में मार लिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—कमीशन ने रोड-रोलर्स का आर्डर मारुति को किस नियम के आधार पर दिया और एडवांस में देने के लिये इन के पास पैसा कहाँ से आया ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : ओ० एन० जी० सी० के बारे में जवाब दिया जा चुका है, मेरी मिनिस्ट्री उस के मुताबिक फिलहाल कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती है।

श्री उपसेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है—मंत्री जी इतना कह कर नहीं निकल सकते कि जवाब दिया जा चुका है। वह जवाब कहाँ है, मझे बताइये।

MR. SPEAKER: If there is no answer to this question, why are you putting supplementaries? That is why I said there are other methods of eliciting the information.

श्री उपसेन : मंत्री जी पूरा जवाब ले कर आर्ये, तब बतायें, लेकिन इस को जवाब नहीं

माना जायगा, उन के पास जवाब क्यों नहीं है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want this to go on record that the Minister is in a position to reply whether an amount of Rs. 1½ crores was advanced to UPCC for the supply of road-rollers. But he said that he is not in a position to reply.

SHRI YADVENTRA DUTT: I want the hon. Minister to inform us his difficulty in collecting the information as to by what time he will be in a position to give us the required information.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: First of all, it is very cruel to say that I am trying to keep back the information. I have got the least intention to do so. I have said in my written reply to the hon. Members that as soon as I get the information, I will give it. Unfortunately the information has to be collected from a number of departments. That is the difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not answered it. When are you going to collect the correct information?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It has to be collected from a number of departments. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, please sit down. Here is a specific question raised by the other hon. Member. He is supporting you. He has asked a specific question viz. When the Minister is going to supply it and how much time he would need.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The difficulty is only that there are many departments involved. I am trying to get the information from as many of them as possible. I will do it very soon.

श्री उपसेन : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। 'वेरी सून्' का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है।

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point in asking supplementaries? There is no point in wasting time. The same standard reply will come, viz. that he will get the information. We can at least get a reply in respect of the next question. The hon. Member has specifically asked the Minister how much time he would need. The Minister has said, "very soon" I am not going to allow any further question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister circulate the information to the Members within ten days?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: We will circulate it to the Members.

श्री उरसेन : जब मंत्री जी जवाब दे दें, तो उस पर बहस हो जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider. Now question 208.

पावर टिलर

*208. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के माध्यम से कृषि यांत्रिकी विभाग और भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् को यह जांच करने के लिए लिखा जाता रहा है कि क्या भारत में अनेक कम्पनियों द्वारा बनाए जा रहे पावर टिलर भारतीय जलवायु आदि के अनुकूल हैं परन्तु इस मामले में अब तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ख) क्या इस पावर टिलर में ये दोष हैं :—इसका तेल बाहर निकलता है; यह आसानी से स्टार्ट नहीं होता है; जंग लगने के कारण इस के कल पुर्जे टूट जाते हैं और मशीन से अलग हो जाता है; इसकी जुताई क्षमता कम है; इसको खड़े होकर चलाना पड़ता है; यह 10 अश्व शक्ति के स्थान पर 14 अश्व

शक्ति से चलता है; फालतू पुर्जे आसानी से उपलब्ध नह होते हैं; तथा इसकी मरम्मत आदि की भी सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b): A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) A few communications have been received from the Hon'ble Member complaining about certain defects in the power tiller which he had purchased. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers who have since reported in May 1977 that necessary action was being taken by them to remove the defects.

(b) Government have not received general complaints about the specific defects mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, but since power tiller are rather new on the Indian agricultural scene and have been adopted on a very small scale yet, the problems of spare parts and inadequate after sale service are expected to be overcome gradually. Power tiller currently in production in India are upto 12 HP, and are not of 14 HP.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी ने यह एग्जामिन करवाया है कि पावर टिलर जो विभिन्न कम्पनियों द्वारा बनाए जाते हैं वे हिन्दुस्तान की क्लाइमेट के लायक नहीं हैं इसके अलावा पावर टिलर के जो यंत्र दिये गये हैं और जो जापानी कोलाबोरेशन के द्वारा एयर कूलर बनाए गये हैं वे भी हिन्दुस्तान की क्लाइमेट के लायक नहीं हैं और जानबूझ कर ऐसे यंत्र दिये गये हैं। एक जानकारी तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी जानकारी यह चाहता हूँ कि क्या पावर टिलर की कीमत अधिक नहीं है? कीमत अधिक होने के लिए सरकार स्वयं जिम्मेदार है क्योंकि 40 परसेन्ट इस पर

आयात कर हैं, 20 परसेन्ट एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी है और 3 से 13 परसेन्ट तक सल्लेक्स है। इस तरह से पावर टिलर के प्रचार में एक बाधा यह भी है। इस के अलावा दूसरी बाधा यह है कि एयर कूलर या दूसरे यंत्र जब खराब हो जाते हैं, तो वे यहां पर किसी कम्पनी के पास से प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं और मरम्मत भी ज़िला स्तर पर नहीं हो पाती। इन सब बातों के बारे में मंत्री जी जानकारी दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Unfortunately, the Question Hour is becoming an hour almost of a minor debate.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There are 6 different concerns manufacturing the tillers. They all started with imports from Japan, because Japan is the country where tillers are in large circulation. There are about 2.50 million tillers in Japan. There is one indigenous Krishi (India) Ltd. at Hyderabad; and there are 5 others which are in collaboration with the Japanese firms. So, we are producing tillers which have air-cooled engines. We have not received any serious complaints regarding the air-cooled engines. Some of the power tiller manufacturers prefer air-cooled engines due to their low weight and low cost. There is no proof that water-cooled engines are more desirable or durable as compared to well-designed air-cooled engines. In fact, air-cooled engines are now being used by some of the tractor manufacturer also. Regarding prices, when originally these tillers were imported, the price range was Rs. 4,000 to 7,000. Subsequently, when we started producing them in the country, the prices have risen from Rs. 12,000 to 22,000. The reason are increase in the price of raw materials, increase in the import duty on tiller packs which is about 40 per cent, Central sales-tax of four per cent and State sales-tax, which ranges from 6 to 9 per cent. These have raised the prices.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार की यह नीति नहीं है कि छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के किसानों के लिए ये पावर टिलर उपयुक्त हैं, जुताई और सिंचाई आदि के लिए? क्या सरकार की मंशा इन के प्रचार प्रसार की नहीं है? यदि है तो इसकी कीमतों को घटाने के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है? इसके साथ-साथ क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना नह मिली है कि इसमें कुछ खराबियां हैं। मैंने स्वयं इस पर एक्सपेरिमेंट किया है और सरकार के यांत्रिक विभाग को चिट्ठी लिखी है कि इसमें काम्प्लेंट्स हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि इसमें कोई विशेष काम्प्लेंट नहीं है।

श्री श्री मिह बरनाला : जहां तक आनरेबल मेम्बर की काम्प्लेंट का सवाल है, वह आयी थी, इस काम्प्लेंट को एग्जामिन कराया गया और उसके बाद फर्म को लिखा गया कि इस मशीन को ठीक किया जाए। उसके बाद फिर इनका एक खत आया जिसके बारे में फिर कम्पनी को लिखा गया कि इनकी मशीन जल्दी से ठीक करायी जाए। कम्पनी ने अपनी लोकल ब्रांच को आदेश दिया है और वह मशीन ठीक हो रही है। कम्पनी की हमें रिपोर्ट मिली है कि मशीन ठीक हो रही है अगर उसमें कोई नुक्स होगा तो वे हमें लिखेंगे।

I will again take up the matter with the firm and get the machines checked up.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : इसके प्रचार प्रसार करने के बारे में आपने क्या नीति तय की है? इसकी प्राइस 4-5 हजार से लेकर इतनी बढ़ा दी है कि 12 से 22 हजार कर दी गयी है और वह 25 हजार में जाकर बैठता है। मैंने इस पावर टिलर जो लेकर एक्सपेरिमेंट किया है और इसमें जो काम्प्लेंट्स

हैं उनके बारे में इनके यांत्रिक विभाग को भी लिखा था लेकिन ये कह रहे हैं कि इसमें कोई नुक़्श नहीं है। इनका यह जवाब ठीक नहीं है। दूसरे इस पावर टिलर 10 से 14 हार्स पावर किया जाए ताकि यह काम के लायक बनाया जा सके। इनका जवाब भी आपने नहीं दिया है।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह 10 से 14 पावर का नहीं हो सकेगा। अब दूसरे ट्रेक्टर भी आने लगे हैं और अब लोग फोर व्हीलर्स ट्रेक्टर ही पसन्द करेंगे इसको पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। अब जो टिलर बन रहे हैं वे 8 से 12 तक हार्स पावर के बन रहे हैं। जहाँ तक प्राइस का ताल्लुक है इसकी मशीनरी पर रिसर्च हो रही है। यह रिसर्च कई जगहों पर हो रही है और यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि कोई और मशीन छोटी इवोल्व की जाए।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: In order to reduce the price of tillers in the interests of agriculturists, is the Government willing to reduce the sales tax?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: For the time being it is not under consideration.

श्री भारत भूषण : मान्यवर मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो यह उत्तर दिया गया है कि आपके केस में कम्पनी को लिखा गया है, क्या इस प्रकार की और शिकायतें आप के पास नहीं आई हैं? मेरे विचार में आई होंगी। क्या आप इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं समझते कि इस प्रकार की जितनी शिकायतें आप के पास आई हैं उन सब के बारे में आप फैक्टरी को लिखें कि आपकी मशीनरी के बारे में किसानों को ये शिकायतें हैं?

जमीनें छोटी होते जाने के कारण पावर सखिट' जो छोटे हों और कम कीमत के हों

और छोटी-छोटी जमीनें जिन के पास हैं उनकी एप्रोच के अन्दर हों उनकी मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। लेकिन देखा गया कि पावर टिलर की कीमत बहुत ऊंची होती गई है और टैक्सेशन की वजह से भी ऐसा हुआ है। क्या आप वित्त मंत्रालय से विशेष रूप से रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे और देखेंगे कि किसी प्रकार से उनकी कीमत कम की जाए और क्या आप इसके बारे में स्पेसिफिक आश्वासन सदन को देने की स्थिति में हैं?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जहाँ तक कम कीमत के पावर टिलर बनाने का ताल्लुक है उसके लिए कई जगहों पर रिसर्च हो रही है, आई सी ए आर में हो रही है और ऐसा इवाल्ब करने को कोशिश हो रही है जिस में कुछ कास्ट कम आए और जो छोटे खेत के लिए इस्तेमाल किये जा सकें, उनके लिए उपयोगी हो सकें।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The hon. Minister in his earlier reply has pointed out that there are six major manufacturers of power tillers. Is he aware that the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation, a public sector undertaking, is manufacturing excellent power tillers with the collaboration of the Japanese firm of Kubota, and that they have excellent market acceptance because of low price and good performance? But when this corporation came up for expansion of its capacity, there were innumerable difficulties put in its way by the Agricultural Ministry which says that the firm is over-capacitated. So, will the hon. Minister be kind enough to give good co-operation at least in its expansion proposal and other facilities required by it?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The demand for power tillers is decreasing, not increasing. We have only about 13,000 in the whole country where several million agricultural workers are working.

Regarding this firm, it is producing one power tiller in Kerala called Kubota. Their capacity utilisation has been on the decrease because there has not been any increase of demand. We have not been able to allow them to increase.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I seek your protection. There is a factual error in this. That may be the total picture, but this particular company has come up with an expansion programme.

MR. SPEAKER: He is giving the information that is available with him. If there is a factual error, you can point out, that is all.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In 1975-76 they produced 547 tillers and in 1976-77 they produced only 455. That is why I said so. Till April, 1977 their production is only 34.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I only want a simple answer. Will they give facilities for expansion?

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : एक तरफ जमीन की हदबन्दी के कानून पास होते हैं और उसके फलस्वरूप जमीन का टुकड़ा छोटा होता जाता है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार के द्वारा बिहार में एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन के जरिये जो ट्रैक्टर दिए जाते हैं वे महंगे ही नहीं होते बल्कि इन छोटी जोतों के काम में भी नहीं आते हैं। हदबन्दी के तहत जमीन का टुकड़ा चूँकि छोटा हो जाता है इस वास्ते बड़े ट्रैक्टर का जोत अनुत्पादक होता है। इस अवस्था में छोटी जोतों के लिए पावर टिल्लर कम कीमत में किसानों को मिले जो बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से सरकार जो स्कूटर और मोटरकार वगैरह के कारखाने खोलती जा रही हैं उनको बन्द करके सारा पैसा इन पावर टिल्लर के कारखानों पर लगाएगी ताकि उत्पादन बढ़ सके और किसान लाभ उठा सकें ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : लो कास्ट पावर टिल्लर हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं बनाए जाएं। यहां तक कि 3.9 हार्सपावर के जोकि केरोसीन से चल सकें और हर किसान खरीद सके बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। तमिलनाडु एग्रिकलचरल यूनिवर्सिटी कोइम्बटूर में एकसपैरिमेंट हो रहे हैं, और जगहों पर भी हो रहे हैं, हर सम्भव कोशिश की जा रही है इनको बनाने की ताकि छोटे किसानों को ये मुहैया हो सकें।

MR. SPEAKER: I have allotted maximum time for the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. Whatever information the Minister has got, he has given to you. He will be able to give you more information while discussing the Demands of his Ministry? So, I am not allowing further questions on this. Now, we move on to the next question.

Regularising of unapproved colonies in Delhi

*209. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to regulate all the unapproved colonies in Delhi constructed before June, 1972 and also to provide alternative accommodation/plots to those whose houses were demolished/land acquired without compensation;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that no alternative accommodation has been provided so far to those whose houses in Mahendra Park, Man Enclave and Lakhi Park, which were demolished by D. D. A. in May, 1976; and

(c) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government have

decided to regularise unauthorised colonies in Delhi subject to the terms and conditions specified. The families which are displaced in the process of providing space for roads and other community facilities are to be rehabilitated.

(b) 390 persons who were occupying structures demolished were provided alternative accommodation in the shape of flats/regular plots/J. J. plots.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Whether the Minister is aware that a lot of irregularity has crept in the regularisation of all the unapproved colonies. In answer to an earlier question, the Minister has given a list of 101 unapproved colonies and from that list I find that the colonies or part of colonies which came into existence between 1962 and 1967 have been left out completely. I can give a number of examples.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask question and do not give examples.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The extension of Laxmi Nagar has been left out though it has been included by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in its resolution which was passed in 1966. Whether the Minister is taking any steps to remove this irregularity and regularise all the left out parts of the colonies or left out colonies.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The hon. Member does not seem to be well up to date about the dates and all that. If he likes, I might give some survey of what has been happening about regularisation of unauthorised colonies. A survey was conducted by the Municipal Corporation in 1966-67 and from that survey, it was found that there were 204 unauthorised colonies. Out of that 103 were regularised which came up prior to September, 1962. There remained 101 colonies which came up between September, 1962 and January, 1967. Out of these, 68 colonies which were in residential

areas were regularised and 33 were not regularised which were in green areas or non-conforming areas. In 1972, another survey was conducted by the MCD and DDA jointly and from that survey, it was found that there were 112 colonies in the Municipal Corporation area and 53 in the D. D. A. area. In 1974 in accordance with the decision which was taken in the erstwhile Prime Minister's room, a lot of demolition was undertaken, particularly of the post-1971 colonies. But anyway, the *ad-hoc* approach to demolition was stopped and a committee under the chairmanship of Shri A. N. Banerjee was formed. The Committee submitted its report in 1975 and according to the recommendations of that Committee, the structures which came up prior to 15th June, 1972 were regularised. But in the month of February, 1977 a sort of order was issued that all unauthorised colonies were to be regularised. This is the position about the unauthorised colonies.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: My second question is about the payment of compensation for the demolition of houses. Even *pucca* houses were demolished during the Emergency. I want to know from the hon. Minister how many such *pucca* houses were demolished during the Emergency without paying any compensation and how many persons affected were given compensation.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It appears to be relating to Mahendra Park, Man Enclave and Lakhi Park. I can give you the figures about these colonies. As you will find from the answer itself, the occupants of these colonies were provided alternative accommodation. But there were also 700 unoccupied structures, 300 plots having boundary walls and about 3000 vacant plots for which no compensation was given.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने
जवाब दिया है कि 1962 से करीब 30, 35,

कालोनियां ग्रीन एरिये में थीं जो कि रेंगुलराइज नहीं हुई, उसके बाद 200 के करीब और हो गई, और कुल मिलाकर 250 के करीब अन-अथोराइज्ड कालोनीज हैं। आज सन् 1962 से 1977 हो गया, करीब 15 साल हो गये, इन कालोनियों में लगभग 10 लाख लोग रहते हैं, और बहुत बड़ा स्लम दिन-प्रतिदिन बनता जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनका मंत्रालय इतनी सुस्ती से क्यों चल रहा है कि 1975 से लेकर आज तक एक भी कालोनी रेंगुलराइज नहीं हुई है, और वहां पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है? क्या वह कोई टारगेट फिक्स करेंगे कि साल में, दो साल में या 6 महीने में इन कालोनीज को रेंगुलराइज करेंगे? इसके लिये मास्टर प्लान को बदलने की जो जरूरत है, उस दारे में क्या कार्यवाही अब तक हुई है और वह कैसे जल्दी हो सकती है?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं माफी चाहता हूँ, सवाल बड़ा अजीब है। मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि मारी कालोनीज दिल्ली में जो अन-अथोराइज्ड हैं, वह रेंगुलराइज हो चुकी हैं। फिर कोई सवाल नहीं रहा कि कब तक रेंगुलराइज करेंगे।

मास्टर प्लान की तबदीली का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, उस पर गौर किया जा रहा है कि उस में किस किस की तबदीली लाई जाये।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I think, the hon. Minister is not correct. Let him check up whether all the unauthorised colonies have been regularised. All the unauthorised colonies have not been regularised.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: All are being regularised.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the target date for regularising all the unauthorised colonies? Is he prepared to fix some target date as to by which time all these unauthorised colonies will be regularised?

There is a difference between "are being regularised" and "have been regularised".

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Have been regularised.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: During the demolition operation in Delhi, many houses were demolished and many poor people were evacuated from their dwellings and dumped into different parts of Delhi saying "This is your plot of land, you construct the house." They cannot construct the houses on their own. I want to know whether the Government will help them in constructing their houses.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: If I have understood the question rightly, I have already announced that all those people who were removed from the residential areas are going to be re-settled back in those very same areas. But as far as the J. J. colony people are concerned, they are being removed to development colonies.

श्री राममूर्ति : दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी को देखते हुए आये दिन इरेंगुलर तरीके से नई कालोनियां बसती जा रही हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इनको शुरू शुरू में ही क्यों नहीं रोकती है, जिससे बाद में डिमोलिशन वगैरह की दिक्कत न हो?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : अब इस किसम का निश्चय किया है कि नई कालोनीज बनने से पहले ही उन्हें रोका जायेगा।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई फिगर्स हैं कि अब तक कितने मकान डिमालिश किये गये हैं और उसमें से कितने लोगों को आल्टरनेटिव एकोमोडेशन दिया गया है और कितनों को देना बाकी है?

श्री सिबन्दर बख्त : यह सवाल, इस सवाल में आता नहीं है।

I think, I have already answered it.

Shortage of houses at the eve of Fifth Plan

*210. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total shortage of houses at the eve of the Fifth Plan in urban areas and in rural areas;

(b) whether the Hindustan Housing Factory has helped to overcome the shortage during the Fourth Plan and so far during the Fifth Plan; and

(c) what scheme Government have formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The housing shortage in the country as estimated at the beginning of the Fifth Plan was 11.8 million housing units in rural areas and 3.8 million housing units in urban areas.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main thrust of the programme in the Fifth Plan is directed towards ameliorating the housing conditions of the backward sections of the society. This is sought to be achieved by taking up construction of houses by the various executing agencies for persons belonging to economically weaker sections and low income group under various housing schemes and programmes and by taking up on a large scale a programme for the provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: In view of the fact that there is a very great shortage of housing especially in the rural sector of our country, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Janata Government would come forward with a

massive programme of providing houses to the rural poor, because the answer says that there are specific agencies doing it? In that case, Government might explain what are those agencies and what sort of programme they are undertaking.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Specifically for rural housing a lot is being done and has been done. The agencies are: NBO; (the State Governments have ear-marked some allocation in the plan outlay) Housing Boards and the Improvement Trusts of different States.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It is so difficult to get information from the hon. Minister. He must be given some prize for avoiding us. I would like to know from him whether this Government has got a massive scheme or at least a plan all over the country for the rural poor? Regarding housing shortage in the urban sector, there are schemes in the States. I would like to know from him whether Government has any programme to support financially those schemes in a big way so that this housing shortage can be brought down?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I can give both the figures. In 1961, in the urban areas it was 11.3 million units; in 1971—it had increased to 16.1 million unit. In the rural areas in 1961, it was 57.1 million units; in 1971, it had increased to 66.4 million units. The housing shortage as on April 1974 was 15.6 million units, out of which 3.8 million units were in the urban areas and 11.8 million units in the rural areas. The present shortage is 16.7 million units, out of which 4.7 million units are in the urban areas and 12 million units in the rural areas. Rs. 600.92 crore has been included in the plan outlay in the 5th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 505.50 crore has been allocated to the States and Rs. 5.00 crore for plantation workers which is in the central sector.

श्री फिरोज़ी प्रसाद : मंत्री जी ने ये जो आंकड़े दिये हैं कि इतनी संख्या में बैचरबार वाले पड़े हुए हैं, मैं उन से खानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में कुछ काफिला टाइप लोगों के झुंड रहते हैं जिनके घर पेड़ों के नीचे हुआ करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों की और किसी की निगाह नहीं जाती है, आज यहाँ हैं कल दूसरी जगह चले गए और उन की कोई निश्चित जगह न होने के कारण उन में से कुछ त्रिमिनल पेशे में भी लगे हुए हैं तो मंत्री जी ने ये आंकड़े किस माध्यम से प्राप्त किए हैं और क्या इन बातों पर भी ध्यान रख कर पुनः जांच कराएंगे ताकि जो ऐसे घूमने फिरने वाले लोगों की संख्या है वह भी इस में आ जाये ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It is entirely a separate scheme for providing house sites to the landless.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the Hindustan Housing Factory had produced sub-standard materials and they were used in the construction of houses which got destroyed very early. What is the action taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: There is no question of sub-standard material. The Hindustan Housing Factory was set up in 1949 and it was found that the pre-fabricated material it was not sub-standard—was not found to be suitable for construction. The factory was closed in 1952. Again it was restarted in 1953-54 in collaboration with a private party. Again the venture failed and in 1955 the Government took it over. Government has been entering into different experiments. But unfortunately it has not yet become workable as far as commercial operation is concerned.

श्री लालजी भाई : अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने नगरों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के आंकड़े बताए, मैं उन से खानना चाहता हूँ कि इन

आंकड़ों के साथ कोई समय या अवधि भी वह बताएंगे कि दस साल या पांच साल में इन लोगों को इतनी संख्या में मकान बना कर दे देंगे ? इस तरह से कोई समय आप की योजना में निर्धारित है ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It all depends on the resources available.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: What is the total expenditure involved in meeting shortage of houses in urban and rural areas?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The figures are not available with me now.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: In view of acute shortage of houses, particularly in rural areas, may I know whether Government will think of a scheme to mobilise carpenters, black-smiths, brick-makers and other rural labour in a big way for a massive house construction scheme? In the State of Kerala, for instance, in a short time, the Government, with the help of voluntary labour, mobilising all this labour, have been able to construct 100 houses per panchayat; they have thus been able to build one lakh houses. Will Government take a cue from this and start a massive scheme for rural development, particularly in the housing sector?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The suggestion of the hon. Member has been noted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I ask the hon. Minister to tell us, out of the total outlay of Rs. 609 crores, how much has been allocated for rural housing, and out of the different schemes that are now in operation, how many are being executed by the Central Government and when those schemes are likely to be completed?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It is left to the States themselves to break up the allocation in the manner they like for rural and urban housing. Out-

of the amount of Rs. 600.92 crores, an amount of Rs. 505.56 crores has been left to them.

As far as the other part is concerned, the Central sector is having a sort of joint effort with them by providing them with knowhow, design, how to reduce the cost of construction, etc. The houses to be provided for the plantation workers come under the Central sector and, out of the above amount, Rs. 5 crores has been reserved for this scheme.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : ग्रामों में जो ग्रामीण आवास योजना चल रही है और जिस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को पैसा देती है— क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि यह योजना बिलकुल ठग है, इस पर कोई काम चालू नहीं है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दें कि ग्रामों में जो ग्रामीण-आवास योजना चालू है, उस के अन्तर्गत तत्काल मकान बनाने की कार्यवाही शुरू हो ।

श्री सिकन्दर बहत : बहुत बेहतर ।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: I rise on a point of order. I have not been allowed to put any question.

MR. SPEAKER: Already four people from this Bench have asked questions. There are so many Benches and we cannot have people only from this side putting questions.

Release of Additional Quota of free sale sugar

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

(a) whether the Union Government have ordered the release of some additional free sale sugar for internal consumption; and

(b) if so, quantity of quota distribution, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURAJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In addition to 0.95 lakh tonnes of free sale quota initially released for internal consumption for June, 1977, 10,000 tonnes was released on 24th May, 1977 and another 15,000 tonnes on 2nd June, 1977 raising the quota to 1.20 lakh tonnes. A similar free sale quota of 1.20 lakh tonnes has been released for July, 1977 also.

(b) Free sale sugar is released to the factories for sale to the licensed wholesale dealers any where in the country. No State-wise quotas are allotted out of the monthly free sale releases.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the Minister whether an estimate has been made of the total sugar requirement of the country based on the minimum *per-capita* consumption and, if so, the particulars thereof and whether there is any deficiency or insufficiency in allocating the quota of sugar. I would also like to know whether its release of sugar is sufficient for the country.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The consumption is about 37 to 38 lakh tons. This is not based on the *per-capita* consumption. Levy Sugar is released on the calculation that there should not be more than one kilogram per individual and not less than one kilogram per family.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I had asked whether any assessment had been made.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have answered that according to the estimate the consumption is about 37 to 38 lakh tons.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My second question is this. If a large quantity of sugar is released to the open

market, the sugar market would be depressed and the prices will go down; and if the open market prices tumble down, the manufacturers will lose their profit. So, the manufacturers are hoarding the sugar in order to create scarcity in the country and amass huge profits. May I know whether the manufacturers are opposed to Government policy of releasing more sugar into the open market and have submitted a memorandum to the Government requesting the Government to curtail the release of sugar to the open market?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: More sugar is being released to keep the price within limits. The prices have now decreased. Last year, about this time, the price was Rs. 490 in Delhi and now it is Rs. 400.

श्री विरेन्द्र प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—चीनी जब एक ही फैक्टरी में बनती है तो कन्ट्रोल की दुकानों पर 2 रु० 15 पैसे किलों में बिकती है और खुले बाजार में 4 रु० 50 पैसे किलो में बिकती है, क्या मंत्री महोदय चीनी पर से कन्ट्रोल तोड़ने के बारे में विचार करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इस सारे मामले पर विचार हो रहा है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता है कि कन्ट्रोल को तोड़ दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: Before we take up the Short Notice Question, I would like to make an appeal to my friends about the questions put from this side. If they take the trouble of tabling a few main questions also, it would be useful. If they would put not only supplementaries but main questions also, they would get a better chance.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Investigations into the Death of Col. T.S. Anand

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NSQ 6. DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started investigations into the causes of death of Col. T. S. Anand;

(b) whether this incident of death has created panic in the public; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (c). According to the Delhi Police, information was received by the Nangloi Police Station on 4th June, 1977, at about 7.30 p.m., that the dead body of Lt. Col. T. S. Anand was lying in a field in village Punjab Khod. A case under section 302 IPC was registered in this connection. The C.B.I. have been put in-charge of the investigation, which is still continuing.

(b): No, Sir.

डा० बापू कालदाते : अखबारों में जो आया था, वह तो आत्म-हत्या की बात आई थी, लेकिन अब जो केस सरकार ने रजिस्टर किया है, पुलिस ने रजिस्टर किया है, उस में हत्या की बात आ रही है। इस के लिए हम आप का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ खींचेंगे कि नागरवाला की तरह की कोई मिस्ट्री इस में भी तो नहीं है। हम लोग ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि सरकार को इस बारे में बड़ा सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है। दूसरी बात इसी संबंध में मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब 302 का केस रजिस्टर किया गया है तो क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई चीज आई है जिस से यह साबित हो सकता हो कि इस में किसी नजदीकी रिश्तेदार का हाथ है ? इस से किसी नजदीकी रिश्तेदार

का संबंध है, ऐसी कोई चीज सरकार की दृष्टि में आई है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी यह निश्चित तौर से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह मामला हत्या का है या आत्म-हत्या का है।

डा० बाबू कालदाते : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि अगर आप ने सी०बी०आई० से इस की कोई इन्क्वायरी कराई है, तो उस के लिए आप ने कोई समय निश्चित किया है कि दो महीने में या तीन महीने में वह अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे दे ? क्या इस के बारे में सरकार ने कोई फैसला किया है।

श्री चरण सिंह : कोई समय निश्चित नहीं किया गया है लेकिन वे जल्दी से जल्दी इस तहकीकात को पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे और जो कुछ उन को करना चाहिए और जिसयोग्यता के साथ और जिस निष्पक्षता के साथ उन को यह करना चाहिए, मुझे पूरी संतुष्टि है कि वे ऐसा करेंगे।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन तीन मुल्जिमों के नाम मुकद्दमे दर्ज किये गये हैं, उत के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अगर मुल्जिमों का नाम मालूम हो गया, तो फिर वह मर्डर हो गया।

श्री अमनत राम जायसवाल : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताएंगे कि जो पोस्ट-मार्टम एक-जामिनेशन हुआ है, उस से यह पता चलता है कि यह हत्या का मामला है ? हत्या के कारणों के बारे में डाक्टर की क्या राय है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : पोस्ट-मार्टम एग्जा-मिनेशन से यह मालूम होता है कि कम से कम कोई पायजन नहीं है। इस मामले में बहुत से सर्कस्टान्सेज हैं। कुछ हकालत ऐसे हैं किन से प्राप्ति होता है कि यह आत्म-हत्या है

और कुछ से मालूम होता है कि आत्म-हत्या नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बतलाने में मुझे कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी और तहकीकात में कोई बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी कि अभी तक वह रिवाल्वर, वह हथियार जिस से यह हत्या हुई या आत्म-हत्या हुई, वह तो मिला नहीं है और जब वह मिल जाएगा, तो आसानी हो जाएगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जांच क्या सी०बी०आई० के मार्गदर्शन में हो रही है या स्वयं सी०बी०आई० कर रही है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : सी०बी०आई० स्वयं कर रही है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The hon. Minister has stated that there is a set of circumstances which lead to the conclusion that it may be a case of suicide while there are other circumstances which lead to the conclusion that it may be a case of murder. When the case is like that, will the hon. Minister say why one of the top Police officials of Delhi, that is the IG of Police, rushed to the Press in an indecent haste and announced to them in a categorical manner that it was a case of suicide and why he has done that and whether, since the Government does not approve of his conclusion, the government has taken any action against the official who has made an irresponsible statement.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The government does not consider it necessary to take any action against the IGP as it is a question of opinion. As I already said there are certain circumstances which would lead to the conclusion that it was a suicide. So, if an officer has reached one of the two conclusions, it may not be said that he was acting mala fide.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The hon. Minister stated in his reply that a case is registered under Section 302 IPC. I want to know whether the

Police has reported the names of any suspects.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: No.

श्री गौरी चंकर राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या साज के पास से भ्रष्टाचार की एक प्रति मिली थी जिसमें किसी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ चुनाव के चार्ज लगाये गये थे, और उस सिलसिले में मुकदमा चल सकता था क्योंकि उसके बारे में जांच हो रही है ? क्या ऐसा कोई भ्रष्टाचार मिला था जो कि खून में लथपथ था ? क्या इस तरह का भी कोई संकेत सरकार को मिला है कि यह चुनाव उनके किसी पार्टनर पर आधार होने वाला था, इसलिए उनको मारा गया ?

श्री चरण सिंह : साज का सिर एक भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर रखा हुआ था और उस भ्रष्टाचार पर खून जमा हुआ था। भ्रष्टाचार में क्या लिखा था यह मान्य करने की मैंने कोशिश नहीं की।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Social Housing Scheme for Retiring Government Servants

*205. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government servants are finding themselves helpless at the time of their retirement as they are not in a position to settle themselves due to the financial circumstances;

(b) if so, whether any suitable scheme and design has been evolved to usher in 'Social Housing' to help Government employees to build houses for themselves before they retire; and

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(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Government have no specific information.

(b) and (c): The Government gives house building advance to Government servants to enable them to build their own house or to buy a flat/house from a Public Housing Agency including a Cooperative Society. This advance is available any time before retirement to a permanent Government servant or one having at least 10 years' service. In addition, Government servants can form themselves into Cooperative Societies and take a loan from the various financing institutions in the country. House Building Advance is generally given at the rate of 75 times an employee's pay subject to a ceiling of Rs. 70,000/-. However, if the unexpired portion of the service is such that it will not be possible to recover the whole amount together with the interest without making the repayment burden very heavy then, the amount is suitably reduced. Ordinarily, the repayment capacity is taken as 33 1/3 per cent of the basic pay of an employee but this can be relaxed upto 50 per cent and for Government servants having less than 10 years of remaining service to 60 per cent. The loan is admissible only if the cost of the house does not exceed 75 times the pay or Rs. 1.25 lakhs, whichever is lower.

The Government servants, along-with others, can also derive the benefit of the following two schemes under which loans are granted to the individual or their cooperatives for the construction of houses:—

(i) Low Income Group Housing Scheme; and

(ii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

The scheme at (i) above provides for loan assistance to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of house subject to a maximum of Rs. 14,500 to persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 7,200 per annum. The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme mentioned at (ii) above provides for the grant of loans to individual house builders who are in the income range of Rs. 7,201 to Rs. 16,000 per annum and the loan assistance admissible is limited to 80 per cent of the cost of a house subject to a maximum of Rs. 27,500.

Besides, the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, there is Village Housing Projects Scheme which provides for grant of loans to the individuals, including Government employees for construction and improvement of houses in villages. The amount of loan is restricted to 80 per cent of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per house. The total cost of a house should not exceed Rs. 8,000.

Utilisation of a Bulk of the Periyar Dam water in Tamil Nadu

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the totally inadequate supply of water in Madura and Ramnad Districts of Tamil Nadu hampering agricultural production;

(b) if so, whether Government have charged the possibilities of diverting sufficient volume of water from Periyar dam to Madura and Ramnad districts through Vaigai channel;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake meaningful utilisation of a bulk of the Periyar Waters which otherwise flow into the sea unused; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the plan thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Some of the taluks in Madurai and Ramnad districts are drought-prone, but the area being irrigated in Madurai and Ramnad districts aggregate to 43 per cent and 41 per cent respectively of the gross cropped area. Similar percentage for the Tamil Nadu State is 48 per cent and for the country as a whole is about 24 per cent.

(b) to (d). The Periyar-Vaigai scheme of water supplies has been drawing almost the entire flows available at Periyar Dam and now there is no further scope for augmenting the supplies through this system. It has been reported that the registered ayacut under this scheme has been fully irrigated in the past except last year (1976-77), which happened to be a severe drought year. However, the Tamil Nadu Government have taken up modernisation of the irrigation system under Periyar-Vaigai which envisages lining of the channels, filling of the tanks and provision of control structures so as to supply water to 25 acre blocks. After the modernisation, increased supplies for irrigation of additional 25,000 hectares are expected to be available. Tamil Nadu Government has also proposals to take up more small irrigation schemes in these two districts in the Fifth Plan.

Lift Irrigation Schemes in H.P.

*212. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Scheme/Project/Agency providing Central assistance for the formulation and execution of lift irrigation schemes for the benefit of small farmers of the snowbound hilly areas of the country, particularly Simla District of Himachal Pradesh, which suffer heavily every year in the absence of assured irrigation facilities;

(b) if not, whether any alternative measures are being adopted for increasing the agricultural production; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir, the Small Farmers Development Agencies in the hilly areas of the country including Simla District of Himachal Pradesh and the Hill Area Develop-

ment Project provide central assistance for the implementation of lift irrigation schemes (besides other minor irrigation schemes) for the benefit of small farmers of the snow bound hilly areas of the country.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The salient features of the programme of the Small Farmers Development Agencies/Hill Area Development Project are given below:—

Name of the Agency/Project	Area Covered	Salient features
I. S.F.D.A.'s in the Hilly areas of the country.	1. <i>Himachal Pradesh</i> (i) Simla District (ii) Sirmur District (iii) Solan Distt. 2. <i>Jammu & Kashmir</i> (i) Anantnag Distt. (ii) Baramula Distt. (iii) Poonch-Rajouri Distt. 3. <i>Uttar Pradesh</i> (i) Garhwal Distt. 4. <i>Sikkim</i> 5. <i>West Bengal</i> (i) Darjeeling Distt.	<p>The agencies allow 25% and 33 1/3% subsidy on the capital cost to the small and marginal farmers respectively for dugwells, tubewells, pump-sets, renovation of old wells etc. In case of community schemes 50% subsidy is given to the beneficiaries against loans procured by them from financial institutions.</p> <p>The Small Farmers Development Agency Programme in Simla Distt. was started in 1975-76 for a period of 5 years with an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs. The programme includes lift irrigation schemes on community basis at a total cost of Rs. 17 lakhs. The rate of subsidy is 50% to the registered bodies of small farmers and marginal farmers.</p>
II. Hill Area Development Project.	1. <i>Uttar Pradesh</i> (i) Pauri Garhwal Project (ii) Tehri Garhwal 2. <i>Manipur</i> (i) Manipur West Distt.	<p>The allocation for the schemes of Hill Area Development during 5th Plan period is Rs. 270 lakhs.</p> <p>The amount released since inception of the project is Rs. 133.34 lakhs.</p> <p>The above schemes include agricultural demonstrations, multiple cropping, introduction of H.Y.P., animal husbandry schemes, soil conservation, land development, minor irrigation etc. About 13,000 hill families have been benefited under these various schemes since the inception of these projects.</p>

**Memorandum about Punjab
University**

213. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum about the deplorable conditions prevailing in the Punjab University, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, salient points of the memorandum; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Government have received memoranda containing various allegations regarding the conditions prevailing in the Punjab University, Chandigarh. The main allegations contained in the memoranda are:

(i) The Senate and Syndicate, on the Vice-Chancellor's initiative, applauded the promulgation of the emergency and felicitated the former Prime Minister, on different occasions.

(ii) The Vice-Chancellor placed the University buildings at the disposal of the Congress Party for its Chandigarh session in December, 1975. University buildings were made available to the National Forum of Teachers and the National Students' Union of India for their functions.

(iii) A provision of Rs. 20,000 was earmarked in the University budget for the medical care of the AICC delegates, a full-page advertisement was inserted in a publication in connection with a Seminar on the 20-Point programme.

(iv) A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor recommended a number of penalties against teachers who failed to get themselves sterilised.

(v) While Youth Congress leaders were admitted to the University, students belonging to other groups were not admitted; nomination to the Senate were made on political considerations; and the Vice-Chancellor did not intervene against the arrests of the students and teachers during the emergency.

(vi) The Vice-Chancellor got his own house requisitioned by the University as his official residence and got it assessed for a high rent; the Executive Engineer of the University has been given extension after extension for getting the rent assessed at a high rate.

(vii) A person working as cook at the Vice-Chancellor's house was appointed as Laboratory Attendant.

(viii) An article written by another teacher was used by the Vice-Chancellor as his own and he received payment from the University; the Vice-Chancellor gets his name included in the research publications of his juniors and takes credit for a large number of research papers.

(ix) Favours were shown in sanctioning housing loans, allotment/retention of University houses, granting extensions in service etc.

(x) Appointments made to certain posts have been irregular; a large number of appointments are made on *ad-hoc* basis.

The University was requested to send comments on the allegations. The comments have been received and the matter is under examination.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा रबी की फसल को हानि का अनुमान

* 214. श्री जी० एस० तोहरा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को हाल में पंजाब, हरियाणा और अन्य राज्यों के कई क्षेत्रों में बंसीसम वर्षा होने से रबी की फसलों को हुई क्षति का अनुमान लगाने के लिये कहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में निगम की रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं। ऐसा अनुमान सामान्यतया संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगाया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कटिहार में तटबन्ध का निर्माण

* 215. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के कटिहार जिले में बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण करने के लिये लगभग 150 किलोमीटर लम्बे तटबन्ध का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस तटबन्ध के पूरा हो जाने से लाखों एकड़ फसल की रक्षा होगी और सदियों से हो रही क्षति से जनसाधारण की रक्षा हो सकेगी ;

(ग) क्या बिहार की सीमा पर पश्चिम बंगाल के मालदह जिले में इसके मुकाबले का तटबन्ध बनाया गया है ;

(घ) क्या तटबन्ध की सुरक्षा के लिये सर्विस-रोड का निर्माण आवश्यक है ताकि तटबन्ध को मजबूत बनाया जा सके और उस पर निगरानी रखी जा सके ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का बंगाल की तरह बिहार राज्य के तटबन्ध पर सर्विस-रोड बनाने और 'ब्लैक-टोपिंग' की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). महानन्दा नदी की फूलहार और बरसोई शाखाओं की बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की रक्षा के लिए बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों ने अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में समन्वित स्कीमों तैयार की थीं। बिहार की स्कीम में अन्य बातों के अलावा पूर्णिया और कटिहार जिलों में 249 किलोमीटर लंबे तटबन्धों का निर्माण और पश्चिम बंगाल की स्कीम में फूलहार के वामतट पर 39.5 किलोमीटर तथा बरसोई के दक्षिण तट पर 48 किलोमीटर लंबे तटबन्धों का निर्माण करना परिकल्पित था। आशा है कि इन स्कीमों से बिहार में लगभग एक लाख हैक्टेयर तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में 81,920 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र को नदी के पानी के फैलाव एवं बाढ़ द्वारा जलमग्न होने से सुरक्षा प्राप्त होगी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप फसलों को क्षति नहीं पहुंचेगी।

(ग) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने बिहार द्वारा निर्मित तटबन्ध के साथ-साथ फूलहार ब्रॉच के वामतट पर तथा बिहार में दूसरे किनारे पर बने तटबन्ध के सामने मालदा जिले में अपनी सीमा में तटबन्ध बनाया है।

(घ) और (ङ). सामान्यतः सभी बृहद तटबन्धों पर कच्ची सड़कों की व्यवस्था की जाती है परन्तु तटबन्धों पर पक्की सड़कों

के निर्माण के लिए कोई पक्के नियम नहीं बनाए जा सकते। इसमें संदेह नहीं कि इनकी व्यवस्था करना वांछनीय है, परन्तु ऐसा होना बहुत सी बातों पर निर्भर होता है। जिनमें सड़कों के वर्तमान नैट-वर्क से तटबंधों की दूरी, भूतल पर जमीन की किस्म, सुरक्षित क्षेत्र की महत्ता और इस उद्देश्य के लिए संसाधनों की उपलब्धता, जो सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बात है, आदि बातें शामिल हैं। चूंकि इस कार्य पर बहुत अधिक राशि व्यय होती है इसलिए अब तक तटबंधों पर पक्की सड़कों के निर्माण की प्रैक्टिस नहीं रही है यद्यपि सामान्यतः तटबंधों को इतना चौड़ा बनाया जाता है कि वे निरीक्षण एवं सर्विस सड़कों का काम दे सकें, जिन पर गाड़ियों का यातायात हो सके। बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि चूंकि तटबंधों का ऊपरी मार्ग स्वयं ही सर्विस-रोड का काम देता है इस लिए तटबंधों पर पक्की सड़कों के लिए अलग से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। महानन्दा तटबंध की ऊपरी सतह 4.8 मीटर से 7.6 मीटर तक चौड़ी है जो सर्विस-रोड के वास्ते पर्याप्त है। फिलहाल का तटबंध पर ब्लैक-टोपिंग सहित नियमित सड़क के निर्माण का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है।

Subsidy for tube-wells and bore-wells

*216. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have included bore-wells and tube-wells also under minor irrigation;

(b) if so, whether the Government are giving subsidy for these wells as in the case of digging open wells; and

(c) the amount set apart for this during this year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir; both wells and tube-wells form important items of the Minor irrigation Programme.

(b) Subsidies are made available for wells and tube-wells (including pump-sets) in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and West Bengal from the State Plan provisions. In addition subsidies are also available for these works from the Central sector programmes such as Small Farmers Development Agencies, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Command Area Development Programme.

(c) The total amount of subsidy expected to be available from the State Plan provisions for wells (including tube-wells and pump-sets) during the current year is estimated as Rs. 2.00 crores. In addition an amount of Rs. 45 crores is expected to be released under the Small Farmers Development Agencies. This will include about 30 to 40 per cent of the total amount as subsidy for wells (including pump-sets). Besides some subsidies will also be available from the Central sector programmes of Drought Prone Areas Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Command Area Development Programme.

राजस्थान में टिड्डियों का विनाश करने के लिए चौकियां

* 217. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर टिड्डियों का विनाश करने के लिये कितनी चौकियां बनी हुई हैं ; और

(ख) इन चौकियों पर क्या-क्या काम होता है और टिड्डियों के विनाश के लिये क्या सामग्री प्रयोग में लाई जाती है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारत सरकार ने महस्यली टिड्डियों की गतिविधियों पर नगरानी रखने के लिए भारत के अनुसूचित मरु क्षेत्र में 34 चौकियों की स्थापना की है। इनमें से 9 चौकियां राजस्थान में भारत-पाकिस्तान की सीमा के साथ-साथ स्थित हैं।

(ख) चौकी के कर्मचारी कीटों की संख्या का अनुमान लगाने के लिए वर्ष भर अपने क्षेत्राधिकार क्षेत्र के महसूलों का लगातार सर्वेक्षण करते रहते हैं और आवश्यकतानुसार नियंत्रण संबंधी उचित कार्यवाही करते हैं। कीटों का विनाश करने के लिए बी० एच० सी० तथा डायलड्रीन या मलाथियन कीटनाशी औषधियों का छिड़काव किया जाता है।

Requirement of clearance certificate by Research fellows visiting abroad

*218. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scholars, academicians and research fellows from abroad visiting India, and their counterpart from India visiting foreign lands are required by law to obtain permission and clearance certificate from the Government of India; if so, when was such a regulation put into effect and the reasons thereof;

(b) the number of Indian and Foreign academic personnel permitted and not permitted for such visits during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(c) whether Government propose to radically rethink on this whole policy

and practice and if so, when and how?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Provisions of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and Rules made thereunder apply to all foreign nationals including academicians, scholars and research fellows visiting India. Similarly all persons departing from India have to comply with the relevant provisions of the Passports Act, 1967. In addition, the relevant provision of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 apply to their visits abroad, to the extent they involve acceptance of Contribution and hospitality from foreign sources.

2. Besides, according to the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time since 1955 visits abroad of teachers of Indian Universities and recognized Educational Institutions for attending International Conferences/Seminars etc. require prior approval of the Government of India in cases where the invitations provide International travel with or without local hospitality. However, no permission would be necessary in cases where the invitations are for attending Conferences or Seminars organised by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, provided such invitations are routed through Government's channel. Also where invitation is received by a teacher for participation in Conference/Seminar and the entire expenditure is to be met by the University/recognised Educational Institution or Government or a Statutory authority or the teacher himself, the Vice-Chancellor or the Head of the Institution concerned may give necessary permission, under information to the Central Government. These instructions were issued for the following reasons:—

(1) to ensure that the visit abroad is genuine;

(2) it is necessary in the interests of education in this country;

(3) to conserve foreign exchange; and

(4) to discourage individuals making direct approaches in countries abroad soliciting invitations which might have undesirable implications from the national point of view.

3. It has also been prescribed that foreign nationals coming to India for research work or for a programme of study other than a regular course prescribed by an Indian university or a recognised institution, should obtain prior permission of Government of India. This procedure was prescribed to ensure that such visits are in connection with programmes which are academically feasible and that they do not involve any security or sensitivity aspect.

(b) and (c). The required figures are not readily available. The entire matter is under review.

Percentage of Government employees having accommodation facilities in Delhi

*219. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) the percentage of Government employees in Delhi who have got accommodation facilities; and

(b) how the Government is going to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 41.2 per cent of Government employees eligible for general pool accommodation in Delhi, have been provided,

(b) Government proposes to use the resources available in future for the construction of more quarters by reducing the size of quarters to be built for each class of employee, except the lower paid classes. Thus for each lakh of rupees to be spent on staff quarters, more quarters will be built than under the present standards.

Schemes for protection from floods, drought etc.

*220. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janata Party in their election manifesto had declared that Government would evolve a national policy for proper utilization of water and that a coordinated scheme for protection from floods, drought and other natural calamities would also be formulated;

(b) whether Government propose to take some concrete steps in this direction in the near future;

(c) if so, the Scheme proposed to be formulated for States like Bihar which are always affected by floods and drought; and

(d) how the expenditure involved in such schemes is proposed to be shared by the Centre and States and what will be the set up of administration for the implementation of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Janata Party in their Election Manifesto have emphasised the need for a national water policy and integrated development of water-sheds, to provide protection from floods and erosion and to utilise the available water potential for multi-purpose benefits.

(b) and (c). Irrigation and Flood Control are State subjects and the

responsibility for planning, investigations, formulation of projects and their implementation and operation vests with the State Governments. The question of enacting a suitable legislation to enable the Central Government to play a more active role in the planning and use of water resources of the country is being vigorously studied by the Government.

An integrated system of irrigation is considered necessary, in view of considerable variations in rainfall both in space and time and regional imbalances in the development of irrigation. Before investigations for such schemes are taken up, it is essential to first study, in depth, the position of surpluses and shortages in various basins, sub-basins and regions and determine possibilities for inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of waters taking into consideration the minimum needs of drought prone areas. Such a study is on hand by the Central Water Commission.

(b) The details with regard to cost of scheme and the administrative machinery for its implementation can be decided after the studies are completed and specific schemes evolved.

Inter-Ministerial group on high yielding varieties

*221. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inter-ministerial group of officials has been set up by his Ministry to go into the question of increasing the acreage and adoption of high yielding varieties;

(b) whether this group has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the important recommendations made and the steps being taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

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

बीकानेर और गंगानगर (राजस्थान) को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया जाना

* 222. श्री० हरीराम मक्कासर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बीकानेर और गंगानगर (राजस्थान) को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का है और यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसा होने से पशुमालिकों को अपने दूध की उचित कीमत मिल सकेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं। राजस्थान के बीकानेर और गंगानगर जिलों से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को उत्तरी राजस्थान दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी संघ के माध्यम से दूध सप्लाई किया जाता है।

(ख) उक्त (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Removal of ban on transfer of immovable property

*223. SHRI - MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove the ban on the transfer of immovable property in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There is no ban on transfer of immovable property in the Union territory of Delhi. The question of removing the ban does not, therefore, arise.

Use of Fertilizers by Efficient and Economical Method

1804. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the gap between requirements and availability of fertilisers Government have decided on the most efficient and economical method of using fertilizers;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the steps taken to propagate the method to users and associations so as to impress deep awareness of correct procedure; and

(d) whether there is any system of analysing feedback from consumers regarding effective use of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) At present adequate quantities of fertilisers are available. However, in order to enable farmers to get maximum benefit out of the applied fertilisers, instructions have been issued from time to time to the State Governments on the efficient and economical method of using fertilisers.

(b) For efficient and economic use of fertiliser the farmers are advised to adopt the following practices:

(i) use of soil testing facilities to determine the amounts of nutrients required for a particular combination of soil and cropping pattern,

(ii) to adopt balanced use of fertiliser nutrients so that the lack of

any essential nutrient does not act as a limiting factor to achieve maximum yields,

(iii) use of right type of fertilisers for individual crops,

(iv) correct time and method of fertiliser application,

(v) split application of nitrogenous fertilizers,

(vi) use of appropriate soil amendments to correct the soil reaction.

