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Monday, August 19, 1974
Sravana 28, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 19, 1974/Sravana 28,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fishing Harbour at Roy Chowk, West
Bengal

*387. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) when the revised project report
for the fishing harbour at Roy Chowk
24 Parganas, (West Bengal) was finalised
and what are the salient features
of the project and its estimated cost
as originally visualised;

(b) when the scheme was finally
sanctioned by Government and the
progress so far made;

(c) the factors responsible for de-
lay in starting the construction work;
and

(d) when the project is expected to
be commissioned?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). The project for con-
struction of a fishing harbour at Roy
Chowk was sanctioned originally at a

cost of Rs. 151 lakhs in June, 1971. It
envisages construction of a river jetty
with five moorings, which can cater
to the requirements of fifteen trawlers
of upto 120 ft. length, together with
loading and unloading, maintenance
and related shore facilities.

The cost estimates had, however, to
be revised in 1973 as no suitable con-
tractor was available to take up the
marine components of the construction
works as per the sanctioned esti-
mate in spite of tenders being invited
twice. A revised sanction was,
therefore, issued in November, 1973 at
a cost of Rs. 241.50 lakhs.

River model study, soil investiga-
tions, alignment and designing of
jetty has been finalised. Temporary
access roads to the site of jetty have
also been constructed. Tender for
construction of the jetty has since
been accepted by the Tender Com-
mittee and the Port Commissioners.
Sanction for the award of contract is
under issue.

(c) Non-availability of suitable
contracts to undertake the marine
construction works as per originally
operational by 1977, if the work proce-
factor responsible for the delay.

(d) The project is expected to be
operational by 1977, if the work proce-
eds according to revised schedule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Orig-
inally, it is a pre-1965 project. The
Calcutta Port Commissioners have
informed the Ministry in July, 1969
that it was a Fourth Plan project and
the project report was prepared as
early as April, 1970 and the Ministry
approved it in January, 1971. There-
fore, my first question is:

What was the amount that the Centre was to pay in the first estimated expenditure of 1971 and the amount that the State Fishery Development Corporation was to pay? How many times had the tenders been called for from that date till to date and how many times was the estimate revised?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Firstly, twice the tenders were issued. The tender quoted was much higher than the estimated amount and therefore this could not be proceeded with. Original estimate had to be revised and, naturally, when the expenditure exceeded Rs. 20 lakhs, the Expenditure Finance Committee comes in. So, we have to seek the sanction of this Committee. Now the tender has been accepted and the orders are under issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What was the first estimated expenditure in 1971, how much is it now and how many times has the estimate been revised? He has not given the reply for these.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This has been mentioned in the second part of my reply. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Therefore, I did not say that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When was the estimate based on the June, 1972 tender amount was brought to the notice of the Ministry for sanction and when did the Government actually gave the sanction?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The first tender was invited in June, 1972 and the second tender was invited in June, 1973. Naturally, some correspondence started and ultimately the revised amount was sanctioned in November, 1973.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: According to the statement the original cost which was sanctioned for the entire project was 151 lakhs. Later on, in the statement it says this cost estimate had to be revised as no suitable contractor was available to take up

the marine components of the construction work and then the revised sanction of Rs. 241.50 lakhs was approved. I would like to know what exactly is meant by marine components of the construction work? Also, who is the contractor to whom now the contract has been awarded and exactly for what?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Marine components is the jetty part of the harbour. The estimate is of the entire project—cold storage, roads and a number of other infra-structure. As far as jetty is concerned the estimate was revised from Rs. 41 to 80 lakhs. Hindustan Construction Company is the only party who came forward to undertake this work.

Distribution of Fertilisers

*388. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over the distribution of fertilisers; and

(b) the quantum of fertiliser allotted to West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and the main agency for its distribution to these States during 1972-73 and 1973-74?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). Fertilizers consumed in the country come from domestic production and from imports. As far as the imported nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers are concerned the entire quantity is allocated by the Government of India to the State Governments and Commodity Boards for distribution through cooperatives

and other public agencies. As regards domestic fertilizers, these are also allocated by the Government of India to the States. A part of this is distributed by the manufacturers through cooperatives and other public agencies and the balance through their own dealers. The Government of India have been urging the domestic manufacturers to distribute as

much quantity as possible through cooperatives and other public agencies. There is no proposal for the Government of India to take over the entire distribution of fertilizers.

The quantities of fertilizers allotted to West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as follows:

(ooo)
Tonnes)

	1972-73			1973-74		
	N	P	K	N	P	K
West Bengal . .	75.1	22.2	28.1	79.8	35.0	27.3
Tamil Nadu . .	284.0	94.0	88.0	304.2	108.0	88.36
Bihar . .	109.6	19.1	9.2	127.66	35.0	16.13
Andhra Pradesh . .	250.0	90.0	32.0	255.0	88.0	35.22

Since nearly 50 per cent of these quantities were to come from imported fertilizers and since the manufacturers also have been distributing a substantial part of their production through public channels, the main agencies for the distribution of fertilizers in these States during the years in question have been cooperatives, Agro-Industries Corporations and other public organisations.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there has been an offer from the Soviet Union for supply of fertilisers and if so, in what manner the fertilisers that are being supplied by the Soviet Union are to be distributed, through what agencies, whether through the Government agencies or through private agencies.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would seek your protection, Sir, because the main question is very specific. I have all sympathies for the hon. Member, and I can reply to her question, but I would abide by your direction.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: If he can reply, why does he not reply to it?

MR. SPEAKER: I think he is justified in seeking protection.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: In the statement, he has said that the fertilisers consumed in the country come from domestic production and from imports. So, I am talking about a particular import. I do not see why he cannot reply to it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can reply to the general question. But she has referred to purchases from the Soviet Union. Therefore, I said so.

As far as imported fertilisers are concerned...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: From which countries are they being imported?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We import substantially from the East

European countries. Soviet Union is an important supplier of fertilisers. All the fertilisers which are imported are allocated Statewise and distributed through public sector agencies.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Distributed only through public sector or through private agencies also?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Public sector including cooperatives.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I want to know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that much of the fertilisers allotted to the private agencies has gone into the blackmarket and is being sold at fantastic prices, and if so, what action Government are taking to bring to book those people who are guilty of marketing in fertilisers.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Important fertilisers like urea, sulphate of ammonia, and calcium ammonium nitrate are controlled under the Essential Commodities Act, and there is a Fertiliser Control Order. Summary trial has also been provided for, and the State Governments have been delegated all these powers. If anybody contravenes this, action can be taken against the party who may commit a breach of the provisions.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The hon. Minister has given figures in regard to the quantity of fertilisers allotted to different States. To our information, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Government of India for more fertilisers, because they are cultivating high-yielding varieties which are encouraged by the Government of India through the IADP schemes and the farmers are also accustomed to grow more of these high-yielding varieties under the IADP schemes. Therefore, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached the Government. In view of the scarcity conditions in the country, will special preference be given at least to the paddy-growing centres, particularly Andhra Pradesh and

other States which are supplying more foodgrains?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the point raised by the hon. Member is well taken note of. Since, Andhra Pradesh is making a very sizable procurement and contributing to the Central pool, we are giving special preference to Andhra Pradesh, and recently we have addressed a communication to the Andhra Pradesh Government giving additional allotment to that State.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: What is the additional quantity allotted? How much did they demand and how much has been allotted?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister has given the figures showing the quantity of fertilisers allotted to West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. Will the hon. Minister kindly let us know whether West Bengal in terms of population and in terms of arable land has lagged behind Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh as a result of which the allotment to West Bengal has gone down so much in relation to that made to Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh? Will he also tell us whether the fertility of the Bengal soil compares favourably or not with the fertility of the soil in Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh, and whether the production in West Bengal is far better than that in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh or not? May I also know whether he accepts that the present principle of distribution is a nonsense, and if so, whether he is agreeable to changing the present principle of distribution?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Obviously, population cannot be taken as a basis for allotment of fertiliser to States. As far as the principles of allotment are concerned, we take the production programmes into consideration. Then there is the previous pattern of consumption levels. Concerning this, unfortunately in this country the levels of consumption have not been uniform. For instance, Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Tamil Nadu

are far above as compared to other States. Then we make an addition of 5.20 per cent annually over and above the previous consumption. But since this has been a matter of difference of opinion between States, we have set up a committee now at the Government of India level to examine the entire approach regarding how allotments are to be made to the different States and we are trying to relate it to mainly production programmes and the consumption pattern.

श्री कमला मिश्न 'भवुकर' : म आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या बिहार थे जो बाढ़ आई है उस के दृष्टिकोण से बिहार सरकार ने उर्वरक की अधिक मांग की है और बिहार को जो कोटा दिया गया है पिछले दो सालों में वह बहुत कम है, इसलिए इस पृष्ठभूमि में और विशेष रूप से जो बिहार सरकार ने मांग की है उतना उर्वरक उसे आप देने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have mentioned earlier, we are not basing our allotments on the basis of demand by individual State Governments because if the total of the demands is taken into account it is three or four times the availability. So naturally there is need to have a judicious intervention in this matter to make judicious allotment. I therefore submitted that we take the high-yielding programme acreage, the previous consumption pattern, the irrigation percentage and certain other criteria. But even then, as I mentioned earlier, there are differences of opinion on this. Recently we had deliberations with the Chief Ministers of various States. Naturally, they expressed dissatisfaction with the present formula. So we have appointed a committee to go into it now.

श्री अटल बिहारी बालयेठी : क्या यह सच है कि उर्वरक का आंबटन करते समय यह भी देखा जाता है कि किस राज्य ने गेहूँ की वसूली में कितना योगदान दिया है? क्या इस का परिणाम यह हो सकता है कि खाद

को कमी से जिस राज्य ने इस बार अधिक गेहूँ पैदा नहीं किया अगली बार भी वह खाद की कमी से अधिक पैदा न कर सके?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This is a very sound suggestion for action. That is all I can say at the moment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not make any suggestion for action. I wanted to know his reaction.

MR. SPEAKER: According to rules of supplementaries, suggestion and reaction are both inadmissible.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: It is stated in the statement that part of this is distributed by manufacturers through co-operatives and other public agencies and the balance through their own dealers. In view of various malpractices indulged in by these dealers, what prevents Government from banning distribution of these by dealers?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all, I would submit that almost 70 per cent of the total of fertilisers distributed in this country is through public sector agencies and co-operatives. The question remains of the 30 per cent. The general problem of marketing of fertilisers etc., was examined by a Committee which was appointed by the Government of India about 7-8 years ago to investigate why investment in the fertiliser industry in India is not taking place. Since there are foreign collaborators and there are a number of other problems involved in this, one of their recommendations was that there should be some marketing freedom given to the units who go into production and who are prepared to invest. So some such condition was accepted at that time and some units came into production on the basis of this understanding. Though our advice to the units is to give the largest possible quantity for distribution through public sector agencies, since an assurance was given

by the Government of India to these parties, it would not be proper to go back on it as it would create a lot of problems for future investment in fertiliser.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The minister said that important fertilisers like ammonium sulphate and urea are distributed through the public sector agencies. In that context, may I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that fertilisers produced at Trombay are being sold to private dealers? Under the pretext of sub-standard material, actually standard material is being sold to private dealers and black market is going on.

MR. SPEAKER: When the hon. lady member put this question, the minister wanted my protection. Now he is not seeking protection from a gentleman. This supplementary is outside the scope of the question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. member did not hear me properly. I said the prices of important fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, urea etc. are controlled under the Essential Commodities Act. About Trombay, no complaint has come to our notice regarding sub-standard material being sold. If the hon. member has any information in this regard we will be glad to look into it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether it is within the knowledge of the minister that if an enquiry is made, it will be found that no fertiliser is available at the controlled price either in the public sector agencies or cooperatives or private agencies throughout West Bengal? The corrupt practices are more in the case of public sector distribution agencies.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am not prepared to accept the contention of the hon. member that there is black market in all the distribution agencies in the public sector or cooperatives. It is a different matter if something has happened in any in-

dividual case. He can bring it to our notice and we will look into it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Let him come to West Bengal and see. I will bear all his expenses. Not a single distribution machinery is selling fertilisers at the price fixed by the Government.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Since the same States in the country which get a heavy allotment of fertilisers also get a heavy allotment of food from the central pool, will he consider linking up subsidised food supply with the fertiliser intake in each State? He said it is linked up with the production programme in each State. Will he evolve a system whereby States which get more fertilisers do not get more food and vice versa?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all, the assumption of the hon. Member that more allotment of fertilizer is made to the deficit States is not correct. It is related to production programmes. Actually, large allotments are made to Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Andhra which are surplus States, and not to deficit States.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: In this statement it is mentioned that there is no proposal for the Government of India to take over the entire distribution of fertilizer through government agencies. What is the difficulty in doing that?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have already explained this position a little while ago.

श्री इसहाक सम्मली: आपने कहा कि 70 परसेट पब्लिक सैक्टर के जरिये और तीस परसेट प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्ज के जरिये इसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आप कराते हैं। देखने में आता है कि जहाँ दो तरह की पालिसी ग्रन्तियाँ की जाती हैं और की मार्किट के लिए कुछ हिस्सा छोड़ दिया

जाता है तो नतीजा यह होता है कि पब्लिक सेवर वाला माल भी प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्ज के जरिये विक्रने लग जाता है। खाद का हाल हमने देखा है कि सरकारी एजसियों में जहां खाद मिलना चाहिए वहां वह मिल कर प्राइवेट एजसियों के जरिये चोरबाजारी में आ कर विक्रता है। इस बात को देखते हुए और खाद की कीमत को देखते हुए जिस की वजह से पिछले दो सालों में अताज की पैदावार गिरी है क्या आप गीर करेंगे कि प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्ज के जरिये इसका बेचना बिलकुल बन्द कर दिया जाए और सरकारी एजसियों के द्वारा ही इसको बेचा जाए।

जहां अब तक खाद में मिलन की वजह से पैदावार में कमी रही है बाबूद इस बात के कि वहां इरियेशन फैसिलिटीज हैं जिमीन भी उपजाऊ है, उनको प्रोत्साहन देने और वहां पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए आपने कोई कदम उठाना क्या तय किया है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Regarding the first part of the question it would not be correct to say that they have complete freedom in regard to pricing. In fact, even in the case of fertilizer which is distributed by private parties, they have to distribute it at the Government stipulated price. Secondly, under the Fertilizer Control Order the State Government can even issue permits for them and they can distribute only to particular farmers or producers. Again, there is a lot of restriction and the fertilizer factories are not given the freedom to sell in any part of the country. They have to distribute in specified areas in specified States and in consultation with the State Government.

American Wheat Ship

+

*389. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:**

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an American wheat ship ran aground close to the Light House near Bombay Port and more than half of the wheat aboard is believed to have been soaked and become unfit for human consumption;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and the total loss suffered by Government due to this incident; and

(c) whether all the expense for refloating the ship was met by the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The U.S. Flag Tanker North Field with about 23,368 tonnes of wheat, grounded on Prong's Reef, about 5 kms. away from the Bombay Dock, on 16th July, 1974. The Vessel carried cargo in 25 out of 27 cargo tanks and according to present indications cargo at the bottom of six Starboard Tanks and two Port Tanks, is reported partly affected by water. The ship was re-floated on 22nd July, 1974. Since then and upto 16th August, 1974, the owners of the ship had arranged to discharge about 14 thousand tonnes of wheat in sound condition at the anchorage into barges. The extent of loss suffered is yet to be determined in accordance with the Charter Party terms after inspection and discharge of the affected cargo.

(c). The entire expenditure for re-floating the ship was, according to the Charter Party, met by the owners of the ship and not by the Government of India.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: In his reply, the Minister said that the owners of the ship had arranged to discharge about 14,000 tonnes of wheat in sound condition at the anchorage into barges. I want to know whether the remaining 9,000 tonnes of wheat had become unfit for human consumption and, if so, what is the action taken by the Government to recover the cost from the owners fo the Tanker.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: After the reply to the Question was drafted, my latest information is that about 15,500 tonnes of wheat have been discharged and found to be in sound condition. About the remaining quantity, we have appointed a technical committee. If there is any sub-standard wheat found as a result of this accident, the committee will go into that and will decide whether it is unfit or fit for human consumption. If it is not found fit for human consumption, it will not be allowed to be distributed to State Governments for public distribution system. As far as the responsibility is concerned, it will depend upon the contract of the Charter party and many legal questions are involved in it. The Indian Supply Mission, Washington will look into the legal aspects of the case.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: It is learnt that the port authorities at Bombay had summoned Ceylon to get a powerful tug to pull out the grounded Tanker. So, it seems that even at our major ports, no powerful tugs are available. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to have powerful tugs at least in all major ports?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member may be requested to put the question to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the reply that is given by the hon. Minister, he has admitted that whereas the U.S. Flag Tanker 'Noth Field' was grounded on 16th July, it was re-floated on 22nd July. It is very clear from the answer that there was delay in re-floating the Tanker. In this connection will the Ministry of Agriculture use its good offices with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to see that, as per the very constructive suggestions made by the All-India Transport and Dock Workers Federation Office-bearers, the powerful ocean salvage and other modern equip-

ment should be made available so that whenever foodstuffs are imported into the ports and wherever there is a question of re-floating, the modern equipment are made available? This is not the first time that such a situation has arisen.

Part (b) of my question is this. From 16th July to 22nd July the American tanker ay aground; it was re-floated on the 22nd July. Even after this much of time lag, I am surprised to find that the Minister in his reply has said that a correct assessment of the loss has not been made. Just now he made a conservative statement that according to the recent information that he has received, some loss has been estimated but still the correct estimate has not been made. May I know why, when the tanker was lying there from 16th July to 22nd July, —water had gushed into the tanker; about 30 ft. deep water was there,—, uptill now, the correct estimate of loss has not been made?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the first part is concerned, we shall pass on the suggestion to the Ministry of Transport and Shipping for appropriate examination.

As far as the second part is concerned, the hon. Member is knowledgeable enough to understand this. There are tanks compartments; out of 27 tanks in the ship, 25 contained wheat; in some water had entered and in some others water had not entered. Unless we take the wheat out of the vessel, it will not be possible for any one to say anything about the extent of damage. Out of 23,000 tonnes, 15,500 tonnes are found to be in sound condition.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: This question has to be considered in other aspects also. In West Bengal a few years back a similar ship loaded with foodstuffs sank in the Ganges near the Calcutta Port. Some other ships loaded with foodstuffs were also set on fire. This damaging of foodstuffs in the sea is taking place very often.

May I know whether the Ministry is going to consider taking steps to find out whether the vicious food racketeers are behind this sort of damaging foodstuffs in the ships, whether it is an act of sabotage. I would request the Minister to appoint a Committee, a Committee with experts on port conditions, so that they can go out and investigate whether it is an act of sabotage.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: According to the legal position, if the shipowners or the officers in charge are at fault, then the responsibility will be theirs. Therefore, it is strictly a legal question whether an expert committee is required or not. Perhaps the Ministry of Shipping and Transport will look into this. I will pass on the suggestion to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Death of Honey-Bees

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*390. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the death of honey-bees in great number due to certain diseases;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to counter these diseases;

(c) whether this epidemic was caused by introduction of exotic species of bees from abroad; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

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

(d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Indian bee-keeping has recently been faced with the problem of larval and

adult bee diseases which are believed to have been introduced into India probably through unauthorised import of *Apis mellifera* bees. There are two important diseases of the honeybees viz; (i) European foul-brood disease and (ii) the acarine disease.

It was noted that the European foul-brood disease spread around Mahabaleshwar and caused a setback to bee-keeping industry. Studies on the pathogen at C.B.R.I., Poona revealed its identity with *streptococcus pluton* which however, seemed to belong to a different strain from that infecting *A. mellifera* bees. Methods of detection of the disease, control measures including suitable management and selective breeding have been undertaken. Among the different antibiotics tried to check the disease, Terramycin was found to be most effective in the sensitivity tests conducted at the laboratory. Achromycin and sulphatrid ranked next. Under the technical guidance of I.B.R.S. a Research scheme was undertaken at Apicultural Institute at Mahabaleshwar. Extension and Technical bulletins on this disease and its control were prepared and distributed to the bee-keepers. Further selection of European foul-brood resistant strains of bees are under the breeding programme where several strains with varying resistance to the disease were undertaken and is in progress.

In North and North-West India "Acarine" disease was found and caused considerable loss during 1960. The species of mites are identified as *Acarapis woodi* Rennie which infests *Apis mellifera*. Detailed survey was undertaken in the affected areas and it was found that acarine disease has spread to Punjab, H.P., U.P. and J. and K.

The Khadi & Village Industries which is in charge of promoting apiculture have taken prompt and emergent steps in collaboration with Apiculturists to minimise the death of honey-

bees and spread of the disease. A comprehensive programme of research on acarine disease was formulated: short term measures like chemical control, suitable bee management etc. and long term measure such as selective breeding of bees for genetic resistance to disease were undertaken. Various acaricides and their combinations were tried to control the disease. It was found that methyl salicylate in combination with folbex or nitrobenzene gave the best results. Appropriate dosage, period of treatment, and method of application were standardised for different areas by the Central Bee Research Institute, Poona. Also, since folbex strips have to be imported, to save foreign exchange, production of these strips indigenously, have been undertaken. Apart from these, breeding, acarine resistant strains, bees have also been undertaken.

Training courses to educate field staff and bee-keepers were conducted (2) Demonstrations on control measures were arranged for the private bee-keepers (3) Random samples of bees were collected from the colonies of bee-keepers in affected areas and technical advice was given to them (4) Publication of technical bulletin on acarine disease and its control in English and Hindi has been done; a bulletin in Urdu version is under issue (5) Distribution of acaricides; free distribution of folbex strip; paper strips impregnated with Chlorobenzelate to the progressive bee-keepers was done (6) Supply of disease resistant stocks; supply queen-cells, mated queens and colonies headed by disease resistant pedigree queens has been initiated.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that Indian honey-bees are dying in millions in Punjab and Maharashtra due to a widespread foreign disease which has badly affected the production of honey and also the foreign exchange earnings in this country, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what measures are being taken to prevent this disease

from spreading to other honey-producing areas in Jammu and Kashmir...

श्री सर्जू पांडे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप ने कहा है कि गैर-ज़रूरी कामों में सदन का समय बर्बाद न किया जाए। हम देखते हैं कि बहुत इम्पार्टें सवालों के लिए तो उचित समय नहीं मिलता है, लेकिन मधुमक्खियाँ कैसे मर गईं, इस सवाल पर सदन का समय खर्च किया जा रहा है। (व्यववाह)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very important means of earning for people in the hilly areas. I am so sorry if it is so lightly taken by Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what measures are being taken... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Kindly sit down. Why are you interrupting the proceedings of the House? What is this—everytime you do it, taking the proceedings so lightly?

SHRI P. GANGADEB: The hon. Member opposite should not take it so lightly. Apart from the employment potential, it is a foreign exchange earner for the country.

Coming to my question, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what measures are being taken to prevent the disease from spreading to other honey-producing areas in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the Hill District areas of U. P., Assam and Orissa?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Some of the measures I have already mentioned in the Statement.

We have a research Institute in Mahabaleshwar. That is looking into this and they have also an extension wing to propagate.

One thing, I would like to dispel the impression on the other side which seems to take it somewhat lightly. Honey-bee-keeping can be a profitable business and it can also give employment to lakhs of people in the country.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I further ask the Minister as to what are the steps taken for the flawless enforcement of the Indian Quarantine Act of 1955 regarding import of insects so that henceafter the species of foreign bees thus imported to increase the honey are completely free from infection?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In this case it seems that somebody without permission seems to have imported this material. That is why the disease seems to have spread. The law which governs the import of such materials and the quarantine rules is the Insects and Pests Act, 1914. This is an old Act and there is a need to review the entire provisions so that the quarantine rules are made more strict and we are examining this at the moment.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Ayurved has been very clear about the use of honey and its merits. My friends over there seem to be agitated over honey, but honey cannot be produced without bees. Unfortunately, our ability to identify and diagnose the various types of diseases of bees has been forgotten for centuries. Only recently we have come into our own and we have started apiculture. Leave alone the employment potential, the exchange earning potential, the Ayurvedic medicinal potential and the food value potential of honey. I would like to know from the Minister from which country this particular species of bees namely *Apis Mellifera* was imported without the approval of the Ministry and whether this disease was checked or whether any of the maladies affecting this particular genetic type had been diagnosed before arrival or after its arrival was it quarantined?

This is a very vital issue. Honey is more material than many imaginary talks of opposition friends.

As regards the European foul-brood disease and the acarine disease—have they been controlled and if so, what is the method of control and whether it has been well proven and also I want to know whether the disease controlling technique has been well publicised or not.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The diseases have been identified and remedial measures are proving effective. But in future we will have to take care to see in what areas what types of bees are to be introduced.

Food Production Plan in Assam

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*391. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:**
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam State has prepared a massive programme to increase the food production in the Annual Plan of 1974-75;

(b) whether the Union Government have assured the State Government of its full cooperation in implementing the programme; and

(c) if so, the kind of assistance proposed to be given?

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

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

Statement

(a) No. In the Annual Plan 1974-75 discussions, a target of 25 lakh tonnes of food-grains production was agreed to by the Government of Assam against the assumed base level of 24 lakh tonnes in 1973-74.

(b) and (c). The various measures which would support the production of food-grains during 1974-75 were indicated to the State Government. Their requirements of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides were assessed and measures taken to meet the same in time. A short term loan of Rs. 2.38 crores (as on 31-7-74) has been sanctioned to the State Government for meeting the requirements of inputs. Besides, an Area Officer has been appointed in the Ministry to look after the problems of the State.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Is he aware of the fact that there is a very acute food shortage in the State of Assam? It is a very difficult situation which is created there. At this moment of time his statement in the other House that in Assam there is enough food stock at the moment has created very bad and ill-feeling in the population of the State. I would like to know on what basis he has made this statement at this point of time.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The question is of production. I am at your disposal.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: There is enough food in Assam, you said. How can you say that?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is regarding food production in the Annual Plan of 1974-75.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: He said that there is enough food in Assam. He has made a categorical statement in the other House.

MR. SPEAKER: How it is related to the main question? There should be some relevance to it.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: The question is about food production. There is acute shortage of food in Assam. Essential foodstuffs are not available.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There have been floods in Assam and there have been tremendous human suffering involved as a result of the flood. The Assam Government is taking necessary steps to provide

relief and whatever is necessary will be done.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Do you feel that there is enough food in Assam?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That question was answered in a different context and I do not think that any controversy should be raised here. I have got enough document but I don't think this should be misinterpreted and the Chief Minister should not be put under unnecessary difficulty.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: The Minister said that 'An Area Officer has been appointed in the Ministry to look after the problems of the State.' What is the report of this officer regarding the food situation in the State? The Minister has made a statement that there is enough food in Assam. So, I want to know this. Is it the report of the Area Officer that that statement is correct or is it the situation that this report was based on certain misinformation which I hope you will clarify? What is the present position? Till the targets are realised, what steps are you taking to see that the supplies are rushed to Assam to save the people from starvation deaths?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Various measures are involved with regard to the question of co-ordinating the targets of production. It has nothing to do with the management of the food economy. There are various officers who help Assam Government in coordinating production programmes.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Why is he avoiding this question? He himself said that an Area Officer has been appointed to look after the problems of the State. My question is arising out of his reply. He is evading the question relating to the people of my State.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am not evading the question. We are in constant touch with Assam Government. We are aware of the food situation there. The prices have gone up. These are different matters which can certainly be discussed.

As far as production is concerned, you can seek clarifications separately. Why do you force me now? The hon. Member should not misunderstand me. I am prepared to discuss with him. The question posed by him on the floor of the House is not relevant.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister of Agriculture as to the present target of production and the quantity of shortfall in it in Assam which has led to the acute scarcity conditions including starvation deaths in the State of Assam as would be observed from the reports appearing in the Press recently.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the project report submitted by Government of Assam.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as production is concerned, the target for the Fourth Plan was 26 lakhs tonnes while the estimated production in 1973-74 is 22.57 lakhs tonnes. In Assam—in Brahmaputra Valley—the difficulty now is because of floods, lack of communications and a number of other difficulties that have arisen there. During last year, because of the problems connected with the management of food economy and perhaps because of smuggling and things there were difficulties. The point here is this. As far as production is concerned, by and large, in Assam, production is coming up though it has not reached the target. I should say it is moving up progressively over a number of years.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Does the Minister know that no normal scheme is possible in Assam State due to earthquake and incessant floods? In regard to irrigation, may I know whe-

ther any national programme has been drawn up or not by Government of Assam so that water reaches in time to the cultivators? I know that due to earthquake and incessant floods every year, no project could be implemented successfully there. What steps government propose to take for a massive food production in Assam area?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have identified the areas. Brahmaputra valley is one of the most fertile areas in the country. There is need to change cropping pattern in Assam. Surface and underground water resources have to be fully utilised for crop production. After floods, for the remaining period, Assam will be producing much more food than its actual requirements.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: I want to ask a question arising out of this.

MR. SPEAKER: You must at least seek my permission.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: I am seeking your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot presume it like that.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: The irrigation is not successful in Assam due to floods only. May I know from Government whether they are thinking of exploring groundwater supply by providing diesel pump sets?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We shall take care to see that Assam is helped in the matter of supplying diesel pump sets for agricultural purposes.

Drought in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether there is a threat of drought in Maharashtra; and

(b) the Central assistance proposed in this regard to the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHUBH P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. In fact with the widespread rain received by the various regions of Maharashtra during August, crop prospects have improved considerably.

(b) Does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After giving notice of the question, there is improvement in rainfall.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I do not think there is any need for your supplementaries.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know whether the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture during their recent visit to Maharashtra on August 3 discussed with the representatives of Maharashtra government about the threat of drought, inadequate supply of food available for distribution, the Central assistance made available to the State and its results? If so, what is the inference drawn from the discussions of the Prime Minister and the Food Minister of the Government of Maharashtra?

SHRI ANNASHUBH P. SHINDE: As far as this question is concerned it is regarding drought. When the Prime Minister visited Maharashtra the Maharashtra Government did bring to the notice of the Prime Minister that there has been widespread failure of rains at that time but, as I said, thereafter all regions of Maharashtra have received widespread rains and there are good prospects of food production.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On the Floor of the Maharashtra legislature the Minister of Supply, Shri Vartak, had announced the Maharashtra Government had already made a request to the Union Government that at least 2 lakh tonnes of wheat should be made available to Maharashtra so as to meet the difficult situation in

Maharashtra. If so, what is the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

मध्यकाल महोदय : एयर लाइन्स में एक एम० पी० का सामान गुम हो गया तो उन की पैसा दे दिया गया। दूसरी बार किर सामान गुम हो गया तो उसकी तलाश करके वह ले आये। उन्होंने कहा कहा सामान क्यों ले आये। आप भी कहते हैं बारिश क्यों आ गई।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, in all the regions of the State rains are not satisfactory.

SHRI ANNASHUBH P. SHINDE: I have great respect for the hon. Member but the only point is it is a question regarding drought. As far as allotment of foodgrains is concerned we do receive communications from the State Government and we examine the same with sympathy.

Forest Development Projects in West Bengal

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*393. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:**
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding forest development project in West Bengal has been received by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the main features of the project; and

(c) the reaction of Agricultural Refinance Corporation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Project Report for the development of undeveloped forests in North Bengal through the Agency of West Bengal Forest Development Corp. has been received by the Government of India.

(b) The Project envisages development of undeveloped forests in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Buxa covering a total area of 1,500 sq. k.m. by construction of all-weather roads, mechanisation of logging operations, marketing of forest produce and reforestation of areas from which timber has been harvested. The total outlay proposed for the Project is Rs. 31.23 crores spread over a period of 10 years. The estimated revenue from the Project during the period of 10 years is Rs. 37.30 crores. The Project is expected to generate employment to the tune of 20.22 lakh man-days and augment the industrial potential in the State with additional raw material from the areas harvested and the plantations to be raised thereon.

(c) The Project proposals are under consideration of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. An appraisal Team of the A.R.C. visited the Project area in June, 1974 and the reaction of the A.R.C. is awaited.

SHRI SHAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: There is a big forest known as the Sunderbans in West Bengal. That is being denuded every day by illegal wood-cutters. It directly contributes to the prevention of floods and cyclones on the high seas of West Bengal and the Bay of Bengal as well as of drought. Whilst this Sunderbans is being denuded every day, they have also got a project called the Tiger Project. I would like to know how the Sunderbans and this Tiger Project can be protected if proper attention is not given to them. If any development scheme is put forward by the State of West Bengal, will the Centre agree to give liberal assistance for that scheme?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: The hon. Member is talking about a particular project. But the main question is regarding the North Bengal forests covering these three areas. So far as the Sunderbans is concerned, what the hon. Member has said is true that there is a special project called the Tiger Project and we are taking every care for the protection of the Sunder-

bans. So far as the project referred to in the main question is concerned, that is regarding the North Bengal forests.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether in Sunderbans there is a kind of timber which is very suitable for newsprint manufacture and if so, whether Government have applied their mind to the utilisation of such timber for production of newsprint and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: As I have already submitted, this project concerns the North Bengal forest area and it is not for the Sunderbans. Anyhow, so far as the question by the hon. Member is concerned, due care is being taken of that by Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The newsprint that is imported from Bangla Desh is produced from the kind of wood produced in the Sunderbans. Therefore, the hon. Minister should be in the know of such things since that is one of the potentials for producing newsprint from our own resources.

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many other potentials also

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Curricula of Central Schools

*385. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Civics and Commerce have not been included in the curricula of Central Schools;

(b) if so, whether some students leave the Central Schools for want of these subjects; and

(c) the reasons for not including these subjects in the curricula?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Civics is included in the curriculum of Central Schools and is taught as a compulsory subject under Social Studies upto Class VIII only. Commerce has not yet been included in the curriculum of Central Schools.

(b) No case of any student leaving a Central School for want of these subjects has come to the attention of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan which provide a uniform pattern of Education for children of transferable Central Government employees have adopted only a limited number of subjects from among those prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education for whose examination these schools prepare the students. Due to financial and administrative reasons Commerce and Civics were not introduced as elective subjects in classes IX—XI. However, in the context of the introduction of the new pattern of education, the adoption of the vocational courses including Commerce is being looked into.

Project Reports on Landless Labour

*386. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many project reports for landless labour have been approved by the Ministry of Works and Housing in each State during the last three years; and

(b) the amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, was introduced

in October 1971. No project proposals were sanctioned during the year 1971-72. A statement furnishing the requisite information for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8217/74].

**कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थी
* 394. श्री ओंकर लाल बेरवा :**

(क) क्या कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में कृषि विषय लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बहुत कम है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए वर्तमान योजना में क्या उपाय सम्मिलित किये गये हैं ताकि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ जाये ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र पंचांग (श्री प्रभाससाहित्य पी० सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) देश में इस समय 19. कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और कुल मिलाकर 71 कृषि महाविद्यालय हैं। सन् 1969-73 के दौरान विभिन्न कृषि महाविद्यालयों में प्रतिवर्ष औसतम 7,159 विद्यार्थियों ने प्रवेश प्राप्त किया। पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में दो तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

कितने विद्यार्थियों को दाखिल किया जाय, इसका निर्णय प्रत्येक संस्थान द्वारा राज्य सरकार की आवश्यकताओं और गैर सरकारी तथा स्वेच्छा रोजगार प्राप्त करने की सम्भावनाओं

के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर किया जाता है। कृषि स्नातकों को व्यवहारिक अनुभव के लिए श्री अधिक सुविधायें देने से सम्बन्धित कदम उठाये गये हैं, ताकि वे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में कारबाह ढंग से सहयोग दे सकें।

Scarcity conditions in Orissa

*395. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in some parts of Orissa, there are scarcity conditions; and

(b) if so, the names of the districts and the steps taken or contemplated in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Scarcity conditions have developed in scattered pockets in all districts except Ganjam. The State Government have declared scarcity conditions in 865 Gram Panchayats out of a total of 3828. However, during the week ending 14th August, 1974 most parts of the State received good rainfall which is likely to improve crop prospects and employment situation in the State.

2. The State Government have reported that they have sanctioned or are sanctioning following amounts for various relief measures:

Description	Amount already sanctioned	Amount being sanctioned
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
1. Test Relief Grant for labour intensive works.	45	10
2. Gratuitous Relief for giving food and clothing to old and infirm	4	3
3. Taccavi Loans	5	20

In addition the State Government have directed different departments to utilise development money available under both Plan and Non-Plan for creating employment potential.

World Table Tennis Game at Calcutta

*396. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been made by the Centre to help the World Table Tennis game at Calcutta in 1975;

(b) whether the State Government has made any request to Government of India in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Table-Tennis Federation of India is holding the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships in Calcutta during February, 1976. While seeking Government's clearance for holding this International sports event in Indian, the Federation had stated that no financial assistance would be needed from the Government of India if the Championships were held at a place other than New Delhi. The proposal to hold these Championships at Calcutta was cleared on this understanding.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government had asked for a grant for the construction of an Indoor Stadium at Calcutta in which the World Table Tennis Tournament was proposed to be held. They were informed that the Table Tennis Federation had envisaged holding of the Tournament in an improvised temporary hall. The understanding with the Table Tennis Federation was that the improvised facilities would be acceptable to the International Table Tennis Federation and that the construction of a new Hall would not be necessary.

Dhanbad Depot of F.C.I.

*397. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the handling capacity of Dhanbad Depot of the Food Corporation of India and its performance upto the rated capacity during the months January to June, 1974 in respect of unloading of wagons and supply of goods to parties approaching for delivery;

(b) whether the deliveries are made the same day a party calls upon the godown management; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Food Storage Depot of the F.C.I. at Dhanbad (Bihar) is served by a railway siding. The railway siding has capacity for holding 32 wagons. The handling capacity at this Depot is for 22 wagons/500 tonnes per day. The actual performance in regard to the unloading of wagons and supply of foodgrains to parties approaching for delivery during each of the months from January to June, 1974 was as under:—

Month	Total No. of wagons handled in Rly siding.	Average daily deliveries at the Depot.
(In tonnes)		
1974		
January . . .	132	100
February . . .	72	110
March . . .	190	150
April . . .	97	160
May . . .	329	160
June . . .	330	160

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Committee

*398. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Committee was set up for the redevelopment of D.I.Z. Area, its composition and terms of reference;

(b) whether the Advisory Committee has submitted any interim report; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) The Committee was set up in December, 1971 to review the development plans of Connaught Place complex and the adjoining areas and also the remaining part of New Delhi which falls within the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Committee. The terms of reference are as under:—

"To review the development plans for the various zones of New Delhi within the jurisdiction of the NDMC as set out in the Master Plan for Delhi and the Zonal Plans and prepare comprehensive and detailed plans for each zone indicating urban design, form and composition, land use pattern, population density landscape treatment, traffic flow patterns, provision of parking facilities and community services and other related aspects".

The present composition of the Committee is enclosed.

(b) No interim report has been submitted in respect of D.I.Z. area.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Present composition of New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Committee.	
1. Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing	Chairman
2. Engineer-in-Chief, C.P.W.D. Member	-do-
3. Vice-Chairman, D.D.A.	-do-
4. President, N.D.M.C.	-do-
5. Joint Secretary (Housing) Ministry of Works and Housing	-do-
6. Director, School of Planning & Architecture	-do-
7. Chairman, Indian Institute of Architect, Northern Chapter, 8-B, Shanker Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi	-do-
8. Chief Architect, Design Group, M/o Works and Housing	-do-
9. Prof. M.S.V. Rao, Professor of Traffic Planning, School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi	-do-
10. Shri G.B. Singh, Chief Engineer, Metropolitan Transport Project (Rlys.), 35-36, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110055	-do-
11. Chief Architect, C.P.W.D., New Delhi.	-do-
12. Shri Kuldip Singh, 406, Jang Pura Road, N. Delhi	-do-
13. Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi	-do-
14. Shri B.G. Ferman 'es, Design Group, New Delhi Re-devel- opment Advisory Committee New Delhi	Member Secretary
15. Shri V.K. Kapoor, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi	Member,

Anti-pollution Bill

(a) the date on which the Anti-pollution Bill will be enforced;

(b) whether the Chamber of Commerce and Industry has raised any objection to this Bill; and

(c) if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) There is no anti pollution Bill as such. However, the Government have enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. This Act has come into effect in 12 States and all Union Territories with effect from 23rd March, 1974.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statute of National Leader at India Gate

*400. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

Gate, New Delhi; and

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up a statute of a national leader at the India Gate, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) No final decision in the matter has so far been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft of Vishnu idol from Bangiya Sahitya Parishad

*401. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**
SHRIMATI ROZA VIDYA-DHAR DESHPANDE:

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

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

(a) whether the priceless bronze idol of 'Vishnu' stolen from the Ban-giya Sahitya Parishad was sold for Rs. 3.75 lakhs to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to get back the 'Vishnu' idol; and

(c) how many art pieces were stolen from the National Museum from 1971 to June, 1974?

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

(b) The bronze image has been handed over to the Indian Ambassador in U.S.A. by the Curator, Boston Museum.

(c) No art piece was stolen from the National Museum, New Delhi in 1971, 1972. However, forty one silver coins were stolen in 1973, of which forty were recovered. No theft has taken place in 1974.

Final Levy Prices of Sugar

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

(a) whether Government of India fixes a provisional levy price for sugar on the basis of estimates at the beginning of cane crushing season and final levy price later every year; and

(b) if so, whether final levy prices have been fixed for the current year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The Government generally fixes the prices of levy sugar in the beginning of a season on the basis of the estimated figures of recovery from sugarcane

and duration of crushing of the sugar factories. After close of the crushing period, prices are revised, if necessary, in the light of the actual working results etc. The prices for 1973-74 season's production are under review accordingly.

Coastal Highway from Kandla Port to Bhavnagar

*403. **SHRI VEKARIA:**
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) the latest position of constructing coastal highway from Kandla Port to Bhavnagar; and

(b) when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). The portion of the coastal road from Kandla Port to Bhavnagar forms a part of the coastal highway in Gujarat State which is 1752 Kms long and runs from Lakhpat in Kutch to Umergoan in South Gujarat and is estimated to cost about Rs. 25 crores. It is a State road and the Government of Gujarat is primarily concerned with its development. However, in order to assist the State Government in developing this road in meeting other needs of the area, Government of India have approved a loan assistance of Rs. 1.43 crores to the State Government to meet the cost of missing links and bridges in Porbander-Okha and Bhavnagar-Baroda sections.

The portion from Kandla port to Bhavnagar of the coastal highway is about 848 Kms. long out of which 804 Kms. has B.T. surface. Work on 29 Kms. is in progress and the work on 15 Kms. is yet to be started. Also there are about 54 bridges out of which 9 have been completed, 14 are in progress, work on 31 bridges is yet to be started; out of these budget pro-

vision exists for 14. It is difficult to say when these works would be completed as the completion depends upon the availability of funds from year to year.

Demand of Cereals by West Bengal

*404 SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of cereals made by West Bengal during the last six months, month-wise, in comparison to other States;

(b) whether West Bengal urged upon the Centre for more wheat quota; and

(c) if so, the actual demand and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) A statement showing the month-wise demand of foodgrains from the Central stocks by the Government of West Bengal and other States/Union Territories during February to July, 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8218/74]. Though no specific demands for foodgrains were received from the Government of West Bengal for May and June 1974, they indicated their minimum requirements as 50,000 tonnes of rice and 90,000 tonnes of wheat per month.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the overall availability of wheat in the central pool, the needs of other deficit States and the movement of levy free wheat from Punjab/Haryana to West Bengal on trade account and considering the fact that the roller flour mills are to meet their requirements from the open market, West Bengal Government was allotted 65,000 tonnes of Wheat for July 1974. The State Government represented that they may be allotted 90,000 tonnes

of wheat per month till November, 1974. Though it has not been possible to enhance the allotment for July, the State Government have been allowed as a special case, to draw 23,000 tonnes of wheat during each of the months of August and September, 1974 against the backlog of earlier months' quota.

ग्लोब मोर्टस, दिल्ली

2684. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्लोब मोर्टस, दिल्ली ने अवैध रूप से अपना कार्यालय जो-14, साउथ एक्सटेशन में खोला हूँगा है जो कि एक रिहायशी क्षेत्र है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने उप-नियमों के विरुद्ध यह कार्यालय दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कुछ अधिकारियों की मिली भगत से चला रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में इस सभा में कहा था कि इस कार्यालय को शीघ्र ही यहां से हटाया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यालय को अब तक न हटाने के क्या कारण हैं और ग्लोब मोर्टस तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिनकी मिली भगत से, इस बारे में सरकार के आश्वासन के बावजूद पिछले एक वर्ष से यह कार्यालय यहां पर चल रहा है ।

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज़ मंत्री श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) जो-14, साउथ एक्सटेशन के आवासीय पारस्पर का उपयोग, दिल्ली विकास

अधिनियम, 1957 के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करते हुए किया जा रहा है। तथापि एसा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों की सांझ-गांठ से नहीं हो रहा है।

(ग) 27 अगस्त, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रभान संख्या 4326 के उत्तर में सदन को यह सूचित किया गया था कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने, दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के लिये रेनोब मॉटर्स के विरुद्ध कायवाहो अतर्मम कर दी थी।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मालिक तथा किरायेदार के विरुद्ध मुकदमा दायर किया जा चुका है तथा मामला न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है।

Facilities in Bombay Port for speedy handling of cargo and cargo ships

2685. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration with the Government to provide facilities in the Bombay Port for speedy handling of cargo and cargo ships;

(b) if so, the details of the plan; and

(c) whether this plan would increase employment potential in the Bombay docks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The particulars of the schemes under consideration of the Government are given below:—

(i) *Development of port facilities at Nhava-Sheva on the Eastern side of the Bombay Harbour—*

The proposal provides for construction of three deep water berths inside the tidal basin, as the first stage of development, for handling fertilisers and raw materials, sugar and oil cakes and cotainers with mechanical handling equipment and other facilities like, roads, railways, water and power supply etc. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 71.59 crores.

Three small working groups were constituted by Planning Commission to study the traffic potential of the Nhava-Sheva port project. After the report of the study groups is received, Planning Commission will take an integrated view of the project and thereafter a final decision will be taken.

(ii) *Development of berth No. 12B, Indira Dock, for handling' container traffic on a limited scale.*

Pending commissioning of the full-fledged container berth in the Nhava-Sheva complex, it is intended to provide facilities for handling container traffic on a limited scale at berth No. 12-B, Indira Dock. The proposal envisages procurement of equipment for handling containers on shore and construction of groupage shed for stuffing containers with export cargo. The economic viability of the proposal is being examined.

(iii) *Installation of Mechanical Equipment at berth No. 15 Indira Dock.*

The Ministry of Agriculture are considering a proposal to instal mechanical handling equipment to accelerate the unloading of fertilisers, with a peak unloading capacity of 300 tonnes per hour together with ancillary facilities such as bagging plants and stitching machines.

(c) The above schemes, when completed, will not doubt increase the employment potential in the Bombay docks.

Alleged non-fulfilment of contractual obligations by Indian exporters

Statement

2686. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN
LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints have been received from Overseas wheat buyers that Indian exporters were not honouring contractual obligations;

(b) whether the Government have examined these complaints; and

(c) if so, results of the examination and steps taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Export of wheat from India is not allowed.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Programmes for development and popularisation of subsidiary and protected foods

2687. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Nutrition Board in the Department concerned with programmes relating to development and popularisation of subsidiary and protected foods for raising the level of nutrition, has drawn up several programmes;

(b) if so, the salient features of these programmes; and

(c) the expenditure estimated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (c). A statement summarising proposals made by the Food and Nutrition Board in the Department of Food to achieve its objectives during the Fifth Plan period is attached.

I. *Nutrition schemes*

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Proposed outlay (Rs. in crores)
1.	Production and processing of nutritious foods . . .	35.00
2.	Development of Integrated Food and Nutrition systems Programmes . . .	4.00
3.	Mass Media Communication Publicity Exhibition and Nutrition Campaigns . . .	1.50
4.	Fortification of Foodstuffs . . .	3.00
5.	Pilot Projects, Food and Nutrition Research Development and Quality Control.	1.50
6.	Evaluation of Nutrition programmes . . .	2.00
7.	Directional Expenses . . .	1.00
8.	Spill over Schemes from Fourth Plan . . .	5.00
		50.00

II. *Food processing and rice milling*

1.	Modernisation of Rice Milling Industry . . .	6.00
2.	Modern Bakeries . . .	9.00
3.	Wheat Processing . . .	0.50
4.	Development of Catering Institutes and Food Crafts Institutes . . .	49.00
5.	Other Food Processing Projects . . .	2.00
6.	Food Technology Research and Training . . .	1.70
7.	Fruit & Vegetable Processing . . .	10.00
8.	Organisation . . .	0.30
		33.0

Setting up of five more units of Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Scheme

2688 SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether five more units of Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Scheme are proposed to be set up during 1974-75;

(b) if so, the centres where the units will function; and

(c) whether the addition of five more units to the existing units is considered adequate keeping in view the size of this country?

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

(a) As an economy measure the proposal to set up 5 units during 1974-75 is being deferred.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir More such units are proposed to be set up during Vth Plan, subject to availability of resources.

कालेज आफ आर्ट, दिल्ली में भर्ती

2689. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कालेज आफ आर्ट दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से भर्ती करने मन्त्रवाची नियम का पालन किया जाता है ; और

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या वारण हैं और गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कालेज में कितने व्यक्ति सीधे भर्ती किये गये ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) कालेज आफ आर्ट, दिल्ली में नियमित भर्ती के लिए रोजगार कार्यालय के जरिए भर्ती

के नियम अपनाएँ जाते हैं। तथापि, पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कालेज को कुछ व्यक्तियों को दैनिक वेतन पर भर्ती करने का सहारा लेना पड़ गया है तथा वह भर्ती रोजगार कार्यालय, के जरिए नहीं की गई।

(ख) इनके वेतन पर लोगों की भर्ती जो कि रोजगार कार्यालय के जरिए महीने की गई थीं स्थिति की श्रावस्यकताओं पर आधारित थी, पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान नोकरी पर रखे गए ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

1972-73————— 10

1973-74————— 14

इस समय————— 5

Alleged failure of "Operation Flood" in Milk Project

2690. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR;

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS;
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the news items in a local English daily dated the 24th May, 1974 that "operation flood" in Milk Project has failed; and

(b) steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b): A news item in 'Economic Times' Bombay dated the 24th May, 1974 referred to 'set back' under Project 618 (Operation Flood). The inflow of commodities gifted by the WFP under this project has not been upto the expectations due to certain factors, but that would not lead to any conclusion that the project has failed. The shortfall is expected to be made up so that the project is able to make its contribution to dairy development as envisaged under the Project.

Setting up of factory of the Hindustan Housing Factory at Bombay

2691. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether a proposal for setting up a factory of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited at Bombay as Government of Maharashtra enterprise is still awaiting clearance; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in granting clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b): A proposal to set up a factory for production of prefabricated houses by the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited in collaboration with the Government of Maharashtra was under consideration but the Planning Commission to whom the project was referred for approval advised that, while this would be a useful project in a place like Bombay, this should be set up solely as a Maharashtra Government enterprise. The Government of Maharashtra have been informed accordingly.

Reorganisation and expansion of science teaching in schools

2692 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOICAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot scheme for the purpose of reorganisation and expansion of science teaching at school stage has been introduced in some selected schools;

(b) whether the scheme has shown any encouraging results; and

(c) if so, whether the scheme will cover all the schools in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A project for the reorganisation and expansion of the teaching of science has been introduced on a pilot basis in 50 selected primary and 30 selected middle schools in each State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On successful completion of the pilot phase, States are expected to launch a programme for wider introduction of the new science text books and science kits in the schools of the State. Under the wider introduction scheme limited assistance from UNICEF is available for certain aspects of the scheme, such as training of teachers, supply of science kits and paper for printing science text books and teachers' manuals.

Organisation for producing feeding material under Nutrition Feeding Programme

2693. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate organisation for producing the requisite quantities of feeding material to avoid any dislocation in the feeding programme under the Nutrition Feeding Programme; and

(b) if so, when the organisation is likely to come into existence and the type of feeding material that will be produced by the organisation?

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

(a) and (b): A proposal to set up a separate organisation for producing various types of feeding materials required for Supplemental Feeding Programmes is under consideration.

Housing Programmes under Public and Private Sectors

2694. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the growing drift into the cities of rural people in search of employment;

(b) whether the Government are aware that slums and unauthorised huts are multiplying in the urban areas as a result of this; and

(c) the programmes of public sector and private sector housing formulated by the Government to meet the situation?

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

(c) In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 580.16 crores is proposed for housing programmes in the State and Central Sectors. Another Rs. 450 crores is earmarked for Housing programmes of Central Government Departments like the Railways, Post & Telegraph, Defence, Port Trust and other Central Government public undertakings during the Plan period.

The estimated investment of housing by the private sector during the Plan period is likely to be of the order of Rs. 3,640 crores.

Sugar releases by F.C.I. and other Government Agencies during May and June in 1972, 1973 and 1974

2696. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the sugar releases by the F.C.I. and other Government agencies (from levy sugar) in the months of May and June in the years 1972, 1973 and 1974;

(b) whether these months fall in marriage season;

(c) whether the releases in these months were the highest of the monthly releases of levy sugar in the years 1972, 1973 and 1974; and

(d) if not, the month-wise figure of releases in these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Levy sugar is released by the Government for distribution at the wholesale stage through the Food Corporation of India and other State public agencies, including the cooperatives, since 1st January, 1973. The monthly releases of levy sugar for May and June in the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 are given below:—

Year	May (in tonnes)	June (in tonnes)
1972	1,91,380	1,91,395
1973	2,05,095	2,05,121
1974	2,00,000	1,90,000

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A statement showing monthly releases of levy sugar to States during 1972, 1973 and 1974 (upto August, 1974) is attached.

Statement

Statement showing monthly levy quotas of sugar allotted to states during 1972, 1973 and 1974 (upto August, 1974)

(In tonnes)

Month	1972	1973 (upto August, 1974)	1974
January	1,95,000	1,85,064	2,00,000
February	1,88,130	1,85,064	2,00,000
March	1,91,380	1,85,064	2,00,000
April	1,91,380	1,85,065	2,00,000
May	1,91,380	2,05,095	2,00,000
June	1,91,395	2,05,121	1,90,000
July	1,91,395	2,00,000	1,80,000
August	1,80,005	1,90,000	1,80,000
September	1,80,000	1,90,090	
October	2,06,150	2,10,000	
November	2,06,150	1,90,090	
December	1,85,000	1,90,090	

Youth Centres in Kerala

2697 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are registered Youth Centres in Kerala and if so, at which places;

(b) what are their activities; and

(c) how much Government have spent for them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) It has been decided to establish three Nehru Yuval Kendras in Kerala at Trivandrum, Trichur and Cannanore.

(b) The aims of these Kendras will be to promote and coordinate activities of youth, primarily of non-student youth, mainly in the following directions:

(i) Non-formal education including functional literacy, and vocational training;

(ii) Social Service;

(iii) Physical Culture and Sports.

(c) As these Kendras have yet to start functioning, no expenditure has so far been incurred.

Incentive to Pepper Growers

2698. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what incentives have been given to pepper growers for more production; and

(b) the allocation made by Government for pepper development programme during Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The following incentives were given to pepper growers in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

1. Improved planting material of hybrid pepper "Panniyur-1" was distributed to the cultivators at reasonable rates.

2. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for giving demonstration in cultivators' gardens was taken up with a view to demonstrating the effectiveness of control measures against the wilt disease and beetle pest. Under this scheme, suitable plots were selected in private gardens where sprayings against both wilt and flea beetle were undertaken at Government Cost.

3. The entire expenditure on demonstration plots towards meeting the cost on inputs like fertilizers and plant protection was met.

During the Fifth Plan, all the above incentives are proposed to be continued.

(b) A provision of Rs. 175.00 lakhs has been made available in the Central Sector Plan.

Incentives to Coconut Growers

2699. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what incentives have been given to coconut-growers for more production; and

(b) the allocation made by Government for Coconut development programme during Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The following incentives were given in the Fourth Five Year Plan:

1. Planting material of hybrid varieties of coconut was supplied to the coconut growers at reasonable rates.

2. The entire expenditure on demonstration plots in package areas which amounts to Rs. 150 per plot of 0.25 ha. each was met by the Centre.

3. The coconut growers in the package area were given loan at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per palm per year for the purchase and application of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. Similarly, pumpsets were issued to the cultivators on hire purchase system either from the Agro-Industries Corporation or other institutions. The credit part was met by the concerned States utilising institutional finance.

During the Fifth Plan, all the above incentives are proposed to be continued and the amount of loan is proposed to be increased to Rs. 7 per palm.

(b) A provision of Rs. 125.00 lakh has been made in the Central Sector Plan.

Incentives to Cashewnut Growers

2700. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what incentives have been given to cashewnut-growers for more production; and

(b) the allocation made by Government for cashewnut development programme during Fifth Five Year Plan?

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

(a) The following incentives were given to cashewnut growers in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the areas covered by the Centrally Sponsored Scheme:-

1. The planting material was provided to the growers at 50 per cent cost.

2. The entire expenditure on demonstrations being the cost of inputs like fertilisers and plant protection chemicals amounting to Rs. 300 per plot of 0.8 ha. each was met by the centre.

3. A subsidy of Rs. 62.50 per hectare was provided to meet the cost of pesticides.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan, entire expenditure on improving the cashew plantation by vegetative method will be borne by the centre and the scheme

on demonstration will be continued. However, the subsidy on pesticides will not be available.

(b) A provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been made in the Central Sector of the Plan.

सराय रोहिल्ला विल्सी में भूमि का प्रक्षय कल्पना :

2701. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और प्रावस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें, कि :

(क) क्या सराय रोहिल्ला क्षेत्र दिल्ली में नगर निगम की भूमि पर, जहाँ समाज सङ्घ (कम्प्युटरी हाल) तथा विषयत केन्द्र (शार्पिंग सेन्टर) बनना था, किसी अस्ति ने अवैध कब्जा कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या गुलाबी बाग के निकट सी प्रकार भूमि का कब्जा करने के बाद इस भूमि की बिक्री शुरू हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि , तो इसके लिये कौन व्यक्ति दोषी है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शोभा शेहूरा) : (क) पदमपुर (ज़राय रोहिल्ला) में गन्दी बस्ती विभाग की खाली भूमि, जो अनुमोदित पुनर्विकास योजना में समाज सङ्घ तथा पण्ठ केन्द्र के लिये निर्धारित की गई थी, का 1963-64 में अतिक्रमण किया

गया। इस सम्बन्ध कहाँ लगभग 200 अदिकासी हैं।

(ख) रामरूप विद्या मन्दिर के पर्श्चम की ओर एक गुरुद्वारा तथा एक छोटा बाग है। यह बाग दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के उद्यान विभाग के दब्ल में है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

लाल कुंआ, विल्सी में बरामद बनस्पति :

2702. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या हुक्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या जन, 1974 के प्रथम सत्राह में दिल्ली के लाल कुंआ क्षेत्र में बड़ी मात्रा में बनस्पति थी, जो बाहर भेजा जाने वाला था, बरामद किया गया, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति अन्तर्गत थे तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

कृष्ण बनारसी ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री शोभा शेहूरा मौर्य) : (क) और (ख) : दिल्ली के लाल कुंआ क्षेत्र में बनस्पति के 600 डिब्बे (प्रत्येक 2 किलो) लिए एक ट्रक पकड़ा गया था। इस ट्रक के पास माल को ढेने का कोई वैध दस्तावेज नहीं था। हौजकाजी पुलिस स्टेशन पर अत्यादृथक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कराया गया था।

गहूं की बोमत के निवारण से भारतीय जनता पर वड़ा अतिरिक्त प्रति व्यक्ति भार

2703. श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्याण : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेग कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गेहूं का अधिकतम मत्य 150 रुपये निर्धारित किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय जनता पर इसका प्रतिवर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति कितना अतिरिक्त भार पड़ेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छासाहिब पी० शिंचे) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने 5 जून; 1974 को गेहूं (मूल्य नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1974 जारी किया है जिसके अधीन पंजाब, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों तथा संघ शासित प्रदेश चण्डीगढ़ में व्यापारियों द्वारा गेहूं के अन्तर्राज्यीय सौदों के लिए गेहूं का अधिकतम मूल्य 150 रुपये प्रति किवटल निर्धारित किया गया था।

Shanker Road under Delhi Master Plan

2704. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shanker Road under Delhi Master Plan is to be widened to 200 ft.;

(b) whether a number of quarters in the Old Rajinder Nagar near Patel Chowk to Shanker Road crossing are coming in the way and if so, the number of such quarters to be demolished;

(c) whether Government have taken decision for providing alternative sites/quarters to the owners of these quarters; and

(d) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Yes. 226.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Prices of Land in Delhi

2705. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of land in the Union Territory of Delhi have been soaring like anything;

(b) whether one of the reasons for such an increase in the prices is the auctioning of plots by D.D.A. at prices much more than the fixed prices of plots; and

प्रमुख उत्पादक राज्यों में चल रहे बाजार मूल्यों, सामान्य प्रासंगिकों और उपयुक्त लाभ गुंजाइश के आधार पर लेवी मुक्त गहूं की लागत को दरिट में खत्ते हुए अन्तर्राज्यीय सौदों के लिए 150 रुपये प्रति किवटल का अधिकतम मूल्य औचित्यपूर्ण है इस मूल्य निर्धारण के परिणामस्वरूप गेहूं के मूल्यों में बढ़ि को रोका गया है और इस लिए उपभोक्ताओं पर कोई अतिरिक्त भार डालने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(c) whether Government propose to allot the plots of land by lots at a reasonable price in order to bring down the land prices and also to benefit the weaker sections of the society who are not in a position to participate in auctions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Allotment of residential land by D.D.A. under the Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi is made to cooperative house building societies and to persons in the low and middle income groups at pre-determined rates and the increase in the prices of land in the Union Territory of Delhi as such cannot be attributed to the auctioning of plots by D.D.A.

(c) The Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land already provides for allotment of residential plots at pre-determined rates to persons in the low and middle income groups, as stated above.

Regularisation of House-hold and Small Scale Industries by D.D.A.

2706. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have decided to regularise a number of household and small scale industries in the present situation in the non-conforming areas; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Profits Earned by D.D.A.

2707. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 810 on the 26th February, 1973 regarding profits earned by D.D.A. and state the profits, if any, earned by, D.D.A. through the sale of plots and housing units during 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): The surplus of receipts got by the Delhi Development Authority from the sale of built up houses, shops, commercial plots, building plans fee, ground rent and penalty for misuse of premises etc. during 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 1.23 crores. For the sale of plots, Delhi Development Authority functions as an agency of Government and the sale proceeds from these plots are credited to Government.

As regards the year 1973-74 the accounts are still to be closed and the surplus yet to be determined.

Targets for the Construction of House by D.D.A.

2708. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what targets were set for the construction of houses by the D.D.A. during the last one decade;

(b) how far the targets could be fulfilled;

(c) whether financial constraints have been the main factor for non-fulfilment of the targets; and

(d) what allocations are proposed for 1974-75 and the number of housing units proposed to be constructed for this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No targets as such were fixed during the last one decade. Construction of houses was taken up on year to year basis.

(b) On the basis of year to year programme about 33,000 houses were proposed to be constructed upto the 31st March, 1974. As against this, 24,392 flats were constructed and 6,254 flats were in different stages of construction on the 31st March, 1974.

(c) Besides financial limitations, the constraints have been the acute shortage of cement and other building materials.

(d) D.D.A. has provided Rs. 23.5 crores during 1974-75 for construction of houses, including convenient shopping in the housing pockets. Besides the houses under construction, it is proposed to take up the construction during this year of 18,000 houses which are expected to be completed in two years.

Evasion of Payment of Levy Wheat in Delhi and Neighbouring States

2709. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wholesalers of wheat in Delhi and the neighbouring States are evading the payment of levy on wheat they buy from the farmers;

(b) whether Government have seen the press reports that many dealers manage this art of malpractice with the connivance of F.C.I. and the State Government officials;

(c) whether this has adversely affected procurement of wheat by the State Governments;

(d) if so, steps taken in this regard; and

(e) whether dealers are trying to smuggle wheat into Delhi and the deficit States where they get higher prices?

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

(a) There is no traders levy in the Union Territory of Delhi. So far as the neighbouring States are concerned the traders are paying 50 per cent levy in respect of wheat purchased by them from the farmers at the mandi points.

(b) No cases of any malpractice with the connivance of the F.C.I. and State Government officials by the dealers have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d): Do not arise.

(e) The concerned State Governments are taking all possible measures within their jurisdiction to stop smuggling of wheat.

Cooperative Society for Agricultural Labourers and Landless Peasants

2710. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where there are legal provisions for the formation of separate co-operatives of Agricultural labourers and landless peasants;

(b) if so, facts thereabout, State-wise; and

(c) the total number of such co-operatives of Agricultural labourers State-wise and whether it is proposed to establish such co-operatives in each Panchayat, and if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
 (a) and (b). Cooperative societies for various classes of persons can be organised under the State Cooperative Societies Acts. Hence there is no special legal provision for the formation of cooperatives exclusively for agricultural labourers and landless peasants.

(c) Separate societies exclusively for agricultural labourers are not being organised. There is no proposal to organise such societies in each Panchayat. However, agricultural labourers are important beneficiaries, particularly in labour cooperatives and collective farming societies organised as a result of lands made available by State Governments. On the 30th June,

1973, there were 6177 labour cooperatives and 4609 collective farming societies in the country. Further, with a view to benefiting small and marginal farmers, new types of cooperatives called Farmers' Service Societies are being organised in selected areas on an experimental basis. Each of these societies will cover, as far as possible, one C.D. Block or a part of it having a population of not less than 10,000, and the membership of these societies will be open to all agriculturists, agricultural labourers and rural artisans in their areas. The control over management of these societies will be predominantly with weaker sections, through reservation of two-third of the membership on the Board of Management for them. Forty-seven Farmers' Service Societies have been organised upto March, 1974.

Consumption of Liquor in various Union Territories

2711. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether the consumption of liquor has considerably increased in the various Union Territories during the last three years;

(b) the quantum of various kinds of liquor consumed in each of the Union Territories during the same period, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Central Government to reduce the consumption of liquor in all the Territories and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A statement is attached.

The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to adopt the following main measures:

(i) Prevent liquor shops being located near places of worship, educational institutions, highways, mills and factories, etc.

(ii) Imposition of a ban on commercial advertisements for promotion of sale of liquor;

(iii) Imposition of special restrictions on consumption of alcohol by young persons below the age of 21;

(iv) Introduction of dry days and restriction of hours of business;

(v) Imposition of general restrictions on public drinking.

(vi) Setting up of State level prohibition Advisory Committees and setting up a portion of excise revenue for educative propaganda to promote temperance work.

Besides, the question of imposition of more stringent restrictions on consumption of alcohol by drivers of motor vehicles, pilots and operational staff of the railways is under examination of the concerned Ministries.

Statement

Name of Union Territory	Consumption of Liquor in the Union Territories		
	(In Litres)		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Chandigarh Administration .	7,99,038	9,03,250	9,25,643
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration .	70,050	184,350	93,570
3. Delhi Administration .	42,96,397	69,18,628	95,10,572
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	67,92,689	79,13,351	76,73,736
5. Pondicherry .	14,85,437	32,33,778	50,48,741
6. Andaman & Nicobar Administration .			39,400*
7. Arunachal Pradesh Administration .		..	22,45,119*
8. Mizoram .	..	..	2,01,669*
9. Lakshadweep Administration .	..	..	.. @

*This figure is for 5 years from 1969-70 to 1973-74. Yearwise break up not available.

@There is prohibition *de facto* and not *de jure*.

Mormugao Port Development Project delayed

2712. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in a local daily of June 15, 1974 wherein it has been stated that the Mormugao Port Development Project will now be completed by the end of 1976 which means two years behind the schedule;

(b) whether as a result thereof the cost of execution of the project is likely to go up to about Rs. 70 crores as against the present outlay of Rs. 44 crores; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The cost of the Project has been revised from time to time and is now estimated to cost approximately Rs. 64 crores.

(c) The main reasons are slow progress of dredging by the contractor; delay in construction of dredger and tugs due to shortage of calcium carbide, steel and late receipt of imported components; time taken in finalising contract for ore and oil berths due to difficulty in securing a suitable foreign collaborator and slow progress of civil and other mechanical works due to shortage of steel, cement and the oil crisis.

Grants by U.G.C. to various Universities

2713. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) the total amount of grants given by the University Grants Commission to each University in the country separately during each of the last two financial years; and

(b) the criteria followed for giving financial assistance to Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAÑ): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Agreement with Germany on Agriculture

2714. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had signed a pact on 6th May, 1974 with Germany to promote co-operation in Agriculture;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) whether such pacts have been signed with any other country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A Supplementary Protocol between the Government of India and the Government of the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin on 7th May, 1974 on scientific and technical cooperation in the fields of veterinary services including veterinary sciences, agricultural cooperatives, animal husbandry and food industries, for the years 1974 and 1975.

(b) The Protocol provides for advanced training to Indian Scientists specialists in GDR in the fields of animal husbandry, veterinary services including veterinary sciences, agricultural cooperatives. The Protocol also

provides for advanced training to GDR veterinary staff in India in Cell culture, typing of brucellae, production and use of lung worm vaccines, production and use of vaccines against African horse sickness. In addition the Protocol provides for exchange of official reports, technical periodicals and information in the fields of veterinary sciences, animal husbandry, agricultural cooperatives, production of baby food on fruit and vegetable basis and exchange of bacterium and virus strains as well as of antigens in case of necessity and subject to availability.

(c) Yes, Sir. A similar Protocol was signed with the USSR on 8th May, 1974.

Programme to Expand Sports Facilities and Training in Schools

2715. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn any programme to expand the sports facilities, especially in schools, to improve the standards and to train persons for international tournaments and meets; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). While the programme for sports facilities in schools falls within the purview of the State Governments, the Government of India have initiated the following overall promotional steps to expand the sports facilities in the country which will *inter alia* cover school children also, so as to improve the standards of sports and games:

(i) With a view to broadbasing sports and games in the country, the

Government of India have been arranging annual Rural Sports Tournaments since 1970-71, for youth residing in rural and tribal areas. These tournaments are open both to student and non-student youth, below the age of 16. Special stipends are given to promising sportsmen in a few selected games, discovered by expert coaches during these tournaments.

(ii) During the current year a separate All India Rural Hockey Tournament will be held in which students residing in villages and below the age of 16 will also be permitted to participate.

(iii) It is proposed to hold the First Asian Schools Hockey Invitation Tournament in India during January, 1975, through the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, in collaboration with the School Games Federation of India.

(iv) Grants are given to State Sports Councils to conduct annual coaching camps in various sports and games both for student and non-student youth.

(v) The scheme of Sports Talent Search Scholarships for School Children was introduced in 1970-71. Under this scheme 600 scholarships are annually awarded to talented school students who excel at State level and National level tournaments.

(vi) The School Games Federation of India, responsible for promotion of sports and games amongst school children, is granted financial assistance for holding National Championships; for holding coaching camps, and for visits of Indian school boys teams abroad for participation in international events.

(vii) Financial assistance is given to the National Sports Federation for holding of annual Championships, holding coaching camps for seniors and juniors and participation in selected tournaments abroad.

(viii) Under the National Coaching Scheme, services of trained sports coaches are placed at the disposal of State Sports Councils to assist them in their coaching programmes. Trained sports coaches have also been appointed in Nehru Yuval Kendras to encourage sports activities in rural areas and to spot talent for further expert training.

(ix) On the advice of the All India Council of Sports, guidelines for proper training and selection of the teams have been laid down, and forwarded to Federations for guidance and implementation.

(x) The Government is also considering various measures for promoting sports and improving the standard of achievements on National basis, so as to provide still wider choice for selection of teams for international events. The details will be finalised when the final allocation under the Fifth Plan is known.

Plan for Agricultural Programme

2716. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete agricultural programme is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how far Government hope to solve the problem during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Development Programme envisaged for the country are indicated in the Draft Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The rate of growth output in agriculture sector envisaged for the Fifth Plan period is 4.67 per cent per annum.

For foodgrains, the annual compound rate of growth envisaged for the Fifth Plan is 4.2 per cent while that for selected commercial crops is 5.2 per cent. For achieving the requisite growth in crop yields, a multipronged effort is envisaged. The main elements of this effort are:—

- (i) Stepping up the rate of increase in gross cropped area through extension of irrigation and increased stress on intensity of cropping;
- (ii) Increased coverage under high yielding varieties and expansion of the programme of multiplication and distribution of certified seeds;
- (iii) Increase in the consumption of chemical fertilisers and improvement in the efficiency of fertiliser use;
- (iv) Intensification of plant protection measures;
- (v) Extension of irrigation facilities integrated development of irrigation commands in 50 major irrigation projects and emphasis on water management;
- (vi) Expansion in institutional credit;
- (vii) Strengthening of agricultural extension and administration;
- (viii) Intensification of problem oriented research;
- (ix) Integrated programme in the drought prone areas;
- (x) Development of post-harvest facilities including expansion in the role of cooperative agencies in the marketing of crops; and substantial expansion of storage to support the marketing infra-structure;
- (xi) Effective operation of an agricultural price policy

which provides requisite incentive for sustained and higher production;

(xii) Execution of land reforms measures.

The above strategy is being followed under the Annual Plan for 1974-75. Actual production in 1974-75 would depend on the development programmes and policies underway as well as on other factors such as weather and rainfall conditions etc.

Milk Plants in Hilly and Backward States

2717. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have made any progress in the setting up of milk plants in the hilly and Backward States like Himachal Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines of this Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of milk plants in the States during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The establishment of milk plants is covered under State Plan Schemes. During the Fifth Plan for Himachal Pradesh and other hilly and Backward States, it is proposed to set up milk plants as under:—

States	Milk Plants
1. Himachal Pradesh	4
2. Assam	4
3. Jammu & Kashmir	2
4. Meghalaya	1
5. Manipur	1
6. Orissa	3
7. Tripura	3

(b) The rurally produced milk in the milkshed areas of these projects shall be collected at remunerative prices to the farmers throughout the year for processing at the milk plants and for distribution to the consumers.

Ceiling on Maximum Wholesale Price of Levy Free Wheat

2718. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to impose a ceiling on the maximum wholesale price of levy free wheat;

(b) to what extent price rise has been effected in the sale of levy free wheat since the announcement of the new wheat policy; and

(c) whether any machinery exists to check the increase in price rise and to enforce corrective measures to safeguard consumers' interest?

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

(a) On 5th June, 1974, Government of India promulgated the Wheat Price Control Order, 1974 fixing Rs. 150 per quintal as the maximum price of levy-free wheat for inter-State transactions in the surplus States. With this as the F.O.R. despatch price, the deficit States have been advised to promulgate orders fixing the maximum wholesale and retail prices within their jurisdiction and many of them have fixed maximum wholesale and retail prices accordingly.

(b) The fixation of maximum prices of wheat in the different States has helped to keep the open market price of wheat at a reasonable level. No upward revision of the maximum prices so fixed has been effected so far.

(c) Control and supervision of prices of foodgrains are exercised by the State Governments through the normal administrative machinery set up by them for the enforcement of various food control Orders.

दिल्ली जल सम्पूर्ति योजना की स्वीकृति

2719. श्री माधव राव सिंहिया :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या विभिन्न और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की अपर गंग नहर से लगभग 200 क्यूसेक जल की सप्लाई मुर्शिदनगर से दिल्ली लाने की 'दिल्ली जल सम्पूर्ति योजना' की जांच और स्वीकृति किस-किस स्तर पर कब-कब तथा किन अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई;

(ख) इस योजना पर केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा भत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष में अलग-अलग कितना व्यय हो चुका है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितना कम्पी पूरी हो चुका है।

(ग) इस योजना की क्रियान्विति के लिए इस समय कितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) कार्य को शिक्षातिशील पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है?

संतोषीय कार्य विभाग तथा विभिन्न और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जीम गैहस्टा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की अपर गंग नहर से दिल्ली को 200 क्यूसेक जल सप्लाई की एक योजना दिल्ली नहर नियम तथा किल्ली प्रशासन के असमर्थ से सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय और निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के

विचाराधीन है। उत्तर प्रदेश के स्वायत्त शासन इंजीनियरिंग विभाग को सर्वेषण, अन्वेषण, तकनीकी अध्ययन, डिजाइन तथा निर्माण कार्य सौंपा गया है। ज़होरे परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली है। यह परियोजना जिसमें दिल्ली को जल लेजाने के लिए जल वाहिनी तथा अन्य साधनों के संरेखण करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली नगर नियम को 170 लाख रुपये (1972-73 वर्ष में 20 लाख तथा 1973-74 वर्ष में 150 लाख रुपये) दिल्ली प्रशासन के जरिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अद्वितीय के रूप में दिये हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया गया व्यय निम्नलिखित है :—

	लाख रुपये
1972-73	4.05
1973-74	43.25
1974-75	14.50
(जून, 74 तक)	
	61.80

किये गये कार्य का विवरण अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है।

(ग) मुख्य इंजीनियर, उत्तर प्रदेश स्वायत्त शासन इंजीनियरिंग विभाग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार लगाते गये कर्मचारियों की स्थिति निम्नलिखित है :-

अधिकारी 25

कर्मचारी 185 (इसमें कार्य प्रभारित स्थापना पर नियाराती और पहर अधिकारी जैसे श्रीनिवार्थ पहाड़िकारी सामिल नहीं हैं) :

(घ) अपर गंग नहर से जल सप्लाई के वैकल्पिक प्रस्तावों की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता की जांच करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ दल गठित किया गया है जिसमें दिल्ली प्रशासन, उत्तर प्रदेश प्रशासन, हरियाणा सरकार, केन्द्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरिंग तथा पर्यावरणीय संस्थान और दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं। आशा है कि यह दल अपने निर्जयों को अन्तिम रूप शीघ्र दे देगा।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के स्वायत्त शासन इंजीनियरिंग विभाग ने इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु गाजियाबाद में दिसंबर, 72 में एक स्वतन्त्र परिमण्डल तथा 7: मण्डलों की स्थापना की। स्वायत्त शासन इंजीनियरिंग विभाग द्वारा विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण, अन्वेषण, अभिकल्पन कार्य तथा तकनीकी अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तथा प्राक्कलन तैयार किये गये थे। कार्य-निष्पादन सम्बन्धी आरम्भिक तैयारी पूर्ण हो चुकी है। भूमि अधिग्रहण की कार्यवाही को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है। पर्याप्त सामग्रियों का प्रबन्ध किया गया है अथवा उनके आदेश दे दिये गए हैं। विभिन्न मर्शिनरियों/उपकरणों के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं। मुख्य कार्य के निष्पादन के निविदा सम्बन्धी कागजात देने के लिए तैयार है। नींव सम्बन्धी अन्वेषण किये जा चुके हैं तथा निर्माण के नक्शों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है। स्टाक याँड़, गैर-रिहायशी तथा रिहायशी आवास आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण हो गये हैं।

Reduction in Sugar Quota of States

2720. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar quota of the States has been reduced; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the extent of cut in quota of each state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). On account of a decline in the estimated production and the decision to export 5 lakh tonnes of sugar to earn the much needed foreign exchange, the total release of levy sugar had to be reduced to 1.90 lakh tonnes for June, 1974 and to 1.80 lakh tonnes per month from July, 1974 onwards from the previous level of 2 lakh tonnes per month during January to May, 1974. A statement showing the monthly allotments of levy quota of sugar to States from January to August 1974 is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8219/74]

Membership of the C.P.W.D. Industrial Workers Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.

2721. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the membership of the C.P.W.D. Industrial Workers Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd., is open only to the industrial workers of the C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether Clerical staff of C.P.W.D. do not fall in the category of industrial workers; and

(c) if so, the number of clerks of C.P.W.D., who are members of this society and the reasons for allowing them to continue as members of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As per Bye-law No. 5(1)(a) of the Society, no person shall be a member unless he is a permanent or semi-permanent member of the Industrial workers staff of the C.P.W.D. in Delhi or New Delhi.

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

Power Houses under the Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D.

2722. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Power Houses under the Arunachal Pradesh circles of C.P.W.D. Division-wise; and

(b) the number of workers employed in each Power House category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 44—18 under Hydro Electrical Division and 26 under Electrical Division.

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

Work-charged Staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circles, C.P.W.D.

2723. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work-charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D. are entitled to any medical benefits; and

(b) if so, in what respects these benefits differ from the benefits enjoyed by the work-charged staff of other Circles of C.P.W.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) The work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. who have put in a continuous service of not less than one year are eligible for medical benefits under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944. The work-charged staff at Delhi are, however, eligible for Central Government Health Scheme benefits. According to the information furnished by the Arunachal Pradesh Administration, their work-charged staff are also entitled to the benefits under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules.

Work-charged Staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circle C.P.W.D.

2724. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work-charged staff of the Arunachal Pradesh, Circles of C.P.W.D. are governed by the same rules regarding working hours, leave and holidays as are applicable on the work-charged staff of other circles of C.P.W.D.; and

(b) if not, the difference between the two rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The work-charged staff of the Arunachal Pradesh are not part of the C.P.W.D. work-charged establishment. There is, however, no difference in the leave terms applicable to the work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. and the work-charged staff of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration. A comparative Statement regarding the working hours and holidays applicable to the work-charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh and the C.P.W.D. is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Conditions of Service	C. P. W. D. Workcharged staff	Arunachal Pradesh Workcharged Staff
1. Working hours.	(i) The workcharged Staff of the C. P. W. D., with the exception of Chowkidars, observe the following working hours :— 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. with one hour lunch break. (ii) The Chowkidars of the C. P. W. D. observe the following working hours :— (a) Office from the closing Chowkidar : of office till the Office re-opens next day (b) (i) Those 8 hours per day. employed on guarding centralised stores : (ii) Other than 12 hours per those covered day. by (i) above where the nature of duty includes periods of inaction: (iii) Those No fixed duty employed on hours looking after inspection/Dak Bungalows and vacant buildings and those employed on guarding stores of small value where employment of a second chowkidar is not justified :	(i) The effective working hours for all workcharged staff except Chowkidars have been fixed at 7½ hours plus one hour for lunch break. Depending on local conditions (time of sun rise and time of sun set). The Executive Engineers have been empowered to prescribe appropriate timings. (ii) The working hours of chowkidars are as follows :— (a) Those guarding 8 hours per day. centralised stores: (b) Other than those 12 hrs. per day. covered by (a) above, where nature of duty covers periods of inaction : (c) Those employed on circuit Houses Inspection Bungalows and on guarding of Stores of small value where entertainment of Chowkidar is not justified. No fixed duty hours.
2. Holidays	(i) 16 holidays per year including three National holidays for all Workcharged staff except Chowkidars. (ii) Chowkidars are entitled to 9 holidays including three National holidays. (iii) Workcharged staff are not entitled to Second Saturday or Restricted Holidays.	(i) Workcharged staff engaged on maintenance work other than those on essential services like Chowkidars on Watch & Ward duties Sweeper, Water supply/Electrical services are allowed 15 holidays in a calendar year inclusive of three National holidays. (ii) Workcharged staff engaged on essential services such as Chowkidars, Sweepers, Water supply/Electrical Services, etc. are allowed, as far as possible 9 holidays in a calendar year including three National holidays. (iii) Workcharged staff on construction side are allowed seven holidays in calendar year including three National holidays. (iv) No workcharged staff is entitled to Second Saturday or restricted holiday.

Assistance to Kerala for Civil Supplies Corporation

2725. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has sought the assistance from the Centre for the proposed civil supplies corporation for the distribution of essential commodities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has requested the Centre for the grant of a loan of Rs. 5 crores towards the working capital of the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited.

(b) At present, there is no scheme for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up their own Corporations under the Companies Act.

Funds for Development of Agriculture during next Five Years

2726. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently released a report of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation in which it has been proposed to disburse about Rs. 900 crores for development of agriculture during the next five years;

(b) if so, whether any action has since been initiated in this direction; and

(c) the state-wise allocation out of that amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). In a brochure published by the Reserve Bank of India recently giving an account of the functions and operations of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, it has been mentioned

that during the five year period from July 1973 to June 1978 a programme envisaging an aggregate disbursement of refinance of the order of Rs. 900 crores for the development of agriculture is contemplated. The refinancing assistance from the A.R.C. is available to the eligible primary lending institutions like land development banks and commercial banks against investments in schemes of agricultural development which are technically feasible and economically viable. The current level of disbursement of refinance by the A.R.C. covering most States is substantial. The financing institutions and the State Governments are engaged in drawing up suitable schemes for the next 5 years and the flow of investment credit supported by refinance from the A.R.C., to different States will depend on the extent to which suitable and viable schemes are formulated. The A.R.C. will, however, continue to make efforts to facilitate greater flow of assistance to the backward States.

Grow More Trees Campaign in Ladakh during Fifth Plan

2727. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on 'Grow More Trees' campaign in the Ladakh District (J & K State) during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether it is proposed to give special emphasis on the growth of peas, apricots, walnuts, mulberry and apples at lower altitudes in Ladakh and the facts in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Rise in Price of Pure Ghee

2728. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of pure ghee has risen abnormally during the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There has been a general rise in the price of pure ghee during the last one year. However, no abnormal increase in the price has been noticed in the last few months. The price has been more or less steady.

(b) and (c). The reason has been mainly due to the increase in the cost of production of milk co-related with the higher price for feeds and fodder and shortage in milk production due to drought conditions. The shortage of edible oils and vanaspati contributed to the rising of prices because of more demand for ghee.

Various steps in the field of animal husbandry are being taken to augment milk production and to meet the increasing demand not only for the liquid milk but also for milk products like ghee. These include Intensive Cattle Development Projects, Key Village Schemes, Extensive Cross-breeding Programmes and Feeds and Fodder Development Programmes. Simultaneous efforts are also being made to increase the production of traditional oilseeds and non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower seed, augmentation of edible oils supplies through imports to the extent possible and continued grant of fiscal incentives to encourage greater usage of cottonseed oil and rice bran oil in the manufacture of vanaspati.

Food Production Target in Andhra Pradesh

2729. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the food production target in Andhra Pradesh during the current year; and

(b) the steps taken to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has fixed a target of 78 lakh tonnes of foodgrains production in respect of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1974-75. This is sought to be achieved through the extension of area under high yielding varieties, minor irrigation, efficient and balanced use of fertilisers and intensification of plant protection measures.

Student Indiscipline

2730. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to check student indiscipline in the country;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken to keep the students away from politics to enable them to achieve better standards in education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Cases of student indiscipline when they do not assume law and order dimension are dealt with by the authorities of the Universities and Colleges which are fully empowered to do so. The responsibility for checking student indi-

cipline when it assumes a law and order dimension is that of the State Government. The authorities of Universities and Colleges and the State Governments have been taking such steps as appear to them to be necessary to check student indiscipline including the removal of the genuine grievances of the students. In the case of several Universities provision has been made in the relevant legislation for involving students either in a consultative or in a decision-making capacity in the affairs of the University. Within the available resources the Governments concerned have also been trying to make provisions for the various needs of the student community. The Central Government has remained in touch with the State Governments in order to assist them to the extent possible within the constraint of resources and the situation is kept under constant review. The University Grants Commission have also been assisting the Universities for amenities and scholarships. Government are of the view that it is neither possible nor desirable to keep the students away from politics; but a keen interest in and a study of political affairs should not be construed to mean that the student community should be exploited for political purposes. It is hoped that the student community will refuse to be so exploited and not do anything which will lead to the lowering of standard of education.

Colourisation of Vanaspati

2731. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made to find a suitable colour for colourisation of vanaspati;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The Expert Committee set up by Government for intensifying the research for finding a colour for vanaspati and co-ordinating them suitably, after an extensive survey of earlier studies on the subject and detailed confirmatory research, came to the conclusion that colouring of vanaspati is neither practicable nor desirable, and that alternative methods should be explored for achieving the end in view. While generally agreeing with this view, Government have asked the institutions and agencies which had been engaged in such research to remain on the look-out for a suitable colouring medium for Vanaspati. No results have been reported so far.

Rejection of State Government's demand for Funds to develop Public Transport

2732. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has turned down a demand by State Governments to make over part of the increase in the excise on petrol to improve their public transport system; and

(b) if so, on what grounds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Assistance from the proceeds of the additional levy on petrol is being confined to the major metropolitan cities, for the present, for the following reasons:—

(i) It is in these cities that acute shortage of transport is causing serious inconvenience to commuters and, at times, posing a law and order problem;

(ii) The strengthening of transport system in these cities will help in

saving of petrol and diesel by use of public transport instead of personal and individual transport. Such economies in other areas will not be significant.

Furnished Accommodation for Ministers, M.P.'s and Officers

2733. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the number of furnished Bungalows, Flats and Suites for accommodation of the Ministers, M.P.'s and Class I Civil, Military Officers;

(b) the monthly rents for such accommodation, category-wise;

(c) whether the rents are subsidised by Government; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor and the annual expenditure incurred by the public Exchequer on this head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). Military Officers are entitled to get accommodation from the Defence pool, which is not controlled by the Ministry of Works and Housing. In regard to other categories of persons, information is being collected, and will be laid on the table of the House.

Copying of Paintings of Ajanta

2734. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the work of copying of the paintings of Ajanta which was launched in 1956-57 by the Archaeological Survey of India could not be completed in seventeen years;

(b) in view of the inordinate delay by the ASI, whether Government are considering any scheme to get the work done expeditiously; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Scheme of copying of the Ajanta paintings was started in the Second Five Year Plan commencing from 1956-57 and has continued throughout the Third and Fourth Plan periods. The painting-bearing surface is estimated to be around 7,500 sq. ft., of which over 2,600 sq. ft. had already been completed up to the end of March this year. The process involves tracing the paintings, transferring the tracing on the canvas and putting colours as per the original murals. According to expert opinion, the optimum annual turnout expected of an artist through all these stages works out to 36 sq. ft. Since there are only four artists employed on this project, the up-to-date progress of the work cannot be considered to be unsatisfactory.

It has now been decided that priority should be given to the more important paintings. Unimportant fragmentary paintings will hereafter be covered by photo-documentation. Colour photography of most of the painted surface had already been completed in 1956, but the process may have to be repeated, for with the passage of time the colours in the earlier transparencies are liable to fade.

चीनी का उत्पादन

2735. श्री प्रह्लादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान राज्य-वार चीनी का उत्पादन बिहाना हुआ है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री को. को. कोर्ट) : 1973-74 (अक्टूबर से सितम्बर, 1974 तक) के दौरान राज्यवार चीनी का अनुमानित उत्पादन को बताने वाला एवं विवरण निम्न है।

दिवस्तम

(आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य	चीनी का उत्पादन
उत्तर प्रदेश	12.90
बिहार	2.23
य० बंगाल	0.07
असम	0.07
हरियाणा	0.94
पंजाब	0.67
राजस्थान	0.21
मध्य प्रदेश	0.29
उडीसा	0.09
आनंद प्रदेश	2.83
गुजरात	1.76
महाराष्ट्र	9.55
कर्नाटक	2.93
केरल	0.27
तामिल नाडु	4.43
पाण्डिचेरी	0.26
नागालैण्ड	0.02
गोआ	0.01
अखिल भारत	39.53

कृषि अभियों सवा सीमान्त कृषियों
को आवास ऋण

2736. श्री महादोपक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या
निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मकान
निर्माण के लिए कृषि अभियों तथा सीमान्त

किसानों को ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए एक
सुगम तथा साधारण पद्धति लागू करने का
है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे ऋण पाने का
हकदार होने के लिए क्या मुख्य अर्हताएं
चाहिए ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और
आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमेन
मेहता) : (क) ऐसी कोई योजना
विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) इसन ही नहीं उठता।

Relaxation in Retirement Age to Political Sufferer Teachers

2737. SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether political sufferer School Teachers have been given the benefit of five years relaxation in regard to retirement; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the case of College teachers for extending the same benefit to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI
D. P. YADAV): (a) No such orders
have been issued by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण कालेज शिक्षा कार्यक्रम

2738. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार निकट भविष्यत में ग्रामीण कालेज शिक्षा कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो॰ एस॰ नुरुल हसन) : (क) और

(ख) : एक अलग ग्रामीण कालेज शिक्षा कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का कोई विशेष विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयींग, ने डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों में ग्रामीण वातावरण से सम्बन्धित पाठ्यक्रमों की सामान्य रूपरेखा और पद्धति तैयार करने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की है, ताकि दिया जाने वाला प्रशिक्षण पूरे समाज की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हो हमें जिसने युवा लोगों को रोजगार क्षमता भी में मदद मिल सके।

छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

2739. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों को चौड़ा करने हेतु 5.50 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बात क्या हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश से होकर गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 6 (बबई-कलकत्ता सड़क) और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 43 (रायपुर-नगरमालपुर-विजयनगरम सड़क) के मार्गों को चौड़ा करने के लिए स्वीकृत रकम 1.17 करोड़ रुपये हैं।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना देने वाला विवर संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	कार्य का नाम	जाव सं० और तारिख	स्वीकृत रकम मार्च, 1974	मार्च 1974 तक लेखों में व्यय	मार्च 1974 तक समस्त प्रगति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
१	रा० रा० सं० ६ (रायपुर पर शून्य) के खंड रायपुर-सम्बल-	40-एम पी-6			
	पुर के मील ३ से २३ मील पर सब्त पटरियों की व्यवस्था।	28. 2. 70	9,97,600	24. 720	98%

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

2. रायपुर सम्बलपुर खंड रा० 40-एम पी-6 24,57,400 25. 60 9 5%

रा०सं० 6 के मील 30-35 —————

और 70-104 मील पर सख्त 28. 2. 70

पटरियों की व्यवस्था

सहित इकहरी गली वाले

खंड को मजबूत बनाना।

3. रायपुर धमतारी खण्ड रा० 201-एम पी-43 19,02,300 2. 60 9%

रा०सं० 43 के कि० मी० 7 —————

से 28 (3/7 से 18 मील) 21. 9. 73

तक इकहरी को दुहरी गली

में सशक्त किये बिना चौड़ा

करना।

4. रा० रा० सं० 43 के कि० 107-एम पी-43 63,68,600 50. 88 81%

मी० 29 से 105 (मील 19 —————

से 67) तक इकहरी गली 29. 12. 71

को दुहरी गली में सशक्त

बनाये बिना चौड़ा करना।

जोड़ : 1,17,25,9 00 103. 80

अर्थात् 117.26 लाख

Taking over of Sick Colleges in Delhi

2740. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University authorities have sought powers to take over sick colleges and have also written to him to that effect; and

(b) if so, his reactions to the suggestion and steps taken, if any, in this direction?

1724 LS—4.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Acting Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University has made some suggestions for amendment of the Delhi University Act so as to provide for taking over the management for a specified period, of colleges which do not comply with the University's Statutes, Ordinances and directives. These suggestions are under consideration.

Students failed in Higher Secondary Examinations

2741. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether any assessment has been made of the total number of students who failed in the Higher Secondary Examinations this year in the Capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): Yes, Sir. The total number of students who failed in the various Higher Secondary Examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education for students studying in Delhi in the year 1974 is as follows:—

Delhi Higher Secondary Examination

10,413 failed as against the total number of 49,959, representing 20.5 per cent.

All India Higher Secondary Examination

199. failed as against the total number of 2,552 appeared from Delhi, representing 7.8 per cent.

Higher Secondary (One-year Course) Examination

926. failed as against the total number of 3,861, representing 24.0 per cent.

Higher Secondary Technical Examination

86 failed as against the total number of 216, representing 39.8 per cent.

New Policy for Increase in Food Production

2742. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of the Prime Minister's suggestions made at a meeting of Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research a new policy has been evolved to increase the production of foodgrains in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the schemes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No new policy or scheme was evolved in the light of the Prime Minister's suggestions made at the meeting of Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Prime Minister had requested the Vice-Chancellors to pay attention to mobilisation of our vast human resource for maximising the return from the available quantities of inputs like fertiliser, water and pesticide. The Vice-Chancellors assured the Prime Minister that the staff and students of Agricultural Universities will render the following types of assistance for increasing the production of foodgrains in the country:—

(a) The Universities will undertake to produce literature in local languages covering the various steps to be taken by the farmers in the Kharif and the following rabi crops and distribute them through available extension agencies. The Universities will also broadcast, through All India Radio, regular programmes to advise the farmers on the steps to be taken to meet the situation as it arises with regard to weather, pests, etc.

(b) There is scarcity of seeds of recommended varieties of crops. The Universities will undertake

responsibility for producing the nucleus seeds from which the foundation and certified seeds will be produced by the National Seeds Corporation and the State Agro-services corporations. Wherever facilities exist with the Universities, they will also undertake the production of foundation and certified seeds.

(c) Pest survey and surveillance programmes and the organisation of plant protection campaigns.

(d) Scientific water management in irrigated areas and water harvesting in dry farming areas.

(e) Preparation of contingency crop production plants to suit different weather conditions.

(f) Inter-cropping commercial crops like sugarcane and cotton with pulses, oilseeds and vegetables.

(g) Augmenting the supply of calories through a drive for the production of tuber crops and vegetables.

(h) Initiation of social and farm forestry programmes with a view to utilising waste land and to provide fuel to the rural communities.

(i) Mobilisation of all wastes for use as manure.

(j) Production and distribution of microbial cultures to improve the yield of food crops.

(k) Farmers have accepted the use of agricultural chemicals for increasing the yields and for preventing losses due to weeds, diseases and pests. To protect them from unscrupulous dealers who indulge in adulteration of these chemicals, the Universities will undertake, on behalf of the regulatory agencies of the States, analysis of these chemicals.

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तके

2743. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास की लगभग 23,00,000 पुस्तके गोदामों में अनविकी पड़ी हैं, यदि हाँ, तो उनका मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) इस मामले में की गई जांच के परिणामस्वरूप कौन-कौन से व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या आरोप लगाए हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस न्यास द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के चयन, लेखन, मुद्रण, मूल्य निर्धारण वितरण तथा बिक्री सम्बन्धी किया कलापों के बारे में कोई जांच की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, प्रतिवर्ष, इस न्यास के अध्यक्ष, प्रबन्धक, अधिकारियों, समितियों, सलाहकार समितियों, पुस्तक मेलों, सम्मेलनों तथा शिविरों पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ;

(ङ) व्यय को न्यूनतम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(च) ऐसे अन्य पुस्तक न्यासों की संख्या कितनी है जो राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास की भाँति, लेखन, मुद्रण तथा पुस्तकों की बिक्री का कार्य करते हैं और सरकार से सहायता प्राप्त करते हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० पी० थारद) : (क) न्यास के पास 1-4-1974 को अनविकी पुस्तकों की संख्या लगभग 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ लाख थी और उनका सूची मूल्य लगभग 59.8 लाख रुपये है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि अभी ऐसी परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न नहीं हुई हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत जांच आवश्यक हो।

(ग) न्यास के कार्यकरण का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए, प्रोफेसर निहार रंजन रे की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, जिसे अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, इसके प्रकाशनों की मूल्य पढ़ति, मुद्रण, वितरण तथा विक्रय सम्बन्धी नीति की जांच करने का कार्य भी सौंपा गया था। समिति द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(घ) वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान व्यय क्रमशः 14,56,381 रुपये 03 पैसे, 13,19,098 रुपये 37 पैसे और 8,67,553 रुपये 52 पैसे था।

(ङ) वर्तमान आर्थिक परिस्थितियों के सन्दर्भ में व्यय में मितव्यता करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेश न्यास पर भी समान रूप से लागू होते हैं और उनका पालन किया जा रहा है।

(च) साहित्य अकादमी, जो एक स्वायत्त-शासी संगठन है और जिसका व्यय पूर्णतः सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है, इस प्रकार का मात्र दूसरा राष्ट्रीय संगठन है।

सामुदायिक विकास योजना पर किया गया खर्च

2744. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है;

(ख) इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत क्या कार्य आरम्भ किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति में गति लाने के लिए कोई नई कार्यवाही करने का है जिससे आवश्यक प्रगति की जा सके?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० बौर्य) : (क) और (ख). सामुदायिक विकास वार्षिक से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न योजनाओं पर किए गये वार्षिक व्यय को दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रख दिये गये हैं [प्रन्यालय में रखे गये देखिए संख्या एल०ट० 8220/74]।

(ग) सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन शीघ्र कराने के लिए उनका समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है। पांचवर्षीय योजना में वर्तमान योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, आदिवासी क्षेत्र विकास, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास और सम्पूर्ण ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम क्रमशः 18,700, 1,000, 300 और 500 लाख रुपये के योजना परिव्यय से आरम्भ किए जा रहे हैं। प्रायोगिक गहन ग्राम रोजगार परियोजना, जो पूर्ण रोजगार के बारे में वस्तुतः एक परीक्षण है, वर्ष 1972-73 में शुरू की गई थी और उसे जारी रखा जा रहा है।

Central Hindi Directorate

2745. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main functions of the Central Hindi Directorate;

(b) how much work has been accomplished during the last three years;

(c) how much still remains to be done; and

(d) total expenditure incurred so far in the last three years on maintenance of staff and for execution of various schemes, separately; and under various categories at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). The main function of the Central Hindi Directorate, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, is to promote and propagate Hindi. The Directorate in this connection undertakes a number of activities, the more important of which undertaken during the last three years are mentioned below.

During the last three years about 13,800 non-Hindi speaking persons, both Indian and foreign, have learnt Hindi through correspondence courses run by the Directorate. In this connection; a complete set of Hindi lingua-records consisting of 16 discs has been prepared and is on sale; a Hindi-Telugu 'Self-Taught' book and a Hindi-English Bilingual Conversational Guide have been published; a Primer for Foreigners containing about 900 pages has been prepared and is being printed; and a complete set of teaching material, lessons and supplementary readings have also been prepared and printed by the Directorate for five different Hindi courses, namely, Hindi Pravesh,

Hindi Probodh, Hindi Praveen, Hindi Pragya and Hindi Parichaya. In order to make the correspondence courses more effective, personal contact programmes at 16 centres have been organised from which about 2,800 students have benefited. The Directorate has held examinations at 47 centres in the country and abroad each year.

A Hindi Information Centre functions in the Central Hindi Directorate from where information regarding Hindi equivalents of English terms and other schemes of the Directorate can be obtained.

The Directorate coordinates the University Level Book Production Programmes in Hindi being implemented in the Hindi speaking States.

The Directorate is engaged in the compilation of 24 bilingual dictionaries involving Hindi, regional languages and English. In this connection, basic vocabulary consisting of 20,000 words has been prepared.

The Directorate is engaged in the production of a Hindi-German German-Hindi dictionary in collaboration with the Humboldt University, Berlin (GDR) and a work plan has been finalised and working groups set up in the Directorate and the Humboldt University for implementing the project.

The Directorate has held 26 exhibitions of books during the last three years in different parts of the country and three such exhibitions were also organised in Fiji, Nepal and Mauritius during 1972-73.

The Directorate has been carrying on extension activities such as organising workshops for neo-Hindi writers from non-Hindi speaking States, conducting tours of students of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking areas in Hindi areas, finalising awards to 34 Hindi writers of non-Hindi speaking areas for literary work in Hindi.

The Directorate purchased for distribution as free gift of Hindi books to universities, libraries, etc, in non-Hindi speaking areas, copies of 670 books totalling to about 1,80,000. In all about 1500 libraries and institutions/organisations in non-Hindi speaking areas have benefited from this activity. The Directorate also purchased for distribution through Indian Missions in 15 foreign countries copies of 3734 books amounting to about Rs. 81,000.

The Directorate has collaborated with publishers in the publication of 83 books during the last three years.

The titles published were selected by the Directorate.