(vii) adoption of good tilage and better drainage practices,

(viii) timely eradication of weeds

(ix) adoption of better and timely plant protection measures.

(x) selection of right type of varieties, appropriate planting dates and plant depths.

(c) Steps taken to propagate these methods include training of farmers, laying out of demonstrations, publication of leaflets, pamphlets and other literature for dissemination by the extension agencies and the fertilizer manufacturers, national demonstrations in farmers' fields by the I.C.A.R., Kisan Melas and field days by Agricultural Universities and extension functionaries.

(d) The system of feedback comprises, in the main, the following:

(i) fertilizer trials under the auspices of the ICAR and State Governments, all India coordinated agronomy research programme;

(ii) operational research projects conducted jointly by ICAR, Local agencies and State Departments of Agriculture;

(iii) field trials, field days, kisan melas and research workshops in collaboration with extension functionaries conducted by the agricultural universities;

(iv) farmers training centres and other programmes of farmers training. This feedback is systematically analysed in the research stations and agricultural universities and the research programmes re-oriented as per need.

निराश्रित तथा वृद्ध व्यक्तियों के लिये सामाजिक बीमा योजना

1805. श्री उपसेन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में निराश्रित और वृद्ध व्यक्तियों की बड़ी संख्या पूर्णतया उपेक्षित है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उनके लिए कोई सामाजिक बीमा योजना लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रों (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर)

(क) भारत की 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 60 वर्ष या इस से ऊपर की आयु के व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या 261.41 लाख थी।

निराश्रित व्यक्तियों की संख्या से संबंधित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इन आंकड़ों को इकट्ठा करने में परिभाषा, प्रचालन औचित्य, लागत, जनशक्ति आदि की विकट समस्याएं आती हैं।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Shortage of Fertilisers

1806. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortage of certain varieties of fertilisers in the country and their market price is considerably higher than that of other varieties; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps Government propose to take in respect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Adequate quantities of fertilisers are available in the country to meet the requirements of the farmers for all major nutrients, namely, nitrogen, phosphate and potash. In view of differing agronomic properties, differing costs of production and differing farmers preferences, it is not possible to compare the prices of different varieties of fertilisers. However, care is taken to see that farmer is not made to pay excessive price just because he has a preference for a particular product.

Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D. officiating in the Grade for more than 20 Years

1807. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state number of Executive Engineers C.E.S. Class I and C.E.E.S. Class I (Electrical) in C.P.W.D. who are officiating for more than 15 years but less than 20 years and more than 10 years but less than 15 years in that grade and for more than 20 years as on the 1st April, 1977 separately for Civil and Electrical?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Appointment to the grade of

Executive Engineers is made from two sources viz. Assistant Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers. For recruitment through the two sources a quota has been fixed by rule, statutorily. However, due to non-availability of people from one source, the posts have been, in the exigencies of public service, filled by appointment of the people from the other group. The Supreme Court has held that such people having been appointed in excess of their quota, will have to be

pushed down and absorbed in the year in which they can be adjusted against their own quota vacancies. Their officiating appointment on a regular basis, will therefore, be deemed to have commenced only from the date of their absorption against their quota. Due to this there will be a difference between the date of appointment, in exigencies of public service, in excess of their quota and officiating appointment on a regular basis. Both these information are furnished hereunder:—

	Civil Engineers		Electrical Engineers	
	On regular basis	Total (including regular and ad-hoc)	Regular	Total (including regular and ad-hoc)
No. of EEs Officiating for more than 20 years .	..	7	..	
No. of EEs officiating between 15 and 20 years	3	52	..	4
No. of EEs officiating between 10 and 15 years .	17	57	41	16

कृषि उत्पादों की लेवी वसूली के लिये भुगतान की अवधि सीमा

1808. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में लेवी के तरीके से चावल तथा अन्य उत्पादों की वसूली के कारण देय राशि के भुगतान के लिये कोई अवधि सीमा निश्चित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बिलम्ब से किये गये भुगतान पर भी कोई व्याज देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और अन्य लेवी वसूली राज्यों में इस बारे में क्या नीति अपनाई गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (जयपुरकीत सिंह चारोला) : (क) से (ग). क्योंकि बताने का अधिकार

किए जाते हैं इसलिए व्याज देने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। राजस्थान में लेवी चावल का शीघ्र और सामयिक भुगतान करने के लिये भाण्डागार रसीद तौल जांच-मेमो के प्रस्तुत करने पर 90 प्रतिशत भुगतान किया जाता है और किस्म संबंधी कटौती, यदि कोई हो, करने के बाद जिला प्रयोगशाला से किस्म संबंधी सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त होने के एक सप्ताह के अंदर शेष 10 प्रतिशत का भुगतान किया जाता है। अन्य राज्यों, जहां पर भारतीय खादय निगम केन्द्रीय भंडार के लिए सीधे मिल मालिकों से चावल की वसूली कर रहा है, के मामले में भी व्याज देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

बिंदली के सहयोगिता प्राप्त स्कूलों में 'सर्वशाला केन्द्र'

1809. श्री किशोररायण संरक्षित : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में 'सलेक्शन ग्रेड' की दोषपूर्ण प्रणाली है ;

(ख) क्या बहुत से वरिष्ठ अध्यापकों को सलेक्शन ग्रेड नहीं मिल रहा है जबकि दूसरे स्कूलों में उनसे कनिष्ठ अध्यापकों को सलेक्शन ग्रेड मिल रहा है ;

(ग) इस दोषपूर्ण प्रणाली को ठीक करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(घ) क्या दिल्ली के अध्यापक संगठनों ने मांग की है कि 15 वर्ष की सेवा के पश्चात् प्रत्येक अध्यापक को सलेक्शन ग्रेड दिया जाये ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द चन्दर) : (क) और (ख). प्रत्येक सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल स्वयं में एक यूनिट होता है। सलेक्शन ग्रेड, वरीयता, और योग्यता के आधार पर दिया जाता है। और क्योंकि प्रत्येक सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल के लिए वरीयता सूचियां अलग से रखी जाती हैं। अतः अन्य सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल के साथ तुलना नहीं की जा सकती।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि 20 प्रीतशत सलेक्शन ग्रेड पदों का वर्तमान कोटा तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है।

Criteria for establishment of Central Schools

1810. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION,

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for establishment of Central Schools in various areas;

(b) whether Government have considered need for establishment of Central Schools in rural areas as well; and

(c) if so, the salient features of any plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The criteria for establishment of Central Schools are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

1. Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are considered only:—

(i) When requests are received from any of the following:—

(a) Ministries or Departments of the Government of India,

(b) State Governments,

(c) Union Territory Administrations,

(d) Organisation of employees belonging to the eligible categories; [as in (iii)].

(ii) When a piece of land, measuring about 15 acres, is made available by the Sponsoring Authority, free of cost to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(iii) When there is a concentration of at least 500 employees of the Defence Services or of Central Governments Transferable Employees or of the Government of India Undertakings, individually or jointly, and when there are at least 200 children willing to be enrolled in different classes of the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) to begin with.

"Exception may, however, be made in places where good teaching facilities are not available and a Vidyalaya will have to be set up to attract the best talent to serve there or as a Welfare measure for Central Government Employees and other entitled personnel serving in that place." and

(iv) When the sponsoring authority makes available free of rent or on nominal rent temporary accommodation to house the expanding Vidyalaya till such time as the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan can, with its limited resources, construct its own Vidyalaya buildings on the land given to it.

2. A new Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) can also be opened if any of the Government of India Undertakings agrees to pay the entire expenditure, recurring and non-recurring, including accommodation, land and future developmental charges on the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School).

3. For the setting up of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in the campuses of institution of higher learning like IITs, CSIR laboratories etc. the sponsoring authority should provide and bear the cost of non-recurring expenditure on buildings and equipment etc. Condition 1(iii) will however apply.

Saw Mill Division of Forest Department in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1811. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Saw Mill Division of Forest Department in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) number of employees brought under F.R. and S.R. and under Industrial establishment; and

(c) the reasons as to why remaining employees, if any, were not brought under F.R. and S.R.?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Allotment of Bungalows to Ministers

1812. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bungalows and House allotted to Ministers and the area of the land both constructed or otherwise attached to such bungalows and houses;

(b) names of Ministers who have asked for accommodation in flats or smaller houses; and

(c) names of Ministers who have houses and land in Delhi and the area of such houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The information is given in the statement annexed.

(b) Shri L. K. Advani, Minister for Information and Broadcasting has decided to continue in Type VI flat No. C-I/6 Pandara Park occupied by him earlier as a Member of Parliament. However, he has been given the adjoining flat No. C-I/5 Pandara Park as an office attached to his residence. Shri Biju Patnaik Minister for Steel and Mines asked for allotment of bungalow No. 26 Mahadev Road (type VI) which has been allotted to him.

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

Statement
Statement showing particulars of Bungalows and Houses allotted to Ministers

Sl. No.	Name of Minister	Bungalow Number	Area (in Sq. Mtrs.) of land, including constructed area.	Constructed (Area in Sq. Mtrs.)						Reception Office	Total
				Main Building	Garages and Servant Quarters	Office Block	Guard House	7	8			9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
S/ Shri											
1	Morarji Desai	1, Safdarjung Road	11736	860	202	45	..	66	1173		
2	H. M. Patel	2, Akbar Road	11331	478	215	..	..	..	693
3	Revinder Verma	12, Akbar Road	9046	472	195	94	62	..	823		
4	Mohan Dharja	17, Akbar Road	11291	648	229	70	..	..	947
5	Sikandar Bakht	5, Safdarjung Road	11736	734	198	68	55	..	1055		
6	Purushottam Kaushik	1, Tughlak Road	6070	592	195	77	..	..	864
7	Shanti Bhushan	1, Sunehri Bagh Road	5261	553	241	..	55	..	849		
8	H. N. Bahuguna	5, Sunehri Bagh Road	13112	681	266	46	55	..	1048		
9	Jagjivan Ram	6, Krishna Menon Marg	12464	1045	406	222	..	..	1673
10	Charan Singh	5, Race Course Road	6880	674	265	102	55	..	1096		
11	Dr. P. C. Chunder	7, Krishna Menon Marg	12464	774	363	..	..	..	1137
12	Madhu Dandivate	8, Krishna Menon Marg	12464	789	361	..	..	..	1150
13	P. Ramachandran	12, Jan Path	14650	644	315	..	..	..	959

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Brij Lal Verma		10, Raisina Road	5949	532	147	61	55	..	795
15	Atal Behari Vajpai		2, Jantarantar Road	8689	483	152	103	55	..	793
16	L. K. Advani		C1/ 5&6 Pandara Road	1634	547	132	..	..	..	679
17	Biju Patnaik		26, Mahadev Road	1659	191	50	50	..	..	291
18	George Fernandes		9, Motilal Nehru Marg	9308	754	266	54	..	..	1074
19	Raj Narain		8, Dr. Bishambhar Das Marg	2810.50	258.54	73.95	..	..	..	332.49

Multi-storeyed Buildings for MIG and LIG Groups

1813. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to construct multi-storeyed buildings for middle and low income groups in Delhi to solve the accommodation problem; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) The D.D.A. is constructing 3 to 4 storey houses. There is no decision yet to construct houses with more storeys.

Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission in Education

1814. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the third meeting of the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on education and culture was held on 25th of May, 1977 in New Delhi;

(b) the outcome of the proposed meeting;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached for wider collaboration between the two countries in the field of exchange of scholars and intellectuals; and

(d) to what extent the U.S. Government has agreed to help India in promoting education and culture?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-

DER): (a) The third meeting of the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and Culture was held on May 25-26, 1977.

(b) and (c): The programme of collaboration which envisages exchange of Fellowships and Visitorship, bi-national seminars, exchange of exhibitions etc. is to be continued.

(d) This is a programme of bi-national exchanges and mutual collaboration and not of assistance.

Absorption of Teachers on ad hoc Panel by Directorate of Education, Delhi

1815. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assurance was given to all the teachers on the ad hoc panel (1973-74) of Directorate of Education, Delhi to the effect that all those on the panel will be absorbed in regular vacancies;

(b) if so, the number of teachers absorbed so far from the above panel; and

(c) when the remaining teachers on the panel are likely to be absorbed in regular vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise, However 571 teachers out of a panel of 721 teachers were appointed against regular vacancies.

(c) The life of the panel expired in 1975. The question of absorption of the remaining teachers from the panel does not arise.

Revision of Fifth Five Year Plan for Farmers

1816. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISTH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Fifth Five Year Plan has been revised to secure fair price to farmers and to secure minimum needs of farmers in respect of improved seeds, implements, fertilizers and pesticides;

(b) whether the Government are working on a co-related approach between agricultural prices and agricultural inputs; and

(c) if so, the details worked out, if any?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). It is the policy of the Government to assure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. The Government has already raised the procurement price of wheat from Rs. 105 per quintal in the marketing year 1976-77 to Rs. 110 per quintal in the current 1977-78 marketing year. Vigorous efforts are also being made to meet the requirements of the farmers for the various inputs through a number of programmes undertaken by the Government of augmenting their supply as well as improving the distribution arrangements.

(b) and (c). Procurement prices for foodgrains and minimum support prices for important agricultural commodities are being fixed by the Government on the advice of the Agricultural Prices Commission. In making its recommendations, on the level of prices, the Commission takes into account, among other things, the changes in prices of agricultural inputs and their likely impact on the cost of production of crops.

Massive Erosion of Western Banks of River Bhagirathi

1817. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Western Banks of river Bhagirathi from Farakka, Dhuliyat, Aurangabad, Nimita downwards are undergoing massive erosion at alarming rate every year; and

(b) if so, what steps have been or are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The problem of erosion on the right bank of Bhagirathi has been in existence since long. The State Government of West Bengal have been taking measures for protection against erosion in the vulnerable reaches since 1969-70 when the erosion became severe. The measures taken include construction of eighty submersible boulder spurs at a total cost of about Rs. 1.79 crores. The State Technical Committee has approved a scheme costing Rs. 43.3 lakhs for interim measures at Dhulian and some works against this scheme have since been taken up. The State Government have also prepared a project report to deal with the problem in the entire affected reach along the right bank of Bhagirathi for finalisation of which collection of detailed data, investigations and hydraulic model studies are being done.

D.D.A. Loni Road Residential Scheme

1818. SHRI SHEO SAMPAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential plots allotted by DDA in the Loni Road Residential Scheme particularly in

the West to low income group people in 1975-76;

(b) whether these people have already made the full payment of the plot and the lease deed in connection with the sale has also been registered and handed over to the allottees;

(c) whether the DDA has now developed some dispute with the farmers of the area particularly on the West and no development work has yet been started there; and who is responsible for this gross negligence; and

(d) whether the allottees who have made full payment more than a year back shall be given interest and whether any decision has since been taken about allotting them alternative sites and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The total number of plots allotted in Loni Road Residential Scheme are 2175 out of which 1,111 plots were allotted in the Loni Road (West) to the Low Income Group persons in 1975-76.

(b) Yes, Sir, in some cases.

(c) The development work has been stopped because the villagers of Gokalpur have challenged acquisition proceedings and have obtained stay order from the High Court. Responsibility can be fixed only after the full facts are known after the legal suit is decided.

(d) The matter is being looked into.

दिल्ली के जमुना-पार क्षेत्र में से बदबूदार पानी को निकालना

1819. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली

में जमुना पार क्षेत्रों में कैलाश नगर से पुराना सीलमपुर और रघुवरपुरा के पास रेलवे लाइन के साथ-साथ कई वर्ग मील क्षेत्र में 20 वर्ष से सड़ रहे बदबूदार पानी को निकालने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : इन क्षेत्रों में जमा पानी को नालो शाहदरा टोम वाटर ट्रेनेज प्रोजेक्ट का एक अंग है जिसका निष्पादन किया जा रहा है। परियोजना के अधीन जैसे ही मुख्य नाला न० 1 का काम पूरा हो जाएगा पानी बाहर निकाल दिया जाएगा।

जे० जे० कालोनी, सुल्तानपुरी में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई

1820. श्री आर० के० अमीन : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुनर्वास जे० जे० कालोनी, सुल्तानपुरी, नांगलोई में मई, 1976 से पीने का पानी किन साधनों से सप्लाई किया जाता है क्योंकि वहां पानी खारा पाया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस कालोनी में हाथ नलों (हैंडपम्प) से निकाला जाने वाला पानी भी खारा है और यदि हां, तो किन साधनों से तथा किन ब्लाकों में पानी सप्लाई किया जाता है था; और।

(ग) पीने के पानी की नियमित सप्लाई वहां कब तक हो जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) तथा (ख)। सुल्तानपुरी पुनर्वास कालोनी में पीने का पानी हैंडपम्पों तथा पांच नलकूपों के माध्यम से सप्लाई किया जा रहा है, तथा

नांगलोई में हाईड्रेन्टों (गहरे नलकूपों) तथा हेण्डपम्पों के माध्यम से सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। इन कालोनियों में कुछ हाईड्रेन्टों तथा हेण्डपम्पों से खारा पानी निकलता है और कुछ से मीठा और स्वादिष्ट पानी निकलता है।

सुलतानपुरी के ब्लॉक 'बी' तथा 'सी' को 'सी' ब्लॉक के खुले कुएं से पानी सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। 'ए' ब्लॉक के खुले कुएं से 'ए' ब्लॉक को पानी सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था पूरी हो चुकी है। यह आशा की जाती है कि सुलतानपुरी के ब्लॉक 'डी' से 'एफ' तक में पिछले नलकूप मीठा पानी देंगे इसलिए सुलतानपुरी के ब्लॉक 'डी' से लेकर 'एफ' तक के ब्लॉकों में इन छिछले नलकूपों से पानी की सप्लाई की संभावनाओं का भी पता लगाया जा रहा है।

(ग) दिल्ली में सामान्यतः पानी की कमी है। पानी की सप्लाई को बढ़ाने की परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वयनाधीन हैं और जब ये परियोजनाएं पूरी हो जाएंगी तभी उसके बाद इन कालोनियों में पानी की सप्लाई नियमित रूप से बढ़ सकेगी। यह संभावना है कि 1981 तक ये परियोजनाएं पूरी हो जायेंगी।

Agricultural College in Goa

1821. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether no agricultural college has been established in Goa so far and if so, reasons thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to establish such a college there now?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) So far, no agricultural college has been established in this territory. It was

proposed in the Fifth Plan to establish an agricultural college in Goa. However, Planning Commission did not agree and instead suggested students from Goa be sent to neighbouring states on payment of stipend. Students are being sent by Goa Government regularly for training since the first year of the Fifth Plan period.

(b) No, Sir.

Uniform Price of Fertiliser

1822. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of fertiliser/urea in the country;

(b) whether there has been any shortfall in the production of fertiliser;

(c) whether this has resulted in increase in the price of urea and fertilisers; and

(d) if so, steps being taken for uniform price policy of fertilizers and adequate supply thereof throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). No, Sir. Adequate quantities of fertilisers including urea are available in the country for meeting the requirements of fertiliser for all the major nutrients namely, Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash.

(b) Yes, Sir. During the year 1976-77 there has been marginal shortfall of 2.4 per cent in the production of nitrogen.

(c) No, Sir. In fact the retail prices of fertilisers have been reduced five times during the past two years.

(d) Question does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों का अधिग्रहण

1823. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ चीनी मिलों का अधिग्रहण करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Metalliferous mining and Metallurgical Institute in South

1824. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for establishment of a metalliferous mining and metallurgical institute in the South as a National Institution like the Dhanbad school; and

(b) whether Dhanbad school is now the only national institution which caters to coal mining only whereas the institute in the South would overcome the present lack of mobility of mining engineers between the North and the South?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Besides the Indian School of Mines Dhanbad, Six institute including one in South—Osmania University, Hyderabad offer courses at first degree

level in this area. No difficulty has come to the Central Government's notice regarding the mobility of mining engineers from one part of the country to another.

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिल की स्थापना करना

1825. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बहराइच जिला उत्तर प्रदेश के सबसे पिछड़े हुए जिलों में से एक है लेकिन वहां पर गन्ने का अधिक उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस जिले के विकास के लिए वहां पर चीनी मिल की स्थापना पर विचार करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार का विचार किस तारीख तक कार्य शुरू करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) बहराइच जिला उत्तर प्रदेश का एक अधिसूचित पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है । वहां पहले ही एक चीनी फैक्टरी है जिसकी स्थापित क्षमता 1118 मीटरी टन, गन्ना प्रतिदिन है । किसान सहकारी चीनी मिल्स लिमिटेड नानपारा, जिला बहराइच को 26 मार्च, 1974 को 1250 मीटरी टन गन्ना प्रतिदिन का औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया है और इसको अभी कार्यान्वित करना है । राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बहराइच जिले में फिलहाल गन्ने का प्रचुर मात्रा में उत्पादन नहीं होता है और जिले में गन्ने की वर्तमान उपलब्धता इतनी नहीं है कि एक अन्य चीनी फैक्ट्री स्थापित की जा सके ।

काल-पात्र में रिकार्ड किया गया अभिलेख

1826. श्री मृत्युन्जय प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दस वर्षों में भारत सरकार ने कब और किन-किन स्थानों पर काल-पात्र गाड़े हैं और क्या काल-पात्र में रिकार्ड की गई अभिलेख की शुद्ध प्रतिलिपियाँ, लेखकों, सम्पादकों और अभिलेखों को अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकृति देने वाले अधिकारियों और मंत्रियों के नाम उपलब्ध हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या पूरी जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी; और

(ख) क्या ये अभिलेख वर्तमान इतिहास का सही चित्र प्रस्तुत करते हैं अथवा तत्कालीन और पिछले प्रधान मंत्रियों को प्रशंसित या मात्र हैं अथवा सही नहीं और प्रशंसितियों का मिश्रण है और क्या सरकार का विचार इसकी जांच करने के लिए निष्पक्ष विद्वानों की कोई समिति गठित करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर) : (क) (1) नेहरू पात्र : गाड़ने की तारीख 27-5-72 स्थान शान्तिवन ।

टिप्पणी: वर्ष 1964 से तथा श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू की आठव पुण्य तिथि तक महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय घटनाओं पर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में पाठ सम्मिलित है। मूल पाठ तथा अन्य विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ii) गांधी पात्र : गाड़ने की तारीख 30-1-1973, गाड़ने का स्थान, गांधी स्मृति ।

टिप्पणी : कोई पाठ सम्मिलित नहीं है ।

(iii) रजत जयन्ती काल पात्र : गाड़ने की तारीख 15 अगस्त, 1973 गाड़ने का स्थान लाल किला ।

टिप्पणी : गाड़े गए पाठ में अगस्त 1947 से अगस्त, 1972 तक भारत के इतिहास के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर 10,000 शब्दों का विवरण है। इस ऐतिहासिक विवरण को तैयार करने का कार्य भारतीय ऐतिहासिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् को सौंपा गया था। स्वतंत्रता के बाद से महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं का एक सचित्र कलेन्डर राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान द्वारा तैयार किया गया था। (ख) सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि रजत जयन्ती काल पात्र तथा नेहरू पात्र को बाहर निकाल लिया जाए और उसकी विषय वस्तु से जनता को अवगत करा दिया जाए ।

सिंचाई सुविधाओं से छोटे किसानों को लाभ

1827. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा दी गई सिंचाई सुविधाओं से मुख्यतः बड़े किसानों को ही लाभ हुआ है ;

(ख) छोटे किसानों को अधिक उत्पादन के लिए सिंचाई और अन्य सुविधायें देने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है;

(ग) क्या सभी योजनाओं में खर्च की गई राशि का 80 प्रतिशत लाभ बड़े भू-स्वामियों को मिला है जो कि कुल किसानों का 20 प्रतिशत है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार प्राथमिकता को बदलने का है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं। कृषि संगणना (1970-71) की अखिल भारतीय रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश में कुल सिंचाई का लगभग 54 प्रतिशत लाभ उन किसानों को दिया जाता है जिनके पास 4 हेक्टर तक की जोते हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये छोटे किसानों को सिंचाई और अन्य सुविधायें सुलभ करने के लिए पहले से ही उपाय कर लिये हैं। इनमें नीचे दिये गये उपाय शामिल हैं :—

- (1) लघु किसान विकास एजेंसियों सूबाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्य क्रम, समेकित जनजाति विकास परियोजनाओं और कपांड क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लघु किसानों के लिए विशेष राजसहायता की व्यवस्था करना।
- (2) लघु किसानों को बैंक से ऋण दिलाने के लिये शर्तों में रियायतें देना।
- (3) लघु किसानों के स्वामित्व में आने वाले सामूहिक कार्यों को अधिक राजसहायता प्रदान करना।
- (4) ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जहां लघु किसानों का बाहुल्य है, सार्वजनिक नलकूपों को अपने अधिकार में लेना।

(ग) जी नहीं। उपलब्ध जानकारी से संकेत मिलता है कि योजना के व्यय में से बड़े भू-स्वामियों को मिलने वाले लाभ की मात्रा बहुत छोटी थी।

(घ) "ग" को दृष्टि रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Necessity for levy procurement

1828. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether levy procurement of foodgrains is still continuing and if so facts thereof Statewise;

(b) whether in view of the comfortable buffer stock position and storage difficulties levy procurement is necessary; and

(c) if so, what are the limits set together with reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Procurement under levy is in force in the States mostly in the case of paddy/rice. According to information received from the State Governments there is no levy for procurement of wheat and coarsegrains except in Maharashtra where the State Government has adopted the system of imposing levy on cultivators on the basis of their land revenue. Such levy may be paid in terms of paddy, rice, jowar, bajra or wheat. In case of Karnataka there is levy on coarsegrains. However the Central Government have already advised the State Governments not to impose compulsory levy either on the producer or on the trade in respect of rabi cereals.

(b) In view of the comfortable stock position of wheat the State Governments have been advised not to resort to procurement of rabi cereals by levy on producers or trade. Levy procurement of paddy/rice is, however, considered necessary to meet the requirements of the public distribution

system and to build up a buffer stock. The matter will be further reviewed at the time of formulating the Kharif policy for the marketing season 1977-78.

(c) The methods of procurement and the quantum of levy are decided by the State Governments. A statement showing the limits of levy in force in the States is attached.

Statement

State-wise procurement by way of levy on paddy/rice

1. Andhra Pradesh	. 50% levy on millers.
2. Bihar	. No levy.
3. Gujarat	. Graded levy on producers.
4. Haryana	. 90% levy of rice on millers/dealers.
5. Himachal Pradesh	. No levy
6. Karnataka	. Graded levy on producers of paddy, jowar and ragi.
7. Jammu and Kashmir	. No levy.
8. Kerala	. Graded levy on producers.
9. Madhya Pradesh	. 60% levy of rice on millers/traders.
10. Maharashtra	. Levy at specified scale with reference to land revenue payable by the land-holders in terms of any one of the foodgrains viz. paddy/rice/jowar/bazra/wheat.
11. Nagaland	. No levy.
12. Orissa	. No levy
13. Punjab	. 90% levy of rice on milles/dealers.
14. Rajasthan	. 60% levy of rice on millers.
15. Sikkim	. No levy.
16. Tamil Nadu	. Levy on wholesale dealers including millers on purchases of paddy/rice in specified areas at the rate of 40%.
17. Uttar Pradesh	. Rice under levy on millers/licensed dealers. Percentage of levy fixed at 75% in the Western districts of Uttar Pradesh and 40% in Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions. Some hilly districts/areas exempted from the purview of the levy order.
18. West Bengal	. Rice under levy on mills at 50%. Paddy under Producers levy also.

Grant of House Building Advance to Government employees

1829. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether both the Finance and the Law Ministries of Central Government in 1973 approved of the grant of house building advances to the Central Government employees for the purchase of flats subject to the provisions of Maharashtra Act No. XV 1971;

(b) whether there is a pressing need and also demand by the concerned persons for rationalizing and amending the House Building Advance Regulations of Government of India; and

(c) if so, what action has Government taken or propose to take in the matter and when?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) It was in 1972 and not in 1973 that, in consultation with the Ministeries of Law and Finance, it had been decided that the Maharashtra Act No. XV having provided for the ownership of an individual apartment in a building with full rights by making it heritable and transferable, mortgage of land by the individual Government servant, in a multi-apartment building built by a co-operative society of such Government servants, need not be insisted upon, provided the society by a Resolution, mortgages the entire land in favour of the President. However, if, for any reason, it was not possible to do so, then, a personal bond, to be executed by the Government servant together with a surety bond from two permanent Government servants might be accepted provided that, in lieu of the personal bond collateral security, too, could be accepted from the Government servant. The land of the society should, however, be free from encumbrance and it should be a society of the Government servants alone. Other conditions, such as the mortgage of the building/flat/apartment, were to remain the same as before.

Based on the above decisions, order were issued in February 1972 and these instructions are being acted upon.

(b) The Government have not received any complaints that these instructions are not being followed or that there is need to rationalise the same.

(c) The question does not arise.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में रिक्त पद

1830. श्री यज्ञ वत्त शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में इस समय कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और उन पदों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) ये पद कब से रिक्त पड़े हैं और इन पदों के कब तक भरे जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीतसिंह बरनाला): (क) और (ख) जानकारी के संबंध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रह मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या RT-521/77]

Allotment of Land to the Department of Rehabilitation House Building Society

1831. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 acres of land has been allotted in Malviya Nagar by the Department of Rehabilitation to the Department of Rehabilitation House Building Society and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has also been accepted;

(b) whether assurance to this effect was given in the last Lak Sabha; and inspite of this, the development of the Society was obstructed by the then Vice-Chairman of DDA/Works Housing Ministry; and

(c) if so, what steps have now been taken to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The land

had been allotted by the Department of Rehabilitation to the Society and Rs. 10 lakhs had been deposited by the Society as part payment.

(b) It is not clear what assurance given in the last Lok Sabha is being referred to.

(c) Regarding finalisation of prices etc., the matter is being looked into by the Department of Rehabilitation.

Journalists occupying Government Accommodation

1832. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether journalists occupying Government accommodation in Delhi were served with notice to pay penalty rents in May, 1977 even after Government stated in the House in the last session its intention to continue to provide accommodation at normal rates;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Government have decided to revive the Press Pool. Formal orders on the subject would be issued soon. Pending issue of formal orders, certain bills for the month of April, 1977, at market rates were issued but payment at those rates has not yet been received. Any excess amount, included in the bills, would be adjustable after the issue of final orders.

मान्यता प्राप्त गैर-सरकारी कालेजों के अध्यापकों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत वेतनमान दिया जाना

1833. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडेय : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मान्यता प्राप्त गैर-सरकारी कालेजों के अध्यापक इस बात की मांग कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए वेतनमान दिए जाएं; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर) : (क) विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए तथा कन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित वेतनमान प्राइवेट कालेजों के अध्यापकों पर भी लागू होते हैं तथा जहाँ पर इनका पालन नहीं किया जाता है वहाँ पर प्रभावित लोगों द्वारा इस की मांग है।

(ख) इस विषय पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्णय किया जाना है।

Rehabilitation of refugees in Dandakaranya

1834. SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was made about the rehabilitation of refugees in Dandakaranya during the last ten years to ascertain the problems of the

people there; if so, what does the survey indicate;

(b) what is the size of the population today and how does it compare with the size ten years ago; and

(c) what steps have been taken to give facilities like roads, water supply, hospitals, schools, markets, etc. there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Apart from the periodic review of the entire rehabilitation programme by the Dandakaranya Development Authority, a survey of the non-agriculturist families settled in Dandakaranya was conducted in 1971. The survey noted that their settlement had not been as successful as that of agriculturist settlers and that more attention and guidance were required, besides some more financial help. In this regard, appropriate action was taken by the Dandakaranya Development Authority and the Government.

(b) The population of displaced persons as on 30-4-77 was 19,976 families of settlers and 5,671 families in relief stage in *karmi shibirs*, as against 10,222 families of settlers and 889 families in relief stage in transit centres on 30-4-1967.

(c) A statement containing these details is attached.

Statement

Facilities like Roads, Water Supply, Hospitals, Schools, Markets, etc. provided in the Dandakaranya Project

(1) *Roads :*

(a) Main roads	474 Kms.
(b) Tribal roads	281 Kms.
(c) Link roads	750 Kms.

(2) *Water Supply :*

(a) *Irrigation projects—*

(i) completed . . .	2
(ii) under construction.	3
(b) Minor Irrigation Schemes . . .	33
(c) Village tanks . . .	271
(d) Head water tanks	315
(e) Masonry wells . . .	441
(f) Tube-wells . . .	1454

(3) *Hospitals & Other Medical institutions :*

(a) Hospitals and Primary Health Centres . . .	14
(b) Dispensaries . . .	3
(c) Health sub-centres . . .	13
(d) Primary Emergency Aid Centres . . .	51

(4) *Schools :*

(a) Primary . . .	287
(b) Middle . . .	28
(c) High . . .	4

(5) *Markets :*

(Weekly Hats) . . .	20,
	in addition to 30 already existing.

गेहूं की उत्पादन लागत और बसूली मूल्य

1835. श्री खरसेन चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(a) कृषि मूल्य आयोग के अनुसार गेहूं की उत्पादन लागत कितनी है और किसानों को गेहूं सरकार को किस मूल्य पर बेचना पड़ता है; और

(ख) इससे किसानों को क्या लाभ अथवा हानि होती है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने 1977-78 मोसम की गेहूँ मूल्य नीति से सम्बन्धित अपनी रिपोर्ट में गेहूँकी उपादन लागत के बारे में कोई आंकड़े नहीं दिए हैं। तथापि प्रमुख फसलों की खेती की लागत का अध्ययन करने की विस्तृत योजना के अनुसार पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश, के राज्यों के लागत सम्बन्धी अद्यतन उपलब्ध अनुमानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है।

राज्य	वर्ष	दर प्रति क्विंटल
पंजाब	1975-76	99.45
हरियाणा	1975-76	83.65
उत्तर प्रदेश	1975-76	89.69

इन राज्यों में जिन सभी फार्मों का अध्ययन किया गया है, ये औसत आंकड़े उनसे सम्बन्धित हैं। सरकार ने विपणन मौसम 1977-78 के लिए सभी राज्यों के लिए उचित औसत किस्म की गेहूँ का 110 - प्रति क्विंटल का वसूली मूल्य निर्धारित किया है।

(ख) खेती की लागत क्योंकि प्रत्येक फार्म में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है और क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबंधों को हटाने के कारण, उत्पादक के लिए इस व्यापार से ऊँचे मूल्य प्राप्त करना भी सम्भव हो सकता है, इस सम्बन्ध में मात्रा बताना और उत्पादकों को होने वाले लाभ के ठीक ठीक आंकड़े बताना कठिन है।

Self sufficiency in Food

1838. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether Government have achieved the food target programme set for the recent Kharif crop;

(b) if so, the total food procured so far by all the agencies; and

(c) whether india will be self-sufficient in regard to the food during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). For the Kharif marketing season 1976-77, Government have fixed a procurement target of 44.00 lakh tonnes for rice. For Kharif Coarse Cereals no target has been fixed.

As per information available upto 25-6-77, a total quantity of 44.98 lakh tonnes of Kharif cereals, including 42.80 lakh tonnes of rice, has been procured.

(c) In the context of comfortable stock position, Government have suspended commercial purchases of foodgrains from abroad from June, 1976 and do not envisage any need for importing foodgrains in the near future.

Yoga Assessment Committee

1837. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime in 1976 Government constituted a Committee called the Yoga Assessment Committee;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Committee;

(c) the purpose for which the Committee was set up; and

(d) the work done so far by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Society for the Na-

tional Institute of Physical Education and Sports (S.N.I.P.E.S.) appointed in 1976 a Yoga Assessment Committee under the Chairmanship of Lt. Gen. K. P. Candeth, Director General (Youth Services) Government of India, and a member of the Society.

(b) and (c). The Composition of the Committee as well as its terms of reference are given in the Statement.

(d) The Committee at its first meeting held on the 7th October, 1976, had some general discussion in the context of its terms of reference and some of the important decisions emerging therefrom were as under:—

(i) to undertake an on-the-spot assessment of the working of the two Yoga institutions in receipt of regular grants from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare namely the Kaivalyadham Shreeman Madhav Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavla (Pune) and the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram New Delhi, after collecting from them factual data in respect of their working:

(ii) On the basis of factual data, to be collected in advance, to undertake an on-the-spot assessment of the activities and programmes of selected Yoga institutions to consider the feasibility of enlarging the scope of financial assistance under the Government's programme for promotion of Yoga;

(iii) appointment of a Syllabus Sub-Committee to examine the suggestion regarding introduction of Yoga as a subject of study in schools and colleges. Whereas the on-the-spot assessments have yet to be undertaken by the Committee, the Syllabus Sub-Committee has since met (March 1977). It considered the 'Syllabus for Yoga Education for Schools and Colleges' prepared by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. The Sub-Committee expressed the view that it was pre-

mature to recommend introduction of this 'Syllabus' in the formal system of education in the country and, before any specific recommendation was made in this behalf, it would be necessary to have a proper mix of the Yogasanas and physical education activities tried out over a fairly representative group of schools. Accordingly, it recommended that a controlled experiment in 20 selected schools in the Union Territory of Delhi on the basis of a proper mix of physical education and Yoga activities, should be conducted under the supervision and guidance of experts.

The S.N.I.P.E.S. Board of Governors, at its meeting held on the 28th May, 1977, considered *inter-alia* the recommendation of the Sub-Committee and directed the main Committee to hold another meeting to review its recommendations. The Member Secretary of the Committee has been requested to convene a meeting of the Committee.

Statement

COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE

(A) Composition:

Chairman

1. Lt. Gen. K. P. Candeth, PVSM, Director General (Youth Services), Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, New Delhi.

2. Shri A. S. Talwar, Deputy Secretary, Physical Education and Sports, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education), New Delhi.

3. Dr. M. Robson, Principal, Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior—474002 (Madhya Pradesh).

4. Dr. P. N. V. Kurup, Adviser Indigenous System of Medicine, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health), Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

5. Director, Central Research Institute of Yoga, Near Gole Post Office, New Delhi.

6. Swami Anandananda, Yoga Acharya, Yogic Treatment-cum-Research Centre, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

7. Dr. G. S. Chinna, Professor of Physiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

8. Shri D. G. Wakharkar, Adviser to State Government of Maharashtra on Sports and Physical Education, C/o Director of Sports & Youth Welfare, Maharashtra State, Poona (Maharashtra).

Member Secretary

9. Shri R. L. Anand, Director, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala (Punjab).

(B) Terms of Reference:

(i) to review the working of the two regular grantees under the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare's Scheme of Promotion of Yoga including *inter-alia* their proposals for improvement and/or development of their existing facilities/programmes.

(ii) to consider the feasibility of enlarging the scope of financial assistance to the above two and other yoga institutions from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and recommend criteria for such assistance;

(iii) to consider the question of setting up of a National Institute of Yoga by converting a suitable existing Yoga institution or otherwise for imparting training in Yoga to school and College teachers on the lines of Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education/Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports;

(iv) to consider the question of introducing Yoga as a subject of study in schools/Colleges;

(v) to recommend the general policy regarding deputation of Yoga

experts abroad and/or invite persons from abroad for training/research in Yoga in India under the bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes with foreign countries;

(vi) to consider ways and means of setting up of Yoga institutions abroad and/or rendering assistance two foreign Governments for setting up of such institutions;

(vii) to suggest measures for publicity and/or propagation of Yoga abroad in its authentic and scientific perspective;

(viii) to suggest ways and means for establishing Liaison between the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in matters relating to promotion of different aspects of Yoga so as to eliminate possible duplication or overlapping in the programmes of the two Ministries and to ensure maximum utilisation of the Central Government resources earmarked for promotion of Yoga; and

(ix) any other allied matter on which the Committee may like to make its recommendations.

The scope of study of the Committee in respect of its terms of reference will be confined to the non-therapeutic aspects of Yoga.

Stoppage of Payment of Cash etc. to Refugees stationed at Deoli

1838. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the 43 families of refugees stationed at Deoli Camp have bitterly complained that the Commandant of the Camp has totally stopped payment of cash dole, supply of rations, clothes and other articles since 21st June, 1977;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into this complaint; and

(c) the reason for not taking action against the Commandant against whom series of complaints from the refugees are reported?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) From enquiry it has been found that these 43 families were discharged from Deoli Camp (Rajasthan) with effect from 21-6-1976 (not 21-6-1977 as mentioned in the Question), as they refused to move to the place of rehabilitation, although two opportunities were offered to them. On compassionate grounds, however, they were granted rehabilitation benefit only and it is reported that these families have moved to the place of rehabilitation;

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

Appointment of Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya as Chairman of Council of Philosophical Research

1839. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Ex. Minister, has taken over the charge of the Chairman of Council of Philosophical Research;

(b) whether there is any proposal to review the appointments made to academic bodies on non-academic considerations during the Emergency; and

(c) what are the aims, objectives, functions and powers and composition of the Council of Philosophical Research?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (c). The Indian Council of Philosophy was set up by a Re-

solution of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare dated 11-3-1977 to provide a forum to philosophers for exchange of views and to encourage, promote and review teaching and research in philosophy. By that Resolution also Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, the then Minister of Commerce, Government of India, was appointed, the Chairman of the Council. Prof. Chattopadhyaya did not take over the charge of Chairman but declined.

(b) Whenever any complaints are received in the Ministry of Education against persons holding high positions in academic bodies dealt with directly by the Ministry, they are looked into and decisions taken on merits.

काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा का कार्यकरण

1840. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा के कार्य-कलापों की जांच करने हेतु सरकार को कुछ अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) नागरी प्रचारिणी वाराणसी सभा एक स्वायत्त स्वैच्छिक संगठन है और अध्यावेदनों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Inadequate Assistance for Adult Education

1841. **SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present programme and the assistance given to the Adult

Education programme has been found too inadequate; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to increase assistance and better emoluments to those engaged in the propagation of adult education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Keeping in view the problem of adult illiteracy the provision for Adult Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan is inadequate.

(b) The two main schemes of Adult Education in the Central Plan are (i) Farmers Functional Literacy Project; (ii) Non-Formal Education for 15—25 age-group. The instructors of the Adult Education Centres under each of these schemes are given an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month. In view of the fact that for tackling the problem of illiteracy it would be necessary to launch a massive programme, it would not be feasible to increase the monthly honorarium.

Review of Price Policy in regard to Sugar Industry

1842. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the price policy in regard to sugar industry;

(b) whether such review has been made recently; and

(c) if so, the result of such review and the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Price policy in regard to sugar industry is reviewed normally twice in every sugar season. Price policy for 1976-77 season is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The House will be informed of the decision as and when it is taken.

Scheme for Pagladia Retention Dam in Assam

1843. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for Pagladia retention Dam in Kammp District of Assam has been abandoned;

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

(c) if not, what is the progress made on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Pagladiya Detention Dam Project was approved in February, 1973, by the Planning Commission for Rs. 12.6 crores as a purely flood moderation scheme. During the 7th meeting of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board held on 8th April, 1975, it was suggested that the possibility of utilising the stored waters, for irrigation may also be explored so that the project could be more attractive and remunerative. In December, 1976, the Government of Assam submitted a report dealing with the irrigation component, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.2 crores. Since this project report had not been supported with adequate technical data, the State Government was addressed to prepare a comprehensive multi-purpose project including Flood Control and Irrigation aspects. This report is now under preparation by the State Government.

Losses due to Brahmaputra's floods

1844. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of May and June, 1977 the Brahmaputra

and its tributaries were in spate following heavy rain;

(b) if so, whether a large area of Barapeta sub-division in lower Assam had been affected and the floods have washed away the crops in various parts of Assam; and

(c) whether the Union Government have supplied food to the flood victims in the State; and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Due to heavy rains in the catchment, two waves of low to medium floods occurred in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries towards the end of May and mid-June respectively.

(b) According to the preliminary reports received from the State Government of Assam, crops in the Bagnor circle of Barpeta, and in parts of Jorhat, North Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Mangaldoi, Tezpur and Karimganj districts were affected by floods. The extent of the area affected in Barpeta sub-division is yet to be reported by the State Government.

(c) Distribution of relief to flood victims is undertaken by the State Government. The State Government rushed gratuitous relief to the affected areas in addition to supply through fair price shops in the area. The Government of India have released to the State Government 5000 tonnes of rice to meet the emergency.

Accommodation facilities to Government Employees having 10—20 years of Service

1845. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that most of the Government employees who have 10 to 20 years of

service to their credit are not provided with accommodation facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide accommodation to them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A large number of Government servants, who have put in 10 to 20 years' service and who are eligible for general pool accommodation, are waiting for allotments.

(b) Within the available resources, Government is trying to construct as many quarters as possible.

भारत की परियोजनाओं के लिये यूनेस्को का समर्थन

1846. **श्री कल्याण जैन:**

श्री जी० बाई० कृष्णन :

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :

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

(क) राष्ट्र संघ शैक्षणिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा सांस्कृतिक संगठन (यूनेस्को) ने नैर्वाचन की सुरक्षा और ऊर्जा के उपयोग के लिए बनाई गई भारत की परियोजनाओं को समर्थन देने का आश्वासन दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्र संघ की उक्त एजेन्सी द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर): (क) और (ख): यूनेस्को के महासचिव ने अपनी भारत यात्रा के दौरान विकासशील देशों के वैज्ञानिकों को पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यकलापों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा कांग्रेस में भाग लेने के लिए सहयोग देने का वायदा किया था। यूनेस्को ने दिसम्बर 1977 में दिल्ली में होने वाली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा कांग्रेस में विदेशों से भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के समर्थन

के वास्ते 19000 डालर देने के संबंध में पहले ही अपनी सहमति दे दी है। पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा के लिए यूनेस्को की सहायता के ब्यौरे अभी तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं।

. Ratoon cultivation

1847. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ratoon, a cheap sugar source, has been discovered by Scientists of Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken by the Government to exploit the cultivation of ratoon plant for the production of sugar for commercial purposes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In sugarcane cultivation ratooning i.e. raising a second crop from the stubble after harvesting the plant crop, is a normal practice all over the country. It is, therefore, not correct to say that scientists of Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow have discovered ratoon as a cheap sugarcane source. They have, however, developed agro-technology for improving yields from sugarcane ratoons.

(b) Agro-technology developed at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow specifically for the management of sugarcane ratoons, is being extended to State Sugarcane Development Departments, Sugar factories and farming community.

सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत भूमि का क्षेत्र

1848. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव :

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कुल कितनी भूमि के लिए सिंचाई साधन उपलब्ध किए गए ; और

(ख) आगामी तीन वर्षों में और कितनी भूमि के लिए सिंचाई साधन उपलब्ध कराये जाएंगे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) चौथी योजना के अन्त में अर्थात् 1973-74 के अन्त में वृद्ध, मध्यम और लघु स्कीमों से मितित कुल क्षेत्र 42.2 मिलियन हेक्टेयर था। अब यह क्षेत्र 1976-77 के अन्त तक बढ़ कर 47.4 मिलियन हेक्टेयर हो गया है अर्थात् पांचवीं योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों में 5.2 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) अगले तीन वर्षों में कम से कम 8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हो जाने की आशा है।

Demands by National Association of Food Corporation Employees

1849. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demands made by the National Association of Food Corporation Employees towards the betterment of the various categories of the employees of F.C.I.; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider introduction of pass-book to employees for GPF/CPF account; House rent allowance @ 15 per cent on immediate basic pay instead of on time scale and construction of staff quarters for all the staff with preference to low income group employees at the places wherever F.C.I. is having its owned depot?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Corporation have reported that the question of introduction of pass-books for category IV employees contributing to CPF/GPF was examined and it was decided that the issue of monthly pay-slips to the employees indicating details of salary and recoveries made therefrom would be a better alternative. Annual statements of CPF/GPF are also being issued to the employees individually.

After careful consideration, the revised rates of house rent allowance payable to the employees were prescribed in April, 1976. There is no proposal under Government's consideration at present to revise these rates again.

As regards construction of staff quarters for all the staff with preference to low income group employees at the places where Food Corporation of India is having its own depots, it may be stated that this is not at present feasible on account of other higher priority demands on the resources of the Corporation.

Central aid to cyclone affected Andhra Pradesh

1850. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has approached the Centre for help to the farmers affected by

the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh in late 1976; and

(b) the quantum of help given by the Centre to the State Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An advance Plan assistance of Rs. 3.53 crores was sanctioned to the State Government for meeting the situation created by the cyclone. Short-term loan of Rs. 8.00 crores was also sanctioned for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs viz. fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. The State Government had the margin money of Rs. 4.31 crores also for meeting situation arising out of natural calamities during 1976-77.

Arrangement for teaching Urdu in primary schools

1851. SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are no arrangements for teaching Urdu even in primary schools for children who want to learn in their mother tongue, Urdu;

(b) whether there are no teachers in Urdu and no books in Urdu are available in such schools;

(c) what is the policy of Government in regard to Urdu language; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to encourage Urdu?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Education is primarily a State subject and according to the reports available with the Ministry of Education, adequate facilities are available for teaching Urdu at the primary level in most of the States and Union Territories, for ex-

ample. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu and Delhi. Both Urdu teachers and books for teaching Urdu are also available in these schools.

(c) Government's policy is to promote all languages including Urdu.

(d) The Government have taken several steps to promote Urdu through such organisations as Taraqi-e-Urdu Board, National Book Trust, Sahitya Akademi. Assistance is also being rendered to the voluntary Urdu organisations. Urdu teachers are also being trained in Regional Training Centres established at Solan and Patiala by the Government of India.

Development of fishing harbour

1852. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the fishing harbours in the country are inadequate to meet the demands of the fishing industry in the country;

(b) if so, steps taken to develop the fishing harbours in the country;

(c) whether the world Bank assistance has been taken for it and if so, to what extent; and

(d) the projects in Kerala included to the World Bank assistances?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanctions have been issued for construction of fishing harbours at fifteen sites besides provision of landing and berthing facilities in about 70 fishing centres.

(c) The World Bank has approved the fishing harbours at Veraval and Mangrol at a total cost of Rs. 12.60 crores.

(d) While Neendakara fishing harbour will be considered under a National plan, the proposal for a fishing harbour at Vizhinjam is being referred to the World Bank.

Soil erosion caused by Ram Ganga river

1853. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had conducted a survey for protecting Muradabad City from soil erosion caused by Ram Ganga river in Muradabad district in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The State Government has informed that a scheme costing Rs. 30 lakhs was prepared for protection of Muradabad town from erosion by the Ramganga River. This scheme was considered by the Chief Engineers Committee in its meeting held in April, 1974 who opined that because of the storage created by the construction of the dam on Ram Ganga River at Kalagarh, the flood intensity of the river at Muradabad was expected to be much reduced during flood season.

Hostels for working men and Women

1854. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many hostels are there in the country, State-wise for providing

residential accommodation to working men and women;

(b) if the reply be in the negative, is there any proposal for construction of such hostels this year; and

(c) if the reply be in the affirmative, whether there is any plan for providing funds or grants for the construction of more such hostels, State-wise, during the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) State-wise, the number of hostels in the general pool of accommodation for working men and women is as under:—

	Number of combined hostels for working men and women	Number of hostels exclusively for working women
Delhi (Delhi)	5	1
Bombay (Maharashtra)	1	Nil
Simla (Himachal Pradesh)	1	Nil
Calcutta (West Bengal)	1	Nil
TOTAL	8	1

(b) and (c). One hostel with 84 suites is under construction at Calcutta. During the current year, there is a proposal, not yet sanctioned, for the construction of one hostel with 72 suites in Bombay and one hostel with about 176 suites in New Delhi.

Chairman, I.I.T.

1855. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made a statement in Madras that he had asked an I.I.T. Chairman to resign;

(b) whether the Government have a *prima facie* case against this chairman;

(c) if so, the nature of the charges against the Chairman; and

(d) the name of the Chairman, or the I.I.T. of which he is Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. FRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It would not be in the public interest to disclose information at this stage.