The Central Hindi Directorate is a subordinate office of the Ministry responsible for the execution of the Ministry's schemes assigned to it. The work of the Directorate, therefore, is of a continuing nature and we cannot speak of any specific quantity of work remaining to be done. The total expenditure incurred so far during the last three financial years (1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74) under various categories of staff, schemes, plan and non-plan is as under:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>(i) Expenditure on Staff</i>			
<i>Non-Plan</i>	25,16,191.00	25,46,993.00	27,45,747.00
<i>Plan</i>	3,38,155.00	3,69,141.00	4,52,162.00
<i>(ii) Expenditure on Schemes for Promotion of Hindi</i>			
<i>Non-Plan</i>	51,436.00	60,917.00	33,515.00
<i>Plan</i>	6,38,905.00	10,93,619.00	9,63,447.00

Functioning of CSTT

2746. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology is working without a Chairman and/or member(s) for the last so many years;

(b) if so, to whom the functions of this Commission have been delegated all these years; and

(c) whether Government have any intention to revive this Commission, if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (C.S.T.T.) continues duly to discharge its functions. While a Chairman of the CSTT could not be appointed on a regular basis since April, 1970, firstly, because the re-organisation of the Commission came under consideration, and later because

the emoluments to be attached to the post required consideration, the Director, Central Hindi Directorate, in addition to his own duties, has been functioning as the head of the Commission and a part-time Consultant is assisting the Commission in its work. For similar reasons, no member has been appointed in the Commission on a regular basis. The Third Pay Commission, however, has recently recommended certain emoluments for the Chairman and Member (s) of the CSTT and Government are considering appointment of eminent scholars as Chairman, and part-time members of the Commission.

Honorarium to Senior N.D.S. Instructors and Grade-I Supervisors

2747. SHRI M. C DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior N.D.S. Instructors and Grade-I Supervisors in Delhi have been granted honorarium over and above their pay; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Directorate of NFC and its regional offices were closed on 30-6-1972. Consequently most of the staff of the NFC regional office at Delhi was surrendered to the Central Surplus Cell from 1-7-1972. The house-keeping functions of the NDS Instructors working in Delhi and Rajasthan was entrusted to a newly-created N.S.S. Headquarter Centre in New Delhi with the help of the NFC field staff. As the N.S.S. Headquarter Centre did not have adequate staff to attend to this work, 8 Senior Grade I NDS Instructors and one Supervisor working in Delhi were asked to assist the N.S.S. office

for preparing the pay bills, making entries in the service books, and attending to various other claims of the NDS Instructors in Delhi and Rajasthan in addition to their normal duties. For this additional work which they performed for the period from July to December 1972 a total amount of Rs. 3,100 was sanctioned to them as honorarium on 7-5-1973.

Arrangements for supply of Fertiliser and Seeds to Punjab

2748. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that no adequate arrangements had been made for the supply of unadulterated fertilizers and seeds to the Punjab State;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps to be taken to provide the State with sufficient fertilizers?

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

(a) The requirement of fertilizer of Punjab for Kharif (Feb-July) 1974 was assessed in the Zonal Conference held in January, 1974 and the total requirement was finalised after discussion with the State Governments on the basis of the production programme indicated by the State Government. Against these assessed requirements supplies were made both from imports and indigenous production. For the period Feb-June, 1974, the supplies have been to the extent of 90 per cent of the commitment for the period.

Production and distribution of improved seeds is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. All India Seed Producing Organizations like the NSC, TDC and SFCI only supplement the production and supplies of seeds arranged by the State

Governments. The seed requirements for 1974-75 were reviewed by the Government of India in two Zonal Conferences held this year. It was noted that the State Government have made adequate arrangements for production and distribution of improved seeds. In addition, the NSC and the TDC have also made arrangements to market fairly large quantities of seeds of main crops like paddy, maize and wheat.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The requirement of fertilizers of the State for the period Aug.-Jan. 1974-75 has been recently finalised in the Zonal Conference held in July, 1974. All efforts are being made to supply fertilizers to the State against these requirements. The Government of India is making all efforts to maximise domestic production and imports to increase the availability of fertilizers in the country.

Selection Grade to Junior Dance Teachers in Delhi

2749. SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Selection Grade has been sanctioned to Junior Dance Teachers working in the pay scale of Rs. 165—350 in the Directorate of Education, Delhi to the conversion of 15 per cent of the permanent posts; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

रत्नाम (मध्य प्रदेश) में सहकारिता के आधार पर बनस्पति मिल

2750. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रत्नाम (मध्य प्रदेश) में सहकारिता के आधार पर बनस्पति मिल की स्थापना हेतु विधिवत् आवेदन किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निर्णय में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) जी हाँ। रत्नाम सहकारी बनस्पति मिल लिमिटेड से ।

(ख) इस आवेदन पत्र के साथ में अन्य 27 आवेदन पत्रों को इस तथ्य की दृष्टि में सावधानी से विचार विमर्श करने के लिए निरनिवित रखना पड़ा था कि बनस्पति उद्योग की अधिक स्थापित क्षमता है और खाद्य तेलों की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता और उनके मूल्य में वृद्धि के संदर्भ में उसे लाभकारी आधार पर चलाना उत्तरोत्तर मुश्किल हो गया है। इन सभी आवेदन पत्रों को अन्ततः अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था और इस मामले में आवेदक को 12 अगस्त, 1974 को अन्तिम अस्वीकृति के बारे में सूचित किया गया था।

Sugarcane Price

2751. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the constant increase in the prices of chemical fertilizers, electricity rates and other inputs Government propose to increase the sugarcane price; and

(b) if so, what is the proposed per quintal increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The question of fixation of statutory minimum sugarcane prices payable by the vacuum pan sugar factories to the sugarcane growers during 1974-75 is being considered keeping in view all the relevant factors.

जावरा (मध्य प्रदेश) शूगर मिल के मजदूर संघ से प्राप्त शिकायत

2752. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को शूगर मिल द्वारा गेट-बिक्री चीनी-कोटे के दुरुपयोग के बारे में जावरा शूगर मिल (मध्य प्रदेश) के मजदूर संघ से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई, है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

लेवी से वसूल किये गये गेहूं को रखने के लिये गोदामों की व्यवस्था *

2753. श्री राम रत्न शर्मा : वया कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि लेवी में वसूल की गई गहूं को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये सरकार के पास सम्पूर्ण देश में कितने गोदाम हैं और उनमें कितना गेहूं रखा जा सकता है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री अरणा-साहृदय पी० शिंदे) : भारतीय खाद्य निगम, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम, राज्य भाण्डागार निगम, सहकारी समितियों आदि जैसी विभिन्न एजेंसियों के पास भण्डारण क्षमता उपलब्ध है। गोदाम/ भण्डागारण क्षमता को विभिन्न कृषि उत्पादों और अन्य जिन्सों के भण्डारण के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और ऐसी क्षमता केवल अधिकारियों के पास उपलब्ध कुल क्षमता इस प्रकार है:—

एजेन्सी	गोदामों/ भाण्डागारों की संख्या	क्षमता दस लाख मीटरी टन में
		अपनी किराये की
भारतीय खाद्य निगम	1275	5. 18 2. 10
केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार नियम और राज्य भण्डागार निगम	1043	1. 77 1. 94

इसके अलावा, सहकारी संवितयों के पास 31.5 लाख मीटरी टन की निर्मित क्षमता के 18,676 गोदाम हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारों के पास भी खाद्यान्नों के भण्डारण हेतु भारी संचय में गोदाम हैं।

Agreement Between India and U.K. on West-bound Traffic

2754. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a half-yearly sailing schedule for the West-bound traffic has been put to operation on a trial basis between India and U.K.; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement arrived at between the countries in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). India-Pakistan-Bangladesh Conference operating from India to U.K. Continent are studying the possibility of drawing up a programme of sailings in Westbound direction for a longer period than at present. Details are still under discussion.

जबरन गेहूं बस्ती के बारे में किसानों की शिकायतें

2755. श्री राम रत्न शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को विभिन्न राज्यों से जबरन गेहूं बस्ती के सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध किसानों की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे शिकायतें किस प्रकार की हैं; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाही की है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रभासात्मक थी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) किसानों से ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि, अन्य लोगों से कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं और उन्हें आवश्यक कार्रवाही के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को चेज दिया गया था। राजस्थान में काष्ठकारों से जबरन अधिप्राप्ति के बारे में इन शिकायतों की जांच करने पर ये ठीक नहीं पायी गई थीं।

Inclusion of Course Grains in the List of Cereals covered by Delhi Guest Control Order

2756. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has decided to include coarse grain, such as jowar, bajra, and maize in the list of cereals covered by the Delhi Guest Control Order; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The decision has been taken only to define the term "CEREALS" already covered under the Delhi Guest Control Order, 1972.

Loan sanctioned to Shipping Companies

2757. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned to the Shipping Companies in the year 1973-74, company-wise;

(b) the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) whether Government have also its agency to supervise the activities of these companies regarding the utilisation of the loan advanced by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Total amount of loan sanctioned to the shipping companies in the year 1973-74, company wise, is as under:—

S.No.	Name of the Company	Amount of loan (Rs. lakhs)
1.	M/s. Mogul Line Ltd., Bombay.	927.00
2.	The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay.	6.00
3.	M/s. Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.	240.49
4.	M/s. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	2.00
5.	M/s. Seven Seas Transportation Ltd., Bombay.	1.00
TOTAL		1176.49

(b) The main terms and conditions are as under:—

(i) *Interest:* Normal rate of interest of 8 per cent is payable half yearly but if the borrower pays amounts due by prescribed dates and fulfils all obligations under the loan agreement, interest is accepted at 4½ % p.a.

(ii) *Security:* to the extent of 133-1/3 per cent of the outstanding loan amount is required.

(iii) *Debt Equity ratio:* The Company should ensure that the debt equity ratio does not exceed 6:1, if equity capital is Rs. 1 crore or more and 4:1 if, equity capital is less than Rs. 1 crore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Cattle Insurance Scheme

2758. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for cattle insurance scheme;

(b) whether any States have also taken any initiative in this regard; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government of India for cattle insurance scheme on a national scale. However, some insurance companies are transacting cattle insurance on a selective basis in different parts of the country.

Development of Major Ports

2759. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been high percentage of under utilisation of the approved amounts for the development of major ports during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage and the reasons for such under-utilisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and

(b) The approved programme for the development of major ports for the Fourth Five Year Plan was Rs. 279.83 crores including Rs. 19.83 crores expected to spillover to the Fifth plan period; the Central Sector outlay was Rs. 160 crores to be made available either by way of loans or as direct expenditure on port projects and the remaining Rs. 100 crores was to be raised by the ports from their own internal resources including market borrowings.

These figures were revised during the midterm appraisal when the total allocation was raised to Rs. 303.88 crores and the Central Sector outlay to Rs. 217.91 crores, the balance to be raised by the ports from their own resources.

The total expenditure incurred in the Fourth Plan was Rs. 284.90 crores out of which the Central Sector outlay was Rs. 225.56 crores the balance comprising internal resources and market borrowings of the Ports; all the amount released by the Central Government was utilised. These figures of expenditure are subject to audit.

Introduction of Religion as Optional Subject in Universities

2760. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Universities in India which have introduced religion as an optional subject of study; and

(b) if so, the names of such Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. The collection of information will however, take some time.

Reduction in allocation of various Shipping Companies

2761. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the loan allocation to various Shipping Companies as against the estimated amount by the Shipping Development Fund Committee; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Allocations are not made company-wise. Individual loan applications are considered on merits and with reference to availability of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

Ships with Indian Shipping

2762. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of increase in the number of ships during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of ships with the Indian shipping during 1948, 1968 and at present; and

(c) the percentage of Indian shipping in relation to the total World Shipping during the same years and at present separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The rate of increase in the number of

ships during each of the last three years is as under:—

	No. of ships	Rate of increase
31-12-1970	250	—
31-12-1971	255	2·0%
31-12-1972	258	1·2%
31-12-1973	265	2·7%

(b) The number of ships with the Indian shipping companies during 1948, 1968 and at present is as under:

Period	No. of ships
31-12-1948	83
31-12-1968	249
31-7-1974	289

(c) The percentage of Indian shipping in relation to total world shipping is as under:—

Period	Percentage
1-7-1948	0·39%
1-7-1968	1·00%
1-7-1978	1·00%

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों के कम्जे में फालतू भूमि

2763. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या हुवि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों की अलग-अलग संषयः क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन चीनी मिलों के पास फार्म के नाम पर फालतू जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक चीनी मिल के पास कितनी कितनी जमीन है; और

(घ) उनके पास निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक जमीन के बटवारे के बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है?

हुवि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ३० पी० योवे) : (क) बिहार में इस समय 30 और उत्तर प्रदेश में 74 चीनी फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित हैं।

(ख) से (घ). वांछित सूचना बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों से एक-वित की जा रही हैं और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

साहित्यिक और सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं की अनुदान

2764. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री प्रह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष साहित्य और सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को उनके सुचारू रूप से कार्य करने के लिए अनुदान देती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1974-75 में ऐसी जिन संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये गये हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या बिहार से जन-नाट्य संघ ने भी अनुदान प्राप्ति के लिए उनके पास आवेदन पत्र भेजा था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री श्री ३० पी० योवे) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ब) उन संस्थाओं को दर्शने वाला विवरण संलग्न है जिन्हे 1974-75 के दौरान अब तक अनुदान दिया गया है।

(व) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रम्य नहीं उठता।

विवरण

उन संस्थाओं की सूची जिन्हे 1974-75 के दौरान अब तक अनुदान दिया गया है।

1. कला खेत, मद्रासा।
2. रंग श्री लिटिल बैलट ड्रोपे, ग्रामियर
3. बैलट यूनिट, बम्बई।
4. त्रिवेणी कला संगम, नई दिल्ली।
5. लिटल थियेटर ग्रुप, नई दिल्ली।
6. मुम्बई मराठी साहित्य संच, बम्बई।
7. बहुली, कलकत्ता।
8. इण्डियन नेशनल थियेटर (गुजरात यूनिट), बम्बई।
9. नया थियेटर, नई दिल्ली।
10. इस्टिट्यूट आफ हायर तिक्ष्णतन स्टडीज, वाराणसी।

Higher grade for S. V. Teachers

2765. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of S.V. Teachers working in Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi, Government as well as aided;

(b) whether S.V. Teachers who were employed before 1st April, 1950 were allowed a higher grade and if so, the number of such teachers;

(c) whether while S. V. Teachers who joined the service after 1st April, 1950 were not allowed the higher

grade and were put in the lower grade, if so, the number of such teachers; and

(d) whether any assurance was given to the S. V. Teachers Action Committee, Delhi that the matter is being looked into and if so, the progress made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Methods of procurement of foodgrains in Bihar

2766. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the different methods of procurement of foodgrains at present in vogue in the State of Bihar;

(b) the names of the public agencies doing procurement; and

(c) the quantity procured by each agency in the previous year and the target for the current year in the State of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINLE): (a) Paddy is being procured through a graded levy on producers and rice through a 50 per cent levy on licensed dealers and millers.

An order called the Bihar Wheat Procurement Order, 1974 exists, which provides for a graded levy on producers.

(b) and (c). Foodgrains were being procured during Kharif 1972-73 and Rabi 1973-74 seasons through the agencies of the State Government, the F.C.I. and the Bihar State Cooper-

tive Marketing Union. The quantities procured by each agency in the previous year are as follows:—

(In 'ooo tonnes)

<i>Kharif 1973-73—Rice (including paddy in terms of rice)</i>		
State Government . . .	38.6	
F. C. I.	17.4	
TOTAL . .	56.0	

Rabi 1973-74—Wheat

State Government . . .	48.8	
FCI	0.4	
Cooperatives	0.6	
TOTAL . .	49.8	

A procurement target of 1 lakh tonnes of rice and 25,000 tonnes of coarse grains has been fixed for 1973-74 Kharif season. For Rabi foodgrains no procurement targets have been fixed for the current season.

Committee on Pricing, Printing, Distribution and Sale of N.B.T. Publications

2767. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

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

(a) whether any Committee was appointed by Government to examine *inter alia* the pricing, printing, distribution and sale of the National Book Trust publications and to suggest economy in their production as also their rapid disposal; and

(b) if so, when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor Nihar Ranjan Ray was set up to review the working of the Trust including, *inter alia*, the policy relating to pricing, printing, distribution and sale of its publications. The report, which this Committee has recently submitted, is under consideration of Government.

Languages recognised by Sahitya Akademi

2768. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the languages which are proposed to be accorded recognition by the Sahitya Akademi in the near future; and

(b) what are the criteria followed by the Akademi for according recognition to Indian languages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Recognition has been claimed for Bhojpuri, Nepali, Konkani, and Khasi as independent literary languages but the Akademi is yet to take a decision.

(b) the criteria followed are:—

(1) whether structurally a language is an independent language or is part of a system of a given language.

(2) whether it has had continuous literary tradition and history.

(3) whether a sufficiently large number of people use it today as a vehicle of literary and cultural expression.

(4) whether it is recognised by the State concerned and/or by some Universities as a medium of instruction and/or as a separate subject of study.

(5) the number of people using the speech, the current literature that is being produced in it, (fiction, essays, other literature, journals etc.) should also be considered.

Rice processed by Hullers in Karnataka

2769. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of rice processed by the hullers as distinct from recognised rice mills in the State of Karnataka; and

(b) the arrangements Government propose to make for the milling of paddy to be procured by the public agencies?

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

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

Procurement of Foodgrains in Karnataka

2770. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the different methods of procurement of foodgrains at present in practice in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the names of the public agencies doing procurement; and

(c) the quantity procured by each agency in the previous year and the targets fixed for the current year in the State of Karnataka?

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

(a) There is a system of graded levy on producers both for paddy and Jowar|Ragi.

(b) and (c). The State Government are procuring paddy and Jowar|Ragi through the State Civil Supplies Corporation this year (Kharif 1973-74). The F. C. I were the procuring agents for the State Government during 1972-73 Kharif season. Quantities procured by State Government during Kharif 1972-73 were as follows:—

Grain	Quantity Procured
	tonnes
1. Paddy (in terms of rice)	51,473
2. Jowar/Ragi	542
The targets of procurement for Kharif 1973-74 are as follows :	
	tonnes
1. Rice	275,000
2. Jowar/Ragi	200,000

Quantity of seeds handled by National Seeds Corporation

2771. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of seeds handled by the National Seeds Corporation of India during the year 1972-73;

(b) to what extent the Corporation has been able to meet the demands of the public; and

(c) the steps taken by the Corporation to meet this demand?

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

(a) The total quantity of seeds sup-

plied by the National Seeds Corporation during 1972-73 is as under:-

Name of Seed	Certified Seed	Foundation Seed
	(In qtls.)	(In qtls.)
Maize . . .	24,581.88	779.93
Bajra . . .	19,573.89	281.49
Sorghum . . .	6,985.35	554.05
Paddy . . .	25,225.35	1128.79
Wheat . . .	62,071.35	4089.62
Vegetable . . .	4,749.30	1119.00
Potato . . .	32,336.01	8267.00
Others & Misc.	12,421.07	1915.19
TOTAL	1,87,944.20	18,135.07

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

(a) Lac is primarily grown in the districts of Chhotanagpur Division and the Santhal Parganas of Bihar, Purulia, Bankura and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal, Bhandara and Chanda districts of Maharashtra, Keonjhor, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh districts of Orissa and eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Small quantities of Lac are also grown in Gujarat, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

(b) Since the lac host trees are not grown on a plantation basis, the area estimates are not available. The State-wise annual production is indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statements

Production of
(stick lac) in tonnes

State	Year	
	1971-72	1972-73
Bihar . . .	16,208	7,388
Madhya Pradesh . . .	6,308	6,187
Maharashtra . . .	784	914
Orissa . . .	233	243
Uttar Pradesh . . .	1,344	1,064
West Bengal . . .	2,148	1,053
Other States . . .	186	190
TOTAL INDIA	27,311	17,039

Inconvenience to office-goers due to fully packed up Green Line Service

2773. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM

KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Green Line buses get fully packed from their starting point during peak hours;

(b) if so, whether these buses do not stop at the second and the subsequent stops;

(c) whether this causes great inconvenience and hardship to the 'office-goers';

(d) whether Government are contemplating to allow standing capacity in such buses from their starting points, to accommodate passengers on the subsequent stops; and

(e) other steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). It is not a fact that all "Sugam Seva" buses do not halt at all the intermediate stops. During peak hours in the morning, these buses get fully packed at the terminal points. Since, however, all the passengers do not have to go to Central Secretariat, some of them alight at intermediate stops and the people waiting there get a chance to board the buses.

(d) This suggestion will be considered by DTC for implementation when it is considered feasible.

(e) For the convenience of passengers at intermediate stops, the special trips, which were being operated before the introduction of "Sugam Seva", have been continued. It is also planned to add more buses on the Sugam Seva routes in such a manner that en route passengers will also be served adequately.

Mexican Collaboration for Trawler Building Yard

2774. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a trawler building yard with Mexican Collaboration, while the Polish offer to set up a trawler building yard in India stands still; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The Indo-Polish Marine agreement provides for among other things, assistance from Poland for supplying equipment for the construction of fishing trawlers. The services of a Polish expert for the preparation of a Project Report for the proposed Kerala Trawler Building Yard have been requested from the Polish Government. There is no proposal of Government at present, for setting up a Trawler building yard with Mexican Collaboration, however, a private firm has indicated its intention for obtaining Mexican Collaboration for their proposed shipyard.

Housing Plan

2775. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a new item appearing in a local daily dated the 27th July, 1974 under the heading 'Bureaucratic bungling stalls housing plan';

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard and for making provision of accommodation to the homeless in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in which the bungling is alleged to have taken place; and

(c) whether some such bungling also took place in other parts of the country with particular reference to Rajasthan and if so, the facts thereof and the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when it is received from them.

राज्यों में घान और गेहूं की ओसत पैदावार

2776. श्री बन्दुलाल अन्नकार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की कृषि भूमि में घान और गेहूं की प्रति एकड़ ओसत पैदावार क्या है ; और

(ख) अन्य प्रत्येक राज्य की कृषि भूमि में घान और गेहूं की प्रति एकड़ ओसत पैदावार क्या है ?

कृषि अन्नकालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों की 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 की चावल और गेहूं की प्रति हैक्टर ओसत उपज सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [अन्नकालय में रक्खा गया। देखिये संघा LT-8221/74] 1973-74 के लिये ऐसी सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी है।

मध्य-प्रदेश में लिन्क सड़कों का निर्माण करने के लिये अनराशि

2777. श्री बन्दुलाल अन्नकार : क्या नोवैन और परिवैन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के बड़े गांवों प्रथमांतृ एक हजार से अधिक की आबादी वाले गांवों को मुख्य सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिये लिन्क सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुछ धनराशि देने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इसके लिये कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

नौवैन और परिवैन अन्नकालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुख्यमंत्री) :

(क) योजना आयोग में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम पर विचार विमर्श के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार राज्य में लगभग 2886 गांव हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में 1500 या अधिक जनसंख्या है। इनमें से लगभग 1587 गांवों को सर्वनक्षत्रु की सड़कों से जोड़ दिया गया है और शेष 1299 गांवों को सर्वनक्षत्रु की सड़कों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) सर्ववानिक रूप से भारत सरकार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के तौर पर घोषित सड़कों के विकास और रखस्खाव के लिये मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अलावा अन्य सभी सड़कें जैसे राज्य राजमार्ग, बड़ी जिला सड़कें और ग्रामीण सड़कें मुख्यतः राज्य विषय हैं। पिछले हुये/कवायली/ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास में सहायता करने के लिये योजना आयोग ने, 1500 और अधिक आबादी वाले गांवों को सर्वनक्षत्रु की सड़कों से जोड़ने के प्रयोजन से पांचवीं योजना में ग्रामीण सड़कों के विकासार्थ एक न्यूनतम आवश्यकता वाला कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। पहाड़ी, तटीय या कवायली क्षेत्रों की हालत में जहाँ आबादी तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक विवरी हुई है, कार्यक्रम में उपर्युक्त उद्देश्य पूर्ति के लिये वहाँ ग्रामों को लेने की व्यवस्था है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने, इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 117.5 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत के प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं।

(ग) पांचवीं योजना मस्तौदे में इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, सड़कों के लिये योजना आयोग ने सारे देश के लिये 500 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था का अस्थायी रूप से संकेत किया है। इन प्रस्तावों की जांच आंग इस प्रयोजनार्थ उपलब्ध धन के अनुसार योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिये इस उद्देश्य हेतु इसमें से 45 करोड़ रुपये की अस्थायी रूप से सिफारिश की है। यह राष्ट्रीय राज्य की पांचवीं योजना के छाग के रूप में होगी। योजना कार्यालय ने पांचवीं योजना में राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता के आंदठन संबंधी फास्तूले के बारे में अभी फैसला नहीं किया। परन्तु राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता का फैसला करते समय, न्यूक्यूटन आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

Disbursement of loans to farmers in Mawryngkneng Development Block

2778. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to reply given to the Unstarred question No. 1733 dated the 4th March 1974 regarding small farmer's Development Agency in Mawryngkneng, Meghalaya and state:

(a) whether he has received information from the Government of Meghalaya regarding alleged large scale corruption in the disbursement of loans and grants to the farmers in the Mawryngkneng Development Block of Khasi Hills under the scheme of small farmers development agency; and

(b) the method by which the information was collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) The State Government of Meghalaya are enquiring into the allegations. The result of their enquiry is awaited. The information when received will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Central Allocation for the Reconstruction of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

2779. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount of the Central Government allocation under the Fourth Five Year Plan for the reconstruction of National Highway in Madhya Pradesh and the amount actually utilised by the Government of Madhya Pradesh by the end of the Fourth Five Year period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Presumably the Member wants to have information about funds allotted during the 4th Plan period for National Highway (Original) Works i.e., works regarding construction/reconstruction/development/improvement as also those provided for maintenance and repairs of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh during that period and the expenditure incurred against these allocations. The Table below gives the required information:

Total amount of Expenditure funds allotted upto during the 4th Plan period	Rs. lakhs
1. National Highway (Original) Works	898.52 955.75
2. Maintenance and repairs of N.H.s.	457.62 465.32

Vanarpan to Meghalaya Pradesh

2780. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received complaints regarding the distribution and irregular supply

of Vanaspati particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the supply of Vanaspati to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last four months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No such complaints have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) There is no centralised control on the distribution of vanaspati. However, 7315 tonnes of vanaspati is known to have been despatched by factories to Madhya Pradesh.

Profits of Suratgarh Mechanised Farm in Ganganagar District

2781. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Mechanised Farm at Suratgarh in Ganga Nagar district, Rajasthan earned a total income of Rs. 60 lakh during 1972-73;

(b) if so, the amount of the net profit out of the total income earned in 1972-73; and

(c) break-up of total income of the farm and net profit year-wise for the last three years?

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

(a) The total income of Central State Farm, Suratgarh in 1972-73 was Rs. 160.36 lacs.

(b) Rs. 56.79 lacs.

(C)

(Rs. In lakhs)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
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A. Income head

(i) Sales including Seeds used for own production and wages paid-in-kind etc.	90.03	107.15	128.34
(ii) Income from Custom work . . .	0.70	0.61	0.81
(iii) Accretion in Stock . . .	(—) 8.73	(—) 3.75	27.84
(iv) Net effect of pre-kharif Operations . . .	4.39	0.52	2.10
(v) Misc. Income	3.65	2.55	1.27
Total Income	89.99	107.08	160.36

B. Net Profit

11.68	18.61	51.79
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Rice and Wheat for Kerala

2782. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and wheat demanded by the State of Kerala from the Central Government during the last three months and the actual supply made by the Centre to that State;

(b) the quantity demanded by that State for the coming two months and the total quantity proposed to be supplied by the Centre for this period; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the State Government finds it very difficult to maintain a minimum level of ration with the present level of supply and if so, what steps the Government have taken to extend further assistance to that State?

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

(a) The total quantity of rice demanded by Kerala Government during May, June and July was 2.45 lakh tonnes. No specific demand for wheat was received during the said period. The total quantity of rice and wheat supplied to Kerala from the Central pool during the period amounted to about 2.51 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). No specific demands have been received for the coming two months of September and October. Keeping in view of the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, needs of other deficit States, local market availability, maximum possible supplies will be continued to be made to the Government of Kerala for meeting the reasonable requirements for public distribution in the State:

Working of Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi

2783. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Cooperative House Building Societies with the Union Territory of Delhi against whom inquiries for mismanagement have been instituted by Government, the date of instituting such inquiries and whether any time limit for completion of inquiry has been laid down; and

(b) whether the inquiries against the Societies have been progressing as per schedule and if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(a) and (b): A statement is enclosed.

Statement

<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Date of instituting enquiry</i>	<i>Time limit</i>	<i>Reasons for delay</i>
1. The Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd.	21-3-72	2 months	Some of the basic records of the society have not been made available to the Enquiry officer.
2. The Aram Bagh Cooperative House Building Society Ltd.	15-3-73	1 month	Relvant records were not made available in time.
3. The Labour Cooperative House Building Society Ltd.	29-5-74	2 months	Enquiry is in progress.

Cargo Handled by Cochin Port

2784. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cargo handled by the Cochin Port during the year 1973-74 and how does it compare with the cargo handled during the previous two years together with the profit earned by the Port Trust during this period; and

(b) what are the reasons for a downward trend in the quantity of cargo handled by this Port during the recent years and the remedial steps taken by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The total cargo handled by Cochin Port during the year 1973-74 was 37.21 lakh tonnes. The corresponding figures for 1971-72 and 1972-73 were 46.94 and 42.02 lakh tonnes, respectively. Due to falling trend in traffic, there was fall in income while expenditure continued to rise due to increase in fixed expenditure like wages, maintenance, etc.

During the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, the port incurred deficits of Rs. 90.80 lakhs and Rs. 125.43 lakhs, respectively. Accounts for the year 1973-74 have not yet been finalised but based on the revised estimates, the deficit in 1973-74 is estimated as Rs 122.74 lakhs.

(b) The falling trend in traffic was mainly due to fall in imports of crude oil by Cochin Refineries. The position has shown improvement during 1974-75. The total traffic of the Port during April to July, 74 was 17.54 lakh tonnes as compared to 11.53 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period in 1973-74.

Increase in Price of Milk and Milk Products of Delhi Milk Scheme

2785. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase prices of milk and milk products of Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and
(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). A proposal on the subject is under consideration of the Government. No decision has been taken so far.

Benami Land

2786. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any renewed move to find 'Benami land'; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information received from the States shows that as a result of a special drive undertaken in West Bengal for detection of land held in benami or other clandestine manner in violation of the ceiling law, 13,500 acres of land including 9,100 acres of agricultural land vested in the State between January 1, 1974 and June 30, 1974.

As a result of a drive launched in Gujarat under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, 40,423 concealed tenants have been detected.

Free Gunny Bags to Millers and Traders

2787. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the assurance given to the Parliament by the Agriculture Minister, free gifts of gunny bags to the millers and traders are continuing;

(b) whether such gunny bags if given to the millers and traders are of worth about Rs. 30 crores every year;

(c) whether such gunny bags are sold at much higher prices by exporting them to Singapore and if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) the reasons for still continuing these practices of giving gunny bags free to the millers and traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). While fixing the 'issue' price of wheat, all costs incurred on procurement, storage movement and distribution as also cost on account of gunny bags, local taxes, mandi charges etc., are taken into consideration. No complaints have come to the notice of Government to the effect that gunny bags are being sold at much higher prices by exporting them to Singapore.

Since the 'issue' price takes all the various costs into account, including cost of gunny bags, the question of making any change in the present policy does not arise.

Utilisation of Silo Plant at Calcutta Port for handling Foodgrains

2788. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity of the Silo Plant at Calcutta Port for handling foodgrains is under utilised and

only 25 per cent of its capacity has been utilised for food discharge since 1961;

(b) whether per M.T. discharge by the Silo Plant requires about Rs. 2.40 whereas discharge of same amount by stevedors requires Rs. 17.61;

(c) whether the F.C.I. has to pay heavy demurrage every day for keeping foodgrains in Port Commissioner's shed due to this slow work;

(d) if so, foodgrains discharge-work done by the Silo Plant and the Stevedors separately during last three years and the payment made to the latter and demurrage incurred by the F.C.I. as shed charge; and

(e) the reasons for not utilising the full capacity of the Silo Plant in preference to giving contracts to the stevedors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (e). The discharge of wheat mechanically into silo depends upon various factors such as length of vessels, quality of wheat, urgency of requirements, availability of berth, availability of space in silo, etc. Daily requirements for the purpose of public distribution in West Bengal are of such an order that it is only possible to meet them by delivering stocks directly from the transit sheds. Deliveries ex-silo is a limiting factor, as it is not possible to deliver more than 800 tonnes daily on an average at the most. Keeping in view these considerations, the silo Plant at Calcutta Port is being utilised to the extent possible and it is not true that the silo is under utilised.

(b) Rs. 2.40 per MT is the amount payable to stevedores alone for mechanical discharge through silo. The total cost will, in addition, include levy payable at actual to the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, operating cost payable to Calcutta Port, bagging/stitching cost payable to department-

talised labour/mechanical staff, and depreciation cost on plant and machinery. Cost for manual discharge by stevedores is Rs. 12·15 per M. T. plus levy payable at actual to the Calcutta Dock Labour Board.

(c) It is not true that heavy demurrage is being paid daily in keeping foodgrains in Calcutta Port shed. Foodgrains are cleared as fast as possible. The shed demurrage is incurred only when the cargo is not cleared within three days after landing.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Dock Workers Advisory Committee's Decision re: "Loss of Pay"

2789. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dock Workers Advisory Committee have decided that the number of days on "loss of pay" alone to be deducted from 21 days and the guaranteed minimum wages paid for the rest of the days; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) In its 12th meeting held at Bombay on 8.12.1973, the Dock Workers Advisory Committee recommended that the number of days for which minimum guaranteed wages in a month are admissible which range from 12 to 21 days should be reduced by the actual number of days unauthorised absence.

(b) Proposals to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Schemes in pursuance of the above recommendation have been called for from the Dock Labour Boards. These have been received from Visakhapatnam and Madras

Dock Labour Boards and action is being processed. Action in respect of other Dock Labour Boards will be initiated on receipt of their proposals.

Recommendation of the Dock Workers Advisory Committee

2790. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the recommendations of the Dock Workers Advisory Committee held on the 8th December, 1973 at Bombay; and

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

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

(b) The recommendations of the Committee have been noted by the Government and further action, where necessary, is being processed in consultation with the Dock Labour Boards.

Nationalisation of Stevedoring Business

2791. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SHIPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of Nationalisation of Stevedoring business; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Request for Central Aid for Setting up Collective Farms in Kerala

2792. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested for any special assistance outside the plan framework for the setting up of collective agricultural farms in that State; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme prepared by the State in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The State Government of Kerala have decided to set up Pilot Projects for Collective Farming in Government Lands. Two collective farms have already been established by them in Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts and a third such farm is proposed to be set up in Trivandrum district. The State Government have submitted a Scheme to the Government of India for financial assistance outside the Plan and have enquired about the nature and extent of the financial assistance that should be available for implementation of the Scheme. The main features of the Scheme are as under:—

- (i) The Collective farm would be managed by a special type of cooperative society.
- (ii) The membership of the society would be 500, consisting of 250 couples, not above 35 years of age,
- (iii) The area of the farm would be 500 hect. of Government land.

to be made available to the Society, free of cost,

- (iv) Homesteads would be provided temporarily on the farm, followed by permanent housing, and
- (v) Financial assistance for purchase of agricultural implements etc. would be provided.

The Scheme is under examination of the Government of India.

Rehabilitation of Squatters under the Gadgil Assurance

2793. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ISHAQUE:
SAMBHALI:

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

(a) whether steps have been taken to rehabilitate the squatters of Qadam Sharif, Nabi Karim and Pahar Ganj in New Delhi-55, Postal Zone who have been found eligible by the Delhi Development Authority to receive the benefits under the Gadgil Assurance;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the eligible squatters will be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Qadam Sharif, Nabi Karim, and Pahar Ganj areas are heavily built upon and there is no vacant land available in the same localities or nearby localities where the persons covered under the Gadgil Assurance could be rehabilitated. The Delhi Development Authority are willing to resettle the eligible persons in its new residential Schemes, but the persons concerned want to be resettled in the same or nearby localities. As such, it is not possible to indicate the time by

which these persons would be resettled.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute

2794. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in a local English daily dated 22nd and 23rd July, 1974 under the captions 'ICAR probe finding ignored' and 'IARI heaven for corrupt officials';

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the reports and facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) and (c). Two separate notes giving information with regard to parts (b) and (c) of the Question to the two news reports under the captions 'ICAR probe finding ignored' and 'IARI heaven for corrupt officials' are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8222/74].

Triloki Colony in South Delhi

2795. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1949 on the 23rd November, 1970 regarding Development Plan for Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has acquired a portion of Triloki Colony in South Delhi for the purpose of redevelopment of Kotla Mubarakpur;

(b) if so, the total number of plots acquired and their individual numbers under which they were sold out to the plot holders by the colonizer in 1952 to 1956;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to provide alternate developed plots in any other D.D.A. colony which may be as near to that locality as possible, to the plot-holders whose plots have been acquired; and

(d) the rate of compensation that is being paid to the plot-holders not in receipt of alternative plots as per assurance given in the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2322 in Lok Sabha on the 24th November, 1966?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The acquisition has been made by the Delhi Administration.

(b) 29 plots have been acquired. The individual numbers of such plots, sold out to the plot holders by the colonizers, are not available as the land has been acquired on the basis of Field Numbers as given in the revenue record.

(c) If and when any eligible person whose land has been acquired, applies for an alternative plot, his application will be considered for allotment of alternative accommodation in the regular schemes of D.D.A. according to the existing policy.

(d) The compensation has been assessed @ Rs. 16,000 per Bigha Kham and Rs. 4,000 per Bigha for the Rasta and Lanes.

Lay out Plan of Indrapuri Colony

2796. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain plots in Indrapuri Colony were, according to the original lay out plan, approved by Municipal Corporation shown as by-lanes;

(b) if so, while converting certain portions of by-lanes into plots in the revised lay out plan approved by the Corporation, whether passage for drain water was allowed; and

(c) whether conversion of by-lanes into plots has obstructed the storm water drainage in 'B' Block and if so, what steps Government have taken to rectify the storm water drainage so that the sanitation of the area is not affected due to conversion of by-lanes into plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the absence of any specific site details, it is not possible to give any information.

Short Term Measures to solve Food Problem

**2797. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of food all over the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have any short term measure to solve the food problem; and

(c) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The requirements of foodgrains at any given time depend on production, the availability, other

substitutable food stuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc. As such, it is difficult to frame a precise quantitative estimate of requirements and also about shortage, if any. However, in the prevailing situation, the short-term efforts of the Government mainly consist of measures such as greater utilisation of the production potentials already created, duly supported by legal, fiscal and monetary measures, regulating trading, distribution of foodgrains through fair-price shops and acquisition of stocks by procurement and import to the extent possible.

Crop production during 1974

2798. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to ascertain the total production of crops, State-wise for 1974;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how Government is going to assess the value of agricultural production for 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Agriculture has regular arrangements for obtaining estimates of area and production of crops from all State Governments according to a prescribed calendar consistent with sowing and harvesting of different crops. The arrangements that have been hitherto prevalent for obtaining estimates of production of principal crops, would be followed during 1974-75 as well. According to these, estimate of production is obtained as the product of area under a crop and its average yield per hectare. Area under principal crops is collected by field enumeration by the staff of the State Department of Re-

venue. This system of complete enumeration obtains in temporarily settled States. In the permanently settled States of Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal, area under crop is obtained through sample surveys. The average yield per hectare of principal crops is obtained through the objective procedure of crop cutting experiments by the random sampling method. The field work of crop cutting experiments is carried out by the staff of the State Department of Revenue | Agriculture | Statistics | Department.

(c) The value of agricultural production is estimated as the product of total production and average producers' prices prevailing during the peak marketing period furnished by the State Governments. The value of agricultural production for 1974-75 would be worked out when the estimates of production of all crops and the producers' prices become available from the State Governments.

प्रसाद नगर में बनाए गये कालौद

२७९८. ये श्रीमित्ति खोले : कर्मा
निर्णय और प्राकृति मंत्री २३ अक्टूबर,
१९७३ के अद्वारांकित प्रसान में ज्या ७४०
के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि प्रसाद नगर, नई दिल्ली में
विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये बनाये जा रहे फैलीटों की
प्रगति क्या है और कैसे कब तक आवंटित
किये जायेंगे ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और
प्राक्षसन अंतराल्य में राज्य भंडी (श्री ओम
ऐक्य) : इसका नाम राज्य भंडी में जन्मता, निम्न
झालू तथा मध्यम अवस्थ कर्तों के लिये निर्मित
गिरोह वाले छाले प्रस्तावित 60x4 फ़ैट्टों में से,
लगभग 300 माकान निर्माण कार्य के लियिल
जूड़ियों में हैं। तथा लगभग 60 से 70 प्रतिशत
निर्माण कार्य पुरा हो चका है।

सीमेंट तथा भवन निर्माण समझौते की अत्यधिक कमी तथा सज्जाई की अनिवार्यता स्थिति के कारण, इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि मकानों का निर्माण कब तकः पूर्ण किया जा सकेगा तथा आबांटन किया जा सकेगा।

दिल्ली में नशमण से पहुँचनं तक बस सेवा

2800. श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि दिल्ली में नारायणा से पहाड़गंज तक के लिये कोई सीधी बस सेवा नहीं है जिससे स्कूल जाने वाले छात्रों और छात्राओं के लिये बहुत कठिनाई होती है और वे ठीक समय पर स्कूल नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस रूट पर कोई बस सेवा शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो यह कब तक शुरू की जाएगी ?

नौवाहन और परिवहन भवानतय में उप-
भावी (यह अपना कुसम्म सुलझे) : (क)
जी हाँ ।

(ख) दिल्ली पर्सिवहन निगम के लिये शहर के प्रत्येक स्थान को सीधी बस सेवा से ज़ोड़ना चाहता नहीं है। इन भर तरायक और अल्पाधिकृद डिपो (बस्ट फ्लट्स नज़दी) बस्ट रोड से फ़ाइडवर्ज के लिये विप्रिक मार्ग हैं पर बहुत की बस सेवा उपलब्ध हैं के बीच एक नियमित फ्लट सेवा की व्यवस्था की गई है। हाल ही में दार्शनों एवं आवश्यक फ्लट्स पुर्ँों के अभ्यन्तर से साथी तिर्यारित फ्लोरों के लगाये जाने से नस्तुकण से बस सेवाएँ कुछ कम हो गई हैं। इन्होंने शास्त्र करने के लिये कायाकौड़ी की जा रही है ताकि शीघ्रासिलीष्ट खरब इसमें की

फिर चालू करके सेवाओं के नियंत्रित परिचालन को मुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

उपरोक्त को दृष्टि में रखते हुये इस समय निगम के पास नारायण से पहाड़गंज के लिये सीधी सेवा चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। परन्तु निगम ने मिनि बस सेवाओं द्वारा इन दो स्थानों के बीच पहले ही बस सेवा चला रही है।

पहाड़गंज से शादीपुर के लिये बस सेवा

2801. श्री औंकिजन भोवी : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको यह शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि पहाड़गंज से शादीपुर डिपो जाने वाले यात्रियों को बस लेने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है और उन बस स्टेंडों पर हर समय बस लेने वालों की भीड़ जमा रहती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपभोक्ता (श्री प्रणव कुमार भुजर्जी) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। पहाड़गंज 10, 10 ए, 10 बी, 13, 13 बी, 31सी, 21, 21ए, 22, 22ए, 50, 53, 53ए और 53सी के रुटों से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के शादीपुर डिपोसे ग्रन्थी तरह जुड़ा है। हमारा

इसके अलावा नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन से जनकपुरी, तिलकनगर और नारायण बिहार को चल रही सभी मिनि बसें इन दो स्थानों को जोड़ती हैं यह समझा जाता है कि उक्त मौजूदा सेवाएं पहाड़गंज पर के यातायात को निकालने के लिये प्रयोगित हैं।

Irregularities in Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society

2802. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi has sent a list of questions to the Members of the Managing Committee of the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society, Mubarak Bagh, Delhi relating to the irregularities about the functioning of the Society which have come to light, and if so, the nature of the irregularities; and

(b) the time by which the replies of the members of the Managing Committee of the Society have been asked?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A summary of the report of the Enquiry Officer, who conducted an enquiry into the affairs of the Society, was communicated to the Society on 9-7-74. The defects pointed out in the enquiry report relate mainly to wrong enrolment of members, defective transfer of shares, non-adoption of model bylaws of the Society and irregularities in the utilisation of funds of the Society.

(b) One month.

Sale of Sugarcane produced in Bahraich

2803. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what quantity of sugarcane produced in the district of Bahraich (U.P.) was sold to sugar mills outside the district in the year 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the reasons why was it so done; and

(c) whether the sugar mill at Jarwal Bahraich is not in fit condition to purchase the entire quantity of sugarcane produced in the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) 1.60 lakh quintals and 0.69 lakh quintals of sugarcane out of the total quantities of sugarcane produced in the district of Bahraich were sold to the sugar mills situated outside that district during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

(b) and (c). R. B. Lachhman Das Sugar and General Mills (P) Ltd. Jarwal Road, the only sugar mill in the district of Bahraich crushes between 6,000 to 8,000 quintals of sugarcane per day against its registered crushing capacity of 11,000 quintals per day due to ageing of its plant and machinery. It was therefore not in a position to crush the entire quantity of sugarcane produced in the district and the surplus sugarcane had to be diverted to sugar mills situated outside that district.

Setting up of a Sugar Mill in District Bahraich

2804. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sugar mill is proposed to be set up in between Bahraich and Risia in the district of Bahraich;

(b) if so, whether any land has been acquired therefor;

(c) whether the location of the mill at some other site is, also under consideration; and

(d) what other steps have been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). A licence has been granted on 20-3-1974 to U. P. Cooperative Sugar Factories

Federation Ltd., Lucknow for the establishment of a new Cooperative sugar factory of 1250 tonnes daily cane crushing capacity at Tehsil Nanpara, District Bahraich in U.P. The licensee is to select a suitable site in consultation with the State Government of U.P. and inform the Central Government thereafter. So far no intimation has been received about the action taken by the licensee about any other progress in the establishment of the proposed sugar factory.

Construction of Earthquake proof Building

2805. SHRI B A SHUKLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied that in Delhi and Bombay the existing multistoreyed buildings and also those under construction are sufficiently strong to withstand the disaster in the event of earthquakes of maximum intensity; and

(b) whether Government have decided to enforce in future an earthquake-proof building code and allow construction only of such buildings as may be prescribed therein in areas already affected hereafter, on the lines of earthquake proof building code enforced in Quetta after disastrous earthquake of 31st May, 1955?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) THE Seismic Code was prepared, for the first time, by the Indian Standard Institution, in 1962. All multi-storeyed buildings constructed, since then, by the CPWD, have been specifically designed in accordance with the provisions of this Code. Multi-storeyed buildings constructed earlier, though not specifically so designed, have a

margin of safety and have actually withstood some severe earthquake shocks. However, there has been no formal assessment of their capacity to withstand earthquake shocks of the maximum anticipated intensity.

(b) As per Indian Standard criteria for earthquake resistant design of structure, the country has been divided into five zones. The buildings constructed in a particular zone are designed by the CPWD to resist a particular intensity of earthquake applicable in the zone. The codal provisions are, however, not intended to lay down regulations for "earthquake-proof" design, but to ensure that, as far as possible, structures are built to respond without severe structural damage to shocks of moderate intensities and without total collapse to shocks of heavy intensities. Similar provisions have also been incorporated in the National Building Code of India,

Reservation of Seats in Jawaharlal Nehru University and Delhi University

2805. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

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

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru University and Delhi University have made reservation of seats for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students;

(b) if so, when it was made and how many students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been admitted during the last three years in each faculty; and

(c) how many students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have applied for admissions this year and how many have been admitted so far?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURAL HASAN):** (a) to
(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Percentage of Literacy amongst
S. C. & S.T.**

**2806. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
MOHAPATRA:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls in each State and Union Territory according to 1971 census?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI
D. P. YADAV):** A statement showing the percentage of literacy among males and females of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is attached.

Statement

India/State/Union Territory	Percentage literacy of male scheduled castes	Percentage literacy of female scheduled castes	Percentage literacy of male scheduled tribes	Percentage literacy of female scheduled tribes	
	I	2	3	4	5
INDIA .	22·43	6·45	17·60	4·86	
STATES					
1. Andhra Pradesh .	15·89	5·29	8·47	2·13	
2. Assam (including Mizoram) .	35·00	15·74	34·62	17·16	
3. Bihar .	11·92	1·03	18·45	4·85	
4. Gujarat .	39·89	14·95	21·83	6·15	
5. Haryana . .	20·88	3·09			
6. Himachal Pradesh .	27·43	9·74	26·25	5·53	
7. Jammu & Kashmir .	19·17	4·18			
8. Kerala .	47·07	33·43	32·01	19·40	
9. Madhya Pradesh . .	21·63	4·00	13·06	2·19	
10. Maharashtra . .	37·02	12·83	19·66	4·21	

I	2	3	4	5
11. Manipur	36.02	15.96	38.64	18.87
12. Meghalaya	25.98	16.86	29.35	22.68
13. Karnataka (Mysore)	20.76	6.69	21.34	7.74
14. Nagaland			30.17	17.68
15. Orissa	25.98	5.17	16.38	2.58
16. Punjab	22.94	8.16		
17. Rajasthan	16.35	1.25	12.03	4.48
18. Tamil Nadu	32.16	11.32	13.34	4.48
19. Tripura	30.32	10.06	23.60	6.04
20. Uttar Pradesh	17.13	2.46	18.93	6.61
21. West Bengal	25.78	9.18	14.49	3.09

Union Territories

1. A & N Islands . . . .	..		24.14	11.17
2. Arunanchal Pradesh	52.81	18.01	8.72	1.70
3. Chandigarh	33.43	12.08		
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44.43	24.43	15.30	2.59
5. Delhi	39.22	14.32		
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	34.79	17.38	20.33	5.08
7. Lakshadweep			54.06	28.94
8. Pondicherry	27.49	9.60	..	..

Note : 1. Literacy rates are inclusive of the population in the age-group 0—4.

2. Figures are provisional.

Forest area in West Bengal

2808. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total forest area in West Bengal and the work done and amount spent for the development of forest area in the State during the last 3 years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Setting up of State Shipping Corporation in West Bengal

2809. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have recently proposed to set up a State Shipping Corporation in the joint sector in West Bengal; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It is understood that the Government of West Bengal are considering the feasibility of setting up a State Shipping Corporation but have not, as yet, taken a final decision. They have not approached the Government of India in the matter.

Forest Development Project in West Bengal etc.

2810. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by Agricultural Refinance

Corporation for the forest development project in West Bengal and other North Eastern Region States;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned during the last three years, year-wise and the work done in this regard; and

(c) amount sanctioned for 1974-75 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Meeting of MPs. and MLAs. with Food Minister during May, 1974

2811. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of MLAs and MPs met the Food Minister during the month of May; and

(b) if so, the discussion that took place during the meeting and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. No such delegation met the Food Minister during the month of May, 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in Cost of Transport

2812. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of transport in the country has risen tremendously during the last two years; and

(b) the extent to which high transportation cost has affected economic and political activities of the public and politicians?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) There has been an appreciable increase in the cost of operation of motor vehicles during the last two years.

(b) It is difficult to make an assessment of the effect of the increase in road transport costs on the various activities in the country. However, the hike in price of petrol has resulted in a noticeable shift from personalised transport to public transport, especially in the metropolitan cities.

Increase in conveyance charges by private buses operators for Central Schools in Delhi

**2813. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:**

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

(a) whether private transport contractors operating for Central Schools in Delhi have further raised conveyance charges per student recently and cancelled brother/sister concession so far allowed on the pretext of high operational cost;

(b) whether Government have ensured the rationality in the rate structure demanded/charged by the private bus operators from various Central Schools in Delhi;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the exploitation by the transport operators is checked; and

(d) whether Government propose to have its own arrangement for transportation of Central School students in Delhi and the facts thereof?

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

D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). 1. Buses have been arranged by the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) of Delhi, on terms approved by the respective Vidyalayas Management Committees, to bring students of the Vidyalayas to and from their homes, since the Delhi Transport Undertakings has not been able to supply buses for this purpose;

2. During the current academic year (1974-75) there has been an increase in the bus fares, approximately by 20 per cent, because of the increase in price of oil, lubricants, tyres, wages etc. A decision to allow an increase in fares up to 20 per cent was taken this year in a meeting of the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in Delhi. The increase in each case has been approved by the respective Vidyalaya Management Committee.

3. In no Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) in Delhi, existing concessions in fares for brothers and sisters using the buses have been withdrawn or cancelled this year.

4. Neither Government nor the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is directly concerned with these transport arrangements made by the Vidyalayas. No subsidy is given by the Government or the Sangathan for this purpose. However, general guidelines on the bus arrangements to be made by Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) have been issued by the Sangathan. Rationality in the rates structure is ensured and possible exploitation by bus operators minimised by consultations among the Principals, by calling for tenders and by getting the Vidyalaya Management Committees to approve terms of the contract.

5. Due to financial stringency, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan does not propose, in the foreseeable future, to authorise Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) to have their own transport arrangements for bringing the students to and from their homes.

Award of National Professorship and assistance to eminent artists and writers

2814. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to revive the scheme for award of national professorship and the scheme for providing assistance/pension to eminent artists, writers and scholars in distress; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and at what stage of consideration the proposal stands?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The following proposals are under the consideration of Government:

(i) Reactivization of the scheme of financial assistance to persons distinguished in arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances.

(ii) The taking up of a new scheme for award of fellowships to outstanding aritists in the field of performing, literary and plastic arts.

(b) The two schemes are proposed to be taken up as Fifth Plan schemes and will be started as early as possible subject to the availability of resources. Of these, the first scheme envisages the expenditure being borne by the Central as well as the State Governments and the raising of the maximum income limit for applicants from Rs. 150 p.m. to Rs. 250 p.m.

The 1961 scheme of assistance to persons distinguished in arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances has, from the beginning of the present financial year, ceased to be with the Central Government and has become the responsibility of the State Governments.

The second scheme envisages grant of fellowships of two types, carrying awards of Rs. 1000 p.m. and Rs. 500 p.m. respectively, and ordinarily tenable for a period of 5 years.

Social Welfare Grant to Orissa

2815. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the type of social welfare grant given to Orissa and number of Voluntary Associations getting such grants for social welfare work; and

(b) whether any economic venture in Orissa has been approved by the Social Welfare Department during the ensuing year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Social Welfare grant has been given to Orissa for the following schemes:

1. Grant to Government of Orissa for Special Nutrition Programme for children in the age group 0—6 years and nursing and expectant mothers.

2. Grant to voluntary organisations for the following schemes:

(i) Construction of building for the handicapped.

(ii) Balwadi Nutrition Programme.

(iii) Balsevika Training Programme.

In addition to the above, the Government gives grant to the Central Social Welfare Board which in turn

gives grants to voluntary organisations in Orissa for the following schemes:

- (i) Schemes for condensed courses of education for adult women.
- (ii) Socio-economic programme.
- (iii) Welfare Extension Project (Urban).
- (iv) Holiday Camps for children.
- (v) General grant-in-aid programme.
- (vi) Family and child welfare programme.
- (vii) Grant-in-aid to Mahila Mandals Demonstration Projects.
- (viii) Balwadis of erstwhile Demonstration Projects.
- (ix) Balwadi nutrition programme.
- (x) Family and child welfare training programme.

Four voluntary organisation received grants directly from the Department of Social Welfare. The number of voluntary organisations in the State, which have received grants properly by this organisation the from the Central Social Welfare Board or any other organisation, is not readily available.

(b) The Department of Social Welfare have not directly approved any economic venture for Orissa. The Central Social Welfare Board, funded by the said Department, have schemes of economic benefits for Orissa in ensuing year.

Percentage of literacy among tribals and Harijans in Orissa

2816. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

the percentage of literacy among the Tribals and Harijans in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): According to the Census of 1971, provisional percentages of literacy (including 0-4 age-group) among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Orissa State are 15.61 and 9.46 respectively.

Paradeep Port

2817. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any expansion programme has been taken up for Paradeep Port in the ensuing Plan period; and
- (b) if so, the sum outlaid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Expansion programmes are undertaken with due regard to requirements of traffic. Provision has been suggested in the draft 5th Plan for Spill-over schemes and expansion of capacity of Port to handle larger traffic in iron ore and such other schemes as may be necessary to maintain/improve the operational efficiency of the Port.

Recognition of 'Purab Madhyama' as equivalent to Matriculation

2818. SHRI K. LAKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the 'Purab Madhyama' Examination conducted by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, on behalf of

the Sanskrit Board of the Ministry of Education, Government of India has been recognised by the State of Gujarat and Maharashtra as equivalent to High School Examination and even the Varanasi Sanskrit University has recognised this examination as equivalent to Matriculation; and

(b) if so, what are the difficulties with the Government of India in recognising the said examination as equivalent to the Matriculation standard at the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The examinations conducted by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, including the 'Purab Madhyama' examination are not conducted on behalf of the Sanskrit Board or the Government of India or any of its bodies.

The Government of India have, however, given recognition to madhyama examination of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan as equivalent to Higher Secondary examination for appointment of Sanskrit Teachers. The question of recognising 'Purab Madhyama' as equivalent to Matriculation has not been considered so far and could be considered if a reference is received from Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, in this regard.

Handing over of portion of land in Agra Cantt. to Arch. Survey of India

2819. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has requested the Defence Ministry to hand over to it that portion of land in the Agra Cantonment, where Chhatrapati Shri Shivaji was incarcerated, for being preserved as an ancient monument; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Defence Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Chhatrapati Shivaji was lodged in the custody of Kumar Ram Singh in a house outside the city-wall of Agra, the exact location of which, however, remains uncertain.

(b) Does not arise.

Cricket test-match held in England

2820. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made by Cricket Control Board about the poor performance by the Indian Team in the test match held recently in London; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATOIN AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Board of Control for Cricket in India has informed the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare that the report of the Manager of the Indian Cricket Team which toured U.K. during this year would be considered by its Working Committee on 20th August, 1974. The Board has promised to send a full report inter alia on the performance of the Indian Team during this tour after the meeting of the Working Committee.

Provision for sports in Fifth Five Year Plan

2821. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic provisions and allotment of money in Fifth Five Year Plan to popularise sports in the country; and

(b) measures adopted to popularise and raise the standard of Football in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. The allocation for sports in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan has been proposed at Rs. 1270 Lakhs in the Central Sector.

(b) Government have been taking various steps from time to time to improve the standards of games and sports in the country, including Football also.

Assistance is given to National Sports Federations for holding of National Annual Championships, Coaching camps for seniors and juniors; and for participation in selected important tournaments abroad; as also for payment of Salaries of Assistant Secretaries attached to the various National Sports Federations.

On receipt of request from State Sports Councils, funds are made available for holding coaching camps, construction of Stadium, purchase of Sports equipment, establishment of rural sports centres, etc.

Sports Talent Scholarships Scheme has been instituted for students from schools and colleges.

The University Grants Commission has been encouraging sports and games in universities and colleges by providing funds for reconstruction improvement of physical facilities and for appointment of trained coaches.

Financial assistance is also extended to State Sports Councils for holding rural sports tournaments at Block, District and State levels, and for participation in the All India

Rural Sports Tournaments held by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports. Special coaching camps and tournaments for rural and tribal sportsmen in certain specified games viz., swimming for children of parents living on aquatic vocations; archery for tribal youth; distance running for rural and tribal youth have been organised in order to broad-base sports and games, and will continue to be organised during the current year again. In addition a Special meet in gymnastics is proposed for children of the NAT community who earn their livelihood from acrobatic feats. All these events are being organised with financial assistance from Government.

Under the National Coaching Scheme, services of trained sports coaches are being placed at the disposal of State Sports Councils in order to assist them in their coaching programmes. Trained Sports Coaches have also been appointed in the various Nehru Yuva Kendras set up in different district to encourage sports activities in rural areas and to spot talent for further expert training.

Food situation in West Bengal

2023. SHRI NAYAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in a local English daily dated the 27th July, 1974 under the heading "Villages starve in West Bengal—Grave crisis likely"; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to meet the situation and arrange to supply foodgrains to the public to save them from alleged starvation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A news item to this effect

has come to the notice of the Government. The State Government has reported that distress is prevailing in villages due to rise in prices of essential commodities including foodgrains and dearth of employment. With a view to providing assistance maximum possible supplies of foodgrains are being made to West Bengal. The State Government has also been permitted to purchase levy-free rice from surplus States on bilateral basis, and also to import levy-free wheat on trade account. The State Government is also reported to have taken up the distribution of gratuitous relief, execution of relief work schemes and modified test relief works; etc. in the distressed pockets.

Committee to suggest framework for land use authority

2824. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee to suggest a framework for Central Land Use Authority; and

(b) if so, the composition of the committee and the detailed terms of reference and when the report is likely to be received by Government?

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

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:

Member (A) Planning Commission Chairman

Secretary (Agriculture) Member

Secretary (CD&C)	„
Secretary (DABE)	„
Secretary (I&P)	„
Secretary (Finance,	„
Inspector General of Forests	„
Additional Secretary (OSD), (Member-	
Department of Agriculture.	Secretary

Terms of reference of the Committee will be to consider and report on the following matters:

(a) the manner in which the proposed Central Land Use Commission or Authority—charged with the responsibility to keep a continuous watch on the land management problems of India and to ensure that they receive adequate attention at all levels—should be set up.

(b) the disciplines which it should represent.

(c) the manner in which it would function.

(d) the degree of financial autonomy that will be required by it.

It is expected that the Committee would submit its report by the end of September, 1974.

Setting up of Libraries under Nehru Yuvak Kendras

2825. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up libraries under the existing Nehru Yuvak Kendras; and

(b) if so, the number of libraries likely to be set up during the current financial year under this scheme, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Each of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras already has a small library of its own. The number of Nehru Yuvak Kendras at pre-

sent functioning in the States is at follows:	Tripura .	I
Andhra Pradesh .	Bihar .	I
Arunachal Pradesh .	Nagaland .	I
Assam . . .	Non-Recognition of Jawaharlal Nehru Technical University at Warangal	3
Bihar . . .	2826. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:	7
Haryana . . .	(a) whether University Grants Commission has refused to recognise Jawaharlal Nehru Technical University of Warangal; and	I
Himachal Pradesh .	(b) if so, the reasons therefor?	3
Karnataka . . .	THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had sought the advice of the University Grants Commission on establishment of a Nehru Technological University at Warangal. The University was, however, established on October 2, 1972 without waiting for the advice of the Commission and after the commencement of the U.G.C. (Amendment) Act, 1972. Section 12(A) of the Act reads as follows:	6
Madhya Pradesh .	"No grant shall be given by the Central Government, the Commission, or any other organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government, to a University which is established after the commencement of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972, unless the Commission has, after satisfying itself as to such matters as may be prescribed, declared such University to be fit for receiving such grant."	9
Manipur . . .		I
Mizoram . . .		I
Meghalaya . . .		I
Maharashtra . . .		2
Orissa . . .		5
Punjab . . .		3
Rajasthan . . .		6
Tamil Nadu . . .		4
Uttar Pradesh .		10
West Bengal . . .		5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands .		I
Goa		I
Chandigarh . . .		I
Delhi		I
Pondicherry . . .		I
New Nehru Yuvak Kendras to be opened during the current financial year will also have their own libraries. The following Nehru Yuvak Kendras have already been sanctioned and are likely to be established in the near future:		
Kerala	3	
Gujarat	3	
Uttar Pradesh . . .	3	
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	2	

The Commission has since taken the following decision in respect of the establishment of the Technological and Medical Universities in the country:

"The Commission agreed that while there was an urgent need for innovation and experimentation in the fields of technical education and medical education, it could not recommend the setting up of Technological and Medical Universities, with affiliating functions. If, however, there was a compelling academic need for setting up such universities, they should be established as unitary universities (on the pattern of the Roorkee University, I.I.T.s or A.I.I.M.S.) without any affiliating responsibility. The Commission further felt that instead of setting up such universities, it would be desirable to give selected colleges an autonomous status and provide more funds to Engineering, Technical and Medical Colleges/Faculties within the existing framework of the universities."

The State Government has been recently requested to consider whether they would like to re-organise the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University in accordance with the above decision of the Commission.

Agricultural Labour

2827. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SAR-KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study made by the Ministry about the number of Agricultural labour in the country; and

(b) if so, number of agricultural labourers in the country, state-wise, particularly in West Bengal, district-wise?

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

(a) No such study has been undertaken by the Ministry.

(b) Two statements prepared on the basis of the 1971 census showing respectively the number of agricultural labourers in the country, state-wise, and the number of agricultural labourers in West Bengal, district-wise are laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8223/74).

Allotment of Bungalows to Leaders of Political Parties who are M.P.s.

2828. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of WORKS, AN. HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the current market rent of the bungalow allotted to leader of a Party who is also an M.P. on Jantar-Mantar Road, New Delhi, and of similar bungalows in that central locality; and

(b) whether leaders of other Political Parties who are also members of Parliament have been provided such centrally situated accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The current market rent of the bungalow at Jantar-Mantar Road, New Delhi, which stands allotted to the leader of a Party who is also an M.P., is Rs. 4,053/- per month. The current market rent of some bungalows in that central locality is as under:

	Rs. p.m.
No. 15, Akbar Road	3,273.25
No. 9, Janpath	5,189.85
No. 11, Ashoka Road	2,912.35
No. 4, Jant r-Mantar Road.	2,875.70

(b) Yes, Sir

Transport agreement between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

2829. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh States have signed a transport agreement;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement and to what extent it will help the Gujarat Government; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh entered into a Reciprocal Transport Agreement in August, 1961. The said agreement has been reviewed and revised from time to time. The main features of the existing agreement are given below:

(i) **State Carriages.**—The Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation, is operating stage carriage services on seven inter-State routes extending in Madhya Pradesh for 1589 kilometers, whereas the Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation is operating services on eight inter-State routes extending in Gujarat for 1534 kilometers. Passenger buses operating on inter-State routes are allowed to ply on the basis of single point motor vehicle tax. Passenger tax is, however, payable to both the States, according to the mileage covered in each state.

(ii) **Public Carriers.**—A quota of 115 public carriers has been fixed for counter-signature by each State, for six inter-State routes. Public carrier's permit is at present issued for six inter-State routes. Public goods vehicles operating under the agreement are allowed to operate on

the basis of single point motor vehicles tax. However, goods tax is payable to both the States at the rates laid down by the respective State Government.

(iii) **Private Carriers.**—Private carrier permits of each State are countersigned upto 10 goods vehicles, authorising them to ply on six inter-State routes with permission to deviate upto 30 kms. Private goods vehicles are allowed to ply on the basis of single point motor tax. However, goods tax is payable to both the States. Vehicles of the State Governments which are tax free in the Home State are exempted from payment of tax in the reciprocating State.

(iv) **Temporary Permits (Public and Private).**—Any number of temporary permits may be issued on calendar month basis, authorising the operation of goods vehicles in the reciprocating States for six inter-State routes, on the basis of double point motor vehicles and goods tax.

(v) **Contract Carriage Permits.**—(a) Contract carriage buses of the State Transport Undertaking of either State upto a limit of 10 buses are allowed to operate in any route extending in the other state, on the basis of single point motor vehicles tax. However, passenger tax is payable to both the States on the basis of mileage covered in the respective State.

(b) Contract carriage taxi cabs to the extent of 50 per month are allowed to ply in the other State on inter-State routes, on temporary permits. These cabs are allowed to ply on double point motor vehicles tax.

(c) Contract carriages (tourist coaches) are issued special permits under section 63(6) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 on monthly basis upto limit of 10 vehicles in any month for a specified inter-State

route. These vehicles are allowed to ply on single point motor vehicles tax.

However, passenger tax is payable to both the State on the basis of mileage covered in each state.

The above agreement was last reviewed by the two State Governments in April, 1973 and a revised agreement is being finalised by them.

Corrections in Land records in Gujarat

2830. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have launched a vigorous drive to ensure that the land records are up-to-date, correct and that accruing to tenants under various land reform laws given to them;

(b) if so, the achievements so far in this regard; and

(c) whether Gujarat Government have also appointed eight special teams for the purpose; and whether those teams have submitted their reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes Sir, the Government of Gujarat have launched a drive under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1948, to ensure that land records are corrected and brought up-to-date.

(b) and (c). Eight special teams were appointed by the Government for the above purpose and they have completed their work in 8,865 out of 12,981 villages, have entered in the record 22,671 orders issued by Agricultural Land Tribunals conferring occupancy right on the tenants. They have also checked 17,48,423 parcels of land in which 40,423 concealed tenants were detected of which 33,313 have been brought on record as tenants.

Further they have entered in the supplementary detailed list 1,30,884 tenancies omitted from the detailed list for conferring occupancy rights on them under the Tenancy Act.

Slum Clearance programme in Gujarat

2831. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Slum Clearance Board has sought the Centre's help to go ahead with the slum clearance Programme in the State;

(b) whether the Chairman of the Board has complained that Board has not received any subsidy or loan from the State Government since the President's Rule in the State;

(c) if so, whether the Centre has assured the Chairman of its help; and

(d) whether Chairman has requested the State Government that all lands belonging to the Government and Municipality should be handed over to the Board and, if so, the State Government's reaction to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). The Chairman, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, has requested the Centre to instruct the State Government to give all necessary assistance to the Board, including grant of subsidy and loan and transfer of all the lands belonging to the Government and Municipal Corporations, on which slums exist, to the Board. The State Government's reaction is awaited.

**Applications pending with N.D.M.C.
for refund of House Tax**

2832. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by New Delhi Municipal Committee for refund of house-tax during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of applications disposed of during the last three years, year-wise; and the number thereof still pending, and the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a great resentment among house-owners under N.D.M.C. area because N.D.M.C. has no proper procedure to dispose of such refund cases and it takes years to refund the taxes; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed by Government to streamline the procedure and dispose of refund cases maximum within six months?

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

1971-72—8

1972-73—13

1973-74—6.

(b) All disposed off.

(c) There is no such resentment.

(d) Does not arise.

**Departmental sub-committee of
N.D.M.C.**

2833. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee has abolished a lot of departmental sub-committees, causing thereby a number of resentment among the public, as most of the work in health, sanitation and other departments of N.D.M.C. has come to almost standstill;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what alternative arrangements exist for doing the work of these sub-committees and how arrears are being cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Formerly the New Delhi Municipal Committee used to appoint several sub-committees whose recommendations used to go to the Committee for final decision. In October, 1973, the N.D.M.C. as a whole (and not the President on his own) decided that since the whole committee has to take final decisions in all such cases, the Committee would in future transact all business directly. This was done to obviate delays and facilitate quick disposal. As a result, work has not come to a standstill and there has not been any accumulation of arrears. There is also no public resentment.

Supply of red wheat from Fair Price Shops in Delhi

2834. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-standard red wheat is being sold to consumers in Delhi's Fair Price Shops for the past two months and there are numerous complaints about it;

(b) if so, the reasons why 'desi' wheat or Kalyan wheat cannot be supplied to consumers at these Fair Price Shops as was being done previously; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to obviate the above difficulty of Delhi consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Red wheat of standard specifications is being released by the Food Corporation of India to the fair price shops in Delhi for the past two or three months. The complaints received by and large are due to consumers' preference for desi or Kalyan wheat. These varieties of wheat could not be supplied in view of low stocks in Delhi Region. However, to the extent possible steps are being taken to release desi wheat to Delhi.

PGT scales to music teachers in Delhi

2835. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lady music teachers working in the Delhi Administration schools have been denied post graduate teachers' scales of pay though they were recruited in 1969; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise:

Credit facilities to Sugar Mills

2836. SRHI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed by the Government for development of the sugar industry and increase production of sugar;

(b) whether it is also proposed to make available adequate credit facilities to sugar mills; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The policy of partial control, and grant of excise rebates for excess production have helped to augment sugar production. Efforts are being made to accelerate implementation of the licences already issued for establishing new factories and for expansion of the existing units. Qualitative and quantitative improvement in cane development is being given attention. With the increase in the capacity of the licensed units, Government hope it will be possible to achieve an annual production of 60 lakh tonnes of sugar by 1979.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank of India have authorised the commercial banks to sanction credit limits to sugar mills during 1973-74 busy season against the sugar stocks to the extent of maximum outstanding under the regular limits sanctioned during the last two crushing seasons. It is also open to the banks to sanction higher credit limits in appropriate cases, subject to Reserve Bank's prior authorization, which has been given wherever warranted. Taking into account the fact that the revised estimated production during 1973-74 is likely to be only marginally higher than the last year's and the decision to export a larger quantity of sugar this year, as also the constraints necessitated by the current inflationary trends, it has not been possible to improve upon this position.

D.T.C. Buses

2837. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new buses procured by D.T.C. during the last one year to augment its fleet;

(b) the number of buses that have been declared obsolete during the same period and whether those buses have been disposed of and, if so, the difference between their acquisition and disposal prices; and

(c) how far these additions to the fleet would meet the requirement of public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 340 new buses were procured by Delhi Transport Corporation from 1st August, 1973 to 31st July, 1974.

(b) 355 buses were declared obsolete during the same period. Out of these, 227 buses were disposed of in public auction, after removing the useful parts from them. Each of these buses fetched, on an average Rs. 5,000 against the approximate average purchase price of Rs. 60,000 per bus.

(c) Replacement of old buses by new ones has resulted in some improvement in the operation of bus services in Delhi. When all the new buses programmed for 1974-75 are procured, further relief to the people would be provided.

Reduction in number of seats for post graduate classes in Delhi University

2838. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University authorities have reduced the number of seats for the post-graduate classes in Economics Group;

(b) whether students seeking admission to these classes are required to appear for tests in case the marks secured by them at the B.A. examination are between 30 per cent and 55 per cent; and

(c) whether these restrictions are not imposed on students who seek admission to other groups and if so, whether this discrimination would be removed?

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

(a) According to information furnished by Delhi University the number of seats in the first year of M.A. (Economics) Course has been reduced from 200 to 150 during the current academic session.

(b) Students obtaining 55 per cent marks and above in B.A. (Hons.) examination of Delhi University are exempted from the admission test. All other eligible students are required to appear in the test.

(c) Written or oral tests for admission are also conducted by some other Departments of the University e.g. Business Management, English, Medicine, Sociology, etc.

Housing Scheme for Industrial workers

2839. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Committee consisting of Ministers, as recommended by the Conference of Housing Ministers held at Madras, has been set up to examine the various aspects of the sale of houses built under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community;

(b) if so, its terms of reference; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be set up and the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) The terms of reference are:

(i) Having regard to the stock of houses constructed for allotment to Industrial Workers under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community, to examine and advise the Central Government on the scope, necessity and desirability of selling the houses to the existing occupants;

(ii) To suggest measures to resettle the industrial workers after their retirement, or after they become ineligible for the retention of the houses allotted to them as industrial workers;

(iii) To suggest measures for increasing the stock of housing for persons in the Low Income Group;

(iv) To recommend whether the income limit of eligibility for allotment of houses built under the various social housing schemes should be enhanced and, if so, to what extent;

(v) To suggest whether the prescribed ceiling costs of construction under the various housing schemes should be increased; and

(vi) To make recommendations on any other connected matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Non-payment of Senior Science Talent Search Scholarships by Colleges of the Delhi University

2840. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Senior Science Talent Search Scholarships are not being paid to the students by the respective Colleges of the Delhi University every month regularly; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the Scholarships are paid regularly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The National Council of Educational Research and Training disburses the scholarship amounts of the National Science Talent Search Scheme through the Principals of the Colleges concerned. On receipt of intimation of the admission of a scholar in a College by the N.C.E.R.T., advance payment equal to six months scholarship amount is made to the Principal with a request to make payment to the scholar in the first week of every month subject to the scholar fulfilling certain conditions as regards receipt of other scholarships, satisfactory progress etc. Complaints regarding non-payment and other matters are taken up promptly with the College authorities. No complaints about irregularity in payments have been received from scholars studying in Delhi University.

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

2841. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Engineers Class II in C.P.W.D. on civil and electrical sides separately, as on the 1st July, 1974; and

(b) how many of them have been officiating in that grade for more than seven years, ten years and fifteen years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The position as on 1st July, 1974 was as follows:—

Civil : 1098] Including those
Electrical : 312] on deputation.

(b)(i) Number officiating Civil Electrical
in the grade for more than 7 years. 295 47

(ii) Number officiating in the grade for more than 10 years. 362 70 /
(iii) Number officiating in the grade for more than 15 years. 167 9

Grading of Officers from Assistant Engineers to Superintending Engineers of C.P.W.D.

2842. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of various grades of officers from Assistant Engineers to Superintending Engineers on the rolls of C.P.W.D., separately for civil and electrical side as on 1st July, 1974 and as on 1st July, 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): The number of posts of Assistant Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers, Executive Engineers and Superintending Engineers both civil and electrical in the Central Public Works Department as on 1st July 1974 and 1st July 1971 is given below:—

Category of post	No. of posts			
	As on 1-7-1974	As on 1-7-1971	3	4
1	2	3	4	

Civil

1. Assistant Engineers	810	608
2. Assistant Executive Engineers.	123	106
3. Executive Engineer	272	209

1	2	3	4
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4. Superintending Engineers. 47 40

Electrical

5. Assistant Engineers	290	269
6. Assistant Executive Engineers	32	30
7. Executive Engineers	71	63
8. Superintending Engineers	12	10

Criteria for Promotion in C.P.W.D.

2843. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the criteria for promotion in C.P.W.D. to the posts of Class II Assistant Engineers, Executive Engineers and Superintending Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The criteria for promotion to the posts of Assistant Engineer (Class II), Executive Engineer (Class I) and Superintending Engineer in the CPWD are as indicated below:—

A.E. (Class II):

Promotions to this grade are now being made from amongst Junior En-

Engineers fulfilling the following conditions of minimum length of service:—

- (i) Graduate JEs.. With 5 years' service in the grade.
- (ii) J.Es. acquiring A.M.I.E while in service. 5 years' service, from the date of passing Sections A &B of AMIE, or from the date of completion of 6 years service, whichever is more beneficial to the officer.
- (iii) Permanent Diploma-holder Junior Engineers. With 10 years' service in the grade.
- (iv) Permanent un-qualified Junior Engineers. With 15 years' service in the grade.

Executive Engineer (Class I)

Vacancies in the grade of Executive Engineer are required to be filled in the ratio of 1:1 from amongst Assistant Executive Engineers (Junior Class I) and the Assistant Engineers (Class II) who fulfil the following conditions:

- (i) Assistant Executive Engineers With 4 years' service in the grade.
- (ii) Assistant Engineers (Graduates) With 8 years regular service in the grade
- (iii) Assistant Engineers(Non-graduates) With 10 years regular service in the grade with outstanding record.

Superintending Engineer

Vacancies in the grade of Superintending Engineer are filled by promotion from amongst the Executive Engineers who have put in a minimum 7 years' regular service in the grade.

Letter from Prof. Guha about Accounts of Students Gymkhana, I.I.T. Kharagpur

2844. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 167 on the 22nd July, 1974 regarding financial irregularities in accounts of Gymkhana I.I.T. Kharagpur and state:

- (a) whether Government have since received the letter from Prof. H. C. Guha, former Vice-chancellor of Jadavpur University and a Member of the Kharagpur I.I.T. Board about a letter to the Chairman of the Board and circulated it to other members of the Board;
- (b) if so, whether this letter almost wholly substantiated the contents of this letter addressed by the former Director Prof. Bose to the Education Ministry;
- (c) if so, the contents of the letter of Prof. Guha and Prof. Bose; and
- (d) action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir, a copy of letter dated 27th May, 1974 of Prof. Guha addressed to the Chairman, Board of Governors I.I.T. Kharagpur has since been received by the Government from the Registrar of IIT, Kharagpur.

(b) The letter quoted at (a) above mentions many of the points raised by the former Director.

(c) The common points raised in the letter of Prof. Guha referred to (a) and letter by Prof. S. K. Bose former Director are as follows:—

- (i) Powers and functions of Senate, Chairman and Director.
- (ii) Appointment of Chief Personnel Adviser.
- (iii) Writing of letter by Shri D. P. Barua of India Tobacco Company to Director concerning matters of IIT Kharagpur.
- (iv) Nomination of the Senate Members to the Board.

- (v) Matters relating to disciplinary action against some students guilty of ragging in 1973.

The points raised by Prof. S. K. Bose in his letter to Education Minister not covered by Prof. Guha's letter referred to at (a) above are as follows:—

- (i) Relationship with students.
- (ii) Selected staff being entertained by Chairman.
- (iii) Procedure of Selection Committee.
- (iv) Appointment of new Registrar.
- (v) Accounts of Students' Gymkhana.

(d) The allegations have been generally dealt with by the Education Minister in his statement made in Lok Sabha on 10-5-1974.

Ban on Movement of Groundnut Oil and Seed in Tamil Nadu

2845. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government had notified the Government of India about its intention to ban movement of groundnut oil and seed outside the State before the ban was actually imposed;

(b) if not, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the effect of the ban on production of vanispati and prices of edible oils in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu have intimated that they have

not imposed a ban on the movement of groundnut oil to places outside the State, but that they have reached an agreement with the trade on 25th May 1974, for the voluntary delivery of 25 per cent of the stocks proposed to be moved outside the State. The Central Government has not been favouring imposition of restrictions on movement of these commodities by any State since such restrictions cause distortions in the price structure in different States.

Ship-Building Yard at Cochin

2846. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state what amount has so far been spent and how much is proposed to be spent during the year 1974-75 for Ship-Building Yard at Cochin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): During the financial year 1974-75, an amount of about Rs. 26.00 crores is proposed to be spent by Cochin Shipyard Limited, out of which an amount of Rs. 6.98 crores has already been spent upto 31-7-1974.

Environmental improvements in Bangalore

2847. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes sponsored by the Central Government to carry out environmental improvements in Bangalore have been executed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the schemes which are pending consideration by the Central Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas has been transferred to the State Sector from 1st April, 1974.

Central Aid for Production of Timber in M.P. during Fifth Plan

2849. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures proposed to increase the production of timber with the Central assistance in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth-Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): The National Commission on Agriculture in their Interim Report on "Production Forestry—Man-made Forests" have recommended that Forest Development Corporations be constituted for the development of forests including increased timber production. The Government of India have accepted this recommendation. In order to promote this activity and assist the States in the establishment of Forest Development Corporations, an amount of Rs. 10 crores has been provided for Central participation in the equity share capital of such Corporations during the Fifth Plan Period. The Government of Madhya Pradesh are setting up a Forest Development Corporations as suggested by N.C.A.

Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted the following projects for assistance through World Bank:

Name of the Project	Period	Proposed outlay.
1. Commercial Plantations for Teak and Bamboo, Madhya Pradesh.	10 Years	Rs. 16.47 crores.
2. Intensive Forest Management in Bastar, Madhya Pradesh.	10 Years	10.70

These projects are being processed.

Termination of Sub-lease of Plot in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

2850. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5894 on the 8th April, 1974 and state:

(a) the progress regarding recovery of the damages under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and when it is likely to be completed; and

(b) the amount of damages which is recoverable and steps which have been taken to ensure the recovery of damages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). In one case, proceedings have been finalised and damages totalling Rs. 7,200 levied. If the damages are not paid within the prescribed period, action to recover the amount as arrears of land revenue can be taken.

The other case is at the stage of evidence.

Cultivation of Subsidiary Crops

2851. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a plan to promote the cultivation of subsidiary crops like potatoes and sweet potatoes; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to increase the acreage under subsidiary crops and to increase their production per acre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A plan has been prepared after discussion with the State Governments to increase production of potato, sweet-potato and tapioca by about 20 to 25 per cent during 1974-75 by bringing an additional area of about 1 lakh hectares under potatoes and about 20,000 hectares under tapioca.

(b) In order to increase the area and production the following steps are proposed:—

- (i) training of extension workers and farmers;
- (ii) arranging supply of planting material and other required inputs for additional area; and
- (iii) marketing of produce, especially surplus potatoes.

Import of Combines from East Germany

2852. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge combines for harvesting and thrashing operations were imported from East Germany as

against indigenous cheaper combines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The Combines imported from G.D.R. and those indigenously made are different types in design and as such their costs cannot be compared. While imported combines are self-propelled larger machines with their own engine, the indigenous combine is a smaller machine and needs a tractor for its operation. The requirements of self-propelled harvester combines have to be met by imports as these are not being manufactured in the country.

DDA Housing Scheme for Class IV Employees

2853. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARAMAR: Will the Minister of Works AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with DDA for subsidised housing scheme for economically weaker sections of community like class IV employees etc. in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) D.D.A. proposes to construct 2173 flats exclusively for the community service personnel on subsidised basis.

Policy to finance housing schemes in Delhi

2854. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1588 on the 5th August, 1974 and state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to finance the housing schemes for low income groups in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor when such scheme exists in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). There is already a Low Income Group Housing Scheme which has been in operation in the Union Territory of Delhi since 1954. Delhi being a Union Territory without legislature, funds for advancing loans to third parties for construction of houses under this scheme are provided to the Delhi Administration by the Central Government. The requirement of funds of Rs. 70 lakhs for this Scheme will be met from the lumpsum unallocated provision of Rs. 200 lakhs provided for plan expenditure for Delhi for the year 1974-75. To ease the housing problem in Delhi, the Delhi Development Authority has also undertaken large scale construction of houses for the lower income group. Necessary funds for the purpose are arranged by the Authority themselves from the Life Insurance Corporation, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation or other sources.

No other proposal for financing housing schemes for low income groups in Delhi is under consideration.

Allotment of houses/flats to Army Officers by DDA

2855. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the D.D.A. for allotment of houses/flats to Army Officers whose parents are residing in Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, whether plots and building materials at subsidised rates will be provided to them in view of their service in Defence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) DDA has no such proposal.

Reservation of Government accommodation for S.C. Employees

2856. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no reservation in Type III Government accommodation for Scheduled Caste employees as obtaining in respect of Type II accommodation; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue necessary instructions therefor; and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. there is no reservation in type III.

(b) The matter is under consideration and orders can issue after a final decision is taken.

Transferable and non-transferable post in the Ministry of Works and Housing

2857. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the official posts under his Ministry are transferable or non-transferable;

(b) if so, the categories of the officials and their respective salaries; and

(c) how long one Manager of a Government Guest House or Estate Manager can stay at one place; whether for a certain period or throughout his/her whole life, till retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) While the posts are non-transferable, their incumbents are mostly liable for transfer.

(b) A list giving the details of categories of posts with their scales of pay will be compiled and laid on the table of the House.

(c) Transfers of the Estate Managers/Assistant Estate Managers are made as and when found necessary in the public interest. No specific period has been prescribed for this purpose.

Demolition of Unauthorised Colonies by DDA

2858. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a General notice has been given by the D.D.A. to vacate all encroached lands in Delhi and demolished certain unauthorised colonies;

(b) whether any compensation is being given to the owners of the unauthorised buildings on Government land; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Delhi School Education Act

2859. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government aided School Teachers' Association (GASTA) have threatened to start a relay hunger strike from 20th August, 1974, if provisions of the Delhi School Education Act are not implemented; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) There are press reports to this effect.

(b) The Delhi Administration, who are responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, are taking necessary action to see that the provisions of the said Act are implemented, *inter-alia* in all the Government aided schools in Delhi/New Delhi.

Increase in prices of Bread

2860. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as demanded by Britannia Biscuit Company, the Government have recently increased the prices of Bread in Delhi and elsewhere;

(b) if so, the extent of increase allowed;

(c) how many times during the last two years the Government have allowed the manufacturers to increase bread prices and extent of increase allowed on each occasion; and

(d) the reasons why this price hike is being allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) and (b). Under the revised wheat policy, the Roller Flour Mills in Delhi have been allowed to manufacture wheat products out of the wheat purchased in the open market with effect from 1st July, 1974 and to sell maida at the revised controlled price of Rs. 210 per quintal. On this basis, the Delhi Administration proposed an increase in the price of bread from 90 paise to Rs. 1.10 for 400 grams and from Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 2.15 for 800 gram³ loaf and this was agreed to by the Government of India. No other proposal has been received by the Government of India for the fixation of prices of bread from any other State.

(c) The following table indicates the prices of bread fixed by the Delhi Administration during the last two years:—

Date	Loaf of 400 grams	Loaf of 800 grams
22-8-1973	Rs. 0 70	Rs. 1 35
20-II-1973	0 75	1 45
26-4-1974	0 90	1 75
9-7-1974	1 10	2 15

(d) the price of bread is fixed in conformity with the ex-mill price of maida which is revised on the basis of the revision of prices of wheat from time to time.

Enrolment at High School Level

2861. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether enrolment at the high schools level is being frozen at the present level during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) whether the fiscal allocation and targets at the primary and middle level education under the revised draft plan have been further squeezed; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for this kind of curtailment of educational facilities?

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

(b) and (c). The Draft Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised and the allocations and targets will be known only after such finalisation.

Food riots in Tamil Nadu

2862. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the food riots in Tamil Nadu;

(b) in view of this, what has been Central Government's suggestion to the Tamil Nadu Government to resolve this crisis;

(c) whether Central Government have taken some concrete measures to meet the rising food prices and inadequate distribution system in food items;

(d) if so, the steps taken in that direction; and

(e) how the State Government have reacted on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (e). Some reports of agitation have been received from Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu had reported in July, 1974 that the monsoon was not normal, resulting in delay in the cultivation of Kuruvai 1974 and there was upward trend in the prices of rice. They reported that necessary steps had been taken for increasing distribution of rice through fair price shops with a view to checking the upward trend in prices. Over and above, 63,000 tonnes of levy free wheat have been permitted to be despatched to Tamil Nadu on trade account. It was also agreed to offer additional 3,000 tonnes of wheat to the State Government if required by them from Central Pool for the production of "fines". The State Government was also advised to make all endeavour to see the prices do not go up.

Construction of all Weather Port at Porbander

2863. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) what is the progress of constructing all weather port at Porbander; and

(b) when the work will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It has been reported by Gujarat Government that the construction of Main Breakwater, 9600 ft. in length, is in progress. Until now 5400 ft. long breakwater upto 30 ft. depth has been completed. Tenders for the remaining portion of breakwater from 30 ft. to 42 ft. depth have been accepted in July, 1974. The whole scheme is expected to be completed by about the end of 1977.

Institutions for development of Gujarati language

2864. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what measures Government are considering to take for establishing institutions for the development of Gujarati language; and

(b) the financial assistance granted for the purpose during the year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Production of Books and Literature at

the University Level in Regional Languages, the Government of Gujarat has set up the Gujarat State University Book Production Board for the production of university level books in Gujarati. This Board has so far produced 331 books in Gujarati language. The Government of India has released grants amounting to Rs. 49 lakhs in favour of the Government of Gujarat for this purpose till 31st March, 1974. For 1974-75, an allocation of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made under this scheme.

Besides above, the Government of India has also given grants of around Rs. 10,000 during 1974-75 to the Akhil Bharatiya Gujarati Samaj, in connection with promotion of Gujarati language.

Scheme to supply fertiliser to farmers at subsidised rate

2865. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have evolved a scheme to supply fertilisers at a subsidised rate to those farmers who sell their paddy/rice to the F.C.I.;
- (b) whether any steps are being taken by Government to encourage this scheme; and
- (c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) No, Sir. Government of India has no scheme to supply fertilisers at subsidised rate to the farmers selling their paddy/rice to the Food Corporation of India.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Corporation Primary School, Ashoka Park Extension, New Delhi

2866. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6585 on 15th April, 1974 regarding Complaint against Headmistress of Municipal Corporation Primary School, Ashoka Park Extension, New Delhi and to state the action taken on the complaint against the Headmistress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Rajkeeya Madhyamik Kala Shikshak Sangh, Delhi

2867. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2005 on 6th August, 1973 regarding the demand made by Rajkeeya Madhyamik Kala Shikshak Sangh, Delhi and to state:

- (a) whether the demands have been examined; and
- (b) if so, the demand-wise action taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Reasons for turning down proposal of Himachal Pradesh for allowing people to take wheat from Punjab

2868. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:
SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 207 on 5th August, 1974 and state the reasons for turning down the proposal of the Himachal Pradesh Government for allowing one quintal of wheat to be taken by the people of Himachal Pradesh working in Punjab as a special measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The Punjab Government, who were consulted in the matter, were of the view that wheat should not be allowed to be exported and suggested an alternative proposal for export of wheat atta to Himachal Pradesh. This proposal, too, was subsequently withdrawn by the Punjab Government on account of reduced availability within the State.

Central Roads Funds

2869. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:
SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI:

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

(a) the total amount sanctioned to the States out of the Central Roads Funds during the year 1973-74, State-wise;

(b) the comparative figures of allocation out of this fund for the Fifth Five Year Plan and for the year 1974-75 separately; and

(c) the purposes for which this fund is available to the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A total sum of Rs. 486.60 lakhs was allotted during 1973-74 from Central Road Fund to various States/Union Territories (including Delhi). The approved Budget Estimate 1974-75 included a provision of Rs. 6.70 crores for allotment to States/Union Territories (including Delhi). However, in view of the current financial stringency a reduction of Rs. 3.00 crores has to be made in this provision. This would reduce the total amount available for allotment to States/Union Territories including Delhi from this source during 1974-75 to Rs. 3.70 crores. As regards the remaining period of the 5th Plan, the amount of allotment to each State will depend upon the requirements of the States and the funds available for allotment during each year.

(c) The funds are allotted to the States for the execution of works or schemes pertaining to roads, bridges, etc., approved for being financed from the Central Road Fund.

Criteria for adopting Roads as National Highways

2870. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:

SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI:

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

(a) the criteria for adopting roads as National Highways;

(b) the names of the roads which are at present being considered as National Highways on the proposals of State Governments concerned; and

(c) whether any priority would be given to the hilly and backward regions of the country for selecting National Highways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Depending upon the *inter-se* priority of individual schemes on an all-India basis and the amount of Plan provision available for making new additions to the existing National Highway System the following criteria are generally adopted for considering new roads for inclusion in the National Highway System:—

(i) They should be the main highways running through the length and breadth of the country.

(ii) They should connect foreign highways.

(iii) They should connect capitals of States.

(iv) They should connect major ports and large industrial or tourist centres.

(v) They should meet strategic requirements. In addition to these criteria, emphasis is also given to the economic importance of the road.

(b) As the formulation of the detailed programmes for the 5th Plan against very limited Plan provision likely to be available is still in a preparatory stage, it is premature to indicate at this stage, the names of the roads that are being considered for inclusion in the National Highway System during the 5th Plan.

(c) While no specific priority is given to the hilly and backward areas, the needs of such areas are kept in view on the basis of the aforesaid criteria laid down for inclusion of roads in the National Highway System.

Membership of the House Building Co-operative Societies

2871. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the House Building Co-operative Societies have approached the Government to allow them to terminate the membership of the defaulting members;

(b) if so, what are the names of those Societies which have approached the Government; and

(c) whether Government have allowed the Societies to terminate those members and the criteria adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB F. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

House Building Societies in Shahdara

2872. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the House Building Societies which have been allotted land in Shahdara area have allotted the plots to their members;

(b) if not, what is the progress made by each society for development and allotment of land; and

(c) whether the allotment of land by Societies is made with the approval of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8224 174].

(c) Allotment of plots will be made to the members approved by the Delhi Administration.

**House Building Co-operative Societies
in Delhi**

2873. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the House Building Co-operative Societies in the Union territory of Delhi have submitted their latest Bye-laws to Government; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In terms of the Cooperative Societies Act and Rules in force in Delhi, the byelaws of a society and amendments thereto, can come into force only after the Registrar of Cooperative Societies has registered them. The Registrar will also retain with him copies of such byelaws and amendments thereto.

Credit support to Farmers for Fertiliser

2874. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the credit support to farmers because of the recent hike in the prices of fertilisers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the total credit given to the farmers of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Punjab, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala during 1972, 1973 and 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The flow of credit from institutional agencies, namely, cooperatives and commercial banks to farmers for production purposes and also for the purchase and distribution

of inputs including fertilizers and seeds is under constant review, and corrective measures are taken as and when necessary. Recently the R.B.I. and other financing agencies and the Government of India have issued suitable instructions for the revision of credit limits and scales of finance for agricultural operations consequent upon the increase in the cost of inputs, particularly fertilizers.

(c) A statement indicating the credit given through cooperatives, Central Government and the commercial banks for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8225/74].

Lifting of Cash by Cashier of Archeological Survey of India

2875. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cashier of the Archeological Survey of India, New Delhi has been missing since May 17, 1974, allegedly lifting some amount of money from office cash; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the result of the investigation conducted in this matter?

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

(b) An amount of about Rs. 80,000 was found missing when the Cash chest was opened after the disappearance of the Cashier. A Special Audit Party, deputed by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, is examining the accounts to determine the exact amount of the loss. The Crime Branch of the Delhi Police are investigating the case and trying to apprehend the missing cashier.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
UBQ NO. 6503 DATED 29-4-74 RE-
GARDING PORT WORKERS
STRIKES AND UNIONS IN MAJOR
PORTS**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB
KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** In reply to Unstarred Question No. 8503 in the Lok Sabha by Shri Debendra Nath Mahata on 29-4-1974 regarding Port workers' strikes and unions in Major Ports, a statement was given. It was mentioned therein on the basis of information furnished by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta that the number of workers' unions in Calcutta Port was 4 in 1971 and 5 in 1972 and 1973.

2. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 5906 in the Lok Sabha by Shri A. K. M. Ishaque on 8-4-1974 regarding strikes in Calcutta Port, information was given to part (a) of the question and an assurance was given in respect of parts (b) and (c) of the question. While furnishing material for fulfilling the assurance, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta stated that the number of workers' unions in Calcutta Port was 7 in 1971, 1972 and 1973.

3. The discrepancy in the figures was noticed by this Ministry and in reply to our query, Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta confirmed that the figure furnished by them in reply to Unstarred Question No. 8503 were not correct. That is why this correction could not be made earlier. They have regretted the error and have been advised to be more careful.

4. The mistake is sought to be corrected when it came to notice and hence the delay in doing so.

5. The reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8503 on 19-4-1974 is therefore, corrected as under:—

"In the statement appended to the reply, under (A) Calcutta Port, in the column 'No. of workers' unions',

the figures 7, 7 and 7 may be substituted for the figures 4, 5 and 5."

12.03 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (DIAMOND HARBOUR): I had given a privilege motion against Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit in regard to the figures that he has given about the number of Youth Congress people who had travelled without tickets. Now, his own partymen have come out with a clear statement that in each train about 800 to 900 boys travelled without tickets...

MR. SPEAKER: I am sending it to the Minister for getting information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will remember that Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit had said the other day,

"He also said about this that in these trains youths were allowed to travel without payment. That is correct. That is totally incorrect."

MR. SPEAKER: These privilege motions have become so common and are being raised every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should he come and tell us untrue things every day?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a procedure for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have adopted the procedure. I have given notice. I sought your permission. Let Ministers not go scot-free. Let them not tell things which are not true.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ganesh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is your ruling on this?

MR. SPEAKER: I have said a hundred times; do not raise such matters as privilege here. I will treat it under Direction 115 and send it to the Minister. It is not a privilege matter at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why not a privilege? He makes a false statement on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Everyday this comes like this from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

श्री भव्य सिंहये : (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक मंत्रियों की झूठ बोलने की आदत खत्म नहीं होगी, तब तक प्रिवेलेज के सवाल उठते रहेंगे। श्री गोखले के मामले में क्या हुआ? मैं ने सब पेपर्ज आप के पास भेजे हैं। श्री खोखले झूठ बोलते हैं। श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित झूठ बोलते हैं। हर मंत्री झूठ बोलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय झूठ या असत्य बोलने के बारे में क्या आप का कोई फैसला है?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why do you say 'Everyday'? Why should the Minister enjoy immunity?

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it under Direction 115. By disturbing the proceedings, you cannot gain anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When Shri Dikshit has emphatically stated...

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing you.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 362 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. 8212/74].

DELHI, MEERUT AND BULANDSHAHR MILK AND MILK PRODUCT (EXPORT) CONTROL ORDER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Products (Export) Control Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 457(E). in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8213/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER GUJARAT CARRIAGE OF GOODS TAXATION ACT AND BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES TAX ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications (Hindi and English versions under sub-section (2) of section 31 of Gujarat Carriage of Goods Taxation Act, 1962, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(a) Notification No. GH/G/74/135/MTA-1774-1591-E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 4th July, 1974.

(b) Notification No. GH/G/74/152/MTA-1774-4552-E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 25th July, 1974.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8214/74].

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

- (a) Notification No. GH/G/74/ 134/MTA-1774/1591-E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 4th July, 1974.
- (b) Notification No. GH/G/74/ 153/MTA-1774-4552-E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 25th July, 1974.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (i) (a) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8214/74].

12.10 hrs.

RE ADJOURNMENT MOTION (Query)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I had given notice of an adjournment motion. I do not know whether you have applied your mind to it properly. In the Rashtrapati Bhavan the outgoing President has given an extensive interview which has been published in today's papers in the course of which he has said very categorically that he is of the opinion (with reference to the railway strike) that those who are not responsible for violence or sabotage should without exception be taken back into service without victimisation or break in service. If this is followed, we shall have no regrets later and the economy of the railways will improve.

Then he says:

"I met the Railway Minister on Saturday and we both had a fruitful discussion regarding the reinstatement of all employees not charged with sabotage or violence."

But 10,000 people who are not charged with sabotage or violence are out of their jobs and no attempt is being made to reinstate them. They are continually flouting and disregarding the advice and appeal of the President. This matter is continuing. So I would request you to admit the adjournment motion. It is a very serious matter. It is going beyond all limits. I met one General Manager. He says it will take three or four months to consider this.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. When the President makes a statement, where is the failure of Government here?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This is failure of the Government (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Shri Giri knows more about the railways than Shri Mishra will ever learn or know. He was the leader of the trade union movement in the railways (Interruptions). We want a definite commitment from him. (Interruptions) We will not allow him to place his Budget here unless a definite commitment is made on this. Why is he going on rejecting all these appeals (Interruptions)?

श्री इंद्रजित गुप्ता (गवालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक संविधानिक मद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति संविधान के ब्रतसार सरकार को सलाह दे सकते हैं। लेकिन जब वह सलाह प्रब्लेम में आ जाती है, ग्रन्थबारों में छप जाती है, तब हाउस को उस का नोटिस लेना पड़ता है। यह

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

गवर्नरमेंट और प्रेज़िडेंट के बीच में कोई प्राइवेट कम्यूनिकेशन नहीं है। प्रेज़िडेंट ने पब्लिक में कहा है.....(ध्वन्यान)

MR. SPEAKER: You have brought in the statement of the President. I fail to understand how it is a matter for an adjournment motion. You can ask the Government to come out with a statement about their position on the statement of the President, but it cannot become a subject-matter for adjournment motion, because there is no failure of the Government. All that you can ask for is a statement from the Government. Normally, a good President always leaves good impressions behind him. He is a good President and he is giving suggestions. Those suggestions are for the consideration of the Government. Where is the failure of the Government? When a statement comes from the President, naturally the Government may have to consider it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Excuse me, Sir, it is not proper for you to suggest that the outgoing President always makes certain suggestions in order to get popularity.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have never said it. Do not put words into my mouth. I say he is a good man and he has given us some suggestions. These suggestions are for the consideration of the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has not gone out of office yet. He is still the Rashtrapati. We want to know from you what is the reaction of the Government to this advice given by the Rashtrapati who is still in office. What is wrong with them is that when they meet him they say "yes, we will consider your advice", and outside they continue to do just the opposite. That is why we are worried about this matter. The Government must make a categorical statement about the reinstatement of the victimised railway employees.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that this adjournment motion is inadmissible. If you want the Government to make a statement, I can ask the Government to do that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ग्रन्थक महोदय, संविधान के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति सरकार को सलाह दे सकते हैं। वह सलाह अब तक पब्लिक में नहीं आती तब तक उस के बारे में सवाल उठाने का इस सदन को अधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन एक बार राष्ट्रपति प्रेस को कह देते हैं कि उन्होंने सरकार को क्या सलाह दी है और यह भी बहा कि उन्होंने रेलवे मिनिस्टर से इस बारे में बातचीत की है, तब अगर उस सलाह को सरकार नहीं मानती तो सरकार राष्ट्रपति को अपमानित करने की दोषी होगी।

ध्वन्यान महोदय : आप तरह तरह की चीज़ें बना देते हैं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है कि राष्ट्रपति के जो आपस के सम्बन्ध हैं उस पर सेमिनार हो जाय कि क्या होना चाहिये, लेकिन यहां पांच मिनट में क्या हो सकता है।

You want a statement to come out as to what is the reaction of the Government to the statement made by the President. I will ask them to come out with a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You ask the Government to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that I am doing it. What else do you want me to do?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राष्ट्रपति की सलाह सरकार ने नहीं मानी, इसीलिये राष्ट्रपति को पब्लिक में बोलना पड़ा है। क्या सरकार की तरफ से कोई बोलने वाला है कि इस के बारे में व्यापार देंगे या नहीं?