बेघर लोगों के लिये आवास की व्यवस्था करने सम्बन्धी योजना

1856. श्री हूकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में बेघर लोगों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या सरकार बेघर लोगों के लिये आवास की व्यवस्था करने हेतु किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सि.इन्दर बह्त) : राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन द्वारा किये गये एक अनुमान के अनुसार, देश में पांचवीं योजना के शुरु में अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल, 1974 को 156 लाख मकानों की कमी थी—ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 118 लाख तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 38 लाख मकान ।

पांचवीं योजना में जिस कार्यक्रम पर मुख्य रूप से बल दिया गया है वह समाज के पिछड़े वर्ग की स्थिति को सुधारना है। विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों और निम्न आय वर्ग से संबंधित व्यक्तियों के लिये विभिन्न निष्पादन अभिकरणों द्वारा मकानों का निर्माण करके और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने के बड़े पैमाने पर कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करके इसे पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जाता है। आवास स्थलों के आवंटन के लिये पात्र लगभग 112 लाख परिवारों में से 31 मार्च, 1977 तक 71.06 लाख परिवारों को आवास स्थलों का आवंटन किया जा चुका था।

राजस्थान के धार महस्थल का विकास

1857. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र ने राजस्थान के धार रेगिस्तान के विकास के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ; और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में अब तक किए गए कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस क्षेत्र में कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) : वर्तमान पद्धति के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सहायता विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं, योजनाओं

से जुड़ी हुई नहीं है यह राज्यों को उनकी अपनी-अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए एक मुश्त धनराशि के रूप में दी जाती है जोकि 70 प्रतिशत ऋण तथा 30 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में वंटित की जाती है। इस तरह, केन्द्र द्वारा राजस्थान में धार रेगिस्तान के विकास हेतु विशेष रूप से दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का ज्ञाना सम्भव नहीं है।

रेगिस्तान का कठोर क्रोड क्षेत्र राजस्थान के 11 जिलों में है अर्थात् बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, नागौर, चुरु, जोधपुर, जालोर, पाली, झुनझुनु (चिरावा तथा झुनझुनु तहसीलें) गंगानगर तथा सिकार। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, राजस्थान में रेगिस्तानी इलाकों के विकास हेतु प्रायोगिक परियोजनाएं जिनमें वनरोपण, भू-संरक्षण, घास के मैदानों का विकास, चरागाह विकास की योजनाएं शामिल हैं, बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर के जिलों में 117.25 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से आरम्भ की गई थीं। इसके अलावा, राजस्थान के सूखाग्रस्त तथा रेगिस्तानी जिलों में मध्यम तथा लघु सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण, वनरोपण, ग्रामीण संचार आदि जैसे श्रम प्रधान कार्यों के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लगभग 14.43 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए गए थे।

पहले पैरा में उल्लिखित 11 जिलों में से, पहले 9 जिलों की सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिया गया है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इन जिलों को केन्द्र तथा राज्य द्वारा बराबर-बराबर अंशदान के आधार पर कुल 39.90 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन दिए जाने की संभावना है। कार्यक्रम को नया रूप दिया गया है और यह कृषि, पशु तथा डेरी विकास, वनरोपण, सिंचाई तथा भूगत जल उपयोग, ग्रामीण, विद्युतिकरण तथा पेयजल आपूर्ति जैसे

क्षेत्रों में धन लगाकर सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के संसाधनों का अधिक से अधिक उपभोग करेगा, आय तथा रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ायेगा तथा उन्हें स्थिर करेगा, और यहां तक सम्भव होगा, पारिस्थिति संतुलन को बनाये रखेगा। यह कार्यक्रम आगे चलकर अभाव की स्थितियों को कम करने में सहायता करेगा। यद्यपि सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम इन जिलों में चल रहा है, तो भी यह रेगिस्तानी इलाकों की विकास आवश्यकताओं के केवल कुछ भाग से ही सम्बन्ध रखता है। पांचवी योजना में रेगिस्तान विकास के लिए कोई योजना शामिल नहीं की गई थी। तथापि, योजना आयोग न केवल राजस्थान बल्कि हरियाणा तथा गुजरात के निकटवर्ती राज्यों के लिए भी रेगिस्तानी इलाकों के समग्र विकास की सम्पूर्ण नीति पर विचार कर रहा है और वर्तमान सरकार ने 17.6.77 को लोक सभा में पेश किए गए चालू वर्ष के बजट में रेगिस्तान विकास के लिए 6.10 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है।

थार रेगिस्तान विकास से सम्बन्धित अन्य महत्वपूर्ण उपायों में ये शामिल है :—

(i) राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र में विश्व बैंक साहाय्यत परियोजना के भाग के रूप में चलाया जा रहा वनरोपण कार्यक्रम। इस कार्यक्रम की मुख्य मद्दे ये है—रेत के टीलों का स्थिरीकरण, नहर तट के पास सुरक्षा-धेरा वृक्षारोपण, सड़क के किनारे वृक्षारोपण तथा चरागाह विकास। पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र के वनरोपण की एक योजना अनुमोदित की गई थी। वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान 950 हेक्टेयर में वनरोपण कार्य तथा 3000 हेक्टेयर में चरागाह विकास कार्य के लिए 28.71 लाख रुपए की धनराशि व्यय की गई थी। वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान 2000 हेक्टेयर में वनरोपण कार्य करने तथा 7000 हेक्टेयर में चरागाह विकास करने के लिए 64.42 लाख रुप की धनराशि

मंजूर की गई थी। वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए 2006 हेक्टेयर में वृक्षारोपण कार्य आरम्भ करने तथा 9000 हेक्टेयर में चरागाह विकास करने के लिए 105.30 लाख रुपए का प्रस्ताव था। वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए कार्यक्रम हेतु अनुमोदित धनराशि 164.50 लाख रुपए है। ये विश्व बैंक द्वारा अनुमोदित भौतिक लक्ष्यों के अनुसार है। यह सूचित किया गया है कि राज्य ने 1976-77 में लगभग 87 लाख पेड़ उगाए तथा लगाए और उनका वर्ष 1977-78 में 115 लाख पेड़ लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ii) पश्चिमी राजस्थान में राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण : राजस्थान नहर परियोजना से राजस्थान राज्य के श्री गंगानगर, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर तथा चुरु के रेगिस्तानी जिलों में 13 लाख हेक्टेयर खेती योग्य कमांड क्षेत्र को सिंचाई आपूर्तियों प्रदान करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। इसमें 3.1 लाख हेक्टेयर की उठाऊ सिंचाई (60 मीटर की उठान तक) शामिल है। वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान 288,380 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सिंचा गया है और 1976-77 के दौरान (फरवरी 1977 तक) सिंचित क्षेत्र 261,831 हेक्टेयर है। राज थान नहर परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 396 करोड़ रुपए है अर्थात् सोपान —176 करोड़ रुपए तथा सोपान II—220 करोड़ रुपए। फरवरी, 1977 के अंत तक 161.37 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए गए हैं।

(iii) राजस्थान नहर कमांड क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना : जुलाई 1974 में राजस्थान नहर कमांड क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोसिएशन के साथ हुए समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे और यह समझौता दिसम्बर, 1974 में लागू हुआ था। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोसियेशन 6 वर्षों की अवधि में निष्पादित की जाने वाली कुल 174 मिलियन डालर की अनुमानित लागत में 83 मिलियन डालर का उधार देगी। परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन जुलाई, 1974 से ही शुरू हो गया था।

इस परियोजना में शाखा, वितरिका तथा छोटी नहरों की रेखाएं खींचना, सड़कों का निर्माण, वनरोपण, ग्राम जल आपूर्ति तथा आन-फार्म विकास शामिल है। राजस्थान नहर की कमांड क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत अनुदान ऋण नीचे दिए गए हैं :

	(लाख रुपए में)	
	अनुदान	ऋण
1974-75	76.55	—
1975-76	—	—
1976-77	55.00	75.00
	131.55*	75.00

* इसमें राजस्थान भूमि विकास निगम की इक्विटी पूंजी में मंजूर की गई धनराशि शामिल नहीं है।

(iv) थार रेगिस्तानी इलाके में डेरी-उद्योग : थार रेगिस्तान में अथवा उसके आसपास दो डेरी योजनाएं हैं। ये दोनों योजनाएं जोधपुर तथा बीकानेर में स्थित हैं, इनमें प्रत्येक की प्रतिदिन एक लाख लीटर दूध की उत्पादन क्षमता है। इन परियोजनाओं जो प्रचालन वाढ़ कार्यक्रम में शामिल की गई हैं के अंतर्गत दुग्ध उत्पादकों को दुधारु पशु खरीदने के लिए ऋण दिए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, दुग्ध उत्पादन

बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न निबन्ध कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध किए जा रहे हैं

राजस्थान राज्य के 11 रेगिस्तानी जिलों में वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान खाद्यान्नों का कुल उत्पादन 11.590 लाख मीटरी टन तथा 1975-76 में 29.605 लाख मीटरी टन था। वर्ष 1976-77 की इसी प्रकार की सूचना अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है।

Quality of Cereals supplied through Ration Shops

1858. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the cereals supplied through ration shops are of poor quality and are generally adulterated with stones and dust;

(b) whether Government have investigated such complaints; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to supply reasonably good quality to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). There have been some complaints from time to time about the quality of cereals issued by the ration shops. All complaints are investigated invariably. To safeguard the interest of the consumers, samples of foodgrains are displayed at the ration shops; foodgrains which are found to be sub-standard, are replaced; ration shops are inspected from time to time to check the quality of cereals in stock with them for issue.

Plants for Production of Inorganic Fertilizers and Organic Manure

1859. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any concerted plans, for production of inorganic fertilisers and organic manure;

(b) the *modus operandi* of scheme, if any, to lay greater emphasis on use of organic manure;

(c) the progress achieved in setting up mechanical compost plants; and

(d) the progress achieved in chemical treatment of sewage effluents?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An integrated scheme for the development of Local Manurial Resources has been taken up under the Central Sector during the 5th Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 16.54 crores with the following components:

- (1) Setting up of mechanical compost plants;
- (2) Sewage/sullage utilisation;
- (3) Setting up of Gobar Gas Plants;
- (4) Demonstration-cum-training camps;
- (5) Award of prizes to gram Panchayats/local bodies for doing best composting work;
- (6) Pilot scheme for compost making by landless labourers.

All the above measures are being implemented through the State Governments. In order to make available to farmers organic fertilisers at cheaper rates, 33 per cent Central subsidy on capital cost for setting up

of Mechanical Compost Plants and Sewage & Sullage projects is provided. Similarly, subsidy for setting up of Gobar Gas Plants to the extent of 25 per cent on smaller plants, 20 per cent on bigger plants, 33 per cent on Community Plants and 50 per cent on plants set up in hilly and tribal areas is also being given directly to farmers.

(c) It is planned to set up 35 mechanical compost plants in big cities during the Plan period. Of these, two plants have already been commissioned and 17 more plants have been sanctioned which are in various stages of progress.

(d) It is proposed to implement 250 projects in various cities/towns to utilise sewage/sullage for irrigation and manurial purposes during the Plan period. Of these, 210 projects are already in operation/under implementation.

Capital of Assam

1860. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee to select site for permanent Capital of Assam has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Committee for Capital site; and

(c) whether any amount is being sanctioned for Capital's construction (temporary or permanent) in Assam by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose the recommendations of the Expert Committee.

(c) The Central Govt. had assured the Government of Assam of financial assistance upto Rs. 25 crores, 50 per cent by way of loan for the construction of new Capital.

In July, 1972, the State Government came up for Central assistance of Rs. 5 crores towards construction of a temporary capital at Dispur. The request of the State Government was agreed to on the basis that this amount would be part of overall assistance of Rs. 25 crores, and it was also stipulated that the buildings etc. to be constructed at Dispur should be designed for permanently accommodating those offices of the State Government the location of which was not necessary at the State Capital.

An amount of Rs. 3.5 crores has already been released to the State Government. The request of the State Government for the balance amount of Rs. 1.5 crores is dependent on the receipt of the audited statement of actual expenditure.

Air Pollution Bill

1861. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made by Government to establish Air Pollution monitoring units in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore and Ahmedabad;

(b) whether proposals made by the NEERI (National Environmental Engineering Research Institute) are under consideration of Government; and

(c) when Government propose to bring forward the Air Pollution Bill?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION): (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No arrangements have so far been made by the Government of India to

establish Air Pollution monitoring units in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore and Ahmedabad. However, the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, has a national air quality programme in these cities. Here, two parameters viz., sulphur dioxide and particulate matter are studied fortnightly at selected sites for research purposes.

(b) No proposal has been made by the National Environmental Engineering Institute.

(c) Government hope to introduce the Air Pollution Bill soon.

Contingency Plans for Flood Relief

1862. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to formulate any contingency plans for flood relief in natural calamities;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the amount Central Government have sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Flood relief and other operations in natural calamities are with effect from the 1st April, 1974 financed and administered by the State Governments through their own resources and the margin money annually available with them as recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission. When any State Government requires additional funds to meet the situation caused by natural calamities, it approaches the Central Government for Advance Plan Assistance based on a Memorandum which is considered by a Central Team and a High-powered Committee. Schemes of flood protection, drainage etc., are to the extent possible covered by the Plan provisions of the State Government. The Central Government in May, 1976 issued guidelines to the States for pre-

paring contingency plans for dealing with natural disasters. The guidelines included having a High-powered Standing Committee at the State headquarters under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and other concerned Secretaries and the local Sub Area Commander as members. The Committee is to draw up detailed plans for dealing with situations arising out of floods, cyclones, earthquake etc. The Engineering authorities are to survey all flood control works and to warn the High-powered Standing Committee and the concerned District-level Committee if there is a likelihood of the failure of any of the existing works. The guidelines also included advice for distribution in advance, of duties and responsibilities for rescue and relief work, for advance stockpiling of essential supplies and equipments including boats, dry rations, fuel, essential communications equipment, bleaching powder, first aid kits, medicines, sand bags, lanterns, pumps, cranes, utensils etc. The plans are also to include requisitioning of Government as well as privately owned trucks, setting up of a control room when a disastrous situation actually develops daily meeting of the High-powered Standing Committee, flood forecasting and flood warning system and the training of the staff.

भारी चूना पत्थर संयंत्र की स्थापना

1863. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर और कोटा संभागों में भारी चूना पत्थर संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि भवन निर्माण के काम आने

वाले चूने (मार्बल) और लाल पत्थर (मुर्छी) की किस्मों का विकास करने के लिए इन स्थानों में पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) राजस्थान आवास बोर्ड ने जयपुर के निकट एक चूना संयंत्र स्थापित करने हेतु एक परियोजना प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया । उपयुक्त भूमि, कच्चा माल ईंधन आदि की उपलब्धता के बारे में राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन ने प्रारम्भिक जांच पड़ताल की है ।

Officiating Assistant Engineers, Class II

1864. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of Assistant Engineers C.E.S. Class II and C.E.E.S. Class II in C.P.W.D. who are officiating in that grade for more than 20 years as on the first April, 1977, more than 15 years but less than 20 years and more than 10 years but less than 15 years separately for civil and Electrical?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): As on 1st April, 1977, 22 Assistant Engineers, C.E.S., Class II and 1 Assistant Engineer C.E.E.S., Class II were officiating in the grade for more than 20 years; 138 civil engineers and 12 electrical engineers were officiating in the grade for more than 15 years but less than 20 years; and 379 civil engineers and 56 electrical engineers were officiating in the grade of Assistant Engineer for more than 10 years but less than 15 years.

Officers on Rolls in Central P.W.D.

1865. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total number of officers in Central Public Works Department on rolls for more than 15 years but less than 20 years and more than 10 years but less than 15 years on the 1st April, 1977 separately for Civil and Electricals?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The total number of officers in Central Public Works Department on rolls for more than 15 years but less than 20 years on the 1st April, 1977 is as under:

Civil	Electrical	Arthitec- ture	Horticult- ure
762	37	33	11

The total number of officers in Central Public Works Department on rolls for more than 10 years but less than 15 years on the 1st April, 1977 is as under:—

Civil	Electrical	Architec- ture	Horticult- ure
1934	460	90	26

गेहूं और धान की नई किस्में

1866. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान ।

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

(क) 1976-77 के दौरान गेहूं तथा धान की कौन-कौन सी नई किस्में रिलीज हुईं तथा कौन-कौन सी किस्में जारी होने से पूर्व की स्थिति (प्री रिलीज स्ट्रेज) में है; और

(ख) इन किस्मों के रिलीज करने में किस प्रक्रिया को अपनाया जाता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) यद्यपि वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान गेहूं की कोई भी नई किस्म जारी नहीं की गई है तथापि अखिल भारतीय गेहूं अनुसंधान कार्य शिविर (वर्कशाप) ने 1976 में, गेहूं की नौ किस्मों यूपी 368, एच डी 2177, डब्ल्यू एल 711, डब्ल्यू एच 157, डब्ल्यू एल 410, यूपी 115, यूपी 1209, एच डी 2189 तथा सी सी 464, की रिलीज करने से पूर्व—परीक्षणों के लिए सिफारिश की है ।

धान के सम्बन्ध में, दो किस्में—आई ई टी 2914 जिसका नाम "आकाशी" तथा आई ई टी 1444 जिसका नाम "रवी" रखा गया है, जून, 77 में जारी की गई है । वर्ष 1976-77 में, अखिल भारतीय चावल कार्य शिविर (वर्कशाप) ने धान की नौ किस्मों—आई ई टी 2222, आई ई टी 2795, आई ई टी 3356, आई ई टी 4109 तथा आई ई टी 4700 वी की रिलीज करने से पूर्व—परीक्षणों के लिए सिफारिश की है ।

(ख) सम्बद्ध फसलों के कार्य शिविरों (वर्कशाप्स) में आशा-जनक किस्मों की पहचान परिक्षण प्लोटों में अनेक मौसमों में की गई जांचों के आधार पर की जाती है । यदि कोई कार्य शिविर किसी किस्म के लिए सिफारिश करता है तो उसे अनेक स्थानों में स्थित राज्य के कृषि विभागों के फार्मों में और किसानों के खेतों में जांच के लिए दिया जाता है । ऐसे परिक्षणों के परिणाम कार्यशिविर से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के साथ उन किस्मों को जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय की किस्मों को जारी करने

वाली केन्द्रीय उपसमिति के सामने प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं।

तरबूज और खरबूजे की नई किस्में

1867. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने तरबूज और खरबूजे की कौन-कौन सी किस्में विकसित की है ; और

(ख) प्रचलित किस्मों की तुलना में और स्वाद के आधार पर उनका क्या स्थान है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा, विदेशी सामग्री से, तरबूज की "सुगर बेबी" तथा "अशाही यमातो" किस्मों का चयन, भारतीय दशाओं में किया गया है। एक अन्य किस्म "दुर्गापुर मोठा" का विकास, समन्वयन केन्द्र, दुर्गापुर (जयपुर) में किया गया है।

खरबूज के सम्बन्ध में "पूसा सरवती" तथा "पूसा मधुरस" का विकास भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली द्वारा "अर्कजोत" और "अर्क राजहंस" का विकास भारतीय उद्यान विज्ञान अनुसंधान संस्थान, हसरघट्टा (कर्नाटक) द्वारा किया गया है।

(ख) जहां तक पैदावार और गुण, जिसमें मिठास, स्वाद व सुगंध भी शामिल है, का संबंध है, यह किस्में प्रचलित किस्मों के मुकाबिले में कहीं अधिक बेहतर पाई गई है।

प्रचलित किस्में टेढ़े-मेढ़े आकार की हैं तथा उनके गुणों का भरोसा नहीं है। जिन किस्मों का अब विकास किया गया है वे सभी मामलों में उत्कृष्ट हैं जैसे कि वे बेहतर पैदावार देती हैं, उनका समान फलाकार है और मिठास स्वाद व सुगंध व गुणों की विश्वनीयता महित व अत्योत्तम है।

Exploration for Tube Wells and Filter

1868. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the findings by the Central Ground Water Board are not shared either with the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu or with State Ground Water Board Officials;

(b) if so, the purpose for which both Central and State officials work at variance without mutual consultation; and

(c) whether the Government would assure that their exploration will benefit the agriculturists to indicate the correct places in which tube wells/filter points could be profitably located?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. The programme of investigations of the Central Ground Water Board is drawn up in consultation with the officers of the Ground Water Wing of the public Works Department of Tamil Nadu. All investigation report are made available to that office to help the State Government in formulating Ground Water Development schemes.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Krishna Water to Madras City

1869. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a stalemate/dispute in regard to method of bringing Krishna water to Madras city between various State Governments; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India will speed up the settlement and take up the execution without delay?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The alternative proposals drawn up by the Government of Tamil Nadu for trans-

fer of 15 thousand million cubic feet of Krishna waters to Madras City are at present being examined by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. These proposals will be examined at an Inter-State meeting to be held as soon as the comments of the three States are received, with a view to selecting an appropriate scheme.

Scooter Garages for Quarters constructed at Indira Nagar, Madras

1870. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM, Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether scooter garages have not so far been provided for Central Government quarters constructed at Indira Nagar, Madras;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in providing the same; and

(c) whether the Government will assure to provide the same before the rainy season?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) When these quarters were sanctioned and take up for construction, there was no decision for construction of scooter garages and, therefore, scooter garages have not been provided. There is, therefore, no question of any delay.

(c) Government would consider, on merits, requests for provision of scooter garages if made by a fair the upper storey quarters. It may not be possible to provide these scooter garages before the rainy season.

Pay Scales of Employees of Saw Mill Division, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1871. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether anomalies exist in designation and scale of pay in the different categories of industrial employees of Saw Mill Division, Chatham, (Andaman & Nicobar Islands); if so, whether a Committee was constituted by the Andaman Forest Department and the recommendations of the Committee submitted to the Government of India;

(b) if so, decision taken to end the said anomalies; and

(c) when it is expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Andaman Forest Department constituted a Committee in November, 1974 to go into the working, with particular reference to the anomalies, if any, in the designation and pay scales of the workers on the industrial establishment, of the Chatham Saw Mill Division. The Committee has recommended redesignation of certain existing posts, creation of additional posts and creation of new posts which do not exist in the Andaman Forest Department.

(b) and (c): The matter is still under consideration of the Government, as it requires detailed examination from financial and administrative angles.

Remunerative Price for Sugarcane and Jaggery

1872. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the absence of a clear cut policy for fixing a remunerative price for sugarcane and jaggery, the growers are at the mercy of merchants who get it at throw away prices;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a system of remunerative price for sugarcane and its products in the interests of economic viability of the agriculturists; and

(c) the salient features of such a proposal, if any?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c): The Central Govt. fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by each sugar factory for each sugar season under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. In addition growers are entitled to 50 per cent of excess realisation from the sale of non-levy sugar, for the sugarcane supplied by them, under clause 5A of the above Order. However, in practice, State Governments intervene and advise the price payable by sugar factories in the State for the season. These State-advised prices are much higher than the sum of the statutory minimum price and 50 per cent share of excess realisations as mentioned above. It is, therefore, generally not necessary to invoke the provisions of clause 5A of the Order.

There is no price control on jaggery or sugarcane supplied to jaggery manufactures. Jaggery being a cottage industry it is not desirable to introduce any system of price controls. Since jaggery manufacturers very often operate in areas covered by sugar mills, they have to pay competitive prices, comparable to those paid by sugar mills, in order to draw enough cane for manufacture of jaggery.

Shalimar Bagh and Pitampura Residential Schemes

1873. **SHRI SHEO SAMPAT:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had allotted plots of land to low income group people in Shalimar Bagh and Pitampura residential schemes in early 1976 and had also realised the full amount of the same;

(b) whether 84 sq. meter plots were allotted @ Rs. 96/- per meter;

(c) whether in view of the income of the low income group people this price is not on the higher side and if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether the development of these areas has not yet been completed and whether Government propose to give interest to those allottees from whom the full payment was realised more than a year back upto the period when the development work is complete?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Full amount of the premium has been realised from those, who have taken possession of the plots.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Land is to be allotted to low Income Group persons at predetermined rates and Government agree that every effort should be made to reduce land costs by keeping the cost of development under control.

(d) Development of these areas is in progress and is likely to be completed in about two years' time. No decision about the payment of interest has yet been taken.

Accommodation for Working Girls in Y.W.C.A.

1874. **SHRI SHEO SAMPAT:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether accommodation is provided to working girls in the Y.W.C.A.;

(b) if so, what are the terms of the allotment of accommodation to working girls in Y.W.C.A.;

(c) the grant Government provided annually to Y.W.C.A. and control it exercises over its management;

(d) whether he is aware that the present management of Y.W.C.A. have illegally served notices on certain working girls to vacate the accommodation; and

(e) if so, the reasons for such an illegal act on the part of management of Y.W.C.A.; and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)

(a) and (b) According to information available, temporary accommodation is provided to young working girls in the Y.W.C.A. Hostels for specific periods as stipulated in the rules of the different hostels.

(c) and (d): The Y.W.C.A. is a voluntary organisation. The Department of Social Welfare does not provide annual grant to it for running its hostels and it does not exercise control on them.

(e) The question of action to be taken by Government does not arise.

Purchase Price for Flats Offered for Sale

1875. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the competent authority has the first option to purchase vacant land within the ceiling limit offered for transfer by way of sale under Section 26(1) of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, whether Government allow the same market value plus fifteen percent which another purchaser is willing to offer; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any standard purchase price for vacant plots in Delhi (Punjabi Bagh) or a seller is not to know the price before giving written notice for sale of land and he must accept whatever price the collector awards, as a final verdict?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b): No, Sir. As per the provisions of section 26(2) of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, the price to be offered for the land proposed to be purchased on behalf of the

State Government is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or of any other corresponding law for the time being in force. If the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is applicable, the price would be the market value and the solatium of 15 per cent thereof.

(c): The Government have not fixed any standard purchase price for vacant plots in Delhi (Punjabi Bagh).

As the competent authority is required to calculate the price in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or under any other corresponding law for the time being in force after the notice prescribed in sub-section (1) of section 26 of the Act has been given to the competent authority and after he has exercised the right of pre-emption, the question of the seller knowing the price before given written notice for sale of land does not arise.

राज्यों को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई

1876. श्री मोटा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों ने कृषि की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु केंद्रीय सरकार से उर्वरकों की सप्लाई बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन राज्यों ने यह अनुरोध किया है उनके नाम क्या हैं, उन्होंने कितनी मांग की है और सरकार ने इस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) पूरी जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दे दी गई है ।

विवरण

पोषक तत्वों के रूप में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खरीफ 1977 के दौरान की गई अतिरिक्त मांग तथा उसको पूरा करने के लिए देशी निरमाओं द्वारा तैयार उर्वरक तथा पूल के स्टॉक से किया गया आवंटन

(आंकड़े टनों में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	मागी गई मात्रा						आवंटन की गई मात्रा						योग
		देशी निरमाता			पूल			देशी निरमाता			पूल			
		एन	पी	वी	एन	पी	वी	एन	पी	वी	एन	पी	वी	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	—	—	135	345	135	345	—	—	135	345	135	345	345
2	कर्नाटक	—	—	2945	1977	2945	1977	—	—	2945	1977	2945	1977	1977
3	केरल	—	—	260	—	260	—	—	—	260	—	—	260	—
4	महाराष्ट्र	1735	—	534	—	2269	—	—	—	534	—	—	534	—
5	गुजरात	1050	—	848	—	1898	—	336	—	848	—	—	1184	—
6	मध्य प्रदेश	—	—	177	—	177	—	—	—	177	—	—	177	—
7	राजस्थान	—	—	375	460	375	460	—	—	375	460	375	460	460
8	पंजाब	—	—	10315	4637	10315	4637	—	—	10315	4637	10315	4637	4637
9	उत्तर प्रदेश	—	—	3810	9200	3810	9200	—	—	3810	9200	3810	9200	9200

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	520	—	—	521	184	1041	184	—	—	521	184	521	184
11	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	—	—	—	1840	—	1840	—	—	—	1840	—	1840	—
12	दिल्ली	—	—	—	732	367	732	367	—	—	732	367	732	367
13	असम	1996	—	—	604	368	1700	368	1156	—	604	368	1760	368
14	उड़ीसा	387	—	—	—	—	387	—	105	—	—	—	105	—
15	त्रिपुरा	92	—	—	—	—	92	—	92	—	—	—	92	—
16	मेघालय	66	—	—	—	—	66	—	66	—	—	—	66	—
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	661	—	—	—	—	661	—	231	—	—	—	231	—
18	मिजोरम	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—

टिप्पणी : देशी स्रोतों से उपलब्ध होने वाले उर्वरकों के आवंटन में जो कमी रही है वह अमोनियम सल्फेट तथा कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट के विषय में है। इन उर्वरकों की सप्लाई कम है। अतः सम्बन्धित आंबंटियों को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि इन उर्वरकों की सप्लाई करना संभव नहीं है, दूसरे देशी उर्वरक पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं।

Sugar, quota to Shareholders of Sugar Factory

1877. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar supplied to the State of Andhra Pradesh during last one year; and

(b) whether any quota of sugar is given to the shareholders of sugar factories at controlled rate?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Andhra Pradesh State is being allotted a monthly quota of levy sugar of 14,145 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

Staying Power of Farmer

1878. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN-YAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government or are under their consideration with a view to equipping the producers of agricultural crops with staying power so as to ensure that they are not compelled to surrender to distress sale?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The warehouses set-up under the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 by the Central and the State Warehousing Corporations ensure availability of scientific warehousing facilities for the benefit, amongst others, of producers and save them from making distress sale, by providing credit on the pledge of the stocks of agricultural commodities etc. covered by the warehouse receipts.

2. Under the Save Grain Campaign scheme launched by Government of India, simple but effective techniques of preservation and storage of food-grains are made known to the farmers, through training, demonstration, publicity etc. Loans are also advanced to

State Governments for fabrication of small size metal bins for being made available to farmers on easy credit basis; this improves the holding capacity of the farmers.

Steps for Growth of Wild Life

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

(a) whether wild life is shrinking in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the survival, safety and growth of wild life in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). While certain species of wildlife appear to be shrinking on account of loss of habitat through growing population and developmental pressures, a number of other wildlife species have increased as a result of various protective measures taken in recent years.

(c) Some of the important measures taken in recent years for the survival, safety and growth of wildlife in the country are as follows:--

(1) With the enactment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act in 1972, which has now been adopted by all but two States, special legal protection has been given to the endangered species from exploitation and stringent punishment provided for infringement of the provisions of the Act.

(2) Export trade of most of the threatened species has been controlled, particularly since India became a party in 1976 to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

(3) The habitat in which wildlife can prosper is being increased by constituting larger areas as national parks and sanctuaries where all possible protection is being afforded

to wildlife. The "Project Tiger" has been launched in nine selected habitats to afford protection to this threatened species.

(4) For ensuring effective and scientific management of sanctuaries, national parks and other wildlife areas, separate wildlife wings within the Forest Departments are being established in all States and Union Territories.

Ban on Hunting of Wild Animals

1880. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to put a total ban on hunting of certain species of wild animals lest these might become extinct; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for a total ban on the hunting of such wild animals and birds specified in Schedule I to the Act which are considered to be endangered.

Steps to save Elephants and Rhinoceros in the Country

1881. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether elephants and rhinoceros are struggling hard for survival and due to poaching these are becoming extinct;

(b) the approximate number of elephants and rhinoceros in the country; and

(c) the steps taken to save them from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The approximate estimated number of elephants in the country are 10,000 and rhinoceros are 700.

(c) The following steps have been taken to ensure their protection.

(i) Both the elephants and the rhinoceros are included in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, affording them strict protection.

(ii) Both the rhinoceros and the elephant are included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which strictly regulate international trade in both these species.

(iii) A national Park at Kaziranga and Lakhawa Sanctuary in Assam and a Sanctuary in Jaldapara in West Bengal have been constituted to provide all possible protection to the habitat of the rhinoceros. Elephants also receive protection in such reserves as the Corbett National Park in Uttar Pradesh, Manas Sanctuary in Assam, Mudumalai Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu, Palamau National Park in Bihar, Periyar Sanctuary in Kerala, etc.

राजस्थान के किसानों को ऋण दिया जाना

1882. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों ने 1975-76 के दौरान राजस्थान के किसानों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ; और

(ख) भूमि विकास बैंक राजस्थान के विकास के लिए 1976-77 में योजना-वार, कितना ऋण दे रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों ने किसानों को वर्ष 1075-76 में 69.8 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण जारी किए हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 में भूमि विकास बैंक, राजस्थान द्वारा दिए गए योजना-वार ऋणों का व्यौरा मांगा गया है और प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Bulgarian Aid for Agro-Industrial Centres

1883. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up two agro-industrial centres with Bulgarian help; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Two agro-industrial complexes are proposed to be developed, one each in Bihar and Karnataka, under Indo-Bulgarian Joint Cooperation programme. The projects aim at integration of production, processing and marketing of selected fruits and vegetables, which would contribute to improvement in the economy and development of the areas to be covered by them. The project proposals are yet to be finally cleared by the Government.

Export of Wheat and Wheat Products

1884. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to export wheat and wheat products during the current year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government have so far not taken any decision regarding the export of wheat and wheat products during the current year, and the whole matter is under consideration.

Change in Role of F.C.I

1885. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is going to be any change in the role of Food Corporation of India and whether any structural change is thought of; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Research in Disease of Coconut

1886. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether century old disease had crippling effect on coconut production and research had not yet been able to counter fully the effect of the disease; and

(b) if so, the efforts of Central Government made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir, a disease of the coconut palm known as root wilt has a crippling effect on the production of coconut in Kerala and the researches have not yet been able to fully counter the effects of this disease.

Efforts are continuing for a correct diagnosis of the disease. The association of a virus has been suspected for some years. Recently, the association of bacteria and nematode with the roots of the diseased palms has also been demonstrated. Intensive investigations are in progress at the Kayangulam station of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute in Kerala for establishing the correct identity of the pathogen.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has strengthened the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute's Regional Station at Kayangulam to tackle the problem from every possible angle. The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute has identified certain hybrids between Dwarf and Tall varieties which are relatively much less susceptible to the disease. Pilot projects for rejuvenation of diseased plantations have been launched jointly by the Central and State Governments by planting healthy coconut seedlings of improved varieties.

Impact of Land Holding

1887. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey in collaboration with the State Governments to collect basic data on the number, tenure, status, irrigation, land utilisation and cropping pattern of holdings of different sizes;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to present Sample Census to reflect the impact of land ceiling and thus provide more realistic and up-to-date estimate of the holdings in different size groups, their cropping pattern, irrigation etc. at the taluka level; and

(c) if so, the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The first Agricultural Census was conducted in the country with the Agricultural year 1970-71 (July 1970—June 1971) as the reference year. The primary unit for data collection was the operational holding. Data were collected on the essential characteristics of agricultural holdings viz. (i) Number and size distribution of operational holdings, (ii) Land Utilisation, (iii) Area under crops, (iv) Area irrigated cropwise and source wise and (v) Tenancy particulars. The current Agricultural Census is being conducted on sample survey basis with Agricultural year 1976-77 (July 1976-77) as the reference year.

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

Amount spent on A.I.C.C. Delegates by Vice-Chancellor of Punjab University

1888. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

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

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, Chandigarh has spent Rs. 20000/- for the physical well being of AICC delegates out of the University budget money for 1976-77 meant for medical facilities for the University staff and students;

(b) whether the same has been shown on page 71 of the printed budget paper of the said University;

(c) whether Prof. R. C. Paul, Vice-Chancellor of the University got a three years extension on 24th March, 1977 just a day before the Janta Ministry was sworn in; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Punjab University, the Chandigarh Administration

advised the University to ensure proper functioning of its Health Centre during the AICC session in December, 1975. As at that time, the stock of medicines was inadequate, the University Office anticipated an additional requirement of Rs. 20,000 for purchase of medicines. This requirement was shown in the budget document for 1976-77. Eventually, the personnel and medicine for the Centre during the AICC Session were provided by the Punjab Government. The Centre incurred an expenditure of less than Rs. 100 on medicines, which was later reimbursed by the Government of Punjab. In the Budget papers for 1976-77 it was indicated by a footnote that the revised provision included Rs. 20,000 to meet the cost of medicines on AICC session.

(c) and (d). According to Section 10(2) of the Punjab University Act, the term of office of the Vice-Chancellor may be extended by the Chancellor for such further periods, not exceeding three years at a time, as he may deem fit. In exercise of these powers, the term of Prof. R. C. Paul, as Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, which was due to expire on June 30, 1977, was extended by the Chancellor for a period of three years, *vide* notification dated 24th March, 1977.

Phoorel Pesticide

1889. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that use of Phoorel (the trade name for leptophos which belongs to a class of poisons called organophosphates), an American made pesticide, is banned in the United States and it is no longer welcome in Egypt;

(b) whether he is also aware that this pesticide that caused paralysis among hundreds of water buffaloes in Egypt is currently being manufactured in Texas, US and offered for sale in India; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been reported that manufacturing firm in the USA have voluntarily suspended its production. In any case the Registration Committee under the Insecticide Act has decided not to register this chemical. Government have also initiated action to ban its use in India.

Procurement Price of Agricultural Produce

1890. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of Government in regard to the minimum and maximum price of procurement of agricultural produce especially rice;

(b) whether Government is aware of the hardships of agriculturists caused by the offer of a very low price for procurement;

(c) the ranges of prices offered during the last twelve months; and

(d) whether Government propose to enhance the price so as to ensure economic viability of agricultural operations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The procurement prices are fixed in respect of paddy, rice, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and wheat. These prices are fixed after taking into account the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the views of the Chief Ministers of States and the need to protect the interests of the producers as well as the consumers. A statement giving procurement prices for Kharif cereals for the marketing seasons 1975-76 and 1976-77 and for wheat for the marketing seasons 1976-77 and 1977-78 is attached.

(d) The pricing policy for Rabi cereals has already been announced on the 12th April, 1977. The pricing policy for Kharif cereals for 1977-78 will be formulated during September-October 1977 on the eve of the forthcoming Kharif marketing season.

Statement

Price range of procurement/support prices of different foodgrains fixed by the Government of India for Kharif/Rabi foodgrains for 1975-76 and 1976-77 Kharif and 1976-77 and 1977-78 Rabi seasons

	(Rs. per quintal)	
A. Kharif foodgrains	1975-76	1976-77
Paddy	74 to 96	74 to 96
Rice	117 to 154	117 to 154
Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi	74	74
B. Rabi foodgrains	1976-77	1977-78
Wheat	105	110

Train in Delhi Zoo

1891. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the running of toy train in Delhi Zoo has harmful effect and many of the rare species of birds have already migrated from the Zoo if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether Government had not consulted any experts about the effects of train running in the zoo; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop the running of trains in the zoo?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The train that was introduced in the Delhi Zoological Park in August, 1976 was not a toy train but comprised almost normal

sized carriages pulled by a diesel shunting engine used on the Kalka-Simla rail. The running of such a train close to the enclosures did affect the alighting of migratory birds within the Delhi Zoo last winter and many of the animals like the lion-tailed monkey, the spider monkey, the puma, the elephant and the white tigers appeared to be disturbed. There was apprehension that such disturbance might ultimately affect breeding within the Zoo. Migratory birds from East European countries and Siberia have been regularly visiting the pond of the Delhi Zoological Park since 1961. With the introduction of the train within the Zoo, as against nearly 3,000 migratory birds which arrive by the middle of October only about 25 alighted last October. After the train was stopped early last January about 1,000 birds flocked into the Zoo.

(b) and (c). While available records do not indicate prior consultation of acknowledged wildlife conservation experts about the effects of running of the train in the Zoo, on the basis of subsequent advice received from such experts, the running of the zoo train was stopped from January, 1977.

Permission for Fishing on Kerala Coasts

1892. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of companies to whom Government have given permission to use Kerala coast for fishing during last three years and their names;

(b) whether the Central Government have taken note of the State Government's proposal to improve fishing industry in Kerala;

(c) whether Government have given permission to the multinational corporations to participate in the fishing industry in India; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No company in India has approached Government for permission to use Kerala Coast for fishing during the last three years, as sea fishing is not a licensable industry. No such permission has also been granted to fishing companies abroad.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) M/s. Union Carbide (India) Ltd., M/s. Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd., M/s. ITC Ltd., M/s. Cadbury Fry (India) Ltd. and M/s. EID Parry Ltd. [renamed as E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd. from 29th April, 1976], have been issued letters of intent for the manufacture of processed marine products. Excepting M/s. Cadbury Fry (India) Pvt. Ltd., other companies were also permitted to import trawlers. The details are as follows:

Name of the company	Annual processing capacities [¶] permitted.	No. of trawlers permitted for import.
1. M/s Union Carbide (India) Ltd.	Shrimp —5000 tonnes other fishes —500 tonnes	2
2. M/s Britannia Biscuit Co., Ltd.	Frozen Sea-Foods. —15399 tonnes Fish meal — 5400 tones	2
3. M/s ITC Ltd.	Processed marine products —9000 tons	2
4. EID Parry (India) Ltd.	Do. — 4200 tons.	2
5. Cadbury Fry (India) Ltd.	Do. — 3000 tons.	Nil

Setting up of Schools in Rural Areas

1893. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to follow the policy of the previous Government to set up schools for a radius of 1½ Kms. in the rural areas;

(b) if so, how many schools were set up in 1974-75, 1975-76 and March, 1977 in rural areas; and

(c) how many schools were opened for girls and how many schools are having co-education during the above mentioned years and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) As per Education Commission's recommendations, primary schools will have to be set up within walking distance for the children. Walking distance is normally taken as between 1 to 2 kilometres. It is Government's policy to open schools in rural areas in accordance with this norm.

(b) and (c). The information for these years is not available. However, as per Third All India Educational Survey figures, 97 per cent of the children of the age group 6-11 has already been covered.

Grants for Construction of Sports Complex in State Capitals

1894. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Central Government have sanctioned some amount for construction of sports complex in State Capitals;

(b) if so, the outlines regarding the distribution of this grant to the States;

(c) whether Government have given encouragement by increasing the grant for construction of open and indoor stadia and swimming pools also; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the scheme of financial assistance to State Governments/State Sports Councils the ceiling of Central assistance for construction of Utility Stadia, Swimming Pools and Indoor Stadia has been raised with effect from 1st April, 1976 from 'Rs. 50,000 or 50 per cent of the cost, whichever is less' to 'Rs. 1,00,000 or 50 per cent of the cost whichever is less'.

Book Banks in Schools

1895. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Book Banks established in Schools all over the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of Book Banks functioning in the State of Karnataka; and

(c) the facilities provided by the Government for the children belonging to Scheduled Tribes and other low-income group children?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) A Statement is attached.

(b) About 700 School Book Banks are functioning in Karnataka.

(c) Mid-day meals, free uniforms, free textbooks and stationery, attendance scholarships, scholarships for rural bright students, pre and post-matric scholarships, etc. are some of the main facilities provided by Government for children belonging to Scheduled Tribes and other low-income group children. In addition to this, Book Banks facilities are also available to them.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Book Banks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,333
2.	Assam	848
3.	Bihar	£
4.	Gujarat	2,239
5.	Haryana	7,042
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4,299
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	£
8.	Karnataka	706
9.	Kerala	11,293
10.	Madhya Pradesh	62,622
11.	Maharashtra	*
12.	Manipur	260
13.	Meghalaya	300
14.	Nagaland	42
15.	Orissa	2,117
16.	Punjab	11,424
17.	Rajasthan	24,828

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Book Banks
18.	Sikkim	37
19.	Tamil Nadu	37,295
20.	Tripura	1,620
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4,632 [@]
22.	West Bengal	235
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	205
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	41
25.	Chhattisgarh	68
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	£
27.	Delhi	841
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	835
29.	Lakshadweep	Nil %
30.	Mizoram	652
31.	Pondicherry	120

*The scheme of Book Banks has been introduced in standards I-IV of Primary Schools of Local bodies from June, 1976. Exact no. of book banks in schools is not known.

[@] Includes 1,989 banks in Intermediate Colleges.

£Information not available.

%Books and writing materials are supplied to all students free of cost.

Instructions to States for Prompt Payment of Sugarcane Price

1896. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have advised the State Governments to arrange for prompt payment of the sugarcane price to growers by the factories in their areas; and

(b) whether Central Government have also advised the State Government, to modify laws to provide timely

payments by factories and for addition of interest in case of delay?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, provides for payment of sugarcane prices by the sugar factories within 14 days of delivery of cane. Many State Governments/Union Territories have enacted legislation providing for interest on delayed payments. Interest rates vary from State to State but the Central Government has requested that the rates may be made uniform at 15 per cent which is comparable to commercial bank rates.

In addition to the legal provisions above, specific cases of serious default are taken up with the State Governments concerned.

Aerial Spray

1897. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have purchased planes for the purpose of protecting the crops through aerial spraying; and

(b) if so, their number?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thirty-five (35).

Rehabilitation of Evacuees from Sri Lanka

1898. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of evacuees from Sri Lanka awaiting rehabilitation; and

(b) whether there is any time limit proposed to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Out of 62,504 repatriate families (not evacuees) who have arrived in India so far, applications of about 4,700 families only are pending.

(b) No fixed time limit has been prescribed but instructions are to rehabilitate as early as possible.

मार्केट रेंट के मामले

1899. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्केट रेंट कब और किस आधार पर लिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या गत दो वर्षों में मंत्रालय के सामने ऐसा भी कोई मामला आया है जिसमें इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि राजसम्पत्ति निदेशक द्वारा किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को सरकारी आवास में रहने की अनुमति दी गई हो परन्तु फिर भी उससे मार्केट रेंट लिया गया हो ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ मामलों में राजसम्पत्ति निदेशक की सिफारिशों को नजरअन्दाज करके मार्केट रेंट लिया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का उचित कर्मचारियों को राहत देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जब कोई अधिकारी अवाप्त घोषित कर दिया जाता है या जो सरकारी वास के अनधिकृत दखल में है या जब अवांटन इस विशिष्ट शर्त पर किया जाता है या अधिकारियों को

इस विशिष्ट शर्त पर सरकारी वास रखने की अनुमति दी जाती है कि उनसे मार्केट किराया लिया जाएगा, तो मार्केट किराया चार्ज किया जाता है। मार्केट किराया उन निजी मकान वाले अधिकारियों द्वारा भी देय है जो 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 के बाद भी सरकारी आवास में रह रहे हैं।

(ख) किसी भी मामले में, जहां संपदा निदेशक ने किसी अधिकारी को सामान्य लाइसेंस शुल्क की अदायगी पर सरकारी वास में रहने की अनुमति दे दी थी, उससे मार्केट किराया की वसूली का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जीर नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Market Rent Charged from Govt. Employees

1900. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rent is being charged from some of those Government servants who are still in service and are staying in legally allotted house;

(b) how many Government servants were penalised to pay market rent during the last two years and why;

(c) how many of them are still in service in Delhi; and

(d) what was the reason of charging market rent from them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Setting up of Central Government Housing Units

1901. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned and set up any Central Government Housing Units in the State of Gujarat during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereto:

(c) whether Government have provided financial assistance by way of grant or loan or both to the State Government and other public housing schemes in Gujarat during the same period; and

(d) if so, facts thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Gujarat receives block loans and block grants for financing planning schemes and it is not possible to identify quantum of assistance for social housing schemes. In addition, the following amounts of LIC loans were allocated to the State of Gujarat during the last 3 years:—

Year	Amount released
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	105.00
1975-76	120.00
1976-77	90.00
	<u>315.00</u>

Further, a cluster of 10 demonstration houses at village Bhimora in district Surendranagar in Gujarat, was put up by the Regional Rural Housing Wing set up at Vallabh Vidyanagar in district Anand (Gujarat) under the aegis of National Buildings Organisation. A grant of Rs. 55,000 was given to this housing wing for the purpose. Besides this, the Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. New Delhi has financed 78 schemes for various public housing agencies in Gujarat as under:—

Agency	No. of schemes sanctioned
Gujarat Housing Board	36
Baroda Municipal Corporation .	12
Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation	11
Gujarat Slum Clearance Board .	9
Gujarat State Road Corporation .	4
Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	4
Rajkot Municipal Corporation .	1
Surat Municipal Corporation .	1
	<u>78</u>

Besides, 1 scheme has also been sanctioned by HUDCO for the Mochi Co-op. Housing Society, Rajkot.

Distribution of Narmada Water

1902. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more of the minor or major irrigation schemes attached with the whole question of Narmada Water Distribution-Use issue are already in progress in actual working in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, broad details thereof, including the total cost expected and the central financial assistance to be made available in each case to the State Government concerned?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALIA): (a) and (b). An area of about 50000 ha. in Madhya Pradesh and 9000 ha. in Gujarat in the Narmada basin is under irrigation through canals and tanks.

The following two major projects in the Narmada basin in the State of Madhya Pradesh which were approved by the Planning Commission prior to the setting up of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal are at present in progress:—

Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Benefits ('000' ha.)
Tawa	79.28	332.0
Barna	12.97	63.2

The Madhya Pradesh Government have also taken up some works on the Bargi Project on the Narmada. The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 124.0 crores and envisages to provide irrigation benefits to an area of 5.20 lakh ha.

Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework of their overall development plans. Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or project.

Primary Education

1903. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to strengthen and accelerate the programme of spreading primary education in the whole country; and

(b) if so, how and at what cost and by what expected deadline?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The responsibility for primary education vests in the State Governments. However, the Central Government give the highest priority to the development of primary education in the country. The present Government is considering preparation of a time-bound plan of action for achieving the goal of universalisation of primary education as envisaged in Article 45 of the Constitution by the end of the VI Plan, if not earlier. It is estimated that if 100 per cent children are to be brought to schools, it will cost about Rs. 775 crores.

Rehabilitation of Pavement Hawkers

1904. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE:

SHRI R. P. DASS:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Jama Masjid Footpath Hawkers United Committee; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rehabilitate 333 pavement hawkers uprooted from the Jama Masjid area by the

previous Government and Delhi Administration and D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of rehabilitating the pavement hawkers in the area who were not covered already is under review.

Sale of Liquor by Pan Shops in Capital

1905. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports appearing in the Statesman dated the 7th May, 1977 wherein it has been stated that a number of pan shops in the Capital have been selling liquor during night time; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to inquire into this matter and nature of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No such press report appears to have been put out by the Statesman on 7 May 1977. The news item in this regard in some other sections of the press has, however, come to notice.

(b) The Delhi Administration has looked into and ordered intensive checking of the pan shops and has reported that no such instance has come to notice.

Admission to Master of Physical Education course in Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior

1906 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether admission to Master of Physical Education course in Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior, is not open to those candidates who have obtained Diploma in Physical Education after attending a condensed course and having a certificate in Physical Education;

(b) whether teachers having above mentioned Diploma in Physical Education are getting T.G.T. scales and are considered at par with those having Graduate Degree in Physical Education; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not admitting candidates in Post Graduate Course having Diploma after attending a condensed Course in Physical Education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information in this behalf is not available at present as these Diploma holders are employed by institutions in the States.

(c) The Jiwaji University, to which the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education is affiliated, has prescribed the following academic qualifications for admission to the Master in Physical Education Course:

(i) A Bachelor's Degree in Physical Education from a recognised university; or

(ii) a postgraduate Diploma in Physical Education of at least one year's duration awarded by a University or a board appointed by the Education Department of the State.

Since the duration of Condensed Diploma Course is less than one year, candidates holding this Diploma are not eligible for admission to the Master in Physical Education Course at the College.

Visit of Delhi University's Senior Officer to Tihar Central Jail

1907. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Kookla, a senior officer of Delhi University visited Tihar Central jail along with C.B.I. and I.B. Officers to cross examine the detainees;

(b) whether his office was converted into the office of the police and he gave the list of the teachers to the police for arrest;

(c) if so, what action has been taken against him; and

(d) whether Government propose to make inquiry against him and against other University officers who are responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information received from the Delhi Administration and the University of Delhi, Dr. A. S. Kukla, Dean, Students Welfare, did not visit the Central Jail, Tihar.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi the office of Dean of Students Welfare was not converted into the office of the police and Dr. Kukla did not give any list of teachers to the police for arrest.