229 Loss of coal production SRAVANA 28, 1896 (SAKA) and rice in its price in Bihar & W. Bengal coal-fields (C.A.)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have you directed the Railway Minister or the Prime Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I am directing the Government to come out with a statement. The Minister concerned will make a statement.

How long are we to watch this disorder and shouting? I fail to understand. Is this the way to carry on the proceedings of the House? This is being done constantly, shouting just for the sake of shouting.

Do you want that we should also create such a scene as some other States are having? I never want that we should come to that level. I request you to consider it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. The Call Attention Shri Kartik Oraon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of any point of order. We are on the next item, the Call Attention.

[Some Hon. Members then left the House].

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED THREAT TO PROTECTION OF COAL AND WORKING OF MINES DUE TO SHORTAGE OF POWER, HIGH COST OF MACHINERY, ETC. IN BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to

the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon....

The reported threat to production of coal, mine workers and working of mines because of shortage of power, shortage and escalation of costs of machinery and state of industrial relations prevailing in the coalfields of Bihar and West Bengal and consequent escalation of coal prices."

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a long statement of 4-1/2 pages.....

MR. SPEAKER: You may lay it on the Table.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I lay it on the Table.

STATEMENT

To meet the increased demand for coal arising out of the present energy crisis the Government decided that the production of coal should be raised from about 78 million tonnes during 1973-74 to 95 million tonnes during 1974-75. In spite of the vigorous efforts that are being made by the coal producing agencies to achieve this target, the production during the first four months of the current year i.e., April to July 1974 has been about 27 million tonnes. Although this production is about 1.4 million tonnes higher than the production during the corresponding period last year, it falls short of the requirement to fulfil the target of 95 million tonnes. Among the major factors which have contributed to this lower level of production are shortage of power in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields, non-availability and delay in the delivery of certain essential items of machinery, disturbed law and order and industrial relations in eastern region and inadequacy of rail transport. Judging from the trend of production so far, it is felt that the production during the current year

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

may reach 88 million tonnes as against the last year's estimated production of about 78 million tonnes. If, however the constraints mentioned above are fully or partially removed even from now, the coal production, may go beyond 88 million tonnes during the current year.

2. It is a fact that the power supply to the coal mines in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields, particularly from the Damodar Valley Corporation has not been satisfactory. This has resulted in loss of production of about 8,000 to 10,000 tonnes per day in the Eastern Division of Coal Mines Authority alone. It has also repercussions on the safety of the mines and the danger to men employed in gassy mines. For improving the power supply, utmost coordination is being maintained with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and by the Coal Mines Authority and the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., with the DVC and the Bihar and West Bengal States Electricity Boards. Consequently the power supply, of late, has shown some improvement. The coal industry has been given the same high priority as for the Railways, in the matter of power supply. To avoid frequent trippings, it has also been decided to Segregate the power supply lines to the collieries on a priority basis. The Bharat Coking Ltd. are installing diesel generating sets to meet part of their requirements. The Coal Mines Authority has also proposed to have a captive power unit of its own in the Eastern Division.

3. As regards shortage of machinery and equipment, I must point out that the former owners of the nationalised mines had grossly neglected to make even the minimum investments in the mines, with the result that a large number of mines require considerable investment to bring them up to the optimum level of production. Both Bharat Coking Coal and Coal Mines Authority Limited have already taken steps to provide to their mines the materials and equipment requir-

ed to maintain and increase production. In the Draft Fifth Plan, out of the total provision of Rs. 737 crores for the coal sector, Rs. 400 crores have been provided for plant and machinery alone. The Government have already sanctioned an expenditure of about Rs. 219 crores for purchase of plant and machinery by Coal Mines Authority during the first two years of the Plan. Most of this equipment is being procured indigenously; only equipment valued at Rs. 60.63 crores may have to be imported, involving a foreign exchange of about Rs. 38 crores. During 1974-75 itself plant and machinery worth about Rs. 63 crores is being procured by C.M.A. All available capacity for the manufacture of mining machinery in the country is being fully utilised. There is, however, an acute shortage of items of electrical equipment, haulages etc., which are being imported expeditiously.

4. The industrial relations in the coal industry have been by and large satisfactory. The workers and the trade unions fully supported the nationalisation of the private coal mines. Such troubles as have arisen are mostly on account of inter and intra union rivalries and resistance on the part of the management to the efforts of the unscrupulous trade unions and other parties to induct non-genuine miners after the take-over of the mines. It must be pointed out to the credit of the Coal Mines Authority that during the short period of its existence it regularised the services of approximately 3 lakhs of workers employed in the taken over mines after due screening and categorisation. It also made considerable progress in improving the working conditions of the miners in conformity with applicable labour welfare legislations thereby remedying the serious neglect of this matter by the former private mine owners. The accepted recommendations of the Wage Board have also been fully implemented in all the taken over mines, where they had not been implement-

ed by the former private mine owners. A five-year programme has been prepared by Coal Mines Authority for the construction of over one lakh houses and the provision of water supply to their workers involving an expenditure of about Rs. 100 crores. One important step taken to improve the industrial relations in the coal industry was the appointment of a bipartite wage Negotiating Committee in August, 1973. Certain conclusions have been reached at the meetings of the Committee, the implementation of which will involve substantial expenditure which will not be covered by the extra income that the coal producing agencies may get as a result of the recent price increase of the order of Rs. 10 per tonne on the average. Though there is a strong case for the revision of wages of coal mine workers, the implications of such a revision have to be carefully considered especially when our economy is passing through a critical phase. I hope it will soon be possible for the management and the workers to sign a mutually acceptable agreement in regard to the wage revision, so that a contented work force will secure for the country the large increases in coal production that is necessary for the country's economic growth.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Sir, I invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister to a news item published in the *Financial Express* dated 31th July, 1974 under the caption, "Coal shortage":

"The number of coking coal mines nationalised under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 was 214 and that of non-coking coal mines under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was 711. Thus, the total number of coking and non-coking coal mines nationalised is 925, out of which the total number of working coal mines in August, 1973, according to the recent Press Release of the Directorate, General

of Mines Safety Dhanbad is only 566 as against 728 in January, 1973",

i.e., prior to nationalisation of non-coking coal mines. It is thus evident that both BCCL and CMAL have failed to work out as many as 359 nationalised coal mines which runs counter to the statement made in the preamble to the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance 1973, subsequently replaced by the Nationalisation Act to the effect that coal mines were being nationalised "with a view to ensuring rational and coordinated development of coal production and for promoting optimum utilisation of the coal resources consistent with the growing requirement of the economy". Both BCCL and CMAL, therefore, owe an explanation to the public why they have failed to work out such a large number of nationalised coal mines, particularly at a time when there is a large unsatisfied coal demand in the country.

As you know, today power development is the most important in our country, and power development must precede development in all other sectors. Therefore, we have to put the maximum stress on development of power. We are lagging behind in the development of power....

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question now.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: In the first four Five-Year Plans, we have not been able to reach our targets of coal production. Now we have fixed a target of 143 million tonnes to be achieved by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Now we produced round about 78 million tonnes during 1973-74. This year, I think, by July we have produced only 27 million tonnes. Therefore, it is hardly possible that we can reach the target of 143 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. I would like to ask Government what concrete steps Government have already taken and are like-

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

ly to take to gear up production so that we can reach the target of 143 million tonnes of coal by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The statement was not read out by the Minister, and copies also have not been circulated.

MR. SPEAKER: Copies have been circulated.

SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE: We do not have copies here. How can we follow what is happening in the House?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I sought the permission of the Chair to lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. It was a long statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE: It should have been circulated to all the members and not only to those who have tabled the call-attention motion

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The hon. Member has enquired as to why about 300 coal mines which were working before nationalisation are not working now. The fact of the matter is that, immediately after nationalisation, a process of rationalisation was attempted and there are integrated mining projects which are being taken up. It is also a fact that a large number of mines—not exceeding 100—are not working at present because either they are too uneconomical to work or mechanisation has to be undertaken with a view to increasing production by utilising only the adequate number of workers. Therefore, in the totality of things, production is increasing and we are rationalising the entire mining areas in both BCCL and CMAL.

With regard to reaching our target of 143 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. I have already enumerated the steps that we are taking and the provision that has

been made. The present progress in production is not unsatisfactory. We hope by the end of this year to exceed 80 million tonnes of coal production although our target is 95 million tonnes. I have already stated in my statement that due to constraints here and there with regard to transport availability and power availability, we may not be able to reach the target that we have worked out after joint consultation. But we are having constant and co-ordinated consultations amongst ourselves and we meet quite often. Lately, we have improved the situation also with regard to the availability of power and the availability of the transportation system. The transportation system also has improved and we hope by co-ordination, by intensive efforts and by making available all the inputs that are necessary, we shall increase the coal production with a view to not only step it up to 88 million tonnes by the end of this year but also to reach, as near as possible, to the 143 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will you kindly permit me one question, Sir? A very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. You had already asked your question.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I am seeking your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. If something is not answered, you can say that this has been omitted. But you cannot put a fresh question.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Girdih): The statement of the Minister, I have to say, begs any number of fresh questions. The question is: what is your policy and programme of setting up captive thermal power stations to ensure uninterrupted coal production?

What have you done to stave off hazards to mine-working and the mine workers because of failure of power and prevent repetition of mine disasters?

What have you done to bring coal prices in relation with the production costs which have escalated?

A power shovel which used to cost previously Rs. 4.5 lakhs is now costing Rs. 39 lakhs.

CMPDI project reports that the cost price is between Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per tonne whereas your prices are Rs. 37 for the same high ash coal.

The oil prices have escalated from dollar 1.29 in 1969 per barrel to 11.65 dollars as on 1-1-1974.

The prices of high-ash coal have increased and are ruling between Rs. 24 and Rs. 37 per tonne only.

I come to a very vital point. A one crore rupee plant of low temperature carbonisation utilising 100 tonnes of coal can produce 3.5 million cubic ft. of gas for domestic cooking and save 35 tonnes of furnace oil per day or Rs. 65 lakhs of foreign exchange annually. We are spending through our nose Rs. 1100 crores for importing crude. Dr. J. C. Ghosh had recommended LTC plants in 1956. What did the Government do all these 20 years? Shelling out Rs. 1100 crores through our nose in foreign exchange? Have you any plan for setting up 100 such LTC plants serving small, medium and big towns?

Then the crux of the matter is: you cannot freeze the wages at this level. The workers will not work and the mining industry will not be there. Houses are not there. There is widespread incidence of small-pox and malaria has staged a come-back. Even ordinary water-supply is missing and the infra-structure is not there. The roads are in shambles. In order to serve the economy better and to strengthen India's economy you have to have a rational coal price also. What

is your coal price policy in relation to other forms of energy?

The point is that the Railways have done a good job in the peripheral areas. But, in Bihar and Bengal the railway transport is the major constraint along with power and the state of industrial relations for holding up coal production. I suggest that the roads should be widened and with an improvement of the inland riverine transport six to seven districts can thus be served. They are paying rupees eight a maund, that is to say, rupee one-hundred-and-eighty per tonne. At pit head it is Rs. 40 per tonne and it is brought to Delhi by truck costing Rs. 300 per tonne. This is irrational use of high-cost power. 80 per cent of coal is moved in the form of rakes by railway. The coal industry is doing pretty well in that respect. Let Monghyr be a transhipment point for developing riverine transport and supply adequate coal to such places as Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Motihari, Chapra etc. which are served by metre gauge railways. They are not using cowdung for their fuel. This will help the utilisation of this cowdung for agriculture and so this will help our economy. These are very important questions to be answered if we want to make sufficient impact on the development of the economy of the country.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The hon. Member has raised very relevant issues in connection with coal production and its use in the country but I cannot just take up the whole issue in question and answer but I will try to reply to some of the points briefly. It is the policy of the Government to allow minimum number of captive power plants to boost production and maintain target of production of coal. We are now in the process of identifying the places in this respect and then in consultation with Irrigation and Power Ministry. We hope to arrange for the availability of these units. Due to lack of power

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]
the hazards to miners and the workers did increase but however DCCA and CMA do take care to see that such hazards occur and they take proper precautions to see that power is supplied. As a matter of fact during the last few weeks the power position has improved.

I am glad to inform the House that the power supply position has improved and that these people are not being confronted with such situations as he mentioned. However we take due care to see that such things do not occur again.

Regarding coal price it is a complicated problem. There are various issues involved in the calculation of coal prices. There has been increase in the production of coal per men. There has been improvement and mechanisation of coal mines and improvement of industrial relations and also of the welfare schemes which are of our agenda. These are being expedited as far as possible whether this is lack of water or lack of housing facilities and other things also.

With regard to production, I have stated somewhere and also it is here in the statement, that our production has increased. They have touched the 88 million tonne level now. And we hope by the end of this Plan period we shall even go beyond this 88 million tonne level.

The constraints are obvious. They always make us alert and we take greater care to see that transport system is improved; power position is improved. We are in constant touch with both of them.

I was referring to the price of coal. There is no doubt that the price of coal in India is the lowest in the whole of the world. The coal costs today about Rs. 49 or 50 at the pithead. And to reach places like Delhi or Amritsar, the cost of coal is four or five times this price. It is obvious that transport of coal is not able to reach at such distant places. We are,

however, improving the situation. Now, our policy is that coal is reached to distant places by rail and to nearabout places by road transport. That way we have tried to reduce the burden of transport on coal prices. I have no doubt that the question of wages for the mine workers is worrying us. I can assure you that Government is constantly examining the question as to what is to be done in this regard. As regards bi-partite negotiating committee, it has made certain recommendations. Those recommendations were as a result of the agreement between the coal authority and the trade union leaders. Because of recent difficulties in the matter of financial resources that we are facing and the price hike, Government obviously tries to see in what manner we can accept or modify those recommendations quickly. I want to assure the House that it will always be the wish of the Government to satisfy the workers in regard to the agreement that has already been made. There is one other point. There has been a rapid increase in the production of coal. And so, there has to be a rationalisation of prices of coal and workers in the mines. No doubt there has been an erratic increase of workers at some places where they are not producing more coal. That has also got to be constantly taken care of. Therefore, from all these points of view, the C.M.A. and B.C.C.L. are constantly watching the situation and they are trying to see that something is done. We do not have concentration of workers for increasing the production of coal so that there is no increase in cost of production of coal every now and then.

As regards gasification by the low-carbonising process plants the State Government is actually examining this programme. We are also in constant touch with such a technical bodies—both National and international, which will examine this question. It is the view of the Government that we should have as many L.T.C.

plants as we can in this country with a view to producing gas and lessening the pressure on the consumption of diesel and furnace oil. In this year, we are making our best efforts to start one plant at Raniganj. Raniganj I.T.C. gassification plant is proposed to be set up and started some time this year. When we start this and when we gain experience, we propose to increase it still further.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: About transport he has not replied to my question.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am sorry. That question is very much welcome to us. We shall discuss the transport difficulties that we are facing and lowering down the price of coal. We shall try to develop river transport system as fast as possible.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact.....

MR. SPEAKER: Are you aware of this fact that you are not allowed to stand now?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Sir, with your permission, I want to know whether the Minister is aware that in the B.C.C.L. there is a large number of ghost workers out of 1,87,000 employees. In Kostan Mines payment is being made to the contractors or without raiding coal, in collusion with the Area Manager. Is he aware of it?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Now, Mr. Mohapatra.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today's discussion is very vital from the national point of view. The hon. Minister, Shri K. D. Malaviya, is a visionary like Thomas More

who wrote his famous poem 'Utopia' but I must admit at the same time he has made bold confessions that the production has fallen short of requirement to fulfil the target of 95 m. tonnes. He has also admitted there is shortage of power, non-availability and delay in delivery of essential items of machinery, difficult industrial relations and others. My submission is that it is the workers in the coal mines who have kept up the production going. Will you believe, Sir, in coal mines not even minimum requirements are available for production? There is no tube, no railway lines, no ropes, no cement dusting—nothing. I wonder how under these circumstances coal production is going on. At the same time the officers do not go down the mines. They are only busy with consultations. They never go down the mines to see the conditions or working of the mines.

We are very much concerned with power failure. I think there is some defect in the planning as far as Eastern India is concerned. That region is always short of power and the industries are likely to close down. I feel there is inter-ministerial wrangling between the Ministry of Irrigation and the Steel Ministry otherwise why have they not allowed the captive power plants to flourish. Will the hon. Minister tell us when will they be in a position to run the captive power plants and when perfect coordination will be established between the two Ministries?

There is one private Electric supply agency in jharia. Why has government not taken it over? What is the pressure? We would like to know.

Sir, the worker conditions are appalling in mines. I request the hon. Minister to visit the coal mining areas and he will find the conditions in which they live are even worse

[Shri Shyam Sundar Mohapatra] then the olden days when Britishers came and subjugated all these people to in human torture. You will find the mud huts and there is no standing space. When they come out of their working hours you find hundreds and thousands of them moving in black-shapes. I want to know why the wage of the workers has been frozen since 1967? What has happened to the bipartite agreement. Unless the workers wages are increased, the production will not go up. The coal prices have gone up and probably we will not be able to come to Lok Sabha as our wives will beat us up on account of the coal prices having gone up and up almost everyday. Why not abolish the middleman and directly take the coal to the domestic user like the Indian Oil Corporation having opened their own depot. Why not we have our own depots so that the coal is supplied to the people direct.

What about the death rate in the coal mines. It is between 200 to 230 every year and as regards serious accidents it is 2,000 to 3,000. This is the condition. I request the hon. Minister to find out the causes and also take the safety measures to prevent this situation in the coal-mines

Although my friend, Shri Oraon, has spoken about corruption yet I must point out that those officers who were dismissed for severe charges in the Coal Mining Authority have now been taken back. It is very funny. About BCCL I have been raising a point of a highly corrupt officer who had been thrown out of Rourkela Steel Plant and who has now taken in BCCL on promotion.

I submit this with a challenge that if my charges are not proved, I am prepared to take any punishment from my patron, the hon. Minister, but I am so sure about my charges and I submit that these are serious charges indeed! If we do not clear the Angan stables and if we do not clear all these dustbins in the coal

mines, I do not think that coal production will go up or the country will be satisfied in regard to the results of nationalisation which had raised such high hopes among the winners as well as among us.

SHRI K. D. MALVIYA: The hon. Member has raised some important issues and I shall take them up one by one.

There is no doubt that the workers of the coal mines are maintaining production and the country has to feel grateful to them that even under condition which are not very satisfactory and which are painful to all who are concerned with this, Government as well as people outside and the whole House, they are maintaining the production; not only are they maintaining it but the production is also slowly and slowly increasing. Unfortunately this is also a fact which has been brought to my notice that many of the managers in the mines do not take the trouble to go deep down the mines to examine the condition of the mines; they do not go as often as they ought to. But recently the situation has improved and they have been strongly advised not only to examine the papers and to scrutinise them and okay everything but also to go down the mines according to rules. I can assure the House that the technical officer whose duty it is to go down the mines will go more and more just as they have started going already.

With regard to the general failure of power or shortage of power in eastern India, the hon. Member is as much aware of the situation as the House is. I have no doubt that in the next year or so the power position will improve and there will not be so much complaint about shortage of power as is being made out today.

It is wholly wrong to say that there is any wrangling going on bet-

ween the Ministry of Steel and Mines and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I refute this. We are in constant touch with regard to making up for all the deficiencies within our constraints, and we have improved the situation in power generation in the DVC area and elsewhere.

With regard to Sejua power plant and its nationalisation, the matter is entirely in the hands of the State Government. We are in constant touch with them, and I hope that something final will be done in this connection.

As regards the workers' condition, as I have already said it is not as satisfactory as we want it to be. But we have provided in this Plan large sums of money for building houses, for availability of water, for general welfare schemes and so on, and right now the Ministry of Labour and our Ministry are engaged in examining in detail what we can do immediately and in what manner we have to move fast in order to improve the situation at various places in the CMA as well as the BCCL area.

The wages of the workers will increase, and, therefore, the coal price will also increase. As regards the wages of workers, as I have already said, as a result of the joint negotiations between the trade union leaders and the CMA and the BCCL authority, we have come to some sort of tentative agreements, and those agreements and proposals are under the examination of Government. I do not think that we shall take much time in coming to decision, and as a result of this, the condition will improve.

However, I want to assure the coal mines workers that we are fully aware of the difficulties in which they are placed and we are constantly watching and seeing how best and how soon we can improve the situation.

Shri Mohapatra has raised a very important question with regard to distribution of coal. I entirely agree with him that the distribution of coal is as important as the production of coal. As I have mentioned the present price of coal at the pit is Rs. 50, and when it reaches a distant place like Delhi, it becomes Rs. 300 or even more than Rs. 300. So the cost of transport has to come into it in a very big way. The question of distribution of coal by the Authority also is being examined. We are going to start some dumps in Bihar, but in UP some dumps have been created, four or five. It is our intention to increase our dumps in a large number in the next month or so.

So far as distant places are concerned, it is our decision to reach coal by railway wagons thereby lessening the price of coal.

The death rate among coal mine workers is more or less the same, but it is very unsatisfactory from our point of view. We have to bring down the death rate. From that point of view, we have set up a committee to examine as to has to be done immediately, with regard to giving relief on such counts where the health of the worker is taken care of.

Corruption: I cannot say there is no corruption in the coal mines. I can also say that the size of the corruption which has spread in the coal mine area is causing us worry, but it is not correct to say that when the get hold of some corrupt person we just let him go. There are some cases where it is better to find out a doubtful man and ask him to go than to prosecute him and let him remain there and going on paying him as long as the law allows him payment. Therefore, sometimes we just find out an opportunity and ask him to go. This is a sort of compromise. There are other instances where punishment has also been meted out. So we have to balance the whole situa-

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tion. On the whole, I do not agree with the view expressed by the hon. member that corruption is increasing. Corruption is now under control and although whatever is there should cause us worry, it will be the effort of the Ministry to see that it is weeded out from the coal mines area.

12.58 hrs.

RE. OIL INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: On the 6th August, 1974 when the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals moved that the Oil Industry (Development) Bill be taken into consideration, certain objections in respect of the Bill were raised by Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, Shyamnandan Mishra, Somnath Chatterjee, R. V. Bade and H. N. Mukerjee. The main points mentioned by them are as follows:—

(1) Two proposals have been put forward in this Bill—one for setting up a Board for the development of the oil industry and the other for levy of excise duty on crude oil produced in the country. The Speaker should consider whether two entirely different concepts could be joined together as is sought to be done in this Bill.

(2) The Bill has created a very strange situation. If the Speaker decides that it is a money Bill, the rights of Rajya Sabha would be restricted. On the other hand, if it is deemed to be a non-Money Bill, then it violates the exclusive right of Lok Sabha in matters relating to taxation.

(3) It appears from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill that the primary object of the Bill is to

impose taxation in the garb of regulating and controlling the oil industry by setting up a Development Board. Therefore, this is a Money Bill.

- (4) If this Bill had not been brought forward as a secret Bill, Members could have expressed their views on the proposed Board.

At that time after making certain observations, I postponed consideration of the Bill in order to enable me to apply my mind to the points raised by the Members.

I have since discussed the matter with the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and the Minister of Law. They have *inter alia* submitted that "since the commencement of the Constitution and extending to very recent times 'composite' or 'hybrid' Bills of the nature of the Oil Industry (Development) Bill have come before Parliament and have been duly enacted." For example, they have cited the following Acts:—

- (1) The Tea Act, 1953;
- (2) The Coir Industry Act, 1953;
- (3) The Cardamom Act, 1965;
- (4) The Produce Cess Act, 1966;
- (5) The Textiles Committee (Amendment) Act, 1973.

I am satisfied that this is not the first time that a Bill of this nature has been brought forward before the House. The precedents show that identical clauses relating to imposition of cess are contained in all the Bills which were introduced and passed earlier. As the present Bill follows the past precedents, I allow it to be proceeded with.

Further, since this Bill does not contain only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution, I hold that it is not a Money Bill.

Article 117 covers cases where Bills can be brought before Parliament containing not only taxation proposals but also other matters. These Bills cannot be called Money Bills under Article 110. Therefore, there is no bar against any Bill of a composite or hybrid nature to be brought under Article 117. However, I feel that it would be advisable that as far as possible Bills of composite or hybrid nature should be rare and only in cases where the proposed taxation and other matters connected therewith are inseparably.

13 hrs.

Some Hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER: There can be no discussion on my ruling.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (वांका): अध्यमहोदय, मुझे दो तीन बातें इस के बारे में कहनी हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (भालियार): हम आप की रूलिंग को चुनौती नहीं दे रहे हैं लेकिन कुछ क्लिकिंग किंवदन सीक करना चाहते हैं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे: आप ने कहा है कि पेट्रोलियम एन्ड कैमिकल्स-सिक्युरिस्टर ने तथा ला मिनिस्टर ने आप को बाद में समझाया। यह सदन में बहस चल रही थी तो यहां उन्हें अपनी बात कहनी चाहिए थी, तब हम लोग उन की बात का जवाब देते। यह अध्यक्ष को प्रभावित, इनप्लॉइंस करने वाली बात हो रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the secret Bill is concerned, I myself told them that I am not in favour of secret Bills. After that, I heard the reasons and I was convinced that the reasons given for the secrecy were very valid. I have got the right to consult them and find a way out. I have studied everything.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): When a matter is discussed in this forum of Parliament, and it is important that the different views are agitated here.....

MR. SPEAKER: The issues are already before me. I asked them what is the secrecy and they gave me the reasons.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You could have called us after that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यमह मनी बिल नहीं है तो यह स्लिकेट बिल के रूप में कैसे आया? आप ने उस दिन कहा था कि यह टैक्सेशन का बिल है और आज आप कह रहे हैं कि यह मनी बिल नहीं है।..... (अध्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिम्बे : हर चीज में आप स्थियात् दरते चले जा रहे हैं। बन्धा जी कहां हैं? कानून मंत्री वहां हैं?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: This Parliament is meant for exchange of views across the table between the representatives.

MR. SPEAKER: I have studied it. I considered it on merits. Since the Minister was not in a position to give some of the instances, he brought them to my notice after seeing the proceedings.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISRA (Begusarai): The Chair has before it the observations that have been made by the Chair in the past, including those of Speaker Mavalankar and Speaker Ayyangar. They have made observations in the past that the combination should not be brought about in such a peculiar manner.

MR. SPEAKER: I have studied it and I have come to the conclusion that it can come under art. 117.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISRA: But the point that is being raised is whether it can be settled out of court when the Parliament is seized of it.

MR. SPEAKER: They avoid it. There are a number of cases where it is inseparable.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप को गुमराह किया गया है। मैं सवित करता हूँ कि आप को कैसे भिसलीड़ किया गया है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने उन को बुलाया तो हम को क्यों नहीं बुलाया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के व्यूज तो पहले ह उस में क्या नये थे।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : दूसरे बिलों में और इस में कोई साम्य नहीं है। मैं सवित करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: I had called the Minister and he has given the information.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Sir, you have already given your ruling, and the ruling cannot be a subject of discussion in the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are two issues. You gave us the clear impression that you do not like this to be done.

MR. SPEAKER: I had heard you. I considered and weighed all the points raised by you before coming to a conclusion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That was the impression which you gave. Of course, you in your wisdom can change your views.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got a right to call them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do you say that it should be settled out of court?

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker has got a right to ask a Minister to bring precedents to his notice, and he has brought precedents to my notice.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मेरा प्लाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आप को प्रेसीडेंट्स के बारे में हम से पूछना चाहिए था, हम को आप ने क्यों नहीं पूछा?

MR. SPEAKER: You have already given your views. I am sorry, I am not allowing it.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मेरा प्लाइंट आफ आर्डर है, मैं निर्णय को नहीं चेलेज बर रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order on what? I suppose it is not on the ruling.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : हाँ, मैं निर्णय रूलिंग को नहीं चेलेज बर रहा हूँ। और रूलिंग को चुनौती दूँ तो आप कहिए कि आउट आफ आर्डर है। आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। फिर जो करना है करिए।

उस दिन आप ने दोनों को सुनने के बाद यह निर्णय लिया कि: मेरी राय में यह टैक्सेशन बिल है..... (बद्धवान) ...आप को मैं रिहंडे दिखला दूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I said that you wait, I will study it.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए तो उस दिन हम लोग यहीं समझे कि: आप इस के बारे में उन को यहीं सलाह देंगे कि: इस बिल को दो हिस्से में बांट दें, लेकिन जो आप ने यह बहा कि: आप के चेम्बर में उन्होंने प्रेसीडेंट दिए तो अब उन प्रेसीडेंट्स और इस बिल में बना कर्क है—यहीं बात मैं आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं आप के निर्णय को चुनौती नहीं दे रहा हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब एक्साइज जारी जाती है तो माल बाहर न निकले, इसलिये उसी दिन से बैक्शन आफ टैक्सेज एक्ट के तहत वह बैक्शन शुरू हो जाती है। इस लिये इन-

लोगों को पूछता चाहिए था। जो टी. लोग आर इलायची वाले बिल आये उन में एकसाइज ड्यूटी वाला मामला नहीं था केवल मामूली की वाला प्रक्षण था — इस लिये इस मामले में आप को मिसर्लीड दिया गया है।

आज ही मेरे ध्यान में आया है कि इस बिल के चलते इन को उत्पाद शुल्क संबंधी नियमों का संशोधन करना पड़ा। आज मुझे पापा चला है कि इन को रूल्ज को एमेंड करने की ज़रूरत क्यों पड़ी, इस पर मैंने नोटेस भी दिया है, आप मेरे नोटेस को देख लीजिए। उस से पता चलेगा कि आप को मिसर्लीड दिया गया है। टी० बोर्ड और साइमिन वाले बिल और यह बिल विलकुल मिन्न हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it when the Bill comes.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: क्या आप ने इस को देख लिया है, एक्जामिन दिया है? क्या कर्नेंवर्गन आफ ड्यूटीज वाले पहलू आप ने देख लिया है?

MR. SPEAKER: No question of my being misled. I have quoted the Constitution; I have quoted the precedents; I have quoted the other relevant issues. It is not a question of being misled.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Arising out of your ruling, one point has to be clarified. You said, it is not a money Bill. If it is not a money Bill, how can it be treated as a secret Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been able to approve of it as a secret Bill. In this very House, he said that if it had come out, there were British Companies also and they would have transferred the crude oil etc. etc.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: उन्होंने जो आप से कहा है वह सभा में क्यों नहीं कहते।

MR. SPEAKER: He mentioned it here.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: ये सब बातें आप से चेम्बर में कही गयी हैं, ये दलीलें यहां नहीं आयी थीं। आप रिकार्ड्स को देख लीजिए। उनको ये सब बातें हाउस में कहनी चाहिए थीं। जो बातें अधेरे में होती हैं उन के हम या ने वाले नहीं हैं। आपको कमरे में प्रधावित करने का प्रयास किया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: He wrote to me and I also referred to his letter here. I mentioned it in the House. He told me that if it had come out, the Government might lose so much. In good faith, I accepted it. I do not think there was any necessity to bring it as a secret Bill. I said it last time.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: एक्साइज रूल्ज को इस तरह से कैसे बदला गया? आप सारी परिपाठी को खत्म कर रहे हैं, संसदीय प्रणाली का मर्दान हो रहा है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order. I am not trying to question your ruling, Sir. This is a second ruling. I want to know which is the correct one, the first one or the second one.

MR. SPEAKER: I postponed that.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: मैं आप के सामने रिकार्ड्स से साक्षित कर सकता हूँ। आप ने बरुआ जी से कहा था.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have not yet completed... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I told you that there is taxation in it. No question of ruling. I told you, I have to consider it as to in what form it will come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow me to conclude. My point of order is... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I have given my ruling. I am not allowing a discussion on my ruling. I have given my ruling after due consideration of all those facts.

श्री मंत्रु लिम्बे : आप को मिसर्ट डिया गया है....

*** MR. SPEAKER:** No question of misleading.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a simple point that I am raising and I want you to give me an answer. You have read out the statement according to which you are supposed to have discussed this matter with two Ministers in your Chamber. The House does not know what was discussed and what was not discussed. We do not know . . . (Interruptions).

श्री मंत्रु लिम्बे : हम के क्यों नहीं नहीं बुलाया गया, अंधेरे में बातें क्यों हुईं। उन के आर्गमेंट्स को काटने के लिये हम को बुलाना चाहिए था।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Please allow me to finish, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any point independent of this ruling, I can listen to it but not otherwise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I just want an answer from you. It is just for my education. There is no question of anybody questioning your ruling. But you may change your ruling, Sir, after hearing this. Those members who raised the question do not know what happened in the Chamber. In all fairness when we accuse the Minister for ignoring this House . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this. This is not a point of order. Now I am not allowing any discussion on this ruling. I am sorry.

श्री मंत्रु लिम्बे : फँसला देने का यह क्या तरीका है—मंत्री लग आपके कमरे में जायें और आप के रूलिंग को बदलवाये। रूलिंग देने से पहले हम कंसुल्टना चाहिए था।

श्री अठवा विहारी बाबूपेशी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने पहले जो कहा था और आज जो कहा है—अमर दोनों में कल्पाडिक्षण है तो क्या आप को इस का नोटिस नहीं लेना चाहिए?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां तक टैक्सेशन का सवाल है 110 में आता है, लेकिन अगर उस के साथ “ब्रदर मट्से” मिल जाये तो 117 में आता है, ऐसे कई बिल पास हुए हैं।

That is why I have told them that they are not debarred, but it is much better, it is advisable, that they avoid it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I can see it. You are very well in the right in this matter. But that apart, when a certain matter of Constitutional importance has been agitated inside the House, in an open forum where controversies freely and fairly take place, then a proposition placed either by us or by the Government requires to be thrashed in a different fashion through mutual exchange of views and opinions. In this case what has happened is that, after an open exchange of views in this House, you chose to call to your chamber two Ministers of Government to give you a certain version. We would have given you a counter-version to help you to come to a decision . . . (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: I can call the Law Minister to get any relevant information.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I invoke your kindness with regard to two points? For the future you have been pleased to say, to our immense satisfaction, that it should not be done again. Therefore, it seems to be the predominant opinion in the matter . . . (Interruptions) Secondly, 13 days have passed. Should they not have separated the two aspects of the Bill? Separate Demands for Grants are going to be presented for each Ministry. So, they should be in a position to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: I find no bar under art. 117.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उस दिन आप ने जो कहा वह मैं आप की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ ।

अश्वम स्विदय : मैं ने सब कुछ देख कर कहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आपकी दो हॉलिक्य परस्पर-विरोधी हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I had told them then that I would find a way out. I still hold it as taxation Bill under art. 117.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी आप कह रहे हैं मनो बिल नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a Money Bill. It is not a Money Bill under art. 110.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : फिर तो मार्ग वित की नयों परिवार लानी पड़ेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये आप ने संविधान और पालमेंटरी प्रणाली को खत्म किया है इसलिए मैं सदन का त्याग करता हूँ ।

[SHRI MADHU LIMAYE then left the HOUSE]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not accept this position. I can call any Member or any Minister, including the Law Minister, to my chamber.

Next item. Prof. D. P. Chatto-padhyaya.

13.20 hrs.

STATEMENT Re EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE GOODS

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
Sir, Hon. hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, had drawn Government's attention . . .

1724 L.S.—9.

MR. SPEAKER: It seems to be a lengthy statement. You may lay it on the Table of the House.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As advised by you, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on adjustments of export duty on jute goods.

Statement

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Honourable Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, had drawn Government's attention to the adjustments in the export duty structure on jute goods made in August, 1973, and March, 1974. He had stated that these adjustments had a connection with the elections in U.P., and were not related to the prices of jute goods as such. According to the Hon'ble Member, prices of jute goods had been rising for well over 1½ years, and not from the date of imposition of the new duties in March, 1974.

2. I shall endeavour to show that we have been keeping the export duties on jute goods under constant review to ensure that they remain competitive in international markets. We have also tried to ensure that when market conditions result in unexpectedly high profits to the industry, Government is able to siphon off a part of this gain for the exchequer. The House is, no doubt, aware that jute goods have been facing, for quite some time now, a serious threat from synthetic substitutes. In fact, our total exports in this field recorded a continuous and substantial decline from 1964 to 1971-72. There was a mild revival in our exports of jute goods in 1971-72, because of the inability of Bangladesh to cater to international markets at that time. This diversion of demand in our favour brought about a substantial rise in price of the jute goods as well as an increase in the quantity exported. It was in this context that Government introduced export duties in December, 1971.

The statement at Annexure I would show the significant increase in the average prices of jute goods in 1971-72 as compared to the two previous years.

With the re-emergence of Bangladesh as a competitor to India, there was a sharp fall in our exports of jute goods in 1972-73. The disruption of supplies in 1971-72, despite the best efforts of the Indian Jute industry as well as the sharp rise in prices, were fully utilised by the manufacturers of synthetics, who concentrated heavily in the U.S. and West European markets. Our jute exports to these traditional markets were thus considerably eroded. A delegation which visited the United States in 1972 to study market conditions there recommended the reduction of the export prices of jute goods, to improve their competitiveness vis-a-vis synthetics. Accordingly, Government decided in November, 1972 to reduce the export duty on primary carpet backing from Rs. 700 to Rs. 300 per tonne. This measure was widely welcomed by importers abroad, as well as the jute industry, and in June, 1973, the export duty on primary carpet backing was further reduced to Rs. 200 per tonne, and the duty on secondary carpet backing was reduced from Rs. 700 to Rs. 300 per tonne. In August, 1973, the duty on hessian was reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 200 per tonne, and the duty on sacking was totally removed. These decisions were taken after a careful study of export and price trends in international markets. The adjustment of export duty rates was considered essential to keep our jute goods competitive in these markets.

3. From September, 1973, with the on-set of the energy crisis, there was again revival of demand for jute goods. At this time, the industry was facing a different situation on account of power shortages, and production was at relatively low levels compared to the international demand. An upward trend in prices, therefore, emerged creating a situation similar to that in December, 1971, and January, 1972. The industry was found to be taking advantage of this situation and earning disproportionate profits. Government felt it necessary to draw out the windfall element in these

profits, and a decision was taken to enhance the export duties again in March, 1974.

The statement at Annexure II would show the series of adjustments in the export duty structure on jute goods.

4. It would not be correct to say that prices of jute goods have been showing a continuous upward trend for more than a year and half. Our main export commodity in this sector is carpet backing, and exports of this item are operated on a fixed price formula, determined by Government on the basis of the prevailing cost of production, ruling international prices, and such other factors. This is a principle which has been accepted by the industry, and no export contracts for carpet backing are registered if they do not conform to the prevailing fixed price. The price for carpet backing was maintained at Rs. 4,550 per tonne throughout 1973. In January, 1974, in view of the pressure of demand from markets other than the U.S.A. and to increase our export earnings, the price was marked up to Rs. 5,000 per tonne. A further review was made in March, 1974 when the price was re-fixed at Rs. 5,200 per tonne. At that time the demand situation was such that even a higher price could be sustained. It was felt that a sizeable portion of the profits generated thereby should be mopped up by Government. This was the logic for increasing the export duty on primary and secondary carpet backing on the 24th March, 1974.

5. As regards other jute goods, sacking is produced mainly for the internal market. Since November, 1973, some overseas demand for sacking has been building up. This, combined with cut-backs in production, caused by power shortage, resulted in higher sacking prices. Sacking prices, however, showed an upward trend only in the last quarter of 1973, whereas upto August, 1973, there was actually a decline in the prices of sacking.

6. In respect of hessian, which is exported in substantial quantities, once again there was actually a decline in prices upto August, 1973 from a level of Rs. 101 per 100 yards to around Rs. 90 per 100 yards. Thereafter, hessian prices have risen sharply, both on account of the shortfall of production and the market reaction occasioned by the energy crisis. We have tried to bring about a moderating influence on hessian prices by regulating 'ready delivery' contracts, and reintroducing export duty at a relatively high level.

The statement at Annexure III would show the monthly average prices of hessian/B-Twills during the relevant period.

7. It is expected that once the imbalance between supply and demand for jute goods is corrected, prices of all categories would stabilise considerably. In the long run, it is obviously in our interest that the competitiveness of jute goods in international markets is maintained. There is good

reason to apprehend that, even with the higher prices of oil and oil products, synthetic substitutes would continue to be priced well below jute goods, and would erode the hard-earned markets for jute goods. Government, therefore, have to keep the export duties on jute goods under constant and continuous review, and periodic duty adjustments, in response to the changing circumstances in this sector, cannot be avoided.

ANNEXURE I

AVERAGE PRICE OF JUTE GOODS AT CALCUTTA

Year	Hessian 40" x 10 oz per 100 Yards,	B- Twil per 100 bags,
1969-70	86.05	195.80
1970-71	88.80	265.30
1971-72	108.02	273.80
1972-73	101.01	258.19

ANNEXURE III CHANGES IN THE RATES OF EXPORT DUTY

(Rs. per tonnes)

Sl. No.	Description of Jute goods	Prior to Nov. 72	From Nov. 72	From June 73	From Aug. 73	From March 74
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Primary Carpet Backing.		700/-	308/-	200/-	200/-	650/-
2. Secondary Carpet Backing .		700/-	700/-	300/-	300/-	750/-
3. Hessian		600/-	600/-	600/-	200/-	600/-
4. Sacking		150/-	150/-	150/-	Nil	150/-

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing average prices of hessian 40".10 oz and B-twill, at Calcutta from January 1973 to January, 1974.

Month	Hessian 40" x 10 oz (per 100 yards)	B. Twill (per 100 bags)
January, 1973	101.00	263.50
February, 1973	103.38	264.25
March, 1973	101.13	261.63
April, 1973	104.88	265.00
May, 1973	102.63	258.63
June, 1973	97.75	247.25
July, 1973	90.25	240.38
August, 1973	97.50	247.75
September, 1973	104.63	263.50
October, 1973	108.77	271.26
November, 1973	115.16	275.73
December, 1973	122.38	270.73
January, 1974	136.40	288.32

13.21 hrs.

**ADDITIONAL EMOLUMENTS
(COMPULSORY DEPOSIT)
BILL*—Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we resume the discussion on Item No. 7—Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Bill. Some gentlemen have already spoken. Some others want to speak. I would request them to take as short a time as possible.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I would like to exercise my right.

MR. SPEAKER: Did you not speak the other day?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: No.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): We have also intimated you from this side that we also would like to make submissions

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have received that. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Shri Samar Guha, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri Goswami, Shri Salve and Shri Banerjee—I have their names to-day. Your submission should be very short.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): On the day I spoke, I have spoken only on the points of order and the legislative competence is yet to be covered....

MR. SPEAKER: You are raising some procedural point?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: These are in the shape of points of order?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: You are opposing at the stage of introduction?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Yes, Sir. Before I come to the main point, on that day I raised two points of order on which the Speaker has to give a ruling. One is the corrigendum and the other is the expenditure on the new schemes. I have also written a letter to you.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have received it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There is a previous Bill on which I mentioned what is the object of the corrigendum. The Deputy Speaker was pleased to say:

"The only thing here is that the Government has chosen to correct itself and sent that correction to us and the Bill, as corrected by the Government, is now before all of us. We should take it that way.

The only point that Shri Sezhiyan has raised is a very technical point, that these corrigenda also should be circulated to us two days in advance....

*Published in Gazette of India.
19-8-74.

Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: On this point, Mr. Deputy Speaker said:

"That is a different question whether corrigenda should also be circulated two days in advance or they can be at a shorter notice. I do not know whether we are very clear about it. The House has not made it clear; the Speaker has not given any direction; there are no rules on that."

No ruling is given on this point. The Finance Minister intervened when I raised the point on the present Bill and said:

'Sometimes a mistake is made in the printing press. Do you want to completely rule out the corrigenda?'

I accept the position that the Government can give a corrigenda and also I do accept that when there is a mistake in the printing that also is considered in this way and corrected. I request you that a clear ruling may be given on the scope and limitation of the corrigenda and how they should be circulated. I feel that corrigenda may be for correcting printing or grammatical errors. But it should not be adopted to seek an improvement, however desirable it may be, by way of a new word or arrangement. Substantial modification to a clause of the Bill, if any, should be made by way of amendments only and the Bill which is introduced should be a single entity. It cannot be done in two or three places, corrected by one thing, amended by another etc. Such a thing cannot be a complete one. So, in the corrigendum only these types of mistakes should come in. So, I want to have a clear ruling from you on this point, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sezhiyan, now you are asking about this particular question and you want my direction. My view is this and I hope you will accept this, that corrigenda

can make only printing corrections, grammatical or arithmetical mistakes or patent errors.

And, if there is going to be some substantial correction or something entirely new, I am not prepared to accept it and they should bring the amendments before the House. You said, the Speaker had not given the ruling. You know, we have been following it in the past. The only thing that I see from the proceedings is this. The Deputy Speaker in that case has referred to one thing that the Bill had not yet come and Government had before that time the right to issue the corrigenda which could form part of the Bill. And it is something which in my own opinion, and I think this is in keeping with the practice we follow should relate to the items which I have just now mentioned. If they want to introduce a new clause, something which should come in the shape of an amendment, they could withdraw that Bill from circulation and get a new printed one. They could do it in time with the special permission of the Speaker. In this case it has not been done. As I said, printing errors, grammatical or arithmetical errors can be removed. But if something is there in the form of completely changing the sense, some substantial addition or deletion etc. they can come only in the shape of an amendment. So, in that case it would have been much advisable if they could take it back, approach the Speaker to allow it to be taken back, with his special permission, giving the reasons why it is being done they can replace it by a newly printed Bill. This is my opinion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Is that your final ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: So long as you are here, nothing is final.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am opposing the introduction of the Bill as this is beyond the legislative competence of this House. I have not repeated

[Shri Sezhiyan]

the arguments here as such. I only wish to bring in a fresh point. We want to know what kind of legislation has been brought here—is it a general enactment or a taxation Bill? We have got a written Constitution. So, it is better that in future such Bills which are being introduced in the House should clearly indicate under what provisions of the Constitution and under what Entry in the List these Bills are being introduced. It is not there in the U.K., because they do not have a written Constitution. We have a written Constitution.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): There is no division of power so far as U.K. is concerned.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Under Arts. 246 and 247—Lists I and III—Parliament is entitled to make laws. List No. II is the exclusive jurisdiction of the State. In this Bill, because it covers....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been able to appreciate this practice, because some people have spoken already and some are yet to speak and, in between, you said something about the corrigenda about which only the Speaker can give a direction, which I have done. So far as other matters are concerned, it would be much better that you can say what you want to say at the end.

If you want to speak about the legislative competence of the House, you can do so.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: This Bill covers the employees of the Central Government and State Governments, local authorities and institutions sponsored by the Central as well as State Governments. Therefore, I say there is an inroad to State List. I do not want to go into it as Shri Chatterjee has already made that point. One plea could be advanced that he has indicated that during emergency, Parliament may assume power. He has referred to two types of emer-

gency that is contemplated—under Art. 352, emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, on the basis of which a Proclamation may be made. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Let us hear the hon. Law Minister first

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt him when I am listening.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Sir, mine is a valid interruption. For about half an hour we have this type of dialogue. I regretfully submit that in this House if anyone wants to comply with the rules of procedure, the Chair should give absolute freedom. You shut us out. That is we want to rise on a valid interruption. That is what I am submitting.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know how it is relevant when you are getting up and when I have already asked the other Member to speak.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I must submit that when it is a question of procedure, my submission is that that should be taken up and talked about. We are discussing about the merits.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anyone. I am now listening to what Shri Sezhiyan says. You get up without my permission. How is it proper? If you get my permission you can also get up. But, in between, how can you get up?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Now, this Bill makes an inroad to the State Lists—entries 5 and 41. Take for example Art. 360, financial emergency. There it has been stated as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(a) any such direction may include—

(i) a provision requiring the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of a State;"

That means if the power has been with the Central Government, that would not have been included in Art. 360. Art. 360 comes in times of emergency and accepts implicitly that the conditions of State employees are under the State List.

I have another basic point to be made. In 1963 when the Compulsory Deposit Scheme was introduced it was limited only to those on which additional surcharge to income-tax was leviable. In 1963 they made a link with the income-tax. Then it was contested in the Allahabad High Court and it was decided:

"Lastly, it was contended that the Compulsory Deposit Act of 1963 which was to.....now applies to those who are subject to additional requirement."

Then there was a link between the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and the income-tax so it escaped violating the Article of the Constitution but now there is no link. So, it violates and, as such, is beyond the competence of this House and it makes inroads into the entries of the concurrent list.

Mr. SPEAKER: My only point is about the question of constitutional competence. Can the Speaker decide about it?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: If there is a clear-cut violation, then surely the Speaker can without any detriment to the dignity of his office give a ruling.

जी प्रत्यक्षित हो वाले पैसे: मैंने एक प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी है और मांग की है कि इस विषयक क संवैधानिक पहलुओं के बारे में

सदन की सलाह देने के लिये एटर्नी जरनल को बुलाया जाए।

एक नाननीय सदस्य : वह यह देखे।
जी प्रत्यक्षित हो वाले पैसे : श्री विधि मंत्री ने कहा है कि यह विषय-पक्ष (विषयात्मक)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Chair has to take care of it. (Interruptions).

How are we going to confirm to our oath?

MR. SPEAKER: Everything can be taken to any limit. But after all, can the Speaker decide on the constitutional competency in respect of a Bill? You may call it legislative competence or constitutional competence. Whatever it be, because it is under the Constitution, can the Speaker decide on it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why should there be a Chair at all? May I ask you in al humility, whether we are not here to defend the Constitution.....

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know when the Chair ever pronounced on the constitutional or legislative competence.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Marattupuzha): It is for the House to decide. It is not a question which calls for a ruling from you.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: It is only a border-line....

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter with which the court is concerned, not the Speaker.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the House decide, and the House can take a decision on the question whether it is constitutional or not.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the court to decide. There is nothing else that can be done. I am just putting it is to hon. Members.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In the Second Lok Sabha, a Bill dealing with Estate Duty came up before the House, and at that time, the legislative competence of the House was questioned and the Speaker held that only after getting the approval of the States, the Bill would be allowed to be passed in this House. So, there is a precedent for this.

MR. SPEAKER: I would invite hon. Members' attention to page 473 of *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* by Kaul and Shakdher.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why do you not allow us to finish our submissions?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has already raised it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are giving a ruling on every point as soon as it is raised....

MR. SPEAKER: There, it is stated:

"It is the accepted practice in Lok Sabha that the Speaker does not give any ruling on a point of order which raises the question whether a Bill is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House or not.

The House also does not take a decision on the specific question of *vires* of a Bill. It is open to Members to express their views in the matter and to address arguments for and against the *vires* for the consideration of the House. The Members take this aspect into account in voting on the motion for leave to introduce a Bill or on the subsequent motions on the Bill."

So, Members can discuss it whether it is or is not within the legislative competence, but no ruling is given. The position is very clear.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then, how does the Chair prohibit us from encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the States? Why are we being prevented from encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the States? You almost every day do say that a particular subject lies in the State List. Do you not say that often here?

MR. SPEAKER: I have quoted the practice and also the precedent. It is not mine. I am led by the accepted precedents and practice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Every day, we are confronted with an observation from the Chair that a particular subject lies in the State List.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chair does not give any ruling on the legislative or constitutional competence, but the House can discuss it and vote against or for it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let the House decide.