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

Removal of Markets from Delhi city

1908. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the markets which were removed from Delhi city during the Emergency;

(b) the number of shops and factories removed during that period;

(c) whether Government have received any representation for lack of civic amenities there; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Esplanade Road Cycle Market, Motia Khan, Iron Dealers, Old Motor Parts and Lakkar Mandi Market, and Old Subzi Mandi Markets. Besides these some Jhuggi Jhonpri Markets and Commercial Structures from non-conforming areas as also those in the Jama Masjid area were removed.

(b) About 4500 shops and about 80 factories.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Seed Distribution through Panchayats

1909. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the part played by local Panchayats in the distribution of seeds to agriculturists;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties and the time spent by agriculturists in procuring seeds;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to accentuate on a larger scale the role of local Panchayats in the seeds distribution system; and

(d) the salient features of the proposal, if any?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The distribution of seeds to the farmers is undertaken by the State Government through a number of State agencies. At the national level, the National

Seeds Corporation, State Farm Corporation of India and Tarai Development Corporation Limited distribute certified seeds and truthfully labelled seeds through their marketing outlets established for the purpose. These outlets do not include Panchayats at the village level.

(b) Some difficulties have been reported in the procurement of seeds by the agriculturists. In order to make available to the farmers, certified seeds at bullock-cart distance, a National Seeds Programme has been drawn up under which N. S. C. is to establish 20,000 seed outlets in the country which would be selling seeds to the farmers. Under this programme, the State Governments are to establish their State Seeds Corporations who would be engaged in the production of certified seeds and its distribution within the State through its own sale outlets.

(c) and (d): In view of what has been stated in parts (a) and (b), it is for the State Government to involve local Panchayats in the distribution of seeds produced by the State Seeds Corporations, if they so desire.

Accommodation to the Accredited Correspondents

1910. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to provide accommodation to the Accredited Correspondents at the Head Quarters of Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the accommodation already allotted to some selected correspondents is being withdrawn; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to end this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No Sir, Government has decided to allot a limited number of residential units to accredited Press representatives who fulfil certain conditions.

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

Bangladesh Refugees settled in India

1911. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Bangladesh refugees have not been rehabilitated;

(b) the total number that has settled in India after the repatriation to Bangladesh of those refugees who had migrated during the Indo-Pakistan War; and

(c) the total burden on the Indian Exchequer in maintaining these refugees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) All the refugees who came from Bangladesh since the declaration of Independence on 25-3-71, returned to that country when it was liberated. None of them has been rehabilitated in India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per audited accounts for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, total expenditure of Rs. 2,89,49,44,937 was incurred by the Government of India in connection with the relief of Bangladesh evacuees.

Performance of State-owned Agricultural Farm

1912. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the performance and working results of the State-owned agricultural farms during the last three years;

(b) the principal crops, average per acre input cost and average yield at these farms; and

(c) how does the economy of these farms compare with private agricultural operations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The available information on the performance and working results of agricultural farms managed by the State Farms Corporation of India, for the years 1973-74 1974-75 and 1975-76, as well as for the current year 1976-77, is given in Statement I attached.

(b) Statement II, attached gives the principal crops grown, average yield per hectare and input costs per hectare at the various farms of the State Farms Corporation.

(c) It is difficult to make a direct comparison of the economy of these

farms with private agricultural operations because:

(i) the lands operated by the agricultural farms of the Corporation, were, by and large, un-reclaimed or reclaimed wastes or marginal lands made available by the State Governments and, therefore, are generally inferior to the lands of private farms;

(ii) a sizeable part of the lands of the Corporation are used for producing quality seed, the input costs for the seed-producing farms is higher than that of private farms. While the cost of production of the former category of farms is higher than that of the latter category. The yield per hectare is lower because of roguing operations in the case of seed farms.

Notwithstanding the above, some of the professional institutions have been/are being requested to make studies on the relative economics of these farms with private farms.

Statement I

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Cultivated Area (hect.)	23086.80	25486.00	26062.00	27570.80
2. Irrigated Area "	6757.60	8162.00	8641.60	11364.00
3. Cropped Area "	25418.80	25198.80	29068.00	31280.40
4. Cropping Intensity	110%	99%	111%	112%
5. Total Production (qtls)				
(i) Paddy	41468	30530	66548	118691
(ii) Cotton	14333	12112	17972	26121
(iii) Wheat	59233	84051	172645	*
(iv) Gram	34005	33470	54599	*
6. Seed Production (qtls)				
(i) Paddy	29558	25361	47194	70450
(ii) Cotton	50	237	1387	9700
(iii) Wheat	46736	68792	142228	*
(iv) Gram	30057	22774	40362	*
7. Average Yield (qtls/hect.)				
(i) Paddy	22.40	14.45	30.72	36.80
(ii) Cotton	8.60	7.12	10.10	15.80
(iii) Wheat	13.37	21.75	24.35	*
(iv) Gram	6.90	7.72	10.97	*
8. Financial Performance (Rs. Lakhs)				
(i) Income	452.27	507.70	694.00	*
(ii) Expenditure	343.21	525.51	810.30	*
(iii) Profit/Loss (+)	(+)109.06	(-)17.81	(-)116.30	*
(+) (-)				

* Not yet available.

Statement II (Figures in respect of 1975-76)

Name of the Farm	Principal Crop Grown	Input Cost per hect. (Rs.)	Yield per hect. (Qtls.)
1. Suratgarh .	Paddy	3,054·40	40·95
	Wheat	3,187·37	25·03
	Gram	1,638·27	11·73
2. Jetsar .	Paddy	2,950·30	25·83
	Wheat	2,731·20	20·85
	Gram	1,161·17	7·38
3. Ladhawal .	Paddy	2,120·17	19·65
	Wheat	2,176·70	31·10
4. Kokilabari .	Paddy	3,342·75	10·88
	Wheat	3,397·32	14·50
5. Bahraich .	Paddy	1,537·45	22·12
	Wheat	2,235·80	22·62
6. Hissar .	Cotton	2,767·87	12·25
	Wheat	3,068·25	28·20
	Gram (irrigated)	1,285·92	18·02
7. Raichur .	Cotton	7,937·20	11·25
8. Chengam .	Maize (Seed)	3,421·72	22·83
	Bhindi (Seed)½	4,651·40	6·05
	Tomato (Seed)½	7,305·05	1·20
	Brinjal (Seed)	7,555·80	3·43
9. Aralam Plantation Crop:—	Coconut } Cashewnut } Rubber } Pepper }	Under planting stage it has not reached the bearing stage.	
10. Mizoram .	Paddy	4,278·12	22·45
11. Rae Bareli .	Paddy	3,726·78	20·07

Integrated Soil and Water Conservation Scheme

1913. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 169 on 13th June, 1977 regarding scheme for conservation of hilly catchment area and state:

(a) whether scheme on integrated soil and water conservation in Himalayan region will have a multi-disciplinary character involving afforestation, pasture development, horticultural crop, besides soil and water conservation measures on agricultural fields;

(b) the total expenditure involved in the scheme; and

(c) whether State Governments are also to be involved in the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Integrated Soil & Water Conservation in Himalayan Region will have multi-disciplinary character involving afforestation, horticulture, pasture development (including Alpine ones), terracing of agricultural lands where necessary, protection of water ways and other ancillary works in order to ensure integrated and optimal land use, of the catchment area. The implementing agency will also be responsible for animal husbandry developments.

(b) A provision of Rs. 490 lakhs is proposed for the remaining two years of the 5th Plan, i. e. Rs. 200 lakhs for 1977-78 and Rs. 290 lakhs for 1978-79.

(c) Yes, the implementing agency will be the State Government concerned.

Multipronged Production Strategy for Kharif Season

1914. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has suggested to the States a multipronged production strategy for the coming Kharif season aimed at increasing the overall productivity and minimise fluctuations in agricultural production during the season;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether the strategy has been evolved by the Union Ministry after a review of the production programmes undertaken by a number of central teams sent to the States;

(d) their suggestions; and

(e) how many States have followed this?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the strategy include:

(i) Increasing the coverage under high-yielding varieties of rice, jowar, bajra and maize.

(ii) selection of suitable technology for different crops under various conditions of rainfall, irrigation and soil types; (a) selection of proper varieties of crops; (b) timely sowing of paddy; (c) raising of community nurseries to help achieve timely transplantation of paddy (d) line sowing of direct seeded paddy followed by early weeding and top-dressing with fertilisers; (e) demonstrations with improved implements for proper land preparation and line sowing:

(iii) special fertiliser campaign in selected districts to increase usage of fertilisers and also to improve its efficiency through proper methods of application;

(iv) special campaign for application of phosphatic fertilisers to increase the production of Tur, Groundnut etc.;

(v) training of extension staff and of farmers in the latest technology developed by agricultural research institutions;

(vi) coordination between State Irrigation and Electricity Departments for timely supply of electricity and irrigation water; and

(vii) arrangement of production credit.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The suggestions of the Central Teams for increasing the production of kharif foodgrains in different States vary under different situations. Based on their suggestions, general guidelines and broad strategy as mentioned at (b) have been suggested to the State Governments for suitable action by them.

(e) Action has been initiated by all the States, on the basis of their kharif production plans and taking into account local conditions. As the technology would vary for different crops under different situations, the State Departments of Agriculture, in consultation with the Agricultural Universities and other research institutions have developed their package of practices for adoption by the farmers.

Directive to State Governments relating to transfer of vacant Land/Urban Property

1915. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued directive to the State

Governments that documents relating to the transfer of vacant land or Urban property executed and presented for registration before the commencement of the Urban Land Ceiling Act may be registered without following the procedure prescribed in sections 26 and 27 of the Act; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the directives issued?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments and all the Union territories in which the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, is in force, have been advised that the provisions of sections 26 and 27 of the said Act would have no application in respect of deeds of sale, etc., which have been executed and presented for registration before the commencement of the Act, and where the execution of the documents has also been admitted before such commencement.

Demand of Junior Doctors of J. N. Medical College

1916. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the junior doctors of J.N. Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University met the Education Minister on or about 15th June, 1977 and submitted their demands, if so, their main demands;

(b) whether those in medical college of Aligarh University are, in matters of salary and stipends of interns, discriminated against as compared to their counterparts in other Universities; and

(c) reaction of Government to the demands?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. Their main demand is that the University Grants Commission should increase the number of scholarships and increase the amount of scholarship from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 400/- p.m. The matter is being examined.

(b) So far as the Medical Colleges maintained by the Central Universities are concerned, there is no discrimination *inter-se* in the matters of scales of pay and conditions of service. The scales of pay and stipends of interns in the medical colleges affiliated to different universities are as prescribed by the State Governments or Union Territory Administration concerned.

शांतिवन के निकट लोहे के पीपों का पुल

1917. श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में प्रति वर्ष आवश्यकता को देखते हुए शांतिवन के निकट जमना नदी पर लोहे के पीपों का एक पुल बनाया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय होता है;

(ग) क्या इसे स्थायी रूप देने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो योजना के अनुसार अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) परियोजना के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण पर प्रति वर्ष औसतन 3 लाख रुपये से 4 लाख रुपये तक खर्च किया जाता रहा है ।

(ग) तथा (घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन के लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे के समीप जमना नदी के ऊपर एक रोड ब्रिज के निर्माण के लिये लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की एक परियोजना बनाई गई है ।

दिल्ली में मकानों का तोड़ा जाना

1918. श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कुल कितने मकान तोड़े गए और कितने लोगों को अन्य स्थानों पर बसाया गया;

(ख) उनमें से कितने-कितने व्यक्ति किस-किस स्थान से हटाए गए; और

(ग) उनमें से किस-किस स्थान के लोगों को पुराने स्थानों के पास पुनः बसाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). वर्तमान अनुमान के अनुसार 1,36,154 झगियों अर्ध पक्के पक्के मकानों को पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान गिरा दिया गया है तथा लगभग 7 लाख व्यक्तियों को पुनर्वास कालोनियों में पुनः बसाया गया है ।

(ग) सरकार की सामान्य नीति उन सभी को जिन्हें रिहायशी क्षेत्रों से बेदखल किया गया था, उसी क्षेत्र में अथवा उचित पुनर्विकास के पश्चात् उनके आस पास पुनः बसाने की है ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मार्च, 1978 तक आवासों का आवंटन

1919. श्री यज्ञवल्क शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों में से कितने आवेदकों को मार्च 1978 तक आवास दिया जा सकेगा; और

(ख) शेष लोगों को कब तक आवास दिया जा सकेगा और ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) विचाराधीन पंजीकृत आवेदकों की संख्या में से संभावना यह है कि धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार, लगभग 6,000 व्यक्तियों को मार्च, 1978 तक रिहायशी आवास दे दिया जाएगा ।

(ख) इस समय लगभग 31,700 पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को मकान अलाट किए जाने हैं । धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार, इन व्यक्तियों को अगले 3 से 5 वर्षों की अवधि में मकान अलाट कर दिए जाएंगे, ऐसी आशा है ।

स्वावलम्बी शिक्षा प्रणाली के लिए समिति

1920. श्री यज्ञवल्क शर्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे :

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

(क) क्या स्वावलम्बी शिक्षा प्रणाली प्रारम्भ करने के लिए योजना का प्रारूप तैयार करने हेतु सरकार किसी समिति का गठन कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

P. G. T. Scales for Music Teachers

1921. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Music teachers working in the Delhi Administration schools and teaching higher secondary classes have not been given Post-Graduate Teachers Scales of pay and thus it is a case of serious discrimination *vis-a-vis* other subject teachers

(b) number of such teachers female/male separately; and

(c) what Government propose to do to remove the injustice?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN- DER): (a) Music Teachers teaching higher secondary classes in Delhi Administration schools on stop-gap arrangement basis do not necessarily because eligible for P.G.T. scale of pay. According to Recruitment Rules 75 per cent of the available vacancies are to be filled up by promotion and 25 per cent by direct recruitment. Promotion is dependent upon availability of posts in the grade of P.G.T. and fulfilment of the prescribed qualifications and experience.

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

Improvement in Farmers' Income

1922. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government policies during this procurement season have improved wheat farmers' income; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The new rabi policy has been beneficial to the farmer as the procurement price of wheat has been raised from Rs. 105/- to Rs. 110/- per quintal and zonal restrictions on movement of wheat have also been removed to enable him to get even a higher price for his produce.

कृषि मूल्य आयोग का पुनर्गठन

1923. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि मूल्य आयोग का पुनर्गठन करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो तथ्य क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चीनी कोटा प्रणाली को समाप्त करना

1924. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी की कोटा प्रणाली को समाप्त करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक समाप्त किया जाएगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख).

1976-77 मौसम के लिए चीनी की मूल्य-नीति इस समय विचाराधीन है । लेवी प्रणाली समाप्त करने अथवा अन्यथा विषयक प्रश्न इस विचाराधीन विषय का अंग है और चालू वर्ष की नीति को अंतिम रूप देते समय इस पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा ।

Formula for Co-operative Sector Loan for Gobar Gas Plant

1926. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.B.I. has made radical changes in the formula to determine the quantum of co-operative sector loan for gobar-gas plants;

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

(c) whether the proposed changes are not going to help the farmer in setting up gobar-gas plants in the country due to the restrictions imposed by the R.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Reserve Bank has not changed the formula to determine the quantum of cooperative sector loan for gobar gas plants.

(b) The quantum of cooperative sector loan would continue to depend upon the estimated capital cost of the gobar gas plant and the amount of subsidy that would be forthcoming from the Government. However, there have been changes recently effected in earlier policy of financing for gobar gas plants.

These are:—

(i) Waiving of the condition of a minimum land holding by the member of society seeking loan for setting up gobar gas plant. This means not only the Agriculturist member but also the dairy farmer owning requisite number of cattle needed for the contemplated size of the plant and subject to his satisfying the technical and economic feasibility considerations would be eligible for finance for setting up the plant.

(ii) Originally, only the short-term credit structure was free to provide medium term finance for setting up gobar gas plants. Following the recommendations of the inter-institutional group constituted by the Reserve Bank, both the short-term as well as the long-term credit structure are now free to provide finance—medium term i.e., for a maximum period of 5 years in the former case, and long term i.e., above 5 years in the latter case—depending upon the repaying capacity of the prospective borrower worked out on the basis of his overall financial position instead of the gross annual surplus generated by the plant alone.

(c) The changes in the policy, outlined under (b) above, are in the nature of additional incentives and are in no way restrictive.

Conditions of refugees settled in M.P. Rajasthan, Maharashtra, A. P. and Orissa

1927. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the horrible conditions of refugee families settled in various camps in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa where cash doles, supply of rations, clothes

and other articles are very often being stopped;

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

(c) the steps taken to improve their condition?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The State Governments have reported satisfactory condition and regular supply of cash doles ration etc., to entitled migrant families.

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

Review of Rehabilitation System for Refugees

1928. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have contemplated to review the whole rehabilitation system for the refugees settled in various camps; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The rehabilitation of the refugees in camps has been progressing satisfactorily and the need for a review has not arisen.

(b) Does not arise.

Former Delhi Lt. Governor's threat to Delhi University's Authority

1929. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that during the Congress regime the

then Lt. Governor of Delhi threatened a Principal of a College in Delhi University regarding the disqualification of a VIP's two sons for admission in the University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the Development Commissioner, Delhi Administration wrote to the Dean of Colleges, Delhi University stating that the Delhi Administration considers it necessary in public interest that two students be admitted in B. Com. (Hons.) Course in the Shri Ram College of Commerce. The Dean of Colleges forwarded the letter for necessary action to the Principal of the College who admitted the two students. Following the above case of undue interference, the University took a decision that no Principal or any official of the University should respond to any pressure or call from Delhi Administration.

सिचाई के लिए बिहार को केन्द्रीय सहायता

1931. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसी कितनी सिचाई योजनाएँ थीं जो पिछले तीन वर्षों में क्रियान्वित होनी थी किन्तु अब तक नहीं हो पाई, विशेषकर बिहार राज्य के लिए जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी गई;

(ख) उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत ग्रामों में सिचाई की क्या व्यवस्था है और किस सीमा तक यह ग्रामीण विकास में उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सफल हो

सकेंगी और इस पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). सिचाई राज्य विषय है और सिचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए धन की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है। केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य की समग्र योजना के लिए ब्लाक ऋणों एवं अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विशिष्ट विकास क्षेत्र अथवा परियोजना के साथ जुड़ी नहीं होती। बहरहाल, 1975-76 के दौरान 12 राज्यों की 18 चुनी हुई परियोजनाओं की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए 55.8 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता दी गई थी। इसमें 20,000 हैक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त शक्यता सृजित करने के लिए बिहार में गण्डक परियोजना के लिए दी गई 5 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता शामिल है। 1976-77 के दौरान 13 राज्यों की 22 बृहद एवं 11 मध्यम सिचाई स्कीमों के लिए लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता दी गई थी जिनमें से 15,000 हैक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त सिचाई शक्यता को सृजित करने के लिए बिहार में गण्डक परियोजना के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी गई थी। 1974-75 के दौरान ऐसी अग्रिम योजना सहायता नहीं दी गई थी।

1976-77 के दौरान सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत पलामऊ जिले में पण्डरुआ जलाशय स्कीम तथा चिरखा जलाशय स्कीम के लिए बिहार सरकार को 20 लाख रुपये की सहायता भी दी गई थी।

(ग) पांचवीं योजना की अवधि में 5.50 लाख हैक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त सिचाई शक्यता सृजित करने के लिए बृहद एवं मध्यम सिचाई स्कीमों के लिए 255 करोड़ रुपये का एक परिव्यय बिहार की पांचवीं योजना में परिकल्पित है।

9. 37 लाख हेक्टेयर के क्षेत्र के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाओं का निर्माण करने के लिए राज्य में लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए 235 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय (निजी निवेश को छोड़कर) परिकल्पित है, जिसमें 95 करोड़ रुपया राज्य सरकार द्वारा और 140 करोड़ रुपया वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा व्यय किया जाना है।

पांचवीं योजना की अवधि में 5.8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त सिंचाई शक्यता सृजित करने के लिए बृहद एवं मध्यम परियोजनाओं के वास्ते योजना में 31.25 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय परिकल्पित है। 7.3 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की सकल अतिरिक्त सिंचाई शक्यता का सृजन करने के लिए लघु सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए 2254.8 करोड़ रुपये (निजी निवेश को छोड़कर) का परिव्यय परिकल्पित है जिसमें 792.3 करोड़ रुपया राज्यों संघ शामिल क्षेत्रों और केन्द्रीय सैक्टरों में व्यय किया जाना है तथा 1462.5 करोड़ रुपया वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा व्यय किया जाना है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम की आय से उपभोक्ता राज सहायता के रूप में राशि

1932. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपभोक्ता राज सहायता के रूप में भारतीय खाद्य निगम को भारत सरकार की आय में से कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई तथा गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष वार इस प्रकार कितनी धनराशि दी गई; और

(ख) सरकार यह राज सहायता किस आधार पर देती है तथा इसके उपभोक्ताओं को कितना लाभ पहुंचता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मुलभ की गई राजसहायता की कुल धन राशि का व्योरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	धनराशि करोड़ रुपयों में
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1974-75	295
1975-76	250
1976-77	506

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्नों की इकनामिक लागत और केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्यों के बीच के अन्तर को खाद्यान्नों के सौदों पर राजसहायता के रूप में निगम को वापस कर दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्नों के वफर स्टॉकको रखने की लागत के लिए भी राजसहायता दी जाती है। उपभोक्ता को राजसहायता का पूर्ण लाभ मिलता है अन्यथा वफर स्टॉक रखने की लागत सहित पूर्ण इकनामिक लागत के आधार पर उपभोक्ता को खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य का भुगतान करना पड़ता।

Handpump in village

1934. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state: (a) Whether Government propose to distribute handpumps to those villages where scarcity of water is prevalent;

(b) whether any such plan has been envisaged to be incorporated in the revised Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). In the scarcity and difficult villages in hard rock areas of the country, supply of safe drinking water is being done by putting hand pumps with UNICEF assistance.

The Central Government has also embarked upon a programme in the Central Sector of the Fifth Five Year Plan, to deal with the problem of providing water in problem villages, in addition to the plan allocations in the State Sector. Central assistance will be given to States for implementing specific schemes approved by the Ministry of Works and Housing. The Schemes would cover the supply of drinking water through hand pumps/Tube wells and piped water supply.

Concessions to Public Schools

1935. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has made a statement that students coming out from Public Schools turned out to be good administrators; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give some more concessions to the Public Schools in the matter of collecting large amounts of school fees and collect donations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. This is my personal opinion.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Vizhinjam and Neendakara Fishing Harbour, Kerala

1937. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADNAPPALLI:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether Vizhinjam and Neendakara fishing harbour projects in Kerala have not so far been cleared by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and at what stage these proposals stand now and steps being taken to speed up their clearance?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In the context of posing the projects for World Bank assistance, certain changes in the project reports were required to be made. A revised report in respect of the fishing harbour at Neendakara has been received recently and this is being considered for sanction under the National Plan. With regard to the proposals on Vizhinjam fishing harbour, a revised project report is under preparation by the State Government. On receipt of this report, it will be posed for obtaining assistance from the World Bank.

Agro-Industry

1938. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have defined, determined, described, enunciated or enumerated what is talked as 'Agro-Industry'; and

(b) if so, whether Government can furnish a list of Agro-Industries with reference to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Agro-industries are broadly understood to mean those industries which provide basic inputs for agriculture like seed, farm machinery and implements, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. on the one hand and those industries which use agricultural produce as the principal raw material for processing or preparing a finished product, on the other hand.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Allocations for education in Five Year Plans

1939. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentages of allocations for education in the successive Five Year Plans;

(b) whether Government consider it necessary to revise the priority schedule in the matter of plan outlay particularly for education in current Fifth Five Year Plan and the perspective plan; and

(c) if so, steps taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The percentages of allocations for education in the successive Five Year Plans are as follows:

Plan	Percentage
First Five Year Plan	7.2
Second Five Year Plan	6.2
Third Five Year Plan	7.5
Fourth Five Year Plan	5.2
Fifth Five Year Plan	3.3

(b) and (c). This Ministry would welcome an increase in the Plan outlay for Education, although it has not been possible for this financial year. Action will be taken at the appropriate time.

Grievances of Ashrafabad Camp Colony, West Bengal

1940. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received a memorandum regarding the grievances of the Ashrafabad Camp Colony, 24-Parganas, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the redress of the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Government of India have received no memorandum of grievances. The State Government have reported that they have received a representation about a dispute between two factions of Co-operative Rehabilitation Society of 523 resident families of the Colony, which is being investigated by them.

7-Point Programme for Unemployment Problem

1942. **SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 7-Point programme announced by the Education Minister for tackling the unemployment problem has been implemented by the Education Ministry; and

(b) if so, the progress that has been made in the implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). While inaugurating the symposium on Employment strategies and programmes for India, Bangla Desh and Sri Lanka on 2nd February 1976 at the Commonwealth Asia-Pacific Regional Centre for Advanced Studies in Youth Work Chandigarh, the former Education Minister had expressed the opinion that a 7-Point integrated programme for tackling the unemployment problem be taken up. As this was only a suggestion for consideration it could not be made the basis for future course of action.

Procedure for Allotment of Shops in Delhi

1943. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last three months a large number of shops were allotted in Delhi without the proper procedure as followed earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether the Government have changed the earlier procedure for allotment of shops in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Floods in Assam

1944. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the floods a large number of houses are being destroyed in the State of Assam every year;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government is considering to build such houses which can be easily rebuilt after destruction due to these floods;

(c) whether Government are also considering to help the people affected by these floods; and

(d) what assistance his Ministry is considering to give to these people for shelter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(c) and (d). On the basis of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, financial assistance to States in the context of natural calamities is being provided with effect from 1974-75 by way of advance Plan assistance only towards schemes of a developmental nature. No advance Plan assistance has so far been sanctioned to the Government of Assam for construction/rebuilding of damaged houses.

Construction of Houses at Cheaper Rates

1945. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had the scheme for construction of houses on cheaper rates in the country; and

(b) if so, whether this scheme is still in the active consideration of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'able Member wants to know if the Government encourage construction of cheaper houses under the different schemes

implemented by the Government and their public sector undertakings. The Government promote construction of low-cost houses in the implementation of schemes for social housing and financing of housing activities by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation so that the houses constructed are within the means of the people for whom the schemes are intended. For construction in the general pool also, the Government are economising on cost of construction.

V.LPs having their own Houses in Delhi using Government Accommodation

1946. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that those V.I.Ps. who have their own houses in Delhi are using Government accommodation paying even market rent; and

(b) if so, the number of houses, flats and other accommodation occupied by the un-authorized persons?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Allottees of Government quarters, who have their own houses in Delhi, are eligible for retention of Government quarters on payment of market rent. The house-owning restriction are not, however, applicable to V.I.P's such as Ministers, M.Ps., Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Delhi High Court and Members of the Planning Commission.

(b) The house-owning officers, who retain Government accommodation on payment of market rent, are not considered as un-authorized occupants.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निलंबित किए गए अध्यापक

1947. श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कितने अध्यापकों को निलंबित किया ; और

(ख) क्या निलंबित अध्यापकों को कोई आरोप-पत्र दिया गया था ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 57 अध्यापकों को निलम्बित किया गया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

दिल्ली में निम्न वर्ग के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी मकानों का आवंटन

1948. श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक निम्न वर्ग के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली एवं अन्य शहरों में अभी तक सरकारी क्वार्टर नहीं दिए गए हैं और न ही उन्हें निकट भविष्य में मिलने की आशा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दो हजार रुपये अथवा उस से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले सभी अधिकारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टर मिल गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या निम्न वर्ग के कर्मचारियों को सबिवालय से दूर के स्थानों पर स्थित स्थानों पर एक कमरे के फ्लैट दिये गये हैं जो उनकी आसपास से बहुत कम है और साथ ही उन्हें बहुमंजिली इमारतों में स्थान दिया गया है जो कि अत्यधिक कष्टप्रद है ; और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय इस बारे में कोई नई नीति निर्धारित करने जा रहा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) : (क) दिल्ली और फरीदाबाद में, निम्न वर्गों के 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों को, जो सामान्य पूल वास के लिए पात्र हैं, सरकारी वास दे दिए गए हैं। अन्य शहरों में जहां लगभग 43 प्रतिशत ही केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक पात्र कर्मचारियों को सरकारी वास नहीं दिया गया है। निकट भविष्य में इन सभी को वास देना संभव नहीं होगा।

(ख) केवल फरीदाबाद में ऐसे सभी अधिकारियों को वास दे दिए गए हैं।

(ग) पुराने टाईप-1 क्वार्टर केवल एक कमरे के हैं किन्तु टाईप-1 के सभी नए निर्माण में दो कमरों की व्यवस्था है। मकानों का निर्माण भूखि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। सामान्य पूल वास के आवंटी केन्द्रीय सरकार और दिल्ली प्रशासन दोनों के विभिन्न कार्यालयों तथा समस्त दिल्ली में फैले हुए दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्कूलों में काम करते हैं। ड्यूटी के स्थान पर से क्वार्टर का फासला एक परिवर्तनशील घटक है। यदि किसी आवंटी को अपनी ड्यूटी के स्थान में बहुत दूर क्वार्टर अलाट होना है तो उसे बदलने के लिए आवेदन करने का विकल्प मिलता है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हाकी टीमों के चयन की पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन

1949. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में एशियाई हाकी टूर्नामेंट में भारत तीसरे स्थान पर रहा ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार भारत जैसे विशाल देश से विदेश भेजी जाने वाली टीम के चयन की पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन करने, अच्छे खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) यह कार्य भारतीय हाकी संघ के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आता है।

Demand for Secondary School Grants Commission

1950. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Secondary School Teacher's Federation has demanded a Secondary Schools Grants Commission on the lines of the University Grants Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a matter which would require detailed consideration in consultation with State Governments and other agencies.

Standardised Plan for Housing

1951. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to evolve standardised plans for housing;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) what steps has been taken to popularise the use of prefab-building components so that these may help in the implementation of mass housing scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Several steps have been taken for popularising use of pre-fabricated building components e.g. evolving standardised designs for doors, windows, roofing components, etc. direct contact with Architects for use of pre-fabricated system; advertising and write-ups in technical, non-technical journals/publications; persuading construction agencies to use prefabricated components. Sponsoring experimental construction projects incorporating use of prefabricated building components.

Demolition of 'C' Type quarters in Delhi

1952. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi had violated the municipal bye-laws for demolition of construction of 'C' type quarters in the Capital during the Emergency period, and

(b) if so, what disciplinary action has been taken by the Government against the officials concerned?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No 'C' type quarter as such was demolished. However, certain unauthorised constructions therein and encroachments/structures on public land abutting the quarters were demolished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The question whether the demolitions were carried out legally and after observing due formalities and procedure is being referred to the Fact Finding Committee constituted for this purpose.

(b) This question will arise only after the Fact Finding Committee has submitted its report.

Applications pending for house building loan

1953. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for loans for house building are pending both from individuals and the Housing Co-operative Societies; and

(b) if so, how the Government propose to sanction these loans?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) It is presumed that the Question refers to Government servants. House Building Advance is given by the Government only to its employees individually, irrespective of the fact whether they have formed themselves into a co-operative society or not. An advance is not given to a co-operative society directly. Hence there is no question of any applica-

tion being pending from the co-operative societies. As for individuals, at present, about 6,000 applications are pending.

(b) In the current year's budget a sum of Rs. 20 crores has been provided for house building advance. Last year the original provision was only Rs. 10 crores; but later, this was revised to Rs. 15 crores. The increased provision is expected to be more than sufficient for the pending applications which will be disposed of, in due course, during the current year.

Inadequate houses for Government employees in the country

1954. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the inadequate number of houses for the Government employees in various parts of the country; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to augment the housing facilities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made to construct as many dwelling units as possible in the general pool within the resources available.

Drought in Marathwada, Maharashtra

1955. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Marathwada Janata Vikas Parishad" Aurangabad had sent a letter on 30th May, 1977 about the drought prone areas problem in Marathwada region of Maharashtra;

(b) the problems mentioned in the letter; and

(c) steps the Government have taken to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Non-inclusion of 19 talukas in three districts, namely, Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad in the Marathwada region under Drought Prone Areas Programme.

(c) The whole question of bringing additional drought prone districts under Drought Prone Areas Programme was considered in 1973 by the Task Force in Integrated Rural Development appointed by the Planning Commission in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Task Force felt that there were no compelling reasons for opening the list of drought prone areas as given in the Fourth Plan and recommended that the same areas/districts might continue to be so categorised during the Fifth Plan. The Government of India accepted this recommendation. The matter was, however, again considered by the Central Coordination Committee for Rural Development which is a high policy-making body in the Planning Commission in its meeting held on 27th May, 1976. The Central Coordination Committee decided not to open the question of admission of new districts under Drought Prone Areas Programme during the Fifth Plan.

Import of D.T. 14 Russian tractors

1956. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are importing D.T. 14 Russian tractors; and

(b) if so, their number and the reasons for import?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Lift Irrigation Project for South 24-Parganas

1957. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bengal and specially 24 Parganas is considered to be severely backward areas as far as irrigation is concerned;

(b) whether the entire area (South 24 Parganas) is basically single cropping (very low yielding) area which is the reason for acute poverty;

(c) whether one of his predecessors, Dr. K. L. Rao had thought of putting up lift irrigation project for irrigating the said area; and

(d) will the present Government be able to consider and finalise the issue as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It has been reported by the West Bengal Government that the gross cultivated area in the State is 77.28 lakh ha., the gross irrigated area being 20.48 lakh ha. The percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area is thus 26.5 as against 27.4 for the country as a whole.

The gross cultivated area and the gross irrigated area of the 24 Parganas are reported as 8.90 lakh ha. and 1.00 lakh ha. respectively, the percentage of irrigated area to cultivated area being 11.2.

It has been further reported by the West Bengal Government that the irrigation facilities in the North 24 Parganas are better but the Southern part

is backward in this regard due to natural constraints like high degree of salinity in river water and less favourable ground water conditions.

(b) Due to the absence of irrigation facilities, large areas in South 24-Parganas raise single crop.

(c) and (d). Available records do not show that Dr. K. L. Rao had proposed a lift irrigation project for South 24-Parganas. The West Bengal Government have however intimated that comprehensive project for agricultural development of the Sunderbans in the South 24 Parganas involving an investment of over Rs. 526 lakhs has been formulated. Nearly 75 per cent of this outlay would represent the irrigation component which includes deep irrigation tubewells as also surface drainage schemes and other soil and water conservation measures. Implementation of this project will increase the irrigation potential of the area to a great extent. Scope of lift irrigation from surface waters is found to be limited due to high degree of salinity.

Demands of the employees of G.I. Press Santragachi (West Bengal)

1958. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the pending demands of the employees of Government Press, Santragachi (West Bengal); and

(b) how are those demands being dealt with by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The demands of the staff like Welfare Club, School Building, Dispensary Building and reduction of rent in respect of the Government of India Press Pool Quarters are under examination in the Ministry.

**Shortage of drinking water in Madangir
D.D.A. Colony**

1959. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA flats in
Madangir, South Delhi have no drink-
ing water for the residents; and

(b) if so, any remedial measures
proposed in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. Drinking water
is being supplied by the D.D.A. through
tubewells and handpumps.

(b) Does not arise.

मंत्रालय में समितियां आदि

1960. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कितनी
समितियां बोर्ड आदि हैं और उन में से
कितनी समितियां और बोर्डों में चुनाव
होने हैं कितनों में नामजदगिय की जाती
हैं और कितनों में सरकारी अधिकारी
नामजद किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) ऐसी समितियां बोर्ड कितने
हैं जिनमें, उन का समय समाप्त होने के
बाद, अभी तक पुराने सदस्य हैं, अथवा
जिनमें स्थान रिक्त हैं :

(ग) क्या सरकार अन्य विभागों
के निकार्यों जिनमें मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि
भेजे जाते हैं के नामों सहित समितियों
बोर्डों प्रबंध समितियों की एक सूची
सभा पटल पर रखेंगे; और

(घ) क्या उक्त समितियों, बोर्डों
आदि में पुराने सदस्य अभी भी कार्य
कर रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत
सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). कृषि
और सिंचाई मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न
विभागों/प्रभागों से जानकारी एकत्र की
जा रही है और शंघ ही सभा पटल पर
रख दी जायेगी ।

**भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के कामों
का पुनर्मूल्यांकन**

1961. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इस
तथ्य की दृष्टि से कि भारतीय कृषि
अनुसंधान परिषद् अब तक कोई उल्लेखनीय
योगदान नहीं कर सकी है, गत तीन वर्षों
में इस खर्चालि संगठन के कार्यों का पुनः
मूल्यांकन करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या वहां वर्षों से रुकी हुई
नियुक्तियां अभी तक नहीं की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत
सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनु-
संधान परिषद् की जांच समिति की
सिफारिशों के अनुसार भारत सरकार के
निर्णयों के आधार पर भारतीय कृषि
अनुसंधान परिषद् को हाल में ही पुनर्गठित
किया गया है । पुनर्गठन के परिणामों
का इतनी जल्दी मूल्यांकन करना संभव
नहीं है । अतः इस समय भारतीय कृषि
अनुसंधान परिषद् की कार्य विधि की
समीक्षा करना आवश्यक प्रतीत नहीं

होता। फिर भी यदि सरकार के सामने कोई विशेष समस्याएँ लायी जाती है तो उनकी जांच की जायेगी। यह कहना भी गलत होगा कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने अब तक कोई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य नहीं किया है।

(ख) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि वर्षों से रोकी गयी नियुक्तियाँ अब तक भी नहीं की गयी। वास्तव में कृषि वैज्ञानिक नियुक्ति मंडल ने 1975 और 1976 के वर्षों में दो प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं द्वारा 897 वैज्ञानिकों को भर्ती किया है और विभिन्न वर्गों के 476 विज्ञानियों को, जिनमें उप महानिदेशक, सहायक महानिदेशक और संस्थानों के वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक भी शामिल हैं, खुले विज्ञापनों और साक्षात्कार द्वारा भरती किया है। केवल 33 पुरानी जगः भरी जानी शेष है।

गांवों का विकास

1962. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाल्टेयर में विज्ञान कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष ने यह घोषणा की थी कि अब से वैज्ञानिक लोग गांवों के विकास को प्रमुखता देंगे क्योंकि देश का विकास गांवों के विकास पर निर्भर करता है,

परन्तु न तो कृषि विभाग न और न ही भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने अब तक ऐसा कोई विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है; और

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

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, हां श्रीमान। यह सच है कि डा० एस० एस० स्वामिनाथन ने जनवरी 1976 में वाल्टेयर में होने वाले भारतीय विज्ञान कांग्रेस में दिये गये अपने अध्यक्षीय भाषण के दौरान यह सुझाव दिया था कि विज्ञानियों को चाहिये कि वे ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था और रहन सहन में सुधार को महत्व दें।

(ख) विज्ञान कांग्रेस की इस सिफारिश का सीधा ही परिणाम यह हुआ कि भारत सरकार ने ग्रामीण विकास के लिये एक कार्यक्रम विकसित किया जिसे "समाकलित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम" नाम दिया गया। आरम्भ में यह कार्यक्रम देश के 20 चुने हुए जिलों में अमल में लाया जायेगा। इस कार्यक्रम को अमल में लाने का उत्तरदायित्व कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय के ग्रामीण विकास विभाग को सौंपा गया है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद इस कार्यक्रम के लिये संसाधन सूचियाँ और कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार कर रही है।

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955, STATEMENT SHOWING REASONS FOR LAYING ANNUAL REPORTS OF F.C.I. FOR 1973-74 AND 1974-75 & REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF WATER & POWER DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICES (INDIA) LTD. FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. 181(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1977 rescinding the Inter-Zonal Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 187(E) dated the 31st March, 1973.

(ii) the Sugar (Price Determination for 1976-77 Production) Amendment Order, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 188(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1977. [Placed in library. See No. LT-508/77].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Reports* of the Food Corporation of India for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 [Placed in library. See No. LT-509/77]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Water and

Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Annual Report of the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-510/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER TAMIL NADU PRIVATE COLLEGES (REGULATION) ACT, 1976, REVIEWS & ANNUAL REPORTS OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES, HYDERABAD FOR 1975-76 AND STATEMENT re: DELAY IN LAYING ANNUAL REPORT.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 53 of the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Act, 1976 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:—

(i) G.O.Ms. 746 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 27th April, 1977 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Rules, 1976.

(ii) Memorandum No. 132435/ Rules-DI/76-7 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 27th April, 1977 containing erratum to the Tamil Nadu Pri-

*The Reports were laid on the Table on the 13th June, 1977.

vate Colleges (Regulation) Rules, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-511/77]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts.

(3) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, for the year 1975-76.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-512/77].

PROCLAMATION REVOKING PRESIDENT'S RULE IN ORISSA

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 26th June, 1977 issued by the Vice-President acting as President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 30th April, 1977 in relation to the State of Orissa, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 415(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1977 under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in library. See No. LT-513/77]

12.8½ hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1977 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since the report was last made to the House on the 13th June, 1977.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

LOCK OUT IN THE INDIAN EXPRESS AND FINANCIAL EXPRESS, NEW DELHI

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): I call the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Serious situation arising out of lock-out in Indian Express and Financial Express, New Delhi since the 20th June, 1977 affecting the livelihood of their employees and steps taken by the Government."

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): In my Statement on the 17th June, 1977, I had informed this Hon'ble House that I would call a meeting on the 22nd June, 1977 to discuss the matter of non-implementation of Government's notifications relating to interim wage rates of newspaper employees, with the representatives of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian languages Newspaper Association, the All India Newspaper Employees Federation, the Indian Federation of Working Journalists and the National Union of Journalists. I had also referred to an appeal made by me to the Newspaper employees not to go on any indefinite strike. I am happy to say that my appeal received a very good response, and the discussions with the representatives of Newspaper employers and employees were held in a very cordial atmosphere on the 22nd June. It was agreed that three representatives each of Newspaper employees and employers would meet at Bombay on the 26th June, 1977 to see how the implementation of the notifications issued by the Government could be secured. In these talks they will be assisted by officers

[Shri Ravindra Varma]
of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of Labour.

In the meeting held on the 22nd June, 1977, the question of lock-out in the Delhi edition of *Indian Express* and the *Financial Express* was also brought up. After the meeting, I held discussions with the representatives of the employees' organisations on the situation in respect of these two Newspapers. An officer of the Labour Ministry was asked to contact the parties and report on the situation. The strike in the *Indian Express* and the *Financial Express* at Delhi continued after the 16th June also. The management, by a notice dated 17th June, called upon the workers to resume duty by the first shift on the 18th June, 1977 at 6 A.M. The workers, however, did not resume work. Meanwhile, the management had obtained a stay order in the matter of implementing the Government's notifications on the 14th June, 1977 from the Bombay High Court.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Only for Bombay Edition.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The Management issued a notice on the 18th June stating that the workers had not called off the strike and that the strike was illegal and unjustified. The employees were further given a final opportunity to report for duty latest by the 1st shift commencing from Monday the 20th June, 1977. The strike, however, continued. The management by another notice on the 20th June, 1977 declared that there was complete cessation of work and that the management apprehended physical violence and damage to its property. The management notified that they have no alternative but to declare a lock-out from 20th June.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Totally unfounded.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: On the 22nd June, the Management issued

another notice that since all negotiations have failed, they have decided to close down the establishment at Delhi subject to legal formalities. The management is also reported to have issued letters to the employees individually terminating their services from the 23rd September, 1977.

Subsequently, workers of the *Indian Express* Group of papers at Madras, Vijayawada, Bangalore, Cochin and Madurai have gone on an indefinite strike with effect from the 26th June, 1977 in sympathy with the striking workers of the Delhi unit and in furtherance of their demands for full implementation of the notifications. Discussions on the terms that can be acceptable to the management and the employees are continuing. Since the discussions are at present at a delicate stage, it will not be beneficial or proper to go into the details of the formulae that are being considered for the resolution of the impasse. I am in constant touch with the parties concerned and shall continue to make every endeavour to find a solution, to bring about the return of normalcy in these units so that the publication of these newspapers is resumed at an early date. I shall keep the House informed of further developments.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: From the statement, it appears that the Minister made an attempt to bring a settlement in the matter. If we go through the statement made by the hon. Minister, we find that the Government has been soft to the *Indian Express* Management—Shri Goenka.

Please see the allegation—on 16th June, 1977 the workers were on strike. On 20th June the management declared a lock out and on 22nd June the same management came forward and declared that they have no other alternative except to close down their paper in Delhi. They knew about the law that at least 3 months' notice is

necessary for closing down any undertaking. This also comes under the same law. Therefore, I don't find any reason for Goenka group's *Indian Express and Financial Express* issuing this kind of notice. Simultaneously, how can they issue this kind of notice to their employees? How can one justify this action on the part of the management? Along with this notice the management is coming and issuing individual termination notices on the employees. Is this justified under the law?

What is the plea which the *Indian Express* magnate Mr. Goenka is taking? The plea is that they cannot pay. Why? When the award was given, there was the representation of both the employers and the employees as well as the Government. They pleaded their case. After hearing all the three parties the judge gave his award. They might have taken the plea that they are incurring losses. Losses may have been there during the time of emergency. But this payment is to be made after 1st of April, 1977. Therefore, the question of loss or profit will not arise in respect of the payment of interim relief.

Now, what is the plea that they are taking? They are ready to pay 50 per cent. For another 50 per cent they are to spend Rs. 23,000 per month. They are going to open a new edition in Chandigarh and other places.

So, in spite of the best wishes of the hon. Minister to bring about a settlement within the party, may I know from him whether it is a fact that this company, that is, Goenka's company, had taken a decision in the meantime of starting a new edition from Chandigarh and other places? If so, may I know whether Government will take steps to see that they do not get the permission to bring out a new edition so long as this dispute is not solved?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, will you kindly sit down. He must also answer your questions. If you go on speaking, then I have no alternative except to get up and ask the Minister to reply. You have already put many questions. Let the hon. Minister answer them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the matter is so urgent that we have to put in many questions. After waiting for a week, you have admitted this. You must realise that.

MR. SPEAKER: But, leave some more questions for others also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: What is the use of this?

MR. SPEAKER: Go along. I am helpless here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Sir, after one week's waiting you have admitted this. In the meantime, it has been discussed already in the other House. I have mentioned all this to you.

MR. SPEAKER: It is no use arguing with you.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: My question is this. The meeting is going on for conciliation. That is the method that is being adopted. In the meantime, the closure notice has been given—the termination notice has been given. At the same time they are going to start a new edition from Chandigarh. He must stop all this. This is probably inconvenient to Shri Biju Patnaik because I am putting the question regarding Shri Goenka for whom they have got a very soft corner. That is why he has come over to this side. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharya, I am not objecting to your putting in long questions. But, you go on repeating the same question. Anyway, let the hon. Minister reply.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, there are so many questions which the hon. Member has raised. I do not know which one I have to answer and whether I should answer all of them.

First of all, I would like to begin by saying that I, on behalf of Government, totally repudiate the allegation that there is any question of softness or harshness in the attitude of the Government—either softness to one, or harshness to another. This is a case about which the hon. Member must have his say even though there was an attempt made by some other hon. Members to prevent him. The hon. Member asked what steps have government taken? I wish to say first of all that in this case, right from the time when the workers went on strike, Government has been following the matter and has been trying to use its good offices to see that there was a way found out of the impasse. The origin of the trouble was from the notification that was issued by the Government on the question of interim wages. On this question, the Government has not changed its attitude.

In answer to another question, I made it clear in this House that the Government stands by its notification. It has made no modification whatsoever in this notification. And the Government expects all newspaper managements to implement the notification.

In the case of the *Indian Express*—as the hon. Member pointed out it has been stated by the management that their paying capacity has been inadequately examined by the wages Board. I am not here to answer this on behalf of the *Indian Express*. I can only answer what the attitude of the Government is. Why the *Indian Express* has chosen to put forward the plea that its paying capacity was inadequately examined by the Wage Board is a question that the *Indian Express* can answer.

Then, he said about the award. Actually, there was some misunderstanding. Perhaps, he did not mean to say what he said that the judge gave the award. It is not a question of a judge's giving the award. The wage board has come to a certain conclusion. There was a judge who was the Chairman of the Wage Board. But, it was the recommendation of the wage Board which the Government accepted and, on the basis of the acceptance of the wage board's recommendation, the Government issued this notification.

Now, Sir, he also said that as far as this interim relief is concerned, it is payable from 1st of April which is a date that falls after the emergency was withdrawn and, therefore, the profit and loss account during the earlier days is irrelevant. I do not think the hon'ble Member is so naive as to believe—as is implied in his question—that the profit and loss of days prior to April have no relation to the question.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I do not want any impression to be created that the government is in any way soft to anyone. The government holds the balance equal and this is not a government which believes in two standards. Therefore, I do not want this impression to be created by the hon. Member that we are soft to anybody.

Secondly, Sir, the hon. Member asked about the intention of the *Indian Express* to close down. Sir, the hon. Member must be quite familiar with the Industrial Disputes Act. Under Section 25(O) of the Industrial Disputes Act an employer who intends to close down an industrial establishment employing three hundred or more workers has to apply for prior approval at least 90 days before the date of intended closure to the appropriate government clearly stating the reasons for his intention to close down the undertaking. On re-

ceipt of this notice the appropriate government has to apply its mind in assessing whether the reasons given are adequate, sufficient and justifiable or whether the closure would be prejudicial to public interest. In this case the employer has sent an application under Section 25(O) to the Delhi Administration which is the appropriate government in this case. To our knowledge the Delhi Administration will have to give an order either way within 90 days from the date of receipt of the notice, that is, by 23rd September, 1977. The matter is being considered by the Delhi Administration, which as far as our information goes, has not taken any decision.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): When the other daily newspapers like Statesman, Hindustan Times, Patriot, Nav Bharat Times, etc. have accepted and paid the interim relief, I do not know why Goenka has not paid.

Secondly, Sir, Mr. Goenka apprehended violence. How can he apprehend violence when the strike was peaceful. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are well aware that at Madras when Mr. Goenka closed down the Indian Express he brought it to Chittoor and then went to Bangalore. That is the trick he plays. I want to know from the Minister whether he knows very well that under 5 of 25K if the government is not going to give any reply that means it is deemed to be given permission to him. Therefore, I want a categorical statement from the Minister whether the government is going to refuse the permission or not. Please tell us the policy of the government with regard to the Indian Express Management.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, as far as the first part of the question is concerned, the hon. Member was giving some information to the House, much of it is not new to many hon. Members of this House. For the second part of the question, as I stated earlier this matter is before the Delhi Administration, and the Delhi Administration has not taken any decision in this re-

gard. As far as the Union Government itself is concerned our attitude to the question is clear from the fact that I am making efforts to see that a way is found out of the impasse. If we wanted the closure to continue, obviously I would not have been making any effort in that direction. As I said in my statement, I shall continue to make every effort to see that a way is found out of the impasse, and to see that the closure notice withdrawn, the strike is withdrawn, normalcy returns and the papers come out. I do not want to say very much about the details of the formulae because it is quite clear when negotiations and discussions are taking place no purpose will be served by splitting hairs about the formulae. In fact, the success of the venture of the efforts that I am making may be jeopardised if I want to apportion blame or analyse the various formulae that have been discussed.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Suppose the talks fail, whether the Government is going to refuse permission....?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is a conditional question. Therefore, no unconditional answer can be given.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I have listened very carefully to the Minister's reply and gone through his statement very carefully. Now, I want to bring one point to the hon. Minister's notice. Here is a concern that claims to have been the victim of the Emergency and suffered losses during the Emergency. Yet, precisely, during the Emergency, a new edition was started in Hyderabad and, I am told in Cochin also. Sir, the calculation of the interim relief has been worked out on the basis of the year 1971—1974, and the figures of the Indian Express Group for this year show that this Group of papers can pay this amount. It is my contention and the question of loss and so on does not arise. If a paper like Patriot which during the emergency suffered tremendous loss on account of harassment, stoppage of Government advertisement and also pres-

[Shri Parvathi Krishan]

asures were brought on other people for the stoppage of advertisements, could pay the interim relief to its employees, why should the Express Group take up this stand? Because there is a history behind this Express Group. The same thing happened after a previous Wage Board when the Madras edition was closed down Madurai edition was started. There is a continuous trend behind the whole thing.

Therefore, however reasonable, soft spoken and polite the Minister may be, I would request him to bring the Express Group to book. Other papers have paid this interim relief to their employees. I do not understand how this paper is in a position to start a new edition in Chandigarh on the 2nd of July. Permission has been sought to start new editions in Patna and Lucknow. I would request the hon. Minister to take strong action against this Paper. Again what disturbs me is the following in his statement that he is "in constant touch with the parties concerned and shall continue to make endeavour to find a solution in order to bring about normalcy in these units so that publication of these newspapers is resumed at an early date". But the Minister fails to say anything concrete on this point and assure protection to the employment of all the staff and the journalists in this concern. It is not only the question of resumption of publication of papers. It can be done in so many ways. Termination notices have been given to the employees. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that the continued employment of these Express Group employees will be guaranteed. This is a guarantee I want.

Secondly, I would like to know also about the closure. Whether the Government is thinking in terms of taking over this concern because it is a concern that does have profit? Otherwise, it cannot start new editions in other places. Lastly, is Government prepared to set up a Committee to go into the finances of the Express Group of papers? Because that is exactly what will help to uncover this

hoax that is being perpetrated on the country as a whole. I would also add my voice to the appeal made by Chattrasagarsh Samithi of Rajasthan to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to quite Express Towers. I would appeal through you, Mr. Speaker, to convey that appeal to him.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why do you bring that ailing man into the picture?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member has prefaced her many questions with declamations that were made with unusual vigour. She does not generally work herself up into a mood of the kind that she chose to demonstrate in the House today.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I was provoked by your replies.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I did not intend to provoke her at all, nor did I intend to get provoked. She made a general statement about the paying capacity of *Indian Express* and asserted that she knew for certain that they have the paying capacity. This is the hon. Member's opinion.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Knowledge.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Opinion based on knowledge; whatever it is, it belongs to the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: It is not my opinion. It is the opinion of the Wage Board and the Wage Committee. They went into the paying capacity of the newspapers. It is not my personal opinion.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member is wrong if she thinks that the Wage Board went into the capacity of the *Indian Express* in particular. They went into the capacity of all newspapers and came to certain conclusions, of course, including the *Indian Express*. But it is not that that there was a specific enquiry in this case. She has expressed her view about the paying capacity. She is welcome to express her view. But as far as the

Government is concerned, if the Government did not uphold the recommendations of the Wage Board, it would not have issued the notification that it issued. The fact that the Government did issue the notification and stands by the notification, and is making every effort to see that the notification is implemented means that the Government accepts the Wage Board's recommendations in this regard. Now, Sir, as far as the question of payment itself is concerned, the Government has taken a very strong position in this regard. It has not diluted its position, whether it is the *Indian Express* or *Patriot* or *National Herald*—I do not want to be invidious in mentioning names or not mentioning names. In every case, the Government wants that its notification must be implemented. Precisely for that reason, as the hon. Member knows and as I stated in my statement earlier, we convened a meeting of the newspaper managements as well as the employees' organisations to discuss the question of phasing the implementation in case where particular difficulties arose. I am very glad to inform the House that the discussion on the 22nd were cordial and constructive, and the discussions were followed up yesterday in Bombay by further discussions. The indefinite strike that the hon. Members referred to when the matter came up before the House last time, did not materialise. And the discussions on the 26th i.e., yesterday in Bombay were held in a very constructive atmosphere and we have every reason to hope that a formula would be found which would be acceptable to both the parties. And therefore, the Government has made an effort to see that the kind of complaint, the hon. Member has referred to, does not come from the newspapers or the employees concerned.

Now, Sir, she referred to the Emergency. I do not know whether the nightmare still persists with her. There is no doubt at all that during Emergency there were certain papers which folded up, kow-towed, certain

papers which went under and there were certain papers that stood up for the freedom of the press, for independence and for human rights. It is true that there is this distinction and people cannot forget it, nor can the House nor the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*). It is not only a question of one individual but of the journalists who fought for the freedom of the press and human rights. But that does not mean that anyone earns any immunity from the law for this reason. The law is the same for everybody as far as this government is concerned. I have made it very clear that no newspaper will receive or get any special treatment from the government as far as the notification and the implementation of the notification are concerned for any reason whatsoever.

Now comes the question about the protection of the employees. The government is very keen to see that the closure notice is withdrawn and the lockout is lifted so that the employees may continue in their employment. It is because the government is very concerned to see that nobody loses his employment, that nobody is victimised, and I shall continue to make those efforts.

Then she asked whether the government is thinking of taking over the newspapers. I do not know what prompted her to put this question. I do not want to go into the question whether she thinks that taking over of the papers will benefit any particular group.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Smayl Newspapers' Association have asked for it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As far as the government is concerned, no situation has arisen for the government to think in terms of taking over any of the newspapers in the country. We do not indulge in such acrobatics to please ourselves or to show that we have the power to do so.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Lastly she made a reference to someone who is not present in the House—Shri Jayaprakash Narain. I am very sorry that she chose to bring in his name. She has made an appeal and I do not have to answer that appeal.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: My last question was whether a committee will be set up to go into the finances of the Express Group. The appeal was made to you, Sir. Why does he interfere with that?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: If a situation arises where the government is convinced that there is a need to enquire, the government will certainly do so. But at the moment, the government does not feel that such a situation has arisen.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, for the last several years I have been drawing the attention of this House to the criminal activities of a man called Seth Golmal Ramnath Goenka, his various nefarious deals and his treatment of employees and working journalists; the way he sought to blackmail the officialdom and his various other criminal activities including 420! This was also the subject matter of a privilege motion I brought before the House demanding that he be turned out of the House. Now he has turned out to be a great defender of Janata faith. The statement which the minister has brought forward today and the various replies he has given today only confirm that he is not only a defender of the Janata faith but unfortunately there is absolute collusion between this government and Seth Ramnath Goenka! Now he is projected before this House as if he were a great champion of the freedom of the press. Now, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice that the great champion of the freedom of the press—what did he do immediately after the assumption of office of this great Government? That was to remove a great and competent journalist Mr. V. K. Narasimhan—it will go down

in infamy—the man who withstood the rigours of censorship, who withstood the maniacal dynastic messiah who rode rough-shod over this country, and the first criminal act of this Government was to allow this great editor to be removed.

Now, as far as this issue is concerned, there are only 3—4 important questions. Here is a habitual offender, Seth Ramnath Goenka who has violated the law with impunity by non-payment; and non-implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations, declared an illegal lock-out, an illegal closure and, as he himself admitted, an illegal issue of notices. Now, Sir, this habitual offender is sought to be defended by this government because the Prime Minister, for whom I have great respect, used to play host to him and he is also playing host to the patron saint of Janata faith.

Now, the Minister in his reply said that he is not sure about the capacity of the Express Group of newspapers to pay. This is an issue which has been gone into all over again on several occasions.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He is misquoting me.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He can correct me later. The Chief Cost Accounts Officer of the Government of India went into the capital structure of the Express Group. Subsequently Babatosh Dutta Committee on newspaper finances went into this question. Besides giving out various details about the Express finances which for want of time I cannot go into in detail now, it was clearly brought out that he was running it for private profit because of the structure of the entire Express Group itself which has been changing. This kind of metamorphosis has been going on right from the days of his chain editions, right from 1958-59. Once it was private Limited Company, then it became a Public Limited Company and again it was transferred into

other different companies. At one time there were 410 companies, in carrying on this *tamasha* called the **Express empire**, and there is no law which he has not violated, no provision of Indian Penal Code which was not attracted by this gentleman of the **Express Group**.

I had expressed my grievance against my Government also when it was in power. And, Sir, our whole complaint is based on the Dutta Committee Report. The question is of capacity to pay. That is the crucial question. Now the Wage Board performs an important function in industrial relations and the Government once it accepts the norm it cannot run away from the responsibility of implementing this Wage Board recommendation whoever might be involved, whether it be Seth Ramanath Goenka or whether it be some other criminals or marauders or highway robbers. The Government's objective should be to get it implemented.

Now, Sir, this Government, as is clear from the statement, is not only refusing to get it implemented but they are throwing up their hands in the air by saying 'Well, this is how it is!' And if you read the statement it is clear that it is written in such a way that the workers, employees and journalists are responsible. Now, I want to say that these are the people who, whatever the Janata leaders might say, "poisoned the wells of public opinion in this country" to quote from a Supreme Court judgement.

Now, Sir, I have something to say. I will produce the collusion in another way. In a communication to a veteran Sarvodaya leader Ravishanker Maharaj and to Mr. Krishnavadan Joshi of Ahmedabad, Mr. Goenka is reported to have said on 14th June 1977—I shall bring a privilege motion against the Finance Minister—and I now quote:

"If, as is expected, the Government discontinues the duty on import of newsprint and excise duty on sale of newspapers which amounts to tax on knowledge and which do not exist anywhere in the world, this action of the government will help to meet half of my burden in which case I was prepared to bear the other half, in spite of my present losses."

Again he says later, and I quote:

"If, however they act as expected, I shall implement the interim award."

This is what he has written. He knew what the budget was like. There is a question of budget leakage which is a different issue; and it is an issue of breach of privilege. Here he comes and says that he was prepared. But as far as the Delhi edition of Indian Express is concerned, he stubbornly refuses to implement the award. And there is an illegal closure; and as I have pointed out, there are illegal notices given.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

(Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER: Let him finish now. That is why I am asking him to put the question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he was totally unaware of the state of Express finances, or was the government totally unaware of it. There are so many files and files on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Com along now. You are going away from the subject again. Don't elaborate it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: The question is whether he would ask the Chief Cost Accounts Officer of the Government of India to go into the question of the Express Group's capacity to pay to facilitate the implementation of the wage board award.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It looked as though the hon. Member had thought that the subject-matter of the Calling Attention was Mr. Goenka, his life and work etc. and not the strike and the conditions of the employees, to which the Calling Attention refers. It appears that the hon. Member has done considerable research on Mr. Goenka. I am quite aware of the fact that even in one of the earlier Lok Sabhas, he had shown his knowledge, or his information as he chose to describe it, of what Mr. Goenka was like and what he was not like. I do not want to cross swords with him. That is not part of the question. However, I would say that it is rather unfortunate that he chose to make a long statement about a person who is not present here, and to attack him, and to say that there is no law which he has not violated and no offence which he has not committed. If he had made these allegations outside (*Interruptions*)—I heard him quietly; and, Sir, you must allow me to have my say; he must have the patience and courage to listen to me—I said that if the hon. Member had chosen to make these grave allegations outside the House, there would have been a legal machinery to decide whether he was right, or whether he was indulging in libel. (*Interruptions*) I do not yield. He said that the government is in collusion with the Indian Express group, because Mr. Goenka was the defender of the Janata faith. I do not know how familiar he is with the Janata faith, but we in the Janata Party are quite familiar with the faith that he professed, of which he is ashamed to-day. Is it being suggested that he was talking of the subject while I am talking of something else? I know it hurts him to hear the truth... (*Interruptions*) Since I have heard him, the hon. Member should also hear me. If it is hurting him, I am not responsible for it.... (*Interruptions*)

He referred to the internal affairs of the *Indian Express*, who was dismissed and who was employed. This

is not a subject of which I have any notice, and I do not think I can speak on this subject.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA TUMKUR: Obviously, he does not know.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if he knows, on what authority can he speak?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is nothing but playing to the gallery.

Then, he used the phrase "maniacal dynastic Messiah". This phrase has a certain echo in our ears. I wonder to whom he is referring when he uses the phrase "maniacal dynastic Messiah" because for many months the whole country has reverberated with this phrase. Therefore, I am not surprised.... (*Interruptions*)

Then, he referred to illegal lock-outs and illegal closures. On this question, I did not use the words "illegal lock-out" or "illegal closure". Unlike the hon. Member, I have been discreet enough not to pronounce on law, which is not my function. The position is that the Industrial Disputes Act makes a distinction between public utility services and industrial establishments which are not public utility services. As far as public utility services are concerned, the Industrial Disputes Act makes it obligatory to give 14 days' notice either for a declaration of lock-out or for the announcement of a strike. This particular industrial establishment does not come under the category of "public utility service". Therefore, the stipulation does not apply to this particular establishment. Whether it is legal or not is a matter on which I cannot pronounce. Again, the management has referred to the strike as being illegal. I make no pronouncement about it. On the other hand, the workers say that the lock-out is illegal. This is not a matter on which I can make any pronouncement. This is a question which has to be looked into.

On the question of paying capacity, which he referred to, I categorically deny that I have said that the *Indian Express* has no paying capacity.

I have never made any such statement. I said that the Wage Board looked into the whole question, and came to certain conclusions, which we have accepted, and we have issued the notification.

Perhaps hon. Members came with prepared questions and, therefore, they do not want to take cognisance of the fact that the hon. Minister has answered the question concerned. I have said it again and again in this House, at least five times that there is no question of our discriminating and, as far as the paying capacity is concerned, we go by what the Wage Board has recommended, and we do not want to dilute our notification in any way in regard to anybody. We want to see that the notification is implemented. As to how to see that the notification is implemented, there are many things, including persuasion and penalty, and the Government is seized of the matter. It is making every effort and that is why, as I said earlier, a meeting of this kind was convened.

Then he made a reference to a letter that Shri Goenka wrote to Ravi Shankar Maharaj, or to what he referred to as a copy of the letter with him. I do not know anything about the letter. I can only go by the contents that he revealed in the House when he read out those sentences. He said that he was going to bring a privilege motion on the question, because he suspects that there has been a budget leakage. If the hon. Member thinks so, he can move a privilege motion. Of course, that is a separate question and I cannot answer it.

I think I have answered all the questions.

13.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, the Minister has made a statement that Members come with prepared questions and do not listen to the Minister's replies. I am pained that he should have made a remark like that.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I did not mean to cast any aspersion on

any Member. I only said that sometimes when the same question is asked in spite of the fact that the question has been answered, one wonders in that fashion. But if that remark of mine has caused any offence to anybody, I apologise to the hon. Member and to the House.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Thank You.

श्री उपसदन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझसे पहले जितने प्रश्नकर्ता थे, उन्होंने प्रश्न के बजाय लम्बे चौड़े भाषण कर दिये, मैं तो ऐसा नहीं करूंगा। मैं इस सदन के लिये नया मੈम्बर हूँ फिर भी आप की बात मानते हुए प्रश्न पूछूंगा। मैं दो तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैंने भी पिछले 30,35 साल ट्रेड यूनियन में बिताये हैं कोई खाक नहीं छानी है।

अब सवाल यह है कि वेज बोर्ड का एवार्ड हुआ, सब अखबारों ने मान लिया लेकिन उसे गीयनका के अखबार ने नहीं माना। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, कैसे दे सकते हैं। मेरे पास उन के मासिक खर्च और आमदनी का एक स्टेटमेंट है, जिसमें बताया गया है 23 लाख 50 हजार रुपये माहवार उन की आमदनी है 1975-76 की और 22 लाख 50 हजार का खर्च है। इस तरह से उन के दिल्ली ग्रुप की 1 लाख रुपये माहवार की आमदनी हुई। जैसा श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन ने बताया मुझे भी बताया गया है कि 23 हजार रुपये उन को देना है। एक लाख रुपये में से 23 हजार रुपये काट दीजिये फिर भी इतना पैसा उन के पास है। इतने पर भी वह मंत्री जी के पास टेबल पर बैठ कर बातें करते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय ने उन से क्या बातचीत की, वह मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि बम्बई हाई कोर्ट में हम एक मुकदमा लड़ रहे हैं जब

[श्री उपसैन]

वह मुकदमा हार जायेंगे, तब वेज बोर्ड का अर्वाइंड लागू करेंगे, तब पैसा दे देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह लन्दन कोर्ट में इंटरनैशनल हैग कोर्ट में मुकदमा कर दें तो क्या दिल्ली ग्रुप के कर्मचारियों पर वह लागू होगा? मैं जनता पार्टी सरकार के मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह मंत्री जी से फालतू बातें क्यों कर रहे हैं? मैं यदि मंत्री महोदय की जगह पर होता तो उन को कह देता कि गैट आउट, चले जाओ।

मैंने, अध्यक्ष महोदय, सन 1945 में चम्बई में कमलनयन बजाज के कारखाने में हड़ताल करवाई, मुकन्द स्टील वर्क्स के कारखाने में हड़ताल कराई। गांधी जी को तार दिया, गांधी जी ने हमको बुलाया, समझौते की बात हुई। हमने गांधी जी से कहा कि 28 दिन हड़ताल हो गई है, ऐसा कीजिये कि पूरा दिलवा दीजिये। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं ऐसा नहीं होगा। श्री प्यारेलाल शर्मा मौजूद हैं, उनसे पूछा जा सकता है। सवाल यह है कि इतने दिन हड़ताल क्यों रही? गोयनका साहब को कोई हक नहीं था कि जब 16 तारीख से हड़ताल होती है तो वह 17 या 18 को क्लोजर डिक्लेयर कर दें। मैं भी सब कानून जानता हूँ, मैंने भी सब कानून पढ़े हैं। उनको कोई हक नहीं था कि लाक-आउट डिक्लेयर करके उसके बाद क्लोजर डिक्लेयर करें। मालूम होता है कि वह क्रिकेट में सिकसर मार रहे हैं। बनाते हैं 2, 3 रन और मारते हैं सिकसर।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके जरिये श्री उम्मीकृष्णन को भी बताना चाहता हूँ, कि जिस दिन क्लोजर किया, उसी दिन डिसमिसल की नोटिस दी गई। इसके मायने यह है कि श्री गोयनका साहब अपनी किताब में सब लिखाकर लाये और छोड़ते गये, किसी की सुनवाई नहीं हुई। मंत्री महोदय

जानते हैं कि हमने एमजेंसी के दौरान फ्रीडम आफ दी प्रेस के लिए संघर्ष किया। मैं वर्गीज साहब को नहीं भुला सकता, मैं पैरोल पर यहां आया था, मैंने देखा कि किस तरह मर-मर कर काम उन्होंने किया है। उन दिनों पत्रकारों पर तरह तरह की सख्तियां की गई, प्रेस की बिजली काट दी गई, पत्रकारों और अन्य कर्मचारियों के राशन-कार्ड बंद हो गये, मगर फिर भी उन्होंने काम किया। इस लिए उन की कुर्बानियों को हम लोग भुला नहीं सकते हैं। मुझे स्पष्ट रूप से यह बताया जाय कि जिस व्यक्ति ने इतना गैर-कानूनी काम किया, उसको बातचीत के लिए टेबल पर क्यों बिठाया गया। 1975 का आमदनी और खर्च का स्टेटमेंट हमारे सामने है। उनकी एक लाख रुपये माहवार की आमदनी है। वे उसमें से 23,000 रुपये कर्मचारियों को दे दें और बाकी अपने पास रख लें। मैं जनता पार्टी का विधायक हूँ। मंत्री महोदय जब इस बारे में उनसे बात करें, तो वह मुझे भी बुला लें। मैं उनकी मदद करूंगा।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am grateful to the hon. Member for volunteering to accompany me when I talk to the people. I certainly will bear in mind the offer that he has made.

MR. SPEAKER: In that way, so many people will offer.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I only said that I will bear his offer in mind. He has also said that if he were in my chair, he would ask people to get out. I have never done so and I will never do so. So I must think twice about this offer. (Interruptions) He has also said that all the papers have paid and only the Indian Express has said that it does not have the paying capacity. As he is a very well informed member, he must know that many newspapers have not yet complied with the notification. Some have implemented it and some of them have gone to the court. So it is not correct to say that the Indian Express alone has not complied with the noti-

fication. So far as our attitude is concerned, it is common to all newspapers, and we are trying to see that all newspapers comply with the notification.

I hold no brief for Mr. Goenka; I hold a brief for the Government. We have issued a notification on the basis of the Wage Board award, and we shall do everything on our part to see that the notification is implemented.

13.08 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) ADVISORY COUNCIL OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)(h) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority, for a term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)(h) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority, for a term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(vii) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, for members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(vii) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause i(g) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No F.16-10/44-E.III, dated the 30th November, 1945, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the term ending on the 31st July, 1979, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause i(g) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F.16-10/44-E.III, dated the 30th November, 1945, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the term ending on the 31st July, 1979, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

(iv) COUNCIL OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:
I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the term ending on the 31st December, 1977."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the term ending on the 31st December, 1977."

The motion was adopted.

(v) GENERAL COUNCIL OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:
I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rules 4(ii) to (iv) and 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the term ending on the 15th August, 1979, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rules 4(ii) to (iv) and 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the term ending on the 15th August, 1979, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

The motion was adopted.

Some hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I would like to have the cooperation of the House. There are three or four notices before me. The Members give me some paper, some notice, something at 10.30 a.m. or 10.00 a.m. or even 9.30 a.m. and they want to raise it in the House today. What I say is that we have already spent 1 hour and 10 minutes on the Short Notice Question and the Calling Attention. We are discussing the demands for grants. We have taken away that much time. If you want to take away another hour or so

on these things, to that extent, the time on the demands will be taken away. You want to raise certain matters immediately today. There will be a speech made, a controversy raised and all that. It will take away some more time.

For instance, Mr. Lakkappa and Mr. Vayalar Ravi have given something to say that the Finance Minister has done something wrong and they want a statement from the Finance Minister. I have to go into it. I have to take the opinion of the Finance Minister also and find out whether he has done anything wrong. Then only I can permit it. I have told the hon. Members that I will discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee with the leaders of the Opposition and, if possible, try to do something about it. If you do that, it will proceed in a regular way.

Then, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu comes and tells me something about the Health Minister, about some irregularity or some wrong statement made by the Health Minister. He is not here. I have to mention it to him and find out whether there is any mistake made. Then only I can permit it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Do I understand that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu wants to raise something to be answered by Mr. Raj Narain?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: That will be the day when we have it.

MR. SPEAKER: I think so! The other hon. Members also may appeal to him.

We have already taken 1 hour and 15 minutes. I have already given so much time for the Short Notice Question and the Calling Attention. If you want to take further time on these things, I may tell you that, ultimately, you are the loser, the whole House is

the loser. You will lose more demands. You can go on arguing and spend another hour. I don't mind. But you will be the loser.

13.14 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78—
contd.—

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION—
contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

Mr. Krishnappa wanted 2 more hours for this. I have no objection. To that extent, it will cut into other demands. For this, I concede. But in the Business Advisory Committee, you decide the time.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): We have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER: He will have no objection. If the same demand is discussed for 10 days, other demands will be guillotined. The whole House will be the sufferer. So far as this is concerned, I allow it. But next time, when we meet tomorrow or the day after in the Business Advisory Committee, we shall fix the time so that other demands may not suffer.

You want 2 hours more on this. We have got a balance of 1½ hours. So, it comes to 3½ hours. The Minister may reply at 5 O' Clock and take an hour. We will finish it today. Tomorrow we will take up the next demand. This is final. It will continue till 5 O' Clock and the Minister will reply at 5 O' Clock.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to continue her speech.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
(Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an extension of time. I hope you will be a bit kind to me also.

I was referring on Saturday to the import policy of this Government reflecting new Janata Government's policy of "trust" in trade which had already been blown up because it was adequately exposed by the scandal of the edible oil import out of licences for more than Rs. 500 crore worth of import. The actual import was only Rs. 40 crore worth. Because the prices in the international market were shooting up by 120—150 dollars per tonne in the past three months. Therefore, it was more beneficial to operate the licences outside the country than to operate it inside the country.

Meanwhile, the edible oil is being supplied to vanaspati units to help them to earn larger profits. So, I was wondering what was the policy of the Government on this question both in terms of import, supply and distribution to the consuming public.

I would like to give another example of trust in regard to the production of controlled cloth. In the three successive months, till March, 1977, the shortfall has been of the order of 100—130 million metres; the quota being 230 million metres. Therefore, even with that small quota, there has been a shortfall.

I will give you yet another example of trust. There is the scandal of the Indigo export of Rs. 1 crore where the exporters have diverted cash assistance to their profits. In this way, one can go on endlessly.

13.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, we have been asking what positive policy is the Minister going to have both in terms of trade and in terms of public distribution system? On the one hand, the balance of trade continues to improve, on the other, no public distribution system is set up so

that the consumers are protected. Take, for instance, direct export subsidy. It was Rs. 88 crores in 1974-75. Two years later, it went up to Rs. 296 crores. Government's expenditure on foreign trade in 1971-72 had increased from Rs. 41.29 crores. I want to know what is the net profit that Government is going to get there because so far the picture has been, I think, dismal and what makes it even more dismal is that you are talking of new policy and new philosophy.

But as far as the Ministry goes, it seems to continue the old Congress policy which was a policy that we were consistently criticising, and from that policy, there has been no departure at all. We would like to know what is the departure that is going to help you to bring about a change.

For instance, take jute and cotton textile. There is heavy import of low cost polyester and a cut in indigenous price, but it has not resulted in the reduction of cloth prices. Why are you going to continue this?

And secondly, there has been a long standing demand that you should nationalise three very important consumer goods industries—jute, cotton textile and sugar—because these are the industries in which big business and the management have been playing ducks and drakes for a long time and earning enormous profits. There had been an allergy, as far as the past Government was concerned, and I think that allergy at least is continuing in this Government also. We have to see how bit by bit, these big textile magnates have made money and then invested it in high profit yielding areas and then handed over all the mismanaged textile mills with outdated machinery to the people.

Now the Government says that they will not touch these mills. Let other companies take over these mills so that some more money is drained out both from the public exchequer and from the public fund. As far as the

National Textile Corporation is concerned, it is true that there are some concerns that are in a bad way; they need modernisation. Therefore, you should give more attention to them. At the same time, Government's report itself says that during the financial year under review, the loss has come down from what it was in the previous year. Therefore, the NTC is improving. Instead of giving the IDBI soft loans to the private sector, why do you not use those funds that are available for the NTC mills because here you have got something that is under your control and you can make sure that that money is being used for modernisation and you do not drain out the money from the public exchequer for other purposes. You will also have to take steps, as Mr. Pai pointed out, to overcome the malpractices in the NTC which are continuing. The malpractices that exist in the textile industry as far as the private sector is concerned are today existing in the public sector also. I would like to know what steps the Minister proposes to take in order to check those malpractices and make sure that the NTC continues to progress as it has been progressing since it came into being. The improvement should continue.

About handloom, in view of the shortness of time, I am not going into the details of the handloom problem. Many Members have referred to that. I would appeal to the Minister that special attention should be paid to handloom because I see very little being allotted to the handloom sector in his Ministry.

As far as cashew industry is concerned, the Minister should go into the malpractices of the CCI which handles the import of cashew. Those malpractices are continuing, seriously affecting the industry. This has been a long-standing problem. The Minister should go into it.

There is another problem, and that is in the south. Particularly in my State, there is a particular plant that

is now being grown called *vinca rosa*; in Tamil it is called 'Nityakalyani'; it is a lovely name in Tamil, but the English name is not so nice. Anyway, the point is that it is being grown in drought-prone areas in vast quantities and is being exported to America, England, and so on for purposes of medicines and so on. Now what is happening is that Government is totally out of the picture here, and most of the export is being cornered by the big farmers, the big landlords and the vested interests in the countryside. Therefore, I would like the Ministry to step in here. This export trade should be taken over by the State Trading Corporation. In this way, protection can be given to the small and marginal farmers—by some marketing system being set up. The Minister should take up this matter very seriously because here is a drought-prone region and it is not easy to overcome that particular situation that is there. This dry crop is extremely important there. Since you claim to be rural-oriented, farmer-oriented and peasant-oriented, I hope you will also be oriented towards the farmers, peasants and cultivators in the south.

Then there is the problem of the hosiery industry. I have no time to go in detail into all this. But the Cut Motions are there. The hosiery industry people have already met him and pointed out how there is a discrimination; those who are producing smaller hosiery products do not have protection whereas those who are producing ready-made garments such as trousers, bush shirts and so on have more protection from the Government. Hosiery industry is an industry on which thousands and thousands of workers are dependent—not only those who are employed in the hosiery industry but also those who are working in the ancillary industries like sewing, dyeing, making cardboard boxes, packing, printing of labels, etc.; it is a whole series. There are some areas, some towns, as

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

Tirupur in my constituency, that are totally dependent on this industry. If that industry closes down, there is a chain reaction, then the whole town becomes sort of bankrupt, so to speak. All these smaller industries get affected.

Lastly, I would come to the question of consumer protection. The outlay in the Fifth Plan for consumer protection is Rs. 142 lakhs; for this year it is Rs. 56.30 lakhs. And what are the measures for consumer protection? I am quoting from the 'Performance Budget'.

"It has been decided to provide financial assistance to voluntary consumer organisations and State and U.T. Governments for taking up programmes for the welfare of consumers... The Council will collect and disseminate information relating to consumer matters, conduct research ... to cover studies in channels of distribution and margins, performance and quality testing of products, seminars etc."

And what are these measures? An outlay of Rs. 39 lakhs has been approved for the V Plan to cover studies in channels of distribution and margins, performance and equality testing of products, seminars and dissemination of information to consumers, assistance to consumer associations etc. I am really sad that the Janata Government, exactly like its predecessor the Congress Government, suffers from 'seminaritis'. Is the seminar going to protect your millions and millions of consumers? Nothing is indicated as to what you are going to do about your public distribution system. Today there are fair-price shops that cover only 45 million of our population of 600 million. It is only in Kerala that you find that certain essential commodities are distributed through fair-price shops both in the rural and the urban areas—in every village. If they can do it in the State of Kerala, why can't you do it

throughout the country? Therefore, even out of this 45 million, a fair share goes to Kerala, thanks to the United Front Government. That is why even without defections and even without saying that they are prepared to take in defectors—as is happening in Maharashtra and elsewhere today—the Kerala Government could come back with a thumping majority in the elections both for Parliament and for the Assembly. Even when the ration was reduced, the people did not object and did not get agitated because there was equality in the distribution. When it was less, the less was divided equally and when it was more, the more was divided equally: it was not that some had more and some had less. That is what we mean by a public distribution system—that essential commodities should be divided equally between the topmost income strata and the lowest income strata. Only if you can see to it that you have this sort of network of public distribution system can you eliminate all those forces to whom you are today appealing, with all your notions of trust. Trust is not going to yield results; trust is not going to satisfy our people; trust is not going to feed our people. They cannot live on trust: they are faced by the hard facts of prices today. So, it is the speculator that has to be eliminated; it is the big trader that has to be eliminated; it is the big smuggler and the big hoarder that have to be eliminated. Garlanding the Prime Minister and falling at the feet of the Lok Nayak is not going to satisfy the common man of this country.

Therefore, two things are extremely important. One is your public distribution system: you should overcome your tendency to attend only to the urban consumers and see that you cater to the vast silent millions who live in the rural areas. The other thing is the manner in which the consumers in this country today are losing crores of rupees as a result of false or short-weighments. There is

no machinery to go into that. The Chairman of the Consumer Council of India, on the basis of the research carried out, has already pointed out that consumers suffer a loss of nearly Rs. 2000 crores per year due to short-weighments, because 90 per cent of trade is in private hands. Mr. Ashok Mehta himself suggested—this is almost like the devil quoting the scriptures, but when a good suggestion is given, one should not be over-shadowed by pre-conceived notions of who is who and what is what as our Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is sometimes inclined to be—that the wholesale trade in foodgrains should be taken over because this is where it starts, as far as the foodgrains are concerned. This has been lying in the archives for a very long time.

Now, there are a whole lot of issues of this sort, but I don't want to take up the whole of the extra two hours' time that has been allotted for everybody. I would however like the Minister to spell out his Government's policies on the very important issues before the people, especially prices and public distribution system.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker I would request the Hon. Members to see the cut motions to the Demands for Grants that have been circulated and, if they desire to move the motions, to send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial number of the Cut Motions to be moved.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands moved by the hon. Minister. The Commerce Ministry is incharge of exports and imports. Government is subsidising exports to a large extent by way of incentives to the exporters. These incentives include cash assistance and assistance in the form of replenishment licences.

I would like to mention that these incentives on various commodities are not being given on a realistic basis. There ought to be a scrutiny for every item of commodity thoroughly taking into account the price of the commodity concerned. What is now being done is that a group of commodities are taken into account with the result that some commodities lose their importance. In this connection, I would suggest that smaller industries, of course, considering the price of the commodity, should be given preference and more incentive facilities.

Further, as the Ministry is concerned with export and import trade, it is its duty to find out foreign markets, which are the commodities that they require from our country and which are the commodities which can be imported in our country to our benefit. If certain commodities are available cheaper in other countries, it would be worthwhile importing them.

At present, in the developed countries, there are a lot of labour problems. Right from the raw material stage to the finished goods stage, the labour charges being very very high in these countries and the problems of strikes, lock-outs etc., the price of the finally produced goods becomes prohibitive to the consumers.

So such developed countries are now in need of importing parts of some finished materials from other countries. I think our Commerce Ministry knows it quite well that in the developed countries this high price problem has happened. Now the Commerce Ministry should suggest to the Industries Ministry that such high price commodities are to be produced in our country comparatively at lower price and such commodities are to be exported to developed countries as Japan, USA, USSR,

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

Germany, France or UK or some other European countries. They should think on these lines. India is a country which has the raw material and the man power and which has the skilled man power; but we want the industry. Although we have the man power, the raw material, we have not yet progressed so much as to establish so many industries to produce goods which are at present required by other developed countries, and especially the labour-intensive goods the prices of which are prohibitive to the consumer. So, I suggest to the hon. Minister to suggest to the Industries Ministry that it should intensively and extensively organize such industries. They may be smaller industries or medium industries, to produce such goods such as components, automobile parts, ferrous and non-ferrous castings and forgings and there are so many small things. For this purpose, our trade missions and trade representatives may be asked to find markets for us so that our goods produced at a cheaper rate may very easily be sold with good profits.

This Commerce Ministry is in charge of trade fairs and exhibitions. A large amount is spent every year on this account. But, unfortunately, the result is not commensurate with the money. That means that every year in this hackneyed way we go on spending crores of rupees by sending our exhibits to foreign exhibitions and fairs but the result is not achieved in proportion to the expenditure we incur on this account. In this work there is a little nepotism and favouritism....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): A little?

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: You may say 'big' but I do not think there is very very big nepotism, but definitely there is nepotism and favouritism.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Commerce Ministry is nothing but an

ocean of corruption. It is a den of thieves.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: In selecting the parties and the exhibits there is some favouritism. Favour is shown to certain parties. Exhibits in the exhibitions are of such persons to whom the people of the Ministry want to show favour. My demand is that due care must be taken at the time of selection of the commodities, so that better exhibits are found out and exhibited there to achieve better results.

Quality goods are normally not exhibited. This is because of nepotism and favouritism. Whosoever known person comes and approaches the Department or the person concerned, gets an opportunity to send the commodity for exhibition.

Selection of firms and exhibits go by patronage. Patronage system should be avoided. Stricter control may be exercised to ensure that the exhibits which are sent abroad should be of a high quality.

There must be a close co-ordination between the trade fair authorities and the Export Council, the Industry and the Chambers of Commerce. This should be decided by a co-ordination Committee consisting of the said authorities. Other things being equal, preference should be given to small scale industries and industries which are located in the backward areas provided the produce is of high quality.

There are small firms which produce better and quality goods. But they have no means to personally go to participate in such fairs. They cannot incur the expenditure involved. For such persons business contacts in foreign countries should be made by the Departmental authorities.

I have a complaint to make to the Minister concerned with regard to refund of export duty by M.M.T.C.

M.M.T.C. takes a lot of time to refund export duty. The procedure is that the owners who export the ores have first to deposit export duty. That amount has to be refunded. For 4 or 5 or 6 years this export duty deposited by the exporter is not refunded to the owner. Lakhs of rupees of such deposit money are blocked up by M.M.T.C. for which the exporters don't get any interest. This money has been secured by them from banks, from private persons and so on. For this money he (exporter) does not get any interest because of the failure on the part of the MMTC's offices. I say this from my own experience. Although I am not an exporter, I was for sometime Minister for Mining and Metals in Orissa. For four years I was there. This is unexcusable corruption and should be stopped.

There is another complaint of mine about the MMTC. This is about the export-quota system under which quotas are allowed for owners to export their ores. This gives scope for MMTC to resort to nepotism, favouritism which means corruption. This should be avoided. The Minister should look into it.

There is yet another complaint about the MMTC. This is about Manganese, Ferro-Manganese and Silicious-manganese ore. For silicious manganese, there is no demand in the country. This is not needed in the country. But this is not allowed to be exported. I do not know the reason for this. They give thousand and one reasons for non-compliance. Silicious manganese is lying dumped. Mine owners and producers are put to harassment and loss. As the commerce department is in charge of export and import, the hon. Minister should look to this.

So far as export is concerned, I am not in favour of export of Oilcake. The farmers are taking to scientific cultivation. The farmers are utilising

chemical manure. It is a fact that if you use chemical manure the land becomes barren after some years.

Organic manure is necessary. And so, the oil cake which is an organic manure should be totally stopped from being exported.

I now come to another small thing. That is about export of fish. That is all right. But export of prawn to unlimited quantity is very bad. For us, these are consumer items. In Orissa the same was selling at Rs. 6, 4, 5 a k.g. three years back. Now the same is selling at Rs. 30, 35 and 45 a k.g. As a result, the local people do not get the prawns for their consumption. Whatever they produce in their own area is also exported. That is why I say there must be some sort of a restriction i.e. ceiling in export of prawns. The quantity must be limited for the export purposes so that some prawns are left for the local consumption. If this is sold at Rs. 35 or 45 a k.g. how can you expect the consumers to purchase that at that prohibitive rate for their own use?

These are my suggestions that I am making.

With these words, I support all the Demands of the hon. Minister.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR
(Quilon): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Very high duties imposed on Coffee and Cardamom (1)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Categorising coconut oil and copra as edible oils and oil seeds (2)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of fixing a fair floor price for rubber (9)].

[[Shri N. SreeKantan Nair]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in deleting the Notification dated 17-1-77 regarding categorising coconut oil and copra into edible oil(10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in deleting the Notification dated 20-5-77 regarding exemption of import duty on coconut oil and copra(11)].

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN
(Cannanore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Decision taken by the Government to reduce the import duty on copra and coconut oil with complete disregard to the interests of the small farmers who produce more than 9 per cent of coconut in India(12)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Cashew Corporation of India to import adequate quantity of raw cashew nuts which resulted in an unprecedented crisis in cashew processing industry (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking the price rise in tea by enhancing the export duty on it and making more tea available for the consumption of common people(14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Exorbitant export duty imposed on coffee and cardamom which will adversely affect the interests of the growers of these commodities(15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Cashew Corporation of India in distributing the imported cashew nuts taking into account the best interests of the industry(16)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the handloom industry from the unhealthy competition of power loom industry (17)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in strictly enforcing decision to reserve certain varieties of production to Handloom sector which resulted in large scale clandestine production of the same by mills (18)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the S.T.C. in stepping up in a big way and make purchases of Handloom products and also rubber when there was a big crisis in those industries(19)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking the crisis in jute industry due to shortage of raw jute(20)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide remunerative price to jute growers (21)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in stopping the closure of jute mills by the IJM(22)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in nationalising the jute mills(23)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make it obligatory for the Rubber manufacturing industry to hold two and a half months requirements of natural rubber (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give early approval to the buffer stock scheme formulated by the Rubber Board (25)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure that prices of rubber products and the prices of natural rubber are properly coordinated(26)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide spraying subsidy and to ensure that this subsidy will be continued(27)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fight effectively the problem of mealy bug infection in Rohiata Coffee Plantations in North Wynad(28)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure that 'Crepe' produced mainly in Cannanore is protected(29)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to immediately nationalise the foreign owned tea plantations in India(30)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate assistance to deserving planters for re-plantation in old tea gardens (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure reasonable price to consumer through a system of public distribution of essential commodities(32)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide statutory minimum price to rubber(33)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to energise S.T.C. activities in the field of Rubber export (34)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include rubber among the traditional export items (35)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

[Need to find out new markets abroad for crepe, a variety of handloom (36)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to find out new markets for coir abroad(37)].

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give protection to the small units in match industry in Tamil Nadu by giving concessison to buy softwood which is at present allowed to giant units (41)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove discriminatory taxes against the hosiery industry in Tamil Nadu (42)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take adequate steps to enable the hosiery to develop export products (43)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to agree to the unanimous recommendation of the Kerala State Assembly to nationalise the foreign-owned tea plantations (44)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce excise duties on hosiery goods and give protection to hosiery manufactures in the country (45)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over and re-open closed textile mills in the country such as Lotus Mills, Podanur (46)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for steps to check corruption and malpractices in the State Trading Corporation (47)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for measures to protect handloom weavers from exploitation by the larger societies and to ensure regular employment and income to them (48)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper and adequate credit to handloom weavers for buying looms and adequate help to organise export of finished goods (49)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for steps to clear accumulated handloom stocks (50)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for steps to provide yarn at controlled prices to handloom weavers and to check the rise in prices of yarn (51)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for steps to set up a network of cooperative societies in the handloom sector (52)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the duty liability on cooperative societies getting cotton fabrics manufactured by their members on their powerlooms in small units of 1 to 4 powerlooms (53)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check malpractices in the synthetic gem manufacturing industry (54)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regulate the export and expand the same in the synthetic gem manufacturing industry (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Hardships of the small powerloom manufacturers (56)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to regularise the licensing of powerloom and give adequate protection to the smaller powerloom manufacturers and prevent malpractices by textile magnates (57)].

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the jute industry (58)].

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to adopt measures to expand handloom export and give help to the cooperative sector in this regard (59)].

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in setting up a nationwide public distribution system for effectively fighting the price rise (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in strictly enforcing fixed price for all items sold in market and protect the interest of the consumer (11)].

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the cooperative sugar industry (12)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the sugar ration in all ration areas and in fair price shops (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish a public distribution system throughout the country to ensure supply of

[Smt. Parvathi Krishnan]

essential commodities to the people at reasonable and controlled prices (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check weighing measures resulting in loss to consumers to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores annually (15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take steps to check the rise in prices of essential commodities (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make available adequate supplies of edible oil at lower prices (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check hoarding and black marketing in edible oils (18)]

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister, Shri Mohan Dharia is a good and a sympathetic man. But, he has to carry out the policy of the Janata Government. In trying to do so, it so happened that he had to neglect the States along the sea coast of India. Maybe, the reason is that they are non-Hindi speaking areas or, maybe, it may be accidental that the Janata wave did not reach these States.

~~Take the plantation industry.~~ **Con-**trary to the profession of this Government, at page 7, at item 4(13) of the Notes on the Demands, the Government declares that for the development of plantation industries, the Boards have been set up. The most important of them are tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco and coir.

But, a heavy duty has been imposed on cardamom and coffee. This point has been agitating us. So, the Minister agreed to look into the matter and of course, he has made a small reduction in the case of coffee. So far so good. The question has to be gone into once again in regard to both cardamom and coffee. However the Government seems to be sympathetic so far as coffee and cardamom industries are concerned but they are not sympathetic towards the rubber industry. We have been demanding that a fair floor price must be fixed for the rubber. But, that demand goes on unheeded all these years.

After the land reforms, millions of small cultivators have got into this field. They have been divided into small sectors and lands have been given to the landless people including, of course, the harijans. The easiest thing that can be done here is to plant rubber. When you lower the price of tea by imposing Excise duty, you do not offer at the same time a fair price for the rubber growers. Naturally, the small landless people, who had been made owners of the land, have to suffer. Kerala is the only State where the land reform was implemented in letter and spirit. Therefore, you have to see that a reasonable floor price for rubber is fixed.

Then there is the Marine Products Development authority. That Authority has done nothing to help the poor fishermen. The huge mechanised boats, owned by the tycoons, have entered the fishing field. The poor fishermen have been left in the lurch. In order to compete with the motorised

launches they try to fish in the monsoon season with the result that hundreds of them are drowned. Sir, I would suggest that a system of patrolling the coast with speed launches be introduced so as to see that mechanised boats do not fish within the five mile zone from the sea-shore. Also these speed launches must come to the rescue of the poor fishermen when their boats get capsized. Sir, special facilities must also be given to the poor fishermen for marketing their catch.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of handlooms. Sir, it is admitted that handlooms have not been given proper treatment. Last year you gave subsidy. This year there is no subsidy. Out of Rs. 21 crores earmarked for loans, only Rs. 5 crores have been set-apart to State governments for enabling them to advance funds to Apex Cooperative societies. That amount is inadequate. At least, another Rs. 10 crores would be required to tackle the problem of accumulated handloom stocks, half of which will have to be utilised for giving special rebate on the sale of handloom cloth.

Then, Sir, the treatment being meted out to coconut farmers is the unkindest cut of all. The government by their notification dated 17th January, 1977 have included coconut oil and copra in the list of edible oils and oilseeds. The purpose stated by the government is that they are 'for direct human consumption or for refining and blending for direct human consumption'. This description ignores the fact that the coconut oil is an edible commodity only in the tiny State of Kerala. In no other State coconut oil is used for food. About 80 per cent of the coconut oil produced in the country is use for industrial purposes—and that too in Bombay and Gujarat. When you try to reduce the prices of coconut by importing coconut oil, you are helping the big industrialists of Bombay and Gujarat. Even beyond granting permission for import of

coconut oil and copra, the Ministry of Finance have on 20th May, 1977 exempted coconut oil under various sections of the Customs Act of 1952, Customs Tariff Act of 1975 and Finance Act of 1976. These exemption will increase still further the adverse effect on the price of coconut oil and copra. That will crush the coconut cultivators.

The Chief Minister and the Agriculture Minister of Kerala have represented to the hon'ble Minister in person against any liberalisation in the matter of import of copra and coconut oil. More than 40 MPs belonging to the coconut producing areas have also represented to the hon'ble Minister in writing as well as in person.

14.00 hrs.

For the Kerala State which produces more than 70 per cent of the entire coconut out put in the country, it is a question of life and death. The vast majority of the producers in Kerala are small holders with holdings of less than one acre. With the implementation of the land Reform Act, another five lakhs of Kudikidappukars landless tenants have become owners of 5 to 10 cents of land around their huts with yielding coconut trees. But these Kudikidappukars and the small farmers will be put to hardship if the Government reduces the prices of coconut oil, copra and other coconut products. When you try to reduce the prices of coconut products, you have to see that the nut prices do not go down. The only method you have to adopt is to see that more imports do not take place. In this way, you will also be making the Land Reforms Act, which has been implemented by the Kerala Government, a meaningful one. The Kerala State has implemented the Land Reforms Act more successfully and about five lakhs of poor people who had no land at all previously, have now got some place to sleep in and they have got some yielding coconut trees.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

Many cottage industries are there like coir from the fibre, handicrafts from the shell, thatching materials from the leaves and beams and rafters for the houses from the trunk. So, from the root to the top of coconut tree, every thing is put to good use in our State. So, this 'Kalpagavriksha' is the mainstay of the livelihood of the poor people in Kerala State. Therefore, I plead that on no account you should lower the prices of coconut oil. Hence I would request the hon. Minister to delete coconut oil and copra from the Notification of the Ministry of Commerce dated 17-1-77 and cancel the exemption of import duty under the Notification dated 25-5-77 of the Ministry of Finance. I would also request the Government of India to set up a Coconut Board on the lines of the Rubber Board.

There is another industry which is also very vital to our State. That is the Cashew industry. I do not want to apportion the blame or give credit to the Cashew Corporation of India. But there is failure on the part of the Government in so far getting cashew nuts from African countries is concerned. A concerted effort has to be made at the highest level and see that we get sufficient amount of raw cashewnut from outside. Otherwise 1,50,000 workers engaged in this industry would be starving. This is a very serious matter and this should receive top priority.

Then, Sir, I have a last point to make, which may be out of context. The non-Hindi speaking people of the Southern States, who have voted against the Janata Party are anxiously watching the performance of this Government. May I also point out that it will be disastrous for the Janata Government to snatch away the bread from the millions of small-scale coconut farmers, who unfortunately are outside the periphery of the North and Central Hindi block. The integrity and the solidarity of this country itself will be in danger if the welfare of these people is not cared for.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to congratulate the Ministry of Commerce and the hon. Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation for the outstanding performance of 1976-77. Sir, if it is any other Minister I would have given only six days' credit out of the 365 days. But here we have a very able and enlightened man Mr. Mohan Dharia whom I thankfully recollect, was closely associated with the planning for the export performance, which we were able to achieve in 1976-77. Sir, anybody who is even distantly associated with the problems of export would know that the achievement of Rs. 4981 crores could not be had by just a day's effort or a year's effort. That is why I want to repeat that this is the result of planning and planning was the subject with which Mr. Mohan Dharia was intimately connected and I do recollect that he really planned for 76-77 and for further years ahead and he can feel gratified for that. The whole gamut of export performance was achieved to a great extent in 76-77. Here is a year, when I look at the report, where, after 72-73 we were able to have a surplus balance of payment. I remember in 1972-73, I was in the Ministry of Commerce as a Deputy Minister; we had surplus for the first time in independent India. But then later on we had run into deficit of Rs. 700 crores, Rs. 1000 crores and in 1975-76 the deficit was Rs. 1243 crores. Within one year, the heavy deficit was turned into a surplus. The balance of payment of exports increased by 23.8 per cent to Rs. 4981 crores. We are able to reduce imports by 6.8 per cent. And thus we had a surplus balance of payment situation of at least Rs. 72 crores. Sir, this is a picture about which we can be proud and this is a period when we can plan for the future also.

Because of the charitable attitude taken by Mr. Mohan Dharia, in sparing more time for the member, he did not make his introductory remarks while moving the demands for grants, and many of us were denied the bene-

fit of listening to his ideas. In the absence of his introductory remarks, I have to be guided by his earlier pronouncements in various places and more than that by speeches of some senior members who spoke yesterday like Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta and Mr. R. K. Amin and a galaxy of them. In the absence of your speech I can only be guided by that. Sir, I am very glad that this Ministry is the steering wheel of the economy of the country in every sense of it because between the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, you control the external trade of this country and the internal trade also. You decide what is going to be the strength of a rupee what is going to be the purchasing power of a rupee inside the country. If I can make a very gentle and subtle remark, I would say that had this Ministry been entrusted to somebody else, it would have been a havoc. But I am happy that it is in the hands of Mr. Mohan Dharia. Let us now recollect what was mentioned by some of the senior Members. I am feeling really aggrieved when I hear the speeches of some hon. members on the other side. Between 1971-72 and 1976-77 within a short span of five years, here is developing country which has increased its export performances more than three-fold from Rs. 1608 crores in 1972-73 to Rs 4980 crores in 1976-77. It may be very easy for some senior members there to decry whatever was done by the earlier government. Some people even had the audacity to say that the economy has been left in shambles. Amidst all the calamities of the Middle East and the soaring prices of petroleum products—out of Rs. 5000 crores of imports more than Rs 3000 crores was for petroleum and allied products alone—here is a government which within the short span of five years increased the exports three-fold. Is this leaving the economy in shambles? Our last week's report is that our foreign exchange resources are Rs. 3200 crores. Everybody knows that the respectability of a country has very much to do with the strength

of its currency which in turn is directly proportional to the balance of payment. I do not know how far my friends or the know how far my happy about it, but here is a report from the World Bank saying that India is one country where inflation was controlled and it commended our export efforts.