MR. SPEAKER: Any hon. Member is welcome to go to the court and get it declared as ultra vires.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाड्यरेणी : राष्ट्र महोदय, जो बात संविधान के खिलाफ है, उस को पारित करने में हम भारीदार नहीं हो सकते हैं। हमें संविधान की रक्षा करनी है। अमरींका के राष्ट्रपति ने संविधान की रक्षा नहीं की, और उन का जो हाल हुआ, वह आप जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो हमारी परम्परा है, जिस पर हम चल रहे हैं, वह मैंने आप को बता दी है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पार्टी शाफ़ प्राईंडर है। नियम 72 में कहा गया है कि अगर लेजिस्लेटिव

काम्पीटेंस का सवाल उत्पन्न किया जाता है, जो मैं ने उत्पन्न किया, तो उस पर पूरी चर्चा होगी। जब मैं ने यह सवाल उठाया, तो उपचायक ने यह निर्णय दिया कि इस पर पूरी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। आप को निर्णय देना है या नहीं देना है, वह तो बाद में होगा। यह तर्क और बहस की जगह है। हो सकता है कि इस बहस के बाद आप इस नीति पर पहुँचें कि यह संविधान का इतना स्पष्ट उल्लंघन है, इस किए मुझे इस बारे में निर्णय देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन वह तो बाद में होगा। आप हमें सुन लीजिए। अगर हमें सुनने के बाद आप का मत-परिवर्तन हो जाये, तो एक नया प्रेसिडेंट हो सकता है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता (अर्जुपुर) : ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि यह बहस तुनने के बाद श्री चक्रवाहन इस बिल में तरमीम करके एक दूसरा बिल ले कर आयें।

अध्यक्ष सहोदय : मैं संभवतः हूँ कि इस में ज्यादा कहने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। मैं ने तो फैसला दे दिया है। यह बिल तो चलेगा। कनसिडरेशन के बीच में आप लोग इस के बारे में जो बातें लाना चाहते हैं, उन को लायें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is a motion by Shri Vajpayee to the effect that the Attorney-General should be called here. Under the Constitution, he can address this House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मोशन की सूचना दे चुका हूँ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन शिख : मेरा भी मोशन है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि विधि मंत्री

के इस कथर के बारे कि वह विधेयक प्राप्तात्-कानीन उत्तराध्यों के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है, स्थिति और भी पेचीदा हो गयी है। देश में संकट-काल की स्थिति है। संकट-काल की स्थिति के अन्तर्गत इस सदन को, संसदसंसद को, अधिकार है कि वह उन विधयों के लिए भी कानून बना सके, जो राज्यों की सूची में आते हैं। लेकिन इस बारे जो बात कही गयी है, उस में वजन है कि संकट-काल की स्थिति का सम्बन्ध केवल विदेशी आक्रमण, सुरक्षा के लिए भूते या किसी राज्य में उपद्रव की स्थिति से है। ऐसी स्थिति इस समय कही नहीं है।

फर्नेशियल के बारे में जो उपबन्ध है, उस का भी उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। उस के अन्तर्गत भी कानून बनाना इनास ल नहीं है। सरकार राज्यों को निर्देश दे सकती है, लेकिन कोई निर्देश दिया गया है, इस बात का सुबात नहीं है।

हमारा संविधान संघरूपक है, एकात्मक नहीं है। यह फैसलेशन है, युनिटरी स्टेट नहीं है। इस में सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण है। क्या सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण को समाप्त के यह सदन या संसद राज्यों और स्थानीय संस्थाओं पर ऐसी बात लाद सकता है, जिसे वे स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है? क्या ऐसे सवाल पर प्रमाणिक मदभेद नहीं हो सकता है कि आज कम्प्लसरी डिपोजिट नहीं होना चाहिए; अगर डिपोजिट हो, तो वह बालन्टरी हो सकता है? क्या कोई राज सरकार यह नहीं कह सकती है कि केंद्र ने इस बारे में जो नीति निर्धारित की है, उस से हमारा मतभेद है, हम उस नीति को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, हमारे कर्मचारियों को आज जो लाग मिलना चाहिए, इस उससे बचना नहीं करेंगे?

संविधान के किन उत्तराध्य, किस अनुच्छेद, के अन्तर्गत राज्यों की वायता छीनी जा रही

[**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]**

है? इस समय दिल्ली के कारपोरेशन में जन-संघ का बहुमत है।

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन में जिस पार्टी का बहुमत है अगर वे बहुमत से फैसला करते हैं कि कर्मचारियों को महगाई भत्ता दिया जाये, इस समय इस से उन को बचित करना उन के साथ अन्यथा करना होगा तो क्या कारपोरेशन की स्वायतता का कार्ड अर्थ नहीं है?

केन्द्र सरकार उस पर अपना निर्णय कैसे घोष सकती है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवत् राव चौहाण) :
कानून से।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कौन सा कानून है? मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर एमजेसी पार्टी के अन्तर्गत यह विधेयक हो गा रहा है तो फिर इस विधेयक की संवैधानिकता के बारे में हमारा आपत्ति और भी गंभीर बन जाती है। सदन ठीक तरह से इस के ऊपर फैसला कर सके इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि ऐटार्नी जनरल को सदन में उनकी राय जानने के लिए बुलाया जाय।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The fourth para at page 473 of this book by Kaul and Shakdher says:

"There have, however, been occasions when the Speaker, leaving the ultimate decision on the matter to the House, has expressed his own views on the vires of Bills.

If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed on the ground of legislative incompetence of the House, a full discussion on the point has been permitted.

Where the fulfilment of a constitutional requirement is essential for the passing of a Bill, the Speaker may permit discussion on the Bill

for the intervening stages and ask the Government to meet that requirement in the mean time."

A specific case has been given:

"On April 25, 1958 when the motion for reference of the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill to a Select Committee was under discussion, a member contended that as the Bill proposed to levy estate duty in respect of agricultural and which was a State subject, Parliament could proceed in the matter only after resolution as required under the Constitution had been passed by two or more States.

After hearing arguments on both sides, the Speaker upheld the contention."

In this case also, after hearing us, you can uphold our contention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You can advise Mr. Chavan to back take the Bill, change it suitably and bring it again.

श्री अच्युत लिम्बे : अ-वक्ता महोदय आप बार बार यह कर रहे हैं, श्रीराम बात सुनते नहीं हैं। आप पहले ही अपना दिमाग बना चुके हैं।

अच्युत महोदय : मैं भी बार बार कह रहा हूँ कि आप बीच में मत उठाये, मगर आप फिर खड़े हो जाते हैं। आप तो बार बार बोलते हैं, जब मैं कुछ कहने लगता हूँ तो आप कहते हैं कि आप बार बार मत कहिए। न कहता हूँ आप भी बार बार ऐसा मत करिए।

13.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER, in the Chair]

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: To my mind, there should be no doubt that it is beyond the legislative competence of this House to legislate on matters which are specifically included in the State list. It is clear invasion of the States jurisdiction and it makes non-sense of our federal

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

structure. We have got a three-fold distribution of powers between the Centre and the States and therefore we have got three lists. It highlights a very dangerous trend towards a unitary State and therefore it could not be countenanced with complacency that the Government seems to urge.

The Government has said that it is not taking refuge under the emergency provision of the Constitution nor is it taking refuge under article 249 which gives the Union Parliament the powers to legislate on a subject which is specifically within the States' jurisdiction. That can be done by a special majority in the Council of States. Government is not taking its stand on that also. Therefore, the question is whether items 5 and 41 of the State List do not exclusively lie within the State List or is there an overlapping between the State List and the Union List. If there is overlapping, then, of course, there have been decisions in the past that the powers of the Union Parliament would override that of the State Legislature. But if it is established that these two items, item 5 and item 41—which relate to the public services, and their conditions and also to the local authority, and lie specifically and exclusively within the State List, then it is clearly unconstitutional. By what interpretation the Government would say that there is overlapping on that we are still to hear the Government and, therefore, I am of the view first that the Government should place its own point of view so that we are able to examine it later. Even so, if the Government takes its own stand on this basis.

Now, in my humble opinion, it does not lie in the twilight zone. There is no question of doubt that it is within the State list. If the conditions of service, and the local authorities do not lie within the State sphere, then I do not think that there can be any

State in India worth the name to repeat these two things do not lie within the State sphere, then there is no point in calling the States the constituent units of the federation. So, even by the doctrine of pith and substance these two items clearly lie within the State sphere and, in my respectful submission, there can be no justification for taking it over by the Union Legislature.

It might well be said that according to article 246 there can be some justification for the Union to take over a State subject. But, as I have submitted earlier, this article can figure, can come into play, only when there is a genuine overlapping. Article 246 cannot come into play here because there is no genuine overlapping in this matter. Therefore, I would submit that this measure is clearly *ultra vires* and the Government is indeed showing a very dangerous trend in encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the State Legislature. The State Legislature is not a delegate of the Union Parliament. The State Legislature has got plenary powers. Just as the Union Parliament has got plenary powers within the limitations imposed by the Constitution the State Legislature, two have got plenary powers, and if the Powers of State Legislatures are sought to be taken over by the Union Legislature, then there can be no sovereign State Legislature in the spirit in which it has been conceived in our Constitution.

Therefore, I would submit that this Bill cannot be considered by this House—this is my clear and strong opinion. Since we have taken an oath under the Constitution, and that oath is included in a Schedule of the Constitution, it is our duty to see whether a law conforms to the Constitution or not. Let the decision be taken by the majority by their own interpretation of the Constitution but we will conscientiously state our own interpretation of the Constitution in the light of the oath that we have taken under the Schedule of the Constitution.

14 hrs.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Sir, the basic question to be resolved is whether the essentials quality or the pith and substance of this legislation falls either in Entry 5 or Entry 41 of List II or whether it is squarely covered by Entry 97. Even if it remotely falls in Entry 5 or Entry 41, then we could have said that the question of legislative competence is a valid one. I submit, in all humility, the matter of similar legislation has been considered by the Supreme Court. They have examined the pith and substance of that legislation. They have come to a conclusion that that was covered fairly and squarely by Entry 97.

What is the pith and substance of this legislation? The pith and substance of this legislation has so rightly fallen back upon clause 6, as stated by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. That is the right clause and that clause contemplates:

"every employer, who draws, from the Consolidated Fund of India or of any State or of any Union territory having a Legislative Assembly, and disburses...as and when emoluments are disbursed by him for any period, deduct from the emoluments so disbursed, the whole of the additional dearness allowance and credit the amount so deducted, in accordance with the scheme, to the Additional Wages Deposit Account and the Additional Dearness Allowance Deposit Account respectively."

Therefore, instead of beating round the bush, because none of them has crystallised what precisely is the pith and substance of this legislation, I submit, the pith and substance of this legislation is simply the deduction of additional wages and one-half of the additional dearness allowance from the wage earners and their compulsory deposit on interest with the Government. In other words, the pith and substance or the essential quality of this Bill is that this is borrowing money by the Government on interest from wage earners to the extent of

additional wages and the one-half of additional dearness allowance as an anti-inflationary measure.

To say that this is covered by Entry 5 or Entry 41 is complete misreading of Entry 5 and Entry 41. Entry 5 refers to the Constitution and powers of local authorities. Does this Bill even touch on the fringe of the constitution of a local authority? Does it touch the powers of the employers of a local authority? In that sense, does not deduction of income-tax at a particular rate cast a burden in the employers, the local authorities, to deduct that at source and pay here? In other words, where a duty is cast upon the local authority to act as an employer vis-a-vis an employee, none of their powers so far as the employment of the employee is concerned is at all questioned. They may pay any amount of wages as they like. Whatever may be their emoluments, how much is the increase it is their option.

What is to be the D.A., that is untouched. What is to be the additional increase in the D.A. that is also untouched. What are to be the terms of employment, that is entirely untouched. In other words, whatever may be the contract of employment between an employer and an employee is left entirely untouched, in any manner, except for the purposes of this legislation, that is, the local authority is called upon to deduct the additional wages and one-half of the dearness allowance, deposit it in a particular account and receive interest on behalf of the employees. This is not different in any manner than the deductions contemplated for the purpose of income-tax law.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yours is a self-defeating argument.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: You kindly bear with me.

I was referring to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the

Annuity Deposit scheme. What was the pith and substance of the Annuity Deposit scheme? There is no doubt about it. In 1962, 59 ITR 243, in the case of one Shri Hari Krishan Bhargava, the Supreme Court was called upon to adjudicate upon the question of legal competence of Annuity Deposits. In that case they first discussed what was the scheme of Annuity Deposit, and I would submit for the consideration of this House whether there is even a shred of difference between the pith and substance of this legislation which contemplated Annuity Deposit and the present legislation. This is how the scheme was broadly summarised by the Supreme Court. This is what the Supreme Court said. I am quoting from 1966 (59) I.T.R. 243, p. 247:

"Broadly studied, the scheme of Chapter 20A is that certain classes of tax-payers in the comparatively higher income group are required to make out of their total income deposits at the specified rates on the adjusted total income with the Central Government. The amount so deposited is made returnable with interest in ten annual instalments..."

This was applicable then to the employees of the Local Authority—Annuity Deposit—as much as this law is made applicable now. The contention was this. The petitioner submitted:

"..that the scheme of Annuity Deposit incorporated in Chapter 20A is invalid because Parliament has no competence to incorporate in the Indian Income-tax Act a provision which was substantially one relating to the borrowing by the Central Government from a class of tax-payers."

This is how the pith and substance was summarised by the Supreme Court:

"Granting that the scheme of Chapter 20A is for borrowing money by the Central Government from

the taxpayers in the highest income group at the rate prescribed, which is repayable in instruments, the power to legislate in this behalf is still within the competence of the Parliament by virtue of entry 97 of List I of the Seventh Schedule."

Further they have, categorically and in terms, said that what is sought to be achieved by the Act is the twin objective of mobilisation of private savings for public purposes and imposing curbs on the inflationary trends in the economy of our country.

This is precisely what is sought to be achieved by the present legislation. Therefore, my respectful submission is this. Were the employees belonging to the Local Authority not within the purview of the Annuity Deposit? Was it not the duty of the Supreme Court to consider when the legislative competence was challenged whether this is a matter which falls within the realm of the State List and not the Union List? If it is said that this comes under entry 41 of the State List which deals with State Public Services and State Public Service Commission, was not Annuity Deposit equally applicable to State employees? It was equally applicable to them. Therefore, this legislation which immobilises as certain amount of savings in the hands of certain classes of citizens—in this case, the employees—this scheme which requires them to deposit this compulsorily on interest, is squarely covered by entry 97 of List I. And here is the authority of the Supreme Court. Therefore, whatever is being said is contrary to the direct decision on this point given by the Supreme Court. That is one point.

Another point which was sought to be raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee—I do not know whether that is seriously contended—was this. Money is property within the postulates of article 31(2); since it is property within the postulates of article 31 (2) it cannot be acquired or requisitioned otherwise except as provided under

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

article 31(2). The entire argument has proceeded on a complete misunderstanding of the decision of the Supreme Court on this point. What the Supreme has held in the case of Ranaji Rao—1968, 4689—is this I am reading from the judgement:

"Though the language of Article 31(2) *prima facie* comprehends all movable property including chose in action and money, there are valid grounds to hold that chose in action and money are outside the reach of Article 31(2)"

Therefore, chose in action and money are subjects which are entirely outside the authority of eminent domain. It is not related to any of the power of the State to acquire private property against compensation because money is what is going to be the compensation. Therefore, the concept of money being acquired or requisitioned under Art. 31 (2) just does not arise. Then the question is: When it falls under 31(2) what is the criteria? All that is required is that no citizen shall be deprived of his property without the authority of the law and the law should conform to the requirements of Art. 95. It is not their case that any of the fundamental rights are infringed. Therefore, money not being a property contemplated under Art. 91 (2), it will only fall under 31(1) and the only restriction on 31 (1) is that the law made under 31 (1) when it deprives of a citizen's property should conform to Art. 95. It is not the case that it does not conform to Art. 95.

There is only one more point and that will be the end of my submission. A case is sought to be made out that, assuming that we are entitled to make this law and assuming that the Parliament is competent to legislate, then, willynilly, we are making inroads into what falls exclusively within the domain of the

State. That seems to be Shri Madhu Limaye's point. If I have been able to understand him correctly, what he has made out is this. Shri Madhu Limaye said: I am reading from the debate of the 16th August, 1974;

"इसमें आप फाइनशियल मेमोरेंडम देविए। उसमें इन्होंने कहा है :

"The cost of collection of deposit amounts, accounting of deposits and repayment, as provided in Clause 9 of the Bill, will be borne by the respective employers including the Central Government and State Governments."

क्या इस संसद् को इस तरह का कोई कानून बनाने का अधिकार है जिस से राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर हम कोई खर्च लादेंगे ?

"You are imposing expenditure which the State Governments did not want."

In other words, assuming that this is otherwise within the legislative competence of the Parliament, the question is: whether we can make a law the result of which will be that it may make inroads and may have financial implication so far as the State expenditure is concerned. I have a direct authority....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
If the main power is there, then the incidental powers are there too.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Are you conceding that it is within the legislative competence? Then whatever might happen to the State does not matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेजिस्लेटिव काम्पिटेंस से ही जुड़ा हुआ है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is not stated here.

Otherwise the authority of AIR 37 Federal Court 1950 page 69 is conclusive on the issue. Justice Patanjali Shastri in the classical judgment on prohibition says:

"If you are going to prohibit import of foreign liquor, then that directly affects the customs revenue of the Centre and, therefore, whatever else you can do, you cannot make laws which make inroads into the revenues of the Centre."

There, it is the State and the Centre, here it is the other way. But the principle is the same....

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda): Was it before or after the Constitution came into force?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: That was before the framing of the Constitution, but the basic principle is the same.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: That is another matter.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am talking about the implications of the exercise of legislative competence by this Parliament if it makes an inroad and requires expenditure to be incurred by the States.

This is the principle enunciated and I submit in all humility that this is the law that we have to take. That has not been reversed and it is:

"It may be that a general adoption of the policy of prohibition will lead to a fall in the import of foreign liquor and the consequent diminution of the central customs revenue but where the Constitution Act has given to the province legislative powers with respect to a certain matter in clear and unambiguous terms then the Court should not deny it to them and impose restriction on its exercise on such extraneous considerations. It is now well established."

It is now well-settled that if an enactment according to its true na-

ture, its pith and substance, clearly falls within one of the matters associated to the provincial legislature it is valid notwithstanding its incidental encroachment on a federal subject."

That is the position which hold good today under our Constitution. We have the requisite legislative competence, to make law. Let us not bring in matters which are extraneous. I would beg of my esteemed friend Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra to bear with me. While determining the essential character or pith and substance doctrine, what is going to be the basic criteria or test you are going to lay down? It is the burden that is going to be caused—burden on the employed to deny himself the additional wages and half of the DA, and to deposit it with the Government compulsorily. That is the pith and substance.

SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA: Would you not like that the attributes of a State should remain in tact? Why are you thinking only in terms of financial issues? If the State loses its attributes it no longer remains a State.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My hon. friend Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra is an idealist and a dreamer. If he is talking in terms of what would be the ideal conditions to be created for happy and harmonious relations between State and Centre, I will go with him. Here is the Finance Minister faced with an extraordinary situation. In our own Committee of the party we have subjected him to a very gruelling cross-examination and we wanted to know various things, whether this is going to achieve the objects which have been set forth. Whether it is going to really work towards harmonious relationship between States and Centre....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: States have got certain essential powers. You are taking over their those powers seven on the local authority.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I would request him not to minimise our authority here. The Supreme Court while deciding the case of levy of wealth tax on agricultural land has stated that in accordance with Art. 248 read with entry 97 all that is required to be seen is whether or not strictly anything falls in entry 2 or 3, if granting it does not fall, it is open to Parliament to make any law that it seeks in these regard. Therefore, there is no substance whatsoever in the contention that Parliament lacks legislative competence to make this Bill.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I have heard the very ingenious speech of my hon. friend Mr. Salve.

I am afraid that this House does not take a merely legalistic view of the provisions of the law but that we have to take as the Parliament of India a view on this matter which is rather different to the kind of exercise to which we have been listening now,

At this stage, I cannot go into the merits or rather the demerits of this pernicious imposition, but the manner of this Bill and its haphazard introduction appears to me to deny the salutary constraints which are there in our Constitution.

I do not want to rub it in. But it does seem to me to be another instance of government's wishing to ride the a high horse in regard to the constitutional principles.

Mr. Salve referred to what Mr. Madhu Limaye had said earlier. He had stated it very cogently, in my estimation, that under this Bill, according to the financial memorandum supplied by Government, if the State Government agencies were to operate the scheme and if the additional cost for the Centre is estimated at Rs. 100 lakhs per annum recurring

and Rs. 29 lakhs non-recurring apparently, unspecified amounts would have to come out of the State exchequer.

Now, whatever he might say, I feel that this is a most unwanted and peculiar thing that the cost of collection on deposit amounts, accounting on deposits and repayment as provided for would be borne according to this Memorandum by the Central and State Governments, that is to say, the State Governments are being given an order 'Do this'. This is a most extraordinary and presumptions and constitutionally impermissible procedure. We have, in this country—whether we like it or not—a federal government. It may not be a decentralised federation, on the contrary, our orientation is in favour of a centralised federation. It is a federation because the first Article says that India, that is, Bharat, is a Union of States, and States rights are a sensitive matter not only because of certain political problems that we have to-day, whether in Kashmir or Nagaland or Mizoram or wherever else you might choose, but because it is a matter of cardinal importance to the functioning of our Constitution and our political life that a balance is kept between the Centre and the States. We have non-Congress Governments, for example in Tamil Nadu. You cannot ask them to ditto what Delhi says. If my recollection is not wrong, the Chief Minister of Kerala has said something which indicated that he was against the acceptance of the financial provisions put forward by the Government of India. Now, if for instance this Government and the State Governments come to have a confrontation in the matter of rights—States *vis-a-vis* the Centre—at least, if Government chooses so, that is a different matter. We have, in this House, got to take into consideration, that States rights are being ridden rough-shod over in spite of whatever provisions there are in the Constitution which could be invoked in order to keep the States at

bay and to get them under the control of the Centre. Those provisions have not been invoked and, on the sly, surreptitiously, by introducing this kind of legislation in this House, States rights are being taken away. Then what is to be said in answer? Parliament is certainly responsible for this sort of thing. Earlier, it was very clearly pointed out that in the State Lists, there are specific references to what is sought to be done in this particular Bill. Public services are actually mentioned and also in so far as the powers of local authority, the municipalities and improvement trusts as well as district boards go. Please see Item V in the State List. That being so, I need not now labour this point because it has already been mentioned. I do not see why Government should try to ignore the rights of the States in this direction.

We have, in our Constitution, certain provisions like Art. 249 which lay down that Parliament, in the national interest, has power to legislate in respect of a matter in the State List. But, that can be a temporary measure. And this Article postulates a simple resolution supported by no less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting in the Rajya Sabha—in the Council of States. If Government wanted to do something which would require a certain impingement into the rights of the State they could easily have brought a resolution or something in the other House where, with a two-thirds majority, they could have brought the support of the State to some impingement of the authority. But, they do not choose to do so.

There is Article 352 under which emergency has been declared. We should like to know whether Government really and truly takes its stand on the position that in view of the emergency and fear of external aggression and internal disorder they are collecting so much more money from the people. They cannot have the moral guts to say so because it is

neither legally nor politically permissible. That is why they are trying to act on the sly.

Reference has already been made how Article 360 could have been invoked. Government has not declared as yet that financial stability and credit of India is threatened and that this Bill is the answer. We have an image to preserve. We talk so much about the image of India and, I am sure, Government does not want to declare that financial stability and credit of India is threatened. Therefore, they are not invoking his Article of the Constitution.

I repeat nothing is more important in our Constitution than Article 1. I would add that this is not the first time in this Session that the Government has been caught in an attempt to do something on the sly perhaps, a combination of guilty conscience, inbuilt ineptitude and haughty indifference to Parliament where they have a brute majority at their bidding, enables them to do what they like and this has perhaps brought us to this position. We have to see that the constitutional provisions that make for genuine harmonious relationship between the Centre and the States are not thrown to the winds and Government does not do something surreptitiously.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the short point under discussion at the moment here is whether the Bill sought to be introduced is within the legislative competence of the Parliament or not. As regards its legislative propriety that is not under discussion at this stage.

Two points have been raised. The first and the primary point made is that the Bill comes within the purview of Entry 5 and 41 of List II and, therefore, it being within the competence of State legislature, the competence of the Parliament is barred. The second point made is that this Bill is also violative of Article 31(2).

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

The point regarding the competence of the State legislatures, so far as this Bill is concerned, has been dealt with by Mr. Salve. He has relied on Entry 97. Apart from that if there is any other Entry under which this Bill can be brought it is Entry 20 of the concurrent list, that is, social and economic planning. If you would be pleased to look at Entry 20 in the Concurrent List; you will find that it reads as follows:

"Economic and social planning".

After all, the doctrine of pith and substance is that we must look to the substance that this Bill seeks to achieve, and we can see that or we shall have to see that from the totality of the Bill and also from the Long Title of the Bill itself. You will be pleased to see from the Long Title of the Bill that this is a Bill which is not affecting the service conditions of the employees in the State service or public service but it is a Bill to provide in the interests of national economic development by way of compulsory deposit of additional emoluments, and, therefore, it is a Bill for national economic development, and from that point of view it comes under Entry 20 of the Concurrent List.

I am strengthened in this argument by the view expressed by one of the most eminent jurists of this country, Mr. C. K. Daphthary, the former Attorney General. He gave his views in this House on the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill on an identical question. This question was brought up in this House and the Attorney-General was called upon to express his opinion in this House on the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, 1963. With your permission, I would like to refer to some of his views. I am reading from Lok Sabha Debates, (Third Series), Vol. XVII, 25th—30th April, 1963, cc. 12753—54. He said:

"The questions that were asked of me in regard to this Bill were two. The first was whether this Bill was legislatively competent, that is to say, whether Parliament had the legislative authority to make this into an Act. The second question was whether if it had, the Act would, when passed, conflict with any of the matters in Part III of the Constitution, that is to say, the Fundamental Rights Chapter."

So, an identical question had been raised at that time also. He further said:

"As to competency, I have put it or have considered that it would come under Entry No. 20 of List III, that is the Concurrent List. That Entry runs as follows. May I be permitted to read it? That entry is: 'Economic and social planning'. And in connection with that, I might call of attention to the Long Title of the Bill which runs this way..."

If you will be pleased to see the Long Title of that Bill and of this Bill, you will find that the long Title of that Bill was word by word the same as this, namely "A Bill to provide in the interest of national economic development for compulsory deposit and for the framing of a scheme in relation thereto.". The long Title of the present Bill is also "to provide in the interest of national economic development for compulsory deposit of additional emoluments and for the framing of a scheme in relation thereto".

Of course, the Attorney-General had also gone through the question that even if it did not come under Entry 20, it would still be covered by Entry 97 in List I. Even when that Bill was discussed, the question was raised that it came within the purview of the State Legislature because by that compulsory deposit scheme what was sought to be achieved was deposits from land revenue from persons who were earning above a certain amount, to the tune of 50 per cent. The question that had been raised was that

since the deposit was from land revenue and land revenue fell within the State List, that came within the purview of the States. The Attorney-General's reply was:

"May I say to the hon. Member that the matter has to be approached by looking at the substance of the legislation? That is the test which has always been applied or as it has been called, the pith and substance of the measure. The pith and substance of this measure is compulsory saving and the making of a deposit. The pith and substance is not land revenue. Therefore, it cannot fall within the State List where there is the item relating to land revenue.

The reference to land revenue in this Bill is for two purposes. One is to indicate a kind of person who will be liable to make the deposit".

And then he went on to anumerate the purposes.

Therefore, my submission is that it comes within either entry 20 of List III or the residuary power of Parliament. The learned Law Minister has already said that he is not taking recourse to the emergency provisions, but since an argument has been made that the emergency provisions are not applicable in this case because the emergency that has been declared is under article 352 relating to external aggression and not to the economic emergency contemplated in the Constitution, I would refer, even academically if necessary, to article 250 and say that we have the power under article 250. Article 250 says as follows:

Article 250 says:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, Parliament shall, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to

any of the matters enumerated in the State List".

This articles does not make it a condition precedent that you will have the power of economic legislation only when an economic emergency is declared or some other type of legislation when an emergency is declared against external aggression. It says whatever may be the nature of the circumstances for which an emergency is declared, whether under article 352 or otherwise, the power to legislate is automatically extended under article 250, to legislate even on matters under the State List.

Therefore, the question is not whether under what contingency an emergency has been declared. The moment an emergency is declared, Parliament's power to legislate under art. 250 is enlarged to cover the State List irrespective of the fact that the emergency was declared under art. 322 and not under other provisions relating to financial emergency.

Therefore, my respectful submission is that if we take that aspect also into consideration, this matter becomes absolutely academic in nature, though as I have submitted, we have the legislative competence so far as it comes directly under the purview of Entry 20, and even assuming it is not, then it is covered by the article relating to residuary powers.

As for the other point about property, Shri Salve has replied that money is not property. Probably we would have liked, or at any event some of us would have liked, that money comes within the purview of property under art. 31(2) because that would give us the power to acquire liquid cash of certain rich type of persons without giving compensation. But I will submit even assuming, and not admitting, that money is taken to be a property for purposes of art. 31(2), which I say it is not, even then Parliament has the power under art. 31A (b) Assuming that you go to

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]
the extreme case when money is considered as property because it says:

"taking over the management of any property by the State for a limited period either in the public interest...."

Even assuming money to be property, which I say for the purpose of art. 31(2) one cannot contemplate, it comes within art 31A (b) because in the public interest for economic development and for checking inflation at this crucial moment, obviously we can take over the management of money for a limited, temporary period.

Therefore, I submit that the two points raised so far as legislative competence is concerned, have no substance. If there is any political argument, like the one aduced by Shri H. N. Mukerjee, this is not the stage to discuss it; because we will be discussing all the aspects when we come to the consideration stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Law Minister is intervening; he is not replying.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let him speak afterwards.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I can call anybody.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Law Minister's reply is final.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, he is only intervening.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I crave your indulgence to allow me to intervene at this stage only for the reason that I have to move a Bill in the Rajya Sabha and I may be called any moment.

Most of the major points have already been made. I have read very carefully the debate which took place on Friday although I was not present here.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: On a point of order. He cannot speak at this stage.

उन का कहना है कि चूंकि उन को राज्य सभा में जाना है, इसलिए वह इस समय बोलना चाहते हैं। क्या उन के डिपुटीज नहीं हैं? कितनी गम्भीर चर्चा चल रही है और वह कहते हैं कि मैं बाक-आउट कर के चला जाऊँगा।

श्री एच० प्रार० गोखले : मैं बाक-आउट करना कर रहा हूँ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He is walking out to the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I began by saying 'I crave your indulgence'. There is no question of walking out.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप नियम 72 देखिये। सदस्यों के द्वारा आक्षेप उठाने के बाद अन्त में मंत्री महोदय को जबाब देना है। इस का मालब यह है कि जो मैं, बोलूँगा, उन का जबाब वह नहीं देने वाले हैं। मैं श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी के लिए थील्ड कर गया, क्योंकि उन को जाना था अब मंत्री महोदय मुझे भुने बिना ही जाने वाले हैं मैंने ही लेजिस्लेटिव कार्मटेंस का सवाल उठाया था। यह क्या तरीका है? मैं इस पर आपत्ति करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I have said that he is only intervening. He is not replying to the debate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Who will reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister-in-charge, the Finance Minister.

Some members expressed an opinion that they would first like to hear the Law Minister, so that they may be able to meet his points. In any case, it is up to the Chair to call anybody.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप चाहते हैं कि रो बातों पर वह गौर न फरमाएं ?

श्री एच० आर० गोक्खले : आप तो बोल चुके हैं ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : वह तो मैं ने श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी के लिए ईल्ड किया था, उन को बिना था, इसलिए मैं ईल्ड कर गया था ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्हें जो कारण दिये हैं वे बहुत फिल्मजी हैं । जो सीधे चुनाव से सभा जीती है उस के प्रति तो इन्हें कोई आदर नहीं है, यह जा रहे हैं राज्य यमा में ।

Have we no self-respect as a collective body?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Chair to decide whom to call and at what time.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have read carefully the speeches made on Friday, although I was not personally present, and I have heard the speeches made today. Although the debate has been long, ultimately it boils down to a very few major points relating to the legislative competence of Parliament to enact this legislation. Some other points were also raised on Friday with regard to excessive delegation etc., to which I will come later.

The main argument was that this legislation impinges on the powers of legislation of the States as conferred on them by List II of the seventh schedule. Particular reliance was placed on entries 5 and 41 of that list to show that certain provisions of this Bill impinge on these entries, in respect of which only the State legislature has the power to legislate. I submit that none of these entries is really impinged on by this legislation. Entry 5 says:

"Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of

municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration."

None of these has been affected by the legislation under consideration. Entry 41 says:

"State public services; State Public Service Commission" This legislation does not legislate in respect of State public services and certainly not in respect of State Public Service Commission. On Friday, my learned friend for whom, as a lawyer, I have great respect, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, referred to some decisions—one Bombay High Court decision and one M.P. High Court decision. He referred to a judgment given by Mr. Justice Chainani, C. J. in which I was a concurring judge. I have gone through that judgment and also the M.P. judgment. So far as entries 41 and 5 are concerned, the proposition that the State has power to legislate is unexceptionable. Therefore, there is no reason for saying those authorities go counter to the proposition that these entries are not impinged.

I do not want to load the House with authorities but anyone who has dealt with this matter knows that whenever you construe any entry, whether it is of List I, List II or List III, you do not consider it in isolation, but you consider it along with the other entries and find out what is the ultimate purpose and intent of a particular entry, in conferring competence on the State Legislature or on Parliament itself. This is the well-accepted theory known as the theory of pith and substance of a legislation, to which my hon. friend, Shri Salve, made a reference. It is impossible that a law can be so much in watertight compartments that even incidentally it will not affect one or the other entries of the other Lists. That is why the pith and substance doctrine, which is well-known in consti-

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

tutional jurisprudence, is invoked repeatedly by our courts and courts all over the world where they have similar systems of jurisprudence.

We have to find out what is really the pith and substance of this legislation. Is it to legislate in respect of local self-government or the panchayats? As has been repeatedly held, you are entitled to look at the long title to know what is the purpose of the legislation. Here the purpose is, broadly speaking, economic development. I need not read the entire Bill because the long title in terms says that it is in the interest of national economic development. I do not read the whole of it even though we are entitled to read the long title, we are entitled to read the various provisions of the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to find out what is the pith and substance of the legislation which is under consideration.

This has been considered not for the first time when this Bill was brought. A similar measure was there in 1963; I have checked up that measure and it was for two major purposes. It was identical with the measure which we are now considering. A challenge was made to that also that time in the House, and outside, in the courts. I will come to the challenge in the House where the then Attorney-General was invited to come and give his opinion. He gave his opinion on the points raised and expressed the view that it does not really fall in any of the entries of the State List. He clearly stated that none of the entries in the State List would specifically cover this piece of legislation. According to his opinion, as was mentioned by Shri Salve in his speech, this was covered, firstly by Entry 20 of the Concurrent List. Then he said that even if it is not specifically covered by entry 20, you can invoke entry 97, which is the residuary entry, or you can invoke article 248. I am not referring to article 249, to which a reference was made, but to article 248,

which covers residuary matters in respect of which there is no specific provision.

This pith and substance doctrine is not something which has been propounded for the first time here. It has been invoked in the past and the courts have considered the pith and substance of a particular legislation to find out the legislative competence of the law. I submit that if you consider the whole Bill, the purpose of the Bill, the object of the Bill, the provisions of the Bill, I have personally no doubt in my mind that the pith and substance of the legislation is not covered by entry 5 or entry 41 of the State List.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Which is the entry on which you are replying?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: By asking this question you are really supporting me. Probably, my hon. friend did not hear me when I said that the then Attorney-General gave the opinion that it really falls under entry 20 of the Concurrent List. He also said that assuming that you do not want to invoke entry 20, you can invoke entry 97 and article 248 of the Constitution under which no one else but Parliament would have legislative competence. Entry 20, social and economic development, is the one on which the then Attorney-General relied. Then this matter was taken to the courts. A reference was made to a judgment of the Allahabad High Court where a challenge was made. But it was not mentioned by the hon. Member that the challenge had failed. The question of legislative competence was also there and the challenge failed.

Then, some reference was made to clause in the Bill that the States will have to function and, naturally, they will have to incur expenditure; the local authorities will have to function for implementation of the Act and will have to incur expenditure and other employers on whom such an obligation is cast will have to incur

expenditure for the deduction of these amounts by way of deposits and crediting them to the respective accounts. The State Government as an employer, the local authority as an employer, the Central Government as an employer, is required to collect these deposits according to the provisions of the Act. Even otherwise, even on the constitutional position, it is well-known—I am not invoking any thing new; it is already there—that no special authority or direction is necessary to the State Governments to do it. Even under the existing provisions of the Constitution, the executive power of the State has to be used by the State for implementation of laws made by Parliament. Even if no direction is given, under article 256, the executive power of the States will be so used that they will implement the laws made by Parliament. So, the question of competence is clear.

The question of requirement of expenditure, etc. assumes subsidiary importance altogether. Take, for example, an ordinary law. If a new piece of criminal law is passed by which certain new offences are created, the execution of the criminal law is always done by the States. The State does not come and say, "This is a law passed by Parliament. We are not going to take cognizance of it unless you pay for implementing it." The Constitution contemplates that the executive power of the State will be so utilised as to implement the laws made by Parliament.

Now, I would submit with great respect to you that these are matters which are really decided by the courts which are constituted by the Constitution. It is open to the persons opposing the Bill to go and challenge it before a court of law. But, if on the other hand, you say that Parliament has no legislative competence, there is no remedy. There can be no writ issued by the court of law against

Parliament to hold it otherwise. Therefore, it is but proper that ultimately, after all the things are considered, the House considers both the points of view and come to a decision as to whether they consider it as an obstacle for the introduction or consideration of the Bill.

The other matter which had been referred to, not today, but on the previous day, was with regard to clause 17 of the Bill. I think, Mr. Limaye raised that question. His argument was that this is a case of excessive delegation of legislative powers. I would submit that it is not a clause on delegation of powers at all.

Clause 17 reads as follows:—

"Where the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do either in the public interest or having regard to the peculiar circumstances of any case, it may, by notification, and subject to such conditions, if any, as it may specify in the notification—

(a) exempt any establishment or category of employees working in any establishment from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act;

(b) exempt, in the case of extreme hardship to any employee, from crediting any amount in relation to such employee to the Additional Wages Deposit Account...."

The point was two-fold, as far as I could understand it. One was, the power of exemption is given to the Government and this power was—I do not remember whether that particular expression was used; what he meant was this—untrammeled; there were no guidelines as to under what circumstances, what peculiar circumstances—for example, this power may be exercised. This would, no doubt, have been very relevant if it was delegation of legislative power. But

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

there is a well recognised distinction between delegation of legislative power and what is recognised in law as 'conditional legislation'. I can cite various instances where the clauses so even wider than this, but I am mentioning only two cases because I do not wish to take much time of the House. It has been held—I am talking of the Supreme Court....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am concerned here with the rules of the House and not with the Supreme Court.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That is completely a different matter. Here I am on the question whether it is delegation of legislative power at all or whether it is only a conditional legislation.

Take, for instance, the bonus case. Jalan Trading Company went to the Supreme Court where the provisions of the Bonus Act were challenged; section 38 enabling the Government to exempt establishments from the operation of that Act was challenged in the Supreme Court on the ground that it was excessive delegation of legislative power. The Supreme Court said that it was not a case of excessive delegation of legislative power but it was a case of conditional legislation.

15 hrs.

Another instance that I would cite is the Bombay Prohibition Act. In the Bombay case which ultimately went to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court upheld the Bombay view. The clause was very wide. I would read out the clause to make my point:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the rules made thereunder, the State Government may be general or special order exempt any person or institution or any class of persons or institutions from all or any of the provisions of this Act or from all or any of the rules or regulations or orders made

thereunder or from all or any of the conditions of any licence, permit, pass or authorisation granted thereunder, under such conditions as it may impose."

I cannot visualise anything wider than this, whereby by way of conditional legislation, power has been given to the Government to exempt certain categories of persons, not to make the Act applicable to certain areas, to extend it to certain areas and to grant exemptions and so on. This was challenged in Bulsara's case in the Bombay High Court and the challenge did not succeed and the Supreme Court upheld the judgment saying that it was a valid clause because it was not a case of excessive delegation. If authorities are needed, I can refer to them.

Only one more and that is in Globe Theatres case where the Madras High Court ruled on Section 13 of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the State Government may, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, exempt any building or class of buildings from all or any of the provisions of this Act...."

I cannot visualise anything which did not contain a guideline anything more than this. Yet it was upheld even by the Supreme Court. As against that, in the present provision, there is some guideline. It is not as if there is no guideline at all. First of all, there is the guideline of public interest. It is a well-recognised guideline. The second one is the peculiar circumstances which has also been held following the doctrine accepted in the American courts that even the legislature in certain matters cannot visualise all the circumstances. Therefore, it has the power to make provision as and when circumstances arise. So the power is given to legis-

late and to frame rules so that as and when circumstances which cannot be foreseen arise, the law can be made applicable or exemption can be granted from the application of the law.

Here, what I was submitting for the consideration of the House is that in our view in clause 17 there are some guidelines. Public interest is a guideline and secondly, the peculiar circumstances which may appear. Now, I agree if, for example, under this Act the Government acts later on and exempts certain categories of employees say in a particular area and suppose it is sought to be discriminated or suppose it is arbitrary or capricious, nobody can say that that cannot be challenged, but the power given here at that time cannot be challenged. It is a power which is well-recognised. I have a very long list made out and I want to mention only some because I do not want to take the time of the House, where such power has been given to the executive for granting exemption.

I would only point out the general power of exemptions contained in section 12 of the Petroleum Act, 1934. I am talking about the Central Acts. It says:

"The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette exempt any petroleum specified in the notification from all or any of the provisions of this Chapter."

Then, section 14 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 says:

"The appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette exempt, conditionally or unconditionally, any industrial establishment or class of industrial establishments from all or any of the provisions of this Act."

Then, there is the Weekly Holidays Act. There is also the Minimum Wages Act. I have given the Madras Rent Control Act. There are a large

number of central legislations where such power is found. I have mentioned two instances where such power was challenged and the challenge did not succeed and the provisions were upheld as fully constitutional because it is wrong to believe that they were cases of delegated legislation. If the legislature abrogates its own functions altogether and says, 'I will not legislate whatever be my intention but I may ask somebody else to legislate.', then, of course, it is a case of excessive delegation of legislative power. But when the legislature legislates on a certain matter and then says by way of conditional legislation that such and such authority, in this case, may be Government or some other authority, will decide when the law will be extended, where it will be extended, where it will be exempted and what are the categories to which it will apply and what are the categories to which it will not apply, that cannot be, in my view, any excessive delegation of legislative power. I am not making it exhaustive, it is only illustrative. Therefore, my submission is that the argument that this was an excessive delegation of legislative power and, therefore, clause 17 is bad, in my respectful submission, is not correct.

These were the main points that were raised

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: What about Article 31(1)?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I thank him for reminding me. I think it is Shri Somnath Chatterjee who raised it. He said that money is property. I do not want to make any quarrel with the proposition for the purposes of this debate that money is property. I will assume that money is property. Why to go into the theoretical aspect of money being property at this stage? But the whole argument was that if money is property, on the assumption that money is property, Art. 31(1) is attracted and 31(2) is also attracted and basis of this argument was that 31 (2) is attracted because 31 (1) says

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that nobody can be deprived of his property without the authority of the law. I fully agree that the extent the employees are not permitted the use of their money which I assume is property, for a limited period there is deprivation, but it is not without the authority of law. Therefore, Article 31(1) would not be vitiated and the second thing, I think it was also said by Shri Chatterjee that you have to test it on the anvil of reasonableness under Art. 19 with regard to the question of possession and deprivation of property. This question was examined at that time. The then Attorney-General stated this . . .

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: He did not put it on the application of Fundamental rights.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Then I need not deal with it. There is no question of acquisition here. Article 31(2) does not arise. There is no acquisition. Acquisition proceeds when you divest the title of the interest to the property and provide for investing it in the State. When we acquire property the title and ownership of that person is lost and it vests in the Government. In the present legislation the title is not lost. The title continues to belong to the employee and he is entitled to recover when the time comes. He gets quite a high rate of interest on return, that is 2½ per cent more than the bank rate. Therefore, it is not a case of acquisition. It would be at the most, as has been pointed out, be a case of compulsory loan or compulsory borrowing which power is inherent with reference to Entry 97, residuary power, and under Article 248 of the Constitution. That is the only point which I wanted to submit. Thank you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Hon'ble Law Minister relies on two things. These are Entry 20 in the concurrent list and Entry 97 in Union List Entry 97 says, any other matter

not enumerated in List 2 or list 3. But these are specifically enumerated.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have dealt with them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I know you will rely only upon your majority. These items are enumerated specifically in List 2. He cannot rely therefore on this Item 97 of the Union List. The Hon'ble Law Minister said that he was competently advised by the Attorney-General to take recourse to item 20. I wonder how economic and social planning could be used as an argument for making a non-sense of State's powers. Even the Planning Commission is not an executive body.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: What he said was, this compulsory deposit scheme is covered by Entry 20 in the Concurrent list and if not it is completely covered by 97.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What I am saying is this. Under the huge umbrella of economic and social planning all powers of the States cannot be wiped out. Now, planning is the main responsibility of the Planning Commission. Yet, The Planning Commission does not happen to be an executive organ. This is my point.

श्री मण्डलियम्: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मन्त्री महोदय थोड़ी देर रुकेंगे तो बहुत ही भुज्जसर में मैं आपनी बात कहूँगा। ऐसा लगता है कि मन्त्री महोदय और कांग्रेसों मित्र आज फिशिंग एक्सपेर्टिशन पर हैं, सविवाह के सेविय शब्दों में जो जोविंग्स एन्ट्रीज हैं वह एक के बाद एक बे कोट करते जा रहे हैं। इस में 97 भी है और 20 भी है। इन्होंने जो निर्णय सुझाया कोट का इस सदन के सामने रखा उसी में कानकरिंग औपीनियन विदायतुला की है, फिशिंग एक्सपेर्टिशन के बारे में वे क्या कहते हैं वह ध्यान में रखने लायक है। वे कहते हैं :

I agree that this petition should be dismissed with costs. I agree generally with the reasons given by Mr Shah but I wish to say that I do not rest my decision on Entry 97 of the List I.

श्राज जो कानकरिग है वह कल सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय हो सकता है इसलिए, उन के आर्मेंट को तो मीट करना चाहिए। अभी अमेरिकन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो कुछ निर्णय दिया हैं उस में माइनारिटी ओपीनियन साइट की है जो कि बारे में भेजारिटी ओपीनियन की ही हो सकती है। तो जो दलील में उन का जवाब दिया जाये। हिदायतुल्ला साहब कहते हैं।

"It was argued that Entry No. 97 of List I must, in any event, cover this tax even if the Entry relative to income-tax was inadequate to cover it. The very frequent reliance on Entry No. 97 makes me say these few words."

बार बार जो 97 का ये आधार ने रहे हैं, वह कह रहे हैं। ये 97 का आधार नहीं ले सकते हैं।

"That Entry no doubt confers residuary powers of registration or taxation, but it is not an Entry to avoid a discussion as to the nature of the law or of a tax with a view to determining the precise Entry under which it can come. Before recourse can be had to Entry No. 97, it must be found as a fact that there is no entry in any of the three Lists under which the impugned Legislation can come.

उन का कहना बिल्कुल कामनसेस को जांचने वाला है कि तीनों सूचियों को देखने के बाद जब तक आप इस नीतीजे पर नहीं पहुँचते कि 97 के अलावा कोई धारा नहीं है तभी

जा कर यह किया जा सकता है। सब से पहले मैं सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ वह जिस का इन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। मजदूरों का अतिरिक्त वेतन या अतिरिक्त बोनस या डूसरे जो उनके एमाल्यमेंट्स हैं वे आप टैक्स के नाम पर लेना चाहते हैं या बारोइज के नाम पर लेना चाहते हैं? इस का आप खुलासा करें।

चूंकि यह वेतनों का सवाल है इसलिए लोकल आथारिटी के निर्माण वाली जो पांचवीं एंटरी है उस के तहत वेतन, बोनस आदि का सवाल आता है। मैं आप को बझबई म्यूनिसिपल एक्ट दिखा सकता हूँ। क्या म्यूनिसिपलिटीज को यह अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है कि वे मजदूरों के बेतन निर्धारित करें। अगर वह अधिकार लोकल बाड़ीज को है तो आप जब मजदूरों के बताने के एक हिस्से पर डाका डालते हैं तब क्या उस से एंटरी 5 के साथ उसका टक्कराव नहीं होता है? इस का कोई जवाब नहीं आया है?

41 एंटरी के बारे में जो राज्य सरकारों के अधीन कर्मचारी हैं उन के बेतन आदि के बारे में निर्णय करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों का है। इस के ऊपर भी आपने डाका डाला है और किस एंटरी के तहत, इस के बारे में भी आपका दिमाग साफ नहीं है

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): I rise on a point of order. What about the word used 'daka'? This is a dacoity. This money is not being taken forcibly from any person or not even without the knowledge of that person. Therefore, this is not *daka*. Government is a bailee and not even a part owner. It is not converting the same to the use of any person other than the owner. That is why this is not *daka*.

श्री मधु लिमये : जहां तक सोशल और इकोनॉमिक प्लानिंग का सवाल है, इस से उस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। क्या इस से आर्थिक विकास होने वाला है। इस साल खती का उत्पादन पांच प्रतिशत घटने वाला है। इन्होंने औद्योगिकरण के बारे में खुद कहा है.....

The prospects of Industrial development are uncertain.

यह इन्होंने स्प्लीमेंटरी बजट में कहा है। तो आर्थिक विकास बगेरह कुछ नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों, लोकल अधिकारिटी आदि के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन के बेतानों के ऊपर डाका ढालने का यह विशुद्ध प्रयास है। जब इसको कानून बनाने का ही अधिकार नहीं है तो राज्य सरकार के ऊपर खर्चा लादने का कहां से अधिकार आया? क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में या इस तरह के किसी नए कानून में अपराधों की जांच करने के लिए या अपराधियों को सजा दिलाने के लिए कुछ चर्चा करना पड़ेगा तो उस की चर्चा में नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आपको चूंकि क्यों वे कानून आप बना सकते हैं? यह कानून बनाने का अधिकार नहीं है इसलिए संविधान की धारा 203, 204 और 205 का उल्लंघन हुआ है।

डेलीगेटिड लैंजिस्लेशन के बारे में मैंने जो कुछ कहना चाहा था उस को कानून मंत्री ने तोड़ मरोड़ कर पेश किया है। मैं इलीगंलिटी की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा था। कानून मंत्री को मालुम होना चाहिए कि सबआडिनेट लैंजिस्लेशन के ऊपर विचार करने के लिए हमारी कमेटी है और इस कमेटी के सामने ये मामले जायें इसलिए आप को देना पड़ता है अपने ममोरेंडम में किन किन धाराओं के तहत इस तरह के अधिकार आप को दिए गए हैं। चाहे डेलीगेटिड लैंजिस्लेशन को बात आप करें ये कडीशनल लैंजिस्लेशन की करें, जरूर कुछ तो नोटिफिकेशन निकलेगा, आर्डर निकलेगा। क्लाज 17 के तहत जो भी कार्यवाई होगी उसके ऊपर निगरानी रखने का अधिकार हमारी

सबआडिनेट लैंजिस्लेशन कमेटी को मिलना चाहिये। यह मेरा कहना है और इस के बारे में भी आप को आदेश देना चाहिये।

मेरे और आक्षेप हैं। इन पर स्वीकरण आने के बाद मैं उनको उठाऊगा। वे बिल्कुल अलग हैं लैंजिस्लेटिव कम्पोटेंस से उस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस विधेयक के बारे में इन्होंने वर्तमान एटर्नी जनरल की राय ली है यदि हां तो वह क्या है?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If Mr. Limaye does not proceed with his speech, I would take it he has concluded.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस के ऊपर मैं ने खंति किया।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I would not like to take much of the time of the House. The question for consideration is extremely limited. The only thing we have to consider at this stage is whether under the proviso 272 there is a violation or a trasgression of the powers vested in the State legislature. My submission is burden is heavily on the part of those who plead that the Parliament has no jurisdiction. They will have to prove that this particular piece of legislation comes under any one of the entries under list No. 2. If it comes under list No. 3 then this Parliament has got jurisdiction. If it does not come under list No. 2 then also this Parliament has got jurisdiction under Entry No. 97. The two entries they are relying on are Entry No. 5 and Entry No. 41.

Entry 5 in List II has been referred to. It reads thus: 'Local government'. But it does not stop with that. It further says:

"that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local-self-government or village administration".

So, what exactly is meant is completely clarified by the words following the phrase 'local government'. So, it has nothing to do with salaries etc. Entry 41 says:

"State public services; State Public Service Commission."

The entry immediately preceding that, namely entry 40 reads:

"Salaries and allowance of Ministers for the State."