This achievement of Rs. 4981 crores was not possible in a day. It required hard work and planning day and night for years. But here we find some members casually saying, why do we need to export? If in a country senior members do not think about exports and foreign trade in a responsible and sincere manner, woe to that country! This export performance was possible after long years of hectic campaigning and efforts. One simple word is taken for granted. Even a child in the country will use the adjective 'valuable' when referring to foreign exchange. The expression 'valuable foreign exchange' is found in every speech and correspondence everywhere. After this proud achievement has been made possible, now some people on the other side are using the words useless foreign exchange or worthless foreign exchange. I feel all our efforts over the years have been wasted when I see this callous and indifferent attitude of some senior members on the other side to exports. Their remarks appear to me like the remarks of a small child to its elder brother, "why should we work at all?" because the father has worked hard, earned an honest living and achieved economic stability. They seem to me telling our Commerce Minister, "What is all this foreign exchange worth?"

Unless we had put in very hard work this achievement would not have been possible. I am really alarmed at the statement of our Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, who has spelt out certain economic policies which have far-reaching consequen-

[Shri A. C. George]

ces on our exports also. In 1971-72, we exported engineering goods worth Rs. 126 crores. Now it has increased to Rs. 550 crores and it has been proved beyond doubt that by the turn of the decade it would reach Rs. 1000 crores. How are we able to export engineering goods? Unless the countries who have the purchasing power have confidence in us, they would not purchase these goods from us when they get offers from sophisticated countries. For instance Libya is purchasing turbines and generators from us. Kuwait, with all the gold in its pocket has asked us to build 3300 houses at a cost of Rs. 220 crores.

Sir, the confidence in other countries is built by our expertise. Nowadays I find there is a terrific tendency to explain everything by the word 'Gandhian'. Gandhiji did not want to pull India back to 17th century. Gandhiji had heart in the rural areas and among the farmers, but in any modern farming you have got to improve production and naturally it has to be supported by a heavy industry and a sophisticated industry and all the new technologies that go into. And here are some leaders who are saying that they are not bothered about it. How did Libya which has got one of the best buying capacities in the world think of buying our generators from BHEL? How do they think of entrusting even the most difficult task of project construction of airport in the heart of Sahara? In this connection, I would like to recollect that the Engineering Projects India, under the administration of Heavy Industries were able to get from Kuwait the contract of an Arab town housing project for the construction of 3,300 houses in stiff competition from Japan and South Korea. Did Kuwait give this contract gratis? No. They are convinced by our expertise. There is no use if you take a callous attitude from now on why should we bother about exports? I can understand if export of certain very essential commodities is discouraged or regulated. But international

markets are not built in a day. We must build the international confidence. That is why I said that we must go ahead especially in the matter of engineering goods and projects can be taken up because we have the advantage of consultancy services, we have the advantage of designing capacity and people have confidence in our construction capacity in the international world. Now everybody knows about India's capabilities. There was a time when there were doubts in the minds of many international agencies whether India can make it. Now we have proved beyond doubt that with better technology India can make it better than many. And sometimes there was doubt whether India can supply it. During the past 20 months of Emergency, whatever may be your criticism in other respects, and I do not in any way contribute to them, the discipline has really brought in confidence in the international market that India can supply this. I am not going to request you to go back to the rigours of Emergency, but we were able to effect improvement in the industrial field. Earlier people did not know whether we would be able to keep up to the shipping schedule and whether we have given confidence. Let the Commerce Ministry see that this confidence which is created is not spoiled by the indifferent or callous attitude. Some people said that foreign exchange is a liability. Sir, this is the exactly like certain children who sit back and say "Our father has earned it; why should we work? We need not even step out of the house". So, why should it be at the cost of internal consumption? I was in charge of Civil Supplies and Cooperation. I am intimately aware of the problems of essential commodities. When a country thinks about the export strategy, there must be proper planning of international operation and of the indigenous operation. Even a country like Japan which can offer many of the luxuries sometimes exports at the expense of indigenous consumption. Otherwise you will not be able to build up your image in the

international market. I am not asking you to take this up, but there must be regulation and discipline in this mechanism.

Sir, you may criticise the Congress Government for certain things. But I am sure my good friend, Mr. Mohan Dharia will not blame the previous government for the type of export strategies that we evolved and which are coming to a success. He and his Ministry are emboldened to speak about Rs. 6,000 crores. It shows laxity. If you are guided by the advice of some friends—it may be attractive i.e. playing to the gallery, and saying that we will not export. But if you are guided by that philosophy, from next year and during later years you will be paying for it dearly.

Some people talk about cash assistance and cash credit, and about the Rs. 240 crores given as cash assistance. In a performance of Rs. 4980 crores, if you give Rs. 240 crores, it comes only to 5 per cent. When you think of achievement and a stability that the currency has brought in and even if you think in terms of Rs. 240 crores of Indian rupee payment and the indirect benefit achieved by the stability of the currency, it is worth it. As my friend Mr. Pai pointed out, we must have a review of the rationale of the cash assistance. Don't attack at the root of it. We must have a long-term strategy, so that the exporters can plan well and approach 1979-80 with confidence. I would like to repeat that in planning, the approach is important. From now on, in the international field our main exports must be our skill, our thinking, our knowledge and our fabrication capacity. All these things will go into the turn-key projects and project constructions outside.

Now about commodities. I do not want to repeat what has been said about coffee. I still recollect that in November 1970 I myself led a delegation to the far-eastern countries to

find markets for coffee. At that time the export was 23,000 tonnes and the realization was nearly Rs 24 crores. Last year we were able to achieve Rs. 100 crores in coffee export; but here when you put duty off and on, it does not help. In coffee, if we have an average production of 100,000 tonnes, our internal consumption is only 45,000 tonnes, or 50,000 tonnes. It is evident that we have an export surplus. It is clear that we have to dispense with 50,000 tonnes. Let us therefore, formulate our policies, duties and other manipulations keeping in mind the fact that ultimately we will have to go to the international market.

This position is applicable to tea also. The other day Mr. Dharia said that he requested the growers to set apart 80 per cent of the production for domestic market. You cannot have it both ways. The projected projection is 540 tonnes; 80 per cent of it would come to 400-odd tonnes. When you leave it out, you are left with 108 million tonnes. Here again, I would repeat that since tea is an important and traditional item of export, even after meeting indigenous demand, we must have a proper planning for international market. We should not starve the internal market; but it should not mean closing down export efforts. The long-term promotional strategy should not be given up

I need not repeat what has been said about cardamom. 70 per cent of it is grown in Kerala; and in regard to the type of duty that we imposed on it, I am not blaming you. I hope you will not repeat the mistake of the previous government.

When I come to marine products, I would say that the performance here is good in spite of the government. I repeat the words 'in spite of the government'. This year we have an export worth Rs. 190 crores. From nearly Rs. 11 crores ten years back, it has been brought to this stage. The maximum contribution that the government, various agencies and various

[Shri A. C. George]

ministries made, combined with all their acrobatics was to try and see that the maximum number of obstacles were put.

Yesterday I was reading in the *Economic Times* that the Government is thinking of asking for fresh proposals for collaboration in deep sea fishing. This is what I did in 1971, asking for fresh proposals. And in 1977 Shri Mohan Dharia is asking for fresh proposals for deep sea fishing. Fish is an interesting specie which will not wait for the finalisation of the Government of India's policy. Right now it is evident from the figures that our maximum fishing is only less than 10 per cent. At the same time, we have extended our territorial limit to 200 miles. So, we have achieved the right. Because of the richness of the Indian ocean and the Bay of Bengal. Koreans, the Spanish, the Japanese, almost every fishing country worth its name has begun its operation there and it will definitely pay them. We are going on with different proposals. Polish, Soviet, Spanish, various proposals.

I do not know whether I will get the opportunity to speak on the Agriculture Ministry; so I want to say here that the Ernakulam fisheries have taken the most negative attitude. Every time you bring in a proposal, they will find out hundred reasons why it should not be done. Their ingenuity in this matter is fantastic. In the matter of tuna fishing, if we go by the latest figures, it is even anti-national. They see to it that fishing just does not exist. Now again we are asking for fresh proposals. How long will it take? I was feeling a little glad that the deadline suggested is 20th July. After the 20th July, if it is your Ministry which is processing it, finally if you send it to the Agriculture Ministry, be assured that in 1987 there will be another notification for fresh proposals for deep sea fishing. In the mean time, the fishes will either die or will be caught by enterprising people, who

need not go in for fresh notifications. In this field it is a golden mine. I might say a blue revolution. Normally we say that sky is the limit. Here not even the horizon is the limit. It is so vast. We have 8 maritime States—Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Bengal, apart from the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadives and Goa. With all this long coastline, here is this great wealth waiting for the final decision of your policy. The fresh notification has to come by the 20th. I was really pained because in 1971, I remember, I was being associated with a notification for a fresh proposal. So, for God's sake, do not send it to the Agriculture Ministry. Then you will see the end of it. Then you will need the assistance of the Mining Ministry to unearth it. Do not send it to the Agriculture Ministry.

Then I come to rubber. My good friend, Shri Sreekantan Nair, has already referred to it. I would request you to recollect that eight years back this country was importing rubber. Nearly two lakhs of small farmers by their ingenuity and hard work made this country self-sufficient, thus avoiding imports, and now we have surplus rubber. It is admitted in the Report itself that there is 55,000 tonnes of surplus rubber. For the purpose of calculating the cost of tyre, the automobile tyre manufacturing companies have given the price as Rs. 10,000 per tonne and recently they came with a threat that they want to increase their prices. Then suddenly you made the statement that you will not agree to increase the statutory price. This increase in price is long overdue. This is a vital raw material which we have been importing 8 or 9 years back and now we have a surplus. Do not disturb the present situation. Because, if there is the slightest laxity on the part of the farmers, the result will be seen only next year or the year after, because it is a long-term crop. So, I would suggest that you should have a closer look into it.

I will end up with coconut. In the matter of coconut we are in a very confusing situation. The confusion is that we Keralites and our neighbours here take coconut oil as edible oil, but out of a production of roughly 210,000 tonnes of coconut oil, it is only 70,000—only one-third—which is consumed for edible purposes. I cannot say that it is not an edible oil, but it is not predominantly an edible oil. Its predominant use, to the extent of two-thirds, is for industrial purposes, and 90 per cent of the edible oil is used in Kerala. You check up your records; you will see that the responsible Government of Kerala made a strong representation that the notification issued by your Ministry waiving the import duty on 20th May, 1977, was detrimental to the interests of the State and the cultivators.

Some people were indifferently mentioning that since I was in Civil Supplies, I had something to do with the import of coconut oil. I want to make it clear categorically here that it was decided that edible oil would be imported as and when necessary as per regional demands. Kerala being a predominantly coconut-oil-consuming State, the Government of Kerala did not want it. The most important thing is this. You are a progressive Minister, very much concerned with land reforms. Twentyseven lakhs of families in Kerala have got a few coconut trees. They are not bothered about the price of coconut oil going up because by simple arithmetic, they gain more by getting a better price for their crop. I request you to see that this import duty is immediately reimposed.

Finally, I hope that what has been achieved in the export field in the last few years will not be frittered away by indifference to the whole problem of exports.

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता विभाग की अनुदानों का समर्थन करना हूँ। इस अवसर पर मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह विभाग ऐसे

हाथों में सौपा है जिन पर यह देश बहुत बड़ा भरोसा कर सकता है। ये हाथ वही हाथ हैं जिन्होंने राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में एक बड़ा उंचा आदर्श, निर्भोक्ता और परिपक्वता का, राष्ट्र के सामने प्रदर्शित किया है। राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में जो आदर्श धारिया साहब का रहा है वह भावी सन्तानों के सम्मुख एक उदाहरण के रूप में रह कर प्रेरणा देता रहेगा। परन्तु इस अवसर पर मैं यह कहने के लिए विवश हूँ कि राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में तो उनकी निर्भयता का प्रभाव सब को देखने को मिला लेकिन इस विभाग को सम्हालते हुए जो आशा उनसे की जाती थी वह आशा पूरी नहीं हो पाई। जैसे उन्होंने इस विभाग को सभाला हमारे यहाँ का व्यापारी यह समझ गया कि आपात-काल केवल उसके लिए हटा है, साधारण लोगों के लिए नहीं हटा है। तीसरे ही दिन व्यापारियों ने सीमेंट की कीमत बढ़ा दी और दूसरी जो उपभोक्ता सामग्री थी उसके भी दाम बढ़ गये। जो आशा लगा कर जनता ने जनता पार्टी की सरकार का इस राष्ट्र में गठन किया था उस आशा में कुछ कमी आई। शायद इसका कारण यह रहा हो जैसा मेरे पूर्व बक्ता जार्ज साहब ने कहा—कि हमारे मंत्री जी बड़े दयालु हैं। यहाँ दयालुता से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। हमारे राष्ट्र का व्यापारी व दुकानदार वर्ग कुछ इस प्रकार का है कि वह एक ही दिन में मुर्गी के सब सोने के अण्डे एक साथ निकाल लेना चाहते हैं। पुरानी कहावत है कि किसी ने मुर्गी पाली थी जो रोज एक सोने का अण्डा देती थी लेकिन उस लालची व्यापारी ने एक ही दिन में व सारे अण्डे निकाल लेने की कोशिश की। इसी प्रकार हमारे राष्ट्र का जो व्यापारी व दुकानदार हैं वह धीरे धीरे मिलने वाले लाभ पर भरोसा नहीं करता बल्कि एक साथ वह करोड़पति से अरबपति बनना चाहता है। उसीके फलस्वरूप रात-दिन ऐसे काम करते हैं, जैसे मिलावट, इन्फ्लियर बवालिट्टी का माल उपभोक्ताओं को देना। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि यहाँ आपकी दयालुता

[श्री महीलाल]

काम करने वाली नहीं है, आपको निर्भयता-पूर्वक व्यापारियों के साथ कड़े हाथों से भुगतना होगा, तब आप साधारण जनता को कुछ आनन्दमय जीवन दे सकेंगे। इसी अवसर पर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी निवेदन करना आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि व्यापारिक क्षेत्र में आज सब से अधिक भ्रष्टाचार है। उस भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने लिए आपको कुछ कठोर कदम उठाने होंगे, आपको सख्ती से काम लेना होगा और इस तरह के लोग जो उभोक्ताओं के जीवन के साथ खेल खेलते हैं, उनके लिये कठोर दण्ड की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

आज पूरे राष्ट्र में, और उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में तो मेरी निजी जानकारी है,—आप ने जो देहातों में सस्ती चीनी की दुकानें खोल रखी हैं, उनको दी जाने वाली चीनी का शायद 10 परसेंट भी उभोक्ताओं को नहीं मिल पाता है, सारी चीनी ब्लैक मार्केट में चली जाती है। आपको यह चाहिए था कि जिस समय आपने इस विभाग को सम्भाला था, सब से पहले डम ब्लैक मार्केट को रोकते। आज हमारे देहात के लोगों को चीनी बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रही है, सब से पहले आपको इस चोरी को रोकना चाहिये था। लेकिन आज आपके काल में भी यह चोरी जारी है। इसी के नाम पर कांग्रेस के युवक पला करते थे, लोगों को लूटा करते थे, वह लूट आज भी आपके जमाने में जारी है—यह बड़े खेद की बात है। मैं आशा करता हूँ—हमारे मंत्री जी इस ब्लैक मार्केट को, इस बेईमानी को, जो हम सब को स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है, अविलम्ब रोकेंगे और चीनी के सम्बन्ध में जो दोहरी नीति चल रही है, उस नीति को एक-रूप देने की चेष्टा करेंगे।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आज शहरों में जो राशन की दुकानें हैं—उन दुकानदारों ने मुझे बतलाया है—

चीनी की एक बोरी पर उन्हें केवल 1 रुपया मुनाफा मिलता है। एक रुपया प्राफिट में कोई भी व्यापारी ईमानदारी से चीनी सप्लाई नहीं कर सकता है। इस के बारे में भी आपको सोचना चाहिए।

अब जो बात मैं आप के सामने रखने जा रहा हूँ—मैं मानता हूँ हमारे मंत्री जी का उस से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, वह बात कृषि विभाग से सम्बन्ध रखती है, लेकिन मैं उन से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप मंत्री मंडल के स्तर तक मेरा सुझाव पहुंचाने की चेष्टा करें कि जो किसान चीनी पैदा करता है, उस को अपने खर्च के लिए चीनी ब्लैक मार्केट से खरीदनी पड़ती है। हमारे राष्ट्रीय शासन को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जो किसान गन्ना सप्लाई करता है, उस को गन्ने के मूल्य के रूप में कुछ चीनी उस के एक वर्ष के खर्च के लिए कन्ट्रोल रेट पर सीधे मिल से मिलने लगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी भाग से आता हूँ, जहां विशेष रूप से गन्ने की खेती होती है। आज किसानों को गन्ने का पूरा दाम दिलाने के लिए चीनी मिलों के कम्पीटीशन में खण्डसारी उद्योग को खड़ा करें, उस को संरक्षण दें। राष्ट्रीय सरकार की नीति तथा प्रान्तीय सरकार की नीति के अनुसार आज खण्डसारी उद्योग को संरक्षण नहीं मिलता है, उस पर पाबन्दी लगी हुई है। खण्डसारी उद्योग को लाइसेंस देने में प्रान्तीय सरकारें उदार नहीं हैं और शायद इसी लिये उदार नहीं हैं कि उन को राष्ट्रीय सरकार की नीति के साथ अपने को जोड़ना पड़ता है। चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के सुझाव के मुताबिक हमें अपने देश के खण्डसारी उद्योग पर भरोसा करना चाहिए और देश में खण्डसारी का उपयोग करना चाहिए

चीनी का उपयोग हम दूसरे देशों को निर्यात करने में कर सकते हैं, जिस से हमें विदेशी मुद्रा का लाभ होगा। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, मुझे आशा है मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे।

मान्यवर, अब मैं सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आज भी राष्ट्र की उन्नति में सहकारिता का मुख्य स्थान है और हमारे राष्ट्र-नायक स्व० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने सहकारिता पर बहुत जोर दिया था और उन की इस कमजोरी का हमारे समाज के चालाक और मक्कार लोगों ने बहुत अनुचित फायदा उठाया है और अभी तक उठा रहे हैं। सहकारिता के नाम पर हर क्षेत्र में फर्जी सहकारी समितियों का गठन कर लिया गया है चाहे वे एग्रीकल्चरल कांफ़ेडरेशन सोसाइटीज हों और चाहे औद्योगिक या आपके व्यापारिक क्षेत्र में कांफ़ेडरेशन सोसाइटीज हों। हर क्षेत्र में मक्कार और चालाक किस्म के लोगों के संरक्षण में ही एक एक कांफ़ेडरेशन सोसाइटी काम कर रही है और सही माइने में वे कांफ़ेडरेशन सोसाइटीज न हो कर समाज के शोषण का एक तरीका बना हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि सहकारिता की नीति पर वे पुनर्विचार करें और मेरा सुझाव यह है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस प्रकार का अधिनियम बनाया जाए कि पूरे राष्ट्र में एक ही प्रकार से सहकारिता का आन्दोलन चले। आज तो अलग अलग प्रदेशों में अलग अलग ढंग के सहकारी अधिनियम बने हुए हैं और उन्हीं के आधार पर हमारे यहां यह आवाज उठती है कि सहकारिता का क्षेत्र शासन से मुक्त होना चाहिए। आज हमारे यहां जो भूमि विकास बैंक है, या कांफ़ेडरेशन बैंक है, उन के जरिए भोले-भाले किसानों को

लूटा जाता है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मेरी जो जानकारी है, उस से कहीं ज्यादा जानकारी हमारे मंत्री धारिया जी की होगी क्योंकि उन का प्रदेश कांफ़ेडरेशन के क्षेत्र में अग्रणी रहा है, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं जानता कि उन के अनुभव भी सहकारिता के बारे में ऐसे ही कटु होंगे जैसे कटु अनुभव मेरे रहे हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का जो भूमि विकास बैंक का संगठन है उस के जरिये से किसानों को जो लोन दिए गए, वे फर्जी लोन दिखाए गए हैं और जिन किसानों की जमीनों पर वे लोन लिए गए हैं उन को पता भी नहीं है। उस का नतीजा यह है कि आज किसान परेशान हैं। वह इधर-उधर घूमता फिरता है और उस की जमीनें नीलाम हो रही हैं। जो उन के बाप-दादा की थी, उन से उस लोन का रुपया वसूल हो रहा है जो कि उन्होंने लिया ही नहीं था। ऐसे जो भूमि विकास बैंक हैं उन में उन मक्कार लोगों ने अपने लड़कों को ब्रांच मैनेजर बना रखा है और स्वयं डायरेक्टर साहब बैठे बैठे 75 और 50 रुपयों की एलाउन्स के लेते हैं और स्वयं उनके साहबजादे मैनेजर हैं और दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने आयल इंजनों की दुकान खोल रखी है। उन के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि नारा यह लगा हुआ है कि सहकारिता को शासन के अंकुश से मुक्त रखना चाहिए और उन की कोई नुकताचीनी या देखरेख सहकारिता के कार्यों के बारे में नहीं करनी चाहिए। यह इसलिए कहा जाता है कि सहकारिता के नाम पर जो लूट मचा रखी है वह जारी रहनी चाहिए। मैं धारिया साहब से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे सहकारिता के मामले में उसी निर्भीकता और कठोरता

[श्री महीनाल]

के साथ फैसले लें जिस तरह से उन्होंने राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में हम जैसे छोटे सिपाहियों की अग्रवाही करके लिया है।

सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में मुझे भी एक उप-मंत्री की हैसियत से उत्तर प्रदेश में काम करने का अनुभव है। जब मैंने वहां सहकारिता के विभाग के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए अलग से चयन समिति का गठन किया तो चारों तरफ से उम का विरोध इसलिए हुआ कि वहां पर सहकारिता के नाम पर लूट करने वाले लोगों के लड़के सर्विस में नहीं आ सकते हैं। उसी का परिणाम यह निकला कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश, सहकारिता सेवा में अग्रणी है और योग्यता के आधार पर हमारे प्रदेश के सभी युवकों को सहकारिता सेवा में आने का अवसर मिल रहा है। उम के लिए अब यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि केवल डाइरेक्टर साहब के सुपुत्र या उनके चहेते ही, हाई स्कूल प्लकड कांफ्रॉपरेटिव बैंक के मैनेजर बनें और पढ़ते तो थर्ड डिजिनर ही मैनेजर बन जाते थे और फर्स्ट डिजिनर और इंटेन्सिजेंट लड़कों के मुकाबले उन की नियुक्ति हो जाती थी। मैं धारिया साहब से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस दृष्टि से देखें। मैं यह जानता हूं कि सहकारिता की उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकेगी और न आप ही कर सकते हैं और आप का अथवा जनता पार्टी का विश्वास सहकारिता में है। पूंजीवाद के स्थान पर समाजवाद सहकारिता के माध्यम से ही लाया जा सकता है। लेकिन आप को सहकारिता की प्रणाली को बदलना होगा और शासन को उस पर कुछ अंकुश रखना होगा। मंत्री जी से यह बात नहीं छिपी होगी

कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से अरबों रुपये वहां पर रहने वाले कारीगरों और दूसरे लोगों को दिया गया है।

मैं अपने मंत्री जी को दावत देता हूं कि वे हमारे यहां पधारें और देखें कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्र में किस तरह से निर्बल वर्ग के लोगों की सेवा हुई है। कुछ मक्कार और एक्स जमींदार लोगों के लड़के इस काम में लग गये हैं और उन्होंने निर्बल वर्ग की सोसायटियों के नाम पर, उनकी सेवाओं के नाम पर भारत सरकार के करोड़ों रुपये का दुरुपयोग किया है। निर्धनों का रुपया हवाई जहाज की यात्राओं और अपने कच्चे मकानों के स्थान पर कोठियां बनाने में व्यय हुआ है। इसको हमें देखना है। अगर आप निर्धन वर्ग की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, समाज के रूप को बदलना चाहते हैं, निर्बल लोगों को दूसरे लोगों के समान स्तर पर लाना चाहते हैं तो आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि आपकी नीतियों का पालन ठीक प्रकार से हो रहा है या नहीं। आपको अपनी नीतियों के पालन करने वालों पर अंकुश भी रखना होगा।

मान्यवर, जनता सरकार का बहुत जोर ग्रामीण विकास पर है। ग्रामीण विकास कृषि के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। कृषि का एक विभाग है पशुपालन। आज हमारे पशुओं की क्या स्थिति है, किस तरह का आहार उन्हें मिलता है? जिस तरह से मनुष्य अपनी शक्ति भोजन से प्राप्त करता है, उसी प्रकार पशु भी अपनी शक्ति आहार से ही प्राप्त करते हैं। आज हमारे पशुधन को जितना घासदाना मिलना चाहिए, उतना भोजन नहीं मिल पाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में तिलहन की कमी है और तिलहन की कमी होने से खली की कमी है। इस पर भी हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार की आज तक यह नीति रही कि खली का विदेशों को निर्यात किया जाए। हमारे जानवरों को

खाने को नहीं मिलता लेकिन पिछले कई वर्षों से खली का निर्यात किया जा रहा है। मैं मान्यवर अनुरोध करूंगा कि खली के निर्यात को रोकने के आदेश जारी किए जाएं। जब आपकी यह नीति है कि आप ग्रामीण उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो आपके लिए यह जरूरी होगा कि आप जानवरों के लिए खाने का इत्तजाम भी करें। मैं आपको अपने क्षेत्र की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार गांवों में दो सौ रुपये बोरी खली 70 किलो की खरीद कर पशुओं को खिलानी पड़ी है। आप गोबर गैस लांट को भी बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए आपको पशुओं को शक्तिशाली बनाना होगा। यदि आपको खती की पैदावार बढ़ानी है तो आपको बैलों को शक्तिशाली बनाना होगा। इतने आपके बैल शक्तिशाली हों कि आपकी पैदावार चौगुनी और पंचगुनी हो सके। इसके लिए आप अपने यहां खली बाहर भेजना बन्द करें। अगर आप खली बाहर भेजते रहेंगे तो किस प्रकार से आप अपने पशुओं को खिलायेंगे। किस प्रकार से आपके जानवरों की नस्ल अच्छी रह सकेगी।

मैं एक ऐसे क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जिस क्षेत्र से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के जरिये से आपको 12 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है। वहां के हजारों हजार कारीगर कभी कभी कच्चा माल न मिलने की वजह से बेकार हो जाते हैं। यह क्षेत्र है मुरादाबाद का। मुरादाबाद शहर आपको 12 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा दे और आप उसको कच्चा माल न दे सकें तो यह केवल मुरादाबाद के साथ ही ज्यादाती नहीं है बल्कि इस इंडस्ट्री के कारीगरों के साथ भी ज्यादाती है। इसके साथ ही जो उद्योग हमारे राष्ट्र में विदेशी मुद्रा देने में अग्रणी हैं उसको भी झटका व धक्का लगता है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे निर्यात नीति में परिवर्तन करें। हमारे देश में कच्चे माल की कमी है। उसे आप बाहर से मंगायें और जो माल यहां तयार हो उसको विदेशों में भेज कर विदेशी मुद्रा कमायें। कच्चा माल यहां आए और अच्छा माल यहां से बन कर बाहर जाये। निर्यात के क्षेत्र में जो कठिनाइयां आपके कारीगरों को हैं उनका आपको निवारण करना होगा। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में पीतल और तांबे का काम करने वाले कारीगर हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठे हुए हैं। उन्हें कच्चा माल नहीं मिलता है। अगर मिलता भी है तो वह ऊंचे दामों पर मिलता है और बिचौलियों से मिलता है। इस कच्चे माल से जो माल तयार होता है उसका असर उपभोक्ताओं पर पड़ता है। उपभोक्ता या तो माल पैसे की कमी की वजह से खरीदते ही नहीं या उन्हें माल ऊंचे दामों पर खरीदना पड़ता है। नतीजा उसका यह होता है कि आपके कारीगर बेकार हो जाते हैं। आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि जहां तक हो सके बीच में जो बिचौलिया है उसको आप निकालें और डायरेक्ट उपभोक्ता और निर्माणकर्ता का सम्बन्ध रहे ताकि यह जो बीच में दोनों का शोषण करने वाला व्यक्ति बैठा है वह शोषण न कर सके। हमारा अन्तिम लक्ष्य शोषण विहीन समाज की रचना है। इस दृष्टि से हमें उसी ढंग से काम करना होगा जिससे शोषक धीरे धीरे, शनैः शनैः निकलता चला जाए और उत्पादक व उपभोक्ता का सीधा सम्पर्क हो जाय।

आप कृषि के क्षेत्र को ही लें। किसान को अपनी उपज के पूरे दाम नहीं मिलते हैं। किसान जो माल तयार करता है उसका एक बड़ा भाग बीच में व्यापारी और आड़ती खा जाता है आप किसान का

[श्री महीलाल]

पोषण करना चाहते हैं उसको उसकी उपज का उचित मूल्य देना चाहते हैं, उसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं और ऐसा करने के लिए आपने दाम भी निर्धारित किए जिन पर आप उसके गेहूं को लेंगे फिर भी उसको अपना गेहूं बहुत नीचे दामों पर बेच देना पड़ता है, 90-95 रुपये के भाव पर बेच देना पड़ता है। आपने परचेजिंग सेंटर बहुत दूर दूर खोले हैं और किसान बेचारा अपनी बैलगाड़ी ले जा करके वहां गेहूं नहीं बेच सकता है और न पहुंचा सकता है उसको मजबूर होकर व्यापारी के हाथों उसको 80-85 रुपये के भाव पर या जैसे सौदा पटता है उस पर उसके हाथ बेच देना पड़ता है। वह व्यापारी उस गेहूं को ले जाकर के सेंटर पर 110 रुपये में बच देता है। उपभोक्ता को वही गेहूं 130 रुपये में खरीदना पड़ता है। अब आप देखें कि कितना बड़ा गैप पैदा करने वाले को जो कीमत मिलती है उसमें और जो उसका उपभोग करता है, उस में है। चालीस रुपये क्वॉटल का गप है। यह एक भयावह स्थिति हमारे सामने पैदा करता है। अनाज के जो बिचौलिये हैं उनको शनैः शनैः हटाना है और सीधा सम्बन्ध हमें बनाने वाले कारीगर पैदा करने वाले व्यक्ति, उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता के बीच जोड़ना है और यही हमारी नीति का आधार होना चाहिये।

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Commerce and Civil Supplies Ministry which has been presented by Shri Mohan Dharia. But while supporting it I would like to add a few things. Hon. Members sitting opposite have both praised as well as criticized Shri Dharia for his planning in the erstwhile Government and submitting the present. Demands of his planning was good in the previous regime, there is no reason why

it should be bad now. The Opposition should praise him all the more for his broad outlook in the budget of his Ministry.

For furthering rural development, cooperative movement is an essential factor. We have an institution in Hyderabad built at a cost of several crores of rupees for training and research in rural development. But, though I scanned through all the pages of this publication (raised and shown), I found no mention here of the vital subject of how the Block Development Officers are to be trained to educate people to successfully generate the spirit and carry out their cooperative movement. I think, in this direction, though the institution is established by the Agricultural Ministry, the Ministry of Co-operation should also take some interest so that the Institute which trains our Block Development Officers can also train them how to organise cooperatives and see that these cooperatives successfully function in the rural areas of the country also.

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

Another point is in regard to the textile industry which is regularly becoming sick and more sick. Besides becoming sick itself, it has also caused the downfall of the powerloom and the handloom industry, which are dependent upon it. In my side of the country, in the eastern State of Assam, in every house, the women-folk weave the yarn which is produced by the mills. In the whole of Manipur State, the women-folk weave with the yarn produced by the cotton mills. In Imphal, there is a women's bazar, where the women sell what they produce in looms. I would like to request that an investigation may be carried out, to judge at how much price they purchase the yarn, how much labour they put in and what money they get in their market by selling their produce to the whole-

sale traders. There is a place Shaulkudi in Kamrup district in Assam, where every house has four-five power-looms or handlooms. That industry is dying out slowly and they are taking to some other professions. They have to buy the yarn at high prices. The cotton mill industry says that the prices are high because the cotton price has gone up. Here, I would like to ask the protagonists of the cotton mill industry, whether the industry has at any time in the past invested the profits they make for production of raw cotton. Have they been able to do anything in producing American upland or Egyptian long staple varieties cotton here? Have the mill owners in Maharashtra and Ahmedabad done anything to produce the variety of cotton produced in Punjab? In Punjab, the per hectare production of cotton is 375 kg. whereas in Maharashtra it is 70-90 kg. per hectare. They have no programme for research or at least to produce in India the raw cotton which is necessary to keep the industry going profitably as also help the other down-stream industries like the handloom and powerloom, and produce cheap cloth that is required for our poor people.

This industry has now become sick and they want to be helped by the Cotton Corporation of India and the National Textile Corporation. They take the licence, but cannot run the industry in a scientific and commercial way, and then they want to hand the loosing one over to the National Textile Corporation. The Government should take proper care in dealing with the whole textile industry. They should form a national textile policy, which would include the big textile mills as well as the powerlooms and handlooms industry also. I do not deny the role that they have played in India for the last one century, but at the same time, the fate of the powerloom and handloom industry should not be left to the mercy of the cotton yarn

producers. There should be certain coordination as to what percentage of natural and what percentage of man made synthetic fibres should be used for the purpose of producing cloth necessary for the people of this country with low buying capacity.

Sir, I come from a State, where tea is the only industry and in this case also, almost the same thing is happening. The tea land had been given to the owners at a very cheap rate; the price was about five times the land-revenue. Earlier, the land was given almost free by the British Government. The tea industry has also been earning foreign exchange. They have always been making and selling tea for foreign markets. In Assam, any time is tea time; during day and night the people of Assam habitually take tea. They have to use fannings for preparation of their tea; fannings, the unwanted portion of waste after the manufacture of tea, as also dust which is fit to be thrown away. It was the most neglected grade at earlier times. But we are compelled to take that because the tea industry has to cater for the external market. They get for a kg. Rs. 82 or 85 in the foreign markets after having paid all the duties. I do not minimise the necessity of its export but at the same time, internal consumers must not be ignored. They want good tea.

15.00 hrs.

Then, in spite of earning so much money by the tea industry in foreign markets, tea gardens are going sick in Jalpaiguri, in Darjeeling and also in Assam. Some planters of gardens have gone out. They cannot pay the labour, they deposit their provident fund and they cannot produce marketable quality tea. Therefore, the Tea Corporation of India has come to help them and in helping them always some factors have overplayed. I know of an instance where a tea garden worth Rs. 11 lakhs was sold at Rs. 31 lakhs. Such things should be checked. Tea Corporation pay public money.

[Shri Purna Sirha]

Then, there is a thing called tea waste which is used for producing caffeine which is good for sickness like headache, fever and pain. But the purchase of tea waste is so complicated. Tea can be produced and sold easily but tea waste cannot be and there is a long-drawn procedure as a result of which the tea waste which has become useless, which is fit only to be burnt or thrown away as a manure is made available for the preparation of caffeine. So, I say the Tea Waste Control Order of 1959 should be amended in order to enable the tea gardens to sell the waste by self-clearance as in case of Tea itself for making caffeine and other medicines. I think only caffeine can be manufactured from Tea Waste and no other things. -

Another point I would like to submit is that in the Export Open General Licence our government has got a long list of things. OGL 4 contains everything that is available in India and the canalising agency has been mostly the corporations owned by the government of India. I do not oppose it but at the same time, wherever there is any commodity or item like sugar, salt, cement or things like that which are plentiful and available in India and can be sent out to the neighbouring countries, they should be removed from OGL 4 or OGL 3 and there should be no check on people who want to deal in these things and there should be no compulsion on them that they must go to the STC and pay them certain surcharge or some sort of commission in order to export it. State Trading Corporation is a big organization and I am afraid that it does not cater to the small consumer. My experience is that several years ago some small newspapers were given licences for obtaining newsprint which was an item canalised through

them. They did not help the parties. There STC would not cater to the needs of small consumers but they deal with consumers who are big enough—say those who consume 100 tonnes or more. Because in the formation of a State corporation, its policy should not be ignore small consumers. It should function in such a way that no consumer, however small he may be, showed have reasons to complain that his case has been ignored by the STC.

These are my few suggestions. I hope that these will be considered by the hon. Minister. Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation, this time, are a departure for the better and I support the demands.

श्री पदमाचरण सामन्तपिहार (पुरी) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं कामंम सिविल सप्लाइज और कोआपरेशन मंत्रालय की डिमांडज का समर्थन करता हूँ।

जहां तक कोआपरेशन का संबंध है, मुझ पूरी आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय के नेतृत्व में उस में बहुत प्रगति होगी। जनता पार्टी का मकसद समाज में अहिंसात्मक ढंग से और शान्तिपूर्वक आर्थिक समानता लाना है, और कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट के जरिये उस मकसद को काफी हद तक पूरा किया जा सकता है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कोआपरेटिव को एक डेमोक्रेटिक ढंग से चलाया जाये। कैपिटलिस्ट कंट्रैक्टर्ज और ट्रेडर्ज आदि कुछ वर्ग कोआपरेटिवज का विरोध करते हैं और उन में जो कुछ त्रुटियां हैं, उन को बहुत पब्लिसिटी देते हैं पार्लियामेंट और विधान सभाओं में कोई भी व्यक्ति तीस साल तक सदस्य बना रह सकता

है, और कोई भी व्यक्ति पच्चीस साल तक मिनिस्टर रह सकता है लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे कि कोई भी व्यक्ति को-ऑपरेटिव में दो टर्मों से ज्यादा न रह सके।

हम देखते हैं कि कोऑपरेटिव पर नान आफिशल लोगों का कंट्रोल कम होता है। सिविल सप्लाइज डिपार्टमेंट और रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट आदि विभिन्न सरकारी विभाग कोऑपरेटिव को साधारण आदमी के उपयोग की चीजों की डीलरशिप और लाइसेंस नहीं देते हैं हालाँकि कोऑपरेटिव ऐसी चीजों का वितरण निजी व्यापारियों की तुलना में अधिक अच्छी तरह करते हैं।

उदाहरण के लिये अगर फर्टिलाइजर के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का काम निजी व्यापारियों के बजाय कोऑपरेटिव को दिया जायें, तो एक तो उस में करणन कम होगा, और दूसरे, फर्टिलाइजर ठीक दाम पर फार्मज तक पहुँच सकेगा। यह संतोष की बात है कि सरकार ने कोऑपरेटिव को 65 प्रतिशत फर्टिलाइजर के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का काम देने की नीति बनाई है। लेकिन पूरा फर्टिलाइजर दे दिया जाय, तो अच्छा होगा।

हमारे देश में फार्मज सोसायटीज, कनज्यूमर सोसायटीज और इंडस्ट्रियल सोसायटीज आदि कुल तीन लाख को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं, जिन के सात करोड़ मेम्बर हैं।

इस कोऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट के साथ में बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट भी होना चाहिये। यह कितना अजीब लगता है कि जो

कोऑपरेटिव विभाग का मंत्री है उसके पास बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है। उसके पास बैंकिंग विभाग भी होना चाहिये क्योंकि कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी है, कनज्यूमर कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी है, फार्मज कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी है, इंडस्ट्रियल कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी है, ये सभी सोसाइटियाँ कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों से लोन लेती हैं। इसीलिये कोऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट के साथ बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट भी इस के मंत्री के पास होना चाहिये।

आप देखें कि सारे भारत में 1950-51 में लोग 750 करोड़ रुपया लोन लेते थे। इस समय 6 हजार करोड़ लोन ग्रामजन लेते हैं जिस में कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स या दूसरे बैंकों से सिर्फ 23 प्रतिशत लोन लोग लेते हैं और बाकी 77 प्रतिशत महाजनों से या दूसरे व्यक्तिगत लोगों से लोन लेते हैं जिसके ऊपर उन्हें 25-30 या 35 प्रतिशत इंटरेस्ट देना पड़ता है।

पिछली सरकार ने रेडियों से यह एलान किया था कि वह गरीबों का उपकार करने के लिये गरीबी हटाने के लिये कानून बना रही है लेकिन उस सरकार के जमाने में क्या हुआ कि को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों के लोन पर जो 9 प्रतिशत इंटरेस्ट था उस को 9 से बढ़ा कर 14 परसेंट कर दिया। यह इंटरेस्ट किस को देना पड़ता है? गरीबों को और छोटे छोटे लोगों को। इधर गरीबों के ऊपर पांच परसेंट इंटरेस्ट बढ़ा दिया और उधर जो आदमी रिजर्व बैंक या दूसरे बैंकों में रुपया डिपॉजिट करते हैं उन के डिपॉजिट पर उन को 5 प्रतिशत ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट मिलने लगा। गरीब आदमियों से तो 5 परसेंट ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट लेने लगे और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति जो रुपया डिपॉजिट करते थे बैंक में उन को पांच परसेंट ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट

[श्री पदमाचरण साम त्रिहार]

देने लगे। रेडियों से बयान तो गरीबी हटाने का किया और काम जो किया वह गरीबों का शोषण करने वाला और पूंजी-पतियों की सहायता करने वाला किया। बैंक में डिपॉजिट कौन करेगा? वही तो करेगा जिसके पास ज्यादा पैसा होगा, जो पूंजीपति होंगे। तो उन को पांच परसेंट ज्यादा इंटररेस्ट मिलने लगा और कोआपरेटिव से लोन लेने वाले के ऊपर जो पहले 9 परसेंट इंटररेस्ट था उस को बढ़ा कर 14 परसेंट कर दिया।

सारे भारत में कुल 7 करोड़ एग्री-कल्चरल होल्डिंग्स हैं। इन में 65 प्रतिशत यानी 4 करोड़ एक हेक्टेयर से कम जमीन की होल्डिंग्स हैं और 19 प्रतिशत 2 हेक्टेयर से कम की होल्डिंग्स हैं। कुल मिला कर 84 प्रतिशत चासी या काश्तकार इस प्रकार के हैं। इनको कौन लोन देना है—न कोआपरेटिव से इनको लोन मिलता है न किसी और से मिलता है। ज्यादातर इनमें से प्राइवेट इंडिविडुअल्स से लोन लेते हैं। स्माल फार्मर्स डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी 65 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में चालू है। इस से 25 लाख 50 हजार लोगों को लोन मिलता है। पांच लाख लैंडलेस एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर को इस से लाभ होता है। कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर के जरिये 20 लाख स्माल फार्मर्स को लोन मिलता है। आगे आप देखें 47 प्रतिशत शूगर मिलें कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में चीनी बनाती हैं। जो प्राइवेट इंडिविडुअल्स की मिलों से चीनी बनती है वह तो ब्लैक मार्केट में बाहर चली जाती है लेकिन कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर के जरिये जो चीनी बनती है उसका वितरण गर्वनमेंट के जरिये सही ढंग से होता है। यह चीनी ग्राम आदमी के पास और प्रापर प्लेस पर पहुंचती है। इसलिये

यह जो कहा जाता है कि कोआपरेटिव का काम ठीक नहीं है और कोआपरेटिव चल नहीं सकती वह कैसे कहा जाता है? जैसे आप देखें कि आज कितने ही कमीशंस आफ एंक्वायरी मंत्रियों के खिलाफ, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों, और विधाव सभा सभा के मेम्बरों के खिलाफ जांच करने के लिये बैठायें गये हैं लेकिन इस से ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वह विधान सभायें या पार्लियामेंट जो हैं उसे भंग कर देंगे उन की जरूरत नहीं होगी। इसी प्रकार पीसफूल नान वायलेंस के तरीकों से आर्थिक समानता लाने के लिये कोआपरेटिव को देश में लाना होगा। इस में जो वृष्टियां या खराबियां हैं उन को दूर करने के लिये मैं धारिया साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे जिससे ऐसी गलती न हो। इस के बारे में कुछ सुझाव में बाद में दूंगा।

कोआपरेटिव को जो लोन दिया जाता है, वह ईस्टर्न रिजन में बहुत कम दिया जाता है। यह लोन रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से दिया जाता है उसके आंकड़े को देखें तो आपको विदित होगा कि हमारे क्षेत्र में यह सबसे कम दिया जाता है। गुजरात में टोटल-मेम्बरशिप के हिसाब से एक मेम्बर को यह लोन 704 रुपया मिलता है, पंजाब में 406 रुपया है, महाराष्ट्र में 400 रुपया है, लेकिन हमारे उड़ीसा में प्रति व्यक्ति 88 रुपया मिलता है। जो एरियाज अनडेवलपड हैं, बैंक-वर्ड हैं, उनकी तरफ आपको अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये, उनके उत्थान के लिये आपको अधिक पसा देना चाहिये। हमको सारे देश में समाजवाद लाना है, इस दृष्टि से जो क्षेत्र बहुत पीछे हैं उनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मेरा सुझाव है कि कोआपरेटिव को लिए सारे देश में एक-जैसे कानून होने चाहिये।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट की बात बतला रहे थे, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में भाई-भतीजावाद का उल्लेख कर रहे थे। यह इसलिये होता है कि हर जगह अलग अलग तरह के कानून हैं। हमको ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिये, जिसमें कोई व्यक्ति किसी कोआपरेटिव का लीडर बनता है तो उसके फमिली मेम्बर को ऊंचा पद नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। उनके अपने लोगों को ऊप में नोकरी नहीं देनी चाहिए यदि ऐसा कानून बनाया जायेगा तो भाई-भतीजावाद नहीं पतप मकेगा।

आज जो लोग कोआपरेटिव के क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं, उनको सही प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती है। नेशनल कोआपरेटिव यूनियन स्टेट की कोआपरेटिव यूनियन और कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से हम क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाने की व्यवस्था कीजिये और इसके लिये नेशनल कोआपरेटिव यूनियन और स्टेट की कोआपरेटिव यूनियन को धन दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि वे अपने यहां ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करें। जनता सरकार का मकसद यह है कि देश में पॉनफुल और नान-वायलट तरीके से समानता लाई जाये, यदि इस और सरकार की तरफ से ध्यान दिया जाय तो देश में काफी क्रान्ति हो सकती है। हम इस योजना को न केवल कृषि क्षेत्र में बल्कि व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र में और दूसरे क्षेत्र में लागू कर सकते हैं, इसमें इंडिविजुअल इन्टरेस्ट (व्यक्ति स्वार्थ) का लोप हो सकता है।

पिछले पांच सालों में कोआपरेटिव लॉन्ज टर्म ब्याज की दर 5 परसेंट से ज्यादा हो गई थी, इससे जो छोटा किसान है उसको बहुत तकलीफ होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप ब्याज की दर को काम करें, बिगेष कर जो छोटा किसान है उसको कम ब्याज देना पड़े, बड़े किसान से आप ज्यादा ले सकते हैं।

आज बहुत सी ऐसी वस्तुयें हैं जिनकी हमारे देश में काफी जरूरत है, लेकिन फिर

भी उनको बाहर भेजा जाता है। जैसे शूगर, सीमेंट, एडिबल आयल, इससे देश में उन चीजों के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं और जनता को बहुत दिक्कत होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसी चीज बाहर भेजी जाय, जिन की हमारे देश में मांग न हो। सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज और दूसरे देशों में भी यह प्रथा है कि जो चीज देश में पैदा होती हैं, पहले देश की जरूरत को पूरा किया जाता है, यदि देश की जरूरत से ज्यादा है तो उनको एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है। 1975-76 में हमारे यहां से जो एक्सपोर्ट हुआ वह 4042 करोड़ 81 लाख रुपये का था और 1976-77 में यह 4980 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपये का हो गया। मेरा कहना यह है कि देश की जनता के इन्टरेस्ट को देख कर चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिये क्योंकि हममें जमता को फायदा नहीं हो रहा है बल्कि जो बड़े पड़े व्यापारी हैं, ट्रेडर्स हैं उनको फायदा होता है। कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री को यह देखना चाहिए कि जो चीजें देश के आदमियों के लिए जरूरी हैं, उनको पहले यहां की जरूरतें फुलफिल करने के लिए रख ले और जो बाकी बचे तो बाहर भेजें।

अब मैं टैक्सटाइल की बात को लेता हूं। 159 करोड़ रुपये का कपड़ा बाहर भेजा जाता है और मिलमैनर्स को सुविधा देने के लिए एक्सपोर्ट सब्सिडी भी दी जाती है। मिलों का कपड़ा ही बाहर बहुत ज्यादा भेजा जाता है। और इससे पूंजीपतियों और व्यापारियों को ही लाभ पहुंचता है जबकि हैंडलूम का कपड़ा बहुत कम बाहर भेजा जाता है। अगर हैंडलूम के कपड़े को आप काफी मात्रा में बाहर भेजेंगे, तो इससे गरीब लोगों को फायदा होगा। गरीब आदमी जो पैदा करता है, उसको बाहर भेजा जाए ताकि उसका लाभ उसको मिले और यह न हो कि मिलों का ही कपड़ा भेजा जाए जिससे कैपिटलिस्टों और पूंजीपतियों को ही फायदा होता है।

[श्री पदमावरण सामन्तसिंहार]

अब मैं महंगाई के बारे में यह कूंगा कि चीजों के दाम तीन कारणों से बढ़ते हैं। एक तो यह है कि गवर्नमेंट का जो खर्चा ज्यादा हो जाता है तो करेन्सी की काफ़ी सप्लाई कर दी जाती है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि डेफिसिट बजट होता है और तीसरा यह है कि उत्पादक कम होता है। इन तीन कारणों से ही महंगाई बहुत बढ़ जाती है। जहां तक करेन्सी का सवाल है, मैं आपको बता दूँ कि 1960-61 में 2.828 करोड़ 71 लाख रुपये की करेन्सी जारी की गई और मार्च 1976 में वह 12.468 करोड़ 42 लाख रुपये की चालू की गई लेकिन इमर्जेंसी के दौरान अप्रैल, 1976 के लास्ट में वह 13040 करोड़ 56 लाख रुपये हो गई। इस तरह में एक महीने में यह करेन्सी 572 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा हो गई। इसको रोकने का कोई प्रबन्ध किया है, इसके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब न कुछ नहीं कहा है।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि फर्टिलाइजर्स जो है उसका रेट कम होना चाहिए क्योंकि किसान जो पेड़ी, धान और गेहूँ आदि पैदा करता है, उसका दाम उसको सही नहीं मिलता है। यहाँ दिल्ली शहर में बैठ कर उनके रेट्स फिक्स कर दिए जाते हैं और जो चीजें चासी (किसान) खरीदता है, वे उसको महंगी मिलती हैं। चासी का जो शूगरकेन होता है, उसको कन्ट्रोल रेट पर लिया जाता है लेकिन शूगर पर पूरा कन्ट्रोल नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि कन्ट्रोल के स्थान पर उस का डी-कन्ट्रोल करना चाहिए और विल्कुल एक ही रेट पर चीनी मिलनी चाहिए।

आखिर में एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जितने भी कन्ट्रोल हैं इन को हटा देना चाहिए। जिस वक्त मद्रास में राजगोपालाचारी चीफ़ मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने कन्ट्रोल को उठा दिया था और उससे लोगों को बड़ी राहत मिली थी। किदवई साहब, जो सेन्टर में थे,

ने उसको सपोर्ट किया था और कन्ट्रोल हटा दिया था क्योंकि कन्ट्रोल रहने से करप्शन बहुत ज्यादा होता है और इसका फायदा कैपिटलिस्ट्स और मिल-ओनर्स को बहुत ज्यादा मिलता है। जब तक आप कन्ट्रोल नहीं हटाएंगे, करप्शन दूर नहीं होगा। लोग एक सवाल पूछते हैं कि लोक सभा के चुनावों के पहले कोकोनट आयाल का दाम 15 रुपया किलो था जो लोक सभा के चुनाव के समय 20 रुपया हो गया। इसी प्रकार में जीरे का बढ़ कर 22 रुपया किलो हो गया। जैसे ही लोक सभा के चुनाव खत्म हुए इनके दाम घट कर नीचे आ गये। कोकोनट आयाल का दाम 10 रुपये किलो हो गया और जीरा 16-17 रुपये किलो हो गया। यही विधान सभा चुनावों के समय भी हुआ कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये। जनता पूछती है कि इस गणतंत्र का क्या फायदा है, इम नागरिक स्वतन्त्रता का क्या फायदा है, इम एडवर्टाइजमेंट के करने का क्या फायदा है जो रेट्स नीचे नहीं आते, बढ़ जाते हैं। वे यह भी पूछते हैं कि क्या रेट्स कम नहीं होंगे अभी हमारा बजट आया, वह पास भी नहीं हुआ, मनी सप्लाई नहीं हुआ, फिर भी चीजों के रेट्स बढ़ गये। तो इन सब चीजों को माननीय मंत्री जी को देखना चाहिए। लोग यह भी कहते हैं कि फिर जनता सरकार के आने का क्या फायदा है अगर भाव नीचे नहीं होते। माननीय मंत्री जी इन सब चीजों पर ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVER (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. Sir, first I wanted to make certain recommendations and suggestions for the consideration of the Government regarding the rise in prices in respect of handloom yarn, silk yarn, artificial silk yarn, etc. in Tamil Nadu. But now I am happy to know

that we are having a very good person as the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Co-operation. I am speaking nothing but truth. Therefore, I expect that the hon. Minister may do something in order to protect the interests of the 16 lakhs of weavers throughout the country. In Tamil Nadu alone there are more or less 6 or 7 lakh weavers, who are now in starvation. I submit with great respect to the hon. Minister that 50 per cent of the weavers in Tamil Nadu are now thrown out of employment. Actually they are not in employment at all. They were dismissed from their services. When I was coming to Delhi to attend the Session, I saw with my own eyes that people from my own constituency i.e. from Chinnalampatti, and from Aruppukkottai in Ramnad District were getting into the trains without bread because they were thrown out of their jobs. 50 per cent of the weavers are in starvation and another 50 per cent of the weavers are under-employed—not unemployed—because of the sudden reduction in their wages from 100 per cent to 50 per cent. I would therefore request the Government to take serious note of that. On behalf of the handloom weavers of Tamil Nadu, we made two representations to the State Minister. On 6-2-1977, we made representation to the Governor of Tamil Nadu under the leadership of Mr. Somasundram M.P. who is the leader of our party in the Lok Sabha. Then on 10-3-1977, we made another representation under my leadership. I led some group of people consisting of MPs and some leading members of other parties in Tamil Nadu. The Governor had promised to consider this aspect. But he did not take any action so far. He was actually telling that he was convening a meeting of the Handloom Director and Assistant Directors and the concerned officials of the Ministry. But unfortunately he did not take any step so far. Therefore, I bring in it to the specific notice of the hon. Minister who is very kind

to the poor masses especially.

Now, Sir, I request you to protect the weavers by taking the following steps. First, you must reduce the prices of silk yarn and artificial silk yarn. Silk Yarn price per kilo, prior to lifting of Emergency, was about Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 9.00. Now it has risen to about Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 17.50 per kilo. Their price have risen after the lifting of Emergency, under your Government. I hope you know what are the reasons and what is the background for the sudden and unfortunate rise in prices of Silk Yarn. Therefore, I suggest that every aspect of protecting these weavers and creating employment opportunity for these weavers should be looked into. There are stocks of handloom cloth worth crores of rupees which have become stagnant in the cooperative societies run by the Government through Government aid on the one hand while on the other, there are stocks of handloom cloth available without being sold in the open market or without being purchased by the Government from the private master weavers and weavers in general. Therefore, the Government can come forward, through State Governments or directly through a Central Agency to purchase the stocks from the private and public societies and private parties.

Then another thing you can do is that you can give stimulus to the exports of handloom cloth. When some of the hon. Members like Shri A. C. George and Shri N. Sreekantan Nair were pleading on this point, they were laying special emphasis saying that subsidy was given upto 20 per cent for handloom cloth. I do not know what amount of percentage you are giving towards subsidy to give impetus and stimulus for the export of handloom cloth. Therefore you must look into the matter to have more and more export to earn foreign exchange to ba-

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

lance the foreign trade as well as to protect the weavers in the local market.

Then, Sir, regarding the price stabilisation, I should say, you are having two kinds of prices in respect of the paddy prices. I can say you are even discriminating in the fixation of price, for wheat in the north and the paddy or rice in the south. We are happy to note that even in the Congress regime, they have enhanced the procurement price of wheat in the north. But that Government also failed to raise the procurement price of paddy in the south. Now you are also, following the same policy. You should not commit the same mistake. The producers and growers of paddy are not able to get profits. They are unable to maintain their day-to-day agricultural activities. They are not getting proper proceeds or profits by selling paddy and other essential commodities. Therefore, you must raise the procurement price for rice also. The people of Tamil Nadu and South should not feel affected, as we are often said to have been affected by language policy by way of certain discrimination or indiscriminate. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister who knows the difficulties of that place and this place—I do not want to say South and North—to have without discrimination, a national policy, a stabilised policy for fixing the prices of essential commodities, especially rice in comparison with the procurement price of Wheat in the north.

Then, Sir, the prices of essential commodities like rice, sugar, kerosene oil and all kinds of oils, and other essential commodities like medicine and cloth have been rising. I do not know why the Government are not at all considering to reduce the prices of cloth and medicine. Medicines are even more essential than other essential commodities. Some poor people are unable to get valuable medicines to save their lives. Medicines have equal priority with eatables. People die without eatables. Without medi-

cines, those suffering from serious diseases die. The prices of medicines have not been reduced by any government—by the British regime, by the Congress regime or by the present regime. Of course, you have come to power only recently and you have no practical experience and background. I call upon the government to take serious note of the medicine prices and bring them down. Under the 20 point programme and other programmes, we found advertisements in papers that prices have been reduced. But when we go to the shop, we find that the prices of cloth and other essential commodities have not been reduced even by a single paisa. On the other hand, the prices are steadily rising. Therefore, I request the government to bring down the prices of cloth and other things used by the middle and poor class people.

Now once again we are going to face inflation. The Congress Government did at least one good thing, which you may or may not admit. But truth is truth. I can condemn the Congress Government for many of its mistakes and misdeeds. But we must accept the fact that within 19 months of the emergency, they could contain the inflation. It was a wonderful achievement. But now you have let loose all the man-eaters, I mean the smugglers, hoarders and profiteers. I do not mean the lions and tigers in the forests. It is not lions and tigers alone which are eating the flesh and bone of the people. We are having persons who are worse than those animals here. I am sorry, it may not be parliamentary. I say this just for the purpose of comparison and not to degrade any person. We must admit that during the emergency, the prices were reduced to some extent. Now the prices of all essential commodities have once again shot up. The people of Tamilnadu are unable to get rice, oil, kerosene, cloth and other things because the prices are not coming down. You have released the smugglers, hoarders and profiteers. But you should look into this aspect that

the prices should not be allowed to rise. That is the underlying point. How are you going to arrest the further rise in prices of essential commodities? Government should take stringent, firm and stern action against hoarders, black marketeers, profiteers and smugglers. It is these people who are responsible for the prices going up. They are almost running a parallel government. I heard this being said by some of you last year. Now you are in power. The people have voted you to power for doing better things than what the Congress government did, not to repeat the same thing or not to go backward or awkward. You go forward—that is what people expect of you. Therefore, Sir, do not put the old wine in the new bottle or do not go on putting the rotten wine in the broken bottle. You have absolute majority. People have full confidence in you and voted for you rightly or wrongly. You got the majority and it is an opportunity for you to do a better service than the previous rulers of the country. Now you are called upon to do better service than the Congress rulers or Ministers. Therefore, I appreciate that certain steps have been taken by the hon. Minister Shri Dharia in respect of export. I once again request you to consider sympathetically the plight of the weavers who are seriously and materially affected

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech with thanks to the honourable Deputy-Speaker.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : चेयरमैन साहब, आज हमारे सामने मिनिस्ट्री आफ सिविल सप्लाइज़ और को-आपरेशन की डिमांडज़ हैं, मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। पहले मैं सप्लाइ पर बोलना चाहती हूँ।

हमारा जो पैकेज और कैंज सिस्टम है, यह बहुत दकियानूसी है, इसमें बहुत वेंस्टेज होता है। चाहे खाने-पीने का सामान हो, पहनने के कपड़े, रुई की गांठें, बिनीले या तेल और घी के डिब्बे हों, इनको पैक करने का तरीका क्लमजी है, इसमें बहुत वेंस्टेज है। क्योंकि जो भेजता है और प्जो विचौलिया है, उसको पता है कि तेरे ऊपर कुछ भार नहीं पड़ता, यह तो सब उपभोक्ता पर पड़ेगा। इसलिए चाहें आप प्लेटफॉर्म पर देखें, बन्दरगाहों पर देखें, जहां जहां से भी लदान होता है, जिस जिस जगह से भी लदान होता है और उतरता है, वहां चीजों को खराब करने का बहुत बुरा नजारा हम सब को देखने को मिलता है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से, जिनकी योग्यता के बारे में हमको कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, चाहूंगी कि वे इन चीजों पर गौर करें, ध्यान दें, इससे भी हमारी कीमतें कम होने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी। मैं यह भी चाहूंगी कि जितने की बोरी या और कोई पैकेज हो वह उतने पैसे में ही उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचना चाहिये और उसी रूप में पहुंचना चाहिये।

मैं आपको उपभोक्ताओं की रोजमर्रा काम में आने वाली चीजों की मिसाल देती हूँ। दांत साफ करने की ट्यूब आती है, किसी किसी ट्यूब में तो हवा के सिवाय कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। उस पर कभी उसकी क्वांटिटी नहीं लिखते। ये साधारण आदमी के उपयोग की चीज है, छोटी सी चीज है और कीमत पौने चार या कुछ रुपये होती है। इतनी कीमत की चीज है और माल नहीं निकलता। जो इन चीजों को बनाते हैं, उन से यह तो कहना ही चाहिये कि उसमें कितनी चीज डालते हो यह तो उस पर लिखना चाहिए।

साबुन की बात मैं कहना चाहती हूँ, पहले टाटा का साबुन 501 अच्छा मिलता

[श्रीमती चन्द्रावती]

था। सन लाइट और लाइफ ब्याय भी अच्छा मिलता था, लेकिन इन दोनों ने स्टैंडर्ड घटा दिया है। साबुन गरीब से लेकर अमीर तक सब इस्तेमाल करते हैं। लेकिन कुछ साबुन अब ऐसे आने लगे हैं कि अगर कपड़े पर लगाओ तो कपड़ा खराब और नहाने का साबुन शरीर पर लगाओ तो शरीर खराब। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह की चीजें जो मैन्युफैक्चरर तैयार करते हैं उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

खाने की चीजों को आप देखिए। एक बार मैंने कोकोनट का बन्द डिब्बा लिया, पता नहीं उसमें क्या था, मिट्टी का तेल था या कुछ और था। मैं हमेशा एक बात कहती हूँ कि हम कितना ही इंतजाम करें, हिरफिर कर उसी बात पर आ जाते हैं कि सौ सुनार की एक लुहार की। जब तक इकनामिक सिक्वोरिटी नहीं होगी, भ्रष्टाचार तो होगा। उस को खत्म किये बिना यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी, और चाहे कितना ही बढ़िया सिस्टम कर दें, बीच में खाने वाले खाने रहेंगे। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि काटन कार्पोरेशन जैसे बड़ी बड़ी संस्थाओं में केवल कुछ लोगों को बच्चीफ्रा देने के लिए चेररमैन बना दिया जाता है। उन में कोई योग्यता नहीं होती है। इस तरह राष्ट्र के काम में आने वाली बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीजों के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाता है।

जिस तरह दुश्मन की सप्लाई लाइन को काट कर हम उस को हरा देते हैं, उसी तरह अगर देश की सप्लाई लाइन दुरुस्त नहीं है, हमारा सिविल सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करता है, तो देश का जन-जीवन खतरे में पड़ जाता है, उस में अभ्यन्तस्था फँस जाती है। इस लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हमारी इस सप्लाई लाइन में कोई वृत्ति न रहे।

ट्रक वालों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे लोग बहुत बेईमान हैं और बहुत बेपरवाही से ट्रक चलाते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि और लोगों की बेगार तो खत्म हो गई है, मगर पिछले दिनों से ट्रक वालों की बेगार शुरु हो गई है। अगर बोट क्लब पर लोगों को इकट्ठा करना हो, या कहीं दूर कोई जत्सा हो, तो ट्रक वालों को पकड़ा जाता है।

इस के अलावा जगह जगह बैरियर लगे रहते हैं, मानो अलग अलग देश हों। वहाँ पर सरकारी अधिकारी और पुलिस वाले पैसे लेते हैं। मैं ट्रक वालों की कोई बहुत बड़ी चैम्पियन नहीं हूँ। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि उन में सब लोग ईमानदार और भले होते हैं। लेकिन उन को जगह जगह देर तक रोके रखने से फल-सब्जी जैसी चीजें खराब हो जाती हैं। अगर ट्रक जल्दी से जल्दी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जा सकें, तो लोगों को ताजा चीजें मिल सकेंगी। अगर चीजों को अच्छी तरह पैक किया जाये, तो उन की कीमतें आटोमैटिकली घटेगी और वे ठीक हालत में साधारण आदमी तक पहुंच सकेंगी। सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि खाने-पीने की और दूसरी चीजें बहुत घटिया किस्म की न बनें।

को-आपरेटिव स्टोर्ज के बारे में मैं आप को क्या बताऊँ? मुझे याद है कि मैंने 1970 में उस वक्त की प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था कि को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर, और लोकल सैल्फ-गवर्नमेंट (हालांकि उस का इस मंत्रालय से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है) एक प्रकार से नामिनेटिव सैक्टर हो गए हैं। को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर बहुत डीजेनीरेट हो गया है। को-आपरेटिव स्टोर्ज, को-आपरेटिव बैंक्स और को-आपरेटिव कर्जा सोसायटियों में ज्यादातर नामिनेटिव लोग होते हैं। महज बच्चीफ्रा देने

के लिए यहां लोगों को बिठा दिया जाता है। चुनाव करवाने के बारे में टाल-मटोल किया जाता है।

आज हालत यह है कि कोई भी को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर ऐसा नहीं है, जिस को लाभ होता हो या जहां अच्छी चीजें मिलती हों। अगर किसी प्राइवेट कपड़े की दुकान या जनरल मरचेंट की दुकान पर कोई एक चीज मांगे, तो दुकानदार बीस चीजें दिखा-येगा। लेकिन जो को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर के लोग हैं, इन के यहां जायेंगे तो एक चीज दिखाने में भी इन को तकलीफ होती है। खादी भण्डार में भी अब से कुछ समय पहले तक यही हालत थी। वहां भी उन को दिखाने में तकलीफ होती थी, वे समझते थे कि दिखाएंगे तो इस की तह करनी पड़ेगी, इसलिए दिखाओ ही मत। तो वे तो सिर्फ तनख्वाह लेने के लिए वहां आते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोरों पर या ऐसी जगहों पर बैठाना ठीक नहीं है। उन को आखिर कुछ तो अपने कर्तव्य का ज्ञान होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं यही कहूंगी कि यह बहुत कुछ हम सब पर भी निर्भर करता है। मैं ज्यादा टाइम न लेकर केवल यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर है इस को दोबारा फलने फूलने का मौका देना चाहिए और जो लोग इस में अभी तक बैठे रहे हैं उन से हिसाब लेना चाहिए कि यह क्यों डिजनेरेट हुआ है, क्यों इस में घाटा हुआ है, क्यों यहां घटिया चीजें दी जाती हैं जब कि उन की लिस्ट में तो जो नाम आते हैं उन में तो बढ़िया चीजें होती हैं मगर वह शायद ज्यों की त्यों रिप्लेस हो जाती है। तो यह जो सारा का सारा मुल्क दस साल में डिजनेरेट हो गया है उसको ठीक करने के लिए हमारी सरकार को बहुत बड़ा काम करना है, हिमालय से भी बड़ा काम उस के सामने है। लेकिन वह नहीं करेगी तो हमें जनता माफ नहीं करेगी। हमारी सरकार के सामने यह बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है।

अभी थोड़ी देर पहले दूसरी तरफ के कुछ मित्र बोल रहे थे कि बहुत तरक्की हुई है, फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में हुई है। हम मानते हैं आंकड़ों में हुई होगी या देश के लोगों को कुछ चीजें न दे कर उसे बाहर भेज कर हुई होगी। हमें खुद खाने न दे कर वह चीज बाहर भेज दी गई। मारुति के नाम से कितनी सीमेंट ब्लैक में बेची गई। यह एक ही कारखाना है जहां मजदूर को भी खाया गया और मालिक को भी खाया गया। मालिक से पैसा ले लिया और मजदूर के लिए कहा कि इस को मत दो। अभी तक जो लेबर के वजीर थे उन से हम ने रेप्रेजेंट किया। दादरी की सीमेंट फैक्टरी में जो सीमेंट बनती है उस से जो मकान बनायेंगे वह कोलैप्स हो जायगा। इस तरह की कितनी ही चीजें हैं। यह तो मेरी व्यक्तिगत नौलेज में बात थी वह मैं जिक्र कर रही हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ कि दूसरी जगह भी सीमेंट या दूसरी उपभोक्ता सामग्री बनाने के जो कारखाने हैं उन में डिजनेरेशन हुआ होगा। जिन्होंने एकोनामिक अपराध किए हैं उन में वंशी लाल और संजय गांधी का नाम तो हम ले लेते हैं लेकिन जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर की उन का था उस के पास 4 करोड़ रुपए हैं, उस का कोई नाम नहीं लेता। मिश्रा का नाम कोई नहीं लेता। उस ने कितना रुपया कमाया है और किस लैविशली रहता है, इस का जिक्र नहीं होता। मेरा निवेदन है कि दूसरे अपराधों के अलावा एकोनामिक अपराध जिन्होंने किए हैं उन को भी आप देखें। ऐसे लोगों को आप देखें दस साल पहले वह कितना इनकम टैक्स देते थे और आज उन के पास कितनी सम्पत्ति है? महाराजा पटियाला की जैसे दस दस गाड़ियां चलती थीं ऐसे ही आज उन की भी कितनी ही गाड़ियां हैं। वे सारी बातें सामने आ गई

[श्रीमती चन्द्रावती]

इसलिए मैं ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाया। . . .
(ध्यान) . . . मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना था ।

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanager): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a few observations on the Demands placed before the House by the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation. Many members have already participated in the discussion on these Demands and offered their remarks. I would confine myself to only a few commodities which are exported.

We can say that 1976-77 is a memorable year in the annals of Indian exports. Exports have exceeded imports and there is a favourable trade balance of about Rs. 72 crores. This is the tentative figure that has been given by the Ministry. After the dawn of independence, only in two years has there been a surplus trade balance—in 1972-73 and 1976-77. Therefore, I must take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the good work done by the Ministry of Commerce in this respect.

Karnataka contributes a major share to the export trade of this country. Many of the articles that are being exported from our country and find a place in the export map of India are from Karnataka, particularly magnetite. Concentrates from the Kudremuk project. It is intended to export 7.5 million tonnes of ore to Iran. A production target of 42 million tonnes had been set for 1976-77 taking into account the requirement of 16 million tonnes for the indigenous steel industry and 26 million tonnes for export. It is good of the Government of India and the Government of Iran to have taken up this project for the export of iron ore. While congratulating the Ministry, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that we had hoped that the local people would be given employment in this project, but

it is a pity that even in the Class III and Class IV services they are not being taken in large numbers, so much so that there has been a hue and cry in the Mangalore and Chickmagalur area where the project is situate. I wish the hon. Minister will look into this aspect and see that the aspirations and hopes of the local people are fulfilled.

Shri Maya Thevar was critical of the high price of silk yarn and said that the handloom industry suffered heavily. While agreeing with him, I would like him to see the plight of the mulberry growers in Karnataka. India produces four kinds of silk and stands first in the world market in all the four varieties. Karnataka alone contributes about 80 per cent of mulberry silk produced in India. Most of the areas producing mulberry silk are dependent on the monsoon. Not only on account of vagaries of monsoon but on account of supply of defective seed, the farmers lose their crops heavily. So, this is the crux of the problem. If the farmers are given enough irrigation facilities and they are supplied with good seeds they will be able to produce three times more than what they are producing now in the Karnataka area.

16.00 hrs.

I am aware of the action taken by the Central Silk Board with regard to setting up research stations. Recently Karnataka Government have been able to produce bivoltine cocoons for the silk reeling. Therefore, the content of the silk has been increased and there has been a little more production than we used to get. This time, on account of supply of defective seeds, crops have failed. The farmers could not get enough even for their livelihood. While speaking on the Budget, Shri Narasimha Rao has suggested crop insurance. I also feel that crop insurance has to be guaranteed so that the farmers are not put to loss.

Once the cocoons are produced, the market difficulty is not there. The Karnataka Government have started the cocoon markets where not only the Government but private parties also participate. But the private sector is not in a position to give cash immediately to the farmers with the result that the farmers are not getting the benefits. Secondly, cocoons which are produced in rain-fed areas, do not contain more silk. Therefore, not only on account of fluctuations in the vagaries of nature but on account of fluctuations in the price structure also the reelers sometimes are duped when the prices are prevailing at a higher level. The merchants take advantage. Therefore, the Karnataka Government have suggested the establishment of a silk bank in Bangalore through the Karnataka Development Silk Marketing Society and for that, they have asked for financial aid from the Centre. I would request the Minister to look into this thing so that fluctuations are avoided and the producers get their due and the silk reelers are not duped and the weavers get the silk at a price which is reasonable for weaving. Therefore, I would request the Minister to look into the proposal of the Karnataka Government and see that they are helped.

Now, with regard to irrigation facilities in Mulberry area, the World Bank has already agreed to finance some of the schemes. There, cooperative societies have been registered and they are looking to you for financial aid. I wish that the World Bank comes forward and sees that these societies are financed very early.

Karnataka is producing nearly 1.05,000 tonnes of coffee. More than 50 per cent of it is being exported and the rest is utilised for internal consumption. There was a hue and cry for the reduction of export duty on coffee. I saw in the press that the Government have already taken a decision to reduce the export duty. I once again thank the hon. Minister for

his timely action in not allowing the deterioration of the price of coffee in the export market.

Karnataka is also contributing for the export market in respect of items, like handlooms, handicrafts, cardamom, certain forest products, plywood, etc. All these items are being exported. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the protection given to these commodities is further extended.

Coming back again to the silk industry, the tariff protection is given only upto 1977 or 1978. Unless you extend the tariff protection to the silk industry by another 10 years, you will not be able to protect this industry. The silk industry, as you are aware, is labour-oriented and nearly 3.4 million people are engaged. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the tariff protection is further extended.

With regard to the export of certain food items like rice bran and oil cake which are being exported, I suggest that these two items may be excluded from the export list. The rice bran and the oil cake are required for the manufacture of feedstuff for cows and buffaloes, for the animals. The prices of these feedstuffs of animals have gone beyond the reach of the rearers. Therefore, I want these items to be excluded from the export list.

As regards sugar, there is 65 per cent levy sugar and 35 per cent is allowed for free market sale. There is a difference in price with regard to levy sugar in the southern States and that of sugar produced in the northern States. As you are aware, in the southern States, the sugar content, the sucrose content, is more and they produce more sugar per unit quantity where as in the northern States, it is not so. Therefore, if you want to encourage sugar industry, the sugar cooperatives have to be encouraged in Maharashtra, Andhra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu so that the productivity

[Shri B. Rachaiah]

is maintained at a high level. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the difference in prices is narrowed down so that the southern States also get their due share.

With regard to horticultural industry, fruits like bananas, mangoes, pine-apples, apricots and dry fruits like almonds and walnuts are exported. There is a large scope for export of these items by encouraging the farmers to grow more and more of these items to give them incentives by way of loans on concessional interest and also by giving them all the necessary inputs at a cheaper rate.

The imported cotton costs more with the result that the Government has to give them some subsidy. Instead of giving more subsidy for the imported cotton, I would request the hon. Minister to see that for indigenous cotton the farmers get more price and to give them more incentives so that they grow long and medium stable fibre in the country. With these remarks, I would like to congratulate the Ministry for having maintained the export at a higher level.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (गोड्डा) :

इस विभाग के हमारे मंत्री यंग, एनर-जेटिक, इनिशिएटिव लेने वाले और योग्य हैं। मैं उनके सामने कुछ मूल प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करने हुए उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सहकारिता की नीति के बारे में हमारी नई सरकार, जनता पार्टी की सरकार क्या परिवर्तन लाना चाहती है? इस मुद्दे को मैं इसलिए उठाना चाहता हूँ कि जब जब एपेक्स बाड़ीज़ पर बात हुई है सभी ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि सहकारिता में भ्रष्टाचार इस तरह से व्याप्त है कि सहकारिता के उन्मूलन के सिवाय कोई रास्ता नहीं है। फिर जब यह विचार आता है

तो साथ साथ यह सवाल भी उठता है कि सहकारिता का आल्टरनेटिव क्या हो? कोई आल्टरनेटिव इसका नहीं मिल पाता है। इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय सरकार की नीति की इस विषय में कुछ घोषणा करें ताकि सहकारिता का कुछ काम आगे बढ़ सके।

आज सहकारिता में वैस्टिड इन्टरेस्ट्स, निहित स्वार्थ वालों का बोलबाला है और सभी जगह है। इनको हटाने का मतलब प्रयास भी किया गया है लेकिन आज तक उसका निराकरण नहीं हो सका है। माननीय सदस्यों ने वैस्टिड इन्टरेस्ट की बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी कहानियाँ सदन के सामने पेश की हैं। मैं कोई व्यक्तिगत कहानी न रखते हुए इतना अवश्यक कहना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार चाहे बिमार की सहकारिता में हो या कहीं और हो और आज जो महाराष्ट्र इस बीमारी से बचा हुआ था वहाँ भी यह व्याप्त हो गई है, गुजरात में भी हो गई है और अन्य राज्यों में भी व्याप्त होती जा रही है, इसके निवारण का उपाय नहीं सोचा गया, वैस्टिड इन्टरेस्ट के निवारण का उपाय नहीं सोचा गया तो इसका प्रचार और प्रसार दूसरे राज्यों में भी जहाँ अच्छा यह आन्दोलन चल रहा है, वहाँ भी होना जाएगा।

आज सहकारिता हमारे जीवन का अंग बन गई है, गाँवों में कृषि के क्षेत्र में और शहरों में भी। जीवन के हर पहलू पर यह चीज छाई हुई है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में चाहे दीर्घकालीन, मध्यकालीन या अल्पकालीन ऋण देने की योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध हो, सबकी सहकारिता के द्वारा ही पूर्ति की जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका सम्बन्ध प्रदेशों की सरकारों के साथ इस सहकारिता को पनपाने में किस प्रकार का रहेगा, कौन सी नीति आप अपनायेंगे? आप यह कह कर

निकल सकते हैं कि सहकारिता तो राज्य का विषय है और यथार्थ रूप में इसको एक्सीक्यूट करने का काम भी उन्हीं का है। आप यह कह कर निकल नहीं सकते हैं यह सहकारिता विभाग जिसको आपको विशेषज्ञ के रूप में कृषि से निकाल कर दिया गया है आखिर उसमें आदर्श के रूप में नीति के रूप में, कार्य के रूप में कौन सा परिवर्तन होगा ?

एक और बात इस संदर्भ में और वह भी एक मूल प्रश्न के रूप में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। सहकारिता को जब तक आप स्कूलों कालेजों में शिक्षा के अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में नहीं लेंगे, इसको अविचार्य विषय नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक यह आन्दोलन प्रगति नहीं कर सकेगा। विज्ञान की तरह से इसका एक सैद्धान्तिक पहलू है और दूसरा यथार्थ ज्ञान, जिसको प्रैक्टिकल कहते हैं, एक यह उसका पहलू है। दोनों की पढ़ाई की आपको व्यवस्था करनी होगी। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि किताबी ज्ञान, सैद्धान्तिक ज्ञान स्कूलों और कालेजों में मिले और यथार्थ ज्ञान, व्यावहारिक ज्ञान गांव में। गांव की सहकारिता शहर में है, शहर की सहकारिता का उनको सदस्य बना कर यह ज्ञान उनको दिया जाए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सहकारिता को इस देश में शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित करने का अगर उचित रास्ता निकालने का प्रयास करेंगे तथा नवयुवकों को व्यावहारिक रूप से काम में लगायेंगे तो शिक्षा का सही मार्गदर्शन होगा और साथ ही साथ वेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट भी दूर होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी सहकारिता की शिक्षा का अंग बनाने के लिए शिक्षा विभाग से मिल कर किस प्रकार की नीति तय करना चाहते हैं फिर शिक्षा का विषय भी केन्द्र से लेकर

राज्यों के हाथ में पड़ा हुआ है। यह मूल प्रश्न मैं उठाना चाहता था, इसीलिए मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

एक सवाल बारबार आता है कि सहकारी समितियाँ जो हैं उनका काम में कम सचिव तो होता है वह वैतनिक हो। कुछ राज्यों में और संस्थाओं में इसकी व्यवस्था की गई है। लेकिन सभी सहकारी समितियाँ मजबूत नहीं हैं कि वैतनिक सचिव रख सकें लेकिन अनुभव यह बनाना है कि वैतनिक सचिव पर कम खर्च पड़ना है बनि बत अवैतनिक सचिव के। अवैतनिक सचिव निहित स्वार्थ में आकर उसको बरबाद कर देना है। इसलिये कोई एक व्यवस्था दे जिससे सम्पूर्ण देश में सहकारी समितियों में सचिव का पद वैतनिक हो।

एक सवाल और उठाया जाता है वीकर सैकण्ट्स पर। मैंने काम करके देखा है कुछ राज्य हैं जो सहकारिता क्षेत्र में बहुत पिछड़े गये हैं। एक ही राज्य में कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जो बहुत पिछड़े गये हैं और क्षेत्रों में वे वर्ग बहुत पिछड़े गये हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह खुली हुई नीति है कि इन पिछड़े वर्गों की, क्षेत्रों की हर हालत से मदद की जाये। लेकिन वचन से, साधन से मदद ही नहीं पाती है। इसीलिए मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की सचमुच व्यावहारिक रूप से आप किस प्रकार मदद देना चाहेंगे यह बताने की कृपा करें। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के भूमि विकास बैंक से मैं सम्बन्धित रहा हूँ, आल इंडिया लेण्ड डेवलपमेंट बैंक, जब सहायता के लिये डिबेंचर के लिए पैसे निर्धारित किये जाते थे तो जितने भी पिछड़े राज्य थे उनके भी निर्धारित किये जाते थे। लेकिन उनके अंग कमजोर होने के कारण वह सारे

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव]

साधनों का उपयोग नहीं कर पाते थे परिणाम स्वरूप जो पैसे बचते थे उसको महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात के शक्तिशाली बैंक कंज्यूम करते थे। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि पिछड़े वर्ग की सहायता के नाम पर जो पैसा आप अलौट करते भी हैं, या रिजर्व बैंक करता है उसका उपयोग शक्तिशाली बैंक ही करते हैं। यही स्थिति स्टेट में भी है कि जो स्टेट विकसित है या जहां का क्षेत्र विकसित है वह इसका उपयोग करता है। उदाहरण के लिए बिहार का छोटा नागपुर बेल्ट है, कानूनी अड़चनों के कारण उनकी सहकारी समितियां आज तक विकसित नहीं हो पायीं। यह बात सरकार के ध्यान में है। और बनवासी क्षेत्रों में जैसे कोकुन सहकारी समितियां बनी हुई है जो मृत गाय हैं, उम जगह पर दूसरी समितियां नहीं बनायीं जा सकती हैं, और अगर बनती भी हैं तो वह चलती नहीं है। इसलिए वीकर मेकशन्स की जो बात करते हैं उनको सचमुच में किम प्रकार आप सहायता देना चाहते हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

मैं सहकारिता मंत्रों का ध्यान दुनिया की सहकारी समितियों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सहकारिता ही वह क्षेत्र है जहां पर गुटनिरपेक्ष के समान काम होता है, चाहे अमरीकन ब्लाक हो, चाहे रशियन ब्लाक हो, या तटस्थ ब्लाक हो। वहां पर जितने भी प्रस्ताव पास होते हैं वह सर्व-सम्मत से ही होते हैं। कभी भी डिवीजन नहीं होता है। तो वह एक ऐसी दुनिया है जहां समन्वय और समदर्शीपन से विचार होता है। अपने देश में भी सहकारिता के विकसित करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाया जाय। एक ऐसा क्षेत्र आज आप लिये हुए हैं कि अगर आप चाहें कि हम दुनिया में शान्ति स्थापित करें, लोगों

का विकास करें तो इस सहकारिता के द्वारा ही यह सारी चीजें सम्भव हैं।

अब हमारी नीति यह है कि हम कृषि का विकास करें। मैं गत रात चौधरी चरण सिंह जी का भाषण सुन रहा था, उन्होंने भी इसका उल्लेख किया। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आप कौन सी नीति और कार्यक्रम निर्धारित करेंगे, जिसमें कि मैंने जो वेंस्टेड इन्स्ट्रुमेंट की बात ऊपर कही है, वह चाहे प्रान्त के स्तर पर हो या गांव स्तर पर हो, सहकारिता की बात हो, वह ठीक हो सके? हमारे अनेक मित्रों ने कहा है कि गांव में जो सहकारिता मंत्री हैं वह पैसा लोगों के नाम उठाते हैं और जब में रख लेते हैं। पहले ही उनके नाम कुर्की और वारन्ट ले लेते हैं। मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि जो बीज और खाद सहकारिता के माध्यम से उनको देते हैं, कर्जा भी सहकारिता में होना चाहिये और विक्री भी सहकारिता से होनी चाहिये। जीवन का ऐसा कोई अंग नहीं, क्षेत्र नहीं जिसमें सहकारिता व्याप्त न हो। सहकारिता सचमुच में हमारे जीवन को विकसित करने वाली चीज हो, न कि श्रमचक्र के रूप में बारबार हमारे सामने आये। कोई यह कहानी न दोहराये कि बिहार में किसी ने प्लेटफार्म गिरवी रख दिया और किसी ने गांधी मैदान गिरवी रख दिया। यह सचमुच में लज्जाजनक स्थिति है। उसका हम कैसे निवारण करें, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि इस मामले में वह दिल और दिमाग का उपयोग करें।

सम्पूर्ण देश में, खासकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ऋण से ग्रस्त लोग हैं। महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात ने ऋण का आन्दोलन चलाकर बहुत हद तक ऋण समाप्त कर दिया है। लेकिन बिहार, उड़ीसा, और असम जैसे जो सहकारिता के और पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं,

खासकर छोटा नागपुर जहां कि बनवासियों के बीच में 30-40 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण है, हर जगह बहुत ऋण है। वे लोग अगर मौखिक भी ऋण लेते हैं तो लिखित में भी ज्यादा कारगर मानते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि देशव्यापी ऐसे क्षेत्रों में ऋण उन्मूलन करने की नीति का आप निर्धारण करें। हो सकता है कि यह काम राज्य सरकारों का हो, तो भी आप ऐसी कोई मार्गदर्शिका उनके सामने रखें जिसमें लोग सचमच में उऋण हो सके।

मैं आपकी मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए यह चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर अपना दृष्टिकोण रखें जिससे हमको भी और देश को भी मार्गदर्शन मिल सके।

(SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the Communist Party of India. I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

At the very outset, I would like to refer to the continuous rise in the prices of essential commodities. It would not be an exaggeration to say that there is no let-down at all in the price rise; the prices of essential commodities are going up minute by minute. It is no use saying that year after year the prices of essential commodities have been going up. What is the reason for this? Who is fixing the prices of essential commodities?

The speculators and the hoarders hike the prices of essential commodities without any compunction for the mute millions who are being maimed by the multiple rise in the prices. They seem to be the silent spectators of the seething discontent that is sweeping the country on account of the soaring prices. The price spiral is polluting the country like a poisonous gas. If this situation is allowed to con-

tinue, no Government worth the name will be able to save the country from chaos and confusion and conflict. If the prices of essential commodities are not stabilised and if equitable distribution is not ensured, then it would be impossible for any Government to hold the country together.

To achieve this laudable objective, the Government should take over the entire foodgrains trade; it should not be allowed to continue in the hands of the private people whose only motive is self-aggrandisement at the cost of common people. The Government should procure all the foodgrains after paying remunerative price to the farmers and evolve a public distribution system which would ensure availability of foodgrains at a fair price for the common people. If this is not done forthwith, it will be like someone sitting at the top of a tree and trying to cut at its roots.

In Soviet Russia and other socialist countries the prices of foodgrains showed an upward trend some seventeen years ago; after that the prices have been gradually declining. The primary reason for the prevalence of this happy situation there is that the Governments have taken over the entire responsibility of procuring and distributing the foodgrains through their agencies. We may not like to follow them in all aspects. Yet, the Government should at least procure all the foodgrains and also distribute them through its agencies. This is the only panacea for all the present evils in the country.

It is most unfortunate that the new Government is following the footsteps of the previous government in the matter of assuring remunerative prices to the farmers. The agriculturists, who are the backbone of Indian economy, are being harassed by the Government's hesitation in giving remunerative prices for their products. It is

[Shri S. G. Murugaiyan]

inexplicable to me that the Janata Party Government, which swears by the name of Mahatma Gandhi and on whose ideals it wants to base all its activities, has not come forward with any constructive scheme for ensuring remunerative price to the farmers. I would appeal to the hon. Minister who is known for his dynamism to bestow his personal attention to this perennial problem of our farmers and give them the much-needed relief.

In Tamil Nadu, the essential commodities like oil, pulse, cloth, sugar, children's food, etc. are distributed effectively through cooperative societies. If the common people are to be saved from the scourge of price rise, the essential commodities like kerosene, suji, rice, wheat, pulses etc. must be distributed through fair-price shops established throughout the length and breadth of the country by the Government. If this is not done, then the grievances of the people can never be redressed by any Government that may come to power.

Sir, the Super Bazars which have been established in metropolitan centres and other urban areas are serving only the well-to-do in the society. The Government must come forward to set up such Super Markets in the rural parts of our country. The hon. Minister recently issued a statement that 1000 Janata shops would be opened. Will these 1000 Janata shops be able to cater to the needs of 60 crores of our people? Even if he established 60,000 Janata shops, the needs of 60 crores of people can never be met through these Janata shops.

Coming now to commercial crops like sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, jute, pepper, rubber etc., it is really regrettable that even these commodities which earn valuable foreign exchange do not get remunerative prices. It is unfortunate that their prices are fixed by someone sitting somewhere, which state of affairs. The Government also seems to be in a coma so far as this is concerned. This situation should not

be allowed to continue. The only solution to this that the export-import trade should not be in the hands of the private sector. The Communist Party of India has been repeatedly emphasising that the export-import trade should be in the hands of the Government, and I wish to take this opportunity to reiterate the same.

In Tamil Nadu and Kerala—in Maharashtra too—the handloom weavers' cooperative societies are functioning fruitfully and effectively. I wish that the Government takes steps to establish such societies in other States also so that the problems of the handloom weavers can be resolved. As has been forcefully put forth by my hon. friend, Shri Maya Thevar, the handloom weavers in Kumbakonam, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli are undergoing untold miseries. The handlooms are not similar protection as that of powerlooms. Numerous families of handloom weavers have been uprooted from their homesteads and they have lost their livelihood. There is severe competition between powerlooms and handlooms. In Tamil Nadu, big industrialists who are not bound by any rules and regulations have a free hand in having as many unauthorised powerlooms as they like. The price of cotton is fixed by them. The price of yarn is fixed by them. While the cotton-grower is denied remunerative price, the mill-owner is getting fancy price for the yarn. The industrialists are solely responsible for this grave situation. This should not be allowed to continue. Similarly, nobody knows how many mills are producing artificial silk yarn and who fixes its price. I have no hesitation in saying that large scale deception is being practised in this matter too, and black-marketing is rampant.

I would suggest that certain varieties of cloth must be exclusively reserved for the handloom and certain others for powerlooms; there should be no infringement of such reserva-

tions. I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should strengthen the handloom weavers' cooperative societies through which alone they will be able to protect themselves from the predatory power-looms.

I demand that the cooperative sector must be given more funds. The recommendations of Sivaraman Committee made in 1973 must be implemented without any further delay. In 1974 the production of handloom cloth was of the order of 2200 million metre valued at Rs. 800 crores. We do not know what it is today. In Maharashtra the Housing Societies are working very well. Such Housing Societies should be established in all other States of the country.

The agriculturist has now to pay Rs. 12.50 for a loan of Rs. 100 which he gets from the Cooperative Credit Societies. This is an exorbitant rate of interest. If the agriculturist is unable to pay back this loan on account of failure of harvest, his cattle is taken away, his seeds are confiscated and the loan is recovered in this compulsory manner. The agriculturist is to suffer both for natural and unnatural causes. The rate of interest must be reduced. Sir, I have personal knowledge that only a handful of agriculturists are able to get loans for purchasing cattle to plough. The Government must ensure that all the farmers are able to get loans for purchasing cattle to plough. In Tamil Nadu the Tenancy Farming Societies are not functioning properly. The Government should either reorganise them or abolish them if they cannot be made to serve the people. Similarly, there is by-law that the Harijans and the agricultural labour must be given consumption loan for purchasing essential commodities. But it is not being implemented in actual practice. The Government should take initiative in this matter and ensure disbursement of such consumption loans to the Harijans and the agricultural labour.

I have seen recently in the newspaper that the hon. Minister has stated that there should be no place for political partisanship in the cooperative set-up. I welcome this wholesome approach for the success of cooperative set-up. The cooperative societies must be rid of all political bickerings. All the farmers and the agricultural labour must be made the members of such societies.

Sir, fish has come to occupy a pre-eminent place in the whole gamut of foodgrains and it is imperative that fisheries must be developed. The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Cooperative Society is not functioning properly. It is in the clutches of a coterie and the poor fishermen are denied any benefit from this institution meant for their uplift. They were previously getting power-driven vessels, net etc., but now nothing is being given to them. This Society must be immediately reorganised so that the poor fishermen are able to get their requirements.

While expressing my grateful thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion. I would like to end my speech by emphasising the need for strengthening the cooperative sector which alone can help the common people of our country.

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL in the Chair]

डा० रामजी सिंह : (भागलपुर) : पीठासीन सभापति महोदय, हम लोग करीब करीब वाणिज्य और व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में अपनी बहस को समाप्त कर रहे हैं और सब से बड़ी खुशी की बात यह है कि हमारे वाणिज्य और व्यापार मंत्री बिल्कुल एक-चित्त होकर हम लोगों की बातों को ध्यान से सुन रहे हैं, इस प्रकार शायद यहां सदम में यही एक ऐसे मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने इतनी शालीनता और आदर दिखाई है। लेकिन व्यापार का प्रश्न मूल्य-वृद्धि के प्रश्न से जुड़ा हुआ है और

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

जब तक हम मूल्य वृद्धि को रोक नहीं पाते हैं, शायद व्यापार को नई दिशा नहीं दे सकेंगे। यह ठीक बात है कि व्यापार मंत्री जी को इस बात का श्रेय मिलना चाहिए कि उन्होंने पिछले वर्षों में प्रथम बार व्यापार में घाटे को समाप्त करके सरलस दिखाया है। इस के लिए उन को तो श्रेय देना ही होगा, लेकिन जो स्थिति मूल्य वृद्धि की है, उस के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो बातें अपनी रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत की हैं, उसमें जो कारण बताए हैं कि जी, चना और मूंगफली की कीमतें नीचे थीं, इसी लिए वे ऊपर आई हैं तिलहन और मूंगफली का अत्यधिक निर्यात किया गया, देश से वर्षा हुई, इन तीन कारणों के अतिरिक्त मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ राजनीतिक और आर्थिक कारण भी इस के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। जैसे चुनाव के समय लगभग एक अर्ब रुपया धना-मेठों में चन्दे के रूप में लिया जाना—यह भी हमारी मंहगाई का कारण है। इसी प्रकार में काले-धन की समस्या हमारे सामने दैन्य के रूप में विद्यमान है।

सभापति जी, मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि काले-धन जब तक समाप्त नहीं हो सकता है जब तक आप साहसपूर्वक विमूढीकरण की परिस्थितियों को कार्यान्वित नहीं करते। इसी तरह से सरकारी चीजों में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, जैसे सरकारी दुकानें हैं, उन के अन्दर जो भ्रष्टाचार है उस के लिए जब तक एक समर्थ निगरानी समिति का निर्माण नहीं करेंगे, सरकारी दुकानों में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैंने आप के आंकड़ों को बहुत गौरपूर्वक देखा है। इनमें दिखाया गया है कि कितने लोगों को पकड़ा गया है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि शायद ही

कोई ऐसी दुकान होगी जो भ्रष्टाचार का एक मूर्तमान केन्द्र न हो। लेकिन इस में आपका दोष नहीं है, व्यापार मंत्री जी, यह दोष व्यवस्था का है। इसलिए जब तक आप इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मौलिक काम कर के नहीं दिखाते हैं, तब तक आप के मंत्रालय को यश नहीं मिल सकता है। मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक कुछ सुझाव आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में जब तक एक राष्ट्रीय मूल्य नीति (नेशनल प्राइस पालिसी) का आप निर्माण नहीं करते हैं, तब तक आप केवल उधर में उधर भटकते रहेंगे। आप यह सोचिए कि उत्पादन में खर्च कितना होता है और बिक्री कितने में होनी चाहिये। जब यह अनुपात आप निश्चित कर देंगे और उस अनुपात को यदि कोई भंग करता है तो उस पर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही हो तब आप मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने में सफल हो सकेंगे, अन्यथा आपका सारा प्रयास दिवा-स्वप्न के समान होगा।

मूल्य वृद्धि के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था का है। जब तक हम सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ नहीं करते हैं, तब तक मुद्रास्फीति रोक नहीं सकती। यह ठीक है—आप ने बताया है कि खाद्यान्न की लगभग 2 लाख 40 हजार दुकानें, कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े की 56 हजार दुकानें, कैरोसिन तेल की 2 लाख 45 हजार दुकानें हैं। लेकिन इस से समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो रहा है, प्रश्न यह है कि इन दुकानों से जनता को सचमुच किस प्रकार से राहत मिले, कैसे उन का भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो? इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव हैं। हो सकता है कि वे ठीक न हों, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप

उस की जांच करें। जैसे सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था के लिए प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता है। एक और चीज जो मैं कहूंगा— वह है नियत-मूल्य। ऐसा लगता है कि भारत वर्ष में नियत-मूल्य कहीं है ही नहीं। एमर्जेंसी के समय में नियत-मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में जो जोर दिया गया था, मैं उस को स्वीकार करना चाहूंगा और चाहूंगा कि आप इस दिशा में प्रयास करें। क्योंकि सत्य न तो पाची के साथ बिका है और न प्रतीची के हाथ बिका है। इसलिए इस बात को आप करें कि ठीक कीमत सब जगहों पर लोगों से ली जाए। आज आप देखें कि खादी जो है उस की एक ही कीमत सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष में ली जाती है जबकि और दूसरी जो वस्तुएं हैं उन के साथ जुआ हो रहा है। कौन सी कीमत ठीक होगी, इसका कोई अन्दाज नहीं है। इस के लिए आप एक नीति निर्धारित करें कि किस दर पर, किस नियत कीमत पर यह चीज मिलेगी और उसको सारे देश में कार्यान्वित करें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We must have cost accounting audit for stabilisation of prices.

डा० रामजी सिंह : ज्योतिर्मय वसू जी ने कहा है, वह भी ठीक है। वे एक अनुभवही आदमी हैं। मैं तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र से आया हूँ लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस बात को सोंचें कि वितरण व्यवस्था को किस तरह से ठीक किया जाये और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जब तक जमाखोरों के विरुद्ध, मुनाफाखोरों के विरुद्ध सरकार और जनता के द्वारा एक सम्मिलित अभियान नहीं छेड़ा जाएगा और जब तक घन्ना सेठों की पूंजीवादी वृद्धि पर कोई अंकुश नहीं लगाया जाएगा, तब तक इस में सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है।

922 LS—11.

इस तरह से आज एडलट्रेडिंग की समस्या है। आज हम एटोमिक एंज में न हो कर एडलट्रेडिंग एंज में हैं और चाहे वह कोई भी चीज हो, वह आप को एडलट्रेडिंग मिलेगी। कोई भी दबा हो, वह आप को शुद्ध नहीं मिलेगी और यहाँ तक है कि अगर आप सखिया भी आप्रमहत्या के लिये खाने के लिये लें, तो वह भी एडलट्रेडिंग ही मिलेगी। इसलिये इस मिलावट के सम्बन्ध में आप को सोचना है। आज से 30 वर्ष पहले बापू जी ने कहा था, उस को एक सुझाव के रूप में आप के सामने रखना चाहूंगा कि इस डालडा में कम से कम आप रंग तो दे दीजिये। हम जानते हैं कि उस समय किस प्रकार से पूंजीपतियों ने डालडा के जो ट्रेडिंकल एक्सपर्ट से मिल कर उस में रंग नहीं देने दिया था। कम से कम अब तो आप इस में रंग दे दीजिये ताकि लोगों को शुद्ध और डालडा भी का अन्तर पता चल सके हालांकि कांग्रेस के इन 30 वर्षों की हुकूमत के बाद अब शुद्ध भी पूजा के लिये भी शायद उपलब्ध नहीं है।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियार पुर): अब तो डालडा में भी मिलावट हो रही है।

डा० रामजी सिंह : अगला मेरा सुझाव यह है कि स्टोरों की व्यवस्था को और बढ़ाया जाये और अच्छे स्टोरों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

16.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अगली बात अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की आज्ञा से वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप के वाणिज्य में ग्रामोद्योग का काफी अच्छा स्थान है जैसे हैंडलूम है, काजू है या

[श्री० रामजी सिंह]

सिल्क है लेकिन यह एक अजीब सी बात है कि ग्रामोद्योग की कुछ बातें व्यापार मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत है और कुछ बातें इंडस्ट्रीज मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत है। खादी इंडस्ट्रीज विभाग के अंतर्गत है और हैन्डलूम व्यापार के अंतर्गत आता है इस से बढ कर आराजकता और बिना बुद्धि की बात और क्या हो सकती है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि ग्रामोद्योग की सब चीजों के लिये एक ग्रामोद्योग मंत्रालय होना चाहिये। रूल इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन की बात श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने बहुत पहले की थी मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इंडस्ट्रीज विभाग से ग्रामोद्योग की चीजों को लेकर एक स्वतन्त्र ग्रामोद्योग मंत्रालय की स्थापना आप करें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, तब तक इस का काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलेगा। होता क्या है कि जब आप के यहां ग्रामोद्योग वाले अपनी बातें ले कर आते है तो उन की बातों को कोई मुनता नहीं है क्योंकि बड़ी बड़ी बातें ही आप के यहां होती है! इसलिये आप हम वारे में ज़रूर मंचे।

मैं आप के माध्यम से वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि व्यापार में बड़ा व्याभिचार फैला हुआ है और प्रोस्टीट्यूशन इन कामन है। फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग का जो व्यापार होता है उस को खत्म होना चाहिये फारवर्ड कान्ट्रेक्ट एक्ट 1952 में पास हुआ था और आप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस के बारे में कहा है लेकिन 1952 से लेकर अभी तक फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग का व्यापार कहीं भी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। यह आप के मंत्रालय के मूल्यांकन का विषय है और जब तक फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग समाप्त नहीं होगा, तब तक व्यापार में से व्याभिचार समाप्त नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं एक सुझाव यह भी देना चाहूंगा कि विदेश व्यापार के लिये भी मंत्री जी को एक जांच आयोग बनाना चाहिये। पिछले पांच दस वर्षों में विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय भ्रष्टाचार का सब से बड़ा केन्द्र रहा है। एक छोटे से छोटा भाई भी अगर फारन ट्रेड में मंत्री बन गया तो वह कुबेर से भी ज्यादा शक्तिशाली हो गया। इसलिये मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आठ कमीशन आपने बनाये है उनसे आर्थिक क्षेत्र में कोई उपलब्धि नहीं होगी, आप विदेश मंत्रालय की जांच करने के लिये भी एक समिति बनायें उस में आप को सौ संजय और एक हजार इन्दिरा जी के दर्शन होंगे।

एक छोटी सी बात मैं आप को आयात और निर्यात के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारा आयात और निर्यात का संतुलन बिगड़ गया है। यह ठीक है कि इसमें हाल ही में कुछ सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन जब तक हमारे आयात और निर्यात व्यापार का संतुलन स्थायी रूप से ठीक नहीं होगा तब तक हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था को शक्ति नहीं मिलेगी। हम लोग कूटनीति की बात करते हैं। विदेश संबंधों के क्षेत्र में ही करते हैं, राजनीति के क्षेत्र में ही करते है। अब तो कर्मशियल डिप्लोमेसी भी शुरू हो गयी है। कर्मशियल डिप्लोमेसी के साथ हमें मध्यपूर्व के देश इरान, इराक कुवैत और सऊदी अरेबिया में जाना होगा। कुछ समय पहले धर्मयुग में सिधवी साहब ने एक लेख लिखा था हम नहीं चाहते कि हम व्यापार की दिशा में भ्रष्टाचार करें लेकिन हम यह अवश्य चाहते है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में व्यापार के क्षेत्र में जो कूटनीति विद्यमान है, उस पर हम अवश्य ध्यान दें। हमें विदेश व्यापार बैंक की स्थापना भी करनी होगी। तब जाकर हम विदेश व्यापार में जो गड़बड़ होती है उस पर ध्यान दे सकेंगे।

कोम्प्रेटिव के बारे में बहुत सी बातें हमारे मित्रों ने कर दी हैं। मैं उन में नहीं पड़ूंगा आज समाजवाद और पूजीवाद के सिद्धान्तों के बीच जब कोई टकराव होती है तब, मैं बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहूंगा, कोम्प्रेटिव सहयोग की कल्पना ईस्ट यूरोपियन कंट्रीज में ओ सहयोग समितियों का सांग्रान्य है अगर उस दिशा में हम बढ़ सके तो म पूजीवाद का जो अट-स्वरूप है उस से भी हम बच सकते हैं और समाजवाद से जो खतरे हम लोगों को महसूस होते हैं उससे भी हम बच सकते हैं और हम सचमुच में दोनों के बीच में चल कर के एक नया रास्ता ले सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार की कोम्प्रेटिव चहवाण साहब के महाराष्ट्र में है, उसी प्रकार की कोम्प्रेटिव समूचे हिन्दूस्तान में हों। कोम्प्रेटिव का मतलब केवल इतना ही न माना जाय कि कर्ज लेकर उसको दिन दिन बचाये रखा जायगा, मजदूर नहीं किया जायगा। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि कोम्प्रेटिव की स्थापना में ही समाजवाद की दिशा में बढ़ने में हम सफल हो सकेंगे और इस तरफ बढ़ने में कोम्प्रेटिव की स्थापना हमारा स्वस्थ कदम होगा। कोम्प्रेटिव की स्थापना के लिये हमें एक विशेष सशक्त मंत्रालय की स्थापना भी करनी होगी। मंत्री जी इस के संबंध में विचार करें।

व्यापार मंत्रालय पर बहुत आक्रमण हो रहे हैं। अभी अखबारों में आया है कि हमारे नये वाणिज्य मंत्री आये हैं, वे बड़े आंतिकारी और निर्मम व्यक्ति हैं। उनके आने से व्यापार में बड़ा शक आप होगा। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आपके आने से अष्ट व्यापारी हिलेंगे। मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि सारे व्यापारी अष्ट हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जहाँ भामाशाह व्यापारी थे वहाँ वे देशभक्त भी थे। अगर

हमारे गांधी जी देशभक्त थे तो सेठ जमनालाल बजाज भी देशभक्त थे। लेकिन अष्ट व्यापारियों के लिए आप दैत्य बनें। मैं राष्ट्र की ओर से आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में अष्ट व्यापारियों के साथ सख्ती से पेश आयें।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे क्षेत्र भागलपुर में 12 हजार हैंडलूम और पावरलूम हैं। सूत की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं लेकिन कपड़े की कीमतें इतनी नहीं बढ़ी हैं। लेकिन सूत की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। यह आपके समय में नहीं बढ़ी। जब चुनाव का बिगुल बज चुका था उस समय सूत की कीमतें बढ़ गई थीं। आप देखें कि गरीब बुनकरों को सत कम कीमत पर कैसे दिलाया जा सकता है। अगर आप उनके सूत की कीमत कम नहीं कर सके तो फिर आपको जनता सरकार कहलाने का कोई हक नहीं रह जाएगा। इसके रास्ते में कठिनाइयाँ आ सकती हैं, मैं यह मानता हूँ। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी क्या कारण है कि एकाएक सूत की कीमतें छलांग लगाकर बढ़ गई हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में आप विचार करें।

ट्रेड सरपलस आपके समय में पहली बार हुआ है। 72 करोड़ रुपये का हमारा सरपलस है। ऐसा लगता है कि आज एक पवित्र आदमी का प्रकृति भी स्वागत कर रही है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे व्यापार मंत्री जी इस मंत्रालय को बिल्कुल स्वच्छ कर देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, first of all, I would request the hon. Minister to please give all the details regarding the names of those persons who were involved in the oil import racket and

(Shri Jyotirmoy Basu)

scandal. That is a very important thing because we have been paying for it through our nose. The House has to be taken into confidence and the House has the right to know who are the people who have been holding the whole country into ransom. I hope Mr. Dharia will oblige.

Sir, this export craze is an economic colonialism in a new garb. Unfortunately, this Government does not realise that. During the British regime, what was happening? Under-selling and over-buying. What we buy from foreign countries should be bought at the sellers' price and we should sell abroad our goods at the buyers' price. This is exactly what is happening. This craze for export is by starving the cow and at the same time your oil cake is exported abroad and the milk in tinned form, powder form, is coming back to our country at a high price. The same thing is happening in the case of fish. Fish is completely going out of the market. I can understand if a select variety of prawns is exported. Mr. Dharia, you may be a teacher, Professor, philosopher and a good man, but you do not understand the intrigues of the international trade. They would never pay a price which is advantageous to us. Therefore, kindly put a check on this. Do not allow unlimited export of protein. India's *per capita* consumption of protein is one of the lowest in the world. Without protein a nation cannot advance. Fish export is done in a manner which is detrimental to the nation.

Sir, they are taking away the natural resources of the country. The export incentive is one of the biggest rackets that I have seen. In the Public Accounts Committee, we tried to get full details. I know they have already cheated the Exchequer to the extent of Rs. 400 crores. We could not get hold of the file; we could not get the details. For one-and-half years we tried, but we could not get

the file. A sub-Committee was formed. But there was no co-operation from the Commerce Ministry. Otherwise all the skeletons would have come out of the cupboard.

Sir, for food items, for protein items, you are having food cordon-area in the country. But today in the world map what is your position? You are not wanting to think that there should be a cordon on unlimited export. What you want is foreign exchange. Can you tell us that by starving yourself, by making yourself sub-standard of mentally retarded your performance of Projects and Equipments Corporation, STC, etc. will improve? Maruti Limited gave an undertaking that they will produce car without any import of technical know-how, any import of machinery. Mr. Dharia, kindly tell this House how Maruti managed to get imported machinery on stock and sale basis. For that also they require a licence. How did they get this licence. The Directorate of Industrial Development wanted to enquire. The erstwhile Commerce Minister, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya—of course, in this country every-body is a professor, but professor of what, that one has to discover—got angry. Mr. Cavale and Mr. Bhatnagar, the two Officers who were trying to do honest job, were transferred. The Director, Mr. Krishnamurthy's house was raided. And then the file was taken to No. 1, Safdarjung Road, because the item was considered to be sensitive, and national security is involved and so cannot be handled by Tom, Tick and Harry.

Then I come to scandal of Sugar export. How much Mr. Vinod Parekh has in his Swiss account—Have you ever tried to find out? Where is he now? Why has he resigned? This sugar export scandal is one of the worst scandals of recent times.

Then I come to export of silver. Why did you give the monopoly to

only two firms? Because they were feathering some peoples' nests; nobody else was found to be good enough and they were given complete monopoly for export of silver.

Shri C. R. Das of M.M.T.C.—What did he do? He signed a contract with the Japanese Ore Importers—Mr. Biju Patnaik knows about it—at a price substantially below international price. This is done at different levels one is ferro i.e. the content of steel in the ore. If it is 62, you invoice at 52 and charge accordingly. Load your ship with 15000 tonnes and the invoice is for 12000 tonnes. Then Sir, the price matter, three points attack—You cannot escape.

Then I come to the rag scandal. The Public Accounts Committee—there were 17 members belonging to the then ruling party—said “nothing short of a high level enquiry into the entire matter under the Commission of Enquiry Act by a Commission presided over by a Supreme Court Judge, preferably sitting, would bring to light the true magnitude of loss to the exchequer by way of loss of customs duty, penalty and under-invoicing, etc....” Have you done that? Why have you not done it? Mr. Dharia, you owe an explanation to the House. You have now stepped into the shoes of somebody else. However filthy it may be, you have now stepped into it. You should explain now.

This Tea Trading Corporation of India, which was started in 1970—the child is a still born one. That is because the Brooks Bonds and Liptons, did not like it. They thought that if this ITCI starts exporting package tea, they cannot make an earning of 200 per cent. The child never moved for three years. After it started moving, you compare the annual turn-over of the year before last and the profit and the last year's turn-over and the profit. You see a great difference. Perhaps you do not know much about the difference, because you are in a different sphere of life. But any-

body can make out. The Tea Trading Corporation, which was started with the objective of exporting package tea to bring home the lost consumer price to the country, has now been diverted for the manufacture of managing sick tea gardens, and also making purchase for the defence requirement. Do you require TICI to make defence purchases? Anybody can sit in Calcutta and Cochin auction and buy tea if he understands it. Sir, these tea people contributed about 3 crores of rupees for 1977 elections. So, they were justified in doing it. They have reduced the export duty on coffee. Why? Will it not mean loss of revenue to the exchequer? Does not the new born party require more money for implementing its economic programmes? Will it not lead to escalation of the domestic price of coffee?

17.00 hrs.

The jute mills have laid off 80,000 workers. They have made so much money but on some pretext, they have laid off 80,000 workers. After a lot of persuasion, two sick mills have reopened and they have absorbed only 7000 workers. The Budge Budge jute mills have laid off recently 750 workers. I request the minister to kindly send a telex or telegram to compel the owners to take back these workers. Who have been thrown on the streets.

What is the love between the erstwhile government and Coca Cola? Why are they getting the import licences and also permission to repatriate the money? From four, they have managed to get 22 bottling plants. It is a firm of magriolians. If somebody tells them that Mr. Sanjiva Reddy is creating trouble for them in Lok Sabha by permitting questions about Coca Cola, you may be in trouble.

I was talking about the tea industry. What have you done for the plantation workers? They have made so much money. The cost of production is Rs. 7 to 8 per kilo, but the sale price

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

for clean common bottom grade tea is Rs. 20 a kilo. They have imposed a small duty of Rs. 5, but that is not going to touch them. The entire AICC session at Gauhati was financed by the tea plantations. So, for Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya and company there was no problem at all.

Coming to the garment industry, the attitude of the government is deplorable. There are over 3 lakhs of Muslim tailors in West Bengal in Budge Budge, Santoshpur and other areas. All the money is being eaten away by middlemen. When they buy cloth, they pay a lot of money. But when they sell the garments, they get only a fraction of the price. The middlemen are getting the money. On the one hand, the middlemen are getting export incentive. On the other hand, they are cheating the poor tailors who are living on starvation diet.

About the Indian Tobacco Co., would the minister take the House into confidence and tell us what was the trouble with the shipment of tobacco which was rejected abroad and what was the invoice manipulation in that? What did they do with the excise duty? I can tell you about it, but I do not have the time.

Another biggest menace which I have been pointing out here right from 1967 onwards—Mr. Chavan will bear me out—is invoice manipulation which is biggest economic enemy of the country. I can assure you we lose nothing short of Rs. 1000 crores a year due to invoice manipulation. They do not have any establishment which can scrutinise and check it. They do not have an intelligence cell to look into it. Only a private eye like the Pinkerton eye can check this invoice manipulation, which is worse than smuggling. What happened? Mr. Bharat Singh Singhanja was caught for invoice manipulation, for under-invoicing in jute products export. He got out on the payment of a paltry sum of Rs. 25

lakhs, of course with the help of the only temple in Delhi which they used to visit till 20th March. A secret circular went out from Mrs. Gandhi—I can produce a copy—that their cases should not be pursued. You catch only the small fry under COFEPOSA and say you are trying to check smuggling. What about the invoice manipulators? What happened to His Master's Voice Company of gramophone records? Union Carbide, Indian Tobacco so many of them are there, but no action was taken. So, these Statutory Boards on produce items are a den of vested interests. In fact all these statutory Boards are dens of vested interests. You see big producers dominating, all of them without exception. The Public Accounts Committee had arranged to see that the Coffee Board is recast. What about other Boards? You have to have more Members of Parliament into these bodies and one thing is the question of propriety. When there are Members of Parliament in a Board sitting as ordinary Members, no bureaucrat should be allowed to chair the meetings because that contradicts the warrant to precedents. A Joint Secretary sitting over as Chairman of the Board where senior Members of Parliament and former Ministers are sitting as Members is highly improper. It should be done away with.

Sir, the Public Accounts Committee made a strong recommendation for expansion of coffee areas. We went to Andhra, particularly Srikakulam District, a tribal area, Very little was done there. For Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Andaman Islands which are climatically suitable, nothing was done.

Then, Sir, a very interesting thing is instant coffee, viz, Nescafe. You will be surprised to know that we have found out that the price of instant coffee put up by Nestles Products, New Delhi, is Rs. 34.95 paise per kilo. Do you know how much you pay today? You pay about Rs. 7/- per 50-grammes tin of Nescafe. That is a multi-national organisation and they know how to make money out of this.

Then, you have neglected the coffee board workers. For the housing of the coffee board workers and other things you have done nothing. The report is revealing meagre grants. Nothing has been done. You want to shut down the coffee Board workers who work from morning till night. The PAC has given report that in each city or big town where the population is one lakh or more you should have coffee houses. Have you done this? No. You have to explain to the House why you have not done that.

I particularly want to mention that the Tea Board is a dump doll. It has no power. It is a statutory Board. Everything has to be dealt with by an Under Secretary or a Deputy Secretary or a Joint Secretary in the Ministry. As regards Coffee Board, the Board becomes the automatic owner of the coffee beans as soon as they are ready, but for tea it is different. Please amend the Act so that the moment tea comes out of the drier, it becomes the Government property and the marketing has to be left in the hands of the Government. Otherwise you cannot do away with the mischief. The Ministry of Commerce is bigger than the Pacific Ocean. For one Minister it is physically impossible to handle. I have tabled a motion that there should be a Ministry for Plantation Affairs at least because the plantation has assumed a big proportion in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is over. You please sit down now.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I will sit down in one minute. I make all these submissions and I would expect that the Minister will also put a floor price on raw jute. Otherwise jute fields will be converted into rice fields. Mr. Dhraia, don't blame us later on. If you don't give a floor price an economic price to the grower for the jute, jute fields will be converted into rice fields and you will be sorry later on.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा) :
 मैं श्री धारिया जी की मांग का समर्थन करते हुए अपने क्षेत्र के अन्नक व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यह एक ऐसा व्यापार है जिस पर दस बारह लाख लोगों का जीवन निर्भर करता है। लेकिन यह व्यापार आसमान दिशा की ओर जा रहा है जिससे पचासों हजार मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं। इसके कुछ कारण हैं। पिछली सरकार की कुछ गलत नीतियाँ निर्धारित हुईं और उसके द्वारा कुछ जन-प्रतिनिधियों ने अनुचित लाभ उठाया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सैकड़ों माइका माइन्स बन्द हो गईं और पांच हजार के लगभग डीलर्स का सारा धन्धा खत्म हो गया। इस कारण हर जगह से मजदूरों की छंटनी हो गई और आज बीसों हजार मजदूर जो क्रिश्चियन माइका इंडस्ट्री लिमिटेड में काम करते थे वे सब घर बैठे हैं। उनके भूखों मरने की नौबत आ गई है और एक दो मजदूर तो मर भी चुके हैं। बिहार गवर्नमेंट की एक अंडर-टेकिंग थी बिहार माइका सिडिकेट, उस में भी करीब दो तीन हजार लोग बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुए हैं। माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, मिटको वीकर सेक्शन के लिए बनाया गया था। लेकिन उसकी गलत नीति के कारण छोटे छोटे जो अन्नक के व्यापारी थे जिन की संख्या गिरिडीह, डोमचांच, कोडरमा और उसी क्षेत्र के गांवों में सब मिलाकर करीब 5 हजार के थी, और हर डीलर के यहां 20 से लेकर सैकड़ों मजदूरों को काम देने की क्षमता थी, ये सब आज बेकार हो गये हैं। ये लोग मिक्सड या सेमी-प्रोसेस्ड माइका जो तैयार करते हैं उसकी खरीद की गलत नीति के कारण यह हालत इस उद्योग की हो रही है। बड़े बड़े एक्सपोर्टर्स और खदान के मालिक जो हैं उन्हीं में ये विशेष रूप से सौदा करते रहते हैं। उन्हीं के बीच में खरीद बिक्री करते रहते हैं। इस कारण छोटे छोटे डीलरों का यह धन्धा बन्द हो गया है जिससे इतनी बड़ी

[श्री रीतखाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

संरक्षण के अन्तर्गत प्रथमचरण हुए हैं और दूसरे चरण का बहुत सारे कुटुम्ब जो इसमें लगे हुए थे उनका जीवन यथाम कठिन हो गया है।

यह एक कुटीर उद्योग है और इसमें खदान मालिक, बिर्यातक, डीलर और मजदूर ये चार कड़ियां हैं। इन चारों में लिक ठीक रहे और गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी ऐसी हो जो सब लोगों के हित को देख कर चले—राष्ट्रहित, उद्योग हित और मजदूर हित, इन तीनों की अघार शिला पर नीति निर्धारित हो तो सब का जीवन बच सकता है। यह व्यापार जो 40 करोड़ से ऊपर विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करता है आज 7-8 या 10 करोड़ के अन्दर चला आया है। हमारे पास बहुत से अन्नक व्यापार संघ वाले आए, बिहार अन्नक उद्योग संघ और भारत अन्नक उद्योग संघ, इन सभी संघों के लोगों ने हमारे पास और मंत्री जी के पास मेमोरेण्डम भेजा है कि इस की नीतियां बदलनी चाहिए और इस पर एक ऐसा सेमिनार हो जिसमें खान मंत्री, वाणिज्य मंत्री और श्रम मंत्री तीनों उपस्थित हों। उस के अन्दर इस व्यापार को फिर से पुनर्जिवित करने के लिए उपाय सोचे जायें जिस से यह उद्योग बच सके और सभी को उस से लाभ हो।

मैं इस दिशा में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। मिटको को चाहिए कि वह ऐसी नीति बनाएं कि जो कूड माइका खान से निकलता है उस की बिक्री केवल डीलर के यहां हो। क्योंकि जो माइनर्स या एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं इन की संख्या केवल सैकड़ों में है, ज्यादा नहीं है। इन्हीं लोगों को आज इस का लाभ मिलता है। इसलिए इस पर ऐसा रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाना चाहिए कि डीलर्स जो पांच हजार की संख्या में हैं उन को यह माइका मिले ताकि उन के यहां इम्प्लायमेंट का अवसर बढ़े। दूसरी

बहुत यह है कि माइका बाजार में स्थिरता आए, उस में संतुलन हो और वीकर सेक्शन को राहत मिल सके। इस के लिए सरकार को मिटको के कुछ अनुसंधान निश्चित रूप से देना चाहिए। वहां की यूनिवर्स और एसोसिएशंस की राय है कि बस करोड़ रुपया सरकार उस में दे और स्टाफ पाइलिंग के लिए छोटे छोटे डीलरों में वह माइका खरीदे ताकि उन लोगों का जीवन भी बचे और मजदूरों का भी जीवन बचे। साथ ही साथ इस में अनुसंधान भी होना चाहिए। जब मिटको की स्थापना हुई थी 1975 में उस समय सरकार ने एक नीति निर्धारित की थी कि माइका के सम्बन्ध में एक रिसर्च संस्थान खोला जाएगा, उस में अनुसंधान कर के देखा जाएगा कि माइका के क्या-क्या उपयोग हो सकते हैं, कौन-कौन सी चीजें बन सकती हैं, और उन वस्तुओं का निर्यात करके हम अधिक से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकते हैं। इस के लिए अब तक उस दिशा में कोई कारगर कार्यवाही सरकार ने नहीं की है। इस लिए जरूरी है कि एक अनुसंधानशाला उसी अन्नख क्षेत्र में खोलनी चाहिए ताकि वहां के अन्नख से माइका-फोलियम, माइका-नाइट, माइका-इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, आदि चीजें बना कर तैयार माल दुनिया के दूसरे देशों को बेच सकें और उन से हमारे देश को अधिक से अधिक लाभ हो।

जो माइका सलाहकार बोर्ड हैं, समिति हैं, लाइजंस कमेटी है, उन में वही पूजीपति जो माइका-मैगनेटस हैं, भरे हुए हैं, इस तरह से वीकर सेक्शन के इन्टरेस्ट को कोई संरक्षण नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन कमेटियों में वीकर सेक्शन का भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए, ताकि इन के द्वारा उन की विक्तियों को दूर किया जा सके।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the House for taking a keen interest in the work of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and cooperation. I was having a feeling that perhaps Co-operation Ministry may stand neglected, but I am happy that many Members have taken a lot of interest in Co-operation as well. So, I am grateful to the Members on both the sides of the House, not only for participating in the debates, but I must say for crossing the barriers of political opinions which they thought it fit to do because this Ministry is very much concerned with the national economy of the country. So, the whole debate was elevated to that level and various constructive suggestions, along with constructive criticism, have come forward.

There are several issues with which I am supposed to be dealing because I am the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation. I know there are several issues which are quite sensitive and which are affecting the life of the common man.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Oil imports.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Not only oil imports, there are other issues too. Under the circumstances I do not know to what extent it will be possible for me to render justice to all the issues, but within the time that is at my disposal I shall try to do my best.

Hon. Members, and some who are ex-Ministers of the very same Ministry, chose to come forward with forthright criticism and, if I am allowed to say so, with introspection. It goes to their credit, particularly of Shri Pai and also Shri A. C. George, that when they submitted their suggestions, they felt that if there are any failures, the new Government should correct them. I must say it goes to their credit and this has given me a lot of encouragement in handling these matters.

So far as our exports are concerned, please allow me to say at the outset that this country cannot afford to have an export-led growth, because it involves the dangers of perhaps doing some harm to the perspective of development that follows from the ideas that we cherish. Naturally, we cannot accept a policy of export-led growth. At the same time, we cannot forget that the speed to be given to our export strategy cannot be undermined.

What I plead for is not export-led growth, but export growth which will take our country more and more towards achieving self-reliance. When I say self-reliance, it is not starvation, it is something more. So, I may say that the whole emphasis of our exports should be to make our country more and more self-reliant. It is true, but at the same time unfortunate, that reliance was being placed on foreign aid. I can very well understand that there may be occasions when foreign assistance and foreign co-operation are necessary, but while accepting foreign assistance, we shall have to take care to see that the producers here do not suffer, that this country and its progress in attaining this objective of ours are in no way harmed. Therefore, I would like to make it very clear today that taking this precaution, I would very much like to have more and more exports in order to meet the needs of the country.

Ultimately, exports are for what purpose? Exports should be meant to meet the basic domestic needs of our industries of our agriculture, of our developing science and technology. If we want to have these needs satisfied, naturally we should have that much capacity to repay in foreign exchange, and it is in that context that I said that all possible emphasis would have to be laid on our exports.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not of essential eatables.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am coming to it.

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

When I say this, I am well aware that the question arises where to draw the line. We want to export—export what? I can very well understand that there were occasions when we had to sacrifice to a great extent as the foreign exchange balance position was absolutely uncomfortable, but today when we are having a comfortable foreign exchange balance position, I have no doubt in my mind that the export strategy should be so planned that the domestic consumer, particularly the common man, does not suffer, that we take care of the essential commodities required by the common man. When I say essential requirements of the common man, it also includes the inputs required for making those goods available.

So, it is in this context, taking care of our domestic needs, that we shall have to plan our export strategy. And, as was rightly said by Mr. Pai and other friends, fortunately India is entering an era where it is possible, whether it is engineering goods, garments or fisheries, excepting fish required by the common man, there being other varieties which we can export, and for a country having thousands of miles of sea coast. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Fish is selling at Rs. 18 a kilo. There must be a check on that. No matter that you are a vegetarian, you must know that fish is protein diet.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Chikbalapur): Most of the fish that we export is not eaten by Bengalis. It is prawns.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I would like to remove the misunderstanding that I do not eat fish. I can assure the House that whatever is needed for domestic consumption as an essential requirement by the common man, so far as those exports are concerned, the Government shall take care to see that the needs of the common man are properly satisfied.

Then, we shall have to continue to take into account two basic considerations that are involved. One is our

national programme of development and second is the cost that the society has to bear. Here also, the earlier issue is very much involved and when we plan for our exports, our programmes of national re-construction shall have to be taken care of. Now, there are various areas—I am particularly talking of the problem of unemployment whatever may be the industry that we intend to give protection in this country or we want to develop in this country, all possible care shall have to be taken, whether in the field of agriculture or industry, to see that more and more employment is generated and while generating this employment it should be possible for us to achieve the national reconstruction at the one end and also consistent with that programme, we shall have to take care of our exports. So, these are basic considerations that the country cannot afford to forget. This should be the broad outline when we think of any policy review.

I want to make it clear that this country is now fortunate enough to have a favourable balance and all possible efforts shall have to be made to see that this speed is not slackened if we want the country to prosper. I can assure the House that we shall take all possible care to see that this new impetus that we have gained does not suffer a set-back.

Now, I am thinking of my Commerce Ministry, for the time being. We have created several agencies like the STC, MMTTC, TDA and other subsidiaries. And there are many other instruments too. These are various instruments that we have created to take care of our exports and imports and to some extent of our internal as well as external trade. And they are very much in the public sector. Several things are being said here regarding the public sector. It is also alleged that the new Government would not like to take care of the public sector. Here, I would like to make it very clear that we have firm faith in the public sector and in order to control the commanding heights of the economy and to see

that the public sector grows, all possible care shall have to be taken so that it necessarily attains the required heights in the economy. We cannot allow the monopolists to squander and ruin the country. In this background, it is true that there are certain drawbacks, as pointed out by some of the hon. friends from both sides, but we shall have to be very clear whether we want to remove the drawbacks or we want to allow the public sector to die. The shortcomings will have to be removed. This is how we shall proceed further. Therefore, it is not only an enquiry that we have ordered in the STC and MMTC but we have also asked the Institute of Management, Ahmedabad to study the basic objectives for which these institutions—STC, MMTC and their subsidiaries—were created and to what extent, there are certain drawbacks in the functioning of these organisations and as to how they could be made efficient in handling their affairs. The House is well aware that the transactions of the STC have crossed one thousand crores and that of the MMTC is nearing one thousand crore.

Under the circumstances, as to how these institutions which are carrying on transactions of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores could function in an efficient and effective way, it is in this context that we have asked them to make a study. I must say that there are areas where the expenditure could be contained and there are areas where more expertise could be inducted because it has unfortunately so happened that many persons have been inducted without knowing what are the spheres of activity of MMTC, STC and other such institutions. The study will be conducted on various areas of operation, including the staff structure, and, on the basis of the study, prompt action will be taken.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about corruption?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, I have entered into a Ministry which is known for rampant corruption. I have

already taken certain measures regarding certain individuals where there was some *prima facie* evidence. All those cases have been sent to the CBI and, on the basis of that investigation, whatever action is called for will be taken.

When I think of all these public sector institutions, whether it is STC or MMTC, whether it is Jute Corporation, whether it is Tea Board or Coffee Board or Rubber Board, whether it is National Textile Corporation or any such institution, I have no doubt in my mind that all these public sector undertakings shall have to perform an effective role, as an important instrument for achieving socio-economic transformation in the country. To that extent, whatever modifications are necessary shall be made. But to condemn these very institutions will be unfair. At the same time, to undermine the work done by them will also be unfair. Take, for instance, STC. As the Minister of Civil Supplies, I was facing an acute shortage of oil. It is very much true that licences worth Rs. 540 crores were issued in the month of January and February...

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE (Bombay North): On 17th January, one day before the elections were announced.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am thankful to the hon. Member for giving the information. Unfortunately, the oil was not imported. It is one thing to take care of those who misbehaved in one area. But to take care of the millions of masses is perhaps more important. I am not here to disclose the figures because that will perhaps affect the international market. But I am now prepared to take the House into confidence and say today that more than 90 per cent of the oil is imported through STC. Now, perhaps, we may not get the cooperation from the private sector. Whether the cooperation comes or not, the STC will take care of the country's requirement. This is how these institutions can

[Shri Mohan Dharia]
 Speaks. Sir, we should not condemn the institutions that are created in the country.

I must make one point very clear that I am not here to say that during the last 30 years nothing has happened in the country. I do not accept this contention. There are several areas where the country has made progress; there are also areas where the country has not made much progress. Wherever they have failed, we are here to rectify it. But to say that nothing has happened in the country is condemning the very capacity of the country and condemning the very capacity of our people. I am not prepared to accept this sort of argument because I know that there are areas and areas where this country has made progress. But while making progress, we have to see whether social justice was rendered to the people.

While I was in the Ministry of Planning, the country, in various areas, had made progress, but while making this progress, we have forgotten the millions of our poor people in the country. We have not taken care of our youngsters. There are millions of masses. More than 70 per cent of our masses are below the poverty line, and in this context, we have failed to give justice to them.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: This is the progress they have made.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My friends will please forgive me if I say some thing more. When I was in the Ministry of Planning, I was one of the persons who insisted within the Government and with the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi that when I looked at these various problems of the country, including unemployment, poverty, illiteracy and what not, I felt that we would have to think in a very dispassionate way about sixty crores of our people. Leaders belonging to the various political parties have to come together

in the interest of the country. At that time, I emphasised for a dialogue amongst the Prime Minister, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and other leaders. Today, I would like to make it very clear that in case we want to meet various mountainous challenges in the country, we shall have to take into confidence all those who have faith in the country, all those who have faith in our democracy and all those who have faith in providing social justice to the poor people. I had pursued that line then and today I would like to pursue that very line. Those who do not accept this line will be doing great injustice to the younger generations to come, to the country itself and to the poor people.

The STC had played a very good role at that time when the licences to whom they were given, did not fulfil their obligations. It was very clear in the order. It says: "In view of the shortage of oil, it has been decided to give these licences to the private traders to the tune of Rs. 544 crores." In spite of this, it was not done. Now a question is being asked by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and other friends what the Government has been doing. Immediately after my taking over the charge, I took care to see that those who had not imported oil or had not entered into any permanent contract, their licences were cancelled and they should not be given licences.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who are they?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There were certain cases. (Interruptions) That time has gone now. Otherwise publishing the names of those who committed lesser offences... I do not know why they have not published certain names against whom some enquiries have been instituted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am grateful to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Allow him to do that.

' SHRI MOHAN DHARIA We have noted the names of those who are responsible for this. My office was convinced about 13 names. Against 13 firms, they had sent the cases to the Central Bureau of Investigation. Out of them, six are such persons whose cases have been referred to the Finance Ministry because these alleged offences are under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

श्रीमती सुबाल गोरे : मंत्री महोदय, इनमें से कई लोग अभी विदेश में चले गये हैं डाक्यूजमेंटरी एबीडिस खतम करने के लिये इस बारे में आपको कुछ जानकारी है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Action has been initiated against parties who were suspected of having misutilised licences issued to them for import of edible oils. Cases of the following 13 parties have been referred to Central Bureau of Investigation for detailed enquiry and advice:

(i) M/s. Godrej Soap Limited, Bombay.

(ii) M/s. Jamnadas Madhavji & Co., Jamnagar.

(iii) M/s. Jai Hind Oil Mills, Bombay.

(iv) M/s. Prabhat Solvent Extraction Industries (Private) Limited, Manayadar.

(v) M/s. The Vegetable Vitamin Foods Co. (P) Ltd., Plot No. 108, 190-B, Soin, Bombay-22.

(vi) M/s. Mulji Devshi & Co., House No. 116-Mulji Devshi Building, 116-Keshavji Naik Road, Bombay-9.

Their matters have also been referred to the Director of Enforcement, Ministry of Finance for enquiry under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The others are:

(vii) M/s Kamani Oil Mills, Bombay.

(viii) M/s Shree Krishna Oil Mills, Bombay.

(ix) M/s Karachi Khopra Mills, Bombay—8.

(x) M/s Appejay Private Ltd., Calcutta—16.

(xi) M/s Kuceanic Solvent Industries, Badeshwar, Jamnagar.

(xii) M/s Krishna Oil Cake Industries, Porbander Road, Upleta.

(xiii) M/s Bajrang Lal Amritkumar, Calcutta—27.

श्रीमती सुबाल गोरे : 540 करोड़ रुपए के लाइसेन्स उनको दिये गये । कुल मिलाकर कितने करोड़ रुपए का लाइसेन्स उन्होंने बर बेच दिया ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I don't have the figures now, but I can supply them later.

I was referring to the instruments. I would like to appeal to the House that so far as the STC, MMTC and other public sector undertakings are concerned, they may not say anything to demoralise them. We shall take care to see that they become more effective ultimately. They are our instruments and they will have to be sharpened if these instruments are to be effectively used.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We know that it is people like C.R. Das who are sucking our blood.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as those names are concerned, I would not like to go into them today. But all such matters wherever there is some evidence have been sent to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Now, when we think of imports and exports we will also have to take care of the price-line of the country. It is in this context that so far as our domestic production is concerned and our domestic requirements are con-

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

cerned utmost care becomes necessary and, at the same time, the inputs required for our industry and agriculture are also matters of great concern and, therefore, there also great care will have to be taken.

On this occasion I would like to say that, along without internal activities, this Ministry has activities in the international field also. There are certain agencies like UNCTAD, GATT etc. and there are various Councils and other Associations like ESCAP and other bodies where also we are trying to be more effective. Here, India has been playing a dominant role in protecting and safe-guarding the interests of the developing countries. I am sure this House would very much like these activities to be further strengthened by the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wish you were correct.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Again, we have to think of other areas mentioned by my friends. It is not that we only have to import or export. There may be certain areas—because new skills and new science and technology are developing in the country—where we can have not only economic cooperation but also technical cooperation. We can have agreements with various countries and we can go to the third countries and offer our skills and technology for setting up key industries. This is how we can function. Here also, we are trying to take utmost care. All this will help us because we have certain scientists who have proved themselves to be among the best in the international world. They could be useful in the country and their capacities and their intellect could also be utilised for establishing turnkey projects outside. These are the efforts that are being made by us already and I would very much like to encourage these activities in future also. I accept the suggestions made

by the hon. Members belonging to various sections of the House in this respect.

As I have already said, while looking at the exports and imports, we cannot forget the requirements of the country. Here, comes the coordination with the other Ministry, the Ministry of Civil Supplies. At one end, I am minister incharge of Commerce, and while the Ministry of Commerce may be interested in enhancing our exports more and more, I am also supposed to take due care of the domestic consumers when I look at it from the point of view of the Ministry of Civil Supplies. It is true that prices have risen and have become unbearable to the common man. As I have already explained in this House, the Economic Survey Report tabled by the Finance Minister has taken care of it. It is not that the prices have risen only after our having taken over charge. When there was emergency in the country during the year 1976-77, and the national production was hardly 2 per cent, the rise in money supply was more than 17 per cent. Besides, it is true that the year 1975-76 was a good year from the point of view of crops, but 1976-77 was perhaps again a bad year in certain respects, particularly oil seeds, cotton, jute and pulses. The production of oil is of the order of 33 lakh tonnes and three lakh tonnes are imported to meet our total requirement of 36 lakh tonnes. Unfortunately, the production of groundnut oil went down by 5 lakh tonnes and mustard oil by 3 lakh tonnes. Thus, there was shortage of eight plus three, i.e., 11 lakh tonnes. All this has affected the market. Similar was the case in respect of cotton. The production of cotton, which is supposed to be of the order of 70-71 lakh bales went down to 56-57 lakh bales. Regarding pulses, it is a tragedy that this country has not been able to increase the production of pulses during the last 12 years. It has remained at 11 to 12 million ton-

nes, except in 1975-76, when it went upto 13 million tonnes, but it came down to 12 million tonnes last year.

These shortages have affected the price line and, therefore, efforts are needed to introduce immediate measures, mid-term measures, and long-term measures. Now, in that context, What could be the immediate measures? We have tried our level best in this respect. It is said: Why don't you peg the prices at a particular level? Had there been some buffer-stock with the Government, I would not have waited for a single minute in taking that action, but without any stock if I peg the prices, what would happen in the market? There would be arson, firing and looting in the country. Naturally, I had to take care that unless and until I build up the buffed-stock, I cannot peg the prices. We made efforts through STC and I am happy to say that the stock of the rapeseed oil is 28,000 tonnes and that of soyabean and other oil is 65,000 tonnes and it is with that that we have now brought the price of refined oil to Rs. 8.50.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): How did Government treat the farmers in respect of cotton in the year 1975 and how did it treat the farmers who produced ground-nut in 1976? They were very heavily punished.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: On this point I am very much with Mr. Desai that when we are importing oils and other things from outside, why should we not pay more to our own farmers? I am very much with him and I can assure him that whatever best price could be given to the farmers, that shall be the endeavour of my Ministry and of the Government.

Certain measures have to be taken immediately whether it was tea or cotton or oil or pulses. Regarding tea, this was the first time that an export duty was imposed on tea and besides they were asked to bring 80 per cent of the tea produced into the market. It has been queried by my friends

that in case this 80 per cent comes to the market, how can we export? It is for both purposes—for internal consumption as also for exports. Here we have taken care to see that while during 1977 the production of tea will be of the order of 532 million kgs. we shall see that more tea is made available. The exports of tea have been pegged at least year's level. This step is taken to see that tea is made available at reasonable price. These are some of the urgent measures. I have mentioned these to the House on an earlier occasion also and I will not take more time of the House. There were certain other measures which were taken immediately. A small Committee of Secretaries—Secretary of Agriculture, Planning, Finance and Civil Supplies as also some experts from outside—we constituted to recommend measures as to how we can obtain a better production of cotton, oil seeds, pulses and jute taking advantage of the present Kharif season and also the Rabi season and whatever money was needed was made available. When their report came, on the very day it was accepted and implemented. The idea is that we should have a better crop of these various commodities of which we are falling short....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are increasing tea production. By that you are going to a market which is dominated by the buyers. You should produce just enough.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I will request my friend that my reference was not to tea alone. My reference was to cotton, oil seeds and pulses. He is dreaming somewhere. What can I do?..... (Interruptions) After all, unfortunately, Mr. Bosu is speaking to a new colleague and he is missing the link altogether.

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): It is good that the government asked a committee of Secretaries to go into the question and recommend measures. But do they take one commonsense point of view? Unless it is made

[Sari T. A. Pai]

attractive to the farmer to grow, all your official policies will be of no avail. It is this attitude that farmer alone is not a man who does not require any incentive while every other section of our society needs it that is responsible for all this.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I share very much the hon. Member's concern and I do feel that in case we want the farmers to produce more, an incentive price should be given and a further guarantee that if the price goes down, a proper support price will be given.

These are the mid-term measures. . . (Interruptions) I am not yielding. I patiently sat here and heard all your speeches and only once when a statement was made, I uttered only two sentences. Otherwise I have not at all interfered. So, I will only expect that the members may give me the same treatment.

I was saying that for a country of our size having a population of 65 crores, to tackle this problem of prices and for making available essential supplies of these articles and commodities that are needed by the common man, a permanent system is needed. That is what I meant, namely a massive distribution system, my reference is not only to the distribution apparatus. When I say massive distribution system, in my report I have made it very clear and that is what is needed in the country which is to have the articles and commodities required right from the morning till late at night, and what will be the requirement to-day and what will be requirement in days to come and years to come. Then we shall have to think of production pattern. After that production, we shall have to take care of procurement storage, transport and distribution. And again if these articles are to be made available at a reasonable price, the in-puts that are required by the agriculturists and also by such industries producing such articles, those inputs should be

made available at reasonable prices. That sort of massive system will alone be able to take care of it. That may provide a permanent solution of the problem.

As the debate was elevated to a national level, it is not possible only for the Government to solve the problem. The Central Government, the State Governments, all the political parties, the social scientists and various organisations shall have to come together. We shall have to evolve a national policy right from production to distribution and we all will be partners in that. That may be the only permanent solution.

In this context that report of mine has been sent the various Ministries concerned. It will be up-dated. It will be properly co-ordinated. I would very much like the co-operation of this House and of the State Governments. Of course the Cabinet will take a final decision. In case we could evolve that sort of permanent programme, then alone it would be possible to take care of that. My Ministry is very much engaged in that exercise also.

I do agree with the concern expressed by many hon. members about the rise in prices. Please bear with me that unless and until we evolve such a permanent solution through appropriate measures, it will not be possible to control the price rise.

A mention was made about 1,000 shops to be opened. I had not mentioned about those 1,000 shops in the context of the massive distribution system. It was a function organised by a Vaikuntha Mehta Co-operative Institution. While speaking there I said that so far as Super-Bazars are concerned, we are opening in certain places like Connaught Place and other posh localities, but what is needed is to open shops for the poorer sections of society. It is in this context I said that instead of opening these, we have decided to open 1,000 shops under the Co-operatives. Here if the youngsters come forward, we

would like to give them all the additional help as may be necessary. It is in this context I said that under that scheme a subsidy to the tune of Rs. 2,000 will be made available. As against Super Bazars being opened in posh localities, I said I am interested in the areas where there are jhuggies, in the areas where there are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are staying in the backward areas. How are we going to take that care? We are interested in the poor people who shed tears for the small necessities required by them. Unfortunately, it has been taken that I was going to have 1,000 shops and how I could manage that. I may appeal to the House to take into consideration this new aspect, this new strategy being taken by the Government.

Regarding Co-operative movement, I must say today, that this country has suffered a severe set back in the past few years. It is true that in certain areas this cooperative movement has done well. But unfortunately, it has been haphazard movement, and as has been pointed out by Shri Shinde and many other members, the malady is over-politicalisation and over-officialisation of this co-operative movement. If at all we want this co-operative movement to be strengthened and to prosper in the country, what is needed, is commitment to that movement. What is needed is de-officialisation and de-politicalisation of the movement. So far as I am concerned, I can assure this House that I shall not try to bring in any party politics or try to play these institutions for the interest of Janata Party and shall see that it is de-politicalised and de-officialised also.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, I would like to quote Mr. Kantilal Ghia, who happened to be the Chairman of IFCO, that is, Indian Fertilizer Corporation. It is a co-operative venture.

922 LS—12.

Immediately after my assuming office, Kantilal ji came to me and said: 'Mr. Dharia, please take my resignation'. I asked 'why'? He said: 'I am the Chairman of this organisation. The Janata Party has come to power'....

श्री लालजी भाई (सलूमबर) मेरा
व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है :

मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आयात और निर्यात की आप ने उदार नीति बरती है लेकिन तस्करी के खिलाफ कोई प्रभावशाली नीति नहीं बरती है। वे चोरी-चुपके माल लाते और ले जाते रहते हैं और महंगाई बराबर बढ़ रही है। उन के खिलाफ सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

श्री मोहन धारिया : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बताया है, उस पर मैं ध्यान दूंगा।

श्री लालजी भाई : महंगाई पर कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दफा तो ठीक है लेकिन बार-बार नहीं।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Kantilal ji said: 'The Janata Party has come to power. I am the President of the Gujarat Congress Committee I want to resign.' I said 'I will not accept your resignation I do not look at the co-operative movement from any political angle. If you are working on right lines and if your co-operative movement is making progress, then, there is no need for you to resign'. I did not accept his resignation. I am quoting it to point out to you that I would like to have the cooperation of the whole House in having this approach so far as the co-operative movement is concerned.

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

I am very clear in my mind that if our objective of establishing democratic socialism is to succeed, we should have accept decentralisation of economic power and here the co-operative movement can play a vital role so that our democratic forces can be properly strengthened in the country. I would very much like that weaker sections are properly represented so far as our co-operative movement is concerned

Now, in the meeting of NAFED which was held recently in Delhi this was the first time that the representatives of primaries were present here. All of them took part in the deliberations. I am speaking about it because nobody should try to undermine the importance of the co-operative movement in the country. On the contrary, we would like to give all possible help so far as the co-operative movement is concerned because here we have a vital force to protect our democracy in the country. We should bring in decentralisation of power through panchayats and zilla parishads. We should bring in decentralisation of economic power through the co-operatives. This will go a long way in achieving our desired objectives.

We very often hear a cry saying this should be nationalised, that should be nationalised, sugar industry should be nationalised, textile industry should be nationalised, etc. The House is aware that I am not a person who is opposed to nationalisation; on the contrary I believe that nationalisation is one of the instruments for socio-economic change. But then there are areas, particularly areas of our agricultural producers, to whom we should give every possible assistance. We should give them all encouragement and help whether they are engaged in agriculture or in any other cooperatives, sugar, textiles, spinning mills and so on. We should try to strengthen their hands. If there is anything which has gone wrong, we should take care to see

that the wrong is corrected. We should not discourage this movement. On the other hand, we should encourage them in every way. I say this because concentration of economic power leads to dictatorial trends. Therefore, we should not allow this concentration to take place. This is one of our primary objectives and I am sure that the co-operative movement will help us in this direction.

So, Sir, these are the broad strategies about my Ministry.

So far as cut motions are concerned, there are several cut motions and I have my notes prepared. And I can deal with all these cut motions. I suppose nobody wants it. However, I must say that in some matters, we have taken certain decisions and, to that extent, I shall be very brief. I would like to say that regarding handloom, one constraint has been removed. That is this. The U.S.A. had imposed quota restrictions on our exports of handloom garments to that country. We have been pointing out to them through a series of negotiations that such a step is not only illegal in terms of the international agreements on textile trade but also injurious to the interests of the multitude of handloom weavers in India. After considerable efforts, the U.S. Government have recognised the force in our arguments. I am glad to inform the House that as a consequence, an agreement has been entered into between us and the United States on 17-6-1977 dismantling these quota restrictions on export of handloom garments. Henceforth, exports of handloom garments to U.S.A. will be free of all quota restrictions. This will go a long way because there are lots of garments which have piled up and this will give a lot of opportunities to the small-scale industries in our country.

Regarding the import of coconut oil, it has been decided to drastically restrict the amount of coconut oil to be imported. Orders have been

issued to re-examine the licences so far issued, assess the extent of contracts made and restrict the amount of licences so far issued. The level of import duty has been so fixed as to enable the imported oil to be marketable at prices not lower than the prevailing domestic prices. This should give sufficient protection to the coconut growers in the country.

Regarding rubber, the Government is actively considering the issue of fixation of price of rubber to ensure a fair return to the rubber growers. It is expected that the Government will be able to announce its decision on the quantum of the minimum price within a few weeks at the most.

Regarding coffee, as all the Members are aware, a lot of friends from Kerala State insisted to bring down the export duty on coffee. On 12th February, 1976 export duty on coffee was raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 per quintal. Subsequently, on 6th November, 1976, this was raised to Rs. 1,300 per quintal and on 26th April, 1977 to Rs. 2,200 per quintal. However, as the international prices started declining, during May, 1977, this import duty was reduced on 18th May, 1977 to Rs. 1,600 per quintal and more recently, on 25th June, 1977 to Rs. 1,100 per quintal. The Government is keeping a continuous watch on international prices and will consider providing suitable relief as and when the situation so warrants.

Regarding the rise in price of art silk yarn raised by my friends, I had a meeting with all the manufacturers of the rayon industry and because of my intervention, it has come down by about Rs. 5 per k.g. But, whatever quota was voluntarily accepted and was not delivered to these weavers by the spinners, that quota will also be given. These are some of the comments that I want to make.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI (Sivakasi): Are you going to introduce the statutory control on art silk yarn? That is the only question

that I want to ask? Otherwise you can't control the fluctuation of prices.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I can only assure this House that I shall take care of all the weavers because I am very much interested in the weavers. I cannot take a decision on the floor of the House. I shall look into their problems.

Regarding cashew imports, Mr. Nair has suggested that it should be taken up at the ministerial level. We used to import cashew, particularly, from the African countries and from Tanzania. Most of those countries have also started processing it. Naturally, they are reluctant to give their cashews because they would like to add to their value. When they can add to the value of their exports, naturally, they are reluctant to give their cashews. As my hon. friend suggested, I shall take the matter with the Ambassador or at the level of the High Commissioner or at the ministerial level.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: They want to earn more profits and that is why they bargain with the African countries and come back empty-handed.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As suggested by you, I shall take up the matter even at the ministerial level. But, by and large, though I only stated the strategy, I know that it is not possible for me....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What about coconut?

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't convert it into a question hour.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, one more word and I have done. Regarding the trust in man and trust in trade, I may say that this whole House and this country believes in the philosophy of trust in man. It is in this context that we have increased trust in man. If somebody takes undue advantage of this trust or somebody misbehaves, as I have

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

already stated, those culprits shall be dealt with firmly as I have already done and also reported the same to the House.

Then there is one more important point about the consultative committee of Parliament so far as my Ministry is concerned. This House will be happy to know that we have divided this consultative committee of forty members in five groups, namely, foreign trade, plantations, textile and jute, civil supplies and cooperation. I have decided to give utmost importance to these five groups of the consultative committee. So far as these five groups are concerned, I have already asked my office to give these groups all possible cooperation. One official will be asked to take care of the work of the Committee. I would very much like to take these Members of Parliament into confidence on several issues that are concerned with my Ministry.

श्रीमती अहिल्या यी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : काटन के मोनोपोली प्रश्नोत्तरोंमें के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There is a monopoly procurement scheme in Maharashtra. Basically—as I have said earlier while I was in the Ministry of Planning—if due justice is to be rendered to the agriculturist, the middleman shall have to go. We will be encouraging either their cooperatives or creating an agency by the government. This will be the best solution. Unfortunately, this scheme got started only in one State and there I had my doubts and I expressed the same to the then Chief Minister and also to the present Chief Minister, that is, it may not be possible to implement this scheme if it is made applicable to one State. That

was the only difficulty. In principle I have no doubt in my mind that there should be a direct link between the agricultural producer and the consumers. There should be a direct link between the consumers, the producers and the industrial consumers. The middlemen who are taking all this profit shall have to be eliminated gradually. To that extent, I have no doubt in my mind but because of constraints and difficulties naturally there is going to be a dialogue between the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Does anybody want to put any Cut Motion separately or shall I put them together?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: All together.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions relating to the Ministry of Commerce to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1, 2, 9 to 37 and 41 to 59 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants to the vote. The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the Year ending the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 15 and 16 relating to the Ministry of Commerce.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE					
15.	Ministry of Commerce.	48,50,000		97,01,000	..
16.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	131,54,90,000	105,22,44,000	277,65,39,000	177,19,87,000

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Co-operation to vote together.

Cut Motions Nos. 10 to 18 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants to vote. The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue

Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 13 and 14 relating to the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Co-operation.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation Voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House.	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION					
13.	Ministry of Civil Supplies and Co-operation	12,27,000	..	24,53,000	..
14.	Civil Supplies and Cooperation	7,57,74,000	7,21,16,000	15,27,48,000	14,19,32,000

18. 17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till 28, 1977 / Asadha 7, 1899 (Saka)

Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, June