Entry 38 reads:

"Salaries and allowance of members of the Legislature of the State, of the Speaker..."

Therefore, where it is a question of the salaries, remuneration and all that of the employees, they would have been specifically mentioned. Where the Constitution-makers had in their view this particular aspect of the fixation of salaries, regulation of salaries and all that, they had specifically mentioned it in the Constitution in the respective entries. Here, they have only mentioned 'State public services; "State Public Service Commission."'. So, my humble submission is that not a single word of this legislation would come under any of those two entries.

No other entry has been pointed out or even hinted at. So, so long as it has not been proved to the satisfaction of the House that this legislation would come under any one of the entries in List II, under the residuary power or jurisdiction of Parliament, this Parliament has certainly got the jurisdiction to take this matter into consideration.

Then again I do completely support Mr Goswami who had pointed out that it would come under entry 20 of List III. So, we need not go into that question. Entry 97 will take care of it.

The Supreme Court ruling which has been quoted here has completely established the case. Justice Hidayatullah, supporting the judgment, put forth another dimension to the whole thing. He said, after all, on all income a certain deduction and deposit had been ordered. He was of the view that could be classed as a tax on income, and the mere fact that the money would have to be returned with interest would not denude it of its character as a tax coming under that particular entry in List I; therefore, he said that he would support the measure not under entry 97 but as a tax on income, and on that ground he said that particular legislation was particularly within the competence of Parliament.

The legislation that we are discussing is certainly comparable to the legislation that was there before. The only difference is that whereas it was a compulsory deposit which had to be voluntarily done on that occasion here it has got to be deducted and deposited with the nominated authority. Deduction is contemplated under the Income-tax Act. My hon. friend H. N. Mukherjee was asking whether the State Government would not incur an expenditure as a result of this. I would submit that under the Income-tax Act, if a person came within the taxable bracket, the deduction will have to be effectuated and the money will have to be paid. That would not make Parliament any the less competent to effect rate that legislation. All that has been done is that out of the income, with certain limits and by a particular standard, an amount is ordered to be deposited. That comes perfectly within List I both under the residuary jurisdiction and also as a tax on income, going by the view

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

of Mr. Justice Hidayatullah in the Supreme Court judgment that has already been referred to here.

The question is: What is the pith and substance? The question is how to handle a particular income. Income is the basic thing. Income otherwise than agricultural income is certainly under List I and comes within the purview of Parliament. This is so clear a position, upheld by Parliament, upheld by the Supreme Court and supported by the Attorney-General at that time who addressed Parliament. So, everybody has supported this completely. My submission, therefore, is that in these circumstances, to prolong the discussion is an exercise in futility. It is so clear a position that I submit that this Bill must be permitted to go through.

Rule 72 is perfectly clear. We are now only at the stage of the hon. Minister's asking for the leave of the House. Leave has been asked for, and the only way to decide it is for the House to decide it, and no question of ruling comes in here at all.

When the question of legislative competence arises, we have got the jurisdiction to go into all these matters, and you may give full opportunity for a full discussion. That right has been given. But the final decision has to be found under rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At the very outset, I rise to oppose the Bill even at the introduction stage because according to me, this Bill is a Bill for a wages freeze. That is why I oppose it legally, socially and morally.

AN HON. MEMBER: Physically?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Physically later on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope that is not a threat.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have heard with rapt attention the arguments advanced by Shri Salve who very well argued certain points though some of his arguments were self-defeating. I also heard the very eloquent argument of my hon. friend, the Law Minister, when he referred to what the Attorney-General had said about the Compulsory Deposit Bill when it was introduced in the House. I happened to be a member then, and I know only the point of legislative competence was there. But when we argued that you are depriving the employee—it is a question of deprivation—the Attorney-General, Shri Daphary said this was not deprivation, but this was a reasonable restriction. And he defined reasonable restriction: we are not depriving any government or other employee; Government has every right to place a reasonable restriction. They wanted to rob or pickpocket the government and other employees in the name of reasonable restriction. You are left with liquid money in the form of DR or wage increase. You do not know to spend it. You will spend too much. We as your guardian want to place some reasonable restriction on you to curb inflation'. At that time, the then Finance Minister did not much use the word 'inflation'; it was in the name of boosting the economy, for the success of the Plan. This time it is to fight inflation. There is hardly any difference.

I would invite your attention to page 2. What are the provisions?

"any increase in wages sanctioned in pursuance of the recommendations made (a) by the third Central Pay Commission, (b) before the appointed day, by any Pay Commission appointed by a State Government, in relation to the employees of that Government."

Many State Governments have appointed Pay Commissions and they have submitted reports. Those reports are likely to be implemented now. Before that could be done fully and finally, this will become an Act

and they will deduct those wages according to the various provisions of this Bill.

Then (c):

'by any committee constituted before the appointed day by Parliament, Supreme Court or any High Court in relation to any employee of Parliament, Supreme Court, High Court, as the case may be'.

The hon. Speaker appointed a committee in this House to deal with the question of the wages and service conditions of the employees working in this House. Then we raised certain questions about those employees. We have been prohibited from doing so; at least this is what the hon. Speaker said: 'For God's sake, spare the Speaker'. I am sorry he is not here. The Deputy-Speaker is here. They do not want to spare him....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN)
You have not understood the clause.
These are some exemptions given.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That will come later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have never asked to be spared.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I will only make this request. This is a simple wage-freeze Bill which is being brought because of the bankrupt policies of the Government. They want to come under the shelter of this. See the statement of object and reasons. I was surprised to read it.

"Controlling inflation is today the single most important task facing this country".

After 27 years of freedom, they have realised it now. But who brought the country's economy to shambles.

If the Speaker cannot decide about the legislative competence of this House to enact this Bill, why not refer this matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion? For instance the question whether Presidential election can take place when there was no Assembly in Gujarat was referred to the Supreme Court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was done by the President himself.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then there are instances where the Attorney General was summoned to this House. Why can't this be done in this case? I have already given notice of a motion that this matter should be referred to the Supreme Court whether this legislation is actually not against the interests of the employees and against the rights of the States. There are various corporations under various political parties. What will happen if they resist this legislation? Are you going to force the municipalities and corporations or local bodies to implement a thing which is the result of the sinister design of this Government cover up its failures?

Please give a ruling which will go down in the history of Parliament. You kindly put my motion for referring this to Supreme Court to the vote of the House. Let this country know that a motion for obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court was defeated by the brute majority of the ruling party.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, the Law Minister's explanation is far from satisfactory and even less convincing. While discussing the legislative competence of this House, I want to draw attention to an anomaly. In Gujarat, a pay commission has been appointed under the chairmanship of Justice Desai, which it is reported, will give its report sometime in October. In between, here is this legislation which has come from the Centre. In the name of economic development, they

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

are trying to stangulate the States and the wage-earners. Will the same rule apply to the State pay commissions which applies to the Central pay commission and will their recommendations be exempted?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Before you start opposing this Bill, or consider the merits of the Bill, I would have thought that you would have read the Bill completely. I was rather surprised to listen even to Shri Banerjee. Because, if you see clause 2 (c) it says:

"but does not include....

(v) any increase in wages sanctioned in pursuance of the recommendations made—

- (a) by the Third Central Pay Commission;
- (b) before the appointed day, by any Pay Commission appointed by a State Government, in relation to the employees of that Government;
- (c) by any committee constituted, before the appointed day, by Parliament, Supreme Court or any High Court in relation to any employee of Parliament, Supreme Court or High Court, as the case may be."

These are simple things. You do not try to read the Bill and then oppose the Bill. That is the tragedy of it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am obliged to the Minister for his explanation. I was illustrating that the legislation which you are seeking to introduce is coming in the way of the rights of the States. Therefore, the question is whether we are competent to do it. Even assuming that the solution suggested is good, can you thrust it on the States or the local authorities? Have you got that power? If it is a pure taxation proposal, I

concede that the Union Government have a right to do it. But here you are regulating certain things in the interest of economic development, which really means national economic crisis. Then don't you say national or financial emergency and take powers? Now, under this blanket phrase "social and economic planning", to which the Law Minister made a reference, can you do anything and everything merely because in the Centre you have got two-thirds majority and, therefore, you can amend even the Constitution?

I am not bothered about the goodness or badness of the legislation. If you are doing something with regard to taxation proposals, it is all right. But here you are doing something in the name of social and economic planning and development.

Our Constitution has undoubtedly envisaged a federal scheme wherein the States have certain rights. Shri Vaipayee referred to the phrase "Vikendrit". Under our Constitution it is a federation or a quasi-federation. Even so our State Governments are not subordinate governments; they are coordinate authorities in their respective fields. In their fields they are completely free to do as they like. It is not that one is superior and another is subordinate. If the State Governments are not subordinate or servile governments, how can you do this?

Therefore, when constitutional questions are involved, where questions of States' rights or State autonomy is involved, I would like the Law Minister to assure us that the Government have brought this Bill after having consulted the Attorney-General. Since he has not done it, let us have the privilege of listening to the Attorney-General on the floor of the House. Let us invite him and let us hear his independent view.

The question is not whether a particular measure of the Government is right or wrong. But, in order to meet a

particular economic difficulty, let us not do things which are not within the constitutional powers of this House. If you do that, even if the emergency is very grave, you are attacking the foundations of the Constitution, which are very well laid down, where the State Governments are coordinate authorities and not subordinate or subservient authorities.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN: About the legislative competence and constitutional points raised by the hon. Member, all the points have been very ably answered by my colleague, the Law Minister and also by some of the Members of my party on this side of the House.

The only point that was raised besides constitutional points, was about the question of excessive delegation in clause 17 of the Bill to which also the Law Minister has given a very extensive reply. Clause 17 deals with the exemption given under the law for the moment. It does not give any delegated powers as such. He, therefore, tried to describe it as a conditional law, not as a delegated law. These were the basic points raised at this stage and, I think, they have been ably answered.

In addition to that, I may say, this is not an occasion, this is not the time, to take the view on the constitutionality or the legality of the things....(Interruptions) As a matter of fact, we are here for discussing matters which we discussed. We are here for deciding matters. I am only trying to point out the conventions of this House. I am one of the conventions of the House. I am not expressing only my views on this matter. Therefore, I suggest that we proceed with the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Besides regulating and guiding the proceedings of the House, I think, the important duty of the Chair is to act as a catalyst for the formulation of thoughts and ideas. I think, this debate has served a very useful purpose. As Mr. Stephen said, very rightly, it is not the duty of the Chair to pronounce on the legislative competence; it is the House to decide it after it has heard various opinions on it.

Now, before I put the question to the House....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about my motion?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why does the Chair often tell us, "You don't speak about the subject that lies in the States' sphere"?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Specifically because of that I allowed this discussion. Everybody had a say on it.

Before I put the question to the House, I must say, in all fairness to Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Banerjee, that they have given notices of two motions. Mr. Vajpayee's motion is to call the Attorney-General to give his opinion on the Bill in this House. Although I personally feel, after hearing the arguments, that there is hardly any necessity for the Attorney-General to come here---that is my personal opinion.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why was the Attorney-General not consulted by the Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Law Minister quoted the opinion of the ex-Attorney-General. But the present Attorney-General was not consulted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only one humble submission, a point of order. Don't you think that some of the points that have been raised by us have not been met? I ask you

(Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.)

specifically: Have they met all the points that we have raised? If they have not met all the points that we have raised, then we have to have the opinion of the Attorney-General. I want your guidance in the matter—Why is the Attorney-General remaining Pardahnasin? Why is the Attorney-General not being made available to us? Should it be left to the vast majority on the other side decide whether the Attorney-General should be made available to the House or not? Should it not be the House or not? to make the Attorney-General available to us, to assist us in sorting out the complex legal issues which confront us? This is my point of order to which you should be pleased to address yourself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the first place, whether the points raised by the various members have been adequately or effectively answered by the Ministers, it is for the House to decide.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No. It is for the Chair to decide. The Chair is the guardian.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am here to guide the proceedings.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is it to be decided by majority?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, that is the Parliamentary practice. Do not give more powers to the Chair than what should be given, and do not encourage the Chair also to do that. Now we have had a debate....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then we can put a computer there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am here to guide. The Chair should be a sensitive instrument. When Shri Somnath Chatterjee raised all these legal and Constitutional questions, I saw that there was some cogency in it and I thought that the House should have the opportunity to discuss it. It is necessary also for the country to

hear the various view-points why this Bill has been brought forward. I think, we have had this discussion enough. But it is not for the Chair here to pronounce what is right and what is wrong. I am only to give you this opportunity.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can advise the Government to call the Attorney-General. That is within your powers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will come to that. Mr. Mishra has referred to certain quotations made from the opinion of the Attorney-General. But those were opinions which were already given under certain circumstances. They can be quoted to help us in the formulation of opinion. The question now is whether in this particular instance the opinion of the Attorney-General is needed or not. Now Mr. Vajpayee has come with a motion before the House. I will accept this motion because I think it is quite proper and, therefore, it is for the House to decide.

About the motion given notice of by Shri S. M. Banerjee, I cannot accept because this is within the competence of the President. It is for the President to refer to the Supreme Court to ask for opinion and not for this House....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then I would change the wording as: "This House requests the Government...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Constitution is very clear on this.

The President, in his opinion, if he thinks that he should seek the opinion of the Supreme Court, can do it.

Therefore, I admit the motion given notice of by Mr. Vajpayee. He can move it.

श्री अदल विहारी बालभेदी : अध्यक्ष जी, मूले एक बात कहनी है। एटार्नी जनरल के बुलाने का मामला कोई पार्टी का मामला नहीं है। मैं इस मीशन को पेश करूँ और आप उसे बहुमत से अस्वीकार कर दें—यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। यह बात बोट से तय नहीं होनी चाहिए। अबर ला-मिनिस्टर यह कह देते कि वर्तमान एटार्नी जनरल को कम्पल किया है

एक मान रोप सदस्य : क्यों ?

श्री अदल विहारी बालभेदी : एटार्नी जनरल किस लिये हैं ? अगर किसी बिल की वंघानिकता को चुनौती दी जाती है और आप उस का फैसला बहुमत से करना चाहते हैं, तब बहुमत तो इन के साथ है। जब तक सरकार एटार्नी जनरल को बुलाने का फैसला नहीं करेगा, तब तक एटार्नी जनरल सन में सलाह देने के लिए नहीं आ सकते।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I want to make one point....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: On the same question in which you are thinking of calling the Attorney-General. Kindly go through Entry 43 of the Concurrent List which says, 'Recovery in a State of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands . . .' That is in Concurrent List.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going back.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: What I am trying to submit is that Shri Madhu Limaye has made a very valid point. It is a public demand . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He does not seem to know what was the point raised.

My job here is only to admit this motion of Shri Vajpayee . . . (Interruptions). I can admit it. I can admit notice of any motion. What do you want to be done?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Such a matter should not be subject to voting. Then, my submission would be that when some complex Legal confront the House, then it should be the concern of everybody in the first instance and ultimately of the Chair, to assist the House by an expert legal advice to sort out these issues. It should not be subject to any voting. Please do not take every decision by physical force of numbers.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under what Article you have the competence to summon the Attorney-General over here?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I will cite Mr. Setalval on the subject.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Article 88 says:

"Every Minister and the Attorney-General of India shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this article be entitled to vote."

My submission is that when Mr. Mishra asked for a particular step whereby the Attorney-General could be summoned over here, there must be some provision under which it can be done. I am not aware of that provision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will tell you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are a new Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As far as I understand Mr. Mishra, he is making

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker.)

a very fervent appeal. That is all that he has done. To clear your doubt as to whether and when the Attorney-General can be asked, there are well laid procedures and these have been resorted to in this House on many a occasion. I am reading from this Book on Practice and Procedure of Parliament on page 132.

"When the attendance of the Attorney-General is considered necessary . . .

in the House, if the House considers necessary,

. . . his presence is generally arranged by the Government...."

That is No. 1 and they have given here the instances when this was done....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is all right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then it says:

"However, on three occasions it was arranged for by the Secretariat, the reason being that the Government was not directly involved in these cases;....".

In this case also, instances have been given here when it was done.

The position is that the Attorney-General may attend the House on his own. Then, at the request of the Government he can also come and then on a motion passed by the House or in response to a request by the Speaker . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You may request him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can call him. Please do not depend on the Government.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: On a point of submission. Bringing this motion at this stage is not fair. The other

day when they raised the question of legislative competence, at that stage itself they could have brought this motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने जबानी कह ही दिया है, वह रिकार्ड पर है। मोशन की क्या जरूरत है ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Having debated the motion and having enabled the Members of this House to make up their mind on this question, now a motion to be brought abruptly, I submit, is very highly improper and unfair to the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I gave notice of the motion in the morning.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह दिन की प्रोसेसिङ है, मैंने कहा था : क्या एटार्नी जनरल को सदन में नहीं बुलाया जाये ।"

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने उस दिन जब स्पीकर साहब बैठे थे, मैंने बात शुरू की तो यह जिक किया था कि मेरा मोशन आपके पास पहुँच चुक है, उसमें एटार्नी जनरल को बुलाने की बात है। अब हमारे मिल, साल्वे साहब कहते हैं कि चर्चा हो गई इसलिए बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। पहले इसलिए नहीं बुलाया गया कि चर्चा हो जाये तब विचार करेंगे कि बुलाना है या नहीं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है आप उन को बुला लीजिये ।

I beg to move:

"That the Attorney-General be summoned in advise the Lok Sabha on the question whether the House is competent to consider the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Bill, 1974 in view of the Constitutional objections raised by Hon. Members."

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): You in your wisdom ordered for clarification and discussion in the House, and this has been done abundantly; we are very much behind schedule. The discussion is over. May I request you to take a quick decision and proceed further in the matter?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is implied by this word 'quick' decision? Who is the hon'ble Minister to advise you to take quite decision?
16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will decide. And, my decision is that I will put Shri Vajpayee's motion to the vote of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No amendment now. Order please. The question is:

"That the Attorney-General be summoned to advise the Lok Sabha on the question whether the House is competent to consider the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Bill, 1974 in view of the Constitutional objections raised by Hon. Members."

The Lok Sabha divided:
Division No. 6) (16.01 hrs

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deshpande, Shrimati Roza
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukherjee, Shri Samar.
Narendra Singh, Shri
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

Agarwal, Shri Virendra

NOES

Ambesh, Shri	Kavde, Shri B. R.
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman	Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Barman, Shri R. N.	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Laskar, Shri Nihar
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal	Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu	Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami	Mohan Swarup, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri	Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.	Naik, Shri B. V.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao	Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Chhotey Lal, Shri	Oraon, Shri Tuna
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.	Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Choudhary, Shri B. E.	Pandey, Shri Damodar
Daga, Shri M. C.	Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Darbara Singh, Shri	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Das, Shri Dharnidhar	Pratap Singh Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Patil, Shri Anantaro
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Dhamankar, Shri	Peje, Shri S. L.
Dharia, Shri Mohan	Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Doda, Shri Hiralal	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Dube, Shri J. P.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrai
Dumada, Shri L. K.	Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Engti, Shri Biran	Ram Singh Bhat, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Rao, Shri Jagannath
Gavit, Shri T. H.	Rao, Shri Nageswara
Gopal, Shri K.	Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra	Rao, Shri Rajagopal
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Hari Singh, Shri	Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Kadam, Shri J. G.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Kailas, Dr.	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Kagoti, Shri Robin	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
	Samanta, Shri S. C.

'Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sangliana, Shri
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Savant, Shri Shankerrae
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 34, Noes: 108

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide, in the interests of national economic development, for the compulsory deposit of additional emoluments and for the framing of a scheme in relation thereto, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 7] AYES [16.09 hrs.

Ambesh, Shri
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalend
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandidas
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingalah, Shri K.
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Doda, Shri Hirnalal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkinde, Shri Annasaheb

*Kumari Maniben Patel and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan also voted for AYES:

Gowda, Shri Pampan	Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Hari Singh, Shri	Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.	Reddy, Shri Sidram
Jadeja, Shri D. P.	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Kadam, Shri J. G.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Kailas, Dr.	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Kakoti, Shri Robin	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Kavde, Shri B. R.	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Sangliana, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Kushok Bakula, Shri	Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Laskar, Shri Nihar	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Malaviya, Shri K. D.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder	Shetty, Shri K. K.
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Prata-
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Oraon, Shri Tuna	Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand	Stephen, Shri C. M.
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain	Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Pandit, Shri S. T.	Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Paokal Haokip, Shrif	Tula Ram, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Partap Singh Shri	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Patil, Shri Arvind M.	Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Patil, Shri Anantrao.	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Krishnarao	NOES
Peje, Shri S. L.	Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.	Bade, Shri R. V.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.	Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri	Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri	Baura, Shri B. S.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.	Chavda, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shri Jagannath	Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Rao, Shri Nageswara	Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada	

**337 Addl. Emoluments SRAVANA 28, 1896 (SAKA) Scheme (Income-tax 338.
(Comp. Deposit) Payers) Bill**

Bill

Deshpande, Shrimati Roza
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Huda, Shri Noorul
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Krishman, Shrimati Parvathi
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Narendra Singh, Shri
Panda, Shri D. K.
Patel, Kumari Maniben
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Scindia, Shrimati V. R.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Yadav, Shri G. P.
Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the division is: Ayes 116; Noes 40.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHARAN:
Sir, I introduce ** the Bill

16.07 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE ADDITIONAL-
EMOLUMENTS (COMPULSORY
DEPOSIT) ORDINANCE, 1974.**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

**COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME
(INCOME-TAX PAYERS) BILL***

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**
I beg leave of the House to introduce a Bill to provide, in the interest of national economic development, for compulsory deposit by certain classes of income-tax payers and for the framing of a scheme in relation thereto, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide in the interest of national economic development for compulsory deposit by certain classes of income-tax payers and for the framing of a scheme in relation thereto and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
I introduce ** the Bill

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, section 2, Dated 19-8-74.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.
18-8-1974.

STATEMENT RE: COMPULSORY
DEPOSIT SCHEME (INCOME-TAX
PAYERS) ORDINANCE, 1974

16.11 hrs.

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1974—contd.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Ordinance, 1974, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

16.09 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 374

REPORTED UNEARTHING OF STEEL SCANDALS AND SHOW CAUSE NOTICE ON BOGUS FACTORY OWNERS

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise a matter of public importance, namely, unearthing of steel scandals and consequent issue of show-cause notice by Iron and Steel Controller on 360 bogus factory owners who have been issued quotas of steel worth about Rs. 50 crores over the last several years. These 360 bogus factory-owners are spread over Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi have been receiving quotas of 36 million tonnes of steel worth Rs. 50 crores for several years and this scandal was unearthed by Shri M. C. Tandon, regional Controller of Iron and Steel, New Delhi and he has issued show-cause notice on these bogus factories but these factories are still receiving the quota of steel. This is a matter of very urgent importance for the public, and I request that the hon. Minister may make a statement on this matter as early as possible.

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan on the 7th August, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ram Hedao was on his legs on the last occasion. Is he there now? I find that he is not there. So, Shri Kartik Oraon.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Before the hon. Member starts his speech, may I say this for the information of the House that the hon. Finance Minister would reply to the general discussion at five O'clock because by that time the time allotted for the general discussion would be over? He will reply at 5 P.M. today.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohar-Daga): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to support this Finance (No. 2) Bill introduced by the hon. Minister.

Our country is passing through a critical period, and the hon. Minister could not have done anything better than that. This is the minimum that could have been done. The question has often been raised about the manner in which the moneys which would be raised by the taxes would be spent. It is said, 'unspent, unestimated and undisclosed'. The answer is very simple. I am afraid that a discussion on this should not have arisen at all because we know that a lot of money has been spent in regard to the law and order situation in Bihar. In the Bihar agitations, Rs. 22 crores has already been spent within five

months, and at this rate we can well imagine that it may go up to Rs. 55 crores in a whole year.

16.12 hrs.

[**SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI** in the Chair] If this situation were to extend throughout the country, even if we put the figure at Rs 35 crores, it would come to about ten times this, that is, about Rs. 300 crores. According to that calculation, an amount of Rs. 405 crores would have been the minimum. If the Opposition parties want to create agitations, indulge in rioting and other things, then we may add a factor of safety of half and it would come to about Rs 600 crores minimum. Therefore, if the hon. Minister has brought forward a taxation proposal for Rs 232 crores, that is the best that could have been done in the circumstances. You may call it by any name you like. But a budget can always be defined according to the Oxford Dictionary as follows:

"A statement of probable revenue or expenditure for the ensuing year with financial proposals, founded thereon, annually submitted by the Chancellor of Exchequer...."

— in our case, by the Finance Minister —

"...for the approval of the House of Commons"....

— in our case, for the approval of the Lok Sabha —

"sometimes put for the conditions of the national finance as thus disclosed; also for the financial measures proposed; hence any analogous statement, estimate or proposal."

I really pity the plight of the Finance Minister, whom I would reckon as the Chief Engineer (Designer) for Dams. He is designing a huge dam with a very big catchment area and with plenty of water in the dam.

But there are a number of pillars, some known and others unknown threatening the safety and strength of the dam itself. Under such circumstances, I really pity the fate of the Finance Minister, because he has come forward with the minimum tax proposal of Rs. 232 crores. Therefore, I feel that this taxation proposal has been in the right direction.

I have seen that on many occasions it has been said that coal and other industries are making good progress. But I would like to say that if only the public sector in our country would have done very well, this question of taxation proposals would not at all have been necessary. Today, we have invested in the public sector about Rs. 38,324 crores. If we would have got 10 per cent return on the capital outlay as reasonable dividend after three years of going into production it would have given us about Rs. 3,832 crores. Unfortunately, in our country, however, the concept of profit has completely changed. Suppose some concern is running at a loss of, say Rs. 16 crores. But if it sustains a loss of Rs. 15.95 crores. Then they reckon it as a profit. This is a very dangerous concept for our country. We are not able to bring the public sector into profitability. They are sinking. Still we are governed by the optimism. 'Optimism means the madness of maintaining that everything is all right when everything is wrong. I do not think we can afford to go on like this.

As regards our coal also, which is very essential for the power development of our country, we are not doing very well. Unfortunately we have been going from bad to worse. Even some of these big Five-Year Plans have not been able to give anything. Otherwise, these taxation proposals would not have been necessary.

I am very sorry to have to say that the Finance Minister has rather completely omitted the question of

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Whereas he has done so much in other directions, he is conspicuously silent on this question. Probably he thinks so much has been done for their welfare that it is not necessary to do anything any longer. I would have expected the Finance Minister to come forward with a proposal for the development of the backward areas, for the constitution of a Central Board for the Backward Areas, to which he would allocate certain funds so that all over the country the backward areas, the hill areas, tribal areas and so on would have some chance of development.

Now I would like to invite your attention to the fact that our country is a country of paradoxes. There is plenty of money and food. Still there is shortage. This is a psychological shortage. If the Finance Ministry can lay hands on the various sources of money, they can get crores and crores of rupees. For instance, take black money, tax evasion and tax arrears. We have been hearing for the last so many years about them. There has been the Wanchoo Committee, this committee and that committee. But in fact, black money has come to stay as a system in our society. It has become a scourge of patronage. Everybody is some way or other involved in black money except the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the downtrodden. If some people are very honest and would like to be on the right side of law, they are penalised and are unnecessarily dragged.

I would like to summarise the ways by which we could bring out money. First, there is the question of black money and its dimensions. There are many ways of calculating it. I have gone through the Wanchoo Committee Report. After doing so, I find there are many ways of calculating black money from the figures available, by trial and error,

by permutation and combination, by regressive technique etc. by means of this, one would get not less than Rs. 20,500 crores.

Then there is leakage of foreign-exchange arising out of illegal transactions, over-invoicing and under-invoicing. In the ascending order from Rs. 240 crores in 1969-70, we can get not less than Rs. 1500 crores.

Then there is the public sector, to which I have already referred. We have spent Rs. 38,324 crores on it.

By a reasonable calculation 10 per cent of the capital outlay on the reasonable dividend after years of going into production, should give us not less than Rs. 3,838 crores.

All this would mean that we could be in possession of Rs. 25,832 crores. This is the position. We have got so much money, but we cannot take it out.

The Wanchoo Committee has suggested a number of methods by which black money could be taken out. In the first place, they say there should be rousing of public opinion against those people dealing in black money. Those people who have black money should not be allowed to enjoy social status. They should not be given government patronage. There should be a social climate created against these people. They have suggested another method of ostracising such groups of the people by the society who are indulging in black money. They are murderers because by the actions of these people, millions of people are starving in our country. If I had the authority, I would have sent them away lock, stock and barrel within 24 hours. Unless this is done, you cannot stop black money. You may have any number of committees but black money will go on multiplying.

The Wanchoo Committee has suggested that the credit facilities to tax evaders must be stopped. One of the effective methods of preventing tax evasion would be to choke the flow-

of finance to tax evaders by denying them credit facilities from banks. If this is done, it would teach them a lesson and once for all they would be set right, I do not know why this has not been done.

Then the Wanchoo Committee has suggested that section 277 of the Income-tax Act of 1961 should be widened on the lines of the East African Income-tax (Management) Act, 1958. In the United States of America, tax offences committed with criminal intent are treated as felony under section 7201 of the Internal Revenue Code which reads thus:

"Any person who wilfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any tax imposed by this title or the payment thereof shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than 10,000 dollars or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both, together with the cost of prosecution."

I do not know if this recommendation of Wanchoo Committee has been accepted. Evidently this is much wider than our section 277 and by this we can unearth black money. This should go a long way in bringing about a social change in our country, which has so far only remained a slogan. It should no longer remain a slogan. Every time we cannot talk about socialism without doing anything.

I want to draw the attention of the House to some anomalies in our economic system. One is the payment of bonus of 8-1/3 per cent without profit. Nowhere else in the world is there any such provision for payment of bonus without profit. While other people are starving, you give bonus to a few without work or without profit. Then, there is income-tax exemption given to scheduled tribes

in Part A and Part B of the sixth schedule, i.e. to scheduled tribes in the eastern region—Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland, under section 10(26) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. If at all, there is any such exemption, it should be uniformly applicable to all scheduled tribes throughout the country. Article 366(25) of the Constitution is applicable uniformly to all the scheduled tribes throughout the country. Therefore, I would suggest that this is another strange thing that is happening which should be removed.

Another anomaly in our country is that the opposition parties have got a strange concept, which they must change. Now they think that it is their duty to oppose any measure brought forward by Government, no matter whether it is right or wrong. They must change this concept. Whenever the Government come forward with a reasonable measure, they must support it. That is their duty as Members of Parliament. In fact, many times what happens is that when Government come forward with good and reasonable measures, they oppose it. I have seen discussion going on for hours and hours, all unproductive discussion, the result being zero. Because the time of the House is spent on unproductive discussion, we do not get enough time to consider either the flood situation in the country or the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

In this House there has been some discussion on what is going on in Bihar. In this House we have got the right to speak anything we like. Nobody can question us. Fortunately, you are in the Chair and you are not cutting short my time. But suppose somebody else is in the Chair. He will not interfere if a big leader speaks, but if I speak for a longer time he will ask me to sit down. This should not happen.

[Shri Kartik Orason]

In Bihar when Shri Karpuri Thakur was the Chief Minister he brought a degree. I could not understand in the first place, which used to be called PWE. As a result of that degree, our poor boys could not compete for the Central/Act India examinations for IAS, IPS etc. Only rich students who got convent education could compete.

Even though there is acute unemployment in Bihar, the public undertakings situated in Bihar deny job opportunities to the local people.

Coming to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, he is a very big leader, a reputed leader. He has a right to discuss everything fully and freely in the public. I agree hundred per cent that it is the right of every citizen like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to discuss public affairs fully and freely. But such discussion should not be directed towards incitement to violence. Now violence is erupting everywhere and it will increase if people follow the advice of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. What is happening in Bihar is that big people can do anything, they can create violence and go scot free. Only the poor people always get into trouble. This system must change and all people should be treated alike in the eyes of law. Shri Jayaprakash Narain is no longer a Sarvodaya leader but is now the leader of leaders of all the opposition parties in the country. But I know very well that he has changed the path of Sarvodaya. Therefore. I say it is a question of violence.

I would like to say one thing here. When there was some talk about Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, somebody brought a fictitious or anonymous letter to the effect that there was a threat to the life of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. When he visited Ranchi on the 30th June, one car BRQ 127 was loaded with armed poondas and they wanted to shoot me dead on that day.

I want to suggest that the concept of Opposition must change. The con-

cept of Opposition should not be to oppose anything coming from the ruling party, right or wrong. They have been wasting our time. This Parliament has become something like a fish market. This should be stopped...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir. I do agree that it is just like a fish market. But it is not a fish market. The hon. Member has said that this House has been converted into a fish market. This expression should either be expunged or he should withdraw it. As long as we are the Members of this august House—the people do say it—let us not say that this House has been reduced to a fish market.

सभापति भ्रह्मदय : श्री बनर्जी संहव ने जो एतराज किया है—वह आप ने इह शब्द इह है श्री.रवि अपने इस को सही समझा है ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I did say it. But there are other parties who say anything they like and that is carried.

सभापति भ्रह्मदय : क्या आप इन शब्दों को वापस लेते हैं ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I do not mean to wound the feelings of anybody...

श्री सभापति भ्रह्मदय : आप वे हाउस के बारे में किस अल्पांश का इस्तेमाल किया है, क्या आप उन को विद्वा करते हैं ?

श्री कार्तिक ओराओन : मैं विद्वा करता हूँ !

सभापति भ्रह्मदय : यह चाप आपनी स्पीच छल्ला कीजिये।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: With these words, I support the Finance Bill No. 2 and pray to God, "Oh! God let our country awake."

कुमारी मनिकेन पटेल (सावरकंठा): चेयरमैन साहब, यह सरकार गरीबी हटाने के नामे पर बहुमत प्राप्त करके सत्ता में आई । परन्तु देश के स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद या अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी इन्हे कर नहीं लादे गये होंगे जितने अब लादे गये हैं । जनरल बजट में 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बर लगे, रेलवे बजट में 132.38 करोड़ रुपये के कर लगे इनके अतावा पिछले हफ्ते में और ज्यादा बर लगाने की घोषणा की गई । पैदलियम प्रोडक्ट्स कर 300 करोड़ रुपये के बर लगाये गये अंदर अर्भी जो फाईनेंस बिल आया है उसमें 900 करोड़ रुपये के बर लगे । कुल करीब 1400 करोड़ हो जायेगा । इन्हें बड़ा बोझा गरीबों पर पड़ने वाला है—इससे गरीबी कैसे हटेगी । महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है । गेहूं, चावल, चीनी, कोयला, मिट्टी का तेल, मूँगफली का तेल जैसी चीजें भी आसानी से नहीं मिलती हैं । जिस चीज पर सरकार की नजर पड़ती है, वही चीज बाजार से गायब हो जाती है । बातें बड़ी बड़ी करते हैं, लेकिन कहीं कोई एकानामी नजर नहीं आती । अंसद चलती हो या बन्द हो कितने यंत्री विदेश जाते हैं, कितने आफिसर्जं विदेश जाते हैं । अगर किसी ग्रनिवर्ष कार्य से जायें तो ठीक है, लेकिन यहां सो हर मिनिस्टर विदेशों में घूमता है और जब मिनिस्टर लोग विदेश जाते हैं तो कुछ न कुछ वहां से लाये बिना तो नहीं आते होंगे । इसने आफिसर्जं को, विदेश मेजने की क्या ज़करत है? इत्वा पैसा सिल्सो-रिट्री स्टाफ पर खर्च करने की क्या ज़रूरत है । कल तक जब वे मिनिस्टर नहीं थे तो सिक्योरिटी पर खर्च करने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं थी, लेकिन मिनिस्टर बनते ही जान बतरे में आ जई और सिक्योरिटी की ज़रूरत पड़ गई । इतनी स्टाफ कार की क्या ज़रूरत है । मिनिस्टर का घोटर एकाउन्ट्स मिलता है, किस भी स्टाफ कार का उपयोग इन्होंने किया जाता है? आफिसर्जं या मिनिस्टर को

धर से आफिस आना पड़ता है और आफिस से धर आता पड़ता है—तो इस के लिए क्या स्टाफ कार का उपयोग करता बाक़िब है?

गुजरात में क्या ओरहा है? हमारे यहां गुजराती में एक कहावत है—न घणिया खेतर—बिना मालिक के खेती । गुजरात की आज वही हालत है, कोई मालिक नहीं है । प्रेस रिपोर्टरों को मारा गया, एक रिपोर्टर “जन्म भूमि” का तो ब्रिस्टर पर पड़ा हूँगा है । आप डाकखाने के नये नये टिकट निकालते हैं, लेकिन नडियाड आनंद ताल्लुके जैसे टाउन में तीन माह से पोस्टकार्ड टिकट नहीं मिलते, इन्हें लैटर फार्म नहीं मिलते, लोगों को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है ।

ला एन्ड आर्डर की हालत बहुत खराब है । अभी दो दिन पहले की खबर आई है, मेरे अपने निवाचन क्षेत्र में—मोडास गांव के पास नेशनल हाइवे पर एक ट्रक बड़ा करके वहां जो एक महिला जा रही थी उसे ट्रक के ड्राइवर और क्लीनर ने जबरदस्ती उठा कर ट्रक में डाल लिया । जब उस महिला ने शोर मचाया तो गांव वाले जमा हो गये और उन्होंने हिम्मत करके उस ट्रक को रोक कर क्लीनर और ड्राइवर को पकड़ कर पुलिस के हवाले किया—यह ला एन्ड आर्डर की हालत है ।

इधर दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है—ग्रन-भायोराइज़ इंस्टीट्यूट को तोड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन यहीं बिलमार्ई पटेल हाउस के सामने, श्रम शक्ति भवन के पास, कान्सिल बालक फाइनेंसिक एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीयल रिसर्च के सामने फुटपाथ पर दो-चार ईटों को लगाकर प्लेट फार्म बना लिया है, धीरे धीरे बढ़ता जा रहा है, रात में जल्समें बड़ोंसरी कर देते हैं, धीरे-धीरे वहां इकान बन जाएगी, इस तरह से ग्रन-भायोराइज़ इंस्टीट्यूट बन जाएगी, इन को आप

[कृष्णारी मणिवेन पटेस]

नहीं रोकते हैं। बहां मोटर गड़ियां खड़ी होती हैं, क्या लोगों को मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन कोई परवाह नहीं करता। दीप के नीचे अधैरा जैसी चलती है।

सिंगरेट पर आपने बर लगाया है लेकिन शराब पर कर नहीं लगाया। गांधी जी का नाम लेना आसान है, परन्तु उन की बातों पर अमल नहीं करना चाहते। शराब पर कर वर्गों नहीं लगाते। पिठों हफते आपके यूथस की स्पेशल ड्रेन बम्बई गई उस में क्या निकला, लेकिन कहते हैं कि वे तो खाली बोतलें पानी के लिए थीं। क्या पानी के लिए शराब की ही बोतलें रखी जा सकती थीं, दूसरी बोतलें नहीं मिल सकती थीं। शराब की बोतलें थीं पीने से खाली हो गई। आप सीधी बात क्यों नहीं कहते हैं।

हम स्वतंत्र हुए उसके पहले हमने शराब बन्दी भूल की थी लेकिन कुछ इन्डस्ट्रीट लोग हैं जो इसको नहीं चाहते। कई मिनिस्टर्स ने आंधूर के बगोचे रखे हुए हैं शराब के लिए जिस उन को काफी पैसा मिलता है।

आप भ्रष्टाचार निकालने की बात करते हैं लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार कैसे निकलेगा? स्टेट बैंक के 60 लाख रुपये का अभी तक कोई दिसाव किताब नहीं दिया गया है। इन दिनों में नागरवाला भी गायब हो गया। और पुलिस अफसर भी गायब हो गया। अगर आप कर्मशन बिठाते तो सही बात का पता चले लेकिन अगर कर्मशन बैठेगा तो और दूसरी बहुत सारी बारों का भी पता चल जाएगा। इस लिए आप कर्मशन बिठाना नहीं चाहते।

ले ल माइंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के बाद कोयला मिलता नहीं है। कोयले का स्तर और गिर गया है, उसमें काफी मिट्टी रहती

है। आज और भी खबर छपी है कि दिल्ली की बाजार से गेंद गायब हो गया है। आपका कितना भी बहुमत हो लेकिन आप ढंग से काम करो और कानून से चीजें लाओ। आप जिस तरह से फाइनेंस बिल लाये उस पर कितना समय बरबाद हुआ? ज्वाइंट आफ आर्डर और कानून की बातें निकली, आपको संसद का समय भी बढ़ाना पड़ा, दिन भी बढ़ाने पड़े तो इसमें कितना खांचा हुआ? यह आपकी एकोनामी का तरीका है। अगर फाइनैन्स बिल के साथ डिमान्ड फोर प्रांटस भी ले आए होते तो इतना समय बरबाद नहीं होता लेकिन आपका इतना बहुमत है इस लिए आप समझते हैं हम जैसा चाहें बैसा करें। लेकिन आप जैसा चाहें बैसा करें, यह नहीं हो सकता है। कुछ काम तो हमारे साथ ही चलाना पड़ता है।

आपने इतना समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill.

When we are discussing the Finance Bill to-day, I regret to say that the whole of north Orissa is in the grip of floods as also large parts of the District of Cuttack. We have been consistently fighting here how to control the floods and how to save the land from drought. But, unfortunately, year after year, this calamity ravages the State of Orissa. Year after year the Government of India gives some grants in aid but of no avail.

I have just come across an answer to a question wherein I had asked:

"whether any major river valley projects of Orissa have been included in the Fifth Plan and if so, the feature thereof."

The answer is:

"The State Government has not proposed to take up or inclusion of any major irrigation projects in the Fifth Plan."

Mr. Chairman, unless we try to control the floods in the Subarnarekha river in the North Orissa and unless we build the Bhimkund Dam over the river Brahmini or to some extent control the floods over the Vaitrani by some project, there cannot be any control of floods in Orissa. After the Hirakud project, there is no river valley project undertaken in Orissa worth the name either to control the floods in the upper reaches or to take the water through the canals to irrigate the lands. This is the fate of Orissa for the last 15—20 years and we have been demanding a flood control project or some such river valley project in the North Orissa and also in the middle of Orissa. I will urge upon the Finance Minister to kindly consider the fact that unless there is enough flood protection measure to control the erratic rivers of Orissa, there will be no end to the misery of the people of Orissa.

While so speaking—you have given only three minutes time—I would urge upon the Government of India to consider the fertiliser plant at Paradeep which is in the process now and also to see that a cement factory is set up at Sunki for which the Government of Orissa has sent a proposal and also see that the Ferro-Vanadium plant is also set up in Orissa. Unless these things are taken up the regional imbalance will not vanish. Now, here is a book published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research where it is said that there is an appalling poverty in some backward sections of the population of Orissa which is caused by the fact that 20-26 per cent of the rural population in the State belongs to the group whose monthly expenditure amounted to a

maximum of Rs. 8. This is the fate of the people of Orissa. Gandhiji used to say that the people of Orissa are the poorest people in the whole country.

Our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said times without number that Orissa is probably the poorest of the States in India.

Therefore, what I submit is that priority consideration should be given to this backward State, in regard to particularly flood-control measures, lift irrigation system, etc., so that we can eradicate this calamity of flood and drought which is coming on the people of Orissa year after year.

श्री परिपूर्णनिन्द वेंकटलो (ठिहरी रुद्राल) : समाप्ति जी, ने मानवीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस वित्त विधेयक का संघर्ष करते हुये मैं यह निवेदन चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी पार्टियों के हमारे बहुत से समाजनीय सदस्यों ने कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव दिए हैं किन्तु उनमें से अधिकांश लोगों ने वित्त मंत्री जी की इस बात पर जोकि उन्होंने स्वयं भी स्वीकार की है कि एकोनामिक कम्पलेशंस की वजह से हमारे यहां विधित गड़बड़ हुई और इसलिये यह वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत करना पड़ा है, शासन आलोचना की है वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि सरकार ने अब तक जो उपाय मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिए अपनाए उनका प्रभाव सीमित रहा है, कोई दृढ़ता नहीं है—इन बातों को लेकर विरोधी दलों के लोगों ने जो बड़ा चढ़ा कर अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण भाषण दिए, मैं समझता हूँ वह अच्छा नहीं था। आज देश जिस आर्थिक स्थिति से गुजर रहा है वह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और उसका समाधान भी राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर करने की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री परिपूर्णनन्द पंम्बूर्ला]

मैं जहाँ तक समझता हूँ आज देश की अर्थव्यवस्था खराब होने की दो तीन खास खास बजह हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि इंटिग्रेटेड प्लानिंग का अभाव है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि हमारे यहाँ प्रायर्टीज गलत तरीके से भिर्फारित होती रही हैं। तीसरा कारण यह है कि स्पेसिफिक कामों के लिए काम्पिटेट उत्साही और मिष्ठावान् कर्मचारियों का हमारे यहाँ अभाव है।

जहाँ तक इंटिग्रेटेड प्लानिंग की बात है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ एडहाकिज्म और कम्पार्टमेंटलिज्म—यह दो ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनकी छाया, हमारे चार प्लान्स समाप्त हो गए, हमारे ऊपर, हर प्लान पर, हर डिपार्टमेंट पर और हर मंत्रालय पर रही है और इसी कारण हमारी प्रगति हमेशा रुक़ी रही है। प्लान्ड तरीकों से विकास के लिये योजना आयोग ने, प्लानिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने जो भी घोषणायें की हैं या वित्त मंत्रालय ने जो कुछ भी वायदे किये हैं वह हम पूरे नहीं कर पाये क्योंकि कम्पार्टमेंटलिज्म में हर विभाग अपने अपने तरीके से काम करता रहा है, उनका एक दूसरे के साथ इंटिग्रेटेड तरीके से काम करने का सामंजस्य स्थापित करने का नहीं रहा है। दूसरे हर स्कीम एडहाक तरीके से पेश होती रही है और कार्यान्वयन होती रही है।

जहाँ तक प्रायर्टीज का सम्बन्ध है देश की आज आवश्यकता क्या है इस बात को देखने की जरूरत पहले थी। प्रायमिकतायें हमने भिर्फारित कीं चन्द्र बातों को घ्यान में रखकर कि थोड़े अर्सें थे क्या लाभ होने वाला है या अमुक क्षेत्र या अमुक व्यक्ति के लिए क्यों साभ होगा। इस बात को घ्यान में रखकर हमने प्रायर्टीज भिर्फारित कीं। जहाँ तक प्रायमिकतायें निर्भारित करने का सबाल है, मैं समझता हूँ अन्नोत्पादन को

डेफेन्स के बाद सर्वोच्च प्रायमिकता दी जानी चाहिए थी। जहाँ तक अन्नोत्पादन का सबाल है हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि हमको अन्नोत्पादन को सबसे अधिक महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है, किन्तु अन्नोत्पादन के मामले में दृष्टि मंत्रालय को जो पैसे का प्रावधान करना चाहिए था वह पूरा नहीं किया 1972-73 में जो प्रावधान किया गया था वह 1974-75 में कम कर दिया गया और अब उसमें सी करोड़ रुपया और भी कम करने जा रहे हैं। अन्नोत्पादन के लिए जो आवश्यक चीज चाहिए उनकी भी हम पूरी नहीं कर पाये हैं। उदाहरण के लिए पानी और खाद की आवश्यकता है। इस मामले में हम देश को आत्म-भंग के साथ धार्या जबकि हमको विदेशों पर भिर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमत बढ़ जाने की बजह से और विदेशी खाद के न आने की बजह से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि अन्नोत्पादन हमारे लिए एक समस्या हो गया है। मैं समझता हूँ खाद के मामले में हम को अभी भी रहने की आवश्यकता है। किन्तु क्या हम इसके लिये स्थानीय साधनों को इस्तेमाल में लासकते हैं? मिसाल के तरीके पर मैं निवेदन करना, चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान और यूपी० की दूसरी हिल्स में राक फास्फेट के बड़े रिच डिप जिल्स हैं लेकिन अब तक हम कोई योजना नहीं बना पाये कि फास्फेटिक खाद का कारखाना वहाँ खोला जाये, जब कि इस समय हम विदेशों से राक फास्फेट इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। पिछले वर्ष 30 करोड़ रुपए का राक फास्फेट हमें इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा। उतना ही अगर हमें इस साल मंगाना पड़े तो शायद सात करोड़ रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इस बास्ते देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए हमें अपने समस्त साधनों का उपयोग करना होगा। यह बहुत आवश्यक है। पानी की बात को आप लें। उसके लिए बिजली चाहिए। बिजली इसलिए नहीं मिल पाती। क्योंकि इस तरह उत्पादन घट

रहा है। ट्यूबेल समय पर बाबू नहीं करते क्योंकि उनको साथ पर बिजली नहीं हिल पाती। इस वास्ते कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए जितने भी इनपुट्स की आवश्यकता होती है उनको आपको मुहैया करने की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा।

सौभाग्य से हमारे देश में प्राकृतिक साधनों की कमी नहीं है, वे बहुतायत में हैं। जन शक्ति की कोई कमी नहीं है। तकनीकी ज्ञान भी हमारे यहां है। तब क्या कारण है कि हमारे देश का विकास नहीं हो पाता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इन तीनों में सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिए हमारे पास कोई इंटर्मीटिंग प्लान नहीं है और न ही वह कभी तैयार किया गया है। अगर है तो बीच में जो एड्हाकिज्म आया उसने हमारी योजनाओं को पूछे धकेल दिया। इससे विकास नहीं हो पाता है। इस बजासे अगर किसी वर्ग ने फायदा उठाया है तो वैस्टिड इंटरेस्ट्स ने, पूँजीपति वर्ग—ने। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक तरफ बेरोजगारी बढ़ती चली गई और दूसरी तरफ उत्पादन हमारा घटता चला गया। इस बक्त एक करोड़ आदमी हमारे यहां बेरोजगार हैं। इसी रूपातार से बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ती गई तो पांचवीं योजना के अन्त तक इनकी संख्या दो करोड़ हो जाएगी। इतने अधिक बेरोजगार लोग हमारे ऊपर भार बन रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में देश कहां जाएगा?

वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक महत्वपूर्ण बात कही है कि मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने और महंगाई को घटाने के लिए हमें हर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के मामले में आपने जो योजनाएँ बनाई हैं उनका एक बार मूल्यांकन तो आप कर लें। कृषि के क्षेत्र में आपने एक कैश प्रोग्राम बनाया जो बड़ा भारी एक ढकोसला साबित हुआ। कैश प्रोग्राम में जो प्राथमिकता आपको कृषि के उत्पादन के

बढ़ाने के वास्ते केवल जाहिये भी बैंक नहीं हो कर 18 राज्यों में सतर से अस्ती प्रतिशत उसका पैसा सड़कें आदि बनाने पर खर्च हो गया। जब कि उद्देश्य यह था कि सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता कृषि की दो जाय। मतलब यह है कि पैसा खर्च केसे होता है, उसका सदृप्योग होता है या नहीं इस ओर जिसके द्वारा यह न नहीं दिया।

करों की चोरी और सम्गालिंग की बात कही जाती है। ये दोनों चीजें हमारे देश के लिए बहुत बड़ी अभिशाप बनी हुई हैं। वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते समय वित्त मंत्री जी ने एकसाइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की बात कही किन्तु एक्स इंज ड्यूटीज की कितनी चोरी हो रही है क्या अपने इसका भी पता लगाया है? बांचू कमेटी ने काले धन के सकर्पुलेशन की जांच पड़ताल करके आपको रिपोर्ट दी थी। उसने बताया था कि 1968-69 में 1400 करोड़ का काला धन हमारे देश में था। एक दूसरे सदस्य डा० डी० के० रंगनेकर जौं कि उस कमेटी में थे, उनकी राय यह थी कि तब 2833 करोड़ का काला धन सकर्पुलेशन में था और इस समय 14000 करोड़ रुपये का काला धन सकर्पुलेशन में है। खेद की बात है कि काले धन को बाहर निकालने के लिए, मुद्रा स्फूर्ति को रोकने के लिए, भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए, चोर बाज़री को रोकने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं। अखबार से आज ही मैं ने पढ़ा कि धी गणेश ने एक बक्तव्य दिया है कि काला धन निकालने के लिए वे बड़े कदम उठा रहे हैं, जोकि स्वागत योग्य हैं।

करों की चोरी का एक भारी अडडा सेट्रल एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट है। सेट्रल एक्साइज रिप्पू कमेटी ने उसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल भी की है। उसके अध्यक्ष श्री वैकटर्यां के अनुसार जो बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति

[बी परिपूर्णन वं अध्यूसी]

हें ये समाल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के नाम पर यह दिखाते हैं चोनी, चाय, मार्चिस, प्रसाधन कंसामध्ये आदि के क्षेत्र में कि उनको घाटा हो रहा है और इस तरह मेरे करों की चोरी करते हैं। उसको रोकने के लिए कोई उपाय नहीं निकले गए हैं। इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर तत्काल कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता है। उस कमेटी की सिफारिश के अनुसार सैट्रल एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट को मजबूत किया जाए। कमेटी ने इस विभाग पर टिप्पणी करते हुए ये शब्द लिखे हैं :

"Stock, non-exciting or dishonest administration"

इस विभाग में आमूल-भूल-तरिखतन जरूरी है। एक और इतनी ज्यादा करां की चोरी होती है। दूसरी ओर सात सौ करोड़ इनकम टैक्स के एरियर अभी भी बकाया है। उन में से आधा भी आप वसूल कर लें तो आपने जो नए कर बढ़ाए हैं उनको बढ़ाने की आपको आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

अन्त में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़े वर्ग, हरिजन, बैकवड़े कलासिस जनजातियों, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों व पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लोगों की ओर आप विशेष ध्यान दें। चार योजनाएं समाप्त हो गई हैं। अभी तक इन द्वाको और इन वर्गों के लोगों की ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया है। आप का अब तो इनकी ओर ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : देश पर आर्थिक संकट आया है और सरकार ने उस पर विजय पाने के लिए चारों ओर से हमला बोला है। मुझे पूरा यक़ीन है कि हमारी सरकार इस संकट पर अवश्य अनोखी विजय पायेगी।

हमने तीन अंडिनों निकले हैं जो बहुत आवश्यक थे। हमने बैंक रेट को बढ़ाया है। तस्करी को रोकने के लिए हम सक्रिय द्वीर्घ हैं। जो लोग टैक्स नहीं देते हैं और ब्लैंक मनी बिस के पास हैं सरकार ने उन के ऊपर छापे मारने शुरू किए हैं। वे बवरा उठे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो ब्लैंक मार्किंग हैं गजायज मनकाफ़ेरी करने वाले हैं जो धन छिपा करके रखते हैं और उस पर टैक्स नहीं देते हैं अब वे सरकार के इस चुंगल से नहीं निकल पाएंगे। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस मोजूदा आर्थिक संकट से ज़रूर पार होगी।

यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े। उपादान बढ़ाने के लिए किसान जो सस्ते दामों पर खाद, बीज, विजली आदि दिलाने की आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

हमारी आबादी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। 13 मिलियन आबादी हमारी हर साल बढ़ जाती है। योजनाओं के जरिये हम जो कुछ भी हासिल करते हैं हमारी बढ़नी हुई आबादी के ट्रैड को बढ़ाने की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा वर्ता सः किया कारबा ब्रेकार हो जाएगा और देश तक नहीं कर पायेगा।

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमारे यहां मंहगाई है, उदासीनता है। व्यापारी वर्ग के पास, मुनाफ़ाखोनी के पास बेहिसाब किताब काला धन है और उन्होंने एक यमावटी अभाव की स्थिति देश में पैदा कर दी है। 9 ता नहीं हमारे देश के लोग उनको कैसे बरदाशत किए हूए हैं। कारखानों में कैपेसिटी के मूताबिक चीजें पैदा नहीं हो रही हैं। किसी ओर देश की जनता ऐसे कारखाने वालों को जिन्दा रहना दूसर कर देती। पुंजीपति लोग यह साजिश कर रहे हैं कि सरकार के कदमों

[श्री हरा सिंह]

को फेज कर दें। लेकिन जनता कांग्रेस के साथ है। वह जानती है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ही देश को बचा सकती है जनता का भला कर सकती है देश को जनता को आगे ले जा सकती है तो कांग्रेस सरकार ही है मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारी सरकार आर्थिक संकट से जूँझ रही है, उसके खिलाफ युद्ध कर रही है और उस पर विजय पाने के लिये उचित कदम उठा रही है, तब विरोधी पक्ष के लोग केवल लैंकचर देकर गरीबी निटाना चाहते हैं और मंहाई को खत्म करना चाहते हैं; वे छोटी छोटी बातों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान बढ़ा कर हम को काला बाजार करने वालों पर हमला नहीं करने देते हैं। मैं सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष की ये कार्यवाही हमारे आर्थिक संकट को कम करने वाली नहीं बल्कि बढ़ाने वाली है।

17 hrs.

हमारे यहाँ उत्तर भारत का एक बड़ा सट्टेबाज है, जो नाजायज सट्टे का किंग कहलाता है। संकटों स्थानों पर घड़ियों के सट्टे का काम चलाता है पुलिस ने उसका मुहुर काला कर के उस को चौराहे पर खुमाया। कल हमारे दोस्त थे मधु दंडवते बुलंदशहर गये और उन्होंने उन व्यक्तियों को हिम्यत में लैंकचर दिया उन्होंने कहा कि अगर वह सट्टेबाज था, तो भी पुलिस को उस का काला मुहुर नहीं करना चाहिए था वह यहाँ इस सदन में रोज बड़े ऊंचे ऊंचे लैंकचर देते हैं मेरी राय भी उन के बारे में बहुत अच्छी थी, लेकिन मुझे यह देखकर बहुत निराशा हई कि जिस आदमी ने हमारे शहर के बच्चों को बिगाड़ दिया है, जिस ने स्कूल के बच्चों को सट्टा खेलना सिद्धा दिया है, जिस ने मुहल्ले मुहल्ले में सट्टे की चोकियां बिठा दी हैं, उस की हिम्यत मधु दंडवते करते हैं। मैंने इस बारे में व्यक्तिगत रूप से उन्हें को शिकायत भी की है।

हम देखते हैं कि विरोधी पक्ष के करनी और करनी में बड़ा फ़र्क है लैंकचर में तो वे बड़े ऊंचे आदमे वाले हैं, लेकिन उन के कामों को देख कर निराशा होनी है। अगर विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों के हाथ में सरकार दे दी जाये, तो वे मुल्क को ढुबो देंगे।

मैं हर मौके पर यह कहता आ रहा हूँ कि आज हमारी सरकार की समाजवादी नीतियों और कार्यकर्मों को चलाने के मार्ग में हमारी नौकरशाही एक बड़ा रोड़ा है। उच्च स्तर की हमारी सर्वसिज कमिटिड होनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारी सरकार की नीतियों, लक्ष्यों और योजनाओं में हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों और विशेषकर चोटी पर बैठे हुए सरकारी अधिकारीण का विश्वास और आस्था नहीं है। वे उस आइडियालोजी में रुग्न हुए नहीं हैं, देश की प्रगति के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारी चोटी की सर्वसिज कमिटिड हों और उन के ख़्यालात और सरकार के ख़्यालात में कोई फ़र्क न हो।

आये-दिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की तन्त्वाहें बढ़ाने का सवाल आता है। सब कहते हैं कि उन की तन्त्वाहें बड़ाई जायें। मैं भी कहता हूँ कि बड़ानी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर हम तन्त्वाहें बढ़ाने और घटाने की नीति को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, अगर हम देश में वास्तविक समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तन्त्वाहें में जो जीवन आसनान का जो फ़र्क है, उस को मिटाना होगा।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश को खुशहाल बनाना है, तो हमारी योजनायें देहात में जानी चाहिए और उनका लक्ष्य किसानों की जिन्दगी को बेहतर बनाना होना चाहिए। अगर हमें किमान को खुशहाल बनायें, तो देश भी खुशहाल होगा। इस लिए मेरा आग्रह है कि देश में सभी

[आंशिक संह]

खुशहाली लाने के लिए किसान की स्थिति में सुधार करने का बोम्बर्ड कार्य शुरू होना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस किसान संबंधित काम का समर्वन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the debate on the second Finance Bill has revealed a fairly general appreciation of the underlying principles of the tax proposals. As I listened to the debate, four issues seemed to be uppermost in the minds of those who took part in the debate. These issues were: (1) The necessity for a second Finance Bill, (2) The likely impact of the tax proposals, (3) What are we doing about black money, and (4) Will these measures help to control the inflation? I shall briefly deal with each of these issues.

As regards deficit financing, I think that there is widespread agreement both in the House as well as outside that deficit financing must be reduced drastically as part of an anti-inflationary policy. Several Members like Shri Shyamandan Mishra, Shri Virendra Agarwal and many others from my side of the House also had referred to the need to reduce reliance on deficit financing and to reduce the rate of growth of money supply. This is precisely the reason why I have come forward with the second Finance Bill.

As the House knows, we are faced with unavoidable increase in expenditure. Up to a point, we are trying to meet the demand for additional expenditure in certain essential sectors by reducing expenditure which is relatively of low priority. Mr. Malvalankar has asked if Government are serious about cutting expenditure. I wish to assure him that we are making every effort to cut down low priority expenditure, but I am bound to point out that an excessive cut in expenditure, particularly of developmental expenditure, will have

serious adverse effects on the growth potential as well as employment in the country. Therefore, we have to find ways and means of financing the additional expenditure in a manner which is least inflationary.

Basically there are two ways of financing the additional expenditure, one through an increase in deficit financing and secondly, through an increase in taxation. I hope hon. members will agree with me that faced with this choice, whether to go in for deficit financing or whether to go in for additional taxation measures, the path that we have chosen, namely mobilisation of additional resources, is the only path consistent with the overall objective of controlling inflation without hurting the growth rate of the economy.

AN HON MEMBER: By taxing the poor.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am glad hon. members like Shri Surendra Mohanty have grasped this point. He has pointed out that this Finance Bill is an indication of our pronounced concern for sound fiscal and economic management. Shri Malvalankar has said that he understands that through this Bill the Finance Minister is trying to reduce deficit financing, but he still maintains that we are not trying to grapple with the problems concerned. As I see it, he does not perhaps understand what he means by this. Control of budgetary deficit is one essential aspect of a multi-dimensional attack on inflation. Shri Agarwal has predicted a rate of 50 per cent inflation in 1975. I do not know the basis of his calculations. However, I would like to tell him that if he is so much worried about inflation, he should be supporting the present Bill which seeks to restrict both deficit financing and growth of money supply. As I have said so often, these measures are not sufficient to stabilise the economy but they are essential components of any viable anti-inflationary strategy.

I think there is general agreement in the House that the tax proposals I have submitted do not affect articles of mass consumption. As Shri Vasant Sathe from this side has rightly emphasised, the incidence of taxation will fall heavily on less essential consumption. Some others also have criticised the tax proposals on the ground that they do not affect luxury goods. In this connection, I would like to draw attention to the several taxes which were imposed or raised only five months ago while presenting the Budget for 1974-75 covering such items as refrigerators, air-conditioners, TV sets, superior varieties of cloth and foreign liquor. Even on the present occasion, I have not lost sight of the objective of imposing the heaviest burden on luxury goods in the tax proposals that are now before the House; for example, I have raised the duties on superfine cloth, man-made fibres, cigarettes of higher value and certain raw materials used in the manufacture of relatively low-priority goods.

Some hon. members have argued that the excise duties which I have proposed may be passed on to the consumers and that they will be inflationary rather than disinflationary in their character. On this point, I have two submissions to make. First, I shall not be worried if duties on certain luxury goods are passed on to the final consumers since it will help in mobilising resources at the cost of the more affluent sections of society. Secondly, prices of commodities are determined by the combined effects of demand and supply. While it is possible that any increase in excise duties may raise costs in some areas, the manufacturers' ability to pass on the higher costs to the consumers will be reduced if we succeed in curbing the growth of demand. Thus, I do not accept the argument that the present proposals will intensify inflationary pressures. As I stated earlier, I have

not touched articles of mass consumption. The primary impact of my proposals would be to reduce the budgetary deficit and to mop up a part of windfall gains being made by producers and traders in certain sensitive commodities. By helping to moderate the pressure of demand, these pressures will contribute to the control of inflationary forces now operating in the economy.

A member on this side, Prof. Narain Chand Parashar has criticised the proposal to raise the auxiliary duty on certain varieties of paper on the ground that it will hurt the student community. I wish to assure him that we have so framed the tax proposal that it will not affect the interests of the student community. The commoner varieties of printing and writing paper including all unbleached bedami, cream-laid and cream wove varieties (but excluding other coloured or tinted varieties) of substance not exceeding 65 grammes per square metre, which are normally used in the production of exercise books, text books, etc. have been completely exempted from the auxiliary duty. The production of these varieties exceeded 25 lakh tonnes in 1973-74.

As regards the superior varieties of paper, it is not correct to say that the auxiliary duty will raise their prices by one-third. The rate of the auxiliary duty is 33 1/3 per cent of the basic effective excise duty. The basic duty on paper and paper board is specific and in view of substantial increases in prices effected by manufacturers, the incidence of the basic duty has declined substantially. Thus, the imposition of an auxiliary duty at the rate of 33 1/3 per cent of the basic duty will at best have only a marginal effect on prices. In fact, most of it should be absorbed by the high profit margins of manufacturers, traders and other middlemen and not passed on to the consumer.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

Some members have asked as to what are we doing about the black money. Shri J. M. Gowder has argued that we have no time-bound plan to rid the country of black money.

I do not at all accept the view that we have done nothing to curb the phenomenon of black money. However, it is to be recognised that there is no single cure for such a complex phenomenon as black money. We have to attack the problem from several angles. I think in any viable policy against black money, we have to distinguish between black expenditure, black income and black wealth—each one of which requires a different approach. For example, measures like demonetisation can at best affect the existing stock of black wealth held in the form of currency notes but such measures do not at all affect the future growth of black incomes. The continued generation of black income is partly a consequence of ineffective price and distribution controls and it is also partly a result of tax evasion. To check the future growth of black income, we have recently taken several steps by way of a more realistic pricing policy for industrial products, including adoption of dual pricing wherever feasible. In addition, we are attacking the problem of tax evasion both by offering a stiff stick as well as a carrot. By reducing the marginal rates of personal taxes, we have reduced the incentive for tax evasion. At the same time, by plugging the various loopholes in our tax laws and through more effective tax administration, we are making the avoidance of taxes more risky than ever before. The other very effective steps we have taken in the form of raids are certainly creating a fear about the law in the minds of those who are taking undue advantage of these antisocial activities. The legislation providing for the take-over of property in cases of patent under-valuation, provision for non-enforcement of benami transactions, the clubbing of agricultural

and non-agricultural income for determining the rate of income-tax and the provision of stringent penalties for tax evasion in the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill now before Parliament are indicative of Government's firm resolve to deal ruthlessly with black money.

Some members have expressed scepticism about the effectiveness of the measures recently adopted by Government to curb inflationary pressures. As I have stated on several occasions, the attack on inflation has to be a two-pronged one—from the supply side to encourage production, especially of wage goods, and from the demand side so as to control the growth of money income and money demand.

The taxation proposals, as well as the three Ordinances, quite clearly are addressed primarily towards an attack on the demand side. By themselves they cannot stabilise the economy, I know, but I hope the House will agree with me that they are, nevertheless, an essential component of any viable anti-inflationary package.

Government are now making a determined effort to increase agricultural production. Every effort is being made to procure as much quantity of fertilizer as is available in the international market. Fortunately, the outlook for the coming kharif crop is fairly good. In addition, in order to assist the public distribution system, we have arranged to procure substantial quantities of imported grain. I shall take this opportunity to reaffirm the Government's commitment to maintain and strengthen the public distribution system for essential commodities.

The outlook for power is also more optimistic than before. Taking all these factors into consideration, I venture to suggest that there is no basis for under-pessimism or gloom. We are no doubt faced with a very difficult economic situation but, I am

confident, we shall overcome these difficulties.

I would like to refer to one or two specific points raised by hon. Members before I conclude. Shri Madhu Limaye raised two major points. I am glad he is present here. One of them is the duty on caprolactum and DMT and the other is the case of Indian Tobacco.

He has made a reference to some letter that he has written to me early this year and mentioned that I have not sent him a reply. It is a fact. The tax itself is an answer. He has made a taxation proposal. When Government is considering that taxation proposal, no wise Government and no wise Finance Minister will write that he is going to do that.

Then the point is why it was not accepted at that time. The whole position was under examination. Both caprolactum and DMT are public sector undertakings. So, there is no question of any priority in industry taking advantage of it. The position is that in last April when we were considering the proposal, caprolactum was not in production at all. It came into production only in July this year. Possibly, the first delivery may have been made in the first week of this month. So, there was no question of starting a taxation proposal last year.

There is a little modification in the case of DMT. The production started somewhere in the middle of last year. But there was continuous failure and there was no established production as such till the beginning of this year. So, there were difficulties. It cannot be said that not making any proposals for taxation was to help somebody and it is political.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मैंने आपको बांका दिए हैं। मैंने यह कहा कि इम्पोर्ट ड

टी० एम० ट्री० का विक्री मूल्य 38 हजार रुपये है और इस टेक्सेशन के बाद भी स्वदेशी उत्पादन पर 15 हजार रुपये का वैनिफिट मिलेगा। या तो आप प्राइस ज्यादा रखिये या टैक्स लगाइए, यह मोनोपोलिस्ट्स को यों लाभ देंगे हैं?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I really do not know on what basis he has calculated this. It is a matter of calculation and I have also tried to go into the prices. Naturally, this matter will be constantly under examination. When we start taxing a commodity which has just started production we have to be very careful. If I have understood him correctly, he said the price of indigenously produced DMT is Rs. 18,000 per metric tonne and the landed cost of Russian DMT is Rs. 30,000.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Rs. 21,500.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: My information is that the ex-factory price of indigenously produced DMT is Rs. 10,000 per tonne, and that of caprolactum is reported to be about Rs. 26,000 per tonne. With the duty that is proposed, the respective prices work out to Rs. 20,000 per tonne and Rs. 26,000 per tonne. With the duty any price gap being exploited by somebody seems to be unrealistic.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is the sale price of the imported DMT?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I told you. It is about Rs. 38,000 per tonne.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो रुपये 18,000 वा लाभ तो हो ही गया !

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The other point that he made about Indian Tobacco is that he thinks there is some plan of inter-connection with indigenous Wazir Sultan Company, that they will certainly shift some of their....

श्री बघु लिम्बे : ये कानूनीड़ेशल पेपर्ज हैं जो आप देख कर मुझे लौटा दीजिए, मैं इहें आप को दे रहा हूँ। आप देखेंगे कि इस में 3 करोड़ रुपये के एक्साइज की चौरी हो रही है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Thank you very much. I have no information so far. I will certainly make use of it. There is a provision in the Act itself. We will certainly make use of this information. If it is proved, certainly, I give my thanks in anticipation to him.

As regards a small point raised by Shri Mavalankar, he thinks we are not doing anything against liquor and he said about liquor which the State Governments are authorised to sell through their different Excise Departments. That type of liquor is beyond....

श्री बघु लिम्बे : वह बःसाइन-एट अपने बढ़ों में लीजिये और आक्षण करके बेचिये, फिर उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Whether it should be auctioned, that matter is under consideration of the Customs authorities. They have taken not this problem.

श्री बघु लिम्बे : आप को, ऐता अधिकार है, इस लिये मैं कह रहा हूँ, वरना वे लोग इस में 40-45 लाख रुपया बनायेंगे।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not know. But certainly they have taken note of that. They will have to find out further facts. As far as I know, they have taken note of it and they are, possibly, going to impose some penalty, sufficient penalty, on it.

श्री बघु लिम्बे : मैंने कहा है कि 15 लाख की पैनल्टी उस में रखी गयी है, लेकिन वह बेचा जायेगा 65 लाख में—यह कौन सा अवहार है। पैनल्टी बे दे लेंगे, उसके बाद भी 40-45 लाख रुपया बनेगा।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. My difficulty is, I do not know on what prices you make the calculations. But I will certainly look into it. I do not have the facts of the case. After hearing his speech, I made enquiries. I was told that they have taken possession of the commodity. They will decide it according to rules, not necessarily confiscation, because you know ultimately what happens to the confiscated property. Again, it is a certain further problem. They will act according to the rules and impose penalty on it.

These are some of the major points which I have tried to reply.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): During my speech, I made a point that there are about 4,300 varieties of cloth introduced today in this country. Taking into consideration that the textile mills are earning huge profits—even sick mills become healthy mills—is he not going to contemplate a scheme by which the number of varieties of cloth should be reduced to the minimum?—I am not talking about exports—so that there is massive production and the prices of cloth for common man's consumption are not increased. They are earning huge profits. That should be stopped.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. Personally speaking, I will certainly agree with the hon. Member that too much multiplication of varieties is not good for the industry itself. But this I cannot do through taxation proposals.

श्री रामचंद्र विठ्ठल (बागपत)

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—जब केन्द्रीय सरकार वा ध्यान पैदावार बढ़ाने की तरफ है, करण्यान हटाने की तरफ है, तो मैंने गैरिक रूप से और लिखित रूप से कई बार आप को कहा है कि क्रिसानों को ज़ आर्थिक सहायता देते हैं या छूट देते हैं, तो उसका चैक किसानों की सीधा दें, किसी फर्म या एजेन्सी की मालकत न दें,

इस से अष्टावार भी दूर होगा और किसानों
को आधिकारिक सहायता और जल्दी मिलेंगे—
इस के बारे में आप की क्षमा राय है?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
The point is that the hon. Member when he was the Minister of Agriculture in Uttar Pradesh had taken this point with me. I personally think that the suggestion he is making is a very sensible suggestion. But it is a question of making certain arrangements with the State Government. I sent him a reply as to what my view are, what I am doing in the matter. But then I found that when my letter was issued, he ceased to be the Minister in the State. Naturally I sent another copy of the letter to the Chief Minister of U.P. requesting him to give it to the proper Agriculture Minister.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : मैंने अभी हाल में फिर आप को एक पत्र लिखा है।

श्री यशवन्त राध चव्हाण : जो खुत मैंने चीक मिनिस्टर को लिखा है उन की एवं वापरी आप को भंगेज रहा हूँ।

श्री पन्नलाल बारूपाल (गंगानाथर):
मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्रीजी से जानकार जाहजा हूँ—यह कहां तक सत्य है कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के जो जहाज विदेश जाते हैं, वे विदेशों में माल उतारने के बाद मरम्मत के बहाने यार्ड में चले जाते हैं, और वहां जहाज की साइडों के अन्दर तस्करी दा माल भर कर यहां लाते हैं। यहां आने के बाद फिर मरम्मत के बहाने यार्ड में आ कर चुपचाप वह माल निकाल ले जाते हैं और इस तरह से बहुत बड़ा तस्करी का दाम चल रहा है, करोड़ों रुपये का माल बाहर से आता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have five minutes more. We can take up clause-by-clause consideration. Clauses 2 and 3. There are no amendments to these Clauses.

श्री अमृत लिम्बे : उपर्युक्त महोदय मेरा प्लाइन्ट आफ आईर है—यह दल.क. 2 इस में नहीं आ सकता। इहोंने विधेयक के अन्त में एक्स्प्लेनेट्री नोट्स दिये हैं, जिन में लिखा है कि ये संशोधन 1 अप्रैल, 1975 से प्रभावी होंगे, इस का मतलब है कि एसेसमेंट ईयर 1975-76 से लागू होंगे। इस से यह बात बिलकुल साफ़ है कि इन टैक्सों को एप्रिल जरने का दाम अगले साल 1 अप्रैल, 1975 से शुरू होगा, अगले साल के एसेसमेंट को अभी से लाने का दाम मतलब है। यह मुद्दा पहले भी उठाया गया था, लकिन चेदर की तरफ से इस के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं आया, तब हम ने सोचा कि इसी समय इस को उठाया जाय।

मेज पार्लियामेंट्री प्रेक्टिस के पेज 677 पर लिखा है—

"According to the 'Principle of Annuality', which is strictly enforced, every financial year is treated as a closed period separate from every other financial year."

इस लिये, उपर्युक्त महोदय, इसको अगले साल के वित्त विधेयक के बक्त रखना चाहिये, क्योंकि इस साल यह बसूल होने वाला नहीं

[श्री मधु लिमये]

है, इस लिये इस समय परिपाठी के खिलफा जा कर लगाने का औचित्य क्या है, इस पर आप को अपना निर्णय देना चाहिए।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If it is really a question of propriety, I would like to explain to him the mechanics of how this Income-tax Act works. It is not for the first time that we have brought in such a provision of prospective implementation and application. This convention has been followed for the last seven or eight years that all these tax proposals under the Income-tax Act and other Acts are made applicable prospective except in the case of excise duty. The reason is that, even though it is to be made applicable from 1st April, 1975, it is based on the income of this year. If I bring in this Bill in April, 1975 for application, it will become applicable from the year next. So, it is no use merely referring to some notion or convention made in May's Parliamentary Practice; he did not know the India of 1974. It is no use applying this merely in a rigid manner, in a mechanical way.

श्री मधु लिमये : असेंब्लेन्ट ईयर कौन-सा है?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It will be assessed on the basis of the income this year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know what to do.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): He is convinced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are convinced?

श्री मधु लिमये : एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमो-रॉडम डिफेक्टिव है। इसको कहना चाहिए था कि इस साल की इनकम के ऊपर हम करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to know what Shri Madhu Limaye wants.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम इनकम टैक्स पोड़े हैं। देते हैं, वह यहाँ से कट जाता है। हमारे पास इतर्ना दौलत है कि हम इनकम टैक्स दें। अगर इनका यह कहना है कि इस साल की इनकम यह है तो मैं में आक्षेप नहीं करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know about this. I think we might as well wait till tomorrow.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He is saying that this year's income will be assessed next year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. It does not need any ruling. I will put the clauses to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Now it is 5.30, We take up the Half-an-hour Discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
MAHARASHTRA-KARNATAKA BOUNDARY
DISPUTE

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): This Half-an-hour Discussion is necessitated by the stereotyped, evasive and unconvincing replies given by the hon. Home Minister to my Starred Question No. 49 on the 24th July, 1974. As the question did not reach within the time, no supplementaries were put and, therefore, this Half-an-hour Discussion has become absolutely necessary.

The question was a simple one:

"Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state the reasons why the solution of the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka is being delayed and whether the dispute

will be settled before the delimitation of the constituencies for the ensuing Lok Sabha elections and whether any instructions have been issued to the Delimitation Commission that the boundaries of these two States are likely to undergo change?"

This is a simple question. The reply given is a consummate exercise in political blinking. The reply is:

"Efforts are being made to arrive at a solution which will command maximum acceptability. While no reference has been made to the Delimitation Commission on the subject but in view of the complicated nature of the dispute, it will not be easy to set any time limit for finding a solution, the Government are most anxious to find an early solution."

Now, the words "command maximum acceptability" and the words 'Government are most anxious to find an early solution' are bandied recklessly in practically every reply given to similar questions during the last three years. Therefore, these words have lost their normal meaning.

17.34 hrs.

[DR. HENRY AUSTIN in the Chair.]

Almost in every reply the words 'trying to find out the maximum acceptability' and 'finding a solution very early' are repeated. So far as this problem is concerned, I may point out that this problem arose in 1956 when the States Re-organisation Commission parcelled out the entire Union of India into linguistic States. As they had to deal with an all India problem, they naturally took the district as the unit and, therefore, certain Tehsils, circles and villages remained uncared for. The Maharashtra State was the worst loser in this respect and certain Marathi-speaking people remained in Karnataka (Mysore at that time) and certain Kannada-speaking people remained in Maharashtra. Both people wanted to go to their home States but they could

not do it and they were agitating for it and for 8 or 10 years this agitation went on. That is to say, this went on from 1956 to 1966. Government appointed the Mahajan Commission in 1966 and the report came in 1967 August. That report was violative of the basic principles of States' reorganisation. Those principles are stated in the SRC report itself. People began to agitate again. The result was this. For eight years the Government of India was telling us, we are finding out a solution, we are finding out a solution, etc. but they never found out a solution. When people became restive and when they flew at each other's throats and property worth lakhs of rupees went into the flames, we were told, this is not the proper time, this is not the proper atmosphere, etc. When people became quiet they said 'let sleeping dogs lie'. This sort of gimmick no good person will tolerate. It is nothing but a sort of sadistic attitude towards a huge State problem. So far as the Maharashtra Government is concerned it has been voicing the feelings of the people untiringly. Please see the reply given in this House on the 14th November, 1973 to my Unstarred Question No. 593. According to that reply on the 3rd November, 1973 there was a delegation of Maharashtra MLAs headed by Chief Minister and he urged that this dispute should be solved at any rate before the Delimitation Commission is appointed. They said, we will try, but they did nothing absolutely. Now Delimitation Commission has started working. Nothing is done in regard to that request and nothing will be done also. If it is not solved now it will not be solved for another five years too. The patience of the people has reached the breaking point. Some elements take advantage of it like the Shiv Sena and a similar parochial organisation in Karnataka and this situation was taken advantage of by them. They started trouble. The people had to suffer. Last time there was trouble in both the States. Property worth lakhs of rupees was des-

[Shri Shankerrao Savant].

troyed. There is no reason why we should go on putting off the solution day after day.

I also wish to refer to my Starred Question No. 110 on 11th February, 1974. The Home Minister in his reply has very specifically put it and I agree with him. "Linguistic minorities have remained in these two States and they are there quite on a large scale." The problem is how to deal with these linguistic minorities. When the Commission was appointed, it was thought, there should be as small a number of linguistic minorities in the newly created State as possible. That was the expectation. But that expectation is belied. This remaining of linguistic minorities on a large scale in the two States is the main question that demands solution."

That should be solved. It has not been solved for the last eight years.

Recently, that is, on the 8th August, 1974 M.P.s from all political parties in Maharashtra have given a requisition to the hon. Prime Minister saying that this question must be solved before the Delimitation Commission gives its final report. Nothing has been done so far. So, I should like to put a straight question to the hon. Home Minister. Is there the will to solve it and is there the ability to solve it. That they have the ability to solve it is proved from the fact that they have solved the dispute of Kachcha Thivu island; they have solved the problem of Bangladesh. We are going to solve the boundary dispute with Burma. Why can we not solve our domestic issue just now? Unless there is will to solve it how can you solve this? There is no will to solve it, that is why the dispute remains unsolved for the last eight years. So, my questions to the hon. Minister are:

(1) Has he got the will to solve this question?

(2) Whether he has contacted the Chief Ministers of both the States? Is there any proposal under the consideration? If so, what are the

reactions to the proposal of the Chief Ministers?

(3) What is it that prevents him from solving it before the Delimitation Commission gives its final report.

He should specifically give answers just now to all these questions. Once he decides to solve it, I am sure, the dispute will be solved within two or three days. Every point has been put forth before the Central Government. So, my question to the hon. Minister is: can he specifically reply that this dispute will be solved before the Delimitation Commission gives its final report?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will put questions only because this is an half-an-hour discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Let the time be flexible. We had tabled here for a discussion under 193. But, on an appeal of the Home Minister I withdrew it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with me. Because this is a half-an-hour discussion, you will please put your question only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, on 13th December, under Rule 193, I was to initiate a discussion on the ending border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka. The Home Minister, at that time, in view of the tension prevailing in both the States made a fervent appeal—an emotional appeal, if I may be permitted to say so—that, in the interests of the nation and in the interests of the wider community, this discussion should not be pressed for. Fortunately or unfortunately, I being a fervent nationalist, responded to his appeal and I told him that, in the interests of national integration which is an objective nearest to my heart, I would not press for the discussion. I withdrew that particular discussion.

Is it not a fact that because of the pending border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra the greatest

loss to the country is that the valiant freedom fighters who fought for the liberation of the country and who are in that particular border area—whether they are Kannadigas or Marathi speaking people—they are to-day completely engrossed with this particular problem for the last several years? Their talents are not being made available to the mainstream of political and economic activity of the country. Therefore, our greatest handicap is that some of the best talents and best men and patriots in that particular border area who have remained engrossed in this border dispute, and if you tell them—it would be in the interest of the nation that the border problem would be solved once and for all and there is finality about it, in that case, they will be joining the mainstream of political life.

There was a Mahajan Commission Report already. We do not know what is the position about this report whether it has been accepted or whether it is kept under suspended animation. Nobody knows anything about it. And, as a result of that, we find that the national problem is not being solved.

On 13th, when I placed before the House certain comments, I brought to your notice that as early as 8th December one thing, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister about the burning problem. She wrote to me back—I quoted that letter in this very House—and this was that she said in the last paragraph:

"The Home Minister is seized of the general question and will soon take the initiative to find a satisfactory solution of the border dispute".

I quoted this letter written to me by the Prime Minister and I also told the House that this was a letter that had been written to me. I appealed to the Home Minister as well as the Prime Minister that they should give me an assurance. In that case, I

would not press for a discussion. The Home Minister as well as the Prime Minister were very kind and both of them independently gave an assurance to this House that we shall expedite our efforts to arrive at the solution of the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka. Sir, is it not a fact that immediately after that, all the political parties in this House, irrespective of their ideological considerations wrote a memorandum to the Prime Minister? In that memorandum it has been stated as follows:

"The failure of the Centre to settle the long pending Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute has given rise to unprecedented disturbances in both the States threatening the life and property of linguistic minorities.

"We strongly feel that settlement of this border dispute by the Centre on the basis of sound principles without any further delay is the only way to put an end to the present ugly fratricidal war between the people of these two States.

"We, therefore, earnestly request you to initiate prompt efforts to settle the border dispute in the wider interest of national integration."

This was signed by the leaders of almost all the Opposition parties, namely, CPI(M), Jan Sangh, Cong.(O), CPI, Swatantra, DMK, Socialist party, etc. In addition to that I had written to the Prime Minister in which I said many Members of the ruling party have expressed their agreement with the spirit of the memorandum though for technical reasons they have not appended their signatures to that memorandum. This represented the consensus of this House that you might try to evolve universal principles so that there is no fratricidal war and people in this border area are brought into the main stream of political and economic activity of the country.

Now, I would like to ask two questions. Is it not a fact that whenever

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

there was agitation in these areas you said if you allow the agitation to subside or withdraw the agitation in the cooler atmosphere we can find the solution? And when everything is quite you say after all the issue has died and the atmosphere is quite and why unnecessarily create difficulties. On November 21, last Maharashtra Ektakaran Samiti suspended its agitation in deference to the wishes of the Prime Minister. Why is it even after the withdrawal of the agitation and after a memorandum signed by all political parties expeditious steps were not taken?

Secondly, when this issue was referred to the Mahajan Commission it was not an award but only recommendation. Further, whenever the States Reorganisation Commission made recommendations it was not treated as an award and a number of changes were made. It is not an award but a recommendation. I do not want to go into the various contradictions of the Mahajan Commission Report. I would only at the end request before elections are held on the new delimitation basis please try to settle the issue. I would end by making an appeal both on behalf of my friends in Karnataka as well as Maharashtra that you take some decision—it might be in favour of Karnataka or Maharashtra. Whatever be the decision, let there be a finality. By keeping the issue pending like this, Government are doing injustice to both Karnataka and Maharashtra. On behalf of both Karnataka as well as Maharashtra, I would insist that for God's sake and for the sake of the people, let Government end the dispute once and for all and have some finality so that the people in the border area may join the mainstream of political and economic activities in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. B. V. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): This is an issue....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): It is not a question which con-

cerns the sentiments of people from Maharashtra and Karnataka only. We who come from other States can also give our very impartial suggestions. If you would permit me to say so, the two Chief Ministers should be put in one room, and Mr. Dikshit should not allow them to come out unless they have ironed out their differences. If they are worthy enough as Chief Ministers, let them iron out their differences. Why should the Centre be dragged into this particular issue? I could understand the sentiments of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. But I may tell him that the Centre has nothing to do with this. Let the two Chief Ministers sit together, iron out their differences and come to a final decision. For 18 years, the dispute has been going on, and my hon. friends want to bring the Centre into the picture. Why should Mr. Dikshit become unpopular? What is the guarantee that they are going to accept whatever decision is going to be given by him....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member please resume his seat. This is only a half-an-hour discussion in which only those four Members whose names have come up in the ballot are allowed to put questions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I point out to my hon. friend Shri Pandey that when a king wears the crown, he wears it with the thorns? When Mr. Dikshit has rightly accepted the responsibility of the Home Ministership, he has also accepted the responsibility for becoming unpopular....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: If he takes the decision, there is the Shiva Sena in Bombay, and they will kick the Congress and rebuke the Congress....

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): May I explain the position? There need be no controversy about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may point out to Mr. Pandey that this is a discussion under rule 55, and only those whose names have come up in the ballot can participate. I am sorry that he has raised this matter. He has no locus standi in this. He should have sought my permission before raising this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA.
(Serampore): He wants to be a Minister, and, therefore, he has raised it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, let him not bring in extraneous questions into this. He has perhaps done it in good faith. What I am saying is that he should not have raised it without my permission.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I have done it in good faith. Let the two worthy Chief Ministers come together and settle it.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is out of place here. Let him raise it in the appropriate forum.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I would not like to add to the fire. Whatever we say in all our earnestness should at least achieve one thing that it should not trigger off any unhappy occurrence anywhere....

SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:
That is what we are saying.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: They may be saying it here, but their street speeches are different.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik can only put questions. Otherwise, there would not be enough time for him to hear what the hon. Minister has to say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As against 4 from Maharashtra, there is only one Member from Karnataka who is speaking. So, let him be given a little more time to put forward his case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Mr. Naik be reasonable.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Prof. Dandavate appreciates the fact that we are a quiet people and that we do not intend to create any trouble.

Therefore, I would say that it is not only a question of my coming from Karnataka as against the rest of the four hon. Members of ours who come from Maharashtra, but I also come from a border area of Karnataka as well as the border of Maharashtra and the border of Goa. Therefore, it would be a sort of failure of performance of duty if their sentiments are not expressed. The sentiments of the common people all around the world are not always coterminous with the sentiments of the politicians who represent them.

Therefore, I would only submit that political questions like this are not problems for which we can think of a definite time-frame within which a solution can be found. He said it is an international question. In which part of the world has an international question been solved? Has the Palestine question been solved? Has the Ulster question been solved? (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER: He was not serious.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: He was serious. It is something like what was said of a Senator; when he jokes, he makes a law and when he makes law, it becomes a joke (Interruption). This is too serious a matter to be joked.

May I, therefore, submit in all humility this? Since Government also accepts that these serious matters cannot be discussed within the frame of five minutes or in the course of a day and the entire sentiment of the House is also involved, for example, Shri Pandey is quite right in feeling agitated—they believe in the integrity of this country, national integrity

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA
(Bangalore): Integration, not integrity.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: With due apologies to the sophisticated command over Queen's English possessed by Shri Hanumanthaiya and with due apology for the mispronunciation, I say national integration. I would submit that the House may be taken into confidence. A consensus may or may not arise. We hope a consensus may arise, we can think in a cool atmosphere and the Minister will be acceptable for such a discussion. Now that tempers have cooled, we hope they will not flare up once again. I do hope a consensus may emerge.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): This half an hour discussion has value only if we can extract some kind of a satisfactory explanation and reply from the Home Minister as to why this particular vexed problem has been kept pending for so long. I am sure, it is not the object of any one of us to excite passions this way or that way. Therefore, I want to ask the Home Minister: Is it not a fact that this problem has been kept pending for a long number of years and that successive Home Ministers beginning from the revered Pantji, then Shastriji, then Nandaji, then Yeshwantraoji and now even Dikshitji, all this galaxy of leaders...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: And Indiraji.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How is it and why is it that they have failed to help find a solution? These people are not merely Home Ministers and Prime Ministers; they are national leaders. How is it that they have not been able to infuse a certain element of nationalism on the part of the people of this or that area, and more particularly on the part of the people belonging to their own party? I ask this question of Dikshitji: Since he has a majority in Karnataka and since he has also a majority in Maharashtra, how and why is it that he is not able to bring together the people of his own party on both sides primarily though, of course, it is not

a party question—and come to some kind of a satisfactory solution?

We are living in a vast continent-like country with a rich variety. So there are practically border areas with every State. When two States meet, naturally there are border areas. But there are no border disputes. Yet, this particular problem has been allowed to remain unsolved because the national leaders have merely gone on saying that they want to solve it but I see there is no desire, sincerity or earnestness in coming to a solution.

As my friend, Prof. Dandavate said, let it be in favour of this area or that, but let there be a solution! I see the anxiety and embarrassment on the part of Dikshitji. That is why all of us irrespective of party agreed, some months ago not to have a discussion, but we did so in the hope that Government will come to a certain concrete, expeditious, just, honourable, acceptable solution. We would like to know why is it that that solution has not come for the last so many months? Will the Home Minister tell us what concrete steps he and his colleagues have taken to sort out the differences between Karnataka and Maharashtra people? Can he say that the solution today is a little nearer than six months ago? Last time, he said that the dispute is of a complicated nature. Will he spell out the more important complications involved, because some of us who think and behave like Indians cannot understand the special complications involved. Is there any effort on the part of the Government and the Congress party to educate the people in terms of national integration? The Prime Minister and the Home Minister are members of the National Integration Council. What are they doing to bring about the psychological and emotional integration of the people by creating a climate in favour of integration? Or, do they expect a miracle to occur to solve the problem?

18 hrs.

On the last occasion, on July 24, 1974, in answer to Shri Savant's question, the Minister replied that a time limit cannot be fixed. Why? Surely you ought to say that it will be solved within, say, 2 or 3 or 5 months or years from now. But, if you say that a time-limit cannot be fixed, it means you do not want to do it. If you are sincere about a solution, you are bound to have a time limit. Lastly, is the Government not contemplating to have some kind of a permanent machinery, some tribunal consisting of independent, judicial-minded people, known all over the country for their integrity, who have no political axe to grind, to look into such inter-State disputes now and in future?

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): It is a very delicate problem and we, M.P.s have to be very careful in expressing ourselves, because our expressions are not confined within the House, but reach the borders. I congratulate my four colleagues, hon. Members, for having exercised restraint while expressing their feelings. The problem is more than 18 years old and all along the Prime Minister and Home Minister have been assuring us that they are keenly interested to solve it. The late G. B. Pant in 1960 when the Bill was being discussed said, "We are interested in solving the problem. We do not want to shelve the problem;" But when it is delayed, it is as good as shelved. Justice delayed is justice denied. In the same way solution delayed is as good as solution shelved. This causes restlessness in the people of the border areas. I humbly ask the Home Minister whether after his reply last time that he was seized of the problem, any progress has been made and whether there are any fresh developments in the last 4 or 6 months. I had asked last time whether both the Chief Ministers have agreed to abide by the verdict of the Prime Minister or the Home Minister. I want to know whether they have been brought together

and whether there is any progress. I sincerely feel that this problem should not be delayed any more. If possible, before the final report of the Delimitation Commission comes, it should be solved in a just and peaceful way. There should not be any recurrence of what happened in Belgaon—Kolhapur and other border areas.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSIT): Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I shall first state the position of the Government in a few words, which I have written in advance, and then I will answer the specific questions which the hon. Members have asked. I do not propose to take more time but I want to be as specific as possible.

The House is fully aware that the problem is complicated and the solutions offered, views expressed and the sentiments entertained cut across party lines. Therefore, our efforts have been to evolve an amicable solution which would be fair and which would ensure maximum acceptability not only in Maharashtra and Karnataka but also among all sections of this House of Parliament, which ultimately is the forum to which people look for a fair, just and enduring solution of difficult problems. I am confident, Sir, that we would succeed in our efforts and succeed perhaps even sooner than may be generally expected. I will explain presently the reasons for my confidence. But, before doing that, I think it is necessary to elucidate the reply I had given to the starred question No. 45 on the 24th July, 1974, and also refer to some of the points raised in the course of discussion today.

I had stated that the reason for the solution being delayed was our anxiety to command maximum acceptability. I had further stated that, while we are most anxious to find an early solution, it will not be easy to set any time limit therefor. Even after listening to the discussion today, I would not have answered the question in any

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

different way. Setting a time limit or giving an assurance about it in such matters can be justified only if the larger public interest were to be better served by such time limit or assurance. The Government are anxious, and this anxiety is shared by all leading national political parties, that these issues which create controversies, divert the attention of the people from the more pressing problems, and which stand in the way of harmony and good relations between the States or the different linguistic communities concerned should be settled without avoidable delay. Government are one with the sentiments expressed in the House that if it is possible, this issue should be settled before the next general elections to the Lok Sabha are due. But, however anxious we may be, it would be unrealistic to give a formal undertaking that the question will be resolved by any particular date. The decision would rest on the wishes of the people of the States concerned and, of course, ultimately on the wishes of the Parliament. It is not my intention to be evasive; but it is certainly not easy to set any time limit for finding a solution to this question.

In my answer I had stated the factual position that no reference had been made to the Delimitation Commission, because the question was whether any instructions have been issued to the Commission. Government do not issue instructions to a statutory commission like the Delimitation Commission. The Delimitation Commission has to proceed on the basis of existing constitutional realities—of which the existing State boundaries is one such. I may add here that the delimitation work has been completed in respect of constituencies in Karnataka and the notification has recently been issued for delimitation in Maharashtra constituencies. It is not possible for us to set any date. We can only give the assurance that we will act expeditiously. But whenever there is a reorganisation of any State and readjustment of territo-

rial boundaries is involved, the law relating to such reorganisation invariably takes into account the need for redelimitation of constituencies. If and when, therefore, it is finally decided to transfer any territories from the State of Karnataka to the State of Maharashtra or vice versa necessary care will be taken for redelimitation of constituencies to the extent necessary. I am saying this to remove any possible misgivings or any anxiety over that.

Sir, the Prime Minister and I have had useful discussions with the Chief Ministers of the States concerned. It may also be within the knowledge of the House that when in 1970 some tentative proposals were formulated, we considered it desirable that the Chief Ministers concerned should be consulted. Accordingly, there had been exchanges of views and some examination in depth of different alternatives. In the light of the objective situation in 1971, because of the Bangladesh and, allied problems, and in 1972 because of severe drought, the question had to be deferred for some time. Even so, we had gone into the matter thoroughly; we have recently again discussed these questions informally with all concerned. Thus, the views of the two Chief Ministers and State Governments are fairly well known to us; equally known are their difficulties and their feelings on the question. As a result of these discussions and our own examination of the problem, I am confident that a fair solution which would command wide acceptability should be possible. At this stage, I would request the House not to press me to disclose any further details. A question has been asked by five or six hon. Members here as to whether there has been any narrowing of the gaps, whether the solution has come nearer than before. I am able to say with all humility that this has happened. More than that I cannot say.

It is unfortunate that whenever there are public discussions on this very vexed question, there are some

disturbances either immediately before or after the discussions. I am not for a moment suggesting that there is any pattern behind these occurrences—quite possibly, it is a matter of coincidence. What we require most at the present moment, when we are actively seized of the problem, is general understanding, goodwill and the right atmosphere for a statesmanlike approach being possible on all sides.

I would like to reassure the House that we are most anxious for, and we are confident and hopeful of, reaching an early and fair solution.

On the last occasion, the hon. Member, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and our friend, the leader of the Swatantra Party, Mr. Piloo Mody, both had laid stress on the necessity of the appointment of an inter-State Council under article 263, while referring to this dispute for solution. This was evidently done under the impression that this would finally end the dispute. It is not so. With due respect, I would like to read article 263. It says:

"If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of—

(a) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States;

(b) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; or

(c) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject;

it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council,

and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure."

Now, supposing we had referred this matter to an inter-State Council, supposing an inter-State Council had been appointed all that we would have received from the members of the Council would have been recommendations which, in any case, would have come to the Government and which would have been discussed in Parliament and solution found. I would submit, with live respect to the hon. Members, that that is not a solution.

My personal opinion is that possibly a reference to article 263 was made on the analogy of provisions in article 262. In article 262, there is a compulsive element. It says:

"Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1)."

These are two different matters. The founding fathers of the Constitution thought in their wisdom to frame these two articles differently. In one case, there is a compulsive element and in the other case, it is a matter of recommendation. I submit that will not solve the problem.

Another point that I would like to submit is that I do not want in any way to weaken the atmosphere of goodwill which every hon. Member has expressed. I feel grateful to them. But I consider it to be my bounden duty to point out that in any ultimate decision, it would not be possible to ensure that the demands of

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit] either State are fully met or conceded to. This must be appreciated by all concerned.

Also, it must be appreciated that whatever may be the extent of transfer of territories and population between the States, each State will continue to have linguistic minorities. This is to be understood. Somebody said here that there is a feeling of uncertainty and the people are involved because the linguistic minorities exist in one or the other State. This will continue to happen. Therefore, it should be our duty to explain to the people that this fact should not come in the way of their functioning together and development work going on as speedily as possible. Therefore, I seek the understanding of the people of the States and the Members of Parliament for safeguarding the interests of the linguistic minorities

I think I have covered in my reply the various questions that were raised. But I would still like, very briefly, to refer to some of the points referred to by the hon. members.

Our friend, Mr. Savant, was mostly giving the history, etc. of the dispute. He and other hon. members had referred to the Mahajan Report. I do not understand the logic of reference to the Mahajan Report. The Mahajan Report was, after all, made by the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court a better reputed person or a higher judicial authority could not have been found. But what happened? Although it was said earlier that both the parties, particularly, Maharashtra, wanted that the decision or the award or the recommendation of the Mahajan Commission should be final and binding, it was not accepted so and for good reasons. If Maharashtra thought that their case had not been fairly considered, the Central Government found that there was some force in that argument. Therefore, what I am saying is that, for anybody to blame the Government because that Report was not accepted, would not be fair. And nothing has happened

in the meantime to justify a blind acceptance of that report. I do not say that it was an ideal report or that it should have been rejected. But the fact is that, in a matter like this, as large a measure of acceptance by both the sides as is possible is necessary. Therefore, this question about Mahajan Report should not be raised. I expect that the hon. members will understand that what has happened in relation to the Mahajan report is not unreasonable, although, I know, the Karnataka people feel that the report should have been, and should be, accepted in toto. Even in recent discussions this matter has been repeatedly brought up, again and again. But we have tried to explain our point of view, and we hope that the gap will be narrowed down. As soon as this matter is finalised, we shall come to the House with our proposals.

About delimitation, I have already mentioned.

A specific question was raised whether we had met the Chief Ministers. Yes, We have met the Chief Ministers—the Karnataka Chief Ministers twice and the Maharashtra Chief Minister thrice—and we have gone into the details. They have put their points of view as strongly as possible. We have tried to read between their statements. But I must say that they have continued to take the stand they took originally. It is a difficult problem. Let us not misunderstand. As I promised the other day, efforts will be made continually and I assure you that our Ministry and ourselves have been continually engaged in this exercise.

MADHUJI referred to the correspondence and the joint letter. The sum and substance of his speech now and his speech last time was that it should be done early. He said on the last occasion that the decision should be imposed....

Prof. Madhu Dandavate Even today I feel that.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is understandable. But the Government is not in a position to take such a stand, that without the sanction of the Constitution, the decision of Government will be imposed. It has to carry the basic consensus and that is why there is delay. He should know as well as anybody else that alternative proposals have been made to both the parties from time to time, about thrice. So, it is not that we have sat quietly and complacently for things to happen or the Chief Ministers to come to agreement as the hon. Member thought we were doing...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: How early is early?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We have said that we have taken a long time. We have said that well before the General Elections we would like it to happen. It can also be earlier. It cannot be later than the General Elections....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But don't postpone the General Elections.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am talking of the parliamentary elections.

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SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Before I close, I want to touch another aspect. What Mr. Madhu Dandavate said is irrelevant. Supposing for the sake of argument, that whatever solution or settlement which is found is

not acceptable, even if it is a reasonable one, what should we do in that case? Therefore, it is a question that we have to have some constitutional sanction...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This House.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The question is that even supposing an opinion is given by the House, the States have their own people and have their own policy. They have to carry on the government. It is not our intention to force them, whether they belong to one party or another party. Let us forget the Parties as it is not a party matter. This matter is concerned with the deep sentiments of the people and language still continues, despite everything, a highly explosive sentiment. We are trying to explain to the people and the entire approach of integration is to see that languages does not prevail over other considerations as sentiments.

It is, therefore, I would beg of the House to understand the situation and not to feel that we are not giving importance to the wishes of the House or that we are not doing whatever is humanly possible to expedite a solution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are adjourning in peace.

18.22 hrs.

The House then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 20, 1971/Sravana 29, 1896 (Saka